STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL TRIAL DAY 1
Case No. 06 CF 88
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 16, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
Circuit Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. FALCON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared in person.


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Reported by Jennifer K. Hau, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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(Reconvened at 9:07 a.m.)
THE COURT: Court will call the case of State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan R. Dassey, 06 CF 88. Appearances, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State appears by Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz, also appearing is Tom Fallon from the Department of Justice, Norm Gahn from the Milwaukee County D.A.'s Office, all appearing as special prosecutors.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen and Attorney Raymond Edelstein appear with Brendan Dassey.

THE COURT: At this point I'd ask the clerk to swear the jury in, please.

THE CLERK: Would the jurors please rise? Please raise your right hands.
(Jurors sworn.)
THE COURT: Counsel, I'm going to give some preliminary instructions for the record. We have previously discussed these and, uh, both sides agree to the instructions to be given today; is that correct, Mr. Kratz?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes.
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. Before the trial begins, there are certain instructions you should better have to understand your functions as a juror and how you should conduct yourself during the trial. Your duty is to decide the case based only on the evidence presented and the law given to you by the Court. Do not let any personal feelings of bias or prejudice against any such things as race, religion, national origin, sex or age affect your deliberations.

Do not begin your deliberations and discussion of the case until all the evidence is presented and I have instructed you on the law. Do not discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone else until your final deliberations in the jury room.

We will stop or recess from time to time during the trial. You may be excused from the courtroom when it is necessary for me to hear legal arguments from the lawyers. If you come in contact with the parties, lawyers, or witnesses, do not speak with them. For their part, the parties, lawyers, and witnesses will not contact or speak with the jurors.

Should you be exposed to any reports or communications from any source concerning the case during the trial, you should report that information to the jury bailiff. The Court is aware that many of you've been exposed to publicity concerning this case before you were selected to serve as a juror. Each of you has committed to base your verdict only on the evidence introduced during the trial. It is of vital importance to the parties and the sanctity of the court process that you remain true to this commitment.

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

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.

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

Attorneys for each site -- 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 should not draw any conclusions from the fact that 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. You jurors are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence.

You are not required to, but you may take notes during the trial except during the opening statements and closing arguments. The Court will provide you with materials. In taking notes, you must be careful that it does not distract you from carefully listening to and observing the witnesses.

You may rely on your notes to refresh your memory during deliberations. Otherwise, keep them confidential. Your notes will be collected by the jury bailiff after each day's session and kept in a secure place until the next day of trial. After the trial, the notes will be
collected and destroyed.
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 should pay careful attention to all the testimony, because you must rely primarily on your memory of the evidence and testimony introduced during the trial.

To assist you in evaluating the evidence, I will now read to you portions of the specific jury instructions for the offenses with which the defendant is charged. I will read them to you in their entirety at the close of the evidence.

Count 1. Count 1 of the Information charges the defendant with first degree intentional homicide, as party to a crime -- to the crime. Section 939.05 of the Wisconsin Criminal Code provide that whoever's concerned in the commission of a crime is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although that person did not directly commit it.

The State contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of
first degree intentional homicide by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and abetting the person who directly committed it.

If a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of the crime as well as the person who directly committed it. A person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when acting with knowledge or belief that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime, he knowingly either assists the person who commits the crime, or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet the crime of first degree intentional homicide, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of first degree intentional homicide and have the person -- and have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty of first degree intentional homicide as a party to the crime, the State must prove by evidence
which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree intentional homicide or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree on whether the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree intentional homicide or aided and abetted the commission of the crime. However, each juror must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime in one of those ways.

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

Before you may find the person -- 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:

Number one, Brendan Dassey caused the -the death of Teresa Halbach, or aided and abetted
another in causing the direct -- the death of Teresa Halbach.
"Cause" means that the defendant's acts were a substantial factor in producing the death.

Number two, Brendan Dassey acted with the intent to kill Teresa Halbach, whether he did so directly or aided and abetted another.
"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 practic -- 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 intent exists 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 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 anytime 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 may be shown as a circumstance to aid in establishing the guilt of a defendant, the State is not required to prove motive on the part of the 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 of the circumstances.

You're satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt at the conclusion of the trial that the defendant directly committed both elements of first degree intentional homicide, or that the defendant intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime, you should find the defendant guilty. If you are not so satisfied,
you must find the defendant not guilty.
Count 2 charges the defendant with mutilating a corpse, also as a party to a crime -- to the crime. Section 939.05 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, provide that whoever is concerned in the commission of a crime is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although that person did not directly commit it.

The State contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of mutilating a corpse by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and abetting the person who directly committed it.

If a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of the crime as well as the person who directly committed it. Person intentionally aids and abet the com -- abets the commission of a crime when acting with knowledge or belief that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime, he either knowingly assists the person who commits the crime, or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet the crime of mutilating a corpse, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of mutilating a corpse and have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty of mutilating a corpse as a party to the crime, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of mutilating a corpse or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree whether the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree, uh -- or uh, mutilating a corpse or aided and abetted the commission of the crime. However, each juror must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime in one of those ways.

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:

Number one, Brendan Dassey mutilated the corpse of Teresa Halbach, or aided and abetted another in mutilating the corpse of Teresa Halbach.

Number two, in mutilating the corpse of Teresa Halbach, or in aiding and abetting another in mutilating her corpse, Brendan Dassey acted with the intent to conceal the 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 about 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 the case bearing upon intent.

If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt at the conclusion of the trial that Brendan Dassey directly committed both elements of this
offense, or that Brendan Dassey directly aided and another -- aided and abetted another in the commission of the crime, you should find the defendant guilty. If you are not so satisfied, you must find the defendant not guilty.

Count 3 charges the defendant with first degree sexual assault by use or threat of a dangerous weapon, also as a party to a crime. Section 939.05 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin provides that whoever is concerned in the commission of a crime is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although the person did not directly commit it.

The State contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of first degree sexual assault by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and ab -- and abetting the person who directly committed it. The person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of a crime as well as the person who directly committed it.

Person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when acting with knowledge and belief that another person is committing or
intends to commit a crime, he knowingly either assists the person who commits the crime or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to as -- to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet the crime of first degree sexual assault, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of first degree sexual assault and have the pers -- have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime. Before you may find the defendant guilty of first degree sexual assault as a party to a crime, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree sexual assault or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree whether the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree sexual assault or aided and -- and abetted the commission of that crime. However, each juror must con -- be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime in one
of those ways.
First degree sexual assault, as defined in Section 940.225 (1) (b) of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who has sexual intercourse with another person without consent and by use or threat of a dangerous weapon.

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

Number one, the defendant had sexual intercour -- course with Teresa Halbach.

Number two, Teresa Halbach did not consent to the sexual intercourse.

Number three, the defendant had sexual intercourse with Teresa Halbach by use or threat of a dangerous weapon. This requires that the defendant actually used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon to compel Teresa Halbach to submit to sexual intercourse.

If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that all three elements of first degree sexual assault have been proven, 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 was -- must satisfy the -- 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 person can be given -- uh, 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.

The lawyers will now make opening statements. The purpose of an opening statement is to give the lawyers an opportunity to tell you what they expect the evidence will show so that you can better understand the evidence as it is introduced during the trial. I must caution you, however, that the opening statements are not evidence. Mr. Kratz? Juror Covington, were you able to hear me when I gave these instructions?

JUROR COVINGTON: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Let's proceed.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Can everybody hear me okay? As our tech guy comes up here, I wanted to say good morning. Thank you for the service that you have offered in this case. Uh, you are from Dane County. You're not a Manitowoc County jury, and so it's a great inconvenience, I know, for all of you to sit and listen to this very important case. But let me assure you that this process, the process that you've been going to in the next couple of weeks, um, may include one of the most important decisions, uh, that you're ever going to have to make.

Uh, it is a, uh -- a daunting task for Citizens to go through, uh, but it is, uh, obviously important not just to Mr. Dassey, but to the, uh, Halbach family, to the friends of the family, uh, of Teresa Halbach, to the citizens of Manitowoc County, uh, where we currently, uh, are holding this trial.

Uh, the trial, itself, or my opening statement, itself, uh, is not intended to be evidence. The Judge already told you that. Um, but it will be a little bit lengthy, uh, in that
we have to take what, uh, may be six or seven weeks of testimony into a trial, uh, and at least in this case fit it into about three days, uh, worth of testimony. And much of the evidence in this case is not contested, uh, will be stipulated to, meaning agreed to, uh, and so you, the jurors, since you don't have the same basis of knowledge that the lawyers do, uh, you have to be told the background and a lot of those facts, and so I'll be doing that in my opening statement as well as having some witnesses testify, uh, about that, uh -- about that as well.

Uh, you will notice around the courtroom are, um, screens, uh, which, um, do, in most regards, um, have the, uh, text or photos or the videotapes that you'll be watching. Uh, they are meant to assist you and give you different places to, uh -- to see those things, and so I wanted to encourage you to do that as well.

Let me also remind you that this is not, um, a closed system in that you can't, uh, participate. Uh, the one way that you can participate, uh, is if one of you needs a break for some reason. Uh, I need to let you know that if you need a break, uh, either, if you're, um,
not concentrating well enough, or you just need a -- a regular, uh, kind of other kind of break, just raise your hand, all right? Get my attention or the Judge's attention, and we'll take a break.

And, certainly, during this opening statement, you'll get at least one, and perhaps two, breaks, uh, so that you're able to remain fresh, you're able to, um, listen to the very important statements that myself and the defense will be giving in this opening statement. All right?

First thing I want to talk about is an introduction of the prosecution team. That is, the people that are sitting at or near this table. My name's Ken Kratz. It's the first chance I've had to address each of you. Uh, I am a district attorney. I'm the D.A. of Calumet County, which is the county just east, uh, of Manitowoc, of, uh -- excuse me, just west of Manitowoc, uh, where we are, uh, right now.

Uh, and I am the lead counsel. Nothing special about that term. It just means that, uh, I have, uh, coordinated the, uh, investigation and prosecution of this case, uh, and will be
assisting in the presentation of the case as well.

Um, Mr. Fallon, who you already heard from, is an assistant, uh, district attorney. Um, Mr. Fallon, uh, works for the Department of Justice in Madison. Uh, he's the gentleman in the middle, and, uh, will be another prosecutor in this case.

And, finally, Mr. Gahn is a Milwaukee County Assistant District Attorney. Uh, Mr. Gahn will be presenting the parts of the case, you'll notice, where Mr. Gahn has expertise. Uh, that is in DNA evidence, uh, and in the sciences and some of the other places. So I at least wanted to let you know why we're involved.

We, by the way, are helping, we're doing a favor, if you will, for Manitowoc County. Uh, the three prosecutors that have been assigned responsibility for this, uh, important case and the case involving Steven Avery, uh, which were the same prosecutors, the same prosecution team, uh, assisted Manitowoc in, um -- in the efforts of the prosecution.

Two lead investigators were involved in this case. Uh, they are, um, Mr. Mark Wiegert,
who is the gentleman in the glasses. Mr. Wiegert is an investigator with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department. And Mr. Tom Fassbender, who is seated next to him, works, again, for the Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation.

You're going to learn in this case that several hundred law enforcement officers were involved. Um, that the personnel and the search efforts in this case were, uh, overwhelming. In fact, you're probably going to learn that this was one of the largest, if not, the largest, at least by resources, investigation, criminal investigation, homicide investigation in Wisconsin history. And because of the scope of this case, because of the size of this case, it required investigators to coordinate or to make sure that everything was done, uh, not only properly, but leadership, uh, and direction was, uh -- was certainly required in this case.

If I could have, uh, just a minute. We're going to try to fix at least these two screens so that all of the, uh, text shows, but that doesn't mean I'm going to stop. I'm a lawyer so I can -- I can just keep, uh -- keep
talking.
Opening statements, as the Judge told you, are an opportunity to tell you what we think the evidence is going to show. But more than that, it's a, uh -- it's a roadmap. It's an overview. Since evidence comes in in bits and pieces, some people describe, uh, trials as, um, puzzles, jigsaw puzzles, if you will, and how evidence may fit into there.

You need to know how each little piece of evidence in this two-week trial is going to fit into the big picture. Is going to fit into whether or not Brendan Dassey is guilty of the three offenses for, uh, which he has been charged.

Uh, I've told you, and you know, and most of you, in fact, I think all of you, uh, have indicated in your questionnaires that you were at least somewhat familiar with the Steven Avery, uh, case. But you didn't hear the evidence in that case. Um, and some of that evidence, as I mentioned, may or may not be contested, but because of the importance of this case, it's still necessary to tell you the whole story. It's necessary to explain all of the
physical evidence, as well as the evidence that may be directed towards, uh, Brendan Dassey, and some of that evidence, again, will be physical evidence and some is going to be statements. Uh, and so we intend, uh, to tell you about all of that, certainly, during this opening statement and, uh -- and during this process.

The Judge told you that Mr. Dassey's been charged with three separate offenses; first degree intentional homicide, mutilating a corpse and first degree sexual assault. He told you the elements. That is, what it is the State has to prove. And we certainly intend to do that.

All right. The first legal concept that I want to talk about is party to the crime. The Judge has instructed you that party to the crime is a, uh -- a concept, a -- a form of criminal liability, that, uh, is committed either when somebody commits a crime, themselves, or when they aid and abet the commission of the crime. Now, this is the law. Judge Fox will tell you what the law is. So whether you think this is a good idea or a bad idea, it's the law and you have to follow this law. And so the description or the explanation of, as an example,
what aiding and abetting means, is important for you to know.

The Judge has told you that a defendant can aid and abet the commission of crime, um, if he assists somebody who commits it or, importantly, and what you might hear in this case, as the evidence may show in this case, uh, quite a bit, is that the individual, in this case, Brendan Dassey, stood ready and willing to assist, and that the actor, in this case, Steven Avery, uh, was an individual who knew of Brendan's willingness to aid and abet. All right?

Now, I'm telling you that this early in the case because this is an important concept. It's important for you to understand what the criminal liability is, and, again, whether you agree with or don't agree with that concept, with the concept of party to the crime, it's something the Judge tells you you have to accept and you have to adopt.

I'm going to introduce you to a lovely young woman. This is Teresa Halbach. Ms. Halbach was 25 years old on Halloween of 2005 . You're going to hear evidence in this case that

Ms. Halbach was single. That Ms. Halbach was a college graduate. Ms. Halbach was a freelance photographer. She was a daughter. She was a sister. She was a friend. And she had her whole life ahead of her.

You're also going to hear evidence that all of that came to an end on Halloween of 2005. This story, this case, begins at about 8:12 a.m. on Halloween Day of 2005 when the plan was set into motion to take this young woman's life. The plan was set into motion to rape, and to kill, and to mutilate this 25-year-old innocent, young woman.

The investigation of this case begins when we learn that Ms. Halbach was reported missing on Thursday, the 3rd of November, 2005. She was a photographer. One of her contracts, one of the reasons, uh, that she was a photographer was she worked for a magazine. She worked for something called AutoTrader Magazine, which was a magazine that sells cars. It -- it, uh, put ads in the cars, and it requires photographers to go around and take pictures, uh, of those cars.

Uh, and so learning about Ms. Halbach,
or learning how she worked for AutoTrader Magazine, is important for you to understand about the investigation, because you will learn that the investigation, or at least the missing persons investigation, determined that the last place that Ms. Halbach was on the 31st was a place called the Avery Salvage Yard.

Uh, this is a place located here in Manitowoc in a place called the town of Gibson. It's rural Manitowoc. It's kind of the northern edge, uh, of Manitowoc, uh, but it's a -- a junkyard, a -- a salvage business that has junked cars. Uh, and the, uh, other determination early on in this case was that a man by the name of Steven Avery made an appointment at 8:12 that morning to have Ms. Halbach come to that residence, or to come to that property, which was the Avery salvage property.

I've alluded a little bit earlier about the case against Steven Avery, and you first need to know about the case against Steven Avery, the investigation, uh, that pointed towards Steven Avery being involved in this case.

You may already know, and many of your jury questionnaires told us that you knew, at
least some things about this man, about Steven Avery, that he had achieved some degree of notoriety in 2003 when he was exonerated, when he was released from prison for a 1985 sexual assault.

You may know that Mr. Avery, or you'll hear in this case, that Mr . Avery was exonerated or set free because of something called DNA evidence. Because there was some DNA evidence from the ' 85 case that didn't match, uh, in that case, and that an analyst from the State Crime Lab, one particular analyst, found DNA on one piece of evidence, on a hair that was collected from the 1985 case, that didn't match. That didn't match Steven Avery. And so Mr. Avery was released. He was released from prison.

Ironically, you will hear, that that, um, analyst from the Crime Lab, the DNA, um, specialist who exonerated Steven Avery, was a woman named Sherry Culhane. You're going to hear her name later on in this case, because Ms. Culhane, as evidence is developed in this case, happens to be the very same analyst that does the DNA, um, workup. That does all of the testing of the DNA case.

All right. I'm going to -- Because the side screens are not quite as large, the bottom's cut off or the top is cut off, you're going to have to look behind me at least until we take our break when we fix, uh, these side screens.

But this is the very first time, and the very first important photo that I want you all to look at. This is the Avery salvage property. The Avery Salvage Yard. It consists of about 40 acres of junked cars. It consists of four different residences. Four trailers on this peep -- piece of property.

The Steven Avery trailer, which is located in the bottom left-hand corner of the screen, or which would be the northwest corner of the property. Right next to Mr. Avery's trailer is his sister's, uh, property. Her name at that time was Barb Janda. Also living with Barb at the time were her sons, four sons, all with the name of Dassey. Uh, they included, uh, the defendant, Brendan Dassey, uh, his brothers, uh, Blaine and Bobby and Bryan. They all lived on that property as well.

Another trailer that's located on this property was the Allen and Delores Avery trailer.

These were the grandparents of Brendan, or the mom and dad, if you will, of, uh, Steven and, uh, his sister, Barb.

And also on the property was the -- his brother, Chuck's, trailer. So there's four residences. You can see of the buildings that are on this massive, um, um, property for them are businesses. You'll also notice on these, um, aerial photographs that there's lots of buildings. There's outbuilding, there's business buildings, there's, uh, a lot of sheds and those kind of things that, uh, you need to be familiar with as you hear about some of the searches and where some of the evidence, uh, is -- is found. All right?

Well, the investigation takes a dramatic turn on the morning of, uh, Saturday, November 5, when, uh, two citizen searchers, uh, uh, Nikole and Pam Sturm, uh, when given permission to search the Avery salvage property, these 40 acres, uh, happened to find the picture that you've seen here. They happened to find Teresa Halbach's SUV.

Uh, you'll notice, uh, Teresa Halbach's SUV is covered. It is concealed. Uh, there'll
be testimony that it was intentionally concealed, uh, with branches of debris and this very large, um, hood for a vehicle. A -- a -- a large, uh, either car or truck hood is -- is leaned up against it.

Suffice it to say, though, that at 10:30 in the morning on the 5 th of November, this case takes a very dramatic turn. You'll hear that the VIN number, that is the Vehicle Identification Number, when they're looking for Teresa, when the citizens are searching for Teresa, actually matches, uh, and so they know at that time that the, uh, vehicle is, in fact, the vehicle in question.

Importantly, you'll hear evidence about where the vehicle was found. Ms. Halbach's vehicle was found in the opposite corner of both the Avery and Dassey, uh, trailer. Uh, and, again, it's behind kind of a pond, but it's immediately adjacent to or close to a car crusher.

Uh, that, uh, car crusher is equipment, you will hear in this case, evidence will show, uh, is the kind of equipment designed to crush cars. It kind of makes sense. It's -- it's
called a -- a car crusher. But to make vehicles, um, very, very small, almost unidentifiable, and easily removed, uh, from the property. And you'll see why, and you'll hear why, uh, Teresa Halbach's vehicle is placed, uh, in that location. That is, that proximity to the car crusher.

You'll also hear later on that night, after search warrants are obtained -- You'll hear what search warrants are. Search warrants are judicial authorization. Uh, that is, a judge tells law enforcement that you can go ahead and search a property for, um, evidence of a crime. Uh, and after those search warrants were obtained, you're going to hear that first evening that, uh, some K-9 units, what are called cadaver dogs, at least insentence -- insensitively called cadaver dogs, uh, dogs that are trained to find and detect human remains, um, they, in fact, uh, hit on, uh, the, um, vehicle of, uh, uh, Teresa Halbach, uh, alerting, indicating that there was either a deceased individual in the back of that car, or that there's human blood, uh, in the back of the car.

You're going to hear evidence that this
vehicle was loaded onto an enclosed trailer. It wasn't processed there at the scene. It was actually driven to Madison, to the Madison Crime Lab, for processing at that time. All right? Now, let me just tell you, again, this is a lot of information. This is, uh, days and days and days worth of, uh, testimony that, again, we're going to try to, uh, kind of fit into a short period of time because, uh, it's important to get to the crux of this case, uh, what we'll be able to show a little bit later.

But on Saturday, residences and places are starting to be searched. All right? The first place, or at least one of the first places to be searched, is the trailer of, uh, Steven Avery.

You'll hear from Agent Fassbender, and others that are involved in this search effort, that they want to find Teresa. Their first efforts -- And early on in this case, uh, even though they found her vehicle, Teresa hasn't been found yet. And so they're desperately looking for Teresa Halbach, hopefully, alive. They're hoping to find her on this property alive.

And so you're going to hear of the law
enforcement effort to search all of these residences, again, which include the trailer, which include the garage of Steven Avery, and other residences, including Brendan Dassey's, uh, home, uh, business, uh, properties, uh, on the property, uh, and also other, um, vehicles. In fact, all of the junked cars. Uh, you'll see photos of 4,000 junked cars.

I hope at the end of this case you'll be able to appreciate just how many cars that is to search, each and every one of those cars, on at least two or three different occasions, by not only law enforcement, but volunteer firefighters and other, uh, citizen searchers. All right?

Um, also, on, uh, the next day, that is on the 6th, that Sunday, the 6 th of November, you're going to hear that every one of those junked cars is opened, is searched. Again, they're looking for Teresa Halbach's body.

You're going to hear that a rifle, one of the two rifles that was in Steven Avery's residence was seized that Sunday. Uh, this rifle is a . 22 caliber Marlin Glenfield semi-automatic, uh, rifle. You'll hear about the significance of this rifle, but you'll hear that it was actually
hanging on the wall -- at least when officers found it -- hanging on a gun rack right on the wall in the bedroom of Steven Avery.

You're going to hear about, uh, a phone message, uh, that was, uh, recovered. Uh, this phone message was recovered from Brendan Dassey's, uh, home. Uh, you're going to hear in this case -- and I know that I've advanced a little bit quickly for you, but when Steven Avery made the appointment to lure Teresa Halbach to the property, evidence will show that he used the name, B. Janda. His sister's name is Barb Janda.

So using his sister's name, using his sister's phone number, or the call back number, uh, you're going to hear, uh, this -- or expect you'll hear this, uh, tape, this, um, uh, voice recording of Teresa, indicating that she got the message, uh, that, uh, the time that, uh, she would be able to come and take photographs of a van that was for sale was sometime after 2:00, uh, on that day. But, again, it was recovered and you'll be able too hear, um, that evidence.

On Monday, uh, the 7th, the Crime Lab -uh, and, again, it's a little bit better if you look at -- at this -- um, they make a startling
discovery. Remember the SUV of Teresa was taken to the, um -- the Crime Lab for processing? They found male blood in six different locations in the SUV and they found a great deal of female blood in the back, or what's called the cargo area, of Teresa's, uh, SUV. These were the first results, uh, they had gotten. They didn't get any $D$ re -- DNA results back yet, but they could tell it was male blood, and they could tell that it was both, uh, female blood.

You'll hear from investigators, from Mr. Fassbender, and even from some of the Crime Lab people, that when you find male blood and you find that amount of female blood, uh, in the back or in the cargo area of an SUV, it became very obvious on Monday, the 7th, just a couple of days into this investigation, that something terrible had happened. That a crime had happened. Criminal behavior, uh, was afoot, and that, uh, the search then began for what person or persons were involved in committing these crimes. Also, on Monday, you're going to hear about a burn barrel that was recovered from just outside of Steven Avery's, uh, residence. Uh, the Steven Avery and the Brendan Dassey, uh,
residences, again, are next to each other, kind of between them, closer to Mr. Avery's house, is an Avery, um, burn barrel.

Uh, this is another photograph to kind of give you a -- an idea of how close not only the burn barrel is to the Steven Avery trailer, but also, and more importantly, how close this burn barrel is to the van. This is the maroon van that Teresa Halbach, the evidence will show, was asked to come and take pictures of on Halloween Day on 2005, and so you'll hear about, uh -- about all of those things.

The next day, Tuesday, uh, the 8th, you're going to hear that a thorough search was, um, performed of Steven Avery's trailer. Uh, and found in Steven Avery's bedroom was a key. This was a Toyota key. You will hear evidence that later this Toyota key matches the key of Teresa Halbach's SUV. It starts the ignition. It turns, uh, um, the ignition.

The second important finding on the 8 th was Teresa's license plates. These are found in a junked vehicle, uh, kind of on the path on the way to Steven Avery and Brendan Dassey's, uh, residence.

And the third, and most chilling, discovery, uh, on the 8th, the evidence will show, is, uh, this burn area.

Now, to give you an idea or an overview, again, of this corner, this quadrant, of the Avery property, again, the, uh, Dassey and Janda trailer, Steven Avery trailer, the van that was for sale, you'll be able to see that, uh, this burn area, uh, was found just a -- a few feet behind the garage of Steven Avery.

You're going to hear evidence that within this burn area, um, obvious human bone fragments were found. You're going to hear that the Crime Lab came to process this scene, that arson investigators came to process the scene. They recovered, uh, at least on that first day, that is, Tuesday, the 8th, as many of the bones that they could recover from this obvious, um, uh, destructive, uh, area, this burn area, and the evidence will, uh, show that, um, uh -- how the bones were, uh -- were recovered and transported for identification and examination.

You're going to hear that officers -Remember, this is Tuesday. They had gotten there Saturday already. That officers weren't able to,
um, recover or to even examine this area. Uh, either police officers, themselves, humans, or with the assistance of $\mathrm{K}-9 \mathrm{~s}$, cadaver dogs, or bloodhounds, or any kind of search dogs, were not able to, uh, inspect this particular area, um, because of a German Shepherd that was, uh, vicious and that was guarding that particular, uh, area. That particular burn area.

This is a photo that just assists you and explains why it took until Tuesday to find these, um, human remains in that area. All right?

We'll move a little bit more quickly into the following -- or into the balance of that week. Uh, the recovery of those bones, you will hear, were in very, very, uh, small, um, size. They were also-very, um, degraded. " They were charred. Um, but they were all examined, um, by a forensic anthropologist. We'll talk about that a little bit, uh, later in the case. But what you need to know on Wednesday is that they were able to say that they're human bones and that they're from an adult female.

Uh, officers, obviously, at this point believe that this is the site of the mutilation
and the disposal of Teresa Halbach.
Later, on the next day, on Thursday, uh, this burn area -- this is a little computer-generated image of the burn area, uh, officers, um, are able to further excavate and, um, recover all the rest of the bones that, uh, are found in that area.

And let me just take a -- a moment, uh, to tell you about these computer-generated images, uh, that you're going to see. There's a gentleman by the name of Tim Austin. He is a, um, employee with the Wisconsin State Patrol. Uh, Tim Austin was at the scene for, uh, at least seven of the days, uh, that led up to or included the processing of the scene, and Mr. Austin -you're going to hear evidence he took at least 4,100 measurements and later created, uh, not only still images, uh, of the exterior of the property, exterior of Mr. Avery's, uh, garage, and trailer, and the burn area, and, uh, the Janda and Dassey areas, um, but also some of the interiors.

Because you're not going to be able to go out there, because you're not going to be able to do a -- a scene visit, um, Mr. Austin created
for you, uh, kind of a tour. Um, many of you might be familiar with at least with some kind of computers, virtual tours, that you're able to kind of tour the area and -- and get kind of a -a -- a lay of the land, if you will, and you'll hear how accurate, uh, the depictions are. You're going to see it. You're going to see the virtual tour so that you get a better flavor or feel for where one item might be in relation to another. All right? So, uh, we also have for you these computer-generated images, um, that you'll see.

Now, you heard about Sherry Culhane.
You heard about her doing some DNA work in this case. Now, you're going to hear that Ms. Culhane received from law enforcement 180 items -- 180 items of evidence, uh, where officers asked that a DNA profile be developed. Uh, you're going to hear that that is the largest submission of evidence, ever, at the Wisconsin State Crime Lab, uh, and that the amount of DNA work in this case, uh, was absolutely overwhelming.

Ms. Culhane, and although not as important, uh, in, uh, this case, uh, will still tell you about all of the profiles that she was
able to develop. She'll tell you what DNA is, and it's a genetic fingerprint, and how you can make matches and all those kind of things. All right?

With that having been said, though, you're going to hear that one of the bones that was recovered, one of the bones that was recovered in the pit, still had some tissue on it. So it had some muscle tissue on the bone. It wasn't completely burned. It wasn't completely degraded. This allowed Ms. Culhane, uh, to develop a DNA profile, uh, and, in fact, positively match this leg bone, uh, to the sample, to the exemplar, to the standard of Teresa Halbach.

So after that, um, bone is examined, and after a DNA-profile is established, there isn't any more question as to who this female skeleton is, this mutilated, um, fragmentary skeleton belongs to, and that is, with 100 percent certainty, Teresa Halbach.

So the investigative timeline, that is, the first, um, eight or ten days of this case, um, includes -- These aren't going to help you because we have stuff on the bottom. So you're
going to have to look forward. Again, I apologize for that. That will be fixed at, uh -at the break.

But on the 31st of October, um, Teresa Halbach is killed. You're going to hear about the timeline of October 31. You're going to hear that at 8:12 in the morning on the 31st, Steven Avery lures or calls, um, AutoTrader Magazine, and Teresa Halbach is asked to come out to the scene. You're also going to hear she'd been there five times before, um, but always with the name of, uh, Steven Avery. Uh, at least I think that's what the evidence is going to show. But Mr. Avery used a different name, uh, that is, B. Janda, to get her to come out on that afternoon. You're going to hear at 11:43 that morning, so sometime just before noon, Teresa Halbach makes that call, that's recorded, to Brendan Dassey and Barb Janda's answering machine saying, I can come out. Uh, I'll be out there sometime after 2:00, uh, today.

You're going to hear about the two stops she made before Steven Avery's and Brendan Dassey's residence. That is, at the Steven Schmitz residence about 1:30, and sometime
between 2 and 2:30 at a woman by the name of JoEllen Zipperer's. Uh, the similar kind of stops. She stops, she takes pictures of the cars, she gives them an AutoTrader Magazine, a bill of sale, she completes the transaction before taking the photo for AutoTrader, and then she goes on to her next stop that day.

Well, her next stop that day, uh, was that of, um -- at the Steven Avery salvage property. You're going to hear at 2:27 p.m. a woman from AutoTrader, Dawn Pliszka, talks to, uh, Teresa Halbach. You're going to hear that during that conversation, um, Ms. Halbach says, I'm on my way. I'm on my way to the Steven Avery property. So when we talk about a timeline, when was she there? About when does she get there? You're going to hear that the Zipperer residence is less than ten minutes from the Avery property. And if at 2:27 she says, I'm on my way, it can be no longer or later than $3: 27$ or about 3:40. Excuse me, 2:27 or about 2:40 in the afternoon, 20 to 3, that Teresa Halbach gets to Steven Avery's property where the photos are taken.

You will hear evidence that she
completes the transaction. She takes the photos of the van just like she's been asked to do. Uh, you will then hear, uh, in, unfortunately, graphic detail, what happens at Teresa Halbach after 2:40 in the afternoon.

Let's go back to the investigation for just a minute, though. Teresa doesn't show up for work on the 1st or 2 nd of, um, November. On the 3rd, the Halbach family and friends become understandably concerned, and they begin to retrace Teresa's steps. Where is Teresa? How can we find her?

On the 4 th, both the citizen efforts and the law enforcement efforts to find Teresa are kind of ramped up. Um, they do aerial searches, uh, they look at financial transactions, they check out her cell phone records, and which towers that her cell phone kind of ping off of, or bounce off of, and also you'll hear about the distribution of missing person posters at that time by citizens.

You'll hear that on the morning of the 5th her vehicle is found at 10:30 in the morning by the Sturms. At about 2:00, investigators, uh, become actively involved in searching, or at
least in obtaining search warrants, and then, uh, searching the property, and you'll then hear about the searches continuing.

Uh, very quickly, on Sunday, the, um, firearms and garage is searched, and you'll hear about the evidence, uh, that is obtained.

On the 7th, it becomes more full scale. Lots and lots, in fact, hundreds of law enforcement officers and volunteers and citizens become involved in the search of this massive 40 -acre property. Uh, at that time all the junked vehicles, uh, are searched, and you'll hear about the discovery of the burn barrel.

On the 8th, those three critical discoveries that we talked about, uh, that is, the Toyota key being found in Steven Avery's bedroom, uh, SUV plates are found at that time, and the burn area is discovered, which -- excuse me -- contains, uh, those human remains.

The 9th becomes an important day. Steven Avery's arrested. Steven Avery's arrested for a weapons charge. On the 9th, he's interviewed. But what you'll also hear about the Steven Avery contact on the 9 th , uh, is that officers take some photographs. They do a, uh,
physical examination of Steven Avery, and they find a cut that you'll see in just a few minutes. On the 10th, the burn area is further, um, examined. On the key, itself, on the key that was found in Steven's bedroom, they find his DNA. We'll talk about that a -- a -- a little bit, uh -- a little bit further.

On the 11th, um, the victim's blood, that is the female blood, from within the SUV -Remember the big pool? Or the big, uh, stains in the cargo area in Teresa's, uh, SUV? Uh, those now match, uh, a soda can that Teresa had up in the front of the vehicle. It's then presumed, uh, to be that of Teresa Halbach's.

So those are the first, uh, eight days or so of the investigation and what you need to know. Again, that's probably, you-know, two-and-a-half or three weeks, or could be, of testimony that, in this case, we're going to try to fit into a layer of evidence, try to fit into about two days, maybe two-and-a-half days. So it's going to go quickly, but it's meant to give you a flavor of the size of this case, the scope of this case, uh, and also, to the credit not only of the Halbach family and to the memory of

Teresa, but you need to hear it. You need to hear the whole story, uh, of the investigation.

We talked about those DNA matches that, uh, Ms. Culhane developed at the, uh, Crime Lab. You're going to hear that Teresa's, um, blood, uh, is, in fact, later positively identified, positively matched, to a standard in the cargo and -- and panel, uh, area.

The back cargo door. You're going to hear about, uh, blood having been actually flung, uh, onto that door. You're going to hear from a person by the name of Nick Stahlke, a blood spatter expert, as to how those kind of blood spatters, uh, can be left in a very violent, uh, kinds of -- uh, of episodes.

You're going to hear her blood was found on the rear tailgate, uh, the door handle, and, again, on the -- on the soda can.

Uh, Steven Avery's blood, uh, is found, like I told you, in six different places in the vehicle. Positive matches, uh, for Steven Avery, on the, uh, rear passenger door, near the ignition area, um, where Steven Avery's actively bleeding finger actually leaves some DNA, uh, in the ignition area. Also, in the front, that is
the front passenger part, of the SUV, that is on the, uh, $C D$ case and, uh, on both of the front seats.

I told you before about the cut, the actively bleeding cut, on Steven Avery, uh, on the 9th. We will show you pictures, uh, of the remnants of that cut. It was healing, uh, but just how deep that cut was. And you can draw the conclusions, and, in fact, uh, it may or may not even be contested that his finger was actively bleeding on the 31 st when he struggled with Teresa, uh, and when he, uh, loaded her in the back of, uh, uh, the vehicle, uh, and helped and dispose of the vehicle to, uh, conceal that particular crime.

And, finally, you're going to hear evidence of the DNA of Steven Avery being found on Teresa Halbach's key. You're going to hear about how DNA is the same whether it's in your blood, whether it's in other bodily fluids, um, perspiration, skin cells, semen, uh, other kinds of places. It's the same genetic code. It's the same DNA that's found. And when Steven was handling, uh, that, uh, key, uh, he left his perspiration, he left his sweat on that key, and

Ms. Culhane, excuse me, was able to develop a full profile. All right?

Everybody take a deep breath, because we're now going to start talking about the reason that you're here. That was all of Steven Avery's case where the evidence that pointed -- excuse me -- to Steven Avery.

Uh, this is going to be a time when the Judge is going to allow you to take a few minute break, your morning break. Excuse me. After you return, we will then tell you about what evidence it is that the State intends to show, uh, and why it is, uh, that the State intends to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that that man, uh, that Brendan Dassey -- excuse me -- committed the crimes of first degree intentional homicide, mutilation, and sexual assault.

So if we may, Judge, a -- a 10- or 15-minute --

THE COURT: Certainly.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- break at this time, and when you come back, uh, I will conclude my opening statement. Thank you, very much.

THE COURT: We'll recess for 15 minutes.
(Recess had at 10:13 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:32 a.m.)
ATTORNEY KRATZ: The screens have been fixed. The reason we're here is for Brendan Dassey. For the jury to consider Brendan Dassey's behavior. Uh, that is whether he participated in criminal behavior.

The Judge instructed you that you're going to be able to take notes during the testimony in this case, during the presentation of -- of the evidence. Um, and as you take notes, um, it oftentimes is a suggestion from the lawyers, Mr., um, Fremgen or -- or Edelstein, whoever is giving their opening statement, may have suggestions, uh, for you as well.

But in note taking, in taking detailed notes, which you're going to be able to use during your deliberations, the two questions at least that the State is going to ask, or present evidence, that's going to ask you to answer are these: Number one, was he there? And, number two, did he help? Was he there? And did he help?

On November 6, Brendan Dassey, right after this case began, right after the investigation began in this case, denied any
knowledge of Teresa Halbach's death. Uh, indicated some version that he had seen his Uncle Steve talking with, uh, Teresa, but the investigators pretty much discarded that, because it wasn't consistent, it didn't fit with the timeline. Didn't fit with the evidence.

Remember, Teresa got there about 2:40. You're going to hear evidence that Brendan didn't get off the bus from school until 3:45, a full hour after that meeting, after Teresa would have been talking out on a porch with, uh, Mr. Avery. And so Brendan was nowhere on the radar screen. He was nowhere, uh, a suspect. He was a -- a witness, like any other witness, who might have been on the property.

That tends to change on February 27 when Brendan starts giving new details. He's reinterviewed, uh, based upon some, uh, other information that was obtained by Mr. Fassbender and Mr. Wiegert, and he then becomes a much more important witness. He's a witness at this point.

He says he sees Steve standing near the fire. He sees body parts of Teresa Halbach in the fire. He helps put fuel on the fire to help kind of stoke up the fire, if you will. And

Uncle Steve makes some admissions that, uh, Uncle Steve stabbed Teresa Halbach, but that also that Mr. Dassey saw some clothing. And, interestingly, he said he saw Teresa's clothing in a bag and he saw them in a bag in the garage. Well, as officers, you will learn, kind of reconstructed that February 27 statement. They started saying, as investigators do, well, wait a second, that can't happen that way. How can he describe Teresa Halbach's clothing if they're in a bag?

Forensic interviews, you will hear -you'll hear testimony from, uh, Investigator Mark Wiegert -- uh, are designed for witnesses. Witnesses give interviews, and forensic interviewing, uh, you will hear, um, some version of what's called the funnel technique. And I'm not going to bore you right now, because I'll let Mr. Wiegert bore you, uh, later with, uh -- with what the funnel technique is.

The theory, though, is that witnesses when you're trying to get details, the evidence will show, is that you start with a free narrative. A narrative. Tell me everything you know about what happened in the case. And then
it becomes more and more directed. Uh, you can ask direct questions, or more focused questions, or even, in the rare case, you can ask leading questions, to try to draw out of witnesses what they know about the case. That makes sense. It makes sense that you want them to tell you everything, but you're going to have to follow up with, um -- with questions.

You're also going to hear, though, that there's a difference between interviews and interrogations. Interrogations are designed for suspects. They're not designed for witnesses. And you're going to hear in this case -- in fact, you're going to hear a lot in this case -- about interrogations, about the interrogative process, about the process of asking questions, and the process of obtaining truthful information from suspects.

You're going to hear that confessing to a crime, and, in fact, the most serious crime is murder, but confessing to any crime is an unnatural act. It goes against a human's, um, feeling of self-preservation. Okay? That should make sense to -- to everybody, and the evidence is going to show that. That it is difficult to
have somebody admit to a very, very serious, um, crime.

And so there are techniques that are developed to encourage suspects. Again, these are interrogations, these aren't interviews. But to encourage suspects to provide truthful information. You're going to hear about those techniques, that those techniques include some kind of an accusation that the person's not telling the truth. And in every confession, every admission that Mr. Wiegert, and perhaps other witnesses, will tell you about, they always start with a denial. I wasn't involved in the case.

You will then hear how confessions or admissions move from denials to admissions. It's called shifting from denials to admissions. You're going to hear about the stages where an individual will become in a very passive mode, will allow the investigator to do most of the talking. In fact, you'll hear about body language, and looking down, and -- and, uh, really kind of, uh, allowing the investigator to give their version about what happened.

And you will see a point -- They'll
describe a point -- that is, investigators will describe a point -- in every interrogation where this happens, but in Mr. Dassey's case, you will see a point where that first admission occurs. The first acceptance of some responsibility for being involved in the case. All right? Then the rest of the interrogation is drawing out as many details as you possibly can.

Now, I told you that, um, moving from denials to admissions are unnatural. It's a difficult kind of thing to do, and there's two techniques in this case, and you'll see evidence in this case, um, that you'll hear a lot.

The first technique, uh, is something called expressing superior knowledge. Investigators oftentimes -- and if you think about it they have to -- they oftentimes express that they know more than they do. Uh, that they have more information than they really have.

You're going to hear evidence, you're going to hear testimony, when officers say things like, it's all right, we already know what happened, or words to that effect, in this case, you're going to hear that over and over and over again, it's all right, we already know what
happened, understand that the officers will explain that that is a technique. It is a technique to encourage that unnatural act. To encourage the act of going from a denial, uh, to, uh, an admission.

You'll also hear testimony about how guilty people, that is, people who really do commit crimes, how they hear that very phrase, it's all right, we already know what happened, how they hear that differently than somebody who's innocent, or somebody who may not have committed a crime. All right?

So you can kind of figure it out yourselves. I mean, jurors, you'll be able to figure this out, and the evidence will help you with that, but guilty people, when they hear we already know what happened, will tend to make admissions. Innocent people, who weren't involved at all, who hear we already know what happened, will think, good, then you're going to know I wasn't involved, and so how it plays on, and you'll need to kind of understand that difference in the dynamic.

The last, um, concept that you'll hear about, that $I$ want to talk about in opening
statement, is giving a suspect a reason to admit. We talked about that before. Uh, is a suggestion that they will feel better. That they will have some moral acceptance. All right? Some real or perceived better feelings about themselves if they get it off their chest. So whether you'll sleep better, or you'll feel better, or you'll get it off your chest, or words to that effect, when you hear that in this case, know, and you'll hear evidence about, that this is a technique -an interrogation technique -- and you'll hear a lot about that.

Well, there's safeguards, too, that you're going to hear about. We don't just, uh, base your case on admissions or confessions of people, but you have to try to verify what it is that somebody says. And this screen explains some of those things that the testimony will show in this case.

Can that person's statement be verified, or what's called "corroborated", through physical evidence or other known facts? Right? That makes sense.

Number two, were the details not yet known to the public, and, more importantly, I'm
going to throw in here, were they not yet even known to the law enforcement officers who were asking the question?

And, number three, the ability of the suspect to resist false suggestions. Not to resist suggestions, but to resist false suggestions.

We'll talk about that when we talk about these March 1 statements.

Now, you're going to hear in this case that there was nothing unique about the March 1 interrogation of Brendan Dassey other than it started off as a witness' statement. Remember, on March 1 Brendan Dassey was still a witness. He was not a suspect at all. He wasn't on, uh, the radar screen. All Brendan did at that point, or all the police knew at that point, is that he may have seen some things in a fire of his Uncle Steve, Steven, um, uh, Avery. And you're going to see that entire March 1 statement given by Brendan Dassey.

Now, some of it is going to be difficult to watch for a couple of reasons.

Number, one, some of it's really boring, um, but we're going to show you start to finish
the entire admission. I think it's about four hours long. So as you think later in this week, um, just prepare yourselves, you're going to have four hours of sitting and watching, um, a lot of times, not very interesting, um -- interesting questions.

But let me also warn you, because it's fair for me to do this, that some of the details may be disturbing. Uh, they are statements made by a young man who involved himself in some very, very serious behavior, some very serious choices. And you're going to hear how he made those choices, and the kinds of things that he and his uncle did to this 25-year-old girl. All right?

Now, we have to give you those details. We have to play the entire, um, statement for you. You're the jury in this case. You have to determine whether or not this makes sense, the degree of detail that Brendan gives, the words that Brendan uses, whether or not they ought to be believed. That's your job. Your job at the end of this case will decide whether that statement ought to be believed.

I'm going to briefly go through what Brendan Dassey says on March 1, the version --

Brendan's version of what happened to Teresa Halbach.

Brendan Dassey, in, again, sometimes graphic detail, will talk about approaching Uncle Steve's trailer, and before he even knocks on the door, he hears screaming. He hears screaming from inside of the trailer, and he knocks on the door.

Now, remember what I told you before about, um, Brendan's statements and should they be believed, and the things that, uh, was he there, uh, and did he help?

Uh, remember, also -- And at the end of my opening, we're going to talk about some choices and the evidence of some choices that Brendan makes. But the choice to knock on the door, even though you hear screaming from a young woman inside, uh, is the first choice that Brendan makes.

You're going to hear that Steven Avery answers the door. You're going to hear that he's sweaty, and that he tells Brendan Dassey that he has raped this woman that he has in the back of his bedroom. These are difficult, hard images to kind of wrap your mind around. But this is the
version that Brendan Dassey gave on the 31st of October.

Brendan actually sees Teresa tied up. He sees her shackled with handcuffs and leg irons to the back bed -- in the back bedroom. And, here, when we talk about decisions, Mr. Avery, himself, asks Brendan if he wants to have sex with the woman that's been restrained in the bedroom now.

Some of the language is very graphic, um, he -- they don't use the word, do you want to have sex. All right? They use some very, very crude, degrading language towards any woman, but certainly towards a young woman, uh, who is in this trailer already.

When we talk about those decisions that Brendan gets to make at this point, Brendan says, yes, I want to do that.

You're going to hear that Brendan Dassey rapes Teresa Halbach. You hear that he walks into the bedroom while Teresa's restrained on the bed, and by force, and by violence, and with the use and threat of a weapon, he has sexual intercourse with this woman without her consent.

You're going to hear a lot more details
that I'm not going to share with you at this time about that particular moment, that particular, um, event. I want you to listen to that young man's description of what Teresa Halbach says to him as he's doing that to her.

After the rape, Steven Avery praises his nephew, and says, that's how you do it. These are explanations, again, from Brendan. The repulsive expression, lack of empathy, lack of any kind of moral fiber, any kind of moral compass at all, for an uncle to tell a nephew, that's how you do it.

Then Steven and Brendan discuss if they should, and how they should, kill Teresa Halbach. Again, the decision tree. What does Brendan decide to do? Steve says, will you help me? Brendan says, yes. You'll hear testimony about Steven and Brendan going into the bedroom. Steven Avery stabs the victim. Brendan Dassey, handed the knife by Uncle Steve, cuts Teresa Halbach's throat.

You're going to hear that they take, um, this 25-year-old woman, unclothed, to the garage. They place her on the floor. Dassey waits with Teresa Halbach, who is not yet dead, laying on
the floor, as Mr. Avery retrieves his . 22 caliber Marlin Glenfield semi-automatic rifle, and Brendan says Uncle Steve shoots her ten times, at least twice in the head, including on the left side of her head.

The statement goes on that Avery and Dassey load Ms. Halbach, who's now been killed, thankfully, into the back of her -- cargo area of her SUV, and they decide how to dispose of her body.

Mr. Avery dis -- discusses and decides that, uh, we should burn the body. Should mutilate the body so that it can conceal the crime. Mr. Dassey will tell investigators that he helped. That he helped carry this unclothed young woman to this large bonfire in the back of Steven's garage and throws this young girl on the fire.

You're going to hear that, um, Mr. Dassey describes burning, mutilating the body to conceal the murder, and taking this very large car seat -- remember, you saw that in earlier pictures -- and the two of them threw this car seat onto the fire.

By the way, let me just stop here, and,
as you take notes, as you take notes during this trial, please remember to jot down the kinds of things that require two people. Please remember to jot down where it's a two-man job rather than a one-man job, to help you decide, was he there? This is one of those places that requires a two-man job. This large, um, car seat that you'll see, this large metal frame, that's thrown on top of this young woman whose body's being mutilated.

You're going to hear Brendan tell the officers that the vehicle was driven down to that pit area that we, uh, talked about, that it was concealed with branches and a car hood, and the license plates were removed, and Steven Avery, for some reason, went underneath the hood of, uh, Teresa's vehicle.

Brendan Dassey will tell you that the garage that, thereafter, when they walked back, that the garage was cleaned with bleach, was cleaned with gas, was cleaned with paint thinner, that Mr. Avery took the Toyota key, put it into his bedroom, that Teresa's clothes were thrown onto the fire.

They're statements from Brendan.

Remember this. Brendan's telling you that her clothes were thrown on the fire, that Avery's finger was cut and actively bleeding at the time, that Teresa's cell phone and camera were burned in the burn barrel earlier that day, and that Steven's girlfriend, Jodi, Jodi Stachowski, had called Steven Avery's house at least twice while Brendan was at the house.

Those are the statements of an individual. The details of an individual who's committed rape and murder and mutilation. It's your decision, the jury's decision alone, whether or not he was there and whether or not he helped. And when you evaluate Brendan's testimony, you're going to have to come up with, um, those decisions. I can't tell you. There's no expert witness, the Judge, uh, nobody can tell you, but the jury, collectively, will decide whether to believe Brendan or not.

Now, the police officers will provide you with some help to corroborate, to explain the confession, the evidence in this case. Uh, you'll have to ask yourself whether the police already know. Even though Mr. Wiegert keeps saying, it's all right, Brendan, we already know,
you're going to find out they didn't already know, uh, what -- and were very, very surprised of, uh, what Brendan, uh, was telling them detail after detail after detail.

What did they suspect? Um, and what could the police verify? What later could they find, by physical evidence, to support or to corroborate what it was that Brendan was saying?

Later that same day, on March 1, you're going to hear that the officers -- they got a search warrant. They said, well, if Brendan says that Teresa was shot in the garage, we better go take a look in that garage. We better take a better look than we took last time.

The evidence that will be presented to you that will verify Brendan Dassey's statements, the State believes, will be compelling, the state will -- believes will corroborate or verify what Brendan says. Again, we're not going to ask you take Brendan's word for it, all of these things, but all of these questions that I'm going to ask you now, and this is the last portion of my opening statement, uh, is meant to, um, explain to you the physical evidence that answers all of these questions.

When Brendan says that Teresa was in the trailer on 31st, do we believe that or not? Well, you're going to see evidence that, uh, an AutoTrader Magazine and the bill of sale, the completion of the transaction, the completion of the photography, and her business with Steven are found in the trailer. Found inside the trailer verifying what Brendan said.

Was Teresa restrained that day as Brendan says? You're going to hear that both handcuffs and leg irons were found in Steven Avery's bedroom during the search of his bedroom.

The most important question, perhaps, is was she shot in the garage? And that's where the March 1 search warrant becomes so critically important. You're going to see the snow, and the snow is kind of your cue that this is in March, rather than, uh, the November, uh, before.

Uh, this is Steven Avery's garage where they do a much more thorough search, uh, of, uh -- of the garage.

There are two -- These are called evidence tents, by the way, and No. 9 and No. 23, which is back here, which I'll show you in just a minute, are the important ones. Officers do, in
fact, find two bullets. Remember? He said that she was shot in the garage.

The police, on March 1, as a result of Steve -- of, uh, Brendan Dassey's statements, after getting the search warrant, find two bullets in the garage. One where Tent No. 9 was shown, it's closer to the front of the garage, and one behind a compressor, where Tent No. 23, uh, is located. This is a better view for you of where, uh, those two bullets are found in the garage, but the most important finding is No. 23. Bullet No. 23 isn't just a bullet they find, but Sherry Culhane finds Teresa Halbach's DNA on that bullet.

This evidence, this bullet, is proof positive, 100 percent, something the police didn't know, that Teresa was, in fact, shot in the garage, just like Brendan Dassey told the police.

Was she shot ten times? You're going to hear, on the 6th when they reviewed and they examined and collected evidence, there were 11 separate . 22 caliber shell casings that were recovered. Very consistent. Was she shot with this very . 22 caliber rifle? Again, of all the
rifles in the world, Brendan said it was Uncle Steve's that was hanging on the wall that was used to shoot Teresa.

You're going to hear evidence from a man by the name of Bill Newhouse from the Crime Lab. Mr. Newhouse will take that .22 caliber rifle, you will hear, do some test firings, and will match the . 22 caliber bullet that was recovered in this case, as well as all of the shell casings that were recovered, and will tell you that this bullet and these shell casings came from this gun to the exclusion of all other guns on earth. This gun. Not just consistent with. They come from this gun.

Was Teresa shot in her head as Brendan will tell you? You'll hear from our anthropologist, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, who, uh, is the bone expert, who will find a piece of bone that she will describe as a piece of Teresa Halbach's cranium, that is, a skull bone piece, and you'll hear and you'll see that beveling, that curve mark there, is actually an entrance wound.

They even take, uh, x-rays of that particular cranial piece, and Ken Olson from the

Crime Lab will tell you that -- and perhaps you can see those little white dots, uh, that are right next to, uh, the entrance wound -- those little white dots, when they're x-rayed, are lead. That's lead from a bullet. All right?

So these are bullet entrance wounds to Teresa's head, just like Brendan Dassey told you happened in the garage.

Both Dr. Eisenberg and our pathologist, Dr. Jentzen, will render the opinion that there are at least two gunshot wounds to the head found from these cranial remains. One on the'left side of the head, just like Brendan says, and one to the back of the head of Teresa Halbach.

Do we believe that, um, Teresa's body was loaded in the rear of the SUV, as Brendan says? Well, you'll see and you'll hear from a blood spatter expert who will talk about the, uh, large stains, the blood stains, that are left from Teresa Halbach. That's her blood, by the way, and we'll show you some close-ups, unfortunately, uh, of that particular area of the cargo area of Teresa's car where, just like Brendan tells you, she's loaded in the back of the cargo area of the SUV.

Was her body burnt and mutilated like Brendan tells you? Lots and lots and lots of evidence about this.

First of all, the, um, burn area in the burn pit, itself -- You'll also, by the way, hear from some witnesses. Um, Brendan's now stepfather, Scott Tadych, will actually be called to testify. I'm sure he won't want to, uh, but he will say on the 31st, that night, uh, between 7:30 and 7:45 in the evening, he saw Brendan and Steven tending that fire, and we'll talk about the flames being so high behind that garage.

He not only sees the fire, he sees Brendan and Steven Avery. So an eyewitness will put Brendan there, just like he said he was, back tending that fire.

You'll hear about the bones being recovered and being charred, and we've already talked about this particular, uh, bone, but Dr. Eisenberg will also identify every bone that is found. Uh, these, uh, anthropologists are able to look at a little fragment of bone and tell you that it comes from this part of the leg, or that part of the arm, or that part of the spine. And she'll testify, and she'll tell you
that every bone of Teresa Halbach is represented in that burn pit in the back.

You'll even hear from a dentist, the forensic dentist, Dr. Donald Simley, uh, who found a particular tooth, Tooth No. 31, on Teresa Halbach. On the left is Teresa's x-ray, when she was alive, of that particular tooth, and on the right is what's found in the burn pit. In the burn area. You'll be able to match them up for yourself, that Teresa's Tooth No. 31, um, one of the back teeth on the left side of her jaw, was recovered from the burn area.

Brendan says that a car seat was thrown in the fire. Do we have evidence of that? Can we prove that? Can we corroborate that evidence? Absolutely. We will show you, and, in fact, we'll bring into this courtroom, the remains of that burned car seat. Two-man job, ladies and gentlemen. Two people required to throw that car seat, to carry that particular metal grave car seat.

Brendan says the SUV was driven to the pit area. Uh, you'll find not only where the, uh, SUV was found, where the, um, crushed -- or car crusher is, you'll also see some diagrams
that Brendan actually places where Uncle Steve and I dropped off and hid that vehicle to conceal this crime.

Brendan said it was concealed with branches and a car hood. Did that happen? Absolutely. Branches and a car hood, exactly as Brendan described, will be found concealing that car.

Members of the jury, two-man job. We'll probably bring in that large piece of heavy car hood to show you, um, that Brendan and Uncle Steve leaned that and concealed that car.

Were Teresa's license plates removed as, uh, Brendan said? Absolutely. We find the license plates in a junked vehicle.

Was Teresa's car hood opened up by Uncle Steve as Brendan says? Well, on April 3, again, as a result of Brendan's statements, law enforcement swabs -- they take a Q-tip and -- and they swab the hood latch, reaching up underneath the hood, just to see if we can get a -- a DNA profile. Sherry Culhane does. She gets a full profile that's Steven Avery's sweat. Steven Avery's sweat is found on the hood latch, just like should happen if Brendan is to believed that

Uncle Steve went under the hood.
Again, facts not known by law enforcement at the time Brendan made these statements.

Brendan says that the garage floor was cleaned with paint thinner. You're going to hear from a man by the name of John Ertl, from the Crime Lab, who will talk about a three- or four-foot circle, just to the left and behind the riding tractor, uh, which is a big bleach stain. Uh, Mr. Ertl will talk about that bleach stain. You'll see that bleach and paint thinner are recovered. Uh, but perhaps most importantly, Brendan, himself, hands over to Investigator Fassbender his jeans. He says, these were the pants I was wearing that night, and these pants are splashed with bleach from cleaning Uncle Steve's garage.

Brendan said that, uh, Teresa's Halbach's, uh, key was put into the bedroom. You already know that the key was found in Uncle Steve's bedroom.

Interestingly, Brendan says that the clothes of Teresa Halbach, after they cleaned up, were burned. They were thrown onto the burn
pile. Little bit harder to prove that her clothes are actually burned. But we did it. You're going to hear from a young lady today, uh, by the name of, uh, Katie Halbach. Katie's actually sitting in the front row. Teresa's sister.

She knows about Teresa's clothes, and Teresa owned a pair of what's called Daisy Fuentes jeans. They're jeans, you're going to hear, that are sold at a Kohl's Department Store. She kidded her sister. Katie kidded Teresa, as sisters sometimes do, about having those kind of jeans. Um, but you're going to hear that after Teresa's death, those jeans were missing. Those jeans were gone. Teresa was wearing those jeans on the 31st of October.

Jeans have little rivets on them, and those of you that are wearing jeans can kind of, uh, take a look at this a little bit later, but Daisy Fuentes has six different rivets that actually say the words "Daisy Fuentes" on them. You're going to hear that the five of those six rivets were recovered from the burn area right behind Steven's, um, garage. Also a zipper was found and some other clothing items
were found. So as Brendan Dassey, that nobody else knew about the burning of the clothes, Brendan Dassey, when he says that we burned her clothes, were able to verify that. Was Avery's finger cut and actively bleeding? Of course, it was. We have a photo of it and we have Avery's blood, which Mr. Stahlke, the, uh, blood spatter expert, will tell you how all of those are left.

Brendan says that Teresa's cell phone and camera were burned in Avery's burn barrel. Burn barrel was outside the car. You're going to hear and read a report from a gentleman by the name of Curtis Thomas. Mr. Thomas works at the FBI in Virginia. Mr. Thomas got to see all these electronics which were recovered from Mr. Avery's burn barrel. And guess what was in there? Teresa Halbach's Motorola V3 RAZR cell phone, Teresa Halbach's PowerShot A310 digital camera are found, just like Brendan said they would be. Lastly, did Avery's girlfriend call twice on October 31? Phone records will indicate that a woman by the name of Jodi Stachowski, the girlfriend of Steven Avery, called twice on the 31st, just like Brendan said.

The evidence in this case, members of the jury, isn't just going be based on the statements of a young man, aren't just going to be the fanciful, um, expressions or, um, imagination of somebody. We're going to be able to prove to you in this case that things the public didn't know, things the police didn't know, were provided by a young man who was at the scene. Was he there? Absolutely. Did he help? Absolutely.

And so the jury's role, then, will be to decide these facts. Your role as a jury will be to decide whether Brendan's admissions of involvement in this case, knowing things that nobody else knows, that only the murderer and the murderer's accomplice could know in this case, and you are to search for the truth.

The evidence, members of the jury, at the conclusion of this case is not going to show that Brendan Dassey was at the wrong place at the wrong time. The evidence is going to show that Brendan Dassey was at the right place at the right time.

Teresa Halbach got lucky. She got lucky that there was a young man who showed up. She
got lucky that there was one person that could save her life. But the choices that Brendan Dassey made, the choices that he made with his uncle, insured that instead of leaving, instead of just saying, no, instead of talking Uncle Steve out of it, which were all choices that he had, instead of calling 911, instead of calling his mother or a family member, or instead of actively rescuing this girl, Brendan Dassey chose to rape this young girl, to involve himself in her murder, and to help dispose of and mutilate this 25-year-old body.

Choices require consequences and accountability, and at the conclusion of this case we're asking that you find the defendant guilty. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you. I don't, uh, have any audio visuals, so I'll apologize ahead of time. You have to listen to me instead. On October 31 of 2005, Brendan Dassey came home about 3:45 from school, from high school, with his brother, Blaine. Not unusual for Brendan to come home with Blaine. Everyday they came home the same way. Dropped off at the
end of the street. The access road, the Avery Road accesses to his house, and began to walk down the road. It takes about five minutes to get to the house from the -- from the mailboxes. And as they're walking, they start to talk about who gets to use the phone first to call a friend to go trick or treating. They race home, and Blaine wins the race, so he gets the phone first. Blaine calls his friend, Jason. They set up a time to meet to go trick or treating, and Brendan plays some video games. He watches a little bit of TV , and about 5:00 his mom comes home and makes supper for Blaine and -- and Brendan.

About 20 after 5, maybe 5:30, Blaine leaves to meet Jason, his friend, to go trick or treating, and Barb Tadych, now Tadych, was Janda, meets her boyfriend, fiancé at the time, at about 5:30 to go up to Green Bay to visit with his mother who's in the hospital.

She leaves, and Brendan is still at home watching TV, playing some video games, and at about 5:45 Blaine's boss, his name is Mike Kornely, Brendan used to work for Mike as well, calls to talk to Blaine. Talks for about five
minutes and Brendan takes a message for Blaine that -- that Mike called.

Shortly after that time, Steven Avery calls. Steven Avery, obviously, as you know, is Brendan's uncle. Lives about a couple hundred yards from -- couple hundred feet from the house. Calls and asks if he wants to come over to watch a bonfire that -- that Steve has set. Brendan says, yes.

About 15 minutes later, Steve calls again, asks Brendan, what's taking you so long? Brendan's kind of putzy, he's going to -- he's changing his pants, putting on a sweatshirt, it's a little bit chilly for an October night, and he goes over to the bonfire.

And when he gets there, it's a little bit dark now, about seven-ish. He drives around with his Uncle Steven. Steven has his mother's golf cart, and they're traveling around the yard picking up debris. Wood, an old cabinet, some tires, and a van seat. And as they collect the items, they begin to pile them up next to -- or just to the side of this little area behind Steven's garage where he's got the bonfire going. They throw some items onto the bonfire,
put some other items off to the side, and they do that for about four or five trips around the yard, collecting debris, collecting garbage, and they begin to toss the garbage onto the fire throughout the night. After they're done cleaning up the yard, Steven asks Brendan if he wants to help clean up a mess in his garage. Brendan says, yes.

They go into the garage, and there's a small area behind the lawnmower as if something had spilled. Steven takes some gasoline and pours it onto this little area, and they use some clothing, old rags, that sop up the mess, and as they begin to clean it up with these old clothes and old rags, they throw them onto the fire, and they do that for about a half hour. Steven tries some gasoline and paint -- paint thinner to help clean up the area, and some bleach as well. After about a half hour, they go back out by the bonfire and Steven gets a call on his cell phone. It's from Brendan's mom, Barb. She calls over to -- to see if Brendan is over by Steven by the bonfire. He says he is. Reminds Steven to tell Brendan that he needs to be home before ten and asks that he has a sweatshirt or a
coat on because, again, it's kind of a chilly night.

Brendan never talks to his mom, but he knows he now has to be home by ten. They watch the fire for awhile and then tossed the van seat onto the back of the fire. About 9:30, quarter to 10, Brendan goes home. Gets home, watches some TV, and goes to bed.

Now -- Now, what I've just done is explain to you what we believe the evidence will show that happened on October 31. As Mr. Kratz has pointed out, that's called the opening statement. I think it's more like a story. It's like reading a novel. A trial is kind of a novel. Novels have characters, and you'll see witnesses. Novels have a plot or some sort of a theme. Each side, the prosecutor and the defense, we each have a theme we want to present to you. And then there's always a conclusion. Now, difference between a trial and a novel is that the conclusion hasn't been written. That's your job. At the end of this case, after each attorney has had an opportunity to present witnesses and evidence for you, had an opportunity to give what's called a closing
argument, after the Judge instructs you on the law, it's up to you, and you alone, to finish the story, to decide what actually happened.

Now, not unlike a story or a novel, there can be turns and twists. Mr. Kratz pointed out in their theme there are turns and twists, and we'll do the same. There may be similarities between novels and trials, but there are some differences as well.

For instance, when I read a story, sometimes I get a little anxious and I want to find out, what -- what happened. Who did it. So I tight -- tend to want to skip some of the pages, pass up on a chapter, maybe even take a peek at the very end. But you can't do that. Part of that, and the obvious reason, is that the Court controls the tempo and flow of information here. We can't just start now and we'll skip to the end to the closing arguments. You need to hear the evidence.

And when we talk in jury selection about burden of proof and presumption of innocence, one of the questions I had for you, and I believe most of you raised your hands or at least nodded affirmatively, that you want to hear from both
sides, and you can't do that if you skip to the end. You can't do that if you hear just one side.

As Mr. Kratz pointed out, they get to go first. They'll present you with number of witnesses, days and days of -- of evidence, exhibits, photographs, testimony. And when they're done, we get an opportunity to provide you with the same.

But if you don't presume Brendan innocent, even after they're done with their part of the case, after they rest and allow us an opportunity to present witnesses for you, then you've already skipped to the end of the book. You've passed a number of chapters and -- and you've denied the presumption of innocence.

And what I was, uh, most impressed by on jury selection is I believe every person here agreed, raised their hand that, yes, we need to presume Brendan innocent at all times until it's time for you to -- to deliberate, your final time to go from here into the backroom to make your decision.

It is important to remember who is on trial. This is not the Steven Avery trial. And
it seems so simple to say that, but it's very difficult to do.

In February, late or early March, when the Steven Avery trial was -- was, uh, going on, I would often go to court, different county, and attorneys, and even a judge, would ask me, shouldn't you be over in Calumet? Isn't that where the Avery trial's going on? Yep, that's true.

My in-laws, my, uh -- my neighbor, even my pastor said the same thing to me, and I'd have to politely tell them that each time, well, that's a different trial. I represent Brendan Dassey, the nephew, and it's a different case entirely.

And I believe that's what the State wants to present to you as well. They need to present evidence about the Steven Avery involvement, but I think they want to focus on Brendan as well, and to that I agree. This is not Steven Avery.

You'll hear days and days of evidence about Steven Avery, his DNA, his blood found in the SUV, about the bone fragments behind his house in a burn pit, about the bullet fragment
found in his garage. You'll hear about the ignition key found in his bedroom.

But I don't believe you'll hear evidence about Brendan Dassey's DNA. You won't hear the same evidence involving Brendan Dassey. There won't be any DNA, no blood, no saliva, no sweat, no hair, nothing. No fingerprints. No science that's going to point you to Brendan Dassey. Not the science that points to Steven Avery.

But, again, this is Brendan Dassey's trial, not Steven's trial. It's about a 16-year-old boy at the time. It's about a 16-year-old high school student with below average cognitive abilities. A fourth-grade reading level, a low IQ. It's about a shy introvert, socially inept, suggestible child. That's what this trial is about.

You'll learn that this shy, socially inept, suggestible individual will meet two highly trained, intelligent, adult police officers. DCI Agent Tom Fassbender and Investigator Mark Wiegert. They're trained as adult law enforcement officers, trained to obtain confessions, and trained on Brendan Dassey. Alone with these two officers, Brendan makes
several statements, as Mr. Kratz has already alluded to in his PowerPoint presentation, in his opening statement.

It starts off in a progression where Brendan says Steven Avery killed Teresa Halbach, and it progresses to the point where he indicates he participated. And the State will argue to you later, and offer evidence throughout the trial, through the officers, that they believe that this progression of audio taped statements from -- at the school, the videotaped statements at the, uh, police station, and then the final May 13 videotaped statement as a progression to the final truth.

What we want you to consider, three things, while you're watching these videotapes, and we agree, very powerful videotapes, very important videotapes, but like in a story, two different stories, there's a different perspective, a different theme. We want you to look at three things. Corroboration. Similar to what the State offered. They want you to look at what it corroborated.

We want you to also focus on what is not corroborated. There are dozens of details that
go uncorroborated in these statements. Corroboration simply means that there's something independent that can prove the statements are true. Some other independent source that suggests that what you heard is accurate. But there are dozens of instances where their details are uncorroborated.

The second to consider is the inconsistencies. There are a number of inconsistencies throughout this progression of statements. When you watch these statements, take note of the different changes from one statement to the next. Simple. Details that seem to be mundane, unnecessary change from statement to statement.

And though the State will try to pro -to suggest that it's an escalating progression from the first time they met with Brendan Dassey to the last time he talked to them, it's really a rollercoaster ride of the truth. Up and down. One statement says one thing, the next says the other, and it just goes that way throughout this progression.

Some of the changes are not logical. Oftentimes, detached from the purpose of the
investigation. Sometimes it's the product of the interviewer. Watch for that as well when you're watching these videos. Oftentimes, you'll hear the investigators asking Brendan to simply change what he said. They ask him to change what he said to meet their theme, to meet the story that they want to present.

And last, we want to ask you to watch the video for, lack of a better term, the appeals to emotions the officers make throughout the different statements to Brendan. This 16-year-old low-educated -- or excuse me -- low intellectual ability, low cognitive ability, shy introvert, they're asking him, and they're -they're appealing to emotion.

Watch how he answers the questions. Watch how the questions are asked. At times it differs. Times they cozy up to Brendan to get the answer they want. At times they pull back from Brendan when he's not giving them the answer they -- they -- they -- they want and they expect. It's like the new puppy dog. When he does what he's supposed to do he gets a pat on the head and a treat. Good job, Brendan. Good job. Good boy. But when it's not what they
want, we're leaving Brendan, until you tell us what we want to hear.

I believe these statements are very powerful, and I agree with the State that you need to take considerable effort to watch them. Take notes. I encourage you, take notes. We've seen these videos a number of times. You may only get to see this one time. And I would encourage you to take notes throughout. But not just to what is said, take notes on how it's said. How the questions are asked. How it goes from, I didn't say that, or I don't know, to the answer the police got that they wanted.

The facial expressions, the distance between the interviewer, or the interrogator, and Brendan, the interaction, physically, between the two. I believe that the -- when you watch the videos carefully, they'll be exposed for what they are, and I think they're just garbage. And just like that, you can discard it.

You're -- be instructed by the Judge later that you decide what and how much you want to believe. It's entirely up to you.

Now, I think these three focal points of the statements are important to note because the

State won't explain to you why there are uncorroborated details, why there are so many inconsistencies, but we will. We'll provide testimony that shows, from his school, describes him as having low cognitive functioning, memory problems, um, fourth-grade reading level. Fails to make eye contact with peers and adults, and avoids participation.

A forensic psychologist will also testify, and testify as to tests that he performed on Brendan that indicate that he's a socially inept child, substantially impaired cognitively. He has passive tendencies and vulnerable to suggestion. Coupled with this testimony and the videos, I believe we'll show you-how-easily Brendan is manipulated and was manipulated. Manipulated by the more intelligent, readily trained, authoritative figures, the two police officers, who presses me when he says good things, things they want to hear, and pull away and sternly isolate him when he says things that they don't want to hear.

Despite these statements, the lack of scientific evidence to connect Brendan to Teresa Halbach's murder, the volume of uncorroborated
details, the rollercoaster of changes in his statements from one to another, the psychological results in his psychological makeup, his suggestible nature, will all be enough, we believe, for you to find reasonable doubt.

And that's what this is about. As the Judge instructed you, you have to decide this case based on what is reasonable doubt. And the Judge will give you another instruction at the end as well, not just before, but also before you retire to make your final decision.

If, at the end, you walk into the jury room and you considered all the evidence from all the parties, give them whatever weight the credibility of each witness, whatever weight you wish to give, and you're able to say, well, the State's case does make sense as well as the defense, their case does make sense, you would then have a reasonable doubt, and that's all we're asking you to consider, and you must stop. It's not a contest. This isn't a competition. It's not a basketball game where somebody has to show up and win at the end. You don't have to reconcile the State's case with the defense case. In fact, you shouldn't. That's
not your role. Your role isn't to decide in -in that situation who wins. You don't have to reconcile doubt.

As the State attempts to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the allegations against Brendan, consider the number of times that we feel Brendan was manipulated during his interrogation, and we'll discuss that with the witnesses, and we'll make further our observations at the end.

Consider all of the inconsistencies of the various statements as they go from one to the other. Consider the lies the police told Brendan during his statements.

We believe, after careful consideration of all this, in the end, there would be only one conclusion you-could write for this chapter in this story, and that would be not guilty. Thank you, very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: If we could approach just briefly, Judge?
(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: All right, uh -- All right. We're going to adjourn and take a lunch break. We'll be back here at one o'clock. I'll remind the
jury, there's no discussion of this case at this time amongst -- amongst you. Uh, all right. One o'clock.
(Jurors out at 11:40 a.m.)
THE COURT: All right. One o'clock.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Will this courtroom be locked during the lunch break?

THE COURT: Sure. I believe it is. Yeah. Okay. It will be.
(Recess had at 11:40 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:00 p.m.; jurors not present.)

THE COURT: Counsel, I'm informed that, uh, one or both of you have something to put on the record at this point?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Uh, yes. Good afternoon, Your Honor. The, uh, State would like to take up one evidentiary matter as it may pertain to anticipated cross-examination on a rule of evidence before the jury arrives. I'm not sure if opposing counsel has anything they wish to discuss.

THE COURT: Hearing none?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Hearing none, um, uh, we noticed during the, um, opening statement, uh,
of the defense that there was reference to the, uh, May 13, uh, interview of, uh, the defendant, Mr. Dassey. Uh, we wanted to, uh, take time to point out that, um, first of all, the State was contemplating, if at all, use of that information as part of its rebuttal case and, in all likelihood, would not be introducing that evidence in its case in chief.

Uh, as such, um, the law is quite clear that those statements of the defendant can only be offered by the prosecution because then they would be offered by a party opponent, and, uh, uh, as further evidence in support of that proposition, I would cite State v. Pepin, 110 Wis. 2d 431, and State v. Johnson, 181 Wis. 2d 470 , for the proposition that the defense would not be entitled to elicit that information on cross-examination of an officer unless and until the State introduces that evidence first.

So we just wanted to make sure that we're clear on the rules of evidence, because if it were to be elicited by the defense, then it would not be a statement of a party opponent, it would be elicited by the same party.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen or Mr. Edelstein, any response?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, at this time, uh, having heard the argument of Counsel, I would ask the Court reserve any ruling on that matter and allow us an opportunity to review the authority cited by Counsel. Um, we did discuss it very briefly before court convened, uh, after noon here.

We have not had the chance to review that matter and, of course, the basis of, uh, some of the State's evidence, which they clearly indicated they intend to introduce, including, in their case in chief, not the least of which is the May 13 telephone call so intricately tied to that statement of May 13, um, I think this needs further examination before we can appropriately respond to the State's, uh, anticipatory objection.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Well, uh, just two minor points. Uh, we never mentioned anything about any May 13 statement in the opening remarks, and, uh, number two, just so the record is clear, um, the objection right now, the appropriate objection, to attempt at cross on
that would be a hearsay objection. So if the Court chooses to defer ruling until later, that's fine, but we do have an officer taking the stand later this afternoon so...

THE COURT: Yeah. I -- I -- I will defer ruling, but it's my understanding, Mr. Edelstein, that the proposed -- or I shouldn't say the proposed -- the statements of -- of the -- from the May 13 interview would be admissions by a party opponents under 9-0-8-0-1 (4) (b1), and, uh, it seems to me, uh, you are precluded at this stage, at least, from asking about them. Uh, again, we'll -we'll flush this out a little later on but, uh, uh, if that's what you're asking --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, it may -- it -- it -- I think it's going to depend upon precisely what the officer testifies to. If he goes anywhere near any statements that he participated in, be they con -- characterized as statements or confessions that involved our client, $I$ think irregardless of the date, there are certain areas that we have, particularly on cross, um, leeway to get into.

I don't know if that's the purpose of any of his testimony here this afternoon, but if
he does go there, I would, uh, ask that -- that we be notified in advance, or at least certainly be given an opportunity prior to any cross, to have this matter addressed by the Court, including an opportunity to review the case as cited by the State.

THE COURT: All right. Let's proceed. Mr. Kratz? We'll get the jury in here and we'll get your witness.
(Jurors in at 1:07 p.m.)
ATTORNEY KRATZ: State would call, uh, Karen Halbach.

KAREN HALBACH, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Karen Halbach, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{h}$. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Good afternoon, Mrs. Halbach. Could you tell the -- the jury, please, uh, whether or not you knew a young lady by the name of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I did.
Q. You have to pull the microphone down nice and
close for us, please. Who was Teresa?
A She was my daughter. The second oldest in my family of five children. Um, she's a very caring and very loving young woman. She was very dedicated to her family and friends. She was a hard worker. Um, she had a great sense of humor. Uh, she was also the life of the party.

Um, she, um -- She had an ability -ability to make people smile, and I think that's why she enjoyed photography, because kids really responded to her.

Q All right. You told me that, uh, there were other, uh -- other children, um, in your family as well. Could you identify them?

A Tim is the oldest, and then there's Teresa, and then Mike, and then I have two younger girls, Katie and Kelly.

Q Could you tell the jury, please, where Teresa lived?

A She lived next door to -- to us. About a quarter mile west of us. My husband and I own the farmhouse and she lived there about a year before she died.

Q Going to hand you what's been marked for identification as Exhibit No., um -- No. 1. Could you tell the jury what that is, please?

A It's a picture of Teresa.
Q We'll be showing the jury, uh, photographs as well. When you say that Teresa lived next door to you, can you describe that a little further, please?

A Well, she lived a quarter mile west from us in a farmhouse that we own. She -- her -- her rent was going to go up. She wanted to live someplace cheaper so I said, why don't you move closer to home, so we'd really give you a deal on rent. So she took us up on it and, you know, we enjoyed having her there.

Q All right. I know you mentioned briefly about Teresa's background, but did she have, um, um, post high school education?

A She went four years to UW-GB. She graduated in '02 Suma Cum Laude.

Q And GB, that's Green Bay?
A Right.
Q After that, I think you've already mentioned briefly, of the kind of work that Teresa went into, but can you describe that a little more fully? What, uh -- what type of employment did she have?

A In her final semester at $G B$, she, uh, started an internship with Tom Pearce Photography in Green Bay,
and then after she graduated, she continued working with him, and then she realized she wanted to own her own business, so she decided -- she started Photography by Teresa, and, uh, she also worked part-time for AutoTrader Magazine.

Q All right. This, uh, photography studio, did she have any areas of, uh, expertise within that studio?

A Um --
Q Any kind of, uh, portraits that she enjoyed more than others taking pictures of?

A Well, she especially liked taking picture of kids. She was good with kids. But she also did weddings, graduation photos. Um, if you had an event that you wanted pictures taken, she would gladly do it for you.

Q Mr. Wiegert's going to hand you what's now been marked as Exhibit No. 2, if I'm able to do this. Tell us what that is, please?

A It's, um, a picture of Teresa.
Q All right. Now, Teresa's photography business, you said, also included working, uh, at least part-time for AutoTrader Magazine. Um, what were you aware of her duties with that magazine?

A It -- Just know people would call AutoTrader to have
pictures of their vehicles taken. And a photographer would have a certain area. And then Teresa would go -- When somebody in her area would want a picture taken, she would set up a -- an appointment with them and then go take the picture of the vehicle for them.

Q Would Teresa ever discuss or describe with you, uh, where some of her clients were that she took pictures of?

A Once in a while she would, yeah. If she was over and talking about -- talking with us.

Q All right. Had you ever heard -- At least before the 31st of October of '05, had you ever heard the name Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q And Teresa, uh, did she ever mention being at Mr. Avery's property before?

A Two times she had told me she had taken pictures-at the Avery Salvage Yard.

All right. Mrs. Halbach, were you familiar with the kind of vehicle that, uh, Teresa drove?

A Yes, I was.
Q Could you describe that for the jury, please?
A It's a Toyota RAV 4.
Q I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 3. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A It's a picture of Teresa in front of her vehicle. Q Before, um, moving into the investigation, um, itself, you, I think, had mentioned that Teresa had some younger sisters. Uh, could you tell me their names, please?

A Katie and Kelly.
Q I'm sorry?
A Katie and Kelly.
Q. How much younger were Katie and Kelly than she?

A Um, I think there's 11 years difference between Katie and Teresa, and then Kelly's two years younger than Katie.

Q And could you describe the kind of relationship that Teresa had with her younger sisters?

A Um, they were very close. Teresa always wanted a sister. And they spent a lot of time together shopping or watching movies or....

All right. Did Teresa spend, uh, time with her sisters, um, at your home ever?

A Yeah, they did, and, um, Teresa would come over Sunday nights a lot, because their three favorite shows were on, so they'd watch it altogether and goof off and...

Q All right. Were Sunday nights kind of a, um -a -- a family night or regular time for all of
you to get together?
A Right. The kids would always stop in on a Sunday sometime during the day.

Q Karen, I'm going to direct your attention to Sunday, October 30 of 2005. Do you remember that day?

A Yes.
Q Could you tell the jury what you remember about Sunday, the 30th of October?

A Um, my dad's birthday is October 31, Halloween, so the day before, my whole family got together at his house and we just celebrated his birthday during the day.

Q Was Teresa in attendance at that party?
A Yes, she was.
Q Were the rest of, uh, the siblings there as well?
A Yes, they were.
Q What happened that night if you recall?
A That night, um, we milked cows, and then Teresa came home from -- about seven, because Extreme Makeover Home Edition was coming on and she wanted to watch it with the girls.

Q She was at your house?
A Right. At our house.
Q All right. Do you know about what time Teresa
left your home on the 30 th?
A I would say it was after ten.
Q Um, did you know what Teresa's, um, work schedule was the next day? That is, the 31st?

A No, I did not.
Q How often during the week would you speak with your daughter, Teresa?

A She might stop in once or twice, or call, depends on how busy she was, or if we were busy on the farm, you know.

Q On the 31st of October, 2005 how old was Teresa?
A Twenty-five.
Q Had Teresa ever been married?
A No.
Q And at that time, that is, on the 31st of October, 2005 was Teresa involved in a relationship? Did she have a boyfriend or anything?

A No.
Q Mrs. Halbach, when was the first time that you had heard that Teresa was missing?

A On Thursday, November 3, about one o'clock, Tom Pearce called me and he was concerned about Teresa because she hadn't showed up at the studio Tuesday or Wednesday, and -- because she always stopped in at
least once a day, even if she wasn't really busy that day. But he said what -- what -- what really worried him was that her cell phone, her voice mail, was full. He got a message saying that, and that was very unusual for Teresa because that was her business phone als -- also, and for her not to return somebody's message was a very odd -- so that worried me too.

Q Do you know what kind of, uh, cell phone Teresa had?
A. Yes, I do.

Q Tell the jury, please?
A She had a Motorola RAZR V3 or something like that.
Q I'm going to hand you what has been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 8. Tell the jury what that is, please?

A It's a receipt for her cell phone.
Q And do you know if that receipt has a date on it? That is, when she purchased her Motorola RAZR cell phone?

A Yes. It says August 30, 2005.
Q I'm going to show you, also, what's been marked as Exhibit No. 9. I'm going to have you turn to the last page of that exhibit and ask if you, um, can identify this as the cell phone, um, provider
contract with a Cingular phone?
A Yes, it is.
Q Does that include -- And, by the way, is that the
same date of October 30, 2005?
A Yes, it is.
Q. And does it include the make and model of her
phone towards the bottom? That is, a, uh,
Motorola V3 --
A Yes, it does.
Q -- phone? Mrs. Halbach, on the 3rd of November,
after being informed by Teresa's business partner
that, uh, she was missing, could you tell the
jury what, uh, you, uh, and other family members
did?
A Um, I called Teresa's two brothers, Tim and Mike, to
ask if they had heard from her. They said, no. And
I told them-about Tom Pearce calling me, so they got
worried, too. And then, um, they started calling
people around. And in the meantime, my husband was
out plowing in a field, I went and brought him home
and I said, we need to look for Teresa to find out
where she is. And then, um, he went and -- Teresa
had a roommate. He went and talked to the roommate,
asked if he saw -- if he had seen her in the last
three days. And while he did that, I called

AutoTrader Magazine to see if -- when the last time they had heard from her, and I didn't get an answer right away, so then I called the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Q Were there other citizens -- not only family members but other citizens -- uh, even on that first day, even on the 3rd, that were trying to help locate Teresa?

A Right. We called Teresa's friends, or Tim and Mike started, and they, in turn, called other people. We had a lot of people looking for her by phone.

Q Were you able, even on that first day, even on the 3rd of, uh, November, to try to retrace her steps from when she was last seen? That is, on the 31st of October?

A Yes. Mike -- my son, Mike, was able to get into Teresa's cell phone records, and he knew that she -I'm not sure how to say it or --

Q Just go ahead.
A He knew that she hadn't looked at her messages or where her -- when she -- when her last call was, and that was on Monday, so he knew that was odd. So we knew something was up so we kept looking for her. All right. The fact that Teresa hadn't retrieved her voice mail messages since the 31st, um,
obviously that worried you?
A Right.
Q Were you able, or were you, with the assistance of your sons, able to determine the last stops or the last places that Teresa was on the 31 st?

A Um, I know the boys knew where her last stops were on the 31st, but I'm not sure how they found that out.

Q Okay. Do you know if they were using cell phone records to try to retrace her steps on the 31st?

A They were doing that, yes.
Q Were you told and did you have any discussions with them that, uh, her last appointment that afternoon, that is the 31st, was with, um, Steven Avery, or at least with that property?

A Yes, I was.
Q Mrs. Halbach, between the 3rd of November and the 4 th of November, did you work with any outside agencies in trying to search for Teresa? In other words, did you work to develop any missing person posters?

A Yes, we did.
Q Can you describe that process for us, please?
A On Thursday night Jay Breyer called us. He works with Y.E.S., Youth Educated in Safety. And helped us
put together a missing person poster for Teresa.
Q Have you look at the back of that exhibit that I've given you. What number is that?

A Five.

Q Exhibit No. 5, can you tell us what that is, please?

A This is Teresa's missing person poster.
Q All right. On the 3rd, and especially on the 4 th, of November, do you recall citizens, um, distributing thousands of these posters throughout Northeast Wisconsin?

A Right. Yes, we did. That was mainly what we did on Friday, was distribute posters.

Q Do you remember what other efforts citizens, that is, family members and other citizens, engaged in, uh, that Friday? We're talking Friday, the 4 th ?

A Um, my understanding -- I stayed home with our two younger daughters, but they would hand out posters, but they'd also keep their eyes open alongside of the road, you know, in case she had an accident or, um -I believe they -- if -- they thought she went to Green Bay and back and had an accident, they followed them roads, looked in the ditches.

Q All right. Were you aware that law enforcement,
that is, the police departments, um, were also performing aerial, that is, uh, airplane searches?

A Yes.
Q Um, was, uh, Teresa or her vehicle found either that Thursday or that Friday?

A No.
Q Tell us, then, what the, um, family and friends of Teresa planned for Saturday, the 5th of November?

A Teresa had a good friend, um, Ryan Hillegas, and he got a group of people together at Teresa's house, and they organized searches in the area in Manitowoc County where she was last seen, or her last three appointments on Monday, so they wanted to search them areas for sure, and they searched all along roadways, under bridges. You know, our main thought was she had -- had a car accident, and, um, I think that's what they focused on.

Q You had mentioned that, uh, your, um, husband and you had, um, milked cows at least during one of the -- the days. Could you describe whether or not that's the family business? That's what you guys do?

A That's what we do, yeah. We're dairy farmers.

Q On Saturday, the 5 th of November, um, were you aware of a young, uh, woman, um -- actually two women, um, Pam and Nikole Sturm being involved in the search efforts?

A Yes, I was.
Q Could you tell the jury who is Pam Sturm?
A. Pam Sturm is my husband's first cousin.

Q All right. And do you know where Ms. Sturm and her daughter, Nikole, were searching?

A Um, they had asked Ryan Hillegas if, um, anybody was searching the Avery Salvage Yard. He didn't think so though. So she said her and her daughter were going to go search the junkyard.

All right. I know this is difficult, Ms., uh -Ms. Halbach, but later that day did you receive any news?

A Pam and Nikole stopped at our house later in the day and told us that they had found Teresa's vehicle.

Q Were you asked at all to either identify, um, the vehicle or, uh, to further assist in law enforcement efforts that day? That is, Saturday?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what did you do Saturday, if you remember?
A Um, I think Investigator Wiegert -- Wiegert called me after he was in contact with Pam Sturm and he asked
me if Teresa's RAV 4 had a Lem -- LeMieux Toyota sticker on it.

Q If her what? I'm sorry.
A If her RAV 4 had a LeMieux Toyota sticker on it.
Q Her vehicle?
A Yeah.
Q All right. What is a LeMieux Toyota sticker?
A That's where she bought it. In Green Bay.
Q All right. Do you know if you were able to assist them in that?

A I didn't know for sure, but I knew Mike did, so I called Mike and asked him, and Mike called me back or -- or he said, yes, it did, and then I told Mr. Wiegert it did.

Q All right. What's the next you heard from law enforcement?

A I -- I draw-a-blank. I can't think.
Q Okay. Um, how often was it that law enforcement was contacting you or keeping you informed about the investigation?

A Very often. They kept us well-informed.
Q Let me just ask you, Mrs. Halbach, uh, we'll get into some other, um, easier areas, but, uh, within the next day or two, uh, were you informed that human, uh, remains were found that they
believed to be your daughter Teresa?
A Right. Yeah.
Q Do you remember when you were told that?
A I think we knew human remains were found Tuesday, but I think on Wednesday, the 9th, we were told that they were identified as Teresa's.

Q All right. Mrs. Halbach, were you aware of a, um -- a camera, a digital camera, that your daughter had provided to her by AutoTrader Magazine to take pictures of her cars at least for that part of her job?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 6, ask if you can tell the jury what that is, please?

A It's the box for the digital camera.
Q Now, Exhibit No. 6 indicates a, um, PowerShot
A310 by Canon. Do you know, um, where this box was located?

A In Teresa's house.
Q Teresa tend to keep boxes and receipts and things like that?

A Yep, she did that.
Q Kind of a pack rat?
A Well, I -- I call it organized.

Q Okay. Were you aware of a, um -- a personal, um, data assistance, something called a PDA, that, uh, Teresa also owned?

A Yes, she had one of them.
Q I show you what's been marked, uh, for identification as Exhibit No. 7. Tell us what that is, please?
$A \quad$ It's the box for her PDA.
Q And as long as Mr. Wiegert's up, I'm going to also give you Exhibit No. 10. Tell us what that is, please?

A It's a receipt for PDA that she bought at Target November 15, 2004.

Q Now, PDA, at least the most common version is, or sometimes it's called a Palm Pilot, do you know what these things do?

A I think you can put your appointments in it, your schedules, that type of thing.

Q All right. And the Palm Zire 31 brand, uh, the box that we're looking at, um, uh, in the Exhibit that you've just identified, um, was that, again, found in Teresa's apartment?

A Yes, it was.
Q Just a couple more questions, Mrs. Halbach. The investigation, um, into Teresa's disappearance
and her death, uh, required DNA samples being provided. Were you asked for one of those?

A Yes.
Q And do you know, um -- Do you know about when you had to give a DNA sample to compare with some of the, um, materials that were --

A I would -- I think it was in the spring.
Q All right. But you did provide a -- a -- a sample of $I$ think it was your saliva; is that right?

A Right.
Q The last question -- last, uh, difficult question I have for you, Mrs. Halbach, is at anytime after the 30th of October, that evening after 10:00 on the 30 th of October, 2005, uh, had you ever seen or heard from your daughter, Teresa Halbach?

A No, I did not.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: At this time, Judge, I would move the admissions of Exhibit 1 through 10.

THE COURT: Any objection?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: What was 8 and 9?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: The two receipts and the contract.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No objection.
THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, did you -- did you
introduce an Exhibit 4?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That was, uh --
Q (By Attorney Kratz) I did show you. That was the, uh -- it was a photo of your family. Do you still have it up there?

A No, I gave it back.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Oh. Mr. Wiegert, let's put it up there. (By Attorney Kratz) We were talking about your family, and I'll show you Exhibit No. 4.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I apologize, Your
Honor.
(By Attorney Kratz) I'm showing you Exhibit No. 4. Tell us what this is, please?

A It's a family picture that our daughter, Teresa, set up. She didn't take the picture, because she was.-she's in it, but she set it up.

Q Uh, timers --
A Uh, no. Mike's girlfriend took the picture. She snapped it.

Q She just set it up. Can you identify just, uh, briefly for us the people in this picture?

A Um, from left to right in the back row is my husband Tom, and then there's Katie and Kelly, and in the front row is Tim, and then myself, and Mike holding
our dog, and Teresa's on the end on the right. Q All right.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: With that, and with that offer, Judge, that's all the questions I have of this witness. Thank you.

THE COURT: Any objection?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. They're received. Cross?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I just have a few questions.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Prior to November 5, 2005, have you ever heard of the name Brendan Dassey?
A...No, I don't think I did.

Q Had Teresa Halbach ever mentioned -- Teresa, your daughter, obviously -- ever mentioned anything about a Brendan Dassey? You mentioned she had mentioned Steven Avery's name before; correct?

A Right.
Q Had Brendan's name ever been mentioned by her? A No.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Okay. Nothing else.
THE COURT: Any redirect?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: No. Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: You may step down.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: State will call Katie Halbach to the stand.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

KATIE HALBACH,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
your name and spell your last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Katie Halbach,
$\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{h}$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Hi, Katie. How old are you?
A I'm 15.
Q Could you tell us, please, who Teresa Halbach was?

A She is my sister.
Q And was Teresa older or younger than you?
A She was older than me.
Q How much older?
A Eleven years.
Q Now, some sisters are closer than others. Could
you describe how close you were to Teresa and what kinds of things you used to do together?

A Um, we were pretty close. We would -- Well, me and my little sister would go over to Teresa's house, sleep over, or we would go shopping, or things like that.

Q All right. What kind of things would you shop for?

A Um, clothes, mostly.
Q Do you know where Teresa did, uh, most of her shopping? Or was it all over?

A Um, it was all over pretty much.
Q Teresa ever shop at a department store called Kohl's?

A Yes, she did.
Q Katie, were you the closest in age, at least, uh, female sibling, the closest to Teresa?

A I am.
Q And your other sister is younger; is that correct?

A Yep.
Q By the way, would you, um, do other recreational kinds of things with Teresa?

A Um, I guess like we would -- She would take us to parks and we would go for walks and things like that.

Q Was Teresa involved in coaching any sports?
A Yes. She coached my little sister's volleyball team.
Q Okay. And would you ever go watch those games or anything?

A I did.
Q I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit No. 11. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A This is a picture of the volleyball team that she coached.

Q And who is she?
A My sister, Teresa.
Q Is she in that picture?
A Yep. She is in the back row, first person on the left.

Q All right. I think you had mentioned, Katie, that, um, after shopping with, uh, your sister, um, it wasn't unusual for you guys to buy some clothes together; is that right?

A Yep.
Q Had you ever purchased or gone with Teresa, uh, and purchased any specific articles of clothing like jeans or anything like that?

A We would.
Q As her closest sister, at least closest in age,
uh, I know we talked about clothes, generally, but you -- were you aware of the jeans that she owned?

A I know most of them.
Q Do you know and can you tell the jury, please, what kind of jeans your sister owned?

A I know of a pair of Daisy Fuentes jeans she had.
Q Okay. Let's just start with those. What are Daisy Fuentes jeans?

A Um, it's a brand name of jeans that is normally found at Kohl's.

Q Okay. How is it that you remember the Daisy Fuentes jeans?

A Um, one day I noticed that she was wearing them and I told her that Daisy Fuentes was an old person so she was wearing old people's jeans.

Q Okay. At some point, Katie, had you, um, been told that your sister, Teresa, had been killed?

A Yes.
Q After, um, Teresa's death, were you asked to go to her, um, apartment, her residence, and look through some of her clothing?

A Yes.
Q When you looked through your sister's clothing, were you able to find those Daisy Fuentes jeans
that you teased her about?
A No, I did not.
Q Mr. Wiegert's handed you a pair of, uh -- of jeans with an exhibit sticker on them. I think it's a gray or a blue sticker. Can you tell me what exhibit number that is?

A Exhibit 13.
Q And have you ever seen those jeans before?
A Yes, I have.
Q What is Exhibit No. 13?
A Um, it's a pair of jeans that I picked out at Kohl's one time that I thought were similar to the jeans that Teresa owned.

Q Did a law enforcement officer or officers take you on a -- a shopping trip and have you find the jeans that your sister used to own?

A Yes. I went with Mr. Fassbender.
Q Okay. If you can hold up Exhibit No. 13 and show the jury, please, um, what kind of jeans are those?

A They are Daisy Fuentes jeans.
Q And are those jeans, uh, at least to the best that you were able to determine, uh, the same or similar jeans that your sister had owned prior to her death on the 31st of October?

A They are.
Q You know what a rivet is on a jean?
A Um, I believe it is one of these little buttons that holds the jeans together.

Q Okay. And those rivets on those jeans, do they say anything on them?

A They say "Daisy Fuentes".
Q I'm going to have you give those jeans back to Mr. Wiegert at this time. I'm going to have Mr. Wiegert take them over to the ELMO machine and see if we can show the jury what we're talking about. Just as he's doing that, those little brass buttons, or those, um, little things, are those the rivets that you were talking about?

A Yes.
Q When Mr. Wiegert zooms in, it looks like that's as far as it zooms in, the little black lettering that goes around the rivet, um, since you've seen it, and we have a hard time seeing it, that says "Daisy Fuentes"; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Katie, do you know what a lanyard is?
A I believe it's one of those key chain things you put with your keys that you can wear around your neck.

Q Okay. And do you know if you ever gave your sister, Teresa, a, uh, key chain thing, a lanyard, for around her neck?

A I did.
Q Mr. Wiegert is going to have another exhibit marked for you, and we're going to show you, I'm sure, what will be Exhibit No. 14.

Q Tell the jury what that is, please?
A It is a blue lanyard that says "Air National Guard".
Q Do you recognize Exhibit No. 14?
A Yes. It is the lanyard that I gave Teresa.
Q And do you remember where you got that and where you -- when you gave it to Teresa?

A It was two summers ago. I was at the EAA Convention, and there was a booth, and they were giving away free lanyards.

Now, that particular lanyard, if you can hold it up for the jury so that they can see what you're talking about, it's got a plastic thing on the end of it. Can you show them that? That plastic end to the lanyard, do you know what that goes into?

A Um, a fob.
All right. And can you tell the jury what a fob is, if you know?

A Um, it's another piece of cloth, the same color, and then it's connected to a key chain.

Q To help the jury, I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 12, which is a photograph. Ask if you have seen that before?

A Yes, it's the same lanyard.
Q And does Exhibit No. 12, that is, the photograph, include the key part of it, that is, the fob that clicks in or goes into that particular key chain?

A It does.
Q Does that key chain and that fob depicted in Exhibit No. 12 look the same or similar as the key chain and, uh, fob, or lanyard and fob, that you gave to your sister a couple of summers ago?

A It does.
Q Do you know whether or not your sister ever used that key chain and -- and, uh, um, that lanyard and fob?

A $\quad$ She did.
Q How do you know that?
A Because before I gave her the lanyard she had a different one and then I remember her switching them.

Q Okay. Katie, on Sunday nights did your sister, Teresa, and you make a habit of watching some television shows together?

A We did.
Q Where would you guys usually watch those shows together?

A Either at our house or hers.
Q All right. Do you remember the day before she was killed, that is, on the 30 th of October, if you and Teresa and your other sister spent that night together and watched those shows together?

A Um, I believe we were at my grandpa's house for his birthday.

Q All right. You remember that birthday party that night?

A Yeah.
Q Or that day at least?
A Yeah.
Q And the same question that I asked of your mom, after the 30 th of October, had you ever seen or heard from your sister, Teresa?

A I did not.
Q Last question for you. Um, do you know what kind of soda that, uh, your sister, Teresa, used to drink? Did she have a brand of soda she liked?

A Um, she likes cherry sodas a lot.
Q Do you know if she liked Wild Cherry Pepsi brand soda?

A She did.
Q That's all I've got, Katie. Thank you.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I would move the admission of -- Uh, Berta, I'm sorry.

THE CLERK: Um --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Eleven through fourteen?
THE CLERK: Eleven, twelve and thirteen.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: And 14.
THE COURT: And 14.
THE CLERK: And 14.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Eleven through fourteen, Judge.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I would like to be heard on 13.

THE COURT: -Uh --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No-objection to 11, 12 and 14.

THE COURT: Okay. Eleven, twelve and fourteen are received. You want to be heard outside the presence of the jury or here?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Uh, at a break we can take that up.

THE COURT: Okay. Cross?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, sir. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. You may step down. ATTORNEY KRATZ: May we just have a brief sidebar, Judge?

THE COURT: Sure.
(Discussion off the record.)
ATTORNEY KRATZ: State would call Tom Fassbender to the stand.

THOMAS FASSBENDER,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Thomas J. Fassbender, F-a-s-s-b-e-n-d-e-r.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Mr. Fassbender, could you tell us how you're employed, please?

A Yes. I'm a special agent with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation, DCI.

Q What are your duties with DCI?
A Uh, currently I investigate, uh, crimes, such as homicide, uh, or crimes that are statewide importance in nature, and I'm a part of what we call a General

Investigations Bureau.
Q Could you speak up just a little bit? I'd appreciate it. Were you employed in that capacity on November 5 of 2005?

A Yes, I was.
Q And on November 5 of 2005, uh, were you called to a location which has been come to known as the Avery salvage property?

A Yes, sir.
Q How is it that you got called to that location?
A I was called by my supervisor, who, uh, informed me that the Calumet County Sheriff had asked for DCI's assistance at that location, and it had to do with, uh, an investigation into a missing person, which was Teresa Halbach.

Q Tell the jury, if you would, please, about what time, um, you got to that location?

A I arrived at, uh, that location, which was the Avery Salvage Yard, just a little after 2 p.m. that afternoon.

Q Tell the jury, please, what, if anything, you observed upon your arrival at that salvage yard?

A When I arrived at the salvage yard, um -- salvage yard is located at the end of a road named Avery Road, and at the end of that road, uh, there was a --
a law enforcement presence set up there. Kind of like I guess what you would called a command post, and met with, um, members of law enforcement there, uh, to include the sheriff of Calumet County. Uh, received a -- a real brief, uh, briefing at that time, and, uh, subsequently went down into an area known as the -- the salvage yard where the -- the salvaged vehicles were maintained, and there was another, uh, law enforcement presence down there, uh, so to speak, like a checkpoint, um, and -- and it was from that location that $I$ was shown where a vehicle -Teresa's vehicle, had been located.

Q I don't know if you told us, but, uh, who also was there when you got there?

A Well, for certain, uh, the Calumet County Sheriff Jerry Pagel was there, and other law enforcement officers, to include officers from, uh, the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department and Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Q After your arrival, uh, was there any discussion regarding what role, if any, the Wisconsin

Department of Justice would take in the investigation?

A Yes. Uh, as I mentioned, Sheriff Pagel had requested

DCI's assistance. Um, with that being said, I learned that, um, the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department had requested the Calumet County Sheriff -- Sheriff's Department to take the lead role in the investigation, and, uh, with that, they -Sheriff Pagel requested DCI's assistance. So, in essence, we were there, uh, to assist in the investigation, and, ultimately, I was asked, uh, to join Investigator Mark Wiegert as a lead investigator in the investigation.

Q Is it unusual, Agent Fassbender, for DCI to become involved in major crime investigations?

A No, that's not unusual.
Q After your arrival at the, um, scene, um, were you able to survey, if you will, the, uh -- the property, itself?

A Yes.
Q And I've handed you or had handed to you an exhibit. Can you tell us -- I think it's Exhibit No. 15. Tell us what that is, please?

A This is Exhibit 15, and this is an aerial photograph overview of, uh, the Avery Salvage Yard, including residences, um, on or around that property. I've had Mr. Wiegert hand you a laser pointer. And, actually, we'll be using the large screen to
my right, although I'm sure the jurors can see with the smaller screens as well.

Uh, if you'd be so kind as to refer to Exhibit No. 15 and show the -- and describe for the, uh, jurors the major landmarks of the Avery salvage property.

A As I mentioned before, uh, this road right here running north and south is Avery Road. As you come south on Avery Road to this intersection right here, to the west, or to your right if you're going south, is a driveway, essentially, that goes all the way down to two residences. There's a trailer at the end right down here. That is, uh, the residence or the trailer where Steven Avery resided. Uh, there's a, um, unattached garage there also.

The residence just to the east of StevenAvery's residence, uh, is the residence of Barbara Tadych. Uh, at that time it's Barbara Janda. And that, uh, is the residence that, um, Mr. Das -- Dassey, uh, resided in. Brendan Dassey.

Uh, there's an abandoned trailer right there along this driveway. Going back to the intersection at the end of Avery Road, uh, is where the auto salvage business is essentially
located, as well as several other -- or two other residences.

Uh, this building right here, this large building, is where the au -- auto salvage office and, uh, workshop was located. There's an impound area right in here that has three buildings associated with it. That's an old office, I believe, and shop area.

And right here's the residence of, uh, Al and Delores Avery, or Mr. and Mrs. Avery, Steven Avery's father.

Uh, if you go -- continue south when you get to this intersection -- And, by the way, this is where that command post would have been set up, that law enforcement presence that I was talking about.

If you continue south, there's another residence located right in this area, which is Chuck Avery's residence, which would be Steven Avery's brother.

And then continuing south, you go down into what was commonly referred to as the, uh, salvage yard, or the pit, and that was, uh, called that, I believe, because it used to be an old quarry, uh, area, similar to the quarries
that are located around the salvage yard. So you go down -- uh, descent into this area where all the vehicles are located, uh, into the, uh, salvage yard area. So that the jury has a, um -- a better understanding of, uh, some of the, um -- the areas, I'm going to show you, first, what has been marked as Exhibit No. 16. Tell us what this is, please?

A That would be the northwest corner of the salvage yard. And I had mentioned, uh, Steve Avery's and Brendan Dassey's residences. Right here is the trailer that Steven Avery resided in and his unattached garage.

Uh, that's that driveway I was talking about coming to that location, and this is the, uh -- right here I'm pointing at the northwest corner of the entire, um, Avery properties.

Next, or just to the east, of Steven Avery's residence is Brendan Dassey's, uh, residence, or where he resided, his unattached garage, also, which would make up, and then the surrounding, uh, curtilage or yards of both, uh, residences.
Q. One of the other corners of the property I'm now
showing you as Exhibit No. 17, tell us what that is, please?

A This would be the southeast corner of the, uh, Avery Salvage Yard. Um, you can see that berms, or possibly see that berms, are built up around these areas. Uh, to the south of that is -- is a -- a quarry, a privately owned quarry, Radandt Quarry, and to the east of that is a field -- field area. Uh, so -- And you can see the salvaged vehicles here, some salvage vehicles lined up along there, a retention pond there, and also a automobile crusher located right there, which is, again, in this photo, which would be the lower right-hand area of the photo.

Q Now, this particular corner of the salvage property, I think you mentioned when you first arrived, uh, on the property you had concentrated on this area; is that -- is that a correct statement?

A That's correct.
Q Can you tell the jury why? What you saw?
A I was sent down to this area, and there was a staging right -- oh, somewhere right in this area, uh, law enforcement vehicles, uh, like I said, what could be considered a checkpoint. Um, beyond that is where I
was told that, um, Teresa's RAV 4 vehicle had been found, and I was pointed to an area right there. There's a -- a red vehicle right there that's offset from the other line of vehicles, and the RAV 4 was located right in that area, and in this photograph it is not there. It had been removed already.

Q The last exhibit, um, I think that I've given you so far, is Exhibit No. 18, and you talked about a command post. I show you Exhibit No. 18, and tell the jury what we're looking at, please?

A This is Avery Road that I'm pointing to right now starting in the, uh, lower right-hand corner on this photograph. And as you reach where the command post was, which was right there, and right here there's some command post vehicles, is the northeast corner of the Avery Salvage Yard. Um, I mentioned some of the -- the, uh, buildings here. This is the office and shop area to the Avery Salvage Yard. This big, red building is another work --

Q I can zoom out a little bit. I'm sorry.
A -- work area, I think, associated with the, um, impound area. The old shop and service area, I believe, and then right in here is, uh, Al and Delores' house, and I can't quite see it in here, but, uh, Chuck Avery's house is right in there.

Q Now, I know that you, uh, at least briefly, talked about a command center or a command post. Um, let me just skip ahead so that the jury knows where we're going. How long was it that law enforcement had control of this 40-acre property?

A Well, beginning on -- on, uh, November 5 at approximately 11 a.m., uh, law enforcement offer -or arrived on that property, uh, in response to a call that Teresa Halbach's vehicle may have been found there, and from that point on, through approximately 11:30 on Saturday, November 12, uh, we maintained a presence and held that property.

Q So a full week?
A Yes.
Q Within the, um, pit area, I guess, the -- what would be to the, um, south and west of the command center, um, you may notice-some-vehicles. Can you describe those vehicles for us, please? And, by the way, what exhibit is it that you're looking at?

A I'm currently looking at Exhibit 19.
Q And is what's up on the screen $a$, uh, depiction of Exhibit 19?

A Yes, it is.
Q Tell us what that is, please?

A Basically, we -- uh, we're looking toward the southwest, um, from the, um, north side of the property. And as I mentioned, uh, the salvage area, or the -- the junkyard area, goes down into a pit, so we're standing up on the elevation part, I believe, to the rear of -- and I'm not positive -- but to the rear of, or the south of, uh, the Dassey residence, or, uh, Steve Avery's residence, looking out over the salvage yard, and the -- and the vehicles you see in the picture are, essentially, um, many of the, uh, salvaged vehicles in that pit area.

Q Through your seven days of, um, contact with that residence, uh, did you come to determine how many junked vehicles were on that property?

A Yes. There were approximately 4,000 vehicles on that property or on that salvage yard. All right. You said that, um -- that this particular property, and -- and I don't expect any of these, uh, out-of-town jurors to know this, but, uh, the entry to this property is on a county road, a Highway 147; is that right?

A A state highway. Highway 147. Yes.
Q I'm showing you now what's been marked as Exhibit No. 20. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A That's a sign for the Avery Auto Salvage and Towing,
and that is located at the, uh, north end of Avery Road where it intersects with, uh, State Highway 147.

Q Exhibit 20 is really just the business sign that directs patrons into that salvage area; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q Now, Agent Fassbender, your original, um, contact with that location you said was at the, uh, request of, um, Sheriff Pagel, the sheriff from Calumet County; is that right?

A Yes, that's right.
Q At about what time -- Um, perhaps you answered this, but at about what time did you arrive at that scene?

A Shortly after 2 p.m.
Q And about that time, or shortly thereafter, did you agree to become one of the lead investigators in this case?

A Yes.
Q And, again, shortly after 2 p.m., did you and other law enforcement officers become actively involved in securing or applying for what's known as a search warrant?

A Yes.
Q Tell the jury what a search warrant is, please?

A Essentially, a search warrant is an order, uh, signed by a judge, based on probable cause that directs law enforcement to search a person, object, uh, place, uh, and to seize, uh, property or items of property.

It's based on probable cause that a crime may have been committed. Uh, along with that, uh, the date that it's issued to the date that it's, uh, executed, uh, you have five days to do that, and you have 48 hours to return the search warrant. Basically, that's returning it to the Clerk of Courts, or the Court, with a -an inventory of what was seized if anything.

Q The judicial authorization, that is, the, um -the fact that a judge authorizes you to search, uh, either a place, uh, or buildings, or residences, or even persons, um, did you believe that that was required or necessary before, uh, you folks went any further that day? That is, on the 5th?

A Yes.
Q You said that upon your arrival, um, you had observed some items or some property that had been previously discovered by some citizen searchers; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Describe that for the jury, please?
A The item was a -- a 1999, uh, RAV 4. It was bluish/green in color, and, um, the citizen searchers had located it on the Avery property, and had contacted law enforcement, uh, reporting that they may have located, uh, Teresa Halbach's vehicle.

Q I'm going to show you three exhibits. First, uh, Exhibit No. 21, larger picture of that, can you tell us what we're looking at, please?

A That is the, uh, rear of that vehicle $I$ just described, a Toyota RAV 4, 1999, bluish/green in color, and that is the condition that that vehicle, or the rear of the vehicle, the condition of that vehicle, uh, as it was found.

Q And does that look the same or similar as when you saw it shortly after 2 p.m. on the 5 th of November?

A Yes.
Q And, by the way, just so this jury is aware, uh, had that vehicle been secured? That is, did law enforcement officers, who arrived on the scene prior to your arrival, make sure that nobody had entered or tampered with that vehicle?

A Yes.
Q The vehicle, at least Exhibit No., uh, 23, as we
see it -- excuse me, 21, as we see it, appears to be obscured by, um -- at least at the back of it -- by some branches. Uh, could you describe that further? Did it appear to be intentionally concealed in your opinion?

A Absolutely. Uh, tree branches, posts, fence posts, boxes, plywood, auto parts.

All right. Let's move on, then, to Exhibit No. 22, the side of the vehicle. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A This is the passenger side of that vehicle. Uh, uh, you can see to the -- the rear of the vehicle is that red vehicle I was talking about that the RAV 4 was, uh, positioned next to. Um, as you can see, it's got tinted windows in the back. Uh, there's a vehicle hood leaned-up against, uh, the RAV 4.

You can see branches. Even in the, uh, lower right-hand corner is a piece of the, uh, particle board or plywood I was talking about. Uh, and on top of the vehicle you can see that branches, uh, were placed on the top of the vehicle also.

Q And, finally, I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 23. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A That's a photograph of the same vehicle. The RAV 4.

Uh, the passenger side front corner facing that direction. Again, uh, it's a good picture to show, uh, the objects that were used to -- in an attempt to conceal the vehicle. Uh, brush, branches, uh, posts fencing, plywood. There's actually a -- a box on the hood somewhere in there, too. Um, and the -- and the, uh -- toward the rear of the passenger side you can see the vehicle hood, uh, leaning up against the -- the RAV 4.

Q If you would be so kind as to take the laser pointer, the larger image, show that vehicle hood that we're talking about?

A On the left side of the photograph here, um, that I'm pointing to right now, is that vehicle hood lean -leaning up against the, uh, passenger rear quarter panel area of the RAV 4.

Q Do you know what that vehicle hood's made out of?
A Metal. Steel.
Q All right. Have I had other exhibits provided to you? Are there other exhibits that were provided?

A Yes.
Q Could you tell me what they are, please?
Twenty-four?
A What's been marked as Exhibit 24 is a, uh -- another
photograph of, uh, the 1999 Toyota RAV 4. Uh, it's more at or around dusk. Getting dark out. Again, it still has the, um, debris, um, that was put on and stacked up by the, uh, RAV 4, and, also, there was -or shows, uh, some individuals in the scene, some law enforcement officers in the scene.

Q All right. In this picture, as well, is the steel, um, vehicle hood, uh, in front of a gentleman $I$ think that the jury will learn is John Ertl. Can you first point to Mr. Ertl from the Crime Lab, and then, again, describe that vehicle hood?

A Uh, Mr. Ertl's standing right there in the, uh, coveralls. Uh, he's from Wisconsin State Crime Lab. They had been called to the scene to assist in processing, uh, or seizing evidence, and that the vehicle hood is -- is to his left and in front of him right there leaning up, again -- against the Toyota RAV 4.

Q Before we go any further, uh, Agent Fassbender, we've brought into the court, uh, what's been marked as Exhibit No. 26. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A Exhibit 26 is that vehicle hood that I've pointed out in the photographs, uh, leaning up against the, uh,
rear quarter panel -- passenger rear quarter panel of the RAV 4.

Q Have you picked up, or with the assistance of others, attempted to manipulate that particular piece of steel?

A Yes.
Q Uh, in your opinion, um, would that take more than one individual to, uh, at least appropriately, move it from one area to another?

A Yes.
Q I'm showing you, also, what's been marked as Exhibit No. 25. Tell us what that is, please?

A Exhibit 25 is another photograph of, uh, the RAV 4 and its location. Where it was found. This photograph is taken looking, uh, at the rear passenger corner of the vehicle. Clearly, again, showing, and I'll point out, the-vehi-cle-hood, uh, what appears to be a fence post next to the vehicle hood, and branches, uh, concealing the vehicle.

Q If I can go back just a -- a moment, please, to Exhibit No. 24, uh, we see Mr. Ertl, yourself, couple of other individuals in that -- in that depiction, um, and you mention this was right around dusk; is that right?

A Yes.

Q What's the significance, if any, of Exhibit No. 24? In other words, what is happening just prior to and just after this photograph was taken? I'm going to ask it a -- a -- different way because that -- I know that that was a bad question. I'm sorry. Uh, was this vehicle, um, completely processed at the scene or was a decision made to remove the vehicle from this location?

A The decision was made in conjunction with, uh, the forensic scientists from the Crime Laboratory that we would move the vehicle from the scene. Um, one, uh -- Some factors that entered into that decision, obviously, was, uh, darkness, uh, coming upon the scene, and inclement weather also having already happened, and, uh, more inclement weather being predicted, so the vehicle was, uh, removed from the scene and -- and transported to the Crime Laboratory in Madison.

Q Could you tell the jury, please, how the vehicle was removed from the scene?

A Well, first, the Crime Lab personnel that were at the scene, uh, processed and examined the items that, uh, were used to conceal the vehicle, um, to determine whether they felt it had any evidentiary value.
Certain items were seized and
transported with the vehicle, such as the vehicle hood there. Um, at that time a wrecker service was contacted, as well as a transport service, Rabas, uh -- Rabas, R-a-b-a-s, I believe, came and, uh -- with their wreckers, and they removed the vehicle from its location and brought it out by where we had seen the vehicle crusher. At that location Pethan, uh, Transport was located with an enclosed trailer and the RAV 4 was backed into that enclosed trailer and sealed, and then, um, transported to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin along with -- or in the accompaniment of the two forensic scientists that were on the scene. Just prior to the removal of the vehicle, uh, were there any other resources that were called in, uh, to search, uh, at least around that particular RAV 4?

A Yes, there was.
Q Describe that for us, please?
A Um, we utilized, uh, Great Lakes Search and Rescue, which is, uh, basically, uh, search dogs, and they came to the scene. And one dog, in particular, was utilized, uh, in that area, that south, uh, east area of the yard, salvage yard, uh, commencing at around
the crusher area.
The dog was used to, um, see if it would alert on the crusher. You know, this dog I'm talking about is a dog that would alert. They called them cadaver dogs, and they will alert on, uh, uh, deceased human bodies as well as human blood. And, uh, that dog was utilized to search that area to the south and then along that south line to the -- or past the Toyota RAV 4.

Q I'm showing you Exhibit No. 27. This is a woman named Julie Cramer and a dog named Brutus. Do you recognize them?

A Yes.
Q Tell us, who are Julie and Brutus?
A They're members of the Great Lur -- Great Lakes Search and Rescue, and, uh, Julie is the handler of Brutus. Brutus is one of those dogs-I just mentioned. And they are the two that searched the area $I$ just talked about.

Q Now, were you present when the $\mathrm{K}-9$ handler, that is, the human remains handler, Julie Cramer and Brutus searched the area of Teresa Halbach's RAV $4 ?$

A Yes, I was.
Q Describe your observations for the jury, please?

A Well, as we were going down that line of cars on the, uh, south berm of that property that I had pointed out, um -- Actually, prior to that, Julie had explained what would happen if Brutus alerted on, uh, an area that may contain human remains or blood, and as they were going down that area or that, uh, line, and when they reached the RAV 4, Brutus clearly, at least to my observations, alerted on that -- that vehicle.

Q And just so the jury's clear, uh, after Brutus, the human remains dog, alerted on the RAV 4, uh, it was at that time that the Crime Lab removed the vehicle? In other words, that it was secured and removed from that location; is that right?

A The vehicle was -- was in a secured state to begin with and maintained. It was maintained in that state. Um, the Crime Lab arrived just after Brutus alerted on that vehicle, and the vehicle was maintained there for probably another two hours, uh, until we could get the resources at the scene to remove the vehicle. So it was about two hours and then it was removed, yes.

Q All right. Do you know if the vehicle was locked at the scene?

A Yes. It was.

Q Are there any other exhibits up there that you haven't identified yet?

A No, sir.
Q I just need to ask that every once in a while. Mr. Fassbender, we're showing you what's been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 28. Could you tell us what that is, please?

A This is a photograph of the southeast portion of the Avery Salvage Yard, and I think, more particularly, depicting the automobile crusher, and I'll use the pointer on the big screen.

Um, I'm pointing at that right now. Large, uh, orange-ish/yellow piece of machinery. Uh, you'll notice right near there is another piece of machinery moving what appears to be a crushed vehicle. Um, that happened when all those crushed vehicles to the south of that crusher were examined and moved to the north side of the crusher.

Q If you just point to Exhibit 28 again and show us where the crushed vehicles, that is, after the vehicles were put in the crusher, where were they stored or kept, at least temporarily, on the Avery property?

A Pointing at the crusher right now, the -- the, uh,
orange-ish/yellow piece of machinery, just to the right of that on the photograph, or to the south of that, is where approximately 50-plus crushed vehicles were located.

Q And if you could show the jury, please, where Teresa Halbach's vehicle was discovered in relation to that car crusher?

A Teresa's vehicle would have been up in this area on the south edge of the salvage yard, on the other side of the retention pond, and I'm pointing to an area toward the middle right of the photograph.

Q Now, do you know about how far that, uh, vehicle was -- that is, Teresa's vehicle -- was from the car crusher?

A It was about 350 feet.
Q And at least from the intact vehicles, that is, the noncrushed vehicles, was Teresa Halbach's vehicle in a row or in a line of vehicles closest to the car crusher? Does that question make sense?

A Uh, Teresa Halbach's vehicle was in a line of vehicles, that it was very near the car crusher and it had access to the car crusher.

Q All right. Let's talk about the crusher, itself, Exhibit No. 29. Tell us what that is, please?

A That's a photograph of the car crusher that we just saw, which is located in that southeast, uh, corner of the Avery Salvage Yard. To the, uh, left of the car crusher, which I'm pointing out right now, to the left of that car crusher, or the north, is, um, the crushed cars. Originally, they were to the south, but when we examined each and every car, crushed car, they were then placed, uh, in this area to the north of the car crusher.

Q Before we move forward, tell the jury why it was that you examined and looked in, in those first two days of the search, why you examined every one of those crushed cars?

A We were looking for Teresa.
Q And at that point, at least on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, uh, you hadn't found her body yet; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Before we move too far, I'm showing you Exhibit 32. Might give us a better perspective. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A Again, 32 is a -- an aerial photograph, uh, showing the southeast corner of the, um, Avery Salvage Yard. Uh, and on the screen there's a big box in the lower right-hand corner that's titled, "vehicle crusher".

That's where the vehicle crusher was located. And then approximately 350,60 feet to the southwest is a smaller box, where I'm pointing right now, that has a title "RAV 4 location", and that's where Teresa's vehicle was located.

Q Can you point to that line of cars? You talked about a line of cars that looked like it was close to or waiting to be crushed? Is that a fair characterization?

A Along the left side of the photograph, I'm pointing to a line of cars, which is basically the south edge of the Avery Salvage Yard, and that is right there, and Teresa's vehicle was located in amongst that line of cars.

Q You said after the crusher crushed the cars, they were in a -- a crushed state. Um, I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 30 . Tell us what that is, please?

A That is that, uh, crushed state that, uh, you just mentioned. Often, uh, the way my understanding -and I'm not an expert on this -- when they crush the cars, uh, they would place more than one vehicle in that crusher. They crushed three, four vehicles at a time and make somewhat of a sandwich of, uh, several vehicles. So what you're looking at there is, uh,
several vehicles crushed into one, um, item, essentially.

Q All right. I'm going to ask you a bit of a hypothetical, and if you don't feel that you can comment or express an opinion about this, um, then please tell us that, but if Teresa Halbach's vehicle would have ended up in the middle of one of these sandwiches, uh, would it have been easily identified or located?

A Well, it would have been very difficult to locate.
Q I showed you a couple of other aerial photographs, and I want to show you Exhibit No. 33 before going too far. It's going to give the jury a little better understanding or overview of the area. Can you tell us what we're looking at, please?

A This is an aerial photograph from more of a distance. Uh, right in the center of the photograph, essentially, is the Avery Salvage Yard that we've been talking about and showing previously.

Uh, to the left side of the photograph, or the upper left corner, is a highway. That's Highway 147. And then Avery Road right here, uh, on the left side of the photograph, and going toward the right, or toward the south, that's

Avery Road, and into the auto salvage yard.
To the south, or the lower side portion of the au -- salvage yard, is a quarry, gravel pit quarry, uh, owned by Radandt. To the south of the Avery Salvage Yard that I'm pointing to right now, or to the right of the Avery Salvage Yard, is also a quarry owned by Radandt.

To the east of the salvage yard is open field. To the northeast of the salvage yard is another quarry owned by Michels, and to the north of the Avery Salvage Yard, again, is -- is, uh, open field and farm field.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I may, Your Honor, I am about to shift topics into more specific searches. I'm going to suggest this might be a good time for our afternoon break.

THE COURT: Okay. Uh, we'll take a 15-minute break, ladies and gentlemen. Uh, just so the jury knows, today we'll go until 5:00. Usually, it's 4:30. There's some give and take in that depending upon where the lawyers are with the various witnesses. All right.
(Jurors out at 2:37 p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, do you still want to be heard on that objection?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, my -- my objection was simply --

THE COURT: Why -- why don't you get to the microphone, please. Thank you.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: On, uh, No. 13, my objection was simply -- I -- I -- I don't have an objection with it being used as a demonstrative aid. I just don't think it should be received as evidence since there was something similar to, purchased later with, uh, the detective or the agent afterwards to find something that looked like the jeans. I -- No problem with the State's use of it as a demonstrative aid. But, again, $I$ just don't think it should be received as evidence in this case.

THE COURT: Well, my understanding is it's principally being used to link up the rivets from, uh -- from what was found to -- what was known to be owned by the -- by the victim; is that correct?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: There's been no claim that those are Teresa Halbach's jeans.

THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: In fact, just the opposite. They're demonstrative, Judge.

THE COURT: Uh, uh, for that limited
purpose, it's going to be admitted. All right.
(Recess had at 2:40 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 3:04 p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, you may proceed. ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Agent Fassbender, let's move on, then, to responsibilities on the 5th of November. You had mentioned earlier that a search warrant was obtained and you had spoken, at least to this jury, about the, um, processing, recovery, and seizure of the SUV. Could you describe for the jurors, please, um, what was the search plan, uh, later? That is, that first day on the 5 th of November?

A Essentially, what happened after we got the search warrant is we did an initial search, which sometimes it's described-as-a, uh, protective sweep. Law enforcement, when they execute a search warrant, will do a sweep of the area or buildings that they are going to search to see if there's any people, or dangers to, uh, law enforcement or anyone else at that time.

In this instance, we did do that. We
sent out teams to do protective sweeps and to do an initial search immediately, uh, to see if we
could find Teresa. Hopefully, find her alive. So we had that initial search that was followed up with dog teams. Primary purpose of the dogs was to go through the salvage yard and through the rows of vehicles to see if they alerted on anything, but the dogs were also utilized, uh, in, uh, many of the residences and -- and buildings to see if they would alert there.

After those searches were done, um, we go back to the command post, and we debrief, and, uh, a search -- or evidence search team was put together. Uh, due to resources and personnel, we had one evidence search team that we utilized, uh, that evening, and that search team started to -- out by searching, uh, Steven Avery's trailer that evening.

Q I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 34. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A That is a photograph of Steven Avery's trailer, and to the left of the trailer is his unattached garage.

Q In the foreground, and to the right, uh, do you see a burn barrel?

A Yes, I do. There's a burn barrel, uh, with some yellow, um, police tape around it.

Q We're going to hear from, uh, Special Agent Heimerl, I think it's tomorrow, but, uh, sometime on Tues -- excuse me, on, um, Monday, the 7th, were you aware that that search or -- excuse me, that that, uh, burn barrel was recovered, uh, processed, and found some electronic equipment inside?

A Yes, it was, on Monday, the 7th. November 7.
Q Tell us what, uh, Exhibit No. 35 is, please?
A It's another photograph of the front of Steven Avery's residence, trailer, and then, uh, Steven Avery's unattached garage. You can see the LP tank in the background between the garage and trailer, and a, uh, pickup truck in front of the garage.

Q Now, this, uh, trailer of Mr. Avery had, uh, two entrance doors. Is that your understanding?

A That -- Two primary entrance doors, yes. There was also a, uh, patio door in the back.

Q Or the front or what would be to the front of the trailer entrance doors, are those depicted in Exhibit No. $36 ?$

A Yes, they are.
Q And is that being depicted on the large screen as well?

A Yes.

Q You had mentioned the back of the trailer, um, had a sliding door, or an entry, uh, location. Exhibit No. 37 , does that show that part of the trailer as well?

A Yes, it does.
Q Now, Agent Fassbender, the, um, search of the residence, itself, uh, how was that performed and who was that performed by? In other words, how were teams developed to do the searching, uh, during this, um, process?

A When we're searching, uh, for evidence, uh, on Saturday evening, a, uh, team was put together, and this team may be a little different than the initial search teams, because, uh, they're searching for evidence, and if they find evidence, uh, we want them to be able to process, collect, uh, prepare for transport of that evidence.

So when we put that particular team together, we're looking for officers that have been trained and have experience in evidence processing and collection, and that's how that team ultimately got put together.

Q You talked about a search of the, um, and a sweep of the trailer and the garage. I'm showing you Exhibit 38. What is that?

A That's, again, a -- a viewpoint of Steven Avery's trailer in the background, his unattached garage in the foreground with, uh, his black truck, and we would be facing west taking that picture.

Q Just so the jury can see, I'm going to zoom in a little bit closer, um, there's a -- a dog, uh, to the left of the, um, exhibit. Do you see that?

A Yes.
Q Were you aware of that dog and were you aware of the demeanor of that dog?

A Yes, I was.
Q Describe that for the jury, please?
A The -- The occasions I had to be around that dog, that dog appeared to be very ag-- aggressive. Pulling on its chain, leaping against the chain, barking and snarling. I -- I kept my distance.

Q Were you made aware -- and -- and I think we've heard, um, or will hear some more about this, but did that dog prevent a search area of the back of Steven Avery's garage at least for a couple of days of your processing?

A Yes, it certainly did when we had the dogs there, because the dogs didn't -- weren't going to go near that dog because of the aggressive nature, and as well as, uh, searchers going through that area,
steering clear of that area.
Q What is Exhibit No. 39?
A Thirty-nine is a photograph of the front of Steven Avery's unattached garage with his pickup truck parked in front of that.

Q And, again, this garage was not only swept on the 5th but was later, uh, searched on Sunday, the 6th; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Were you familiar, uh, Agent Fassbender, with the van that Teresa Halbach took photos of on the 31st?

A Yes.
Q I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 40 so that we can talk about that just, uh, briefly. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A That is the van, maroon van. I believe a Plymouth Voyager that, uh, Barb Tadych had for sale that Steven had arranged for Teresa to come out and take a photograph of.

Q And that vehicle is what would be directly in front of, or, perhaps, better stated, between the Avery and the Janda, slash, Dassey residence; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q In fact, as we look at Exhibit No. 41, gets a better perception or perspective, at least, as far as Barb's trailer; is that right?

A Yes.
Q The red trailer that we had talked about, were you able to determine who that trailer had belonged to?

A Yes.
Q Who is that?
A Who lived there or who it was owned by?
Q Who lived there?
A Uh, Steven Avery.
Q All right. And so the jury can, uh, see photos of him, Exhibit 43, is that a picture of his driver's license photograph?

A - Yes, it is.
Q And, I'm sorry, that was 42. And Exhibit No. 43, on the 9th, after he was booked in this case, is that a picture of his booking photo?

A Yes, it is.
Q On Steven Avery's property, uh, that is, uh, to the rear of his garage area, uh, were you aware of any tires, uh, that were located that, uh, you determined were later used to fuel, uh, a large fire behind Steven's garage?

A Yes, there was a, uh, pile of tires.
Q I'm showing you Exhibit No. 31. Is that a photograph of those tires?

A Yes. And that was located on the southwest corner of, um, the yard, um, associated with the residence that Steven lived in.

Q Agent Fassbender, the, um, search -- that is, the week-long search -- of the property, um, items were located. That -- that's fair, isn't it?

A That's fair.
Q Were you aware of Teresa Halbach's license plates being found that week?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember where those were found?
A Yes, I do.
Q Tell us where that was, please?
A That was on Tuesday, um, November 8, and they were found in a salvaged vehicle that was located along the driveway, just to the south of the driveway, going down to Mr. Dassey, Mr. Avery's residences along a fence line there.

Q Tell us who those, uh, plates were located by?
A Uh, they were located by William Brandes, who was a volunteer firefighter, who had been teamed up in search teams with law enforcement officers, uh,
looking for evidentiary items such as those license plates.

Q Let me show you Exhibit No. 44, ask us if you can -- tell us what that is, please?

A That's a photograph, uh, of the vehicle -- station wagon there, that the license plates were found in.

Q The license plates, themselves, were they
photographed inside of this vehicle?
A Uh, yes, they were.
Q Who were they photographed by?
A Uh, Trooper Cindy Paine.
Q So Wisconsin State Trooper?
A Uh, Wisconsin State Patrol Trooper, yes.
Q Exhibit No. 45, tell us what that is, please?
A That's the photograph of the license plates placed inside that vehicle, uh, taken by Trooper Paine. Um, the plates had-been removed because they were folded in on themselves. They had to be unfolded to determine what the number of the license was, and then they were just placed back in there and a photograph was taken.

Q All right. And, finally, Exhibit No. 46, tell us what this depicts, please?

A Forty-six is basically a relation in ship picture. Uh, on the left side of the photograph shows Steven

Avery's residence. Next to that, to the right, is the Janda/Dassey residence, and, then, a little further to the right, or to the west, is an arrow pointing at the vehicle that the license plates were found in.

Q So if you're looking at this particular access road, could you show us, uh, how you would walk or drive down this road to get towards the -either the Avery residence or the Dassey residence?

A Well, on the picture to the right here, that is the -- or to the top of the picture -- is the driveway or access road going down to, uh, the Janda/Dassey residence and Steven Avery residence. If you keep going to the right, which would be to the east, you would run into Avery Road and the entrance to the salvage yard, and then Avery road to the north out to State Highway 147.

Q I've handed you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 47. Could you tell us what that is, please?

A That's a photograph of the front, or the north side of, um, Mr. Dassey's residence.

Q And can you tell us what's in front of -- of that, um, residence?

A Right in front of that residence, where I'm pointing
right now, about in the middle of the photograph is a golf cart.

Q I'm also going to show you Exhibit No. 51. Tell us what 51 is, please?

A That photograph depicts that same golf cart. It's blue in color with a white seat on it.

Q Agent Fassbender, have you ever had occasion to be inside of that residence?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to direct your attention, and I know I'm skipping ahead just -- just briefly, but on the 1st of March, um, we heard, at least in our opening remarks, about a statement that was given you by the defendant, Brendan Dassey? You and Investigator Wiegert? Is that correct?

A Correct.
Q Later, on the 1st of March, were you given permission and, in fact, did you enter the residence of Barb Janda and Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q And in the Janda and Dassey residence, uh, did you find any, uh, items, specifically, in the bedroom of Barb Janda?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to first show you what's been marked

Exhibit No. 49. It's shown on the large screen. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, could I have a sidebar, please?

THE COURT: Sure.
(Discussion off the record.)
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Exhibit No. 49, and what are we looking at?

A That is the bedroom of, um, Barb Tadych, um, in her residence, and showing some closet space or storage space there, and on, um, the handles of some of those, um, closets or storage space we found -located, uh, some -- what you would call leg irons and handcuffs.

Q I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit 48. These are closeups. Do you recognize Exhibit 48?

A Yes, I do. It's a pair of the handcuffs that were, uh, taken out of, um, that bedroom.

Q And Exhibit No. 50. Tell us what that is?
A That's a pair of what we'd call leg irons, also taken out of that bedroom.

Q Now, also on the 1st, did Mr. Dassey identify for you any clothing items? Specifically, items that he had worn on the 31st of October?

A Yes.
Q I show you Exhibit No. 52. Tell us what that is, please?

A That's a jacket that we located in Mr. Dassey's residence. Um, I believe it had the name of Friar Tuck on it or Friar Tuck's, something like that.

Q And what did he tell you about this jacket?
A That he believed that, uh, was a jacket that he had worn, uh, the night of October 31, 2005.

Q Exhibit 53. Tell us what that is, please?
A That's a pair of, uh, tennis shoes or sneakers, also taken out of, uh, Mr. Dassey's residence, and, again, it -- they fit the description of sneakers he said he was wearing that evening.

Q And, finally, Exhibit No. 54. Tell us what that is, please?

A It's a pair of blue jeans that, uh, Mr. Dassey, himself, um, located, or took me to in his residence, um, indicating that those are the pants that he wore that evening.

Q On the photograph, uh, appears to depict some stains on them. Do you see that? And can you show us that on -- on the screen?

A Yes. Um, white stains on the lower right-hand pocket area of the blue jeans, and also on the upper, uh,
left-hand pocket area of the blue jeans there's some white staining.

Q Some stains around the, uh, bottom portions or around the knees as well?

A Yes. Spots and stains that are white.
Q Now, we'll get into the statements of Mr. Dassey, uh, much more detail later this week, but did Mr. Dassey describe for you what those stains were?

A Yes.
Q What did he tell you?
A He said they were bleach stains.
Q Did he say how those bleach stains got on his jeans?

A Yes.
Q How?
A He said-that he-got them-on-when-he was helping clean
up the garage floor in Steven Avery's garage, and that -- because they use -- utilized some bleach to clean that area.

Q Now, the jeans, themselves, uh, has Mr. Wiegert provided you with, uh -- with those?

A Yes.
Q What is that exhibit number?
A Exhibit 58.

Q Tell us what Exhibit 58 is, please?
A Exhibit 58 is the pair of jeans that, uh, Brendan Dassey, um, took us to in his residence on February 27, 2006 and consented to us taking them.

Q And do those jeans still appear, as you see them today here in the courtroom, to have bleach stains on them?

A Yes, they do.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: What are those
exhibits, Mr. Wiegert, 59 and 60?
Q (By Attorney Kratz) We're going to show you Exhibits 59 and 60. Tell us what those are, please?

A Two sets of, um, handcuffs.
Q Do you know where those were retrieved from or where you retrieved them from?

A One set of the handeuffs was retrieved from Mr. Dassey and, uh, Mrs. Tadych's residence, and I believe another set was, um, seized from Steven Avery's residence.

Q Exhibit No. 61 and 62 are being handed to you now. What are those?

A Uh, two -- two sets of, um, fur lined leg irons. Q Where were those seized from?

A I know we took two sets of leg irons out of

Mr. Dassey and Mrs. Tadych's residence, and we also took one set of leg irons out of Steven Avery's residence.

Q All right. Agent Fassbender, this has been, uh, agreed to by the, uh -- by the defense, but, um, were you able to retrace the steps of Teresa Halbach? That is, uh, where she had been prior to arriving at Mr., uh, Avery's property on the 31st of October, and approximately when? Do you recall?

A Yes, we were able to retrace. And I didn't understand or hear the rest of the question.

Q If you were able to tell us, first of all, the two residences that afternoon, the afternoon of the 31st, that Ms. Halbach had been?

A Yes.
Q Who is that?
A Uh, Steven Schmitz residence and a JoEllen Zipperer residence.

Q And at the JoEllen Zipperer residence, um, did law enforcement officials receive from Mrs. Zipperer, specifically, that packet of, uh, information, the AutoTrader information, given to her by Ms. Halbach?

A Yes.

Q I show you what's been marked as Exhibit 55. Tell us what that is, please?

A That's an AutoTrader bill of sale and Auto -- a current AutoTrader Magazine, and a, uh, "For Sale" sign.

Q Is it your understanding that after a transaction was completed between Ms., uh, Halbach and whatever customer for AutoTrader, that she would give them a bill of sale as well as the most current magazine?

A Yes. Same thing happened with Mr. Schmitz.
Q All right. And the defense has also been kind enough to stipulate, which means agree, to some business records. I'm showing you Exhibit 56. Ask if you can tell us what those business records are, please?

A Exhibit 6-- 56 is a copy of Cingular, um, toll records, billing, uh, for, uh, the cell phone of Teresa Halbach.

Q Okay. And are 57 the cell phone records for Cellcom? That is, for Mr. Avery's cell phone on the 31st of October?

A I believe so, but let me confirm. Yes.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: And, Judge, although, uh, this is, perhaps, the first time this week
that this kind of statement, uh, will be made, but, uh, I would ask that, uh, uh, defense counsel, um, agree, and indicate to the Court, their acceptance and approval that the, uh, business records, in this case of Cingular and Cellcom, be admitted without the necessity of calling a custodian of the records and without objection of the defense.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I believe we've stipulated to that already.

THE COURT: That's part of the stipulation. All right.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Agent Fassbender, the balance of the week, that is, after the 5 th of November, could you describe for the jury, please, the, um, uh, search efforts of this property? I don't mean, specifically, what days and what was searched, but, uh, just give the jury, if you will, since they're not going to hear day by day, um, what was searched for, uh, in the Avery property and the surrounding, uh, property as well?

A As I said before, there's approximately 15 buildings
on the property. All the buildings were searched by search teams. Um, also on the property, each and every, uh, uh, vehicle of the approximate four sev -four thousand vehicles were searched.

Uh, additional personnel were brought in to assist in those searches, to include, uh, Wisconsin State Patrol. Uh, on two separate days $60-\mathrm{plus}$ troopers were brought in just for search efforts.

Um, anywhere from 45 to 60, uh, volunteer firefighters were brought in on, uh, two or three days.

Uh, law enforcement personnel from several counties were brought in, or asked to come in and help. Several police departments were asked to come in and help.

Ci-tizen searches were-done-in, uh, adjacent properties, not on the Avery Salvage Yard.

Um, Winnebago County, for example, brought their dive teams in, and, uh, they were utilized in ponds. They were located in adjacent properties, quarries. Some ponds were pumped out, uh, to look through those, uh, for either Teresa or evidentiary items.

Q The next area of inquiry $I$ have, uh -- I'm sorry. The next area I have for you, Agent Fassbender, are the creation of, um, computer-generated images on and around this property. First of all, are you familiar with how these images were created?

A Yes.
Q And could you start by generally describing for the, uh, jury, uh, what these images are and what they're meant to depict?

A These images were prepared by Tim Austin of the Wisconsin State Patrol, who was asked to come right -- to the scene right away on November 5. Uh, he uses what's called a "total station, uh, measuring" or "forensic mapping" uh, piece of equipment. And with that, he's able to, uh, map-or measure a scene, uh, to scale, uh, so you have accurate measurements of, uh, any particular scene. In this case, a -- a large scene or a crime scene. Um, they are meant to depict, uh, measurements of items at the scene, uh, relationships of items at the scene and -- and the measurements between them.

Uh, he's also able to depict those or produce sketches in two dimensional as well as,
uh, models in three dimensional, adding height -a height to that, uh, sketch or that model, and he's also able to, uh, render, um -- the word escapes me now -- render, um, animation scenes -that's what I'm thinking of -- of that same scene or certain areas of that scene. And an animation would be a -- a virtual tour or walk-through a certain area on that scene.

Q Since the jury, uh, would not be and will not be in this case, visiting this scene, and since these images show angles or depictions that the naked eye cannot, do you believe that these images will assist the jury in understanding relationships? That is, between relationships of, uh, evidence that was not only seized but also relationships of evidence, uh, to fixed points within the property?

Yes. Definitely.
All right. Let's show the jury -- By the way, do you know about how many measurements were taken by Mr. Austin?

A Over 4,100 measurements both manually and electronically.

Q You talked about them being, um, accurate. Do you know just how accurate these are?

A Well, I -- I think the greatest distance measurement he had was 1,200 feet, and at that distance the maximum amount of error would be less than one-half inch.

Q Exhibit No. 63. We're going to go through these very quickly. Can you tell us what we're looking at, please?

A Sixty-three is a three-dimensional, uh, depiction of the Janda/Dassey residence and the Steven Avery residence in the northwest corner of the Avery properties.

Q And if you could just take your laser pointer, just show the jury, uh, what we're talking about here?

A Again, the, um, Janda/Dassey residence, unattached garage to it, the Steven Avery residence and unattached-garage, and the surfounding yards, and that right there is the, uh, van that was for sale.

Q Okay. Exhibit No. 64?
A Um, again, 3-D rendition of essentially the same section of land but from a different angle coming from the north, and the, uh, Janda/Dassey residence, garage, Steven Avery residence, garage, the vehicle that was for sale.

Q Once again, these are views that are unattainable
by the human eye; is that correct?
A Yes.
Q Exhibit No. 65, please?
A It's a 3-D rendition of, uh, the Janda/Dassey
residence from the front, uh, looking south, and the unattached garage, and the golf cart is right there.

Q These are not photographs, these are actual
computer-generated images; is that correct?
A Correct.
Q Exhibit No. 66?
A Another view of the Janda/Dassey residence and garage from the back yard looking north now, from the south looking north, um, four burn barrels in the back of the, um, residence area.

Q Exhibit 67?
A Uh, another depiction of Steve Avery's residence, Steven Avery's garage, the van that was for sale, and then to the right side of the picture you can see Steven Avery's burn barrel depicted.

Q Sixty-eight?
A A, uh, more close-up version of the depiction of Steven Avery's residence, the front of the residence, the deck, the, uh, entrance door to the north, and then the rear entrance door to the south.

Q Exhibit 70?

A Uh, another 3-D rendition of the rear area, or to the south, of Steven Avery's garage. Steven Avery's garage right there, Steven Avery's residence right there, and then a, uh, mound, built up mound, of dirt and stone, and also a dug out portion of that mound to the south of the mound, which is what we called the burn area, doghouse, and the dog chain.
Q. I'm sorry, Agent Fassbender, I misspoke. This was Exhibit 69; is that correct?

A Exhibit 69, that's correct.
Q I'm sorry. And this also shows the burned out van or vehicle seat in it; isn't that right?

A Correct. Right to the right of the darkened area, which is the burn area, uh, just outside of that and on the edge of the elevated dirt area is that burned, uh,-car seat. All right. Now-we're-moving to-Exhibit No. 70. What is this?

A A different angle depicting the, uh -- the mound and the burn area. The, uh, car seat, Steven Avery's garage, Steven Avery's house.
Q Exhibit 71?
A 3-D, uh, rendition of, uh, the Janda/Dassey residence. You would be looking from above and to the east, looking west. The vehicle that was for
sale, I believe it was a Plymouth. Uh, the garage, Steven Avery's house, and the burn area behind the garage. Steven Avery's garage.

Q Now, Trooper Austin was also able to do interior scene modeling. In other words, uh, um, rip off the roof, if you will, of buildings and show you, uh, a birdseye view of the inside of -- of, uh, buildings; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q I show you Exhibit No. 72. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A This is where, uh, Trooper Austin made the roof, uh, disappear on Steven Avery's residence, looking straight down, or almost straight down, into the residence to depict what the inside of the residence, uh, looked like or had in it.

Q These included-all of the rooms of the trailer?
A Yes.
Q And even to the exterior, both exterior main doors, as well as the, uh, sliding glass door towards the back; is that right?

A That's -- That's correct.
Q Now, some closeups, uh, as to some of those rooms. Uh, one of the bedroom closeups, which includes some firearms, that's Exhibit 73. Tell
us what we're looking at?
A This bedroom is the bedroom located to the rear of Steven Avery's residence, or to the far south. This was Steven Avery's bedroom. Um, and the firearms, um, mentioned are in a gun rack on the wall, or the northern wall, of that bedroom.

Q So that the jury understands these, um, depictions, even the interior depictions, were taken by detailed measurements by Trooper Austin as well; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q A different view of that bedroom would be Exhibit No. 74. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A Same bedroom. Steven Avery's bedroom. Just a different angle. Here you can see a desk in the corner with a chair, and, uh, uh, a bookcase, album holder, is how it's been described, along that, uh, east wall of the bedroom.

Q And later this week we're going to hear about how close Steven Avery's bedroom door is to the exit door. That is, the door that goes towards the garage. But could you just show us that with your laser pointer?

A Steven Avery's -- Entrance to his bedroom right here, the rear exit door/entrance door to his trailer right
there. Just a couple steps.
Q Mr. Tyson, a deputy with the Sheriff's, uh, Department, tomorrow, will talk about bleach being found. But can you tell us what Exhibit No. 75 is?

A Exhibit 75 depicts the bathroom in Steven Avery's trailer, which is located right next to, or to the north, of his bedroom. In that bathroom area there's a, uh, laundry area right up in here where this box is, and a shelf. There was empty beach -- bleach bottle seized off of that shelf.

Q The last two images, then, uh, include, uh, garage images. This is Exhibit No., um, 76. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A This is Steven Avery's garage with, um, the roof, uh, disappearing and allowing us to see the inside of the garage. I might add that this is more of a cleaned up version of the inside of that garage. Lot of the clutter -- There was much more clutter. A lot of the clutter is -- is not in there. And, finally, Exhibit No. 77. Tell us what that is, please?

A Steven Avery's garage. Different angle. The roof has been removed. The garage door is open, or removed, and, um, again, the clutter not included,
but it is accurate, uh, rendition of the inside of that garage.

Q Now, Evidence Tents No. 9 and 23, do you know what those depict?

A Yes. Evidence Tent No. 9 toward the front of the garage depicts where a bullet fragment, a . 22 caliber bullet fragment, was located in the crack in the cement of the, uh -- the floor of the garage. And then back here, the other evidence tent, uh, is where -- 23-A is where a bullet fragment was also discovered, uh, underneath a air compression in the back -- air compressor in the back of that garage.

Q These were searches on March 1 and 2 after
Mr. Dassey's statement? Is that your understanding?

A That's correct.
Q Agent Fassbender, you talked-about an-animation, or that it was possible to, um, depict, or have Trooper Austin depict, through animation, uh, what it is that, uh, he had, um, shown in a 3-D version. Have you been able to, um, view that animation?

A Yes.
Q I show that to the jury at this time. Oop. I'm sorry. That's the wrong animation. If you'd be
so kind as this plays, uh, Agent Fassbender, since the jury will not get a virtual tour, or will not get a tour, of the property, um, explain for the jury, if you will, what they are observing?

A Well, this would be, essentially, the aerial view of Steven Avery's garage and residence. You're looking west to the east, and just at the bottom of the screen would be the roof to the Janda, uh, Dassey residence.

And we're moving toward the north and reducing altitude, coming around the front of the Janda/Dassey residence and showing the front of Steven Avery's trailer. To the right you can see the van, where it was parked, uh, the van that was for sale. Use your laser pointer if-you-feel it's necessary.

A The van right there. Continuing, and he -- he points out the van. The front of Steven Avery's trailer. To left is the garage.

Now, we're approaching Steven Avery's trailer coming from the east headed west. You can see a wraparound deck. There's also a pool in the back. And that's the main entrance door
coming up over Steven Avery's trailer to the top and looking down upon his residence.

The roof is gone, and now we're looking into the living room of Steven Avery's trailer. In the corner there's a computer desk, TV, spare bedroom, bathroom, and Steven Avery's bedroom. And that would be working, uh, north to south in his trailer. Again, just different angles of Steven Avery's bedroom.

Again, from an elevation looking down, Steven Avery's garage, and, again, the interior of the garage. There's a Suzuki Samurai parked in there, and a snowmobile also placed in the garage.

Coming around to the rear, or to the south, of, uh, Steven Avery's garage is that mound, built up mound,-of dirt and-stone-I talked about. The doghouse, the chain, and the dog, and this dug out portion of that mound area, which was the burn area, steel belts right there, the car seat, burned out car seat, and a tire, which were all located at the scene.

Just pulling away from that, toward the, uh, southeast, more of a distance view of Steve's garage and residence. We would be, essentially,
in the backyard of the, um, Janda/Dassey residence right now. The four burn barrels I talked about earlier, and the Janda/Dassey residence. Or the Tadych, now, residence.

Associated with that residence were these four burn barrels. You can see the relationship between Steven Avery's property and Mr. Dassey's property.

Front, or the north, of Steven Avery's -- to the north of Steven Avery's trailer and garage. In the forefront of the, uh, rendition here is Steven Avery's burn barrel. Again, the relationship between all three items, the garage, the residence, and the burn barrel.

Q Again, those -- that was an animation, uh, created from those still photographs by Mr. Austin? Is that your understanding?

A That's correct.
(Exhibit No. 78 marked for identification.)
Q The last, uh --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: By the way, Judge, I should have the record reflect that the, uh, animation that has just been shown, uh, I am having marked as -- at least for identification -- as Exhibit No. 78.

THE COURT: Okay.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Um, we'll be tendering that as well.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) The last, uh, area of inquiry I have for you, um, Agent Fassbender, uh, is a statement from Mr. Dassey. Uh, although we're not going to be discussing the, uh, March 1 or earlier statements in November, um, I understand that you, individually, that is, you alone, spoke to Mr. Dassey on February 27; is that right?

A Myself and another DCI agent, uh, spoke with him, uh, his mother, and his brother, who also present at that time.

Q Where did that take place?
A At the, uh, resort motel in Mishicot, uh, later in the-evening. I think it was, uh, after 10:00 p.m.

Q All right. On the 27 th of February -- By the way, this was 2006; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q This was before the March 1 admissions were obtained from Mr. Dassey; is that right?

A It was on the evening of February 27.
Q Would you agree that this was characterized as a witness interview?

A Yes.
Q And at that time was the topic of any bleach or bleach stains brought up?

A Yes, it was.
Q Describe for the jury how that came up, please?
A Well, I received information about Mr. Dassey having some bleach stains on some jeans, and that being a result of, uh, cleaning Steven Avery's garage floor. Acting on that information, $I$ went to the motel where Mr. Dassey's mother and his brother were located, and I inquired about that, and Mr. Dassey advised that, uh, yes, he had some jeans that he was wearing that evening, October 31, 2005, uh, when he was assisting Steve Avery in cleaning up a garage -- Steve Avery's garage floor, because it had some stains on it. Uh, when asked what he thought he was cleaning up, uh, and the color of those stains, he described them initially as dark red, uh, but he believed, um, that they were oil stains, uh, from some vehicles or such.

Uh, upon further speaking with him, uh, he described the stains as red in color, because the rags or the cloths they were using to clean up the stains appeared red on the cloths.

When asked what he used to clean up the
stains, he advised that they initially tried gasoline. Um, that worked a little, and then they used paint thinner, uh, and that may have worked a little more he thought, and, then, ultimately, they used bleach on the garage floor, uh, to finish the cleanup.

He said that the rags they used to clean up the substance Steven threw in the, uh, fire that was going, um, behind -- in a burn area behind Steven Avery's garage.

And, again, when asked, um, about what he thought the substance was, if he thought it could have been blood, and he said, yeah, he thought it could have been blood, and said, when asked what do you think to this date, which would have been February 27, he believed it to be blood.

Q And so the jury understands, and I know that later in the week we'll hear of this, but that Mar -- that, uh, February 27 statement, then, caused you and Investigator Wiegert to re-interview Mr. Dassey two days later on the 1st of March; is that correct?

A That was one of the things.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: At this time, Judge, I
will move the admission of Exhibits 15 through 78, and have no further questions of this witness at this time. Thank you.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I think just as to 78, there might be a second item on that that hasn't been -- just that first overview that we saw? ATTORNEY KRATZ: There is a second, uh, animation, Judge, and if that is played, uh, that will, uh, be identified and, uh, described through our anthropologist, Dr. Eisenberg, later this week. But I'm not offering it at this time.

THE COURT: You -- You're offering the part of 78 that we've seen, which is the virtual tour? ATTORNEY KRATZ: Just the scene model, yes, Judge.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: With that, no objection. THE COURT: All right. They're received. They'll be received then. Cross?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Agent Fassbender, uh, how long have you been employed with DCI?

A Twenty-two years about.
Q And prior to that, you were also a state employee, uh, as -- as a trooper; is that correct?

A For five years, yes.
Q Or state patrol? However you want to characterize it?

A Correct.
Q Okay. Now, is it fair to say that from the perspective of who's in charge of this overall investigation, that became yourself as well as Wiegert from Calumet County; correct?

A That's correct.
Q Prior to getting the phone call, as you indicated in your direct, from your superior, you really didn't have much information about this incident; is that right?

A That's correct. Just from the media.
Q Now, early on, you testified that by the time you arrived at the Avery property, quote, law enforcement had control of the property. Is that your understanding?

A Yes.
Q And what time did you get there?
A Sh -- shortly after 2 p.m.

Q And on what day?
A Saturday, November 5, 2005.
Q Now, prior to that, law enforcement didn't necessarily have control of the property; correct?

A That's correct.
Q In fact, there were individuals, who were citizens, who were kind of traipsing around there?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And they were looking for any signs connected to Teresa? Is that a fair statement?

A To my knowledge, yes, two -- two citizens went to that salvage yard to obtain permission to look through it. Yes.

Q Okay. And, in fact, they got permission from members of the Avery family; correct?

A Yes. Earl Avery.
Q Who asked you to become, as you testified, the lead investigator?

A I believe Sheriff Jerry Pagel. Calumet County Sheriff.

Q As you understood it, when you arrived and made your way down there by the RAV 4, which I believe was depicted in Exhibit No. 23, uh, no one had
been inside of the vehicle; correct?
A No. The vehicle was found in a locked condition.
Q So somebody tried to get in?
A I don't understand that. Not to my knowledge no one tried to get in.

Q How do you know it was locked? Somebody would have to check a door, would they not, to see if it was locked? You testified it's locked. How do you know that?

A Uh, one of the Sturms, with one of the citizens, that went on the property to look, um, used a tissue to try the door handles, yes.

Q Okay. So somebody did try to get in?
A Yes. I -- I took it to mean an apparent effort to -that was physically visible. I'm sorry. I misunderstood the question.

Q And we've seen the photographs of what the RAV 4 looked like when it was found. Um, who, if you know, was there guarding or securing the RAV 4 when you showed up around two o'clock?

A I'm not sure who was guarding the RAV 4 at that time. To my knowledge --

Q You indicated -- Go ahead.
THE COURT: Well, let him finish.
A My knowledge was that Calumet Cou -- or, uh,

Manitowoc County Deputies initially did that, and then when Calumet County personnel got there, uh, they took over. But I'm not sure of the exact time that the Calumet County Deputy took over. I believe it was somewhere around -- between two and three, three-thirty.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) But you don't have a specific recollection of whether it was Calumet, or Manitowoc, or who was standing there when you got there; is that what you're telling us?

A That's correct.
Q All right. Now, you indicated that prior to anything happening with the RAV 4, the lab people -- And we're talking about your folks from your agency from Madison were called; right?

A Yes.
Q And they showed up; correct?
A Correct.
Q And I believe you testified that the items around the RAV 4, which you described as having been used to conceal it, were processed; correct?

A Examined might be a better term. Processed.
Q Well, let -- let's -- Was it a visual examination only, to your knowledge?

A That's correct.

Q So there were no forensic tests made at that time at that location?

A Not to my knowledge.
Q Were you present from the time that you got there and saw what was the secured, or should have been the secured, RAV 4, until the time the vehicle was physically loaded up into the enclosed trailer?

A I was not present at the RAV 4, no. I was on scene, but I was not present at the RAV 4.

Q All right. So if the -- if the lab personnel did anything beyond a visual inspection, you weren't there to see it?

A That's correct.
Q But as lead investigator, you keep up with the things that the lab people do in the course of the investigation?

A I try to, yes.
Q Well, that's kind of important, isn't it?
A Yes.
Q In fact, a lot of times you have the -- in conjunction with others involved, the authority to make specific requests of the lab for processing for evidentiary items?

A Correct.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, may I approach?
(No verbal response.)
(By Attorney Edelstein) Agent, with respect to Exhibit No. 26, you saw it paraded in here earlier by two different law enforcement officers; right?

A Yes.
Q And this is what you describe as the hood that was laying up against the RAV 4?

A Yes.
Q And I believe you testified in response to Mr. Kratz's inquiry that it was pretty heavy?

A Yes.
Q And would -- you -- in your opinion, you thought it would take two people to move it?

A Two people to easily manage it I think is how he'd asked the question. Not just move it, but how to properly or easily manage it.

Q Okay. So you're not suggesting to this jury that one person would be unable to move this about?

A No, I'm not.
Q Have you ever picked it up?
A Couple days ago. Last week, I believe, I tried to pick it up and I can lift it.

Q Okay. Would it surprise you if I said I could lift it?

A If you can get your arms around it, no, it wouldn't.
Q Okay. You got a little bigger wing --
A Yes.
Q -- span than I do?
A Yes.
Q All right. So you -- to the extent that one individual in otherwise relatively good health could move it, you wouldn't take argument with that, would you?

A No.
Q Okay. You never weighed that, did you?
A No, I haven't.
Q Never asked the lab to weigh it, did you?
A-I-didn't ask them to weigh it. I don't know if they did.

Q Did you ask them? I'm sorry.
A I did not ask them to weigh it.
Q But it was taken to the lab?
A They took it with the RAV 4. Yes.
Q And do you know, as part of your investigation in this case, being the lead investigator, there are no fingerprints on that that match Brendan Dassey; correct?

A Correct.
Q You also know that there's no fluids of any type, no tissue of any type, no fibers of any type, that are connected to Brendan Dassey; right?

A Related to that hood?
Q Yes, sir.
A Correct.
Q Let's go back for a second here to the RAV 4.
When you first got there, um, it's your understanding the vehicle was locked; right?

A Yes.
Q And the purpose of having all these -- these people there involved in this -- And you described this as -- as starting off as a, uh, missing persons type case; correct?

A -Yes.
Q Was there a reason why the RAV 4 was not opened at that point if you're looking for someone who you're hoping is still alive?

A Because, uh, law enforcement officers looked in the windows of the RAV 4 and did not see Teresa in the vehicle.

Q Now, during the course of your direct exam, you described from the aerial photographs a line of vehicles, and you testified that those were,
quote, cars waiting to be crushed; right? You remember that?

A I remember that question being asked. I didn't necessarily agree that they were waiting to be crushed, but there's a line of vehicles along the back of the property.

Q All right. So you don't have an opinion as to what the status of any of the particular vehicles of the 4,000 found on the property may have been on any given date during that seven-day period of time that police controlled the property?

A With the exception of maybe some vehicles that were being prepared to be crushed, uh, like in the shop, or around the shop where they're getting items removed so they can be crushed, like gas tanks, or whatever it has to be removed from a vehicle. Okay. And -- and you are aware that in this type of business certain items do have to be removed before they would properly be placed into the crusher, including things that hold fluids? For example, gasoline tanks?

A Properly, yes.
Q Now, you testified, and correct me if I'm wrong, in response to Mr. Kratz's hypothetical, that if Teresa's vehicle had ended up, shall we say, as a
sandwich in between other vehicles that the -that had been processed through the crusher, that it would have been difficult to locate the vehicle. Do you remember testifying to that?

A Yes, I do.
Q Now, you've been an officer, what, 27 years or so?

A Correct.
Q Okay. And when you showed us the pictures of the vehicles that had, in fact, been crushed, it's fair to say that it would be relatively easy to identify the color of the vehicle, would it not?

A Potentially, yes.
Q And you testi -- Well, what -- what do you mean, "potentially"?

A When I looked at that, some vehicles you could clearly see the color and others maybe-you couldn't. I mean --

Q Well, you tes --
A -- depends on the manner that it was crushed.
Q Well, you testified that with the state troopers and the other volunteers, be they firemen or whoever, every single vehicle, including the squashed or crushed vehicles, had been examined?

A Yes. They took them apart, they uncrushed them, each
vehicle, and looked at them.
Q Well, did they uncrush them or did they simply separate them?

A Separated them --
Q Okay.
A -- and opened them up. If you want to call it uncrushed, if you want to say separated or opened up.

Q Okay. So, obviously, somebody had some equipment which was capable of -- let -- let's say that the -- the roof had been flattened on a vehicle. Somebody had equipment to either enlarge it or remove it so as to be able to have a peek inside?

A Equipment was brought in. I know they were using the Jaws of Life on occasion to do some of that work.

Q Okay. In addition to, uh -- And the purpose, of course, of looking inside, would be to see if there's any sign of human remains; correct?

A Correct.
Q Okay. But to the extent that you testified it'd be difficult to locate, assuming you were able to determine a particular color, there are other methods by which to determine the ex--- the precise existence of a given vehicle besides the color; correct?

A Well, certainly.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm sorry. May I interpose an objection? Is he talking about a law enforcement officer with Jaws of Life or some citizen searcher? If he could be more specific with his questions?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I -- I have -- I can do, that, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Officers have access, if you will, to information to determine the, um, identity of vehicles that the general public does not; correct or incorrect?

A Well, with the internet nowadays $I$ don't know if that's necessarily true, but to -- to run identifying numbers --

Q Correct.
A -- through D.O.T., yes, we can do that.
Q. Okay. There's areas, be it on the frame, it might be different locations, that are basically hidden intentionally by the manufacturer to assist in vehicle indication; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So given that, that you have the ability to identify the hidden VINs, and, uh, looking at colors, and do you still stand by your assertion
that had this vehicle been in the middle of a -a crushed sandwich, so to speak, that it would have been difficult to locate?

A My response was just a visual observation. If someone was walking by or looking at those piles of cars, it would be difficult to locate. That was not with the understanding that I'm going to go and un-sandwich the vehicles, tear them apart and dig through them.

Q Okay. So if it was just kind of a -- Correct me if I'm wrong. As I understand your testimony, you're saying if somebody simply does sort of a cursory walk-through, you might miss it? It might be difficult to locate?

A I believe it would, yes.
Q-Okay. But if somebody takes the time to actually look-carefully at each of the vehicles, including those that might be sandwiched, um, knowing things like color and age of the vehicle, it probably wouldn't have been that hard?

A It depends on the amount of work you put in. We brought a lot of equipment in and -- and tore the vehicles open and apart to do that. It took almost a whole day.

Q Now, you testified about creating these teams,
uh, to do things on the 5th, uh, following the -the search warrant for a protective sweep; correct?

A Yes.
Q Did you decide who would be on these teams?
A I don't believe I was involved in the teams that went out and did the -- the sweeps and the search for Teresa. The initial search.

Q Where were you when that occurred?
A I was with the dog and the handler down by the RAV 4, and then we continued searching along that line of cars, and into an area in the Radandt pit to the south of the Avery property.

Q Going back to, I think it's 88, the hood over here, did you make any observations in the immediate area of the-RAV 4 to determine whether or not that hood came from anywhere close to that location?

A I did not.
Q To your knowledge, did anyone else?
A I don't know.
Q So you cannot tell us where, if at all, that may have come from before it was propped up against the RAV 4?

A That's correct.

Q And so I take it, then, you have no information relative to the, uh -- whether or not there were any footprints in the mud leading up to the RAV 4 that would have shown a path from the RAV 4 to a location where the hood came from?

A That's assuming there's mud and, um --
Q Well, on -- on the day that you were there, what was the condition of the ground?

A It was dry, at least most of the day, until the torrential rains started and wiped everything out.
Q Is it fair to say that during the course of your involvement in the investigation, nobody produced any type of footprints in the junkyard area that connected to the shoe prints developed off the pattern of Brendan Dassey's tennis shoes?

A There were no footwear impressions obtained.
Q So the answer to-my-questi-on-would-be?
A No.
Q Thank you.
THE COURT: Counsel, before you go on, just to correct the record, I think you identified the hood as Exhibit 88? And it's really Exhibit 26. ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I'm sorry. THE COURT: It's okay.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) I believe you said,

Mr. Fassbender, that the RAV 4 was 350 feet from the crushing device?

A About 350. I think it was a little more than that, 360, 367, something like that.

Q Is that a number that you personally arrived at or is that a number you obtained from someone else?

A I believe that's a number obtained from Trooper Austin's measurements.

Q Okay. Do you know, did he base that measurement as the crow flies, or based upon the distance one might have to travel from where it was, getting around a little watery depression area over by the, uh, crusher?

A My understand as the crow flies. My understanding is as the crow flies.

Okay. Well, realistically, nobody's going to go in a straight line from where the RAV 4 was over to that crusher in 350 feet, would they?

A Correct.
Q So you -- when we talk proximity, then, and you're talking about closeness to the -- to the crusher, it really was more than the 350 feet you testified to? As -- as a practical matter?

A If I were to walk it or drive it, it would be more
than that.
Q Okay. Agent Fassbender, you testified about Exhibit 60 and 59; right? You iden --

A Yes.
Q You identified them as handcuffs?
A Yes.
Q Where did 60 come from?
A If those were the two that were presented to me at the same time, I was unsure. I said that one pair of handcuffs came out of the Da -- Dassey/Janda residence and one came out of Steven Avery residence, I believe.

Q All right. It is true, however, that neither one of the exhibits, be it 59 or 60 , came from the bedroom area where Brendan Dassey lived or slept; correct?

Q All right. It didn't -- Neither one of them came from an area that you would characterize as his area? His room?

A Correct.
Q In fact, it's more accurate to say that both of them came from areas that were probably controlled, or appeared to be controlled, one by Steve Avery, one by his mother?

A Yes.
Q When I speak of the mother, I'm talking about Brendan's mother; right?

A Yes.
Q And that's how you understood the question?
A That's correct.
Q We're not talking about Steve Avery's mother?
A No. I understood it to be Barb Tadych.
Q Okay. Again, 59 and 60, whichever one came out of the Avery place, whichever one came from Barb's bedroom, they went to the lab; right?

A The ones out of, uh, the Janda/Dassey residence I don't believe went to the lab. I'm --

Q Well --
A -- not positive without seeing the paperwork or records.

Q The ones from the Avery property, they obviously went to the lab?

A Yes.
Q Not one shred of physical evidence on the handcuffs from the Steve Avery property connecting Brendan Dassey to those handcuffs; correct or incorrect?

A Correct.
Q No fingerprints?

A No.
Q No DNA?
A There was DNA found on one of the sets of handcuffs that was male DNA, and it excluded Teresa Halbach but didn't exclude Steven Avery.

Q Did not, in any way, shape, or form include Brendan Dassey; correct?

A To my knowledge, no, without looking at the -- the lab report.

Q Okay. I realize there were a lot of evidence in this case, and I'm not trying to put you on the spot, but we all know it's very important and the jury's entitled to know; right?

A Correct.
Q Okay. If, during the course of my exam, if there's something-you're not sure about, you need to look at your notes, by all means let us know and we'll take a break and we'll take a look at them. Let's talk about Exhibit 61 and 62. Again, where did these come from?

A Are there three sets of those, uh, behind that hood?
Q No, sir.
A Just two sets of leg ir -- leg irons?
Q Yes, sir.
A Those would have come out of, uh, Ms. Tadych's
bedroom.
Q Both sets?
A Yes.
Q Okay.
A I had testified that one set came out of Steven Avery's house, because I thought -- as they were being brought up, I thought I had seen three sets.

Q Okay. So being like any other human, any other officer, you make mistake; right?

A Well, there was a pair of leg irons taken out of Steven's house, and just the way they were brought up, I thought I had seen -- because I saw one pair, and then two were brought up later, so I thought I had seen three sets of leg irons.

Q I understand. But -- So you're attempting, simply, to correct what you told Mr. Kratz-on direct?

A Yes.
Q Which you acknowledge to this jury was an error?
A Yes.
Q All right. And that happens because you're a human; right?

A Correct.
Q Neither one of these, that being Exhibits 61 or 62, has any fingerprints on it that belonged to

Brendan Dassey; correct?
A Correct.
Q Neither one of them has any DNA evidence connecting either one of these items to Brendan Dassey; correct?

A Correct. With the caution that I'm not positive they were processed. I'd have to look at the Crime Lab reports to make sure.

Q Okay. Well, if we take a break, you'd certainly do that for us, wouldn't you? And we'll revisit that when we get a chance?

A Certainly, if you'd like.
Q I believe you testified about, and I can't recall the, uh -- the exhibit number, but it was one of the Austin depictions with the Avery garage roof removed. Remember that? Yes.

Q And I believe you testified about two pieces or two fragments of bullets that you believe were located within that garage; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q Would you agree with me that the Austin depiction of that particular garage, to the extent that it does not include a great many items that were actually physically present at the time when you
first got there, um, that the Austin exhibit doesn't necessarily show reality?

A That's correct.
Q In fact, I think you called it a cleaned-up version?

A Yes. There's a lot of debris that was not included in that depiction.

Q Well, wasn't just debris, there were a lot of items that were not included?

A By debris, items. I mean, I'm --
Q I -- I think of --
A I agree --
Q -- debris as something you might throw away?
THE COURT: One at a time. Go ahead.
A Items are included in my definition of debris, so, -yes, items, debris, pieces of machinery, property.

Q Exhibit 58, these are the jeans that you got from Brendan after he basically showed them to you; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. You testified they appear to have bleach on them; right?

A Correct.
Q Okay. These went to the lab, did they not?
A I believe so, yes.

Q No human blood on there, is there?
A No.
Q No blood of any kind on there, is there?
A I was advised that they had been cleaned.
Q Pardon me?
A I was advised that they had been washed.
Q All right.
A But, no, there was no blood of any kind on there.
Q Twenty-seven years in the business, you work closely with the lab, are you telling me that the fact that those jeans may have been laundered once, or even twice, say, between October 31 -and I think you picked him up on -- What day? The 1st?

A March 1 --
Q Okay.
$A \quad-\quad 106$.
Q Let's say they'd been laundered in between, are you telling me that the lab would be incapable of determining the presence of blood on those jeans?

A Greatly reduced, if at all possible.
Q I understand you're not an expert, but you've had occasion to have items examined by the lab that have, in fact, been laundered, haven't you?

A I may have. I don't have, uh, independent knowledge
right now, and in my instances they have not found blood on those items if -- if it's occurred. I -- I don't recollect ever having that happen.

Q Now, you talked briefly about some conversation you had with Brendan, and this was up at, uh, Fox Hills Resort; right?

A That's correct.
Q He stayed there and his brother stayed there, I think, on the 27th?

A Yes. And his mother.
Q Okay. And who picked up the tab for that stay?
A That may have been, uh, the county. I'm not sure.
Q It was arranged, and you were well aware that it was arranged, that they would be staying there, and could stay there, and it wouldn't cost them anything; right? Certainly.
Q. Okay. Be it the State, Calumet County, Manitowoc County, you knew the government picked up the bill?

A Government picked -- Yes.
Q All right. In fact, when you went up there, it was about 11:50 at night; right? I'm talking about --

A I'm not sure.

sound right?

A That's -- Yes, that sounds right.
Q All right. It wasn't Brendan who said, I thought I was cleaning up blood. Right?

A That's correct.

Q You asked him, could it have been blood? And he simply said, could have been. Right?

A After he described the color, yes.
Q Okay. So you asked him if it could have been blood, and he said, yes, it could have been. Right?

A Something to that effect, yes.
Q And then you asked him -- and we're talking about February 27, '06, you gave him a question to the effect that, well, what do you think it was now? And we're talking about that present time. February 26; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Um, and he said, could have been blood.
A He said he believed it was blood.

Q Okay. And those responses came after you indicated that it could have been blood or you thought it was blood; correct?

A After my question.
Q All right.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: That's all.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Couple of questions, just so that we're clear.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Investigator Fassbender, are you -- or do you now have an independent memory of how many sets of leg irons and how many sets of handcuffs came from the bedroom of Barb Janda on the 1st of March?

A To the best of my memory, two sets of leg irons and two sets of handcuffs.

Q If, uh, we would show you the evidence bags, that is, the -- the actual containers in which the handcuffs, uh, were placed in on the 1st of March, would that tend to refresh your recollection of that?

A Yes, it would.
Q I'm going to have, uh, Mr. Fallon here bring you Evidence Tag 8266 and 8267. Have you take a look at those and tell me if that refreshes your memory?

A The bag, uh, with Evidence Tag No. 8266 contained one pair of silver handcuffs, uh, taken from the bedroom
of Barb Janda at the time, Barb Tadych, now. And Evidence Tag 8267 contained one pair of silver handcuffs also taken from that same bedroom. Uh, Barb Janda's bedroom.

Q So how many pairs of handcuffs did Barb have in her bedroom?

A So two pair of handcuffs in her bedroom.
Q So the jury understands, and they'll hear from Deputy Kucharski tomorrow, but there were handcuffs and leg irons also recovered from the bedroom of Steven Avery; is that right?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I think that's it from this witness, Judge. Thank you

THE COURT: All right. Uh, the witness may step down. Any further witnesses?

ATTORNEY-KRATZ:-Uh, I would prefer to start at, uh -- tomorrow morning, Judge, with our other law enforcement, uh, witnesses, if that would be okay with the Court?

THE COURT: All right. Tomorrow morning, 8:30?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Sounds good.
THE COURT: Uh, jurors, we're going to adjourn for the day. I'm going to remind you again,

I'm sure this is going to get tedious listening to me saying -- say this, but you can't talk about this case with anybody, including fellow jurors. We'll see you tomorrow morning at 8:30.
(Jurors out at 4:37 p.m.)
THE COURT: Anything further on the record this afternoon, gentlemen?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: No.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
(Court stands adjourned at 4:38 p.m.) . 7

STATE OF WISCONSIN ) )SS.
COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Haw, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 ill

Sennifer K. NaM<br>Jennifer K. Ha, RPR<br>Official Court Reporter

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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

|  | PLAINTIFF, |
| :--- | :--- |
| vs. | JURY TRIAL <br> TRIAL DAY 2 |
| BRENDAN R. DASSEY, | Case No. 06 CF 88 |

DATE: APRIL 17, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
Circuit Court Judge
APPEARANCES:
KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. EALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State-of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared in persop.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Reported by Jennifer K. Hau, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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(Reconvened at 8:34 a.m.)
THE COURT: Morning counsel.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Morning.
THE COURT: We're going to resume State vs. Dassey, 06 CF 88. Uh, Mr. Kratz.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. The State appears by Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz. The, um, uh, State also appears by Assistant District Attorney -- Excuse me. Assistant, uh, Attorney General Tom Fallon, Assistant District Attorney Norm Gahn also appearing as special prosecutors.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Attorney Ray Edelstein, and the defendant appears personally.

THE COURT: You may call your first witness

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. The State will call Bill Tyson to the stand.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## WILLIAM TYSON,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:

Q Mr. Tyson, please tell the jury how you're employed?

A I am a patrol sergeant with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Q If you'd speak up just a little bit, we'd appreciate it. How long have you been employed with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department?

A I've been employed with the Sheriff's Department for 15 years approximately.

Q And could you describe, please, for the jury your general duties with the Sheriff's Department?

A Currently, like I said, I'm a patrol sergeant, so I supervise -- I'm the immediate supervisor for the patrol staff. Um, prior to that I was a road officer.

Q Um --
A My responsibilities as road officer were to respond to call to service, things like that. I did have specialized training as an evidence technician, um, back in 1994, which I processed crime scenes, things of that nature.

Q The specialized training, and I assume your
experience in, um, being an evidence tech, um, what more, specifically, does that entail, if you could tell the jury?

A The specialized training, um, re -- respond to a crime scene. You know, certain officers can do that if they have this specialized training. You take -you look for pieces of evidence. Um, you can collect the evidence, take it back, process the evidence looking for fingerprints, DNA evidence, things of that nature.

Q Were you employed in that capacity on the 5 th of November, 2005?

A Yes.
Q And on the 5th of November, 2005, were you asked to, uh, respond to a scene known as the Avery Salvage Yard?

A Yes.
Q Could you tell the jury, please, what were your first duties upon your arrival at that scene?

COURT REPORTER: Mr. Kratz, one moment please.
(Wherein break was taken to fix a technical problem.)

COURT REPORTER: Let's try it again. You can continue where you left off.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Uh, your first duties on your arrival at the scene, if you could describe that for the jury?

A Sure. Um, upon arriving at the scene, I was directed to the lower portion of the junkyard area where Teresa's vehicle was located. Uh, my responsibilities were to maintain security around the area where her vehicle was located.

Q Thereafter, um, Sergeant Tyson, because of your evidence technician training, were you assigned with other officers and put into what's called a search team?

A Yes. Um, upon arriving at the command center, after clearing from Teresa's vehicle, I was assigned with three deputies from the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department, um, Andrew Colborn, Detective Dave Remiker, and, uh, Investigator or Detective Jim Lenk.

Q And that first, uh, evening, that is, the 5 th of November, were you assigned to search a particular building or residence upon that property?

A We were instructed to execute the search warrant at Steven Avery's trailer.

Q And did you do so?

A Yes.
Q Now, the trailer, itself, uh, Sergeant Tyson, has, um, several rooms as I understand. Uh, if you could just briefly describe the layout of the trailer for us, I'd appreciate it?

A Um, when you walk into the main entrance, you're walking into the living room area. Um, directly off of the living room would be the kitchen. You go down a hallway, uh, there's a bedroom, and there's a bathroom, and then there's the -- the final bedroom at the end of the trailer.

Q Sergeant, I'm going to have you look at an exhibit that's already been received. This is Exhibit No. 72 in this case. Um, be so kind, please, as to take, uh, the laser pointer, which has been provided, and a little bit more in detail describe the layout of Mr. Avery's trailer?

A This area right here would be the kitchen area. And this area here was the living room area. And this would be the hallway. We got the first bedroom here. The bathroom would be right about here. And this would be Steve's bedroom back in the corner.

Q And on the 5 th of November, were you asked to complete a search of the entire residence?

A Yes.
Q Can you describe the, uh, thoroughness or the scope of that particular search, if you can recall?

A Um, the first search that was conducted was a quick search of the -- the residence looking for anything obvious. Any signs of Teresa, anything that would lead us in any direction, um, to go on. At that time we were unsure of what we had exactly. I'm going to hand you, uh, several photos that will assist in describing your search efforts. Um, we're going to start with the living room, uh, area of, um, Mr. Avery's residence. You've been handed Exhibit No. 79. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A This would be a photograph of the computer area in the corner of the living room.

Q And did you, with the assistance of other search team members, um, search this particular area of Mr. Avery's living room?

A Yes.
Q Have you look at the next Exhibit, please. Exhibit No. 80. Tell us what we're looking at here?

A Be a photograph of the AutoTrader Magazine.

Q And, if you recall, could you tell the jury where this particular exhibit -- or this particular item was found on that computer desk?

A This one, I believe, Detective Dave Remiker located and it was sitting on top of the desk. The computer desk in the living room.

Q Exhibit No. 81, also from AutoTrader, can you tell us what that is, please?

A This would be a photograph of a bill of sale through AutoTrader Magazine.

Q And as we look at the large screen, in the lower left-hand corner of this document, actually has the AutoTrader Magazine logo; isn't that, uh, correct?

A Yes.
Q- Now, Sergeant Tyson, so that the jury has a better understanding of the, um, methodology, or how law enforcement performs these searches, uh, do different officers have different responsibilities when, um, a -- a search, not only of a residence, but any kind of search is undertaken?

A Yes. For example, on this evening my responsibilities were to document what the officers were doing. Um, taking notes after the evidence was
collected, take custody of the evidence, and, you know, secure it. So that was my responsibilities. The other officers were searching different areas. You know, I was keeping a -- a watch on them to see what they were finding, documenting the exact minute when something was located, where it was located, things of that nature.

Q When these searches, uh, occur, because of the possibility of DNA, or other kinds of trace evidence, uh, do searching officers wear some kind of protective items or gloves?

A Yes. All the officers that were in the trailer that I was with had gloves on. Um, and they would change the gloves routinely with, um, each new item that we were looking at, or whatever, so nothing would be contaminated.

If you could explain that? -Just -- just take a moment and explain that a little bit more. If something is handled, you said that, uh, you would then change into a different pair of gloves. Um, why does that occur? Why are you trained that that occurs?

A Well, for example, uh, you find a piece of evidence, you may not know exactly what's on it, be it any type of DNA, blood, or anything like that, you pick it up,
um, if you don't, you pick up something else, you're going to transfer what you've just had on that item onto a different piece of evidence, and it's contaminated at that point, because now you can no longer say that that -- did that item have the blood on it already or did not? Um, and if you didn't change your gloves, you can't say, um, because you've now transferred it and you contaminated new evidence.

Q I don't know if $I$ asked you, and perhaps it's obvious by this particular picture, uh, but where was this bill of sale found within the residence?

A Uh, this one, I believe, was found on the -- or in a drawer on -- in the computer desk.

Q All right. In the same living room area near the AutoTrader Magazine that we've, uh, previously seen; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Let's move, if we can, to the bedroom area. That is, the master bedroom. Bedroom of Steven Avery. Could you describe, first, um, the size of that bedroom? Then describe the search efforts that occurred in there?

A It's a rather small bedroom. Um, you got the queen size bed, I believe, is in the middle of the room. Uh, he had a walkway just to walk around and get to
the other side. Then there was closets up against the wall. So it was a smaller room.

Um, and when we entered that room, we had, um -- like Sergeant Colborn, he concentrated his efforts on one side, Detective Remiker and, uh, Detective Lenk searched the other area, and I stood pretty much in the doorway watching what was going on, documenting, uh, what was located.

Q Now, this is the very first night of the search. Uh, is it fair to say that, uh, you and other law enforcement officers were unaware of what had happened to Teresa Halbach at that time?

A That's correct. We didn't know exactly what we had at that time.

Q Did you specifically know what you were looking for?

A No. We were looking for anything-that-might lead-us in a direction, any clue, any type of evidence.

Q All right. I'm showing you now what's been marked as Exhibit No. 82. Describe what that is for the jury, please?

A This would be a photograph of, um, the headboard area of Steven Avery's bed.

Q Now, a bed -- or on top of, or above, uh, Mr. Avery's bed, uh, could you tell the jury what
you observed on the 5th of November?
A It's kind of cut off on the photo, but up on top there is a -- right above the bed there was a gun rack, um, which housed two firearms, and there were two long, um, barreled firearms in the gun rack directly above the bed.

Q All right. I think we have a better picture of the gun rack, itself, which is Exhibit No. 83. We will move to that. Tell us what we're looking at here?

A That is the photo of the gun rack that was, um, directly above the bed.

Q All right. Now, at this early search, at this early stage, were those firearms, um, confiscated or seized by you and other officers?

A On the night of the 5th, those firearms were not seized. We-knew-we had opportunity to come-back. So those firearms were not taken at that time.

Q All right. And that concept, the concept of knowing that you were going to be able to come back or that other law enforcement officers were going to be able to come back, could you describe that a little bit more for the jury?

A Well, the scene, itself, um, you know, the whole area, the junkyard, we didn't know exactly where we
would be directing our resources. Um, so we knew we had a lot of work to do. This is a very large area. We could not humanly get this done within one evening. Um, so we knew we were going to be there -how long, exactly, we didn't know. But, um, we -- we knew we would be back the next day for sure.

Q It turned out to be almost eight days; is that right?

A Correct.
Q On this particular gun rack, that is, the gun rack in Mr. Avery's, uh, bedroom, how many long guns, that is, how many rifles, were located on that gun rack, if you recall?

A There were two.
Q The rifle on top, uh -- I'm going to show you a photograph that is Exhibit No. 86. Do you recognize that?

A Okay. It appears to be one of the firearms that was located in the gun rack in the bedroom.

Q And just so this jury understands, and they'll hear from another witness, but, uh, it wasn't you, but a different officer, actually, on the next day, that seized this weapon; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q The other, um, weapon, uh, Exhibit No. 87? Tell
us what that is, please?
A Be a photograph of a muzzleloader. I believe this was the other firearm that was in the gun rack. All right. Mr. Tyson, um, within the bedroom, uh, itself, uh, did you, during the search, and your fellow law enforcement officers, uh, locate any items or obvious items that would be capable of restraint? That is, uh, capable of restraining another person?

A Yes. Um, Sergeant Colborn located a set of handcuffs and a set of leg irons.

Q I'm going to show you what's been, uh, marked as Exhibit No. 84. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A Be a photograph of the handcuffs that were found in Steven Avery's bedroom.

Q Do you remember, and can you describe for the jury, from what location those handcuffs were recovered?

A I have in my report that it was taken from a nightstand, which was directly next to the desk. Uh, that nightstand has now become known as the bookcase. Um, Sergeant Colborn located the handcuffs and the leg irons in that bookcase, which was right next to the desk.

Q All right. You had mentioned some leg irons as well. I'll have you look at Exhibit No. 85.

Tell us what, uh -- what this is, please?
A It'd be a photograph of those leg irons.
Q Do you know what, uh, the handcuffs and leg irons found in Mr. Avery's bedroom were made of?

A They're your standard, uh, steel, um, handcuffs and leg irons.

Q I show you what's been, uh, marked as Exhibit No. 91. The item, itself. Uh, tell the jury what it is we're looking at?

A It's a standard set of, um, the iron handcuffs.
Q And, uh, are those the handcuffs? And do they look the same and similar today as when they were recovered and seized from Mr. Avery's bedroom on the 5th of November?

A Yes.
Q I show you Exhibit No. 92. Tell the jury what those are, please?

A Set of, um, iron leg irons.
Q Once again, uh, Exhibit No. 92, do those look the same or similar, uh, as the day that they were received and recovered from Mr. Avery's bedroom?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Mr. Wiegert.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Now, Mr. Tyson, the, um, search effort, you said, lasted several days? Were you involved, uh, throughout the entire week in these search efforts?

A For most of the days, I was on the property. Um, we were searching other residences, uh, outbuildings, um, areas of land, junked cars, automobiles that were parked in certain areas. Um, so my responsibilities were with other officers throughout the week, but we were doing searches of different residences and areas on the property.

Q I'm going to show you -- I think in front of you, you have an exhibit, uh, Exhibit No. 88. Could you look at that, uh, exhibit, please, and tell us what it is?

A Evidence photograph of a bleach bottle.
Q And do you recognize-this-particular piece-of evidence?

A Yes.
Q How is it that you recognize it?
A This evidence was collected, I believe, on March 1. Um, we were executing another search warrant on the property, and this bottle was taken out of the bathroom/laundry area of Steven Avery's, uh, residence.

Q I know that we're jumping ahead a little bit to March 1. Do you understand that search warrant to have been authorized by a judge, uh, after a statement was given by this defendant, Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q Were you, specifically, looking for a bleach bottle at that time?

A Yes. We were given numerous specific items to be looking for. Um, we did the search warrant looking for specifics this time, compared to the time prior.

Q Mr. Wiegert's going to hand you Exhibit No. 93. The -- Perhaps, uh, tell the jury what that is, please?

A That would be the bleach bottle taken from the bathroom/laundry area of Steven Avery's residence.

Q So it was within his trailer, that is, within his bathroom, that this bleach bottle was found; is that right?

A That's my understanding. Yes.
Q Do you recall, Sergeant Tyson, whether the bleach bottle, uh, was full at the time that you recovered it? Or is -- or that it was recovered?

A Okay. Like I said, um, Deputy Riemer collected it. My understanding was is that it was empty at the time
of collection.
Q All right. Just to go back for just a moment about the concept of search teams on the 1st of March, uh, that is, after, uh, Mr. Dassey's statement was made, after a search warrant was authorized, was a search team put together for the trailer of Mr. Avery again?

A Yes. I was assigned with Deputy Rick Riemer and Investigator Wendy Baldwin. Uh, we were sent back into the trailer to execute that warrant.

Q All right. Move ahead just a couple of days to the, um, 9th -- Wednesday, the 9th of November, um, you were employed on that day?

A Yes.
Q And could you tell the jury, please, what your duties were on the 9 th of November? This is 2005. $I^{-1} m$ sorry.

A Okay. I'm trying to think back. Um --
Q If I ask you a more specific question, would that --

A Could you, please?
Q -- help you? Sure. Uh, were you involved at all in this case in, um, collecting what are called exemplars or standards?

A Yes.

Q And could you tell us, uh, how you were involved in that process?

A On the 9th, I was directed by, um, Agent Fassbender and Investigator Wiegert, was told my responsibility would be to go to the Aurora Medical Clinic in Two Rivers. Uh, I was informed that search warrants were going to be executed on members of the Avery family, and that they'd be brought to the Aurora Clinic where a physical examination would be done, DNA exemplars would be taken, and my responsibility was to document, photograph, and collect any of the exemplars that were taken by the medical professionals.

Q Were one of the individuals brought to the Aurora medical facility, uh, Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q Did you have occasion to participate in and document a physical examination of Mr . Avery on the 9 th of November?

A Yes.
Q And during that physical examination, did you note any, um, specific, uh, uh, uh, injury or the remnants of any injury at that time?

A Yes. Um, his -- it was his middle finger on the right hand. He had a deep laceration.

Q I'm showing you what's been, uh, marked as Exhibit No. 89. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A Yeah. That would be the finger, uh, showing the -the cut to the finger with a scale, uh, for measurement purposes.

Q This was a photograph that you took?
A Yes.
Q Recognizing that you are not $a$, uh, uh -- a medical professional -- I assume you're not --

A Correct.
Q -- from what I know of you Sergeant Tyson, but the, uh, observations that you made, uh, and the photograph that is a depiction of that injury, that appear to be a significant or a deep cut to you?

A Yes.
Q Later that week, in just general terms, could you describe for the jury what your responsibilities were at the Avery salvage property?

A At the end of the week we were completing our searches, and, um, my responsibilities were to assist where needed. I was also requested to videotape the entire property. Um, inside the residences, the whole area, to show exactly how we were leaving the
property, and to give an idea of what this crime scene all entailed.

Q The last series of inquiry I believe I have for you, Sergeant Tyson, is after, um, a statement was received by Mr. Dassey --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Objection, Judge. At this point there's been no evidence of any statement in the record.

THE COURT: Response?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I could ask him if he knows of the statement by Mr. Dassey. It isn't for -- isn't the statement, itself. It's just is to establish what this, uh, writer did. It certainly isn't hearsay, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you try to lay a foundation, then, for the question.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: All right.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Sergeant Tyson, have you been involved in this investigation, that is, the investigation which included Mr. Avery and Mr. Dassey, throughout the entire process?

A Yes.
Q Uh, were you aware that Mr. Brendan Dassey provided a statement to law enforcement officials? Specifically, Investigator Wiegert
and Special Agent Fassbender?
A Yes.
Q Did you know the date on which that statement was given?

A I know it was at the end of February. Maybe the 28th. March 1. In that area.

Q Thereafter -- Sometime thereafter, were you asked to, um, attempt to obtain, uh, some evidence from a area of, uh, Teresa Halbach's SUV?

A Yes.
Q Could you describe that process for the jury, please?

A Sure. Deputy Jeremy Hawkins is also an evidence technician within the Department. He assisted in the processing of a lot of the evidence that we did collect. On April 3 we were requested to go to where we-had stored Teresa's-vehicle. Uh, Investigator Wiegert and Agent Fassbender had requested that we do DNA swabs of both door handles, interior and exterior, as well as the hood latch to the vehicle, and the battery cables, um, under the hood.

Q Directing your attention to the hood latch, and now I'm going to have you look at, uh, Exhibit No. 90 , tell us what it is that we're looking at, please?

A This would be a photograph of the hood latch to Teresa's vehicle.

Q And so a jury, um, member, or all jury members understand, uh, what is a hood latch?

A It secures the hood to the vehicle. Locks it in.
Q All right. Um, on my vehicle, or at least on most vehicles, there's a -- a release or a button on the inside of the -- the vehicle. Are you familiar with those?

A Yes.
Q But is there another safety feature or an additional latch that's usually on a hood?

A Yes. And that would be the hood latch.
Q All right. Did you, again, personally swab, uh, or, uh, collect possible DNA material from Teresa Halbach's hood latch?

A Yes, I did.
Q Would you describe for the jury that process please? How was that done?

A Sure. When you swab for any type of DNA evidence, you have a cotton tip applicator, kind of like a big Q-tip. Um, you have distilled water. And the tip is sterile as well. So you're taking it from a fresh package.
Um, you take your distilled water, you
would -- not touching the cotton tip applicator, but you would drop two to three drops of this water onto the cotton tip applicator. You then take that applicator and swab the area in which you were interested in.

Q Could you point to the large screen, please, and tell the jury where it was that you swabbed? That is, what area of the hood latch was, um, swabbed by this applicator?

A Sure. This area right in here.
Q I'm going to have Mr. Wiegert show you, uh, what's been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 94. Because it contains biological material, I'm not going to have you open it, but I would ask you, if you're able to, identify Exhibit No. 94?

A Yes. It's got, um, the evidence tag on that I personally wrote out, and it states it contains the swab containing possible DNA evidence.

Q From?
A From the hood latch of Teresa's vehicle.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I could have just a moment, Judge? Judge, I would move the admission of exhibits, I think it's 79 through 94, at this time, and I have no further questions of Sergeant

Tyson. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: What was No. 90?

THE COURT: Number 90 is a photo of a hood latch of the, uh, Halbach vehicle.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No objection.
THE COURT: All right. They're received.
Cross?

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Officer, you indicated that you are currently in a position of -- like a supervisory role with the Sheriff's Department?

A That's correct.
Q And you indicated that you had been trained back
in 1984 as an evidence tech?
A Nineteen ninety-four. Correct.
Q Nineteen ninety-four?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Have you had any, uh, follow-up training or primers since 1994?

A Maybe in 1995, '96, '97, in the early stages, um, some updates. Photography, things like that. But, no, most of my training now would consist of supervisory training.

Q Between 1994 and now, did the, uh -- was the majority of your duties or your responsibilities involving evidence tech, or evidence collecting, or was it general police duties?

A The majority of my responsibilities are general police duties. Uh, if we have a crime that occurred in the county, um, I could be dispatched to that. You know, there's five officers in our Department at that time that were evidence technicians. If I was on duty, or even if $I$ was not on duty, I could get a call at my house to come out to process that scene. So if we had a crime, yeah, we would have to respond to it.

Q Did this training consist of a couple of classes at the Fox Valley Tech, or like a week-long training somewhere?

A It was a week-long training class held by Mike Campbell. He was an officer to the Milwaukee Police Department. He put on the training. I think it was at Lakeshore Technical College, and it was -- I believe it was one full week.

Q So something locally?
A Yes.
Q Now, your first duty involved in this investigation was, uh, my understanding, um, to secure the RAV 4; is that correct?

A Correct.
Q Did you do any processing of any evidence at the scene of the RAV 4?

A No, I did not.
Q I -- I don't want minimize your role, it's -but, essentially, you just stood watch of the vehicle?

A Correct. Initially, I was -- you know, make sure nobody got near the vehicle, nobody touched the vehicle. Uh, due to inclement weather -- We had a storm that was approaching. Um, Agent Fassbender was on location with, I think, other DCI officers, and, you know, we were taking measures to make sure that no evidence that was possibly on the exterior of the vehicle would be destroyed with the incoming storm. So they had, um, gone and gotten a tarp and very carefully, uh, tried to protect the vehicle from the elements that were approaching as there was a mist in the air, rain was coming. Um, so they were doing that type of stuff.

Q Once your role as security or securing the, uh -the vehicle was completed, were you involved in processing any of that scene?

A With the RAV 4?

Q Correct.
A No, I was not.
Q So -- so the next role or duty within this investigation would have been when you were assigned to a search team to search the trailer of Steven Avery?

A There were a few things $I$ did prior to the execution of the search warrant at Steve's trailer. Um, you know, we had $\mathrm{K}-9 \mathrm{~s}$ on the property that were searching the area. So when the K-9 handler showed up, I directed officers to go with the K-9 officers that were there with their dogs, and, um, documented times of arriving on scene, time they completed, who they were with, what areas they searched, things like that.

Q You didn't just sit around? You're doing work?
A Yes.
Q Okay. But your next specialized task would have been to assist in the search of the Steven Avery trailer?

A That'd be correct.
Q How many searches of that trailer were you involved in?

A One search that night. I was sent back in, I believe, on the 7 th of November, um, to get a serial
number and a model number off of a computer. Technically, that would be a search. So -- But that was our only responsibilities that day was to get the serial number off the computer and the model number for Investigator Wiegert.

Q Prior to entering the, uh, trailer when you did the initial search, not -- not the second one when you went through it to get some model numbers, did you -- you indicated that your role was essentially to oversee, watch, and take notes?

A Yes.

Q Did you first go through, videotape or photograph the entire residence, to memorialize what it looked like prior to the scene? To -- to the search?

A Yes. Um, for example,-um, Detective-Remiker had a digital camera and Sergeant Colborn had a 35mm evidence camera. Both of them, before we even started anything, photographed the entire interior of the residence before any searching had begun.

Q Now, you indicated this is kind of a small trailer?

A Yes.
Q Would it be fair to say that it would be best in
the small setting to have as few people in there?
A Yes.
Q And -- and do you think that you had too many, not enough, just enough searchers of the residence?

A I found it to be adequate. You know, it was hard in certain areas because it was small and confined. Um, but we were, you know, in hallways, in -- in rooms, and, um, it was adequate, I would say.

When they did the search, since your were, obviously, you indicated, trying to monitor or take notes of each individual -- other three individuals searching, did they -- did you basically go through it methodically one room at a time, or did everyone just go off on their own and you'd tried to follow them around? Well, we started out in Steve's bedroom. Um, after a period of time, you know, like, Lieutenant Lenk had told me, he said, I'm going to start just looking in the bathroom for anything obvious. So I relocated my position into the hallway. I could see, um, Investigator Lenk, I could see Sergeant Colborn, um, on this side of the -- the bedroom. I would -- could watch Lieutenant Lenk. He was in the bathroom. But it was confined to that area. Nobody was allowed to
just wander about the residence, you know.
Q So there were times when they were in two different rooms? A bathroom and a bedroom --

A Yes.
Q -- for instance? You commented, um, that it's important to change the gloves as items are handled?

A Yes.
Q Is it just any item or just items that have evidentiary value?

A We look at it, you know, on scene. Um, we're looking for major evidence, things like that. We're not going to touch one thing and then change gloves every single time we touch something. But if it's evidentiary in nature, we suspect it might be evidentiary in nature, yes.

Q Is -- is it possible for DNA to be transferred, though, from touching some items that might have DNA that maybe you didn't find to have evidentiary value, and then touching something that you end up seizing?

A Sure.
Q And that could have happened? You don't know that?

A In something specific?

Q I'm just asking in general.
A Oh, sure.
Q If you're not changing your gloves every time you touch something, that could happen?

A Right.
Q If --
A Right. It's not something that you're looking at to be evidentiary, you move onto the next item. Sure.

Q But each time you found a -- an important item, you would change your gloves?

A The officers would, yeah. I wasn't specifically handling the evidence that night.

Q I'm sorry. I meant -- I guess I meant colloquially with you --

A Yes.
Q---all.
A Yes.
Q The other three?
A Sure.
Q Okay. Now -- And, again, you're testifying about what some of the other officers found. One of the officers found the handcuffs, and I'm -- I'm going to imagine that -- maybe I'm -- didn't hear you say it, and the leg irons together in the bookshelf?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Were they just lying on the bookshelf?
A I did not see the location inside the shelf. I was standing to the side. He pulled them out and was showing me what he was locating. I was documenting. So where, exactly? Um, they were -- they were on top of each other? Or right next to each other? That I do not know.

Q Let me ask you this, if you know the answer, why did you take the handcuffs and the leg irons?

A The deputies at that time thought it was potentially something that could be evidentiary.

Q But you left the guns?
A The guns were left in the gun rack.
Q You didn't think that guns might be evidentiary?
A We figured they probably would, but looking at the circumference of what we were supposed to do, um, they left them.

Q When the bleach bottle was -- Now, this was in a separate search; correct? When --

A Yes.
Q -- you found that bleach bottle?
A Yes.
Q Excuse me. Did you -- Again, your role at that time was the same as before? To document and
monitor?
A That warrant I was more involved with the actual searching. Investigator Baldwin was more the one assigned to documenting and note taking.

Q So you would have been the one who actually physically collected the bot -- bleach bottle?

A I was not. Um, Officer Riemer was the one who actually seized it.

Q And, again, you're wearing gloves --
A Yes.
Q -- at this time? Um, did you process that to determine if there were any fingerprints on it? Or is that somebody else's job?

A That was also my responsibility at a later time. Deputy Hawkins and myself were assigned to the duties of processing what we had collected from the scene. So, yes, that bottle was processed.

Q Okay. So when you process it and try to extract fingerprints, then is that sent off to the Crime Lab for, uh, some sort of, uh, review to determine whether or not it matches anyone?

A Our focus for the bleach bottle was not so much fingerprints. Because it was in, uh, Steve's trailer, uh, we assumed his fingerprints would be on it. We were looking more for any type of DNA
evidence, um, blood, or anything like that.
Q But you didn't check to see if someone else's fingerprints were on it?

A We did not check it for fingerprints. We were specifically looking for DNA.

Q When you were -- You were involved, you indicated, with the second time the RAV 4 was processed. And I guess I shouldn't say second. It may have been processed a number of times. As far as your involvement, you were involved the first time with securing the RAV 4 --

A Yes.
Q -- correct? And the second time with obtaining some, uh, uh, swabs of the hood latch?

A Correct.
Q Do you know how many times the vehicle had been opened and closed in between those two times?

A It came from the Crime Lab. Um, it was secured in the storage facility. I don't know exactly the answer to that question, no.

Q So you don't know what the Crime Lab did to the vehicle?

A I have no idea what the Crime Lab did to that vehicle.

Q And when you swabbed the latch, the only -- you
indicated you swabbed the -- looks like it -- the hood was down, the part that you would -- would be facing towards the ground; correct?

A Yeah. The part that you would commonly use your finger to pull up on to unlatch the hood -- the hood.

Q Did you swab just above the -- the latch as well? Or just that lower portion of the latch?

A I believe I did the lower part and I did all the way around that. Just did the entire latch, itself.

Q Okay. So the entire latch?
A Yeah.
Q Did you, uh, swab the interior release? Hood release.

A No, I did not.
Q Was it because you weren't told to or didn't think about doing it?

A Um, we weren't instructed to do that. I don't know what was done before that. Um, our focus was the hood latch and other specific areas.

Q Was it just one swab that you --
A Yes.
Q Okay. So you didn't have to change your gloves then?

A I changed gloves from the time that I swabbed the door handles to the time that $I$ went and did the hood
latch.
Q When you opened the -- the hood latch, did you change gloves before you swabbed or you used the same gloves that you, uh, opened the hood latch?

A I think it was one process. You know, I probably released it, had the cotton applicator, and immediately did the swabbing of the hood latch. Q Thank you.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else, Judge.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all for this witness. Thank you.

THE COURT: You may step down.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: State would call Agent Kevin Heimerl to the stand.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. KEVIN HEIMERL,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Kevin Heimerl, H-e-i-m-e-r-l. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Good morning, Mr. Heimerl. Could you tell the
jury, please, how you're employed?
A I'm employed with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation.

Q And what are your duties with the Department of Justice?

A I'm assigned to the Arson Bureau. It's -- My primary assignment is to investigate fires. Um, but my duties also include assisting other bureaus within our agency in other types of investigations.

Q In that second regard, that is, assisting other agencies, were you asked on, um, November 5 and, uh, times after November 5, 2005 to assist in the investigation surrounding the death of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I was.
Q Tell the jury, please, how you first became involved in this investigation?

A On, uh, Sunday, I believe it was November 6, I was contacted at my residence, um, by Special Agent Fassbender, I believe, and was asked to respond to Manitowoc County to assist with the investigation, which I did. And I arrived in the early morning hours.

Q How was it that you first assisted in the investigation?

A I responded to the command post on Avery Road, uh, and met with Special Agent Fassbender, and Investigator Wiegert, and other investigators. Uh, received a briefing, um, as to what information had been obtained at that point, what some of the goals of the investigation were, and some of the activities that were taking place at the scene. I was then -My initial assignment was to respond into the city of Manitowoc to conduct an interview with a citizen.

Q Agent Heimerl, of the seven or eight days of that, officers were involved in the, uh, search of -- at least the initial search of the Avery salvage property, how many of those days were you involved in those efforts?

A I was involved in the, uh, initial investigation at the scene for approximately the first week. Um, the majority of my time was spent conducting a neighborhood canvass, uh, of the area.

Q What is a neighborhood canvass?
A A neighborhood canvass is simply, um, going out and trying to make personal face to face contact with all individuals that reside in the immediate vicinity of the crime, um, or people that may work at businesses or locations in the immediate vicinity, um, and interviewing them and asking them if they have made
any observations, seen or heard anything that they feel, or that investigators feel, may be somehow related to the investigation.

Q Directing your attention, then, to, um, the 7th, that would be Monday, the 7 th of November, were you involved in, and did you participate in, search efforts of the Avery salvage property?

A Yes. I was assigned to, um, assist with the recovery of some evidence.

Q Describe for the -- Well, I'm going to have you look at, uh, a photograph, Exhibit No. 95. Tell the jury what it is that Exhibit No. 95 is?

A It's a photograph of a steel burn barrel. It was found in the, uh, front yard area of Steven Avery's residence.

Q And could you tell me where the burn barrel was located, please?

A The gravel driveway that you, um, see in the background behind the barrel, uh, is the access roadway, or a driveway to provide access to Steven Avery's trailer and his detached garage. This barrel is north of that driveway, um, and Steven Avery's trailer and garage are south of the driveway and to the right of the barrel as you're looking at the photograph.

Q Before you're completed, uh, Agent Heimerl, we'll look at some, um, computer-generated images. But as long as we're on, uh, this photo, uh, could you tell us, uh, what it is that we're looking at and what's located outside of, uh, this particular barrel? You might have a laser pointer up there if that's going to help you.

A Is it most convenient if $I$ use the pointer?
Q I think -- Yeah.
A Uh, to the right of the barrel is, uh, a steel rim from a motor vehicle tire or wheel.

Q Did you have occasion, after, um, this particular burn barrel was turned over for your processing, to view the interior of the barrel?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. I'm-going to show you what's been marked as-Exhibit No. 96. Tell-us what, uh, we're looking at, please?

A It's a photograph of the interior of the barrel, um, obviously looking down through the open top of it, um, and burned debris and so forth inside the barrel.

Q Now, when you looked into the interior of the burn barrel, uh, just through your training and experience as a law enforcement officer, and especially with your arson, um, training and
experience, were you able to, uh, make any conclusions or identifications at that time?

A When I looked into the barrel, um, and without disturbing anything, I -- it was a -- apparent that, um, all of the material in the barrel had been involved in a fire. That a fired had occurred in the barrel. Um, but I did recognize, um, non-combustible items, metal objects, and what appeared to be possibly glass objects inside the barrel within this debris.

In particular, um, I observed one item that appeared to be, um, a panel or a cover for a Motorola electronic device.

Q After making these observations, uh, Agent Heimerl, what did you do?

A I fully documented, uh, this scene through photographs, um, and, ultimately, the barrel and its contents were turned over to the custody of evidence technicians that were assisting with the investigation.

Q Um, sometime later, that is, uh, sometime after the 7th of November, were you involved in further processing of this barrel? Or was, in fact, that, um, assignment given to somebody else?

A Uh, that assignment was given to others, um, besides
myself. I was not involved in that process.
Q You are familiar, are you not, with the processing of the barrel and what was found inside of it?

A Yes, I am.
Q I'm going to have you look at Exhibit No. 97. Show that to the jury. Tell us what it is that we're looking at, please?

A This is a photograph of, uh, components for three electronic devices that were ultimately recovered from that burn barrel, um, either by, uh, Crime Lab analysts with the Wisconsin State Crime Lab, or, um, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Q So these items were examined by, not only our State Crime Lab, but also were sent to Virginia to the EBI; is that right?

A That's my understanding, yes.
Q And Exhibit No. 97 is the totality, that is, all of the, uh, electronics as laid out on a table from your understanding; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q I'm going to jump ahead, uh, just a minute and hand you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 115. Tell us what Exhibit No. 115 is, please? A This is a report, a two-page report, of examination
completed by, uh, Mr. Curtis Thomas of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's laboratory. He is in a unit assigned to the Cryptographic and Electronic Analysis.

Q All right. Do you know what that means?
A Well, from the title, I, uh, can surmise that it involves the analysis of electronic devices and, uh, other things.

Q All right.
A That's not my specialty.
Q In that regard, though, and, um, in, uh, your review of Exhibit No. 115, the FBI report, was Mr. Thomas able to positively identify these electronic components that are, um, uh, shown in the photograph in Exhibit No. 97? •

A Yes, he was.
Q Uh, we'll talk about the individual, um, uh, findings through some other photos, but, uh, if you could tell the jury, uh, what Mr. Thomas' findings were?

A Mr. Thomas was able to conclude that the components, um, depicted in the photograph, all came from the three electronic devices, which he was able to identify as a Canon A310 PowerShot digital camera, a Motorola RAZR cellular telephone, and a Palm Zire 31

PDA.
Q Let's go through those, uh, one at a time then. I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 98. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A This is a closer photograph of one of those components, which happens to be the front cover plate for a Motorola cellular telephone.

Q And just so the jury understands, these are close-up photographs of the items that were recovered, processed, and eventually identified from that burn barrel outside of Mr. Avery's, uh, trailer; is that correct?

A That is correct.
Q Uh, the FBI was able to compare some of these components to what a new, or $a, ~ u h, i d e n t i c a l$ model Motorola V3 RAZR phone looked like? Is that your understanding?

A Yes.
Q I show you what's been received -- excuse me -marked as Exhibit No., um, 99. Tell us what that is, please?

A This is a photograph of two components. The one on the left being the same component we saw in the previous exhibit, the front cover plate for that Motorola RAZR cellular telephone, and it's next to an
exemplar telephone of the same, uh, brand and model.
Q All right. Basically, to show the jury where
 non-damaged or non-burned phone; is that right?

A Correct.
Q Exhibit 100?
A Again, this is another comparison photograph, um, of the damaged component that was recovered from the burn barrel next to an exemplar of the Motorola RAZR phone.

Q These were -- To your understanding, they're prepared by the FBI; is that right?

A Correct.
Q And, finally, uh, Exhibit No. 101?
A Again, this is a demon -- a demonstration photo with the, uh, component on the left being the fire damaged, um, keypad plate, if you will, for the corresponding, um, Motorola cellular phone. Again, the object on the left was recovered from the burn barrel.

Q This same process, that is, the identification process, occurred with the, um, camera that was recovered from Mr. Avery's burn barrel? That is, the Canon, uh, PowerShot A310? I think you testified to that. But I'm going to show you

Exhibit No. 102. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A That is a photograph of one of the components for that Canon A310 PowerShot digital camera, and, uh, the etched or, um, embossed wording, uh, is visible and ides -- identifies it as a PowerShot A310.

Q As I zoom in, you probably don't have to be an expert to do this, but you can see it says PowerShot A310; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q Agent Heimerl, throughout the, um, search of this property, um, and throughout, uh, the investigation, were you asked on occasion to assist in post-recovery analysis? That is, analysis of items that had been recovered from the Avery property?

A Yes, I was.
Q Specifically, the -- what's been, um, referred to as the burn area or the burn pit behind Mr. Avery's garage, were you at some point asked to assist in the sorting or sifting process, uh, of those items?

A Yes, I was.
Q Could you describe that process for the jury, please?

A During the initial week of the on-scene investigation, other investigators recovered a large amount of burned debris and material from locations on the Avery property. Specifically, um, a large burn pit or burn area directly behind Steven Avery's residence, um, and, it's my understanding, as well as other areas where burned debris had been found.

Um, in addition to that, several burn barrels, to include the one from the front yard of Steven Avery's residence, were recovered from the scene, and removed from the scene, and all of this material was initially taken to the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Subsequent to that, the burned debris and material, um, underwent a very detailed examination to attempt to recover any other potential evidence from that material.

Q What kind of evidence was, uh, law enforcement looking for at that time?

A We, myself and other investigators, were looking for, number one, any, um, items that we readily recognized or believed could be human remains. Uh, other materials that we felt may have, um, been related to clothing or electronic devices. Um, we were looking for potential weapons, um, bullet fragments, bullet
casings, any items that we felt may be relevant to the death of Teresa Halbach.

Q This process, this sifting and sorting process, um, I'm just going to show you Exhibit, uh, No. 103. First of all, tell us what it is that we're looking at?

A This is a photograph that was taken in the basement of the Wisconsin State Crime Lab in Madison.

Q And what, uh -- what does it depict? And if you need to use the laser pointer, go ahead.

A This de -- depicts, um, basically, the process or the system, um, that we implemented to begin examining this debris. And this examination occurred over the course of four days. The first two days in Madison at this location, and the following two days in April of 2006 at the Sheriff's Department in Calumet County.

And, uh, what we had, um -- The -- the individuals in this photograph include Investigator Wiegert, myself, Special Agent Pevytoe, and, I believe, uh, the individual in the back may be, uh, Special Agent Holmes or Special Agent Sielehr with DCI, but on this occasion in Madison what we did was we happened to utilize, um, sections of scaffolding, that
happened to be in the basement, because of certain rem -- remodeling that was occurring, and they proved to be very suitable for our process. We would raise the scaffold planking or table, if you will, to approximately waist to chet -- chest height, so it made it, uh, more conducive to standing and working, um, in close eyesight. They were covered with tarps. We had supplemental lighting.

And the process included bringing a small quantity of debris onto the table in front of you, and utilizing a variety of tools or instruments, such as wooden skewers, or wooden picks, um, maybe putty knives or brushes. We would very thinly and finely layer out the -- the debris, and this debris includes soil, um, and sand, and burned ash and non-burned, or, um, burned non-combustible items.

We would layer it out and sift it, if -if you will, but not with sifting screens, but, visually, examine it very closely and pick out items that we felt may be human remains, bone material, uh, potentially dental remains, and other non-cumbustible items, metal items that were left behind in attempt to determine what
they were, and if they were relevant to what we were looking for.

Q Do you know an individual by the name of Dr. Leslie Eisenberg?

A Yes, I do.
Q Who is that?
A Dr. Eisenberg is a forensic anthropologist with the state of Wisconsin.

Q Is Dr. Eisenberg involved in this process?
A Yes, she was.
Q Could you describe -- and we'll hear from Dr. Eisenberg later this week -- but can you describe how she may have been involved in overseeing this process with law enforcement?

A She was present with us on the first day in December of 2005 in Madison at the Crime Laboratory, and was involved in, uh, the planning, if you will, and the im -- implementation of this process and assisted alongside of us in going through the same procedure. Um, and if an investigator were to recover an item that they felt was potentially, uh, bone fragments, she was there and available to make a better determination if it was or if it was not.

Q You talked about, uh, bone and other items of
evidentiary value. Did those include any metal items?

A Yes.
Q And could you describe that for the jury, please?
A There were numerous metal items that were found among this debris, and that included, uh, ammunition casings, um, miscellaneous items of steel, um, steel belting from tires. Um, in particular, I recall there was a zipper pull recovered. There were clothing rivets recovered. Batteries. Um, quite a wide variety of materials.

Q The clothing rivets, uh, specifically -- I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 104. Ask you to tell the jury what it is that we're looking at?

A This is a close-up photograph of a clothing rivet, which is identified, um, through stamping on the head of the rivet with the-name-Daisy Fuentes.

Q Were you involved in the recovery of any of these Daisy Fuentes clothing rivets from, uh, this sifting process?

A Yes, I was.
Q Are you aware of how many Daisy Fuentes rivets were recovered throughout the entire process?

A There were five of these same rivets recovered.
Q I'm going to have Mr. Wiegert show you, uh, just
as an example, what's been marked as Exhibit No. 112. Ask you to tell the jury what that is, please?

A This is one of those rivets, as identified in this photograph, that was recovered from that burned debris.

Q Repackage it. Thank you. Mr., uh -- Or Agent Heimerl, on March 1 of 2006, were you made aware of the application and receipt of a search warrant for not only the residence, but the garage of Steven Avery?

A Yes, I was.
Q Tell the jury how, if at all, you were involved in the execution of that search warrant?

A On the afternoon of March 1, or in the morning hours, I was contacted by Special Agent Fassbender, and informed that additional information had been gathered or gained through the ongoing investigation, uh, which included statements from Brendan Dassey, and as a result of those statements, investigators, um, sought and received a search warrant to return to Steven Avery's residence and garage to look for and potentially collect any additional evidence that investigators felt may be present as a result of this new information.

Could you first describe for the jury an overview of the garage? What was it that you saw upon your arrival on the 1st of March? And, by the, way, this was, uh, later -- uh, later on? Early evening? That is, after Mr. Dassey made his statement? Is that your understanding?

A That's correct. Uh, investigators arrived at the property in the late afternoon hours. I believe approximately 4 to 4:30 p.m. Um, the investigators were divided into two separate teams, if you will.

Uh, one team was responsible for conducting the search of Steven Avery's residence. The second team, which I was a part of, was assigned to conduct the search of the detached garage.

When we arrived, um, initially, I
photographed the exterior of the garage. I noted that the personnel door, um, the walk-through door on the north side of the garage, was locked with a padlock. We made arrangements to make entry into the garage by cutting that padlock. When that was completed, uh, the first thing that was done was the interior of the garage was videotaped. Um, on that day there was, uh, snow on the ground. A relatively good
quantity of snow. The overhead garage door was ultimately opened. Um, there was a passenger vehicle that was found parked inside the garage. And after the videotaping was completed, I then, um, conducted photography of the entire interior of the garage, uh, just documenting in an overview fashion of the -- what the interior of the garage looked like.

We then, basically, um -- four investigators that were present, uh, which included myself, Investigator John Dedering from Calumet County, Investigator Gary Steier of Calumet County, um, and, eventually, Detective Dave Remiker of Manitowoc County, assumed, um, general responsibilities as working as this -- as this team, and came up with a -- a plan, if you will, uh, or objectives as to how we were going to go about searching the garage.

Q I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 105, and ask you if you can describe what it is that we're looking at here?

A This is a photograph of the interior of Steven Avery's garage, obviously with the overhead garage door open. Uh, as I took this photograph, I was standing north of the front of the garage in front of
the overhead garage door. This was taken at a point in the evening in which we had done a cursory search, if you will, of the interior of the garage, looking for any readily recognizable items of evidence that we knew, based on Brendan Dassey's statements, that we should be looking for. Some of those had been ad -- identified. Um, the vehicle has been removed at the, uh, time of this photograph, and we have identified with some of these yellow photographic markers, numbered markers, um, the location of some items of evidence that had been found to that point.

Q Had you been informed, and was one of the items that you were looking for in this, uh, garage, uh, a item of, uh, paint thinner?

A Yes.
Q Let me show you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 106. Ask you if you can tell me what we're looking at here, please?

A This is a photograph of a plastic bottle or jug of paint thinner that was found on the workbench at the rear or south side of the garage in a central area of the south wall.

Q Was another specific item that you were looking for and, uh, included, um, in Mr. Dassey's
statement, something called a roller creeper?

A Yes.
Q And can you tell the jury, and those jurors that may not know what that is, what is a roller creeper?

A I don't have much experience in the automotive work, but I understand a roller creeper is a piece of equipment that, um, if you will, is a bench, a padded bench often, um, that rests on wheels to allow a person to lay on their back on this bench and roll themselves underneath a motor vehicle so they can conduct work on the under -- underside of the vehicle.

Q Were you able to locate a roller creeper within Mr. Avery's garage?

A Yes, we did.
Q Let me show you what has been marked as Exhibit No. 107. Tell us what we're looking at, please?

A That is a photograph of a roller creeper with the name, uh, labeled on the face of it as a Black Jack brand creeper. This was found in this location which is, um, in the central area of the south wall, basically in the middle of the garage, all the way at the rear of the garage.

Q Just so that before I leave this photo, just to the right of the roller creeper is a green object that has some wheels on it. Do you know what that is?

A Yes, I do.
Q What is that?
A The green cylindrical object, uh, behind and to the right of the creeper is an air compressor, and it has numerous additional miscellaneous items stacked on top of it.

Q Now, the -- I'm going to go back to Exhibit No. 105. When we look at the stuff in that garage during the 1st and 2nd of March, were each of those items removed and thoroughly searched?

A Yes, but not -- I don't know if re -- removed is, um, a term I would use. We did not physically remove them from the garage. But --

Q They -- They are moved?
A Yes. Our course of action, uh, beginning on March 1, um, was to physically, visually examine virtually every item within that garage, um, looking for any potential relevance to the investigation based on the statements we had received from Brendan Dassey. Um, examining these items to determine if we could see any visible biological evidence or other forms of trace evidence.

And in doing so, we began at the -- in this photograph, the front left corner, which would have been in the, uh, northeast corner of the garage, and we proceeded south along the east wall picking up and moving every object. And in most cases, there were multiple objects stacked on top of, say, a snowmobile or a shelf. Each item was picked up, moved, turned over, examined, and set aside. And we'd move onto the next object.

We proceeded south along the east wall to the corner, and then along the south wall, um, from left to right in this photograph, and, ultimately, finishing on the following day, March 2, coming up along the west wall.

Q Agent Heimerl, once again, based upon statements of Mr. Dassey, uh, were you looking for, and did the search warrant authorize, a search for bullets or bullet fragments?

A Yes, it did, and we were looking for those items.
Q I'm going to have you, before I leave this, uh -this photograph, point out for the jury, uh, what's called Evidence Tent No. 9. Could you tell the jury where that's located?

A No. 9 is located just behind -- The white is the
snowbank on the outside of the garage. And just behind there, in the right half of the photograph, is Marker No. 9.

Q I show you, now, what has been marked as Exhibit No. 108. Tell the jury what we're looking at, please?

A This is a photograph, again, of, uh, evidence, or Photo Identification Marker No. 9, taken from standing above it. You can see a crack in the concrete traveling right underneath the marker. Just in front of that marker edge, right where the cursor is now, there's a small, cylindrical, gray object that was ultimately recovered and found to be a bullet, or a portion of a bullet.

Q Mr. Wiegert just handed you, also, uh, what's now been, uh, marked as Exhibit No. 114. It's a -- a package, and although it, uh, contains, um, an item of evidentiary value with a biological, or potentially biological, material on it, and I'm not going to ask you to open it, can you tell us what Exhibit 114 is?

A This is identified as a bullet fragment, and the date for the recovery is $3 / 1 / 06$.

Q Is this the bullet fragment that is depicted in Exhibit No. 108, uh, next to, uh, Exhibit -- Tent

No. 9?
A I believe it to be, yes.
Q Agent Heimerl, I'm now going to show you what has been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 109. Tell us what that is, please?

A This is a photograph that was taken on March 2, the second day of our search. From the previous photograph of the overview of the garage that we looked at, um, directly at the back of the garage in the central area of that south wall, we saw the Black Jack creeper and the green air compressor.

In that previous photograph, the green air compressor was directly adjacent to the left side of a large rolling tool chest, which we see in the upper right corner of this photograph. The air compressor, and all of the materials were stacked on top, have obviously been removed for this photograph, and Marker No. 23 identifies a bullet which was found under that air compressor near that back wall in the garage.

Q I show you, now, Exhibit No. 110. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A This is a close-up photograph of that same Marker No. 23. Also, in the photograph, is a -- a scale or a ruler. Between the number four and number five on
the ruler, just above the edge of the ruler, is a round object which is the bullet that was located underneath the air compressor.

Q By the way, this bullet, uh, that it was next to Tent No. 23, and also the bullet next to Tent No. 9, uh, were those recovered by your, um, evidence recovery team and, thereafter, sent to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory for further analysis?

A Yes, they were.
Q Just to complete the discussion of this particular bullet, um, I'm going to show you photograph 111, ask if you're able to identify that? And Mr. Wiegert's going to also hand you Exhibit No. 113 to assist you in describing photograph 111 as well.

A The photograph is a -- a photograph of the same object, evidence bag that I'm holding, uh, Evidence Tag No. 8623, which identifies the contents as a bullet fragment that was collected on March 2, 2006.

Q And so that the record is clear, the photo, uh, of the bullet fragment, what the jury is looking at on their screen, is, uh, Exhibit No. 111. The package, itself, the bullet, itself, if you will, is Exhibit No. 113. Is that your understanding?

A Yes.
Q I'm just going to take a moment to show you a couple of exhibits. This is Exhibit 77 that has already been received. It's a computer-generated image created by Trooper Tim Austin. Um, does this exhibit assist you, or will it assist you, in describing for the jury where those two bullets were found?

A Yes.
Q Why don't you take your laser pointer and tell the jury?
A The first bullet that I described, which was in the crack of the concrete, is in the area of the No. 9 marker in the foreground of the garage: The second bullet -- bullet that we just discussed, No. 23 marker, was found at the rear, or south side of the garage, directly next to the tool chest. Um, I believe the black rectangular object here is meant to depict the location of the creeper. What is not identified in that photograph is the location or the presence of the green air compressor.

Q And the last, uh, exhibit that I want to show you has been received as Exhibit No. 67. Does this contain the, um, burn barrel, and will this assist you in describing where that was recovered
and processed by you?
A Yes.
Q Would you just describe that for us, please?
A This is, uh, Steven Avery's trailer. His detached garage. Here's the gravel roadway that I described earlier. And this is the burn barrel that was ultimately recovered that contained the burned electronic components.

Q Contained the, um, Motorola, um, V3 RAZR phone, the Canon PowerShot A310 camera, and the Palm Zire 31 PDA. Is that your understanding?

A That's correct.
Q And, again, that is verified and, um, positively identified by FBI and also Mr. Thomas; is that right?

A Correct.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: With that, Judge, I'm going to move the admissions of Exhibits 95 through 114, and I have no further questions of Agent Heimerl.

THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection to these exhibits?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: NO, Judge.
THE COURT: Since there are none, the exhibits will be received. I think, uh, this is an
appropriate time to take a morning break. We'll take a 15-minute recess.
(Recess had at 10:04 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:29 a.m.)
THE COURT: I think we've reached the point where this witness is set for cross-examination. Mr. Fremgen?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I think the State wanted to -- Did -- Didn't you want to include 115 in that offer?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We did.
THE COURT: Right. Uh, no objection to 115?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.
THE COURT: Received. Go ahead,
Mr. Fremgen.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Agent Heimerl; correct?
A That's correct. Yes. Thank you.
Q Okay. You were testifying about the burn barrel in your direct, and I have what's up -- Uh, well -- I have up on the screen, again, uh, what's been marked as State's Exhibit No. 80 --
or 95? It's a photograph of that burn barrel; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q You can see it from there?
A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. Now this is the barrel you indicated that you first did a visual observation without going into the barrel, itself, and noted metal and glass within the debris?

A Yes, I did.
Q And you -- I think you indicated you also, visually, identified the Motorola cell phone?

A I could see that component. That cover piece with the very distinctive Motorola "M" on it. And that was on top of the debris. I could see that. Okay. Now, looking at that burn barrel, the location is approximately in front of the Avery trailer? Or, I guess, if you want to say, kind of a triangular, uh, angle from the trailer and the garage; correct?

A That's correct. It's almost, um, due north of the garage and northeast of the trailer.

Q So that would be that opening -- the gar -- the actual main entrance of the garage?

A Correct.

Q On the barrel, did -- Can you see from where you're at, or do you have the picture in front of you?

A Both. Correct.
Q Okay. Does it appear to have bullet holes in the barrel? I know you're not an expert on -- I'm not asking about your expertise in the area of -of, uh, firearms or ammunition, but you're an off -- you're an agent; correct?

A Yes, I am.
Q You've fired a firearm?
A Yes, I have.
Q Familiar with what a bullet hole might look like?
A Yes.
Q Does it appear that -- like it has bullet holes in the barrel?

A All I can say is that there are circular penetrations in the barrel.

Q Okay. And I don't need you to go any further if you don't have ability to tell whether or not that's from a bullet or something else. It's a -- but appears to have some sort of circular indentation in the side?

A Yes.
Q Now, in the burn area, you actually found shell
casings; correct?
A In the material that came from the burn pit to the burn area, yes, there were ammunition --

Q Did you find -- I'm sorry.
A There were am -- ammunition casings found.
Q Did you find the same in -- when you sifted through the barrel?

A I did not, um, examine the debris from the barrel. From this barrel.

Q So someone else sifted through the burn barrel?
A That's correct.
Q Your observations were just visual?
A Of what?
Q The burn barrel.
A That's correct.
Q When you sifted, did you -- through the burn area, now. We're beyond the burn barrel. Did you actually set up the procedure for sifting through that burn area?

A I did not. It was, uh, um -- Special Agent Pevytoe had an idea in his mind as to what procedure he wanted to follow. He presented that to those of us that were there, and we all agreed that that was a -appeared to be a sound and good procedure to follow.

Q Now, you indicate that your primary expertise
with the -- with the DCI would be in arson investigations?

A That's correct.
Q So you're familiar with going through, um, charred remains like, for instance, buildings?

A Correct.
Q Um, would a burn area like this be unusual for you in your investigation experti -- or, uh, experience?

A Uh, no, it wouldn't. In fact, I've participated in examinations of, um, burn areas or burn pit areas, if you will, on at least one other occasion looking for, um, similar types of evidence.

Q When you set up the investigation, or the actual sifting, then, through this burn area, did you set it up where you, uh, indicated some sort of grid-like, um, procedure so you could identify what location items had been taken out of, or boxed, when you were digging out and putting it into something to take back to the Crime Lab?

A You maybe misunderstood, only because it was not -- I don't think I was asked earlier, but to clarify, when the material, and burn debris, and soil, and material was removed from the burn pit, and initial examinations were conducted at the burn pit, I was
not present and involved in it. I was -- at that time, during that first week, was involved in the neighborhood canvass aspect.

Q Okay.
A The examination of the debris that $I$ testified under direct exam, um, was conducted after all of the material had been removed from the Avery property in, um, various containers and brought to the Crime Laboratory. That's where that examination was completed.

Q So your in -- sifting involvement would have been at the Crime Lab?

A At the Crime Lab and at Calumet County Sheriff's Department. Yes.

Q In regards to your involvement with this investigation, were you aware of what type of sifting or -- or the procedure that went on actually at the burn area?

A No, I was not.
Q When you went through the items that were taken to the Crime Lab, were they in separate boxes?

Or how -- Actu -- How were they stored and -- and transported to the Crime Lab?

A When we examined the debris at the Crime Lab, it was, um -- on the first two dates, December 19 and 20 of

2005, the majority of that material I -- I recall came out of large tarps. Um, the material had been placed on large tarps, and then secured or taped closed. If you'd take, say, a bedsheet and bring the corners up, twist it, and turn it, and secure it with tape, that's how it was brought to the Crime Lab.

Um, on the second occasion, in April of 2006, the majority of the debris that we examined on that occasion was in individual five-gallon plastic buckets.

Q Okay. Were they labeled as to where they were taken from the -- from the burn area or the burn pit?

A I know that they were labeled. The -- the buckets, in particular, and the tarps, for that matter, I believe, were labeled as to where they were collected from, but $I$ was not involved in the actual collection of that material.

Q Were you involved later in the process of organizing that in some sort of a -- a diagram of where each items were found within the burn pit, itself?

A No.
Q So you wouldn't have no idea where items might have been located in the burn pit?

A No.
Q Are you aware of whether every item that was in that burn pit was brought to the Crime Lab and -and reviewed by you or your -- your crew of -- of techs?

A I believe that -- It's my understanding that all of the material that was removed, all burned and soil material that was removed from the Avery property, was examined by an investigator over the course of those four days, as well as prior to that.

I believe, uh, Special Agent Pevytoe had done some examinations with other agents. I say that because I know that it was our goal to visually examine and go through all of the debris that came out of the burn pit, as well as other areas, as I alluded to, stated was in the buckets. And when that was finished, when we went through all of that material, it was my understanding everything had been done.

Q Did you receive, or do you recall, as one item that was brought to the Crime Lab, uh, the, uh -a burned out van seat?

A I -- I was not involved in the examination of that.
Q Okay. So you didn't personally investigate or review that, uh, van seat?

A No, I did not.
Q Do you recall, though, if it was actually at the Crime Lab when your, um -- your team was reviewing the -- going through the sift -- or sifting through the burn area buckets to determine if there were bones or, I think you mentioned, metal objects?

A I don't know if it was there or not.
Q When you were sifting through -- You -- You -You indicated that at some times there were a forensic anthropologist there to assist in determining whether something might be a suspect bone fragment or -- or something that she might be interested in looking at; correct?

A Correct.
Q As the, uh, Crime Lab technicians, including yourself, went through and sifted, you're going through dirt; correct?

A It's dirt and then ash.
Q Were you using anything like a brush or a water bottle to clean off items that you thought were suspected evidence?

A I'm sorry, you said a brush and a what?
Q A brush or some sort of a -- like a water, uh, jar, squeeze water -- to squee -- to clean the
item off?
A No, we did not use any water rinsing. Um, and, basically, it came down to the preference of the investigator as to if they preferred to use it just -- uh, do this process just with their hands, or if they preferred to use a -- a wooden skewer, or a pick, um, or if they wished to use a brush, or a putty knife. It's personal preference, but some of those instruments were used.

Q Okay. No one -- You know, this may sound silly, no one was told, go ahead, blow on it, get rid of the -- the dust or the dirt?

A No.
Q Okay. That could potentially contaminate that with that investigator's saliva; correct?

A I believe that's a potential.
Q- So you guys sat down and talked about what procedures you're going to take in sifting through these, um, buckets and -- and the bags of debris taken from the area before you actually started, uh -- the, uh, sifting?

A Correct.
Q You mentioned that you were involved on the team on approximately March 1, or maybe it was on March 1, 2006, in the Avery garage?

A Yes, it was March 1 and 2.
Q And 2nd. And I believe you indicated that you -the search, itself, was somewhat methodical? One person went in and videotaped the garage first?

A Correct.
Q Um, and then -- How many were on your team searching?

A On March 1 it was, uh, four. Four individuals. And on March 2, uh, one additional, Agent Roswell, joined us.

Q Did you videotape the actual search, itself?
A No.
Q Just the before and after?
A Correct.
Q When you went through the search, you indicated that you started from one corner of the garage and worked your way in a horseshoe around to the other; correct?

A That's correct.
Q When you -- When you first went through the garage --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: And if I could ask the State to put up -- I believe it's Exhibit 105. The photo of the garage.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Do you have State's

Exhibit 105 before you?
A Yes, I do.
Q And, again, this is, uh, Steven Avery's garage; correct? On March 1, 2006?
A. Correct.

Q And this a view after you have opened the garage door? The -- the -- the main overhead door?

A Correct.
Q Was there a vehicle in the garage when you first arrived there to search the garage?

A Yes, there was.
Q And you had to remove the -- the vehicle?
A Yes.
Q How did you get it -- Did you drive it? Push it out?

A A tow truck.
Q Okay. When -- Was there someone in the garage watching in case car knocked over a shell casing or moved some item of debris within the garage? Just to make note of that?

A Yes. We were present in the garage as it was being removed, but, um, vehicle was parked in the garage similar to the way any of us parked a vehicle in the garage. It did not come into contact with anything else as it's being moved.

Q Okay.
A And removed from the garage. So I don't believe that was a concern.

Q You -- You noticed on the picture -- Again, it's -- I believe it's Exhibit is 1-0 -- 105. You refer to them as tents or evidence tents? Those are those little cones or numbered cones?

A They -- Various terms. They could be marking evidence, or they could just be, uh, for -- for photographic ref -- uh, reference.

Q Okay. Some of those don't -- Well, let me ask you this: When the -- when the car was in the garage, you can -- you can see in the picture there seems to be a tire track?

A Yes, I see that.
Q Like a white tire track in the middle?
A Yes.
Q That's where the -- the -- that, uh, Suzuki was?
A I -- I don't know that because the vehicle that we removed was not a Suzuki.

Q Oh. I'm sorry. Whatever the vehicle was that was in the garage, that's where that was?

A It was in that area. In the large open area. If you see the -- if I can point to the --

Q Sure.

A -- black object right here, this is an engine hoist. The vehicle was here to the left of it in the open bay.

Q Okay. So there was some items that you located and marked with those yellow tags that weren't covered by the vehicle; correct?

A I don't know if $I$ understand your question, sir.
Q They weren't concealed. The vehicle wasn't on top of any -- some of the items that you -- you note in this picture; correct?

A I -- I still don't know if $I$ can answer that. And I -- I --

Q Let me ask it a third way. Maybe that will -I'll try a third way. Could you see some of the items when you walked into the garage originally? The videotape? The items I mean would be the ones that you've marked with these yellow cones or tents?

A Some of these yellow markers, specifically the ones around the back of the garage, are next to circles that are drawn on the concrete floor, and the reason some of these, in particular No. 10, appears to be where the car would have been, if I can explain how this occurred, after we entered the garage and videotaped the interior, did a cursory search, we had
identified the presence of the Black Jack creeper, we had identified the presence of some paint thinner jugs, and other things that we believed were items that we were going to collect.

We also became aware of some of these circles that were on the floor. It was my understanding, I was informed, that those had been placed on the floor by Crime Lab personnel during a previous search, and identified areas that may have, uh, luminesced from luminol.

So we identified those just for identification purposes that they are here. At that point, um, we then removed the vehicle, and I felt as long as the vehicle was out of the way, let's take a photograph of where our markers are. And that's why some of these markers, in particular, as I said, No. 10, is under the vehicle.

Q Okay. Thank you. That clarifies that. So when you did your search on March 1 and into March 2, the only two items, I think -- well, that you testified -- correct me if I'm wrong -- that you would have -- would have been new, would be No. 9 and No. 23, the one underneath the compressor that, as of yet, in this picture, isn't marked?

A I'm sorry? That would have been new?
Q Would have been new items that came to your -You know, you said -- you mentioned that someone else came through and searched previously; correct?

A In November of 2005.
Q And they circled some areas on the ground and on the pavement in the driveway -- in the garage; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you noted those circles; correct?
A Correct.
Q And you put the little marking next to those little white circles?

A Correct.
Q That wasn't something that you just found; correct? It was some -- some subject or some item that previous search team thought was of interest; correct?

A Well, to answer your question the way you -- you stated it, it was something that, yes, I did just find, because this is the first occasion I had been in the garage. I saw that there were circles, and I was informed that those circles had been placed by Crime Lab personnel to identify areas that had
reacted through luminol. So for the sake of photographic documentation, we placed markers next to those. That does not mean that we specifically collected an item of evidence from, say, Marker No. 3 or Marker No. 4.

Q Which items did you actually, specifically, remove an item of, uh, evidentiary value then?

A Well, this photograph was taken in the early evening hours of March 1, and there was a great deal of searching that took place after this photograph was taken, and many items of evidence were collected after this photograph was taken.

As each individual item of evidence was found, or something was identified that we felt was going to be an item of evidence and we were going to collect it, we would place an -- an evidence photographic marker next to it, photograph it, measure it, and collect it. So there are many numbers that come after the highest number in this photograph.

Q You mentioned there was a prior Crime Lab taper, or Crime Lab technician, that came through, made those circles, where you noted had been positive for the luminol testing; correct?

A That's what $I$ was told.

Q What you were told? So someone else went through the garage before you'd gone through the garage on March 1?

A That's correct.
Q And No. 9 on the picture, uh, notes, apparently, a bullet fragment that you found; correct?

A Correct.
Q And it's in a crack in the pavement of the -- the garage floor?

A Correct.
Q Okay. So -- so I would assume, correct me if I'm wrong, that someone missed that the first time?

A I don't know as if I -- I can assume that. All I can say is that on March 1 I happened to be walking in the garage, and I stopped, and I looked down, and I saw the gray object that struck me as being similar in color to the lead from a bullet, which -- which caused me to examine it closer.

Q Just walking into the garage you saw it and made note of it?

A Yes. In fact, several other investigators had already been into the garage. I happened to be in this front corner of the garage looking with a flashlight at the floor in the early stage of the search, and looked down, and, as I said, I saw a
light gray-colored object that -- I knew in my mind that we need to be looking for bullets. That looks to be the color of lead from a bullet.

Q Did you process -- And what I mean by that is, did you take uh, uh, swabs of -- of the bullet, for instance, and the creeper, while you were in the garage?

A No, we did not.
Q Did -- So no one in your team actually swabbed any of those items to determine if there was any potential DNA evidence?

A Not on the items as stated, no.
Q I'm sorry. I didn't hear.
A Not on the items that you just stated, no.
Q Okay. Any item -- any items in the -- the garage that you did that to?

A The swabs were collected on the 2nd, yes.
Q What were the swabs collected? What -- what items were swabbed?

A The red tool chest at the back of the garage was swabbed.

Q Any reason why you didn't swab the creeper?
A Uh, we -- we need to make a decision. Are we going to try and collect any visible stains here in the field? Or is it more practical to collect this
object in its entirety as a whole, if it is portable, can we package it sufficiently and protect any evidence that may be on it, and transfer it to the Crime Lab? And that's what we chose to do.

Q So you actually did transport the entire creeper to the Crime Lab?

A I did not. It was collected and packaged and removed from the garage. And any further analysis or testing at the Crime Lab became someone else's responsibility.

Q Someone in your team packaged the creeper; correct?

A Yes. It was removed from the garage, and it was collected and packaged for transport away from there. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else. THE COURT: Redirect?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Mr. Fremgen suggests that law enforcement officers may have missed something before March 1. Isn't it true that it wasn't until March 1 that law enforcement was even told that Teresa Halbach was shot in the garage --

A That's correct.
Q -- that you (inaudible.)

A That's correct.
Q And that was by the defendant, Mr. Dassey; is that right?

A Correct.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I've got, Judge. Thank you.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Just --
THE COURT: You may step down.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: -- one moment, Judge. Nothing more, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: You may step down.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: State would call Dan Kucharski to the stand, please.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## DANIEL KUCHARSKI,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Daniel J. Kucharski, K-u-c-h-a-r-s-k-i.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Mr. Kucharski, how are you employed?

A I'm employed by the Calumet County Sheriff's Office.
Q How long have you been on the -- a police officer?

A I've been with Calumet County for about four years, and two years before that with another agency.

Q What are your current duties with Calumet County?
A I'm a patrol deputy with the additional duties as an evidence tech and armor for the county.

Q Were you asked, Deputy Kucharski, to assist in, uh, search and other investigative efforts regarding the death of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I was.
Q I'm going to move, um, right ahead to your specific areas of, uh, involvement, specifically, to Sunday, the 6th of November. Were you asked to proceed to what's now known as the Avery salvage property?

A Yes, I was.
Q What were your duties on the 6 th of, uh, November?

A I was assigned a -- a search team that included, uh, Lieutenant Lenk, Sergeant Colborn, and Detective Remiker. We were given, uh, several areas on the property to search different times of the day.

Q Speak up just a little bit. I'm sure we would
appreciate it. Uh, do you have, and did you have, prior to the 6th of November, any specific training and experience as an evidence technician?

A Yes. I went through the two-week evidence technician school at Fox Valley Technical College.

Q On the 6th of November, uh, were you asked, and did you, in fact, perform a search of the, uh, detached garage of Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q Could you describe on that early stage, that is, just in the first full day of searching of that property, describe what it was that you were looking for in that garage?

A Basically, myself and my team were sent to the, uh, garage for a general search. We were looking for general, um, items that made a point as to a crime that had been committed. Um, nothing specific at that time were we looking for.

Q And, in fact, on that, uh, early date, uh, did you have, um, a detailed or a solid understanding what it was you were looking for?

A Not at all. There was very little guidance. Um, as the facts would roll in, we would get, uh, more specific things. As the days went past, we'd get
more specific things to search for and to collect. Uh, that was my first day of actual evidence collecting and searching, um, very general. All right. I've got some photographs that will assist. I show you what's marked as Exhibit 116. Tell the jury what this is, please?

A This is a photo of the inside of the garage that, uh, we searched on that Sunday. So it would be towards the, um -- the front or overhead door looking back towards the, um, southeast corner of the garage.

Q There are two large objects, two vehicles, if you will, that are depicted in this particular photograph. Could you describe those for the jury, please?

A It's a Suzuki Samurai automobile and a, um, Ski-doo Mach 1, um, snowmobile.

Q And is this photograph taken and does it accurately depict how Mr. Avery's garage looked, uh, on the 6th of November?

A Yes, it does.
Q The back of this photograph you see $a$, uh -- a Black Jack creeper?

A Yes.
Q And I've zoomed in a little bit, uh, to that. You can see it on the -- the large screen. Um,
on the 6th of November, did you have any indication that that Black Jack creeper may, in fact, have any evidentiary value?

A No. Nothing stood out.
Q Did you have a general impression of this garage when you first walked into it? Can you give the, uh, jury kind of a flavor of it?

A I would say it was a typical garage on the messy side. Um, the west side of the garage was piled up with types of, um, uh, machinery, junk, um, things like that, several feet deep on that west side. Um, along the back of the garage, that would be the south side of the garage, was -also had equipment and junk on it. Not quite as deep as that -- that west side.

Then on the east side of the garage, into the garage, there's also a pile of junk. Um, the floor was a typical garage floor with, uh, stains on it, dirt.

Q At some point was that snowmobile removed from the garage?

A Yes. At one point, uh, towards the end of our searching, we wanted to see -- look underneath the snowmobile, so we removed it from the garage.

Q All right. And, again, since this was a -- a
relatively cursory search, did you believe that you or other law enforcement officers would have an opportunity to go back into this garage and re-search it if you need -- needed today?

A Yes. As -- as more information came in, more specific information came in, we would go back to places that we had -- had already searched looking for specific things.

Q I'm showing you Exhibit No. 117 now. It's on the large screen. Is this a photograph after the snowmobile's been removed?

A Yes.
Q Could you, uh, describe some -- And I think you have a laser pointer up there. Describe some, um, landmarks or specific, uh, areas that you observed on the 6 th of November?

A Well, after we, um, removed the snowmobile, we could see more clearly, um, the -- a crack running, uh -be north and south, and one east and west. Uh, these are the scratches made by the, uh, snowmobile pulling in and out of the, uh, um, um, garage. There were scratches already on the floor before we pulled it out, because they obviously had to get it in there somehow. Um, that's what we saw when we pulled the snowmobile out.

Q All right. There's a riding, uh, lawnmower? Looks like a John Deere lawnmower to the right; is that right?

A Towards the back here in this area. Riding lawnmower.

Q Large red tool chest? Show us that?
A Stand-up tool chest in the center area here towards the back wall.

Q Next to that tool chest, on the 6 th, I can see a, uh -- a green air compressor. Do you see that in the photograph?

A It's dark, but it's right here, the green air compressor on the floor next to the tool chest.

Q Now, for the jury's benefit, were, um, many or, in fact, any of those items removed? And did you search behind or under them? Or was it that thorough of a search on the 6th?

A It was a general search. We -- You know, on the most detailed search, we would have pulled everything out of the garage. We, obviously, didn't do that. Um, the only thing we pulled out was the -- the sled, um, because we couldn't see underneath it, uh, readily, and it was out in the open anyways. We didn't take out any of the things along the back wall or the side walls.

Q All right. The floor of this, uh, garage you had described briefly, but I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 118. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A It's little bit closer view of the, uh, floor after the snowmobile had been pulled out.

Q During your search of the garage, did you have occasion to, uh, find any, um, what are referred to as shell casings?

A Yes. We found, located and collected several . 22 caliber long rifle shell casings.

Q I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 119. Tell the jury what we're looking at here, please?

A This is one of the shell casings that we found in place on the floor of the garage on the date we searched-it.

Q All right. Did you take a photograph of more than one shell casing?

A We photographed more than one shell casing. We took as many photographs of the shell casings that we could. Some were behind things that we couldn't readily photograph. We collected those and, uh, put them altogether into a box.

Q If you remember, Deputy Kucharski, on the 6 th of

November, uh, can you remember, and can you tell the jury, how many shell casings were recovered from that garage?

A There were either 10 or 11 shell casings recovered.
Q In fact, now I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 120, I believe. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A This is the pill box that I put the, um, shell casings in, photographed, um, after it had been entered into evidence.

Q And as you sit here, are you able to tell the jury, and can you count, how many shell casings are in that pill box?

A I count 10 -- uh, I count 11 in this photograph.
Q All right. And, again, those were recovered from inside the garage-on-the garage floor; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q What exhibit, uh, was that that you were just handed?

A (No verbal response.)
THE CLERK: One twenty-eight.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: One twenty-eight?
Q (By Attorney Kratz) I'm sorry. We've handed you what's been marked as, uh, Exhibit 128. Tell us
what that is, please?
A It appears to be the -- the box with the . 22 shell casings.

Q All right. After you recovered those shell casings, do you know what happened to them?

A After I sealed them in the package and put them into the, uh, paper bag and enter those into evidence at the Calumet County Sheriff's Department, and I left it in the care and custody of the, uh, evidence custodian.

Q Now, you didn't perform any analysis on those shell casings? In other words, you aren't qualified to compare, uh, shell casings to specific firearms, are you?

A Correct. I just collected them. I didn't do any analysis on them.

Is it-fair to say that that is a-- a discipline or a science that is left to somebody with greater expertise than you have?

A Yes.
Q Deputy Kucharski, after the, uh, garage was searched in relatively general fashion, do you recall, um, what other searches were performed on the 6th of November?

A Only the searches that my team did. Um, directly
after we finished up with the, uh, search of the garage, I was called over to a area behind the, uh, Janda residence to take some burn barrels, um, that were waiting to be loaded up and taken -- entered into evidence.

Um, after that, I was given the assignment --

Q Let me just stop you there. I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 121. Tell us what we're looking at here, please?

A Those are the burn barrels that I tagged, and they were lowered onto a trailer that you can see the ramp on there, and they were taken.

Q After the search of the, um, burn barrels or -excuse me -- the recovery of, uh, the Janda and, uh -- That's Mr. Dassey's residence as well? Is that your understanding?

A I -- I don't know.
Q Okay. You knew that it was Barb Janda's --
A Yes.
Q -- trailer?
A That's how it was referred to.
Q After the recovery of those burn barrels, um, what were you asked to do?

A We were sent to the, uh, Janda residence to, um,
search it.
Q And did you, in fact, search that residence?
A Yes, we did. Uh, again, this was a general search. Um, not looking for anything in specific.

Q During the search of, uh, the Janda trailer, did you have occasion to observe and recover a, um -a phone message that was found on, um, the answering machine of the Janda residence?

A Yes. One of the first things that we did when we entered the residence is, uh, Detective Remiker played the phone message while we were all standing around. Uh, he recorded it. Um, and then we commenced searching the rest of the, uh, residence.

Q Direct your attention to the photos in front of you. Exhibit No. 123, and now being shown on the large screen for the jurors, what are we looking at?

A This is a photo of the phone and answering machine that was in the, uh, Janda residence.

Q Did -- And you indicated that you had occasion to listen to, uh, at least one of those phone messages; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q Did an individual on that phone message identify herself?

A Yes. We listened to the message that, uh, the female caller, uh, identified herself as Teresa.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: At this time, Judge, assuming this works, I will ask the Court for permission to play that particular phone message. We do have the, uh, phone message, uh, reduced to a -- an audio $C D$ as well that $I$ will then ask to have marked, and then I'll place into evidence at that time.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
(Wherein attempt is made to play phone message.)

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We should try this maybe one more time. Apologize. Do it the old fashioned way, Judge. See how this works. Let's try it again.

THE COURT: Counsel, do you have other questions to ask of Mr. Kuchar -- Kucharski? Maybe you'll want to --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. We will --

THE COURT: -- give another shot at this later on.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We will come back to this a little bit later.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Investigator Kucharski -or, excuse me -- Deputy Kucharski, after the, um, phone call was, um, recovered from you, uh, what were your other search efforts that day?

A After we finished with the, uh, Janda house, we were also assigned to, uh, search, um, the shop buildings, um, and then, ultimately, assigned to search the, um, pickup truck that was parked outside of Steven Avery's garage.

Q Deputy Kucharski, did you have occasion to, um, recover any firearms that day?

A Yes. We were also sent to the, uh, Steven Avery trailer to specifically pick up, um, firearms that were in the trailer, $a, ~ u h, ~ v a c u u m ~ c l e a n e r ~ t h a t ~ w a s ~$ in the trailer, and bedding from a spare bedroom that was in the trailer.

Q And could you tell the jury, please, uh, what firearm, if any -- or firearms, if any, were recovered from Mr. Avery's trailer?

A Inside of, uh, Steven Avery's bedroom, we found, above the bed in $a, u m$, gun rack, two rifles. One was a Connecticut Valley Arms Hawkin-type . 50 caliber muzzleloader. Um, the other was a 22 caliber

Glenfield Model 60 semi-automatic rifle.
Q I'm showing you a, uh, photo that has already been received, uh, into evidence in this case as Exhibit No. 86. Do you recognize that photograph?

A Yes. It's a photo of the rifle. The . 22 caliber semi-automatic rifle.

Q We're going to actually have marked, uh, Deputy Kucharski, and show you -- It's Exhibit -- I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No.
129. Tell the jury what that is, please?

A This is the rifle that, uh, I collected out of Steven Avery's bedroom. The . 22 caliber semi-automatic rifle.

Q Now, are you familiar with a firearm -Specifically, do you have some working familiarity with this particular firearm?

A I am the armor for the, uh, county, so I have been to several schools, uh, trained in maintenance and identification of weapons. Yes, I know how this rifle works.

Q All right. When you describe a rifle as a semi-automatic rifle, and, specifically, Exhibit No. 129, can you tell us what that means, please?

A A semi-automatic is referring to the action of the
rifle. This rifle is -- has a tubular magazine. Below the magazine with the, uh -- the -- the ammunition for it. After it's loaded, every time you pull the trigger, one round will be fired. The next round will be automatically cycled into the chamber, and then with every successing pull of the trigger you get one round.

Q I don't know if you know this answer, uh, Deputy Kucharski, but does this particular weapon, this . 22 caliber semi-automatic rifle, uh, contain several, um, bullets within its, what's called, magazine?

A Inside the magazine to this particular model, depending on when it was made, is somewhere between 14 and 17 rounds you can put in the tubular magazine.

Q All right. So before stopping to reload, an individual could shoot, uh, 14 to 17 rounds of ammunition through it? Is that what your testimony is?

A Yes.
Q Where was that, uh, rifle seized from, specifically?

A This was in Steven Avery's bedroom inside the trailer on the wall in a gun rack above his bed.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Could you --

Investigator Wiegert, thank you.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Deputy Kucharski, upon a, um, search of Mr. Avery's residence, do you have occasion to, uh, seize or remove any cleaning, uh, equipment?

A On the 6th, we were specifically sent in to, um, take a vacuum, and, then, on the 8 th, when we went back to do a thorough search of the residence, we, um, collected as evidence a Bissell carpet cleaner.

Q I'm going to show you a photograph, Exhibit No. 124. It's on the large screen. Can you tell us what that is, please?

A That is the Bissell carpet cleaner that we, um, took into evidence on the 8 th.

Q Do you remember where that was received from?
A I think it was in the hallway, um, living room portion.

Q Investigator Wiegert is actually going to show you that item.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Roberta, what number is that?

THE CLERK: Exhibit 130.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 130. Tell the jury what that is, please?

A That is the Bissell carpet cleaner that, uh, we took from the residence on the 8 th.

Q All right. Thank you. If I can just go back. Uh, I believe it was on the 6th you talked about, a -- maybe it was the 7th -- a searching an office area or another building within the, uh, Avery compound; is that right?

A On the 6 th and the 7 th, um -- On the 6 th was more -more of a general search of the office buildings, on the, uh, property there. On the 7th, I also went into some of the buildings to specifically take some items.

Q I'm going to show you Exhibit No. 122. It's a photograph. Can you tell us what we're looking at, please?

A This is a photograph of -- on the inside of one of the office buildings. That's kind of like a, uh -- a customer counter, I believe. And that's, uh, with a endangered/missing poster for Teresa Halbach.

Q Directing your attention, now, to the 8 th of November, were you asked to perform a more thorough search of the residence of Steven Avery?

A On the 8th, um, myself, Lieutenant Lenk, and Sergeant Colborn were sent back to the Steven Avery residence to, uh, specifically take several items, and then
complete a thorough search of the residence.
Q On the 8th, uh, did you have occasion to find any ammunition? Specifically, any . 22 caliber long rifle ammunition from the bedroom of Steven Avery?

A Yes, we did. We located and collected .22 caliber long rifle ammunition from the bedroom.

Q An evidence photograph of that was taken. I'm going to direct your attention to Exhibit 125. Could you tell us what that is, please?

A That is a photo of the .22 caliber ammunition that was taken from the bedroom.

Q Also, on the 8th, did you have occasion to find and recover, uh, a key?

A Yes. On the 8 th we recovered a Toyota key in the bedroom of Steven Avery.

Q I show-you-what's been-marked-as Exhibit No. 127. Excuse me, 126. Could you tell us what Exhibit No. 126 is, please?

A It's a photograph that $I$ took of the key as it was found in the bedroom.

Q Who collected this key?
A I did.
Q And how was it collected, please?
A I collected the key by taking new gloves out of a
package that I brought into the residence to do the searching with. Put the key into a new paper bag, sealed the paper bag, and it was in my possession until it left with Special Agent Joy to the Crime Lab.

Q A photograph of that key was, uh, later taken by, um, evidence technicians at the Sheriff's

Department. I'm showing you Exhibit No. 127.
Can you tell us what that is, please?
A That's another photograph of the key that we located and took into evidence out of Steven's Avery's, uh, bedroom.

Q Just so the jury's clear, this is what's commonly referred to as a -- an evidence photo? That is, after it's been collected; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q_And the last thing-we're going to show you,
Exhibit No. 131, and tell the jury what that is, please?

A That is the key that we found in the -- Steven Avery's bedroom.

Q Now, on the end of the key is a blue, um, what's called a key fob. Something that would be attached or go into a -- a lanyard. Is that your understanding?

A Yes. A female end of the key fob is attached to the key.

Q As depicted, that is, the key it, itself, with the fob, um, and the key chain, is that how it was recovered? And does it look the same or similar, uh, as Mr. Wiegert is holding it, as it did when you recovered it on the 8 th of November from Mr. Avery's bedroom?

A Yes, it looks the same.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: With, uh, my reservation, Judge, for, uh, replaying that exhibit, once a -- and probably after lunch when the, uh, technical, uh, problems are resolved -and moving the admission of Exhibits 116 through 131, I have no further questions of this witness. Thank you.

THE COURT: Any objections to the exhibits, Counsel?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: One thirty-one? THE COURT: Yes.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: One thirty-one.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: One thirty-one was --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: The key, itself.
THE COURT: The actual key.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No. That's fine.

That's fine, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. They're received.
You may cross.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Deputy, good morning.
A Good morning.
Q I'm sorry. Is that better?
A Yes.
Q Okay. All right. So you -- you work for Cal County? You've been over there four years;
right?
A Yes.
Q And where were you, specifically, before that?
A Oconto Police Department.
Q Okay. Do you have a, uh, four-year degree in
Police Science?
A I have a two-year degree in Police Science.
Q From?
A Um, Green Bay. From, uh, uh, Northeast Wisconsin Technical College.

Q Okay. Other than the training you described, uh, the two-week training at Fox Valley, do you have any other formal training, uh, through educational entities for purposes of, uh, being
qualified on evidence collection?
A No.
Q Now, I noticed in response to Mr. Kratz, when you were questioned about firearms collected, you were very quick to state that you took that . 22 out of Steven Avery's trailer; correct?

A I took the .22 out of the trailer, yes.
Q Okay. I think the question he asked you, though, with your involvement, um, was a little broader than that. And the truth of the matter is you picked up a lot of firearms from the Avery property; didn't you?

A Two firearms out of the Steven Avery trailer, and many other firearms off the property.

Q Okay. So the two from the trailer certainly weren't the only firearms that were picked up?

A That's correct.
Q As a matter of fact, there was at least one other .22; right?

A Yes.
Q Any particular reason you can think of, when Mr. Kratz asked you about firearms you picked up, you didn't mention the others?

A We were speaking about the Steven Avery trailer. I don't think we went into the searches, uh, on the
other pieces of property and weapons.
Q Deputy, I may have misunderstood Mr. Kratz's question, but I understood him to ask you about any firearms. But now that you've cleared that up, you acknowledge that there -- there were other firearms and there was at least one other .22?

A Yes.
Q Okay. The . 22 Glenfield, you indicated that it holds between 14 and 17 rounds; correct?

A I believe so, yes.
Q Well, upon what do you believe that?
A Um, records, um, from the Marlin Company. They changed the, uh, configuration of the magazine at a certain period during the manufacture. Um, the only real way to tell exactly how many it holds is to actually load it. I-don't know if it's-been modified or anything like that.

Q You didn't -- Well, you -- you looked at it I assume?

A Yes.
Q You're fairly adept with firearms?
A I didn't examine it. I didn't take it apart at all.
Q Well, certainly by way of appearance, there wasn't anything obvious that would indicate that
the magazine had been modified, was there?

A Nothing overly, no.
Q So your 14 to 17 , this a guesstimate?
A Yes.
Q You never actually checked it?
A No.
Q Okay. In order to load that particular firearm, the individual cartridges, the shells, themselves, have to be individually handled; correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And, basically, they slide down the tube and then it's fed via a spring?

A Well, there is a -- there is a speed loading device that they have on the market you can put into another device, and then that fits into the tube, and then they all drop in there, so I guess, individually, it depends if you had that extra device or not.

Q Well, not to quibble with you, Deputy, but in order to load the speed loader, you're going to still have to handle each one of them separately, aren't you?

A To put them into the speed loader, yes.
Q So whether you load the thing directly, without the benefit of a speed loader, or you utilize a
speed loader, someone is going to have to handle each and every shell that ultimately ends up in the tubular magazine of the rifle?

A Yes.
Q All right. Now, you recovered, I believe you said, uh, 11 shell casings from the garage?

A Yes.
Q In various states of condition? Is that a fair statement?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you personally pick each and every one of them up?

A No, I did not.
Q So you can't tell us how they were handled prior to you getting your hands on them, so to speak?

A Everyone was wearing-gloves as we were searching. Um- that's about the only thing that I could tell you about how they were handled.

Q But you didn't sit there and observe each and every casing being picked up?

A Correct.
Q All right. So you don't know if they were picked up using any type of device, or they were picked up using, um, uh, hands or gloved hands, or anything like that?

A That's correct.
Q Prior to the shell casings being removed from the garage -- I assume you were in the garage, and, essentially, everybody said, well, gee, I found one, they bring them over to you. Is that what happened?

A I found one, we'd, um, attempt to photograph it if it was out in the open. Circle it. Put a tent there. Um, after, um, the point reached there where we didn't find any more, okay, collect them all up.

Q At some point did you remove each and every item from the garage?

A No, I did not.
Q Did you or anyone else document the precise location within the garage of each of the shell casings you did leave the garage with?

A Only the photographs.
Q Okay. So there were no measurements, for example, that a shell casing was "X" distance from the rear wall, or so many feet from another wall?

A That's correct.
Q Deputy, you testified about, uh, finding what's depicted in the photograph on display -- and for the record it's the -- described as the CCI, uh,
.22s; correct?
A Yes.
Q When you -- Are you the individual who located that?

A Um, that was located in -- in Steven Avery's bedroom. Um, Sergeant Colborn was searching that area of the, uh, bedroom. That would be the desk area.

Q So I guess the answer to my question is, no, you were not the one who actually located it?

A Correct.
Q You took the picture?
A No.
Q Did you become, uh, the custodian of that box?
A Yes.
Q And that was on which day?
A The 8th.
Q Of November?
A Yes.
Q When it was -- Who -- Who gave it to you? Who gave you the box?

A I don't know.
Q When it was given to you, was the top open or closed?

A I don't remember -- If it was given to me, if it was pointed out to me and I picked it up, I don't
remember if the box was open or closed.
Q Did you ever -- The -- the top of that will slide
in order to open; correct?
A Yes.
Q Did you at anytime open it or close it to your
memory?
A No.
Q When you received it, how did -- if at all -- did
you package it?
A We took the ammunition out of that, um, bedroom and
placed it all into one bag. A grocery bag.
Q. Okay. Are you telling us that you removed each
and every cartridge from that particular
container and put it in a grocery sack?
A No.
Q You left the thing in one piece with them in
place; correct?
A Yes.
Q And then put it in the sack?
A Yes.
Q All right. So you didn't handle, or to your
knowledge nobody else handled, the individual
shells?
A Correct.
Q What about the outside? How was the outside of
that preserved for purposes of, um, testing or trying to lift any fingerprints off that?

A It wasn't preserved for fingerprint evidence.
Q You're a trained evidence technician, are you not?

A Yes.
Q You've already seized a firearm, including a .22, from that residence; correct?

A Yes.
Q Don't you think it would be important to try to determine who, if anybody, has handled that particular box?

A Not at the time.
Q Didn't Agent Fassbender specifically tell you, go back into Steven Avery's trailer and get that $.22 ?$

A Among other things, yes.
Q Well, now, as an officer, particularly one who's trained in evidence collection, can you explain to me why you did not think it was critical, in light of the fact that Fassbender instructed you, specifically, to go get that . 22 rifle, and you've come across a box of .22 s, not to preserve it in such a fashion as would allow for fingerprint processing?

A Out of all the items that, uh, myself and my team collected, probably into the hundreds of items, I only remember one item that we preserved for fingerprint evidence.

Q That doesn't really answer my question. I didn't ask you how many items you picked up. I just want to know why you didn't think it was important, particularly in light of the fact that the lead investigator, Fassbender, tells you to go get the . 22 rifle, and you come across . 22 shells in a plastic case, that you didn't think it was important to preserve it in a fashion which would allow the processing for fingerprints?

A I don't have an answer.
Q Did you not think that was important to be preserved in such a fashion as to allow the lifting of prints?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection. Both argumentative and irrelevant. If Mr. Edelstein is saying somebody other than Steven Avery handled this, it becomes relevant. Otherwise, it's not relevant, Judge. THE COURT: I agree. Move on, Mr. Edelstein. And, for the record, we're talking
here, I believe, about Exhibit 125.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) You didn't examine -Did you examine any of the individual cartridges in there to determine what type of bullet was contained in the box?

A No.
Q Did you, or any member of your search team, while you were in the garage, or anytime after you collected the 11 shell casings, um, perform any swabbing on there so as to allow for the processing of DNA evidence?

A On the shell casings?
Q Correct.
A No.
Q Do you know if that was ever done by anybody involved in the investigation?

A I don't know.
Q Did you, or any member of your search team assigned to perform the search in the garage, following the receipt of the shell casings, do anything in an attempt to, um, preserve them in such a fashion as would allow the lifting of fingerprints?

A No.
Q Now, you were there first in the garage on the

6th; is that right?
A That's correct.
Q You didn't find any bullets in any cracks on that day?

A No, I did not.
Q You didn't find any on the 8th; correct?
A That's correct.
Q What about underneath the compressor? Did you find any bullets or bullet fragments on the 6th or the 8 th?

A No, I did not.
Q You first testified that when you went in, when you -- You characterize it as a general search and that you weren't looking for anything specific?

A Yes.
Q What are you- searching for un -- under what you describe as a general search?

A Anything that stood out. Um, any type of evidence that stood out.

Q Prior to going in there on the 6th, were you advised by Fassbender or anyone else to look for any spec -- particular items?

A Not that I recall, no.
Q Before you went in there with the search team,
uh, were you briefed by the agent in charge at the command center?

A No. I was getting most of my orders from, uh, Lieutenant Bowe or Lieutenant Sippel, and they were getting it from the, uh, investigators in charge or someone else.

Q So before you went in on the 6th, did you even go down there? To the command center?

A Yes. I would check in at the command center, um, before each assignment to get the -- or after each assignment and at the beginning of each day to get the next assignment.

Q Now, the bedding that you picked up that you testified about on direct, that was from Steve Avery's trailer; correct?

A Yes.
Specifically, what di-d the-bedding consist of?
Let -- Let me do it this way. Was there a pillowcase?

A I don't remember.
Q Was there $a$, um, quilt or any sort of blanket you took?

A I took several sets of bedding off of the property and I don't remember exactly what was in each set. Q Do you recall, specifically, what you took off of
the bed at the time you were there?

A No. That's what I'm referring to.
Q Well, did all the bedding that you took come off of the bed? Or did it come from -- for example, from a closet or some sort of storage container?

A All of the bedding that $I$ took came off of a bed.
Q Are you aware of any other bedding that was removed that you did not take or that somebody else took?

A I'm not aware of.
Q As to any of the bedding that you may have taken -- Well, first of all, let's establish the date. What date did you do that?

A I took bedding on the 6th of November. I took bedding on the 8 th of November.

Q From the same bed?
A No.
Q How many beds were in the trailer?
A Two.
Q On the 6th, which bed did you take it from?
A On the 6th, I took the bedding from the spare bedroom in Steven Avery's trailer.

Q I take it, then, on the 8th, you took it from the bed in the -- what's been described as Steve's bedroom?

A Yes.
Q And you don't have a specific recollection of the individual items on either date?

A Correct.
Q Just generally described as bedding?
A Correct.
Q On the 8th, you took the Bissell carpet cleaner?
A Yes.
Q On the 6th, you took the vacuum cleaner?
A Yes.
Q Did you take the vacuum, itself, or did you just take the bag?

A The vacuum, itself.
Q And you understood that to be important because of the potential for obtaining evidentiary clues? For example, hair?

A No. At that time- I was instructed to pick it up.
Q Did you have an -- Again, you're try -- During the course of your training as an evidence tech, in addition to the techniques that you're taught about preserving the integrity of the object, I assume you learn a little something about why the object might have some relevancy in a criminal investigation? Is that a fair statement?

## A Yes.

Q And you're not going to argue with me if I say taking the vacuum cleaner would be important, because sometimes fiber evidence is contained in those bags? You know that, don't you?

A Why it was taken you'd have to ask the person that instructed me to take it.

Q So you have no opinion as to why it would be important to take it?

A My opinion would be, yes, probably for some type of, uh, um, trace evidence.

Q Okay. Did you -- Were you instructed to remove any carpeting from Steve Avery's trailer?

A No, I wasn't.
Q Did you remove any?
A No, I wasn't -- didn't.
Q Did you remove any carpet from any of the -- the other locations you-visited-during the course of your participation in the investigation?

A Not that I remember.
Q Well, that's something you would remember, isn't that? If you cut out a piece of carpet and turned it over to somebody for evidentiary purposes, isn't it?

A I didn't cut out any carpet.
Q Well, you -- you just said you didn't remember.

But now you remember that you didn't; right?
A I remember I didn't cut out any carpet. Um, if I picked up carpet, um, slim possibility, but I -- I don't remember it.

Q As to the items you did collect, did you regularly turn them over to the same individual from the lab?

A I never turned over any items to any lab personnel.
Q Did you turn over the items you did collect to the same individual?

A Yes.
Q And who was that?
A Deputy Hawkins.
Q So everything you picked up, from bedding, the shell casings, carpet stuff, the cleaner stuff, the bullets, all of that went over to Hawkins?

A Yes.
Q All right. That's all. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel? ATTORNEY KRATZ: Just, uh, one question.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Mr. Edelstein asked you what you knew, and who told you, or why you might have, uh, searched the garage. On the 6th, the day that you did search
the garage, the 6th of November, were you told that anybody had yet made any statements about Teresa Halbach being shot in that garage?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: And I object. And call for a hearsay answer.

THE COURT: I think it's a fair question. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: No, I did not. (By Attorney Kratz) If you would have been told that Brendan Dassey, or Steven Avery, or somebody else would have made a statement that Teresa Halbach would have been shot in that garage, would you have done a different kind of search on the 6th?

A Absolutely. Uh, when information like that comes in, that helps to direct your search.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: With the indulgence-of the Court, Judge, I'm going to try this again. If it doesn't work, we'll have to wait until after lunch. I think Mr. Fremgen's helped me, Judge.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Can you say that for the record?
(Wherein phone message is played.)
"Hello. This is Teresa with AutoTrader

Magazine. I'm the photographer, and just giving you a call to let you know that I could come out there today, um, in the afternoon. It would -will probably be around two o'clock or even a little later. But, um, 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 the -- a call back from you. And my cell phone is 737-4731. Again, it's Teresa, 920-737-4731. Thank you."

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Once again, Judge, we will have that marked as an exhibit. Uh, I will offer that, uh, to the Court.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) My last question, is that, in fact, uh, Deputy Kucharski, the message that you heard from-the-Janda-residence-when-you searched it on the 6th of November?

A Yes, it is.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I've got, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Any cross related to that?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Uh, just very briefly, Your Honor. Uh, this is not,
necessarily, as to this last item that Mr. Kratz just dealt with, but, uh, in response to his other question.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Officer, if you did not know that Brendan Dassidly -- Dassey had allegedly given information that Ms. Halbach had been shot in that garage, can you explain to me why you took the .22 shells from the trailer, as well as the .22 rifle?

A The . 22 rifle was taken from the trailer on instructions from supervisor. The ammunition was taken from the trailer on a different date from instructions by a supervisor.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: -That's all.
ATTORNEY-KRATZ: One other question.
RE-REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Steven Avery was a convicted felon at the time and couldn't possess a weapon. That's true; isn't it?

A Yes, it is.
Q And it's another reason to take the gun -- to take the weapon that --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, I
object. It's leading. Suggestive.
THE COURT: It's leading. Suggestive.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: It's irrelevant.
THE COURT: It's -- it's --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: It's not irrelevant at
all, Judge.
THE COURT: I -- Counsel?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: He said it was
irrelevant, Judge. It was cer -- certainly not.
THE COURT: I -- It was leading and suggestive. It was not irrelevant.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I have. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. You may step down. We will adjourn for the lunch hour. Um, Mr. Kratz, you have more witnesses today? What time do you expect your first witness to be here for this afternoon?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We can certainly begin, uh, anytime after 1:00 if the Court wants to. THE COURT: How about 1:00?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That sounds perfect. THE COURT: All right. We'll be back, then, at 1:00. Again, I remind you, ladies and
gentlemen, not to speak about this case or anything connected with it.
(Recess had at 11:54 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:01 p.m.)
THE COURT: Good afternoon. I think we're ready to proceed. Mr. Kratz.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Good afternoon. Um, I'll be handling this afternoon's witnesses. State will commence, uh, testimony this afternoon with, uh, Dr. John Ertl.

THE COURT: All right.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. JOHN ERTL,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is John Ertl, J-o-h-n E-r-t-l.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q How are you employed, sir?
A I work for the State Crime Laboratory in Madison.
Q And how long have you worked for the State Crime Laboratory in Madison?

A Since January of 2000.
Q What do you do for them?
A I am chiefly a DNA analyst in the DNA Analysis Unit. I'm also involved with the Crime Scene Response Team.

Q What does the Crime, uh, Lab Response Team do?
A Uh, we offer assistance to, uh, law enforcement agencies in the processing and collecting of evidence at crime scenes. And, typically, it would -- it will involve a homicide.

Q Typically, what does a team consist of? This response team?

A Um, well, it can -- it can be as little as answering a phone call and answering some questions that you might have. Um, if -- if we actually respond to the scene, we typically take two people. One person to take notes and interact with the agency, the other one is chiefly a photographer.

Q And do the, uh -- is this, uh, response team also known as a Field Response Unit?

A Uh, that's what it says on the side of the van that we drive around, yes.

Q All right. And, uh, typically, do some of these response teams, uh -- do they include more than two people on occasion?

A Uh, yes. Typically -- typically, the minimum would
be two. Uh, three is more usual. Um, for very involved cases, sometimes will take as many as four.

Q Now, you indicated your role, typically, when you're not doing field response, is that as an analyst?

A Right. In the DNA Unit.
Q And, uh, when these field response teams are put together, are there other, um, disciplines reflected in the makeup of the team?

A Uh, yes. The -- the team isn't so much made up of people from specific units for specific tasks at the scene. Rather, it's a volunteer unit that people from the entire lab feel that they can contribute to it, and -- and then we go on the rotational basis for -- to be on call. And I just happened to be on call when this call came in.

Q How long have you been a member of the Field Response Unit?

A Since 2002.

Q Approximately how many crime scenes have you had an opportunity to respond to as a member of the Field Response Unit?

A I would -- It's a guess. I would guess, um, maybe 20 to 30 .

Q Well, before we get into the particular, uh,
details of your response in this case, let's find out a little bit about yourself, Doctor. Would you, first of all, tell us about your educational background?

A First of all, I'm -- I'm a mister. I'm not a doctor. I have a Master's Degree in molecular biology, uh, University of Wisconsin-Parkside. That's where my Bachelor's Degree in chemistry was from as well.

Q Uh, and when did you receive that again?
A Um, Bachelor's Degree was in 1984 and Master's Degree in 1992.

Q And from which institution did you receive your Master's Degree?

A The University of Wisconsin at Parkside.
Q And when did you receive that particular degree?
A In 1992.
After receiving that degree, what pursuit did
you, um, follow in terms of your education or job training?

A I -- I obtained that degree while I was working at the University as a research specialist in a plant in molecular biology laboratory. Um, after I left the University, I went and worked for Abbott Laboratories in Waukegan, Illinois for awhile, where I worked on diagnostic acetates using DNA techniques. Uh, from
there, I moved to the State Crime Laboratory in Milwaukee where $I$ was trained as a serologist and a DNA analyst.

Q From -- from what time period did you work in Milwaukee?

A From 1997, in March, until about November of 1998. Q And what occurred in November of '98? Where did you move next?

A I moved down to Austin, Texas, and I worked for a short time at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Research Center In Smithville. And then I moved to the State Crime Laboratory. It's called the Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory in Austin, Texas.

Q And how long did you work for the Texas State Crime Lab?

A Until-December of 1999.- And then I moved back to Madison to work at the-laboratory in-Madison.

Q Very well. What are, um -- Again, returning to your job experiences as a -- particularly as a member of the Field Response Unit, what types of cases does the Field Response Unit usually get called in on?

A Usually, it's a homicide. Um, missing persons are also something we get involved in. Um, we get calls anytime the agency has any question about anything.

How should they collect a certain item of evidence. We do -- usually don't respond unless it's -- it's bigger than that. Usually -- usually, we respond to the smaller agencies. The County Sheriff's Departments. Um, generally, we don't respond to the larger cities because they have their own crime scene response people.

Q All right. Let's direct your attention, then, uh, to this particular case, Mr. Ertl. On Saturday, November 5, 2005, were you called to assist in the investigation of the missing person, Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I was.
Q Tell us how you became involved?
A Well, it was around noon on Saturday, and I received a call from the -- it's called the Time Control System. They're-the-people-who take the laboratory phone calls while we're not actually at the laboratory. And he directed me to call, um, Manitowoc County and to ask for a Detective Dave Remiker. And so I did that.

And he indicated that they were, um, working on a missing persons case out of Calumet County, and the vehicle from the missing person had been located in a salvage yard in Manitowoc

County. And it looked as if it had been concealed in some way. There were things around it and they were -- were looking for assistance in recovering the vehicle.

Q All right. What did you do?
A I talked with him about it. Um, he indicated that the weather was threatening, and for a vehicle, if -if it's out in the weather, that could jeopardize any, uh, fingerprint evidence, could jeopardize any biological evidence that may be on the outside of the vehicle. I suggested that they get it covered if they could.

And I contacted, um, my director, told him about it, and he indicated to me that I should go up and help out with that.

Q Did you, in fact, then, eventually leave Madison to-help-out?

A Yes.
Q Approximately what time did you leave Madison?
A It was about 1:15 p.m. that same day.
Q Who, if anyone, accompanied you on this response?
A Yes, um, Mr. Guang Zhang, Z-h-a-n-g.
Q All right.
A He was the photographer and I was the team leader.
Q Anyone else accompanied you for this initial response?

A No, just the two of us.
Q What time did you arrive, um, at the salvage yard?

A Bel -- I believe it was around 4 p.m.
Q What happened when you arrived? What did you do first?

A Well, there were several road blocks that we had to pass through. And we finally got to a checkpoint where our names were taken, and then we were directed up to a place where there was some firetrucks, and some canopies laid out, or coming off the firetrucks, and told to look there for the people who were in charge. And we found, um, Tom Fassbender and Mark Wiegert. And they seemed to be the ones to talk to, and they filled us in on what they knew so far, and, um, we were-direeted-down to-where-the-vehicle was. All right. Let's start there, then, uh, your first assignment, if you will. When you arrived at the location where the vehicle was found, first of all, describe for us the general area where the SUV was located?

A Well, it was -- it was a auto salvage yard, so there were row after row after row of salvaged vehicles or junked vehicles. Um, they directed us down to a flat
area where we drove the van to park and there was a car crusher nearby. There was also a -- a water -storm water retaining pond nearby, and there was a -a little -- sort of a dirt roadway that went around the pond, and the roadway was lined with vehicles, and in the row of vehicles there was the, uh, bluish/green RAV 4.

Q All right. Describe -- Describe the vehicle in greater detail for us, would you please?

A Well, it was -- it was a newer looking vehicle. It didn't have any license plates on it. And it was, as was conveyed to me, that it -- it kind of looked like it had been hidden in some way. There was a -- a Rambler hood leaning up against the back end of it.

Q Uh, and I'm going to stop you right there and direct your attention to Exhibit 26, which appears to be leaning up-against the-table. Does that look like the hood?
A Yes, it does.
Q All right. Continue.
A Uh, there were tree branches and/or small trees piled on and against it, and there was a cardboard box on the hood. There was a piece of plywood up against one of the front tires, and some fence posts with fencing attached to them, some wire fencing, um,
leaned up against the vehicle as well.
Uh, the other vehicles in the area looked older than this one. This one looked like the newest of the bunch, and they didn't have things leaned up against them. They had trees and brush growing around them, but there was nothing put around them.

Q Was there anything unusual about the trees or the brush that you observed leaning against the SUV?

A Well, this was in November, so there weren't -weren't any leaves or anything on it. But these trees and brush didn't have any bark on them either. And, um, some of the trees had bits of the roots still coming out of the base of them as if they'd been pulled from the ground, rather than sawed off.

Q All right. Was the roof of the, uh, vehicle covered or obstructed with any items that you recall?

A Uh, not that I recall. No.
Q All right. Now, you described something about the weather. Initially, upon your observation of the -- of the vehicle, describe the weather conditions at that point in time?

A It was overcast.
Q When you first approached, was it still daylight?

Dusk? Or dark?
A It was -- It was going on 4:30 in November, and it wasn't quite dusk. I would think.

Q All right. Now, at some point did the weather change that evening?

A Um, yes. We didn't -- We left that evening around quarter to ten, and at some point it did pour, and there was quite a lightening storm. All right. When you arrived, was the vehicle covered in a tarp at that particular point?

A I never saw the vehicle covered in a tarp.
Q Okay. Approximately how long were you there before the weather changed to the extent that it began to rain?

A I believe within an hour of us arriving, it was sort of on and off showers.

All right. What plans did you make to secure the vehicle for its ultimate transport?

A Well, I asked that a trailer be secured to put the vehicle in for transport back to the Madison Laboratory.

Q Now, did that occur immediately or did that involve the passage of some time before it could be arranged to transport the vehicle?

A It -- It did take some time. Um, they also needed
to -- to bring a wrecker truck into the yard to -- to move the vehicle from its, uh, position to a place where they could load it onto the trailer.

And I believe those two things, the wrecker and the trailer, arrived pretty much simultaneously. Maybe an hour-and-a-half, two hours. I'm not sure.

Q Your best estimate as to the time that the SUV was loaded onto the, uh -- the -- the wrecker and moved from the scene, about what time was that?

A I would guess 7:30 to 8:00.
Q All right. Could it have been later?
A Possibly.
Q All right. Could it have been as late as 8:30 or 9:00?

A Well, I checked the time when we left. I think it was about quarter 'til ten, so that -- that is a possibility, yes.

Q All right. Now, while you were awaiting for the arrival of the equipment to secure the vehicle and move it to Madison, did you have an opportunity to examine, as it were, the SUV more closely?
A Yes, I did.
Q Can you tell us, um, a -- about the vehicle,
itself? For instance, um, you mentioned something about the absence of license plates. What else did you note about the vehicle?

A Um, it -- The doors were locked. We couldn't gain access to it. And we looked through the glass with flashlights to see what we could see inside and it looked relatively clean inside.

Um, there was some minor damage to the vehicle. I believe there was a dent located behind the Rambler hood on the right rear quarter panel. And I believe the left front signal lamp, the plastic that covers that, was cracked and broken.

Q How were you able to determine that the doors of the vehicle were locked?

A We tried to get in -- inside the vehicle. So we tried the-doors.

Q While you were waiting for the, uh, wrecker and other equipment, did you also have an opportunity to examine the debris that surrounded the car for the possibility of any trace or biological evidence?

A Yes, I did.
Q Tell us about that, please?
A Well, the first thing I did, was I directed the
photographer to -- to photograph the vehicle as it was when we arrived. Um, I then looked at the debris and those items which I felt may hold a fingerprint, that did have a certain texture to them. Um, the Rambler hood and the cardboard box were pulled away from the vehicle, and we had transported those to the Madison Lab, as well, along with the vehicle.

I examined all the brush and the plywood and fence posts, etc., looking for any signs of biological materials or fibers that may have caught on them, attached themselves to them. Um, and I didn't notice anything that I could collect from that.

Q So, in other words, you found no trace or biological evidence on any of those items?

A No, I did not.
Q Okay. I take it there was-a decision made not to process, or further examine might be the better term, the SUV at the scene; is that correct?

A Um, I don't believe it was much of a -- The -- the decision, yes, that was made. But that -- I mean, in -- in threatening weather, the -- the first order is to -- to preserve and protect the evidence and not to begin processing it.

Q All right.

A And out in the middle of a junkyard is not the ideal situation to process a vehicle anyway. You can -want to get it back to the laboratory where we have the proper tools and lighting and controlled conditions where we can look at it properly.

Q Describe for us, if you would, um, how the vehicle was actually transported to Madison?

A A -- a large wrecker truck was needed to get -- get the vehicle out from behind the pond. Uh, it was a four-wheel drive vehicle, and it was -- all the wheels were locked, so they couldn't roll it out. Um, so attempts were made to put it in neutral to see if the parking brake was on or -- or not, and we couldn't get inside.

The tow truck guy attempted to get under the hood to get access to the transmission linkage-to-disconnect that, and-he couldn't get the hood open. Uh, he ended up crawling underneath and unbolting one of the driveshafts. He then lifted the back end of the vehicle, which still had the driveshaft attached, and rolled it out on the front wheels into the clear area where the car crusher was located.

He then used his truck to maneuver the vehicle, the RAV 4 vehicle, into a large covered
trailer, and it was secured into that with, I believe, floor straps, and then the trailer was closed up.

And then Guang Zhang, my photographer, rode with the driver back to Madison. They followed me, and I drove the -- my van back.

Q So once the vehicle was loaded on the trailer, was it exposed at all to the elements?

A No, it wasn't.
Q However, prior to getting it onto the vehicle, had it been exposed to the rain?

A Yes, it did.
Q And it had been raining for awhile before you were able to finally secure it and get it onto the, um -- the wrecker and the enclosed trailer?

A Yes, it had.
All right. Um, you indicated, uh, your
colleague, Mr. Zhang, he rode with the driver, did you say?

A Yes, he did.
Q All right. And what did you do at that time?
A I drove the Field Response Unit back to Madison.
Q Your best estimate as to your approximate arrival time at the Crime Lab in Madison?

A I believe it was just after 1 a.m.

Q So that would have been Sunday morning, the 6th of --

A November.
Q -- November. All right. Did there come a time where your services were requested again by Agent Fassbender or others, uh, to return to the salvage yard and assist in executing the search warrant that was underway?

A Yes.
Q All right. And, um, in addition to the Saturday work that you've just described, how many other days did you participate in the search of the salvage yard and other duties associated with this case?

A We returned to the salvage yard on Sunday afternoon. We worked through Sunday evening. We stayed over Sunday night. We worked all day Monday. Stayed-over Monday night. Worked all day Tuesday. Stayed over Tuesday night. And returned back to the lab on Wednesday morning.

Q I'm going to direct your attention, if I may, to your services on, um, Tuesday, November 8. What were the duties that you were particularly assigned to do on Tuesday, November 8?

A Uh, we started in the morning at the Calumet County

Sheriff's Department Service Garage in Chilton. Um, four -- Actually, five burn barrels from the salvage yard had been taken there, and we had set up a sifting station. We were sifting through the burned debris of those burn barrels. On Tuesday morning, we finished that up with, I believe, the fourth and fifth barrels.

Q All right. Would it be fair to say you had started that particular task the day before? Monday?

A I believe we started it even before that, although it got interrupted several times.

Q Because of other duties that you were assigned?
A Yes.
Q All right. So you finished up the processing of the burn barrels?

A Yes.
Q All right. If you would, tell us about the processing of the last barrel? Barrel No. 5? Would you describe, um, that for us, please?

A All right. Um, Barrel No. 5, I believe, was, uh, different than the other barrels in that the contents were -- were mostly ash. The other barrels had a lot of partially burned materials, lot of food-type items wrapped in foil. You could recognize corn on the
cob, and potatoes, and fish, and chicken, and whatnot.

This one was a little different than that. It was -- had a lot of, uh, coiled wires in it that we had seen, um, kind of reminiscent of a burnt tire. Uh, there was the rim of a tire, or a wheel sitting on top of the ash. But under that, everything else was pretty much ash.

And we sifted that and found things that looked like they were electronic components. Um, some of them had, um, the Mot -- Motorola "M" clearly on them. Um, things that looked like -sort of like burnt batteries. Things you could identify as a battery. Um, that sort of thing. Whereas, we hadn't found those sorts of things in the other barrels.

All right. Approximately how deep was the ash in Barrel No. 5 that you began to sift and process?

A I would guess it -- it was a quarter to a third of the barrel. And these were 55-gallon drums. They stand about three-and-a-half feet tall. So there's probably a foot-and-a-half of ash in it.

Q All right. And tell us how you went about processing that barrel? In other words, how did you go about it? Did you shovel it out? Reach
in? Sift through with your hands? Tell us about the process?

A Uh, well, we start by just picking through with your hands, and in placing handfuls or -- I think we had small mason's trowels as well. Scoopfuls of the material onto a tripod and screen setup that we have. And you move the material around on the screen. The small particles fall out, and then you can examine the larger pieces of things. And that's how we worked through the barrels.

Q All right. About what time did you finish that task of processing, um, the barrel?

A I believe we finished, um, somewhere in the ten o'clock hour.

Q All right. Now, was there anyone who assisted you in this sifting process?

A Uh, yes. The photographer that I had taken-on Sunday, or on Saturday, the initial response, came along with me, and we had a third person as well.

Q And who was your third person?
A It was Chuck Cates.
Q All right. And what does Mr. Cates, um -- What was his role, if any, in the process on the succeeding days? Particularly this day, November 8?

A Um, he -- he was just there to help.
Q All right.
A He didn't have any specific role.
Q Was there anyone from the Calumet County
Sheriff's Department present?
A Um, there was. I -- I believe there were different people on and off, but the -- the main contact person there was, uh, Jeremy Hawkins.

Q And, uh, to whom did you provide anything that you deemed of evidentiary significance?

A Uh, we were collecting all the evidence as we went along from the different locations where we were searching.

Q Right.
A We packaged it, and we -- then we -- at some point we turned it all over to the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Q All right. With respect to the, uh, burn barrel components, were they turned over to Officer Hawkins?

A I don't believe so.
Q All right. Do you recall which one of the officers?

A No. I don't recall which one. There was two or three of them --

Q All right.
A -- at one point, inventoried all the materials we had collected at that point, and we turned it over to them.

Q Okay. Very good. After you completed processing, um, the burn barrel, what was the next assignment that you were given on that day?

A Uh, we returned to the salvage yard, and they had just located the license plates from the RAV 4 vehicle. And so we went over and photographed that area, photographed the vehicle that they had been found in. And then we searched that area, and there was a -- a camper -- a trailer camper nearby, and I searched that.

Q All right. And, um, after you processed the -the location where the license plates were found -- By the way, did you examine those plates? Or did look at them, I should say?

A I was involved in -- in packaging them, yes. All right. Tell us about that?

A Um, Chuck Cates was assigned to, uh, process the vehicle for fingerprints. In -- in his former role at the lab, he was a fingerprint analyst. Um, at this time he was the field response coordinator. That was his chief duty. So he was processing the
plates.
Uh, when the plates were found, they were sort of rolled or crumpled up so you couldn't read them. Uh, the person who had found them, was reported, had opened them up enough to be able to read them and know which ones they were. That they had belonged to the RAV 4. Um, he then reportedly placed them back where he had found them as best he could.

Q Right.
A Um, Chuck, then, looked at them for any obvious fingerprints on them.

Q Okay.
A I don't believe he processed them with powder or anything. Just looked at them. We then placed them into a pistol box and secured them with zip tags.

Q All right.
A And then secured the box.
Q And the box was given to whom? Do you recall?
A At that very moment it was placed in our field response van.

Q Very good. What was the next assignment or -uh, that you, um, participated in?

A Around 3 p.m., uh, we were -- got a request to use our sifting equipment. They had found an area, a --
a burn pit type area, behind the garage next to Steven Avery's trailer. And they had been looking in there and they wanted to use our sifters. We had previously loaned them out for another assignment in the gravel yard, and so they had asked for them again.

And at that moment we didn't have anything else to do, so we went along with them to help sift. And it was a -- maybe a four-by-six foot area on the ground. A small depression behind the garage. And it looked like it had been -- uh, some fire going on there. There looked like a lot of the remains of burnt tires, there was the frame from some sort of car seat, and some ash on the ground.

The ground below the ash looked like it had the consistency-of baked clay. Like-a ceramic. It was hard. It wasn't like -- like you'd expect the ground to be after thunder storms a few days earlier. So it looked like a burn area. And we sifted that, just as we had been sifting the -- the burn barrel contents.

Q All right.
A Put it on the screen.
Q We'll get into a little more detail in just a
second here. We're going to have one, uh, photograph, um, marked to assist you in talking about this, um, matter.
(Exhibit No. 132 marked for identification.)
Q Officer Wiegert is handing you a photograph. Would you identify that for us, please? First, of all, tell us what the exhibit number is?

A Exhibit 132.
Q Thank you. What is Exhibit 132?
A It's a photograph showing the -- the burn area behind the garage. You can't see the garage in the photo, but you can see the -- the frame from the -- the car seat. There's one tire there, and some tools on the ground, and some flags in the ground.

Q All right. Um, we have it now projected on our screen. Is, uh, what is projected, is that Exhibit 132?

A Um, that one's cropped more than this one is, but, otherwise, yes.

Q All right.
A The center area of this photo was on the screen.
Q How about the larger screen over here to your left?

A Well, this one shows -- You can see it better. There's a red building behind that tank. That
doesn't show up well here. You can see the windows on the photograph.

Q Very good. Is that the, uh -- How about, uh, a zoomed out? Is that --

A Yes.
Q -- more accurate?
A That looks like the photograph.
Q All right. And who participated in the processing of this, um, burn pit?

A Uh, the three of us assisted, and, uh, the person in charge with that area was Tom Sturdivant, Special Agent, with the Division of Criminal Investigations.

Q All right. And, um, tell us how you proceeded to, um, uh, process that pit?

A Uh, there were also additional officers present who assisted in the sifting process. Uh, I was the one who shoveled the -- the materials from the -- the ground up to the sifting platform, and then there were probably four, five, or six of us standing around the sifter at anytime, um, collecting things and placing them in boxes. We sifted through all the ash and material that was in that area.

Q Now, if you would, um -- If you would, um, describe for us exactly how the shovel was used to, uh, remove debris and other materials from
this pit, and, uh -- and brought to the sifter? Tell us about how that was, uh, conducted?

A Okay. On the photograph there, we set the sifter up, it would be just, um, past those red flags, and just past the end of that, uh, um, frame from that car seat. Um, the shovel we used was one that we carried with us for this purpose. Um, the sifter we usually use is for exhuming gravesites. So we'll shovel out the material and sift through it looking for bones or bullets or whatever from a gravesite.

Uh, in this case, we had, uh, very hard ground on top of which was maybe from zero to six inches of ashen material. It's a flat blade shovel, sort of like a garden spade, and that was used to -- sort of like a dustpan to scoop up the ash, and then I stood up, turned around, and took a step, and set it on the screen. And then the -- the people around the screen would pick through it. The smaller material would fall through the screen onto a tarp, and the larger materials they would collect and put in a box. All right. What efforts did you undertake to ensure that you wouldn't damage or create any harm to any of the debris that was being recovered from the pit?

A Well, it was done carefully. I -- I guess that's what I can say. Um, we didn't look real hard at the materials we were collecting. Um, my advice to the people around -- around the, uh, sifter was, if you're not sure, just put it in the box. Uh, someone else will figure that out later what it is. Um, so we didn't spend time picking at the things that we were collecting.

Um, the shovel -- We had a hard surface. It's just pick up the ash with it. I mean, it wasn't like we had to dig and -- and put your foot on it and push down and dig or anything. It wasn't necessary. So it -- it was a pretty gentle process.

Q Tell us about the sifting part of the process? A Um, it's a -- sort of like hardware cloth, and we carry it -- three different grades of it. I think there's a half-inch mesh, a quarter-inch mesh, and an eighth-inch mesh, and we put this material through the quarter-in -- quarter-inch mesh.

So one scoopful at a time is placed onto the mesh, and the mesh is probably, uh, three-foot by three-and-a-half-foot rectangular area, and then the five people would, with their gloved hands, uh, I believe some of them had, uh,
a mason's trowel, it's about this big, triangular metal-shaped object with a handle, to move the -the ash on the screen, spread it out, and then you can sort of tap the screen and it sort of jiggles the material, and the -- the finer particles fall through.

Q All right. Did you, or any of your team who participated in this process, recognize any of the debris as human remains?

A We recognized it as remains for sure. Uh, there were things that looked like teeth. Things that looked like bone. Um, nothing bigger than the palm of my hand, and -- but whether it was human remains or not, we weren't sure.

Q Most of the items were very small?
A Yes, they were.
Q All right. Approximately how long did this process last?

A Well, they had asked for the sifter for about 3 p.m., and we worked until it got dark. It was just after five. So about two hours.

Q All right. And what did you do at the scene as you wrapped up this, um, processing for that evening?

A Well, once we had sifted all the materials, then we
had what was collected in boxes. We packaged that up. That was eventually turned over to Calumet County. The -- the material that was fallen through the screen onto the tarp was also saved, and Tom Sturdivant took care of that. And we just cleaned up the sifter and put it away, and then we proceeded onto our next task.

Q How was the, um, material preserved that had fallen through the screen?

A It was fallen through onto a tarp, and it's my understanding that Tom Sturdivant was going to keep that. How he did that, I -- I don't know.

Q All right. In other words, you, uh, left that scene before the -- the complete wrap-up, as it were, had undertaken?

A Yes.
Was undertaken? All right. What was the next assignment, then, that you performed, um, on this day, Tuesday, November 8?

A Uh, we were then asked to -- to do some luminol testing on a couple of residences. Uh, Steven Avery's residence, Chuck Avery's residence, and the garage next to Steven Avery's residence.

Q All right. Let me stop you there. And if you would be so kind as to explain to us, first of
all, what luminol is, and then, uh -- Well, we'll start with that. What is luminol?

A Okay. Uh, luminol's a chemical that, when it comes in contact with blood, will glow. So we use it to find traces of usually highly diluted blood or very small blood amounts. Uh, if there's larger amounts of blood, or whatever, they're usually pretty obvious because blood has a -- a distinctive color. Um, we had already searched the Avery residence for -- looking for a bloodstain pattern and we hadn't found any. We had found blood staining, but nothing -- nothing that would indicate a pattern. Um, there had been talk about luminolling the, uh, residence earlier in the week. I had recommended that that be your last -- the last thing you do in attempt to find blood.

Um, this treatment with luminol will leave a luminol residue, and then you don't want -- really want to be, uh, going in there and doing other things after you've luminolled. And treatment with luminol should come after a thorough visual search. It shouldn't be your first attempt.

Q All right.

A So we went in and luminolled the residence. We found, um, just a couple of stains on the couch that we had missed visually. Um, we then luminolled the garage and we found a lot of luminol reactive stains in the garage that we couldn't confirm with another test.

Q All right. Let me stop you there and ask: You indi -- uh, you told us just a few moments ago that luminol reacts to blood?

A Yes.
Q Let me ask this: Does luminol chemically react with substances other than blood?

A Yes, it does.
Q What substances will the luminol react to?
A It -- it reacts with, actually, quite a few different substances. Um, uh, one thing would be a shiny penny, is what we quite often use as a positive to make sure the luminol's working okay. If the penny glows, the luminol's working. It's actually the iron in the heat molecule in the blood that the luminol's reacting with.

So pennies, copper, lead. Um, I've
never seen it with a -- with rusty iron-type stains, but it's reported that it might. Um, the -- the big thing that we see quite often is
cleaning reagents that have some sort of bleach in them. It reacts quite vigorously with that.

Q Of all the substance -- Of all the substances that you mentioned, uh, the blood, the, uh -- the copper, iron, and bleach, which are the substances -- which substances did the luminol react most vigorously to?

A Well, with the bleach, but depending on the concentration of -- of the bleach.

Q All right. Does it react with, um, gasoline or paint thinner?

A No, it doesn't.
Q All right. Okay. Let's return, then, back to the garage. You indicated there were several spots where you had luminol reactions. Let's pick it up there and have you tell us about it, please?
A Most of the spots looked like -- sort of like a maybe inch, inch-and-a-half diameter circle. Uh, when you do this, the glowing that comes from the luminol reaction is -- is very weak. So you always want to do it in complete darkness if possible.

And what you do is use a spritz bottle. You spray an area, and you have a piece of chalk in your other hand, if anything glows, you circle
it. And you work through an area, and then you go back and sample those areas you've circled with chalk, and do another more specific test for blood. It's called phenolphthalein. And if it reacts with the phenolphthalein, that's an indication that there may be enough material there to do DNA on, and then you would collect that.

Uh, in the garage, uh, only one area, was right behind the vehicle that's on the screen there, was confirmed with phenolphthalein.
Q You're referring to, uh, Exhibit 76 now, which is, um, depicted on the screens?

A Yes.
Q All right. And, um, I believe there's a laser pointer, uh, right there in front of you. Um, first of all, let's start with the -- If you could use that, um, computer animation, which is reflected in Exhibit 76, and, um, probably easier to point to the larger screen, point out the spot where you did have one positive reaction to phenolphthalein?

A You actually can't -- I can't point to it because it -- it's right below the bump -- back bumper of that vehicle --

Q All right.
A -- on the floor.
Q Okay.
A And there were other people there, and when we turned the lights back on and started checking the stains that we had circled in chalk, they said, yes, we -we had found that earlier visually. We have collected that one. So we didn't collect that.

Q All right. Because it had already been
processed --
A It had already --
Q -- by others?
A -- been collected.
Q All right. Now, you indicated that there were several spots. Um, if you can recall, uh, approximately -- Um, using this same diagram, if you would just briefly point us -- point to several of those spots where you did get luminol reactions, um, which did not test positive for phenolphthalein?

A I can't point to any specifically.
Q All right.
A There were just small spots here and there. Sort of a random distribution. Not a lot by the door. Not a lot by the -- the snowmobile. Uh, there was -- there
was one area that did stand out.
Q All right. What area was that?
A It was behind this tractor lawnmower here, and it -it wasn't just a -- a small spot. It's a -- maybe a -- a -- a three-by-three or three-by-four foot area that was more of a smeary diffuse reaction with the luminol. The light was coming from, seemingly, everywhere, not just this little spot.
Q Would that be something like a three-by-four foot oval? Was it a circular shape? Square-shaped? Or any particular --

A Well --
Q -- irregular?
A It sort of went up into the debris here. So that would have been the extent of it. And then coming out sort of, um, maybe oval on the open side.

Q All right. When you made that observation, what did you do?

A We marked off the area in chalk and we saw the -- the luminescence. Then, later, we went back with the -and swabbed it, tried to confirm the presence of blood with phenolphthalein, and we could not.

Q All right. Just one moment. After you made the observation with respect to this larger area that reacted to the luminol, what did you do?

A After I made the observation?
Q Yes.
A Well, upon seeing it, we marked off the perimeter with chalk.

Q All right. And you tried the phenolphthalein test?

A Tried the phenolphthalein test.
Q Did you report your findings to any of the law enforcement officers?

A Well, there were some in there with us.
Q Do you recall who, um, might have been with you that night?

A I do not recall their names.
Q All right.
A They had been in there previously. They were the ones who told us that the stain behind the -- the vehicle had already been collected.

Q I see. All right. Your best estimate, approximately how many spots reacted to the luminol in that garage area?

A I would guess, um, a dozen.
Q All right. Now, the -- You talked about the one large spot. The remaining spots, can you give us a range as to their varying size?

A I would say they were all inch-ish. Inch or
inch-and-a-half diameter. Smaller.
Q All right. All 11 were in that inch to inch-and-a-half range?

A Yes.
Q All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I would move into intro -- uh, evidence the one, uh, exhibit, 1 -132, and, uh -- the photograph, and tender the witness for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Any objection to reception of 132?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: It is received. You may cross. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Uh, Mr. Ertl, were you referring to any notes while you were testifying?

A Yes, I was.
Q I notice you're looking down.
A Okay.
Q That -- that's all right. You needed to
refresh -- It's been several years since -- or year-and-a-half since --

A Year-and-a-half. And he's asking for times so...
Q Did you want to be accurate?

A Yes.
Q And these are the same notes you previously provided to the State?

A The notes I'm staring at right here are not --
Q So these are --
A -- notes --
Q -- just some handwritten notes? Maybe summary of the notes you previously provided to the --

A Yes.
Q -- State?
A Notes that I've been jotting down while I've been waiting to come on.
Q That's fine. Okay. When you were called to the scene, this would be the first time, November 5, um, essentially your involvement on November 5 was to deal with the RAV 4; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q And you indicated that you attempted to enter into the RAV 4, but unable to do so?

A Correct.
Q So there's no way you could have been able to process anything within the vehicle?

A No. We wanted to just open the door and look inside.
Q Was your intent to process any of the vehicle, itself, when you were called?

A No. Just to -- They had indicated it had been obscured with things. So the intent was to check out what those things were, look at them, and then to bring back to the lab anything that we -- we thought was inform -- going to be useful.

Q Well, you noted that you were aware that the weather was going to turn, and -- Well, it's going to rain later?

A Yes.
Q And this was, uh, a -- probably a project you needed to get done before the vehicle, itself, got rained on?

A Ideally, yes.
Q Was -- And was there a tarp being utilized at that point to hopefully keep the rain from the vehicle?

A I was told that they had covered it with a tarp and that they were removing it once they knew we would -had arrived on the scene.

Q Okay.
A And they also told me that there had been some debris on the roof that got pulled off when they pulled the tarp down.

Q Did you, uh -- a -- and, again, you -- you're -indicated that your intent wasn't necessarily to
process the vehicle, but noting that it was going to rain, uh, did you consider maybe we should process the out -- the exterior to some extent to avoid losing potential evidence?
A. No. Uh, my hope was that we could get it inside of a trailer before it rained.

Q Now, you did remove the -- some of the items that were up against the vehicle; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you did that with some sort of methodology? You didn't just -- Let's rip them all away from the car? One at a time you removed them?

A Correct.
Q In fact, you indicated you wanted to look at, uh, further, the hood and -- and the cardboard box, since there -- I'm going to assume -- may be some sort of trace evidence on -- on those items?

A I thought that if any of the items would hold a fingerprint, those would be the ones.

Q Now, you had in -- indicated -- And I -- I -- And I just want to cross -- Or maybe I didn't understand you correctly. When, uh, Attorney Fallon asked you if there was any trace ev -evidence that you were able to find, you indicated, no?

A Correct.
Q But you hadn't yet processed the hood or the cardboard box; correct?

A No. I was going to collect those items. Those would be examined back at the lab.

Q So they may have had trace evidence? You had no idea?

A Right.
Q That was sent back to the lab. Let the lab look at those?

A Correct.
Q You were talking about some of the debris?
A Right.
Q The branches?
A Right.
Q Now, obviously, the vehicle didn't just come out of the sky and drop right into that spot; correct?

A Correct.
Q I think we can assume that, though no one saw that? So it had to get there somehow?

A Correct.
Q Did you -- In processing the scene, you indicated you were looking around for trace evidence outside the vehicle? Did you try to make a
determination of how it got there?
A I did. I looked from where the tires were resting towards the front. It didn't -- didn't seem that that would have been a possibility because there was another vehicle in front of it.

Um, looking towards the back is probably the direction it came in from. I tried to look for tread marks. Uh, it was a grassy area, and below that was hard-packed gravel. And I wasn't able to -- to even see the tire prints from the vehicle, which, I would assume, had to have been there.

Q Okay. Did you go any distance away from the vehicle, um, to try to trace potentially some of the path to see if there might be additional trace evidence you could find?

A I didn't get very far. It -- it seems pretty futile in that I couldn't even see the -- any -- any indication from beneath the tire. Uh, I did look around. There were some areas were a little bit more clearer and, perhaps, a puddle had been there and it was more of a -- a smoother surface.

Uh, I -- I didn't see any footwear impressions. I didn't see any tire track impressions that $I$ could discern.

Q And -- and footwear impressions, you would assume, again, because it didn't magically appear, whoever brought the vehicle there would have to have maybe left on foot?

A Correct.
Q But unable to find anything that would assist you in that?

A Correct. There were some footwear impressions on -on top of the vehicle next to the -- the RAV 4. I was -- I was told that those were from the officers who had been removing the tarp.

Q So you -- you don't know if there were any, uh -Strike that. On November 8, you indicated you were involved with two processes in -- of -- of sifting debris, um -- or sifting ash, excuse me. One was in the barrels; correct?

A Correct.
Q And one was assisting with the, uh -- the burn area or the burn pit; correct?

A That's' correct.
Q As to the burn barrels, um, you indicated that the process was essentially going in there with either handfuls or taking a --

A Trowel.
Q A -- a -- What was it?

A Trowel.
Q A trowel? Okay. And that was consistent among all of the individuals assisting in the -- the burn barrel sifting?

A Yes.
Q Did each person have their own separate barrel?
Did you go barrel by barrel?
A We went barrel by barrel.
Q So you didn't have teams off on their own doing it? That was together? You're doing it one after the other?

A Right.
Q Is --
A There were three of us doing that.
Q Okay. All -- Was -- Wasn't you didn't have a lot of people to help anyways?

A No.
Q And took -- You said it took you some time over three days because you were called to other spots?

A Yes.
Q Now, you indicated at times you would take some of the larger items out by hand?

A Yes.
Q And then you would scoop out a -- a layer of ash?

A Yes.
Q Did you try to take it by layers?
A Well, it's a barrel. You -- you pretty much have to work down, so, yeah, we would go bit by bit.

Q Well, what I mean is, you know, it is -- like you say, it's a barrel, and you could go with one full layer, or you could just keep scooping down in the middle and off to the sides? Kind of haphazardly?

A No, we -- we'd try to work down. So then we --
Q You tried to do it somewhat organized? Logical?
A Well, I mean, what's on top is -- is -- that's what you take. You know, try to dig to the bottom leaving the top.

Q Well, now, you -- you said this was a pretty full, or three-quarters, or two-thirds full barrel?

A Well, the fifth barrel was a -- like, one-quarter to one-third full.

Q Okay. And you don't know how many times these barrels had been used over the last, let's say, several months?

A No idea.
Q Could have been used 10, 15 times, potentially? Or just once?

A I have no idea.
Q So you don't know when items were burned in the barrel; right?

A No, I don't.
Q Could you tell by going down layer by layer versus just scooping away through the barrel?

A If you assume that the person doing the burning never mixes the contents, then I would -- I would guess, yes, you could determine which was burned last. That would be the closest to the top.

Q Was -- was that something you thought about that maybe that would be important to note? Or felt wasn't necessary?

A Um, at that point, no. We -- When we collected, we collected everything from a given barrel together.

Q Okay. In regards to the license plate, you indicated that you processed the license plate. That's the term you used. What do you mean by processed the license plate?
A No. I would -- I said that the -- the fingerprint analyst, who was with us, was given the task to process the vehicle. He examined the license plate, but I don't believe he processed them at the scene.

Q So if I were to say, using it in that context, processing, you would assume processing would be
use the -- the powder to extract the potential extract? The potential fingerprint; correct?

A Correct.
Q But he didn't do that?
A He did that with the vehicle. He did not do that with the license plate.

Q Okay. And do you know what happened to the license plate?

A I packaged it in a pistol box, sealed it, and turned it over to Calumet County.

Q So you don't know if it made its way to the Crime Lab, eventually?

A I don't know.
Q That's not your job?
A No.
Q In regards to the burn pit, were -- were you keeping track of where you were scooping items of ash from the pit as far as what point in the pit? For instance, if you gridded out the pit?

A No. Um, the -- the pit was most accessible from the position where we set up the tripod. It was level with the -- the surroundings there. Um, it was sort of a depression compared to the -- the other three sites. So we began at the accessible area and worked our way towards the inaccessible area.

Q So where an item was located wasn't as important as whether there was potential evidential value to anything that was found in that pit?

A Correct.
Q Did you -- When you indicate -- And, again, maybe you didn't do this part. Uh, when you packaged what was sifted from the burn pit, did it go to the Crime Lab from there?

A I don't know.
Q You weren't in that -- involved in that process?
A No, I wasn't.
Q Were you involved in the process -- involved, uh, in regards to the car seat that was found? Was that taken to the Crime Lab as far as you know?

A I don't believe so. I don't know.
Q Okay. You testified in regards to luminol. Now, that can react with human or animal blood; correct?

A Yes.
Q So, for instance, hypothetically, if someone were skinning a deer in the garage, and cleaned up afterwards, it might react to luminol?
A That's true.
Q You -- You commented that oftentimes it's a way to detect diluted blood? Or -- Is that correct?

A Yes.
Q By that you mean if someone, for instance, had washed, for instance, the gar -- the garage floor, possibly find blood, that wouldn't be readily, uh, uh, noticeable to the naked eye?

A That is correct.
Q And that could be with anything? Not just the -a garage floor? You could do that with a table, for instance?

A Yes.
Q Clothing?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you do the luminol spray on the entire garage floor?

A No. Some of the garage floor wasn't accessible due to the presence of a lot of stuff.

Q Okay. Anything that was exposed, though, you were able to spray the luminol on?

A Yes. And we did go underneath the vehicle there, because we could spray under it and see what was there -- going on in there. We did not go under the snowmobile or the tractor.

Q Did -- You did indicate that it would also react to lead?

A Yes.

Q Potentially?
A Potentially.
Q So, hypothetically, a lead bullet may end up if -- might react to a luminol spray with that glow?

A Yeah, it's possible.
Q In -- In the picture, um, behind the lawnmower, is where you indicated was that three-by-four foot area that seemed to be entirely in the glow --

A Yes.
Q -- of luminol?
A Yes.
Q To the right of that seems to be lot of items. Boxes, etc.?

A Yes.
Q Did you spray luminol there as well, since it was -- abutted that area you found?

A Maybe a foot, foot-and-a-half above the floor. But we didn't -- We didn't -- You couldn't access that area to move into it. It was packed full. We didn't attempt to clear it, or to look behind it, or to examine those items.

Q But the boxes, themselves, show that the items that were stacked up there you were able to
spray?
A To some extent.
Q Were you able -- Did you receive any positive, uh, um, results, uh, from any of those items that you might have sprayed?

A I don't believe so.
Q Okay. Nothing further. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: None. Thank you. THE COURT: You may step down. THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COURT: Your -ATTORNEY FALLON: State -THE COURT: -- next -ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call William Newhouse.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. WILLIAM NEWHOUSE,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: It's William L. Newhouse. And then it's $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{w}-\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{u}-\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{e}$.

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q How are you employed?
A I'm employed as a firearms and toolmark examiner in the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.

Q What does a firearms and toolmarks examiner do?
A In general terms, uh, we're asked to examine physical evidence that's been recovered in the course of some kind of a criminal investigation, answer questions about that evidence, whether or not it's pertinent to the investigation, and then, of course, report about those examinations in our findings.

A little more specifically, as a firearms and toolmark examiner, most of the physical evidence that I examine is going to be related to the firing of a gun. So I'm going to be looking at guns, of course, I'll examine bullets, cartridge casings. I do gunpowder residue examinations and -- and studies, uh, just trying to answer questions about how that evidence relates to that particular criminal investigation.

Q All right. How is that you are involved in this case, Mr. Newhouse?

A Well, there were a -- a number of items of evidence
recovered in the course of -- of this homicide investigation that were, uh, submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Uh, several of those were firearms related.

Q All right. How many examinations, uh, in total did you do for the investigators in this case?

A There was a rifle that was submitted. Uh, there were, I think, 11 cartridge casings -- fired cartridge casings -- and two bullets that were all submitted for my examination.

Q All right. And, um, before we have you explain your findings, let's, uh, find out a little bit about yourself. I'm going to have, um, Investigator Wiegert, uh, hand you Exhibit 133. And what is Exhibit 133, please?

A Exhibit 133 is a curriculum vitae. It's a description of my training, my background, my work experience.

Q All right. And, um, I believe there is one, um, typo that we may have to clarify regarding the time spent at the, uh, California Department of Justice in -- in terms of your years there --

A Um --
Q -- versus Kansas City experience?
A There were a -- there were a couple of typos that --
that I had noted. Uh, in California, I was there, as it indicates, from 1972, uh, to, actually, 1981, and, um -- and then I went to Montana in 1981. Was there until 1998. And then in Kansas City from 1988 until I came to, uh, Wisconsin in September of 2002.

Q All right. Um, first of all, um, do you have an undergraduate degree, sir?

A I do.
Q And, um, what is your degree in?
A I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in physics.
Q Um, from what university?
A From Purdue University.
Q Um, did you pursue, um, graduate courses beyond that?

A I took some graduate courses after I received my Bachelor of Science Degree. Uh, some of those were in physics.

Q All right. And, um, in terms of, uh, your experience as a firearms and toolmark examiner, where did you begin your career?

A Um, I accepted a position with the California Department of Justice in the Sacramento Laboratory in August of 1972. Didn't really get acquainted with firearms and toolmarks immediately. I was trained in a couple of other areas of the laboratory, um, until
about 19 -- I think the fall of 1973, when I took a -- a course, taught by one of the examiners there in the laboratory, that dealt with kind of the history of firearms and toolmark identification, and how it related to criminal justice.

And then in the fall of -- of 1974, I went through the training program that they had in place in the Sacramento Laboratory at that time for firearms and toolmark examiners. It was a two-and-a-half or three-month program as I recall. Um, I completed that successfully, and in January of 1975, was asked to take, um, a course that dealt with the theory of identification, um, how is it we can look at a bullet, or a cartridge casing, or any kind of toolmark, and really answer questions about what tool or what weapon caused the markings that we observed on those items.

Uh, completed that course successfully. I think the next week $I$ was over in San Mateo Crime -- Crime Laboratory on another three-day course that dealt with ammunition problems and automatic weapons.

And then having completed that series of courses in May of 1975, I was assigned to the
firearms and toolmark section of the Sacramento Laboratory. And until I left there, I was responsible for most of the firearms and oth -and toolmark case work that left that laboratory. There were other examiners that could do that kind of work, and did. I worked in there full time until I left there and went to, um, the Montana State Crime Laboratory in -- I think it was January, 1981.

All right. In terms of, uh, your California experience, in particular the Sacramento Lab, how many other examiners did you work with in that lab?

A Um, there were probably, anytime there, three or four other examiners -- um, we called -- they're called criminalists in California -- uh, who were trained and capable of doing firearms cases. Uh, most of them did not do those full time. They did them as they encountered them in their work in other kinds of disciplines in the laboratory. Uh, but I was the -- for that period, the single examiner who worked full time in the -- in the, uh, fire -- firearms and toolmark section.

Q All right. And, um, after you left California,
what was your, next, um, uh, experience?
A I went to the Montana State Crime Laboratory, uh, that was in January of 1981, and become -- became that state's firearms and toolmark examiner.

Q All right. And then, um, you mentioned something about, uh, Kansas City, Missouri? Tell us about that?

A In November of 19 -- Is that right? Uh, November, I think, of 1988, um, I accepted a position in the -the Kansas City Police Department Crime Laboratory in Kansas City, Missouri, as one of four firearms examiners in that laboratory.

Q And I believe you indicated you, uh, came to Wisconsin in September, 2000?

A Um, I think it was 2002.
Q All right.
A Yes.
Q And, um, you are based in the Madison office?
A Yes.
Q All right. And, um, do you have any estimate for us as to approximately how many times you've been asked to come to a court of law and render expert opinion regarding firearms identification?

A Um, I know it's been more than 300 times in the course of the 30 -some years that I've -- I've been
doing the work.
Q All right. Um, are you a member of any professional associations or affiliations that you find, uh, useful and practical in the field of, uh, firearms identification?

A Yes, I am.
Q Tell us about those, please?
A I'm a member of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. Um, it is the -- the single professional organization, international organization, for a firearms and toolmark examiner, um, that is focused, specifically, on that area of forensics.

Q All right. From time to time, have you taken any courses to maintain, um, currency in the literature and in the science of firearms identification?

A Um, there are couple of things that we can do. Uh, in terms of formal courses, while I was in Montana, um, I had the opportunity to go to the FBI Academy. I took and completed a week-long course there that dealt with specialized techniques in firearms identification.

Um, beyond that, a -- attending the -the -- the AFTE, or the -- the Association of

Firearms and Toolmark Examiners meetings. Uh, those are training seminars. A lot of it, of course -- Most of it is papers and research being presented to those of us who attend. And I've gotten to do that of and on over the years as well.

Q All right. Very well. Let's begin, then. First of all, tell us what firearms identification is or involves?

A Um, well, as I said, I'm examining evidence that's been recovered in -- in -- in investigations or crimes that involve the shooting of a firearm. Clearly, I'm going to be involved with firearms, be examining firearms. I'm test-firing them in the laboratory, uh, determining whether they function or don't function, or whether they've been altered. Additionally, we recover bullets and cartridge casings, um, from scenes, from autopsies, and there is always the question, when we have a gun recovered, of whether that bullet or the cartridge casing, if it's recovered, have been fired from the particular gun that was recovered.

In those cases where we might not have a gun recovered, I answer other questions. Was
there only one gun involved in this shooting? Was there more than one gun involved in this shooting? Those questions are all answered by examinations of the bullets and cartridge casings, and, where possible, the test-firing of the weapon in the laboratory.

Finally, the other area of -- of firearms and toolmarks that I'm involved in, is involved with gunpowder residues, answering questions about distances, where I can, uh, between a victim and the muzzle of the weapon when it was fired.

Q All right. Well, let's begin, I think, by defining some terms, um, for many of us who may not be all that familiar with firearms. Um, first of all, tell us, what is a cartridge?

A Um, if you're going to fire a gun, you have to load the cartridge into the weapon, and the cartridge is designed for the particular weapon in which it's going to be fired.

Usually a cartridge consists of, say, four components. One of them is going to be the projectile or the -- or the bullet. Um, sometimes it's called a slug.

Uh, one component will be the cartridge
casing, in which the bullet is mounted.
Another component is the gunpowder. When the cartridge fires, it's the gunpowder inside the cartridge that explodes, and that's what forces the bullet out of the barrel of the weapon, and, of course, down range and in the direction that the weapon is pointed.

The last component, the most modern ammunition, is going to be something called a primer. And this is just a -- another compound, not dissimilar to gunpowder, but chemically different. That is, very shock sensitive. And that when struck by a part of the gun designed to strike the cartridge, will cause the -- the primer to explode, set the gunpowder on fire, essentially cause that to explode, and then we have a gun firing.

Q All right. How is a cartridge then fired from a weapon?

A Well, you're going to -- going to have to load the cartridge in one manner or another into the -- a particular part of the weapon. Uh, you're going to have to cock the weapon, or arm it, and this is all defined by how that weapon is designed. And then, to actually fire the
cartridge, assuming the gun's working properly, you have to generally pull the trigger. And pulling that trigger causes a part of the gun to strike the cartridge and causes the cartridge, then, to explode and the bullet to be fired.

Q All right. Where does the, um -- the firing pin -- or how does that figure into the actual firing of the cartridge?

A Well, that part of the gun that actually strikes the cartridge and causes it to fire is what we call a -a firing pin. In certain weapons it might be called a striker. Essentially, what it is, is a piece of metal that, when the trigger is pulled, is released and allowed to strike the cartridge.

Q What happens to $a$, uh -- the cartridge? Or, uh, perhaps, a better way of asking it is what happens to the bullet which is mounted in the, uh, casing or the cartridge once the weapon is fired?

A Well, the bullet, which initially is mounted in the cartridge, is propelled by the gases created by the explosion of the gunpowder, is propelled down the barrel of the weapon, and, of course, whatever direction the gun's pointed at is the direction that the bullet is going to be projected.

Q All right. Generally, what happens to the cartridge, itself, once the bullet is expelled?

A Once you fired your cartridge, you now have -- and the bullet's on its way -- you have left in the gun the cartridge casing. What happens to the cartridge casing after you fired the gun is -- is determined by how that weapon is designed.

In a semi-automatic weapon, whether a handgun, or a rifle, or a shotgun, that cartridge casing is going to be extracted and ejected from the weapon. Out of the weapon and onto the ground.

Um, if it's a revolver, certain other kinds of handguns, the cartridge may stay -cartridge casing may remain in the weapon, and then you may have to actually extract it from the weapon manually.

Q Now, there's some other terms and phrases that I think are bandied about quite a bit in, um, mainstream media and television. And these are terms called lands and grooves. Do you recognize those terms and, if so, tell us what they are?

A Yeah. Um, if you look down the barrel of -- of any modern weapon, with the exception of a shotgun, uh, what you'll notice is that there are grooves in the
barrel. And we're talking about the inside of the barrel, and the barrel of the weapon is just a tube, and inside that barrel, they -- they've -- in the manufacture of the barrel, they've put these grooves in there.

You probably also notice that they are twisted as you look down there. We call those grooves, of course, "grooves". We call the areas between the grooves in the barrel, lands. That's l-a-n-d-s. I'm not sure where the term ever came from and never heard a really good story for it.

When I'm looking at bullets, what I see are land and groove impressions, but they're created by contact between the bullet and the inside of the barrel of that weapon.

Q Given that, what, um -- how a cartridge is filed -- or -- or, excuse me, how a cartridge is fired in a weapon, and these lands and grooves, what is it that makes the actual identification, for instance, of, uh -- of a bullet as having been fired by a particular gun possible?

A Well, what makes it possible, ultimately, is the manufacturing process used to create the -- the barrel of the gun, um, in the case of a bullet, or other parts of the weapon that come into contact with the cartridge casing.

Uh, if I'm asked to determine whether a bullet was fired from a particular gun, the way I'm going to do that, eventually, is by putting a test-fired bullet, one $I$ fired in the laboratory from that gun, and one that $I$ know has been marked only by the barrel of that gun, I'm going to put that bullet under the microscope, I'm going to examine those test-fired bullets, and what I'm going to look for are patterns of scratches, or what we call in the -- in the field are stria. These are engravings on the side of the bullet that are created by microscopic defects inside the barrel of the weapon.

When the bullet passes through that barrel, it's coming into contact with those defects and they're leaving patterns of scratches or stria on the surface of the bullet. I have to be able to determine or -- or do -- or con -conclude that, in fact, all the test-fired bullets that I'm seeing from that gun are creating the same pattern of markings.

Having done that, I then know what to look for on the bullet that's been recovered in a crime, and maybe a bullet that's been recovered
in a autopsy, or may have been taken out of a tree in a shooting. But I'm going to look at that bullet. I'm going to look for those same patterns of stria on the surface of that bullet, and if I see those patterns, if I can be assured with my examination the patterns I do see are the kind of thing I expect to see on any bullet fired from that specific gun, then $I$ can conclude that the bullet that was recovered in the shooting was fired from that particular gun. Until I see these patterns, and I see them reproducing, I can't come to any conclusion at all about that.

Q Very well. Let's talk about your findings in this case. Um, first, I'm going to have Investigator, uh, Wiegert, uh, show you, I believe, what is marked for -- or had been received into evidence as Exhibit No. 128, and ask if you, um, first of all, can examine that item and tell us if you recognize it?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is Exhibit 128?
A Well, Exhibit 128 is, um, a paper bag, now opened, that -- that contained, um, a box. Um, all of these are marked in some way or another so that I could recognize them later. Within the box are -- I
believe, is 11 fired cartridge casings that were submitted in the course of this investigation.

Q All right. Now, we're, uh, showing a projection now of that item. Is that what you're examining? I believe it's, uh, Exhibit 120 is being depicted on the screen?

A Yes, it is. At this point, when I concluded my examinations, I put the cartridge casings in small plastic bags. When that photograph was taken, they, obviously, were not in those plastic bags. All right. And, um, as part of your first examination in this case, um, were you also asked to examine a .22 caliber rifle?

A Yes, I was.
Q All right. I'm going to have Investigator Wiegert show you Exhibit 129. Do you recognize Exhibit 129?

A $\quad$ I do.
Q What is 129?
A Um, Exhibit 129 is a -- a . 22 caliber rifle. It's manufactured by Marlin Firearms Company. The model of rifle is a -- a Glenfield Model 60. Uh, this happens to be a semi-automatic rifle. I -- I can recognize it because of the -- the sticker I placed on it that -- with the appropriate information and by
the serial number on the weapon.
Q All right. And, um, just so that we're clear, um, what kind of examination did you do reference, um, that rifle and the, um, uh, cartridges which are, uh, contained in Exhibit 128?

A Um, well, the first thing that I did with Exhibit 129, um, because I knew I was going to test-fire the weapon, was to -- to give it an examination, uh, checking the function of the weapon, checking the condition of the gun, uh, documenting and writing down information about the weapon, the serial number, manufacturer, and so on.

Uh, and I wanted to make sure that the gun was working, first of all, and, secondly, I wanted to make sure that it was safe to -- to fire the weapon, because I knew this was something I wanted to do, and because I'm going to want bullets and cartridge casings that I know have been fired in this gun.

So having completed that series of examinations, the next thing $I$ did was to obtain those test fires to determine what ammunition to fire in the weapon, fire it in the laboratory, and then recover the cartridge casings and
bullets.
Q All right. Tell us about the procedure you then employed for test-firing. What did you do? What was the first step?

A Uh, well, as I said, I -- I simply wrote down various information about the weapon, marked the weapon for later identification. Uh, one of the examinations that's -- that's, of course, important to do, is just to look down the barrel of the weapon, after, of course, I've determined it's not loaded, and to determine -- make sure there's no obstruction in the barrel. Occasionally, the bullets don't get out of the barrels of weapons, and -- and, uh, that's not a -- a safe way to fire a weapon. So I did perform that examination.

I, essentially, determined that this gun was functioning, and at that point, as I expected it to, and saw no problems with the weapon in terms of -- of safety, um, I then would have test-fired rounds, cartridges in the weapon, and, in fact, test-fired three of them.

Q All right. How did you test-fire them?
A Um, this weapon loads cartridges -- or you load cartridges in it, in a tube on the -- just a sec, it's stuck -- on the bottom of the barrel. That's
this tube right here. Uh, you drop the cartridges in this slot here, and then put the tube back in the -in position.

And then to actually fire this weapon, had it ammunition in it, I'd pull this back. This is called a bolt. Let it drop. That action pushes the cartridge into this part of the weapon, called the chamber. It also cocks the weapon. That means if I pull the trigger now, it would fire, assuming $I$ had a cartridge in there.

This, by the way, for those of you that aren't familiar with weapons, is the barrel of the gun. I described to some -- in some detail what that is. So to fire the weapon, I pull the trigger, that click you heard was the snap of the -- the striker, or the firing pin in this weapon, and had there been a cartridge in it, it would have fired at that moment.

Q Uh, is there any way, from just looking at it, to, um, tell what the magazine capacity is in that weapon?

A Um --
Q Or do they vary?
A No. The only way to do that, and I did not do that with this gun, um, is to actually put a number of
cartridges in it, see how many it would hold. I could have looked it up in some magazine or something and determined the same thing, but it would hold, I would assume, anywhere from -- from 10 to 15 cartridges.

Q All right. Now, um, first question, then, uh, were you able to determine that that weapon, um, fired and functioned properly?
A Yes, I was.
Q All right.
A And it does.
Q And, um, in order to fire it, I would imagine you would have to have some ammunition?

A Yes.
Q And what ammunition did you select for your test-fire?

A Well, the -- one of the things that's important in my examinations is to make sure I'm firing the same kind of ammunition that was submitted. That was recovered. In other words, I examined the cartridge casings in Exhibit 128. I determined that those are -- are CCI manufactured cartridges, uh, . 22 long rifle, and so that's what $I$ fired in the rifle. I obtained three of these cartridges from a collection I have at the laboratory and fired those three
cartridges in this weapon.
Q All right. And what -- what are those fired into so that you can, um, check both the cartridge and the bullets?

A I have a -- a water tank in the laboratory, about, uh, nine feet long, probably three-and-a-half foot deep, and a couple of feet wide. And I can fire through a tube in that -- in that, um, essentially big box of water. I can fire my weapons into that. The water slows the bullets down. They simply drop to the bottom. The cartridge casings are, in this case, ejected from the weapon and caught in a trap that I have on the front of the -- of the water tank.

Q All right. Now, with respect to, um, your examination, were you able to, um, determine whether those cartridge casings, which were submitted to you, had actually been fired from that rifle that you now hold in your hand? Exhibit 1, uh, 29?

A Yes, I was.
Q Um, and what opinion did you reach, sir?
A I was able to determine that all 11 of these cartridge casings in Exhibit 128 had been fired in this rifle.

Q All right. And do you hold that opinion to a
reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A I do.
Q Very well. Now, did there come a time where you were asked to perform a second examination of evidence involving that very same rifle? Exhibit 129?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Um, let me then ask, um, if I could have, uh, Investigator Wiegert, um, bring Exhibits 114 and 113 to your attention?

Q (By Attorney Fallon) Let's begin with Exhibit, uh, 114. I believe it's Item FK? Crime Lab designation; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q All right. Um, tell us about Exhibit 114, please?

A Um, well, Exhibit 114, uh, was a -- again, a paper bag, inside of which was a -- is a bullet or bullet fragment. Um, it's a bullet that -- that's in very bad shape. Uh, some of it missing. Um, that was what I was asked to examine. I was asked to answer the -- the same question, really, I answered with the cartridge casings, uh, and that was whether this bullet was fired in this weapon or whether I can say it was or not.

Q All right. Tell me about the condition of that particular bullet? Uh, Item FK? Exhibit 114?

A Item Fk -- Um, the first thing I do with these items is to examine them microscopically. Um, I want to define and determine what I can about the kind of gun that fired this, based on the characteristics of the bullet that remained.

Uh, for example, I can look at a bullet and determine the caliber of the bullet. Uh, in this case, I can look at this bullet and tell you that this is a .22 caliber bullet. I know because -- be -- because of my familiarity with guns, that then it had to have been fired from a gun that's a .22 caliber gun. And that means that the -- the bore diameter of that barrel has to be .22 inches, approximately.

There are other class characteristics or other design features of the gun in which a bullet is fired that are transferred to that bullet. And the other one of those that I was able to look at, and is present on -- on this bullet, at least in part, were the land and groove impressions. The bullet's in very bad condition. I examined it. Uh, some of the land and groove impressions on this had been
obliterated, um, by its contact with something hard, or passage through something hard.

But, nonetheless, with Item FK, um, I was able to determine that there are eight remaining land and groove impressions on this bullet in Exhibit 114, and that they had what I would call a right-hand twist. That is, the gun from which they were fired, those -- those grooves in that barrel were twisted clockwise when they were created.

So after I've examined this bullet, I know it was fired from something manufactured with -- in a . 22 caliber, and it was fired from a gun whose barrel had 16 land and groove impressions. There were 8 remaining. There were 16 originally. And I can determine that from the 8 that remained on that -- that bullet.

Q What did that bullet look like? I mean, did it look like a bullet when it was submitted to you?

A Um, to me it looked like a bullet, but I'm used to looking at bullets that have -- that have struck things, that have been -- been broken up into pieces or smashed up. Uh, it may not look like a bullet to somebody who's not familiar with them. Uh, it does have the characteristics of a bullet. It's lead.

That's fairly easy to determine. And it's -- it's coated with a copper coating, and that's what they do with -- in particular, with .22 caliber bullets.

So I was satisfied, after my microscopic examination, that that's exactly what I had, was a . 22 caliber bullet.

Q All right. But if one did not have, say, the, uh, assistance of, uh, your training, and experience, and a microscope, to the untrained eye, what would -- what would -- what did it possibly look like?

A It really look -- looks like a chunk of metal. Um, it might not look like anything more than that to somebody who isn't used to seeing these kinds of things.

Q All right. Um, would the, uh -- the head of a roofing nail be a fair description?

A Well, maybe in terms of size. Uh, again, it would look different from that.

All right. What conclusions, if any, were you able to reach with respect to, um, um, Item FK, Exhibit 114, uh, relative to, uh, the firearm in question here? Uh, Exhibit 129?

A Um, I was limited in my conclusions to what I could tell based on the class characteristics that are
there. All I can say about, uh, this Item 114, is that it's a .22 caliber bullet, that it was fired from a gun manufactured with 16 lands and grooves, and a right-hand twist in the barrel of the gun.

I cannot be specific of what -- about what gun that was. For example, whether, specifically, it was fired from this particular rifle. Because of those microscopic markings that I've described as having been scratched in the surface of bullets by barrels, are not present there anymore. They've been obliterated by its -- its contact, or passage through, with whatever it struck.

Q So, in -- in effect, you're saying there -- it just lacks sufficient individual characteristics beyond those general ones of the lands and grooves and 8 out of the 16 twists? Other than that, that's what you got?

A Exactly. All right. Very good. Let's move on, then, to, um, Exhibit 113, Item FL. Did you have an opportunity to examine that particular item?

A I did.
Q Um, first of all, then, uh, for our benefit, uh, what is I -- Item FL, Exhibit, uh, 113?

A Well, Exhibit 113 is a second bullet. Again, I went through the same examination process. In this case, again, I'm able to determine that it's a -- a .22 caliber bullet. Uh, in this case, I have 11 of the 16 original land and groove impressions that were transferred to this bullet when it was fired from the gun from which it was fired.

Um, I also, uh -- didn't mention on the other bullet -- but I also weighed the bullet, which can be helpful in -- in determining the caliber and so on.

Um, and, additionally, on this bullet, on Exhibit 113, I do have the microscopic detail, the stria and scratches on the surface of the bullet, that $I$ can relate back to a particular weapon. I can compare it to test fires from a particular weapon.

Q All right. And, um, as such, were you able to make any determination as to whether, um, Item FL, uh, that's the Crime Lab designation, and Exhibit 113, were, uh -- was fired from Exhibit 129, the Marlin Glenfield 60.22 caliber rifle?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what, uh, conclusion did you reach, sir?
A I was able to determine that -- that this bullet in

Exhibit 113 was fired from this particular Marlin rifle.

Q All right. Um, and do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A I do.
Q And how is that you're, uh -- Well, let's follow that up with, is it to the exclusion of any other rifle that that bullet was fired from?

A It is.
Q Why is that?
A Um, when I examined the test fires from this rifle, um, I'm sorry, Exhibit 129, um, when I looked at those bullets under the microscope, I found that I was seeing patterns of scratches or stria reproducing on each of the test fires. There's always differences, not all there on every bullet test-fired from that rifle, but $I$ was able to determine that $I$ could expect to see certain patterns of these markings.

More importantly, when I put Exhibit 113
under the microscope and compared it directly to my test fires, I was able to demonstrate that I had the same patterns on the test fires that I had on this bullet in Exhibit 113.

> And, in fact, it was enough markings
that I was able to determine that I had more agreement in these kinds of stria, and these patterns of stria, than $I$ ever would expect to see from two bullets that were not fired from the same gun. We have to be able to satisfy that kind of -- of correlation that we expect to see in bullets not fired from guns, same gun.

The fact of the matter was, in this
case, the patterns, the amount of agreement and correlation that I see, and saw, on this bullet, when I compared it to test fires, was enough for me to be able to conclude that it had been fired from this Marlin rifle, and could have been fired in none other.

Q All right. I'm having Investigator Wiegert, uh, show you Exhibits 134, 135. Do you recognize them?

A I do.
Q And what are Exhibit 134 and 135?
A Well, Exhibit 134 is a report that I wrote, uh, describing the evidence $I$ looked at and the findings or conclusions to which I came. Uh, this report is dated February 21 of 2006, and, in particular, it describes the examination and comparison of the cartridge casings that I looked at and related to or
determined were fired in that rifle in Exhibit 129.
The other report, Exhibit 135, is dated May 10 of 2006. This is the description of the bullets that I looked at, uh, in Exhibits 113 and 114, uh, and describes my findings with regard to whether they were or were not fired from the rifle in 129.

Q All right. And are those the official reports that you filed in this particular case?

A Yes, they are.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, subject to the receipt of those last two exhibits, 134 and 135, I would tender the witness for cross-examination.

THE COURT: All right. Cross, Counsel? CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Good afternoon, Mr. Newhouse. You've been at it for a good while, haven't you?

A A little while.
Q Okay. Um, I'm not going to take issue with your qualifications. I think it's pretty obvious that you've had plenty of experience in the training. I do want to ask you a little bit about the FBI program. Um, I believe you said you spent about
a week out there?
A That's true. Yes.
Q Did you spend any time, in connection with your visit to the firearm and toolmark section of the FBI Lab, with the metallurgy section?

A No, I do not.
Q Do -- You know they have a metallurgy section?
A Yes.
Q Does Wisconsin have a metallurgy section?
A Um, no.
Q All right. Well, let me ask you this: Given the fact that you received the empty cartridges, and you were able to identify the manufacturer as CCI, did you make any attempt beyond the identification of the manufacturer to determine which specie, if you will, of CCI . 22 caliber cartridge, turned into, or was the originating source, of your FK, um, and FL?

A Um, no, there was no other association that I attempted to make between the cartridge casings and the bullets.

Q Uh, CCI, just like a lot of manufacturers, they make a multitude of .22 caliber bullets; right?

A They do.
Q Okay. They vary by weight; correct?

A Yes.
Q They vary by, uh, size? And by that I mean long, short; correct?

A Uh, essentially by weight, but -- and by length, yes.
Q Well, but that's related to the relative, um, power, if you will, of any given cartridge, because of the amount of powder?

A Uh, yes. Uh --
Q Okay. What -- what I'm getting at, Mr. Newhouse, just to get down to the point here, the test-firings that you made in order to get a clean bullet, to be able to do the microscopic examination, the CCI bullets that you took from your stock, you cannot tell us that they are, in fact, the same CCI type which resulted in what you've labeled FL and FK? Is that a fair statement?

A Um, I -- That's all going to revolve around what you mean by type. The -- the fact of the matter is they are the same type. That doesn't mean there are not differences between what I test-fired and what we have in 113 and 114.

Q Well, let's go backwards. Can you tell me precisely what stock number, for example, CCI test-fire bullets you used?

A No.
Q Can you tell me what Stock No. F-- assuming they're CCI -- FK and FL were?

A No, I cannot.
Q All right. You undertook no efforts, and correct me if I'm wrong, to have any comparison done between FK and FL as they relate to one another with respect to the metallurgy composition of those shells; correct? Or those --

A That's correct.
Q -- bullets? And, Mr. Newhouse, let me ask you this: Wa -- was there submitted to you, for any, um, examination, a box of CCI, uh, .22s?

A None that I'm aware of, no. None that I examined, certainly.

Q When things get submitted for you to examine, they get a number, and everything has one particular number for -- for your file purposes; right?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. And you've had a chance to look at your records in anticipation of your testimony?

A Yes.
Q If a box of .22 shells were submitted to you for examination in connection with this case, it
would be reflected in those records; right?
A If I examined it, yes.
Q Well --
A My --
Q Exam --
A -- point -- My point is that it's possible a box of ammunition could have been submitted that I didn't see.

Q Submitted to the lab?
A Yes.
Q Doesn't mean it made it to you?
A Correct.
Q But the bottom line, again, is nothing was submitted to you?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. So if there were some shells recovered from a particular crime scene, um, you undertook no efforts to compare your FK, your FL, to anything else that was submitted; correct?

A That's correct.
Q All right. I believe you testified that either
FK or FL, uh, had charasteris -- characteristics of a coated bullet?

A Yes. They both did.
Q They both did? Okay. Copper?

A I'm sorry, what?
Q Copper?
A Uh, I would presume of copper, copper ac -- copper alloy, the more likely.

Q Okay. You didn't undertake any test to determine?

A None.
Q All right.
A No.
Q So from your testimony, we know that FK was fired in that particular rifle you've examined?

A It was the one that I designated FL.
Q Oh, I'm sorry, FL. Okay. FL being the one with 19.7 grains remaining?

A Yes. I believe that's correct.
Q And when I say, remaining, you can't tell this jury how many grains it may have originated with, can you?

A Uh, no.
Q All right.
A I cannot.
Q And the same would be true on $F K$ as far as weight?

A I could only guess. I wouldn't be able to determine, specifically, no.

Q And that's because the manufacturers vary the weights of the bullet; right?

A Yep. That's correct.
Q So FL, you're satisfied, came out of that gun?
A That's correct.
Q $F K$, we can't really say? Can't say the same thing, certainly?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. And, certainly, you absolutely cannot say what or who caused either FK, or FL for that matter, arguing they both maybe came out of there, caused them to be projected through the barrel of that rifle?

A No, I cannot.
Q You have nothing by way of your examination, whatsoever, to suggest that it was fired at anytime by this defendant; correct?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. That's really out of your bailiwick; right?

A Yes, it is.
Q All right. That's all. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: One clarification.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Um, I take it it is possible that Item $F K$,
Exhibit 114, was discharged by the weapon, $129 ?$
At -- at least it's the same general
characteristics?
A Yes, it is possible.
Q But beyond that, you cannot say for any degree of certainty?

A That's right.
Q Okay. That's fine. Thank you.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Judge, just some
real quick follow-up.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q When you say, it could be, isn't it just as likely, Mr. Newhouse, that that one that, um, Counsel just referred to, FK, could not have been fired from that gun?

A I simply can't say. And that's what that means.
Q Thank you. That's all.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Uh, I think we'll take a recess now for about 15 minutes. Counsel, if I could see you for just a couple of minutes?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Sure.
(Recess had at 2:57 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 3:20 p.m.)
THE COURT: Before, uh -- Before -- Oops.
Before proceeding, I'd like to remind the media that the trial administration order says that during recesses, the camera should not be operating, and in this -- during this past recess, it was, so I'd appreciate it if you could, uh, look a little bit more closely at that. All right. Uh, gentlemen? Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Fallon?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. State would call Kenneth Olson.

THE COURT: Is it your plan that Mr. Olson will be your last witness this afternoon?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes.
THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please. KENNETH OLSON, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Be seated. State your name and spell your last name for the record, please?

THE WITNESS: Kenneth B. Olson, O-l-s-o-n. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:

Q How are you employed?
A I'm a forensic scientist at the State Crime Laboratory in Madison.

Q And how long, um, have you been employed in that cap -- uh, in that capacity?

A Approximately 27 years.
Q What type of, uh, forensic science do you practice at the Crime Lab?

A My main duties at the Crime Laboratory is in the area of trace evidence examination. I examine a variety of materials; paint, glass, fibers, plastics, metals, um, anything that needs chemical identification or comparison, um, that doesn't fit into drugs, toxicology, or DNA.

Q All right. And how long have you been actively engaged in the trace evidence, uh, field?

A My -- The whole time that I've been employed at the laboratory.

Q All right. Have you ever been a member of -- for instance, of, uh, the Field Response Unit for the Crime Lab?

A Yes. I was an active member of our field response program for 24 years.

Q All right. Um, are you a current member?
A I kind of fill in as needed.

Q All right. How is it that you became involved in this particular case?

A I was asked to examine, um, several items that were recovered during the investigation of this case. Um, items from a burning barrel, uh, and some, uh, charred bones.

Q All right. Um, and, in particular, your reason for being here today is to provide us the, uh, results of your examinations?

A That's correct.
Q All right. Um, before we do so, um, I'd like to find out a little bit about your, um -- your background. I'm going to have Exhibit, um, 136, uh, given to you by Investigator Wiegert. Do you recognize Exhibit 136 ?

A Yes, I do.
Q What is Exhibit 136?
A Exhibit 136 is a statement of my qualifications.
Q And, uh, did you prepare that exhibit?
A Yes, I did.
Q All right. Well, first of all, let's talk about your, uh, educational, um, experience. First of all, do you have an undergraduate degree?

A Yes, I do.
Q And from which institution?

A I have a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Wisconsin at Superior with a major in chemistry.

Q All right. Uh, have you received any, uh, post, um, uh, graduate experience at all in -- or courses of that ilk?

A I took a couple, um, um, Master's of Business Administration courses.

Q Very good. And what particular, uh, on-the-job-training have you received to assist you in performing the tests that you, uh, currently perform for the Crime Lab?

A Since being employed at the Crime Laboratory in the area of trace evidence, I did a three-year apprenticeship-type activity, learning the different aspects of trace evidence. So I had extensive on-the-job-training, and the laboratory sent me to several schools over those training years in all the different areas that $I$ do analysis, um, with the different types of instruments that we use to the different types of evidence that we handle.

Q All right. Um, are there any particular, um, associations or organizations that you belong to, either for training purposes or for professional development?

A Yes. Relating to forensic science, I'm a member of the Midwest Association of Forensic Scientists. I'm also a member of the Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction, and a member of the International Association of Blood Stain Pattern Analysts.

Q All right. And do you regularly a -- attend trainings in these areas of specialization to maintain, uh, current familiarity with the research and the literature and general crime scene processing requirements?

A As often as -- as I can.
Q All right. Um, when did you first become involved in this case? What was your first, um, assigned task?

A The first evidence that $I$ examined in this case, um, I received some items from a burning barrel on December 1, 2005.

Q What kind of items did you examine from a burn barrel?

A The items were submitted in -- in -- I, um, put the materials out on a -- an exam table, and I found, um, items of -- of -- uh, from a cell phone. Um, it was a Motorola -- Motorola cell phone. You could tell that the -- um, just visually, the material -- it was, um, consistent with, uh, a cell phone, flip
phone, and I found, um, charred remains of a -- a Canon Sure Shot A310 camera, and then some other electrical components and, uh, some batteries. All right. Um, did you recommend any additional or further forensic work on that material that you, yourself, were unable to, um, uh -- to conduct?

A I was asked if I could get any information from the cell phone or the components of the camera. And I informed the investigators that, um, our laboratory's not equipped to do that type of analysis. Um, I'm basically one that can examine things either visually or microscopically, and give them investigative leads. So if they needed a more in detailed analysis, they would have to send that to, uh, another laboratory or the FBI.

Q All right. After examining the contents of the, uh -- the burn barrel, what was the next, um, matter, uh, which concerned your, uh, expertise?

A In February of 2006, I was asked to examine some skull fragments, some charred skull fragments from a burning pit. Um, specifically, uh, they wanted me to examine, uh, an entrance, uh, defect into that skull fragment.

Q All right. And describe the skull fragment that
you were asked to examine?
A The skull fragment was, um, a small, um, approximately two inches in -- in diameter, um, piece of charred skull that had a hole in it, and that hole had some beveling on the outer surface, and it -- and it had some, um -- some beveling or concave appearance on the inside of the -- the bone fragment. All right. I'm showing investigate -- uh, having Investigator Wiegert show you a photograph. Um, what exhibit number is that, please?

A Exhibit 140 is a photograph of that cranial skull fragment that I examined that had the beveling, um, and the -- can't think of the term -- the concave, uh, nature of the -- of the bone.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, at this point I don't know if I necessarily have an objection, but I -- I suppose I'd like some more foundation from this witness. He's referring to it as a cranial or a skull fragment. I don't think the expert has -- Well, I don't think he has an expertise to say what type of bone this is other than, someone told me it might have been a cranial bone.

I -- I know he mentioned charred bones when he was talking about what he reviewed, and
now it's referred to as cranial bone. If there could be some more foundation as to how he knows what that is.

ATTORNEY FALLON: That's where I'm going next.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Okay.
THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Um, from whom did you receive these items for purposes of, uh, analysis?

A These items were, uh, originated from, uh, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, um, an anthropologist with the State Historical Society.

Q All right. And, um, did the -- the items that you examined, they did receive a Crime Lab designation; is that correct?

A Yes, they did.
Q All right. And, um, first of all, tell us about the -- the items that were -- how they were originally submitted to you in their packaging? Would you describe that for us, please?

A Could I refer to my notes to that?
Q Sure.
A This particular item in Exhibit 140, uh, was received
in a box, um, from DCI, and Item EJ, which is that, um, bone fragment there, um, was received in, uh, three sealed plastic Ziplock bags. Uh, one was labeled cranial refits with suspected entrance deficit. The second one was labeled cranial refits, and the third one was labeled cranial refits. Um, I was only interested in the suspected entrance defect in that one, uh, uh, skull fragment.

Q All right. And, um, again, um, from whom were those, um, uh, items received?

A EJ and EK were submitted by Special Agents -- Special Agent James Holmes, uh, Division of Criminal Investigation.

Q That's correct. Now, you mentioned something about Dr. Eisenberg? Were there indications or markings on the materials indicating that she had previously examined those items?

A Yes. Those were, um, her markings, her initials. Q All right. And her labeling?

A Yes.
Q All right. Very well. With respect to; um -- Of the items that you examined, you -- you indicated you only examined one item?

A Of -- of the two that were submitted, Item EJ and A -- uh, EK, I only examined the one, uh, fragment
from Item EK. Or EJ, excuse me.
Q All right. And the item -- and the other items were -- how were they labeled?

A The other item was a sealed plastic bag with bone -bone fragments labeled cranial, slash, face, slash, dental.

Q All right. And was there any indication of a suspected entrance defect on Item EK?

A No, there was not. All right. Let's begin, then, with, um, Item EJ. Specifically, how did you begin your analysis of that item?

A Um, first thing I did was just examine, um, that, uh, skull fragment, uh, under my normal stereo microscope to see what the surfaces looked like, to see if I could see any, um, metallic metal present. Um, I then, um, mounted the item on a -- a scanning electron microscope that uses energy disbursed x-rays to do elemental analysis on the areas, and I was specifically interested in the areas, um, around the -- the entrance defect, both on the -- on the inner surface and on the, um -- on the inward beveling.

Q All right. And, um, what was the condition of the fragment that you examined?

A It was heavily charred. Um, and it was -- and it was brittle.

Q All right. And did you take any special precautions in handling the matter, um, prior to subjecting it to testing?

A Just, uh, handled with, uh, gloves and was gentle with it.

Q All right. And subsequent to your, um, examination of that item, did you receive other fragments from Dr. Eisenberg, uh, to examine?

A In November, um -- November 17, 2006, um, I received, uh, two other, uh, charred cranial pieces from Dr. Eisenberg.

Q All right. And what were those items designated?
A Those items were designated Item KQ and KR.
Q All right. And describe, um, if you would, uh, Item KQ in a little more detail, would you, please?

A Item KQ was a smaller bone fragment than Item EJ. It also had an entrance defect present. And what, uh, was interesting from Dr. Eisenberg's standpoint, and -- and my standpoint, was the x-rays of that item showed some tiny little bright spots present in the x-ray, which usually means there's some type of dense metal there.

Q All right. I'm going to show you one more photograph, 137. Do you recognize that?

A Yes. Exhibit 137 is the outer surface of Item KQ, uh, showing the entrance defect with the beveled edge.

Q All right. And, um, you mentioned something also about, um, some x-rays. I'm going to have two more exhibits, uh, provided to you, uh, 138 and 139. Beginning with, uh, 138 , do you recognize 138?

A Exhibit 138 appears to be a x-ray image of Item EJ, the, um, first skull fragment that I examined. All right. I'm showing the inner surface. All right? And, uh, now, you mentioned, uh, before, we -- Well, yeah. All right. Let's go to the next one. Exhibit, uh, one thirty --

A Nine?
Q -- nine. And directing your attention to the piece in the upper left-hand corner, uh, of that exhibit, do you recognize that?

A Yes, I do.
Q All right. And is, um -- What is that?
A Uh, Exhibit 139, uh, is a x-ray image of eight, um, bone fragments. And, specifically, the one in the upper left-hand corner, which has an entrance defect,
shows some bright spots right on the edge of that entrance defect, both on the beveled edge, uh, and inside of the beveling.

Q All right. Now, that, um, looks different than Item 137. Um, and if you can explain to us, um, the apparent difference?

A One thirty-seven, um, shows this smaller bone fragment with the entrance defect, um, attached to, uh, some more bone fragments. And that attachment is, uh, done after these x-rays were taken, um, when Dr. Eisenberg was putting together the pieces to try to, um, put the bone fragments back together to what they originally were.

Q Hence, the designation cranial refit?
A Correct.
All right. Well, um, let's start, then, with the, um, exhibit, uh, with the, um -- the -- the x-ray of the last one, 138?

A One thirty-nine?
Q Oh, 139, I'm sorry. There we go. All right. Now, directing your attention to the -- the zoomed-in picture of 139, what are we -- If you'd -- I believe there's a laser pointer to, uh -- right next to your material there. And you can either use the large screen over here, or one
of those. It might be easier to use the large screen. Um, what are we looking at with the, um -- the area that seems to fluoresce there?

A I was interested in these bright particles here, and focused my scanning electron microscope on those areas.

Q All right. And with respect to those areas, what were you able to, um, determine?

A I. was able to determine what elements were present, um, on that -- on that area that $I$ was examining. All right. And, um, similarly, I'm going to back up to Exhibit 138 now, the, um, previous one, and ask you, on this particular one, on a zoomed-in, uh, picture of that, there appears to be, likewise, some fluorescing material there?

A There is one bright particle there. Um, I did not have access to this x-ray when $I$ was doing my analysis. So I focused my attention in this area here and this area in here.

Q All right. And, um, were you able to, uh, make any determination as to what these substances were, uh, along that ridgeline that you've just identified?

A Most of the -- the -- The strongest elements that I found in these areas were calcium and phosphorus,
which are the elements of bone. Um, but in the upper area, in this area, $I$ did detect, uh, traces of elemental lead.

Q All right. When we say "traces of elemental lead", what do you mean?
A Like I mentioned, um, the strongest elements that were present in that area were calcium and phosphorus, and those are the -- the main elements of bone. Um, and I would suspect to see them, since I'm looking at a -- a -- a sample of -- of bone. Um, but I was also interested in seeing if I could detect any lead, um, because this entrance defect interested me from a science standpoint that that was, indeed, a bullet hole, that I would be looking for any traces of lead metal.

Q All right. And how many different locations along that area did you examine?

A I examined three areas in here and found elemental lead. And I examined four areas over here and I did not detect any elemental lead.

Q All right. Did you examine any other, um, aspects of this particular item to determine whether there was any trace of elemental lead elsewhere on the, um, exhibit?

A Yes, I did.
Q Tell us about that?
A I purposely went to an area away from that entrance defect, uh, to get a background or a control sample of what elements I would suspect or would think to find in that area. And in that area, that control area, a -- away from that entrance defect, I did not detect any presence of elemental lead.

Q So in -- in terms -- As a scientist, having looked at a control area, and now having that knowledge, and comparing it with the area near the defect, what does that suggest to you or what does that tell you?

A That tells me that if I'm seeing lead in that entrance defect, that a source of that could be a bullet.

Q All right. How many control areas did you utilize?

A I believe I took four, uh, control areas away from that entrance defect.

Q All right. Very good. In your experience, um -Well, let me also ask, have you had any firearms training as part of your, uh, Crime Lab training?

A Yes, I -- I do.
Q And tell us about that?

A For about a year and two or three months in the year 2000, I did some cross-training in the Firearms Unit, um, examining guns, preparing guns for destruction, um, test firing guns, recovering the bullets, doing bullet comparisons, cartridge case comparisons. All right. Very good. I want to, um, move onto the, um -- Well, before $I$ do, let me ask you this question: With respect to Item EJ, based on your findings of traces of elemental lead, uh, your, uh, Crime Lab training, is -- is that defend -uh, defect that you observed on that item consistent with having been caused by a high-speed projectile?

A Yes, it is.
Q Um, and why is that? What is it about the defect and your findings that, um, lead you to that conclusion?

A From my experience in crime scenes and field response, uh, pending autopsies, and giving training to law enforcement, that when, um, something -something is shot with a bullet in the skull, you get this type of beveling on the surface from where the bullet impacts, and then you have that concave beveling on the inside surface that, uh, is very, um, characteristic of a high-speed projectile, including
bullets.
Q All right. Very good. Let's, um, move onto, um, the item, um, $K Q$, and $I$ think we have that as Exhibit 139?

A That's correct.
Q All right. Again, we're focusing in on the, um, piece of the upper left-hand corner of this exhibit. Tell us about your examination of this particular fragment?

A I did have a photograph of this x-ray when $I$ was doing my analysis of this item, and I focused my analysis in the area here. I took four samples. One here, two, three and four. Um --

Q All right. And, um, with respect to those particular four areas, what did you find?

A In areas one and two, the two strongest elements were calcium and phosphorus. Uh, and then the third strongest element in that area was -- was elemental lead. Uh, Item -- areas three and four, the strongest, um, element present was lead on those two areas.

Q All right. And, um, likewise, uh, comparatively speaking, was there more or less lead associated with, um, Item KQ, Exhibit 139, than with Item EJ, Exhibit 137?

A There was considerably more lead in this particular bone fragment, $K Q$, than there was in Item EJ.

Q Um, likewise, with respect to this particular item, did -- did you test other areas of the fragment? In other words, did you develop control areas from which to make comparisons?

A Yes, I did.
Q Tell us about that?
A Like in the previous item, I went to an area away from the defect and, um, did not detect any lead present in tho -- in those areas.

All right. And so what did that tell you or signify to you relative to your findings of, uh, lead in -- in -- in and around the area perceived to be the defect?

A That finding lead in the area of this entrance defect, associated with bright spots that are consistent with very dense metal that -- that -containing mainly lead, that it could have come from a bullet.

Q All right. Is the, um -- on microscopic examination, is that defect area, which you identified as having traces of lead present, or -- or be more than traces of el -- actual elemental lead present -- is that consistent
with, um, a -- a -- a defect caused by a high-speed projectile?

A Yes, it is.
Q All right. And why is that?
A As I mentioned earlier, that type of defect, um, striking hard bone, causes the beveling effects on the out -- outside and on the inside surfaces that is consistent with a high-speed projectile, such as a bullet.

Q On this -- On this particular item, did you do both the inside and the outside?

A Yes, I did.
Q First of all, so we're all clear, what do you mean inside and outside? Are we referring to the defect beveled area? Or what are we referring to?

A I'm referring to the in -- inner surface of the skull versus the outer surface. What we're -- What we see in this exhibit, this is the inner surface here. So this is the inner beveling of that defect. And I did look at the other side, the, um, outside surface.

Q All right. And with respect to the outer -- the other outside area, what did you find relative to the presence or absence of lead?

A In the area inside of that bevel, I was able to
detect elemental lead on the -- the beveling on the outside surface.

Q All right. Similarly, did you employ that same control technique on this, um -- outside, as you did on the inside area?

A Yes, I did.
Q All right. And what did that, if anything, indicate to you?

A I did not defect any lead, uh, in my control area.
Q Is it fair to say, then, that the only traces, or presence, actually, of lead were in and around the area identified as this defect?

A From what I examined, yes.
Q All right. All right. Mr. Olson, the opinion that, um, Item EJ, the first one we examined, had traces of elemental lead, uh, associated with it, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A Yes, I do.
Q Um, with respect to the item given Crime Lab designation KQ, uh, do you hold the opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that Item KQ, uh, contained elemental lead in and around that defect area?

A Yes, I do.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Subject to the receipt of the four exhibits, one -- Or, excuse me, five. The, uh, CV, 136 through 140, we, uh, move those into evidence, and tender the witness for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Yeah. My sheet shows that, uh, 132 through 135 had not yet been offered.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Oh. Well, then I would make a motion that they be received as well.

THE COURT: Any objection, gentlemen, to either of those motions?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, we reserve -Ask -- ask the Court to reserve ruling on those at this time. I wish to be heard on a few of those.

THE COURT: All right. Cross. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Doctor, I -- I noticed -- And you did ask, uh, Attorney Fallon if you could refer to your notes. Um, I understand it's been about 12 or 15 months since you evaluated these items? Completed --

A I --
Q -- your reports?

A I evaluated in December of '05, February of '06, April of '06, and November of '06.

Q So it would be difficult for you, from the top of your head, to know everything that you wrote in your reports, or recall everything you wrote in your reports?

A Well, I tried to prepare today to be able to not refer to them, but some of the specific questions I asked to review my notes.

And that's fine. You, um, had indicated -- And, actually, I only have a few questions for you. So, hopefully, we'll make it easier for you. You'd indicated that when you reviewed, uh -when you tested the areas of -- on EJ, I think in your notes you refer to them as -- there's one, two, three, and four, five, six? That's the outer edges of that bevel area?

A That's correct.
Q That you noted the -- the presence of calcium and phosphorus? Which you've testified is consistent with bone?

A Correct.
Q And lead? Which wouldn't normally be -- be consistent with a human bone?

A I'm not aware of finding that large a concentrations
in human bone.
Q There's small concentrations of lead in the human body, but not in bone like that; correct?

A Not that I'm able to detect.
Q Now -- And -- and your assumption is that it might be from some sort of a lead projectile? In fact, you said bullet?

A Yes.
Q Um, are you aware of what items were in the fire pit, or in this -- where -- where -- this burning pit, that might have maybe contributed to the lead presence?

A I knew there were tires. That's about the limit of my knowledge.

Q Okay. Could -- could -- Well, it -- could have something in the fire, had it been lead, contributed to these deposits?

A It's possible, but it would have to be a relatively pure sample.

Q Did you note any copper in any of these -- in your evaluation?

A No, I did not.
Q You did note other elements? Including zinc, magnesium, aluminum?

A That's correct.

Q So, uh, just to be correct, on -- on your direct, it wasn't just calcium, phosphorus, and lead, but at least three or four more other elements?

A That's correct.
Q And would that be normal to find in the human bone?

A I have limited, um, um, opportunities to examine bone fragments, but on the samples that I did examine, I was not surprised with the elements I was seeing there.

Q When you also, uh, did your control samples, similar type of elements would show up?

A Yes.
Q And, again, not a surprise to you?
A That's correct.
Q Your control was only on one other area of the bone fragments you -- provided to you?

A Every surface that I examined, um, like if it was the inner surface of one of the bones, $I$ would do a control on the inner surface. If I examined the -the entrance on the outer surface, $I$ would do a control on that same outer surface.

Q And you did that for every fragment that you received?

A Yes, I did.

Q You also received a -- a headboard?
A Yes, I did.
Q And -- and you had an opportunity to examine it to determine if there were any rope fibers; correct?

A That's what $I$ was requested to examine, to see if I could find any rope fibers attached to the headboard.

Q So you're directed to look for this?
A That's correct.
Q And you did, uh, an actual -- a visual examination; correct?

A Visual with some microscopic exam.
Q So the first step would be to visually observe the item?

A That's correct.
Q And when you visually observed the item, you noted no rope fibers; correct?

A That's correct.
Q Uh, and then, of course, the microscopic evaluation would be because our eyes aren't that great; right?

A A magnification helps in the area of trace evidence.
Q And, obviously, that's your training? And you know that the next step would be to try to take a closer look; correct?

A That's correct.
Q And in order to do so, you used some sort of an adhesive tape to -- to pull up what might be on the surface of that, uh, wooden spindle on the headboard?

A Yes.
Q That's one -- one technique for looking for fibers is by using a tape lift to take a, um -not too strong of an adhesive, um, but just to tape lift, like a lint remover type lift, and then examine what fibers were recovered from that? You don't want to pull off the surface, itself?

A That's correct.
Q And so with that, you were able to then, uh, place it onto some -- uh, some sort of a slide?

A Actually, I placed it on a plastic backing, and then I can examine that under the microscope, and if $I$ see something of interest, $I$ can put a little cut in that plastic and, with a solvent, remove all the fibers I'm interested in.

Q Did you note any fibers?
A Yes.
Q Were they rope fibers?
A Uh, they were not consistent with rope fibers.

Q You noted some cotton fibers?
A That's correct.
Q Okay. I have nothing else. Thank you, Doctor. THE COURT: Any redirect?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Was it, um -- Is it, uh, expected or unusual for you not to find any rope fibers given the -- the material you examined?

A In my experience, um, smooth surfaces, like spindles on a headboard, are not your best surface for snagging fibers. Um, if there was, uh, slivers, a nail, or something that could snag, uh, rope fibers, that would be a better method for depositing fibers, um, on a surface.

Q All right. Now, did you find something -anything else on that -- that headboard?

A Yes. On one of the spindles there was a thin, plastic film that $I$ removed and analyzed, and identified it as polypropylene.

Q What are some of the uses of polypropylene is?
A Um, polypropylene, um, is used in garments, it's used, um, uh, as plastic containers, um, it -- it is also used in rope manufacturing.

ATTORNEY FALLON: No further questions. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge. THE COURT: All right. You may step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: You're welcome. Any further witnesses this afternoon?

ATTORNEY FALLON: We do not have any this afternoon, Judge. We went a little more quickly than anticipated.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, Mr. Fremgen, you want to be heard on some of these exhibits? I'll excuse the jury for the afternoon and we can talk about the exhibits.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are done for this afternoon. We'll see you tomorrow at 8:30. Again, I remind you, don't talk about this among yourselves or anyone else. Have a good night.
(Jurors out at 3:59 p.m.)
THE COURT: All right. Be seated. At issue are Exhibits 132 through, and including, 140. You, Mr. Fremgen, or Mr. Edelstein, have -have objections to one or the other of those?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I have no objections to Exhibit 132, and 137 through 140. My objections are, specifically, to 133 and 136.

They're curriculum vitae of the two witnesses. I don't believe that that is evidence. I'm not entirely sure why they were even, um, marked. These witnesses were testifying already about their expertise and their backgrounds. For the -- for those two, that's the reason I have an objection.

THE COURT: All right. You want to be heard on that?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Just -- They're just part of the record.

THE COURT: Uh, yeah. They can be received. They're not -- They're not going to be published to the jury or anything of that sort, so...

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: And if that's the ruling of the Court, then I would have the same as to 134 and 135, and -- and, simply, if it gets to the point of what the jury wants to see, we want to be heard on that, because, technically, those are reports. Technically, they're hearsay reports. Um, the witnesses have already testified. And it should be the recollection of the witnesses at the time of jury deliberations, not what the reports say.

THE COURT: Yeah, I understand. I -I -- I will receive all of them subject to, uh, the reservation of -- of hearing what gets published or what goes back, if anything, to the jury.

ATTORNEY FALLON: All right. That's
fine. That's -- that's all we would ask.
THE COURT: Okay. Uh, anything else?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. Uh, we'll meet in my chambers in about ten minutes?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Sure.
THE COURT: We're adjourned until tomorrow at 8:30 then.
(Court stands adjourned at 4:01 p.m.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN ) ) SS. COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Haw, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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.

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| '05 [1] 241/1 | 128[8] $3 / 1596 / 25$ 196/17 196/21 | 211-217 [1] 4/5 |
| '06[3] 241/1 241/2 241/2 | 196/22 198/6 201/21 202/23 | 217 [1] 4/5 |
| '96 [1] 28/22 | 128-129 [1] 3/16 | 217-218 [1] 4/6 |
| '97 [1] 28/22 | 129 [15] 3/16 102/11 102/24 197/16 | 218 [2] 4/6 4/7 |
| '98 [1] 134/7 | 197/17 197/19 197/20 198/8 203/6 | 219-240 [1] 4/10 |
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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

> PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL TRIAL DAY 3
vs. Case No. 06 CF 88

BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 18, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX Circuit Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. FALCON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant Appeared



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(Reconvened at 9:02 a.m.)
THE COURT: Morning, ladies and gentlemen, counsel. Uh, this is State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan Dassey, 06 CF 88. Appearances, please.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Morning, Your Honor. May it please the Court, the State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz, Tom Fallon, Norm Gahn.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Attorney Ray Edelstein. Brendan Dassey appears in person.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, members of the prosecution, are we ready to go?

ATTORNEY FALLON: We are.
THE COURT: Okay.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State --
THE COURT: Proceed.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State will call its first witness, Kayla Avery.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## KAYLA AVERY,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Kayla Avery, A-v-e-r-y.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Good morning. How old are you, Kayla?
A Fifteen.
Q All right. And do you go to school?
A Yes.
Q What school do you go to?
A Mishicot. Mishicot High School.
Q All right. And what grade are you in there?
A Ninth.
Q All right. And would you tell us who your mom and dad are?

A Earl and Candy Avery.
Q Okay. Um, are you related to Brendan Dassey?
A Yes.
Q And, uh, how are you related to Brendan?
A Um, well, we're first -- we're first cous -- we're first cousins, and through my dad is -- my dad is Barbara's brother, and Brendan's Barbara's son.

Q Okay. Very good. Now, um, while you're growing up, were you and Brendan close or good friends?

A Um, kind of. Not really.
Q All right. Do you like Brendan?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Do you care about him a great deal?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Um, how often would you see Brendan on a normal -- at a normal time?

A Um, prob -- probably once a week probably.
Q Okay. All right. Now, thinking about the time, from Halloween on October 31, 2005, until, say, the end of February, 2006, about four-month period, did you notice any changes in Brendan?

A Kind of. Yeah.
Q All right. Tell us about the changes that you saw?

A It looked like he was losing weight and he was a little bit more upset.

Q All right. You're -- you're -- you're going to have to put that mike a little bit closer so that everybody can hear, all right? All right. Thank you. Um, why was that different from what you had seen before that?

A Um, he really wasn't acting the same.
Q Okay. Had he -- Before that, was he more of a happy-go-lucky type of boy?
A Kind of. Yeah.
Q Was he pretty friendly to you?

A Yeah.
Q All right. And as far as you could tell, did he seem to be friendly to other people?

A Uh, yeah.
Q All right. But during this four-month period, is that what changed?

A Um, kind of. He was still nice to people.
Q All right. But was he as outgoing as he was before?

A Kind of. Not really.
Q Not really. Okay. All right. I want to direct your attention to a time in December of 2005. Did you have a conversation with Brendan about Teresa Halbach?

A Kind of. Yeah.
Q All right. Would you tell us about that Conversation with Brendan?

A Well, um -- Well, not in December. November.
Q Okay. Tell us about it?
A In November, um, he was -- he was, um, sitting in our hallway, and, um, he was just in there. One of my friends looked out the door, because we were having a birthday party, and he came over, um, and he -- he was -- my friend just looked out the door and seen him crying, and then she came to me. And then $I$ went
out there by him, and I asked him what was wrong, and all he did is shrugged his shoulders.

Q Okay. And then what did you ask?
A And then I asked him if it was about the Steven thing.

Q All right.
A And he shrugged his shoulders, and I was, like, you know you can -- you know you can talk to me, and then I just went back inside my room.

Q All right. And whose birthday party was this?
A My cousin, Ashley's.
Q All right. And what's Ashley's last name?
A Chevalier.
Q Okay. And where was the birthday party being held?

A My house.
Q All right. Now, when is her birthday? Is it -Is it February? Or January? Or when is her birthday?

A I think it's February.
Q All right. Now, was the party actually on her, um, birthday, or a day or two before or after?

Do you remember?
A No.
Q Okay. Now, you asked Brendan about, did it have
something to do with this "Steven thing". Tell us about the conversation you had with Brendan regarding Steven to which you referred?

A We didn't have a conversation about it.
Q All right. Didn't you tell your counselors at school about a conversation you had with Brendan?

A Yeah.
Q All right. And you told Officers Wiegert and Fassbender about that conversation as well; right?

A Yes.
Q All right. Tell us what you told them?
A I told them that he was crying on the steps and stuff like that.

Q All right. What -- What about the conversation regarding a fire? Tell us about that?

A That on, I think it was October 31, uh, we went down by my grandma's for trick or treating, and on the way back, I asked my mom if we could go down to the bonfire because I seen it, and my mom said, no. All right. In terms of your conversation with your counselors, the one you told Investigator Wiegert and Fassbender about -- these two guys right here -- You recognize those two guys?

A (No verbal response.)

Q Yes?
A Yes.
Q Yes. Okay. Did you tell -- You told them about a conversation you had with Brendan about -about that bonfire and what was in the bonfire. Tell us about that?

A I really don't remember.
Q All right. Now, Kayla, didn't you tell the officers that Brendan told you he had seen body parts in a fire?

AT'TORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I'd object at this point. I think, first, the State should probably try to refresh recollection (inaudible.)

THE REPORTER: Mr. Fremgen, can you
speak up, please?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Oh, I'm sorry. Judge, my -- my argument is simply that I think the State should try to refresh recollection with whatever documents they're referring to, as far as the statement, before they go directly to, $I$ think, the efforts they're going to now.

THE COURT: Mr. Fallon?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Well, it is our
witness to, uh, pursue -- proceed as we feel appropriate under the circumstances. I'm asking
her, directly. I mean, quite frankly, if one is to impeach a witness, one must give the witness, first, an opportunity.

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm going to overrule the objection. You may go on.

ATTORNEY FALLON: All right.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) What did -- What did you report telling the officers that Brendan told you about the fire?

A I really can't remember.
Q All right. Did you give the officers a statement?

A Uh, yeah.
Q All right.
(Exhibit No. 163 marked for identification.)
ATTORNEY FALLON: May I approach?
THE COURT: You may.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) Kayla, I'm showing you what has been marked for identification as this Exhibit 163. Would you hold that for me, please? All right. I'm going to take my seat here and ask some questions. Do you recognize that exhibit?

A (No verbal response.)
Q Is that a yes?
THE COURT: You have --
THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: -- to answer out loud.
THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q (By Attorney Fallon) All right. And is that the statement that you gave to Officers, um, Fassbender and Wiegert?

A Yes.
Q All right. Would you take a moment to read that statement to yourself, please? Have you finished reading it?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to have Mr. Kratz take the statement. Okay. Does reviewing that statement help you remember?

A Yes.
Q All right. What did Brendan tell you about the fire? You'll have to pull the microphone a little closer so we can hear you.

A He didn't tell me anything. I -- I kind of made up the statement. And I'm sorry.

Q All right. What did you make up? Tell us what you said you made up?

A That he seen body parts in there. I didn't -- He didn't see it. I -- He didn't tell me anything like
that, or he didn't see Teresa's body or anything like that.

Q You also told the officers that Brendan told you he saw Teresa alive and pinned up, didn't you?

A Yes.
Q All right. And you love Brendan; right?
A Yes. Very much.
Q And you wouldn't tell -- You wouldn't say anything like that to get him in trouble, would you?

A No. Not really.
Q All right. But yet you told the officers that those were the conversations you had with Brendan; isn't that right?

A Yes.
Q All right. You told -- You told the officers that Brendan told you he had seen Teresa pinned up in Steven's trailer, didn't you?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Ob -- Object. I don't believe that was what the statement actually says.

ATTORNEY FALLON: There's --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: And if I could be heard.

ATTORNEY FALLON: There's additional
statements, Counsel, as you well know.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Referring to the statement -- If we're referring to the statement that was just used to refresh recollection, I don't believe that's exactly what it says.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you restate the question, Mr. Fallon.

ATTORNEY FALLON: All right. I'll
restate the question.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) First of all, um, Kayla, so that we're clear, the officers came and interviewed you, uh, the end of February; right?

A Yes.
Q All right. And you had a long conversation with him, your mom, and your dad; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And in the written statement that $I$ just showed you, you reported that Brendan told you he had seen body parts in the fire on Halloween; right?

A Yes. But that's not true.
Q All right. And you also told the officers in a separate conversation that day that you had seen -- or that Brendan had seen Teresa alive in Steven's trailer?

A Yes.
Q All right. And that she was pinned up in a chair?

A Yes. But that's not true.
Q All right. Now, you're saying today you made that up?

A Yes.
Q All right. So you're telling us you made something up to get Brendan into trouble?

A Not really. I was just really confused about everything.

ATTORNEY FALLON: No further questions for this witness. And to the extent, solely that Exhibit 163 was referred to for refreshment and impeachment, only that portion we seek admission.

THE COURT: All right. Any objection to
that?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: With that condition, no.

THE COURT: All right. It's received. Cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q You indicated that you would often see Brendan once a week?

A Yes.
Q Did you guys hang out and do stuff together?
A No. When I went over there, we played video games and stuff, when $I$ went inside his room, and he would be playing them.

Q Would it be when your families got together you'd see them -- him then?

A Normally, when we went over there.
Q You would go over there?
A (No verbal response.)
Q Okay. Would you -- Would you also be there with Blaine, his brother?

A Yes.
Q And the other brothers? Bobby?
A Yes. Sometimes.
Q Or Bryan?
A Yes.
Q You indicated that one of the -- something that concerned you was Brendan was losing weight; right?

A Yes.
Q And he was a little more upset?
A Yes.
Q Did he sometimes walk around being upset?
A Kind of. Yes.

Q Just seemed to you that it was a little more than normal?

A Yes.
Q Did -- Now, did you know whether or not Brendan had a girlfriend at that time?

A At the time, after he was kind of on the steps, I found out that he had a girlfriend. Yes.

Q Do you know what happened between him and his girlfriend?

A Um, no. I heard that they broke up, but I don't know if that was true or not.

Q Don't know that, though?
A Yes.
Q At that birthday party, you tried to talk with Brendan; right?

A Yes.
Q And you sat down with Brendan on the stairs?
A Yes.
Q And tried to get him to open up to you?
A Yes.
Q But all he did was shrug his shoulders?
A Yes.
Q And then you just walked away then?
A Yes.
Q Now, Mr. Fallon was asking you to look at a -- a
statement that you wrote up with two, uh -- well, one investigator and -- and one special agent from the Department of Criminal Investigations. Do you remember that? You just saw it a minute ago?

A Yes.
Q You just said that you made that up?
A Yes.
Q So when you were talking to the officer -- You understand that they're police officers; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So you were lying to the police officer?
A Yes.
Q Why did you lie?
A I was confused and I didn't know what to do.
Q Who were you confused about?
A I don't know. Everything.
Q Did -- Now, at the time you spoke to the officers, that was in late February; is that right? Of 2006?

A I -- Yes, I think so.
Q Couple weeks before Brendan was arrested; right?
A Yes.
Q Around that time?
A Yes.

Q You'd heard some of the news that -- about what happened to Teresa Halbach?

A Yes.
Q It was -- It was kind of hard to miss some of that; right?

A Yes.
Q Did you know about that burn pit behind Steven's garage?

A Yes. I heard it on the news.
Q Read it in the news?
A Yes.
Q Did you read that they found body parts in the -the burn pit, too?

A Yes.
Q What -- When you first spoke to the officers, and -- and, again, in -- sometime in late February of 2006, did they come there to talk to you about Brendan?

A I think. I can't remember, but I think -- I think so.

Q I -- I don't want you to tell us other things that you said to the officers, okay? But could it have been they came to talk to you about Steven?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And then Brendan's name came up?
A Yes.
Q When they spoke to you, did they -- let's -- ask you, specifically, about the burn pit and the body parts?

A Yes.
Q So when you say that you -- you told them you saw body parts, it was in response to a question they asked you about that?

A Yes.
Q When you say that Teresa was pinned up in a chair, where did you hear that?

A I don't know.
Q Did someone tell you that?
A Probably, yeah. I don't remember.
Q Don't remember where it came from?
A Yes.
Q But you remember the body parts and burn pit came from reading the news or TV?

A Yes.
Q Now, at this point in time Steven had already been arrested; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And he was already charged with the -- the murder of Teresa Halbach; right?

A I think so. I don't know.
Q You don't remember?
A Yes.
Q This was several months after he was arrested though; right?

A I think so. Yes.
Q Thank you, Kayla.
THE COURT: Redirect?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. One question.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Kayla, isn't it true the officers came to talk to you because of what you told the counselors at school? They asked you about what you told the counselors?

A I don't know. I can't remember.
Q Are you confused?
A Right now? Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: No further questions.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down.
Next witness, Counsel?
ATTORNEY GAHN: Uh, the State would call Sherry Culhane to the stand. THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. SHERRY CULHANE,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Sherry Culhane, C-u-l-h-a-n-e.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q And, Ms. Culhane, what is your occupation?
A I work as a forensic scientist in the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.

Q And how long have you been employed, uh, at the State Crime Lab in Madison?

A Twenty-three years.
Q And what are your duties and responsibilities at the Crime Lab?

A I work in the DNA section of the Crime Lab, so I'm responsible for examining physical evidence, uh, usually things like clothing, bedding, objects, uh, samples that are taken from an alleged crime scene or an alleged victim, for the presence of biological material. We attempt to identify that biological material, and then, uh, develop a DNA profile from that.

We are also submitted DNA profiles from
standard samples from specific individuals, and we also develop DNA profiles from those samples. And we basically compare the two to see if an individual could or could not be the source of the questioned evidence sample.

Q And do you, yourself, have any additional duties at the Crime Lab?

A Yes, I do. I'm the technical unit leader in the section, which, uh, means that I'm also responsible for additional duties such as training new analysts in -- in our section, I'm responsible for overseeing the quality control program, um, make sure any technical issues that are resolved in this section. I'm responsible for setting up new equipment, new procedures, anything that are brought online, uh, those are all under my responsibility.

Q Ms. Culhane, before I ask you the next question, could you maybe pull the microphone just a little closer to you?

A Okay.
Q Thank you. Um, is your full workday devoted to, um, DNA analysis or testing?

A Yes, it is.
Q And how long have you been doing DNA testing at the Crime Lab in Madison?

A Um, since 1996.
Q And approximately how many DNA tests have you, yourself, performed or run?

A Uh, conservative answer for myself would be at least five thousand.

Q And what education do you have that qualifies you to, um, work in the area of DNA testing?

A I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in biology. Um, as I said, we went online in 1994 with DNA testing, and I went through a -- a -- about a year-long training program, um, in the laboratory under the direction of my supervisor.

Uh, the training program consisted of lectures, uh, running many, many samples through the system, um, uh, proficiency tests; competency tests, um, and since that time I've also, uh, attended many schools and workshops specifically related to DNA testing or forensic applications, and also interpretations.

I've also taken a statistics course online and a molecular biology course and advanced chemistry class.

Q Do you attend meetings or seminars on DNA technology?

A Yes, I do.

Q And do you keep up-to-date and read the scientific literature on DNA technology?

A Yes, I do.
Q And why is it that you, um, attend meetings and seminars and keep up-to-date with the literature?

A Uh, meetings and seminars are -- are really good venue to be able to talk to other individuals who are in crime labs, who are doing the same type of testing, individuals who are testing new procedures, new types of equipment. Most of these meetings have representatives from, um, the instruments that we use or the kits that we use, and so these meetings allow us to exchange a lot of information.

Uh, research is being done, um, all of that information we can find in scientific journals that we have access to in the laboratory.

Q Have you testified in court before today?
A Yes, I have.
Q Approximately how many times?
A Ninety-two.
Q Have you ever been qualified as an expert in DNA testing?

A Yes.
Q And approximately how many times?

A About 32 times.
Q Have you ever been rejected as an expert in DNA technology?

A No.
(Exhibit No. 164 marked for identification.)
Q I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to hand you what has been marked as Exhibit 164. Just ask you to identify that?

A This is a copy of my, uh, curriculum vitae. It has all of my qualifications, and all the classes, and, uh, educational, uh, seminars that I've attended.

Q Okay. And, basically, that summarizes what you talked about just up until now?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Um, what I'd like to do now is take a few moments, and I'd like you to explain to the jurors exactly what DNA, uh, stands for, and what it is, and we've, um, prepared a PowerPoint demonstration that you have seen; correct?

A Yes.
Q And would that assist you in, um, explaining DNA and its properties to the jury?

A Yes, it will.
Q Um, we put up our first slide, and you can -- Uh, and, also, do you have a, um -- a laser pointer
in the event that you may need one?
A No, I don't.
Q We're going to provide you with that, too, and please feel free to use that if you need to. So could you start with telling the jury, um, what DNA stands for and what it is?

A DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, um, and, basically, it's the information storage system of the cell. Um, you can see -- Probably easier to see right here, um, this is a very small segment of DNA. It's a 3-D model of the DNA. And it illustrates the fact that DNA is made up of, um, a series of smaller units that are strung together in a specific order. That order is what determines the information and how that information is stored in the DNA.

Q And could you, um, explain to the jurors some of the characteristics about DNA and how it's inherited?

A Yes. The easiest way to think of DNA is to compare it to a blueprint. Um, just like when you build a house, all the information that you need to build a house is contained in the blueprint. All the directions, all the materials, everything you need. DNA is exactly the same, only on a cellular level. So all of the information that your body needs to
produce proteins, enzymes, everything to basically function, all that information is contained in your DNA.

Your DNA directs cellular development. And if you'll look at this, um, schematic here, um, the information is stored in specific regions we refer to as genes. DNA directs development of your cells all the way from the beginning of conception all the way through your adult life.

So things like your eye color, hair color, the shape of your face, all of those are characteristics that are determined by your genes.

In a forensic setting, we're more interested in the areas of DNA that are not connected to a functional gene. Um, scientists really don't know what their function is, but they're there and there's a lot of variation within the population. So in the forensic community, we're looking at regions of DNA that don't really do anything, and, um, that's where we're -- we're most interested.

DNA's also inherited from your biological parents. You inherit 50 percent from your mother and 50 percent from your father. And
you, in return, uh, pass on 50 percent of your DNA to your offspring.

Q How many analysts are there at the Crime Lab in Madison that are performing DNA testing?

A Currently, we have, uh, about ten. Over the course of years, we've had 10 to 12 people.

Q Since you began doing DNA testing at the Madison Crime Lab, can you estimate approximately how many samples of evidence have been analyzed, uh, for DNA testing?

A A conservative answer would be at least 60,000 over the course of the years.

Q And do you and your laboratory undergo proficiency testing?

A Yes, we do.
Q And what is that?
A Proficiency testing, um, in our laboratory -- We purchase proficiency tests from an outside private company. Proficiency tests are designed to mimmick forensic samples. So we treat them just like we do a case. They come into the lab from this private company, and we examine them just like we would a case. The proficiency tests are meant to test the laboratory system, as well as the individual analysts.

We, uh, examine these just like we do evidence. We developed DNA profiles from them, and we report those DNA profiles back to the company that we purchased them from.

Q And have you passed all of your proficiency tests?

A Yes.
Q And, um, is your -- Madison Crime Laboratory hold any certificates or accreditation?

A Yes. We are an accredited laboratory system. Um, we hold a certificate of accreditation from ASCLD, which stands for American Society of Crime Lab Directors. And it is a group of individuals that come into the laboratory once every five years and audit the laboratory -- um, every section of the laboratory. Uh, they look at all of our procedures. And this, um, certificate is awarded and -- and re-evaluated once every five years.

Q And what does that mean to be accredited in the forensic scientific community?

A Well, as I said, it's a -- part of the process of being accredited is to be audited. And what that means is you have a group of probably 10 to 15 people who come into the lab, they look at everything from security, they check, uh, evidence handling
procedures, how we take in evidence, how we store the evidence.

Um, and then specific auditors are assigned to different sections at the laboratory. DNA usually has two to three auditors assigned to DNA. They check the physical layout of the laboratory, they check all of our validations of our equipment, all of our quality control. And, in addition to that, they pull, uh, case jackets from probably 10 to 15 different cases from each analyst, and analyze those to make sure that we're following our own protocols, and that we're making the correct interpretations.

It also checks, uh, educational
backgrounds of all our analysts to make sure that -- that we are meeting all the requirements that are necessary, that have been put forth by, um, the DAB, which is a -- a group of individuals from the FBI that sets forth standards for these audits.

Q And does your laboratory only perform DNA testing for law enforcement or for the prosecution?

A Uh, by law, we perform testing for authorized submitters. Authorized submitters would be district attorney's offices, uh, coroner's offices, uh, police
agencies. Um, but we do any requests that come through them.

Q Are you familiar with the Innocence Project at the University of Wisconsin Law School in Madison?

A Yes, I am.
Q And what is that, um, Innocence Project, briefly?
A My understanding, it is -- is that it's a group of, um, law students that review post-conviction cases. So they look at cases that have already been decided in court. And they review these cases to see if they're appropriate for a new trial because of new evidence, or new technology that was not available at the time.

Q And do they ever request testing from your Crime Laboratory?

A Yes.
Q And as a result of cases that you've tested, post-conviction cases, have people ever been freed from prison whom --

A Yes.
Q -- have been wrongfully convicted?
A That's correct.
Q And you do that work at your Crime Lab, also?
A Yes.

Q Um, I would like to now, uh, go back to the PowerPoint and just ask -- ask you -- to you -would you describe to the jurors where DNA is found?

A DNA can be found in all the nucleated cells in your body. Um, for our purposes, most -- If you'll look at the slide here, most of the common types of biological materials we're dealing with are blood, semen, saliva, and hair. But any biological component of your body that has a nucleated cell has the potential for DNA.

In the blood, it would be white blood cells. Semen would be epithelial cells, skin cells, and sperm sells. Saliva would be skin cells. Um, all of these, um, types of biological materials have a complete copy of your DNA. So the -- the important fact to remember, especially with forensics, is that, um, these questioned biological samples that may be found on a victim, alleged victim, or at an alleged crime scene, um, have a particular DNA profile, and that profile is the same as any other, um, nucleated cell in that person's body.

Q Ms. Culhane, before I go any further, I'm going to ask that, um, when you point something out
with the laser pointer, could you use the --
A Sure.
Q -- big screen so that the defense can also see what --

A Sure.
Q -- you're pointing to?
A I'm sorry.
Q Thank you, ma'am. So, basically, um, the DNA in one person's body, whatever tissue it comes from, is the same?

A Correct.
Q And, um, is it possible, uh, to make comparisons of the DNA that you find in a person's body, wherever it comes from, with, perhaps, samples that are found at a crime scene?

A Yes, it is.
Q And what allows you to do that?
A Uh, we can develop the DNA profile from the questioned sample, and we can also develop a DNA profile from the reference sample, or a standard sample, that it's from a known individual, and compare those profiles to see if they are consistent with one another or not.

Q And in order to test these biological fluids, what, um, testing procedure do you follow at the

Crime Lab?
A Currently, the type of technology that we're using is referred to as DNA: STR typing. Um, and this is what most -- as far as I understand, what most crime labs in the country are using, this type of technology for typing.

Q And, um, basically, and -- and briefly, what is the, um, DNA: STR method of typing?

A STR typing is a PCR-based system that allows us to specifically amplify or make a whole lot of copies of specific regions of DNA.

If you look at the, uh, photograph here, there are target regions that -- that it -- are interspersed throughout your DNA. These target regions we refer to as STR or genetic markers.

When we develop a DNA profile, we
actually look at 15 different target regions of DNA throughout the -- a person's entire DNA. So our profile is developed from 15 different target locations. We do this to the evidence sample as well as the reference sample, and we basically compare the two.

Q So, again, if you were to develop a -- Can you develop a DNA profile from, like, a buccal swab from an individual?

A Yes.
Q And -- and please explain to the jurors what is a buccal swab?

A A buccal swab refers to swabbing that we do on the inside of the cheek area. Um, some laboratories at some point have used blood samples as a standard. We currently use buccal swabs, which is swabbing of the inside of the cheek as a standard sample so that we'll know that those cells come from a particular person and we'll be able to assign that particular person, um, a profile.

Q And you can develop a DNA profile from that?
A Yes.
Q And if that person were to leave, shall we say, their blood at a crime scene, can you develop a DNA profile from the blood at the crime scene?

A Yes.
Q And then could you compare those two?
A Yes, we do.
Q So can you make a determination whether someone may be the source of a biological substance at a crime scene?

A Yes.
Q And is this DNA technology that you've just talked about used in other fields besides law
enforcement and the forensic setting?
A Yes.
Q Could you explain just some of those for the jurors?

A Um, the technology -- the PCR technology that this system is based on is used in the medical com -community quite frequently. It's used for a lot of diagnostic testing, um, it's used to, uh, identify individuals from mass disasters. Uh, I believe most servicemen now, uh, give a DNA sample that is kept on file. So there are lot of other applications. This -- this type of technology is used in many other applications besides forensics.

Q Now, in this case here, um, the case that we're trying today, did you receive items of evidence from law enforcement agencies to perform DNA testing?

A Yes, I did.
Q And when law enforcement submits items to the Crime Lab, do you generate some type of case file?

A Yes, I do.
Q And could you just explain to the jurors how you'll go about generating your case file?

A Any time evidence is brought into the laboratory, we
have, uh, individuals, referred to as evidence specialists, they take the evidence from the submitter, the police officer, or -- or agency, um, and we have a -- a computerized bar coding system in the laboratory that keeps track of all of this evidence.

So anytime a piece of evidence comes into the lab, we give it a yellow sticker with a bar code on it that, um, is a designation of what the -- the lab number is. So we give it a numerical number.

Also, each item of evidence is also given an item designation. So, for instance, your number of the case, and then you'll have items A, B, C, D, E. So all of that information is, um, given to the items when they come into the laboratory. It's put into our computer system. All of that evidence is put into storage, into our evidence storage, and remains there until the analyst needs it to actually examine the evidence.

All of the documentation, um, that we generate for each case is kept in a case file. So all of our information with chain of custody, who took it in, what happened to it, plugs all of
the notes and all of the data that we generate from our -- our analysis is kept in a case jacket. And, um, that's the -- the case file that's generated for each case.

Q And did you bring your case file with you today?
A Yes.
Q And do you need that to testify today?
A Yes.
Q And your file -- your case jacket, will that indicate what items of evidence you received and on what date?

A Yes, it will.
Q And will it also contain the dates that you performed your analysis?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz, if he would, uh, bring you a number of photographs, which I would like you first just to take a look at, and then I'll have a question for you when you've completed looking at those.

A Yes.
Q Those photographs -- Uh, do you know who took those photographs?

A I believe -- I believe they were taken in our laboratory.

Q And that was -- And those are photographs of -of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4; correct?

A That's correct.
Q And that was brought to your Crime Laboratory from the, uh, Avery Salvage Yard; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And who is Ron Groffy?
A He's the, uh -- our -- uh, one of our im -- imaging analysts, and he takes the photographs, uh, when we process vehicles or when we need evidence, uh, photographed.

Q And did he take those photographs?
A Yes.
Q And as you look at each of those photographs, do they a -- appear to accurately depict, um, Teresa Halbach's RAV 4 as it appeared when you first saw it?

A Yes, I do.
Q Okay. I would like you, first, to look at Exhibit 141? And --

A Yes.
Q -- um, would you, um -- And is it -- The photograph that you have in your hand, is that the same photograph that we have up on the
screen?
A Yes, it is.
Q Okay. And would you explain what that is?
A This is a photograph that -- it's taken in our, uh, garage at the laboratory, and it is a picture of the, uh -- Teresa Halbach's RAV 4 as it was in our laboratory.

Q And when did you first see Teresa Halbach's RAV 4 in your lab?

A Uh, November 7, 2005.
Q And that would have been on Monday?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And what was your involvement at this point on November 7?

A I was asked to, um, process the car for the presence of blood or any biological materials.

Q And how did you go about doing that?
A The first thing we do -- Anytime we're processing evidence, whether it's a -- a vehicle, or a piece of clothing, the first thing we do is a visual examination. And we, basically, just look at the item of evidence to see if there's any obvious stains. Um, we're looking for different biological materials depending on what type of case it is and what circumstances there were.

Q And did you find any blood stains in Teresa Halbach's RAV 4?

A Yes. As I was processing the car, um, again, I was just, basically, looking at the interior, and there were numerous obvious stains that were consistent with the appearance of blood stains.

Q And, um, did you perform any type of preliminary tests on these -- what appear to be blood stains in Teresa Halbach's car?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what preliminary tests would those be?
A Preliminary tests in the laboratory are tests that are not specific for a biological material, but it gives us a -- a good idea that what we're looking at is, for instance, blood or semen. These are what we refer to as presumptive tests. Um, they're not confirming for blood, and they're certainly not confirming for human blood, um, but when we get a positive reaction, we know that we're probably looking at a blood -- a blood stain and we need to take it a little further. If we get a negative reaction, then it's not blood and we're not -- we're not going any further with the analysis.

Q And the, um -- And once you perform a preliminary test and get a presumptive test, shall we say for
blood, then what would you do? What would be the next step?

A If I got a positive reaction, then I would sample the stain and retain that for further DNA testing. Uh, in this particular case, when $I$, um, got a positive preliminary test, then I sampled a portion of each one of the stains that $I$ looked at, um, on a cotton swab. I moistened that with some sterile water, and then I, basically, just swabbed the stain and removed it, and that was retained for further DNA testing.

Q Just give me one moment here, Ms. Culhane. Ms. Culhane, Mr. Kratz is going to hand you a number of envelopes, and they -- each one has been marked as an exhibit, and I would like you to look at Exhibit No. 155, and could you identify that for the jurors?

A Yes, I can.
Q And what is that?
A This is a, um, swab that was taken, uh -- my item designation was A6, and this was a swab that was taken from the RAV 4.

Q And I would like you at this point -- Would you look at Exhibit 142? That would be the photograph. Okay?

A Yes.

Q And, um, can you show the jurors on, um, this big screen where it is that you collected this item A6?

A A6 was collected from the, uh, front seat driver's side portion of the -- the vehicle. Um, and it was a -- a stain that $I$ cut out of that area.

Q And that was a -- a blood stain; correct?
A Yes.
Q You had done your preliminary test on that?
A Yes.
Q I would like you now to look at Exhibit 156, and could you explain to the jurors what that is?

A This is my item designation A7. Um, this was collected -- These were some, uh, reddish/brown crust material that was collected from this area right here on the floor by the console.

Q And, again, that appeared to be a blood stain?
A Yes.
Q And what was the purpose of collecting that?
A Um, I did my preliminary test, and, eventually, um, developed a DNA profile from that.

Q Now, you state that you give these an item designation number. Explain that a little bit to that? What you mean by your Crime Lab designation number?

A Okay. The car -- the vehicle, itself, was given the item designation of A. And everything that we subsequently collected from the car, was numbered one through however many samples we took. So this would be referred to as A7. "A" telling me that it came from the vehicle, and A7, uh, telling me exactly where $I$ recovered this item from.

Q And I would ask you to look at Exhibit 157, and identify that for the jurors?

A This is my item designation A7, and this was a reddish/brown stain that was collected from the right of the ignition area in the vehicle.

Q Okay. Do you have Exhibit 157? Isn't that -- Is that A8?

A Yes.
Q I thought you said -- Did you say A7?
A I didn't mean to, if I did. I mean A8.
Q Okay.
A Yes.
Q So Exhibit 157?
A Is Item A8.
Q Okay. And, again, what is that?
A Uh, that was a reddish/brown stain that was taken right here to the right, uh, of the ignition. You can see it here on the photograph.

Q And, um, would you look at Exhibit 143, which is a photograph?

A Yes.
Q And is that -- The photograph you have in your hand, is that the photograph that's up on the large screen now?

A Yes, it is.
Q And, again, before you collected this blood stain from the -- by the ignition switch, you performed a preliminary test?

A Yes, I did.
Q It tested positive for blood?
A Yes.
Q And then you -- When you say, collected it, just tell the jurors how did you go about collecting it?

A I took a -- a cotton swab and moistened that with some sterile water, and then I, basically, just swabbed the area of the stain. That, uh, material is then transferred to the cotton swab, and then when I take that back to my lab bench to, uh, do my testing on it, then I will cut the portion that has the stained area on it and develop a DNA profile from that.

Q I would like you now to look at Exhibit 158?

That would be an envelope. And explain what that is?

A Yes. This is my, uh, item designation A9.
Q And, uh, where did you take that sample from?
A This was taken from the front passenger seat, and this was a stain that was cut out of that area.

Q And would you correlate that for the jurors, please, with Exhibit 144? That would be a photograph you have in front of you?

A Yes. This is the same photograph that's on the screen here. A9 was taken from this area right here. It was cut out of the front passenger seat.

Q I would like you to look at another envelope, which would be Exhibit 159, and tell and please explain to the jurors what that is and where you collected that?

A This is my item designation A10, and this was a reddish/brown stain that was recovered from a CD case, which was on the front passenger seat, and it's right here.

Q And, now, finally, would you look at Exhibit 160? That will be a envelope? And would you correlate that with the photograph, Exhibit 145, and tell the jurors where you got that from?

A This is my item designation A12, and this was also a
reddish/brown stain that was found in this -- uh, on this metal panel here, um, between the backseat and the cargo area of the RAV 4. Uh, it was recovered from this area right here.

Q Now, did you perform DNA testing on each of these swabs and each of these cuttings that you've just described for the jurors?

A Yes, I did.
Q And were you able to develop a DNA profile from each of those items?

A Yes.
Q Now, did you awful -- also have a buccal swab from an individual by the name of Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q And, once again, what is a buccal swab?
A That is a swabbing of the inside of -- the cells on the inside of your check.

Q And is that referred to as a standard?
A Yes.
Q And why is a standard necessary in DNA testing?
A Because in order to compare an evidence sample, or a question sample, to someone, a person, you need a reference sample. You need to know what a particular person's, um, DNA profile is. So we use a reference standard. We know it comes from a particular person
and we can develope a profile from that and compare that to the evidence.

Q And did you develop a DNA profile from the buccal swab of one Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q And I'm going to show you, on the PowerPoint demonstration, a slide, and ask if your -- does this slide correctly display your findings of your testing of the buccal swab of Steven Avery?

A Yes, it does.
Q Would you explain to the jurors what -- what this slide means?

A Earlier, when I was talking about the STR markers, or genetic markers, and I told you that, uh, the PCR process amplifies or makes a lot of copies of 15 different markers, these series of numbers and letters on this side are actually, um, designations of where those markers are found throughout the DNA. So it -- it tells me a specific location of this marker. Where it's found.

These numbers on this side reflect the size of that target region of DNA that we're amplifying at that particular location. So, in other words, at this location, D-3, Steven -- the sample from Steven Avery had two fragments of

DNA, size 16 and size 18. And the entire DNA profile -- This is what we use, these numbers and fragment sizes, that's what we use to actually compare to the evidence sample.

Q And the example you just gave, where Mr. Avery was a 16, comma, 18 at $\mathrm{D}-3$, are there other possible numbers at that location that one could be?

A Yes.
Q Do you know how -- what the range of numbers it could be?

A Um, at that particular location, I believe it starts at around 11, up to, maybe, in the 20's. So there are numerous fragment sizes at that particular, uh, location.

Q But here, at that location, Mr. Avery happened to be a 16, comma, 18.

A Yes. And at each different location, there are many choices, several choices, of fragment sizes at each one of those markers.

Q Now, did you compare this profile that you obtained from Steven Avery's buccal swab with the DNA profiles that you developed from the blood stains in Teresa Halbach's RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.

Q And I'm going to put up another slide now and ask, uh, does this slide accurately show your findings?

A Yes, it does.
Q Now, in this slide we just did, um, we put up for A10 -- I'm sorry, A8, A10, and A12. And, again, A8 was a blood stain found where?

A By the ignition.
Q A10?
A On the CD, uh, case.
Q And A12?
A Was found on the metal panel between the rear seat and the cargo area.

Q And the DNA profile that you developed from each of those blood stains, please explain to the jurors how that profile compared to Steven Avery?

A You can see by the numbers that it's -- it's consistent all the way throughout. So at each one of these markers -- Um, the evidence sample was a 16 , 18. Steven Avery was a 16, 18.

At this marker, THO-1, um, the evidence sample was 9.3. Steven Avery was 9.3. So he's con -- These evidence samples are consistent with his profile throughout all the 15 markers.

Q And is there any way in your testing process you
can tell whether it's a male or a female who leaves a, uh, biological substance?

A Yes, it is.
Q And how do you do that? The last marker that we used is referred to as amelogenin. And it's a gender marker. Um, if you are a female, you're only going to have an "X" chromosome. If you are a male, you're going to have an "XY" chromosome.

So you can see that both the evidence sample and Steven Avery both have an XY, so that tells me that's DNA from a male.

Q Now, you also developed a DNA profile from the other blood stains that you found in the passenger compartment; correct?

A Yes.
Q That would be A6, A7, and A9?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And did you develop similar profiles with Steven Avery as you did with A10, 8 and 12?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. Do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether Steven Avery was the source of, uh, those blood stains that you found in the passenger compartment of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4?

A Yes, I do.
Q What is that opinion?
A Uh, it is my opinion that Steven Avery is the source of the evidence samples that -- as they're illustrated right here.

Q Now, I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to bring you up, and -- what has previously been marked as Exhibit 94 -- and, um, this has been described as a -- a swab which was taken from the release lever of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4. And did you receive that as evidence?

A Yes, I did.
Q And how can you tell that you received it?
A Um, again, this is an example of, uh, our be -- our system that -- our computer tracking system. This is a label with the lab number on it, and the item designation is ID. That's our item designation with a bar code that keeps track of that. These are my initials, and when $I$ received it, and, um, a seal across the back with my initials when the evidence was opened.

Q And did you, um -- When you received that swab of the hood latch, what did you do with that?

A Uh, in this particular case, um, I did a visual exam of it. Uh, there was no visible staining that was
consistent with blood or anything. And so I, uh, took the swab, I cut a portion of the swab, and simply began my extraction for DNA.

Q And did you assign a Crime Lab item designation to that?

A Yes.
Q And what was that item designation?
A ID.
Q. And were you able to develop a DNA profile from the swab of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.
Q And I'm going to ask if the slide that we have put up before the jury, whether this correctly displays your findings for the DNA profile from the hood latch?

A Yes, it does.
Q And, again, briefly just explain it to the jurors what that is?

A Again, these are the -- all the 15 different genetic markers, or STR markers, the locations throughout the DNA, and these are the size of the fragments that were developed from the evidence sample.

So in this case, they were fragments that were developed from Item ID, which was the
hood latch.
Q And did you compare that DNA profile with the DNA profile that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q And does this slide correctly display your results?

A Yes, it does. And, again, you can see that, um, the profile that was developed from the hood latch is, uh, consistent all the way throughout the markers with Steve Avery's sample.

Q And do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether Steven Avery is the source of the DNA which was found on the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4?

A Yes, I do.
Q What is that opinion?
A Uh, that Steven Avery is the source of the DNA that I developed from the swab of the hood latch.

Q And I would like you now to see Exhibit 131, which has been previously identified as, um, the Toyota key, which was found in the trailer of Steven Avery. I'm sorry, if Mr. Wiegert could locate that for you. And that has been previously marked as Exhibit 131, and, uh, can
you identify that for the jurors?
A Yes, I can. Uh, this is a Toyota key, um, that I swabbed and recovered DNA from. The key was found -This is a photograph of the key and it was found to fit the Toyota, uh, RAV 4.

Q And did you, yourself, put that key in the igni -- ignition switch of the RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what happened when you put it in?
A Uh, when I put the key in and -- it turned completely over, but the engine, uh, did not actually start. Uh, but it did turn it over and it opened the doors of the vehicle.

Q And did you perform DNA testing on, uh, that key?
A Yes, I did.
Q And could you explain for the jurors what you did with that key when you first received it?

A Uh, when I first received it, um, I simply took the key, I did a visual examination. Uh, there was nothing -- There were no visible stains that I could see. So I took a swab and I swabbed the edges of the key, this portion of the key, and both sides of the -- of the key. Um, the swab, itself, after I did that swabbing, was not discolored, so there was no indi -- no visual indication that there was any blood
or anything, uh, that I could see on the key. Um, and then $I$ took that swab, and $I$, um, um did a DNA extraction and developed a profile from that.

Q And I'm going to ask you to inform the jurors whether this slide adequately or correctly displays your findings of your testing of the Toyota key?

A Yes, it does.
Q And the DNA profile that you developed from the Toyota key, did you compare that to the DNA profile of Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q And does this slide correctly display your findings?

A Yes, it does.
Q And, again, would you just explain to the jurors what this shows?

A Again, this is, uh, the profile from the evidence sample, which is a swabbing of the Toyota key. And it's consistent throughout with the DNA profile developed from, uh, the buccal swab of Steven Avery.

Q Do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether Steven Avery is the source of the DNA that was found on the swabbing of the Toyota key?

A Yes.
Q And what is that opinion?
A Um, my opinion is that he is the source of the swabbing -- uh, the DNA from the swabbing of the key.

Q Ms. Culhane, I would like to now, um, shift back to the processing of the RAV 4, and you found other blood stains in that RAV 4; isn't that correct?

A Yes.
Q Did you also look into the rear cargo area of the RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.
Q And did you find blood stains there?
A Yes.
Q There was also another item that was in the passenger compartment, and that was a Wild Cherry Pepsi can; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q And I'd like to go back to, um -- And can you point out for the jurors where you found this Wild Cherry Pepsi can?

A Yes. I recovered it from the console area where the opening is to put a can or something. Um, and there was -- the soda can was right here, and that's where I recovered it from.

Q And I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to bring you up Exhibit 161, and ask if you recognize that exhibit?

A Yes, I do. This is the Pepsi can that I recovered from the RAV 4. Um, again, it has, uh, our laboratory, um, item designation and lab number on it, and my item designation was A14.

Q And it -- That bag contains the actual Pepsi can?
A Yes, it does.
Q And how did you process that Pepsi can?
A At the time when I found, um, the can, I was, um, trying to -- I -- I, basically -- There was nothing visible on the can. There was no stains or anything like that. So I was trying to determine who may have drank out of the can. So I swabbed the opening where -- if you were drinking, where your mouth would touch, and that's -- that's what was the swabbing and that's what I processed for DNA.

Q I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to hand you some additional photographs. I'd like you to take and look at those first. Those are Exhibits 146, 147, 4 -- 148, 149, I believe; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And, again, are those photographs of areas of Teresa Halbach's SUV?

A Yes, they are.
Q And, again, were those taken by Ron Groffy, your photographer at the Crime Lab?

A Yes.
Q And I'm also going to ask, um, you to identify a few other exhibits. I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to hand you four additional envelopes. What I'd like you to do is to look at the first, um, envelope. I believe it is, um, 151?

A Yes.
Q And what is that?
A Um, this is a -- a sample that was recovered by me from the vehicle. Um, and it was my item designation A1.

Q And would you please look at Exhibit 146? It's a photograph. And, uh, is that photograph being shown on the big screen now?

A Yes, it is.
Q And your item designation, A1, can you show the jurors, uh -- First of all, that was a blood stain that you located?

A Yes.
Q Show them where you located that blood stain?
A Okay. This was -- It was a -- a fairly large stain right here in this area up against this wheel well.

Q I'm going to, uh, ask you to look, um, at another photograph, which is Exhibit 147? Which is a close-up of that area. And, again, could you just point out to the jurors where you took your DNA sample from?

A Right in here.
Q And, again, would --
A You can see the stain here.
Q And could you just describe for the jurors the size of that stain and how it appeared to you?

A Um, it was a fairly large stain. I don't know the exact measurements, but maybe six inches long or so. Um, and it was a fairly substantial stain, so $I$ only collected a small portion of -- the portion that I would need for my examination.

Q I would now ask you to look at, please, Exhibit 152, and can you describe that for the jurors?

What that is?
A This is also a -- a reddish/brown stain that I recovered from the vehicle. Um, it's my item designation A2.

Q And I would like you to correlate that with Exhibit 148, which would be a photograph?

A Yes.
Q And could you show the jurors where it was that
you located A2?
A Right here along this plastic, um, threshold here into the -- This is the cargo area of the RAV 4. So right along this plastic piece right here.

Q And did that appear to be blood to you?
A Yes.
Q Did you perform preliminary tests on these stains also?

A Yes.
Q And did they show positive for blood?
A Yes.
Q I would ask that you now look at Exhibit 153, an envelope? And, uh, at least inform the jurors what that is?

A This is also, um, a reddish/brown stain that was recovered by myself from the, uh, cargo area of the RAV 4, and my item designation was A3.

Q And -- and -- and where did you locate that on? On where?

A That was on the, um, door. The actual door that you open of the cargo area. Right here.

Q Would you correlate that with, um, Exhibit 149, the photograph you have?

A Yes. This is the same photograph that's on the screen there and my sample was taken from this area
right here.
Q And did you perform preliminary blood tests for that?

A Yes, I did.
Q And that stain proved positive for blood?
A Yes.
Q Now, I'd like to go back to, um, the previous slide, and I'd like to talk about, um, Exhibit 153, now. I'm sorry. Would you look at -- If -Would -- would -- would -- This is Exhibit 148? Is the photograph; correct? And I'm looking for -- And Exhibit 154?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And do those correlate? Can you correlate those for the jury?

A Yes. Um, A4 is also a reddish/brown stain that $I$ took from the rear cargo area. And Exhibit 148 is a photograph, um, and I took it from the metal -- this metal piece right here along the -- the opening, um, in the -- this area. Approximately this area here.

Q And did you perform DNA testing on each of these four swabs that you took from the rear cargo area of the RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.
Q Now, did you also have a standard DNA sample from

Teresa Halbach?
A Yes, I did.
ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I had, uh, spoken with Mr. Fremgen previously, and he has agreed that he will stipulate that in the year 2002, a pap smear was taken from Teresa Halbach at the Bellin Hospital in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and that that pap smear was retrieved by law enforcement officers and taken to the Crime Lab to use as a standard.

THE COURT: Is that correct?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: All right.
Q (By Attorney Gahn) And can you just., uh -- What is a pap smear?

A A pap smear is a medical test where, uh, cells from the cervical area of a woman are collected and those are used to make, uh, medical diagnostics.

Q And is it okay to use a pap smear as a standard for DNA testing?

A Yes. Any nucleated cell from a particular person can be used as a standard. We normally use buccal cells because it's easy to collect and convenient. In this case, that wasn't, uh, available. So the, uh, pap smear -- the cells from the pap smear were perfectly
fine.
Q And did you develop a DNA profile from the pap smear of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I did.
Q And I'm going to ask you to look at this slide, and, uh, does this correctly display the DNA profile that you obtained from the pap smear of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, it does.
Q And, again, would you explain a little bit about this to the jurors?

A Um, again, these are the 15 markers that we're looking at. You can see this is a little different from the last profiles because this is from a female. So there's only an X chromosome and not an XY. And, also, um, the types are quite different. Some of the types are the same, but if you take the entire profile in its entirety, um, it's quite different from the, uh, profiles that we just looked at.

Q And did you compare this profile from the pap smear of Teresa Halbach with the DNA profiles that you developed from the rear cargo area? Namely, the blood stains in A1, A2, A3, A4, as well as the DNA profile from the Pepsi can?

A Yes.

Q And I'm going to ask you to inform the jurors whether this slide correctly displays the DNA profile that you developed from those items?

A Yes, it does.
Q And did you compare the DNA profile from the blood stains in the rear cargo area of Teresa Halbach's car, and from the Pepsi can, with the pap smear of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I did.
Q And I'm going to ask if this slide correctly displays your findings?

A Yes. And, again, you can see that the profile from the questioned evidence here, and the profile from Teresa Halbach, is consistent throughout all the 15 markers.

Q And do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether Teresa Halbach is the source of the DNA from those blood stains in the rear of -- the cargo area of the RAV 4 ?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is that opinion?
A Uh, my opinion is that the profiles from the evidence samples, um, are consistent with Teresa Halbach and that she is the source of that DNA.

And -- and, also, do you have an opinion whether
she's the source of the DNA that you found on your swabbing of the Wild Cherry Pepsi can?

A Yes, she is.
Q I'm going to put a -- a slide up now. Um, and I'm also going to be asking Mr. Kratz to bring you a photograph for you to identify. And what is the exhibit number on that?

A One-fifty.
Q One-fifty? And can you, um, describe -- What does that photograph show?

A This is a photograph of a -- a bone fragment with some, um, burned, charred tissue attached to it.

ATTORNEY GAHN: And, once again, Your Honor, um, I had spoken with Mr. Fremgen earlier, and, um, we do have this as a piece of charred remains that was found in the burn pit. Um, these charred remains are with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department, and Mr. Fremgen stated that we did not have to produce this item here in court today, and that the photograph would be fine for identification.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, is that correct?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's correct.
THE COURT: All right.
(By Attorney Gahn) And, again, would you
describe what this item -- Did you receive this item in the Crime Lab? From the Crime Lab?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what was it that you received? Please describe what this is?

A Um, this is a -- a bone fragment here with a piece of, um, charred tissue attached to it. When I sampled this, I took a portion of -- of the tissue that was, uh, least -- appeared to be least burned, uh, towards the bone and that's what I used for my examination.

Q And did you assign a Crime Lab item designation to this?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what was that?
A Item BZ.
Q And did you conduct DNA testing on this tissue portion of this burned bone fragment?

A Yes, I did.
Q And were you able to develop a DNA profile from this piece of charred remains?

A Yes, I was.
Q And I'm going to put a slide up and ask you to explain, uh -- Firstly, does this accurately display the findings of your DNA testing on these
charred remains?
A Yes, it does.
Q And would you explain to the jury what your findings were for the charred remains?

A Um, you can see that I tested for each of the 15 markers that I've been talking about. But I did not get results, um, from all 15. The markers with numbers by them are the ones that I got results for. So there were seven markers that I actually got a type from. Um, and, again, I got a -- a gender marker telling me that it was from a female.

Q And is this what the scientists refer to as a partial profile?

A Yes.
Q Is it unusual to get a partial profile from a sample such as this?

A No, it's not.
Q Explain to the jurors why?
A Uh, this sample was -- obviously been compromised and, um, exposed to heat. Uh, there are a lot of things that will, uh, work to break down or degrade DNA, and heat is one of them. Um, and, basically, what it does is just chews up the DNA.

So on the markers that have larger
fragments, uh, you're not going to get any
results in most cases. These are -- The D5, D13, D7, D3, those are all smaller markers, so the fragments are smaller, and so you have a better chance of getting, uh, results from those particular markers.

Q Now, the prior charts that we looked at, where you showed the profile of Teresa Halbach and the DNA profiles you developed from the blood in the rear cargo area of the RAV 4, those are what you would call complete or full profiles; correct?

A Yes.
Q And this, here, is what's called a partial profile?

A That's correct.
Q Now, for the complete profiles, I asked you a question whether Teresa Halbach was the source of, um, the blood in the rear cargo area of the RAV 4; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you were able to state, yes, Teresa Halbach was the source?

A Correct.
Q Can you say that Teresa Halbach is the source of this, uh, DNA profile that you found?

A No.

Q Now, you did compare it to Teresa Halbach's pap smear; correct?

A Yes, I did.
Q And does this show your results?
A Yes. And, again, all of the markers that $I$ did get results for are -- are consistent with the types of Teresa.

Q Now, why can't you state that Teresa is the source of this profile?

A When we -- Anytime we develop a DNA profile, we do a statistic analysis. And the purpose of that is for us to det -- determine how common or how rare the entire profile is in the general population. So we have statistic numbers that reflect how common or how rare each one of these types is, each -- at each one of these markers is, within the population.

In order to get a -- a composite number that reflects the entire profile, we multiply these numbers together and that tells us how common or how rare the entire profile is in the population.

As a matter of laboratory policy, anything -- any profile that is rarer than three times the world's population, which would be six trillion, we, um, refer to that as a source
attribution, so we're able to say, any profile that's rarer than that is consistent, and that person is the source of that profile.

Now, because this was a partial profile, the numbers are not that high. Um, and that's why I could not attribute it to Teresa.

Q And this is a laboratory policy based upon world population?

A Correct.
Q Okay. However, were you able to, uh, generate a statistic to tell how rare or how common this profile would be in the general population?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what is that statistic?
A Um, one person in one billion in the Caucasian population. One person in two billion in the African American population, and, also, in the Southeastern Hispanic population. And one person in three billion in the Southwestern Hispanic population.

Q And what does that statistic mean? What does this mean?

A Uh, when we -- When we calculate these statistics, we use a database of individuals that's maintained by the FBI, and it's the same database that's used in most crime labs throughout the country. And each one
of those DNA types is assigned a specific frequency. It tells you how -- how often that occurs in the population.

So, in the first one, one person in one billion, I would expect to find that partial profile from the evidence sample. I would expect to find that if -- one time in one billion instances in the Caucasian population.

Q So it's a very rare statistic; correct?
A Correct.
Q Are there more than a billion people in the state of Wisconsin.

A I don't think so.
Q In any event, Teresa -- the charred remains that were found in the burn pit, um, those, uh, matched Teresa Halbach at a -- a number of genetic locations?

A Yes.
Q I believe there were seven genetic locations?
A Correct.
Q And that was a complete match; correct?
A Correct.
Q And I'm going to ask you now to look at one more exhibit -- uh, two more exhibits -- and that would be, um, Exhibit -- what has previously been
marked as Exhibit 113, and described as a bullet fragment that was found in the garage of Steven Avery. And can you identify that exhibit for us, please?

A Yes. Uh, this is a bull -- bullet fragment that I examined. Um, it's my item designation FL.

Q And when you received that bullet fragment, how did you process that?

A This was a very small bullet fragment. Um, I was interested in -- in trying to determine if I could, uh, find any DNA on the bullet fragment. I visually looked at it. There were no visual stains like blood or anything that I could see.

So I took the bullet fragment, itself, put it into a test tube, and washed the surface of it with, um, the reagents that we use to extract DNA. So, basically, I was trying to wash off all the DNA that was actually on the surface of the bullet fragment. And I took that washing, and that's what I did -- uh, that's what I processed for DNA.

Q And were you able to develop a DNA profile from that washing?

A Yes.
Q And does this slide correctly display the DNA
profile that you developed from Item FL, the bullet, which was found in Steven Avery's garage?

A Yes, it does.
Q And did you compare that DNA profile to the profile of Teresa Halbach that you developed from her pap smear?

A Yes, I did.
Q And does this slide adequately or correctly display your findings?

A Yes, it does.
Q And, um, do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether Teresa Halbach is the source of the DNA that was found on the bullet, Item FL?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is that opinion?
A. That the profile from the bullet fragment, FL, was consistent with Teresa and, um, she is the source of the DNA that was recovered from the bullet fragment.

ATTORNEY GAHN: At this time $I$ would like to move into evidence Exhibits 141 through 161? Is that correct? I believe?

THE COURT: Yes. Her CV is in -- Her CV is in at -- at 164.

ATTORNEY GAHN: And -- and Exhibit 164,

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yes.
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THE COURT: Counsel, any objections?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.
THE COURT: All right. Those exhibits are received.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Uh, let's take a break. We'll take a 15-minute break at this time, ladies and gentlemen. We'll be back in 15 minutes.
(Recess had at 10:33 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 11:01 a.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, cross?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you, Judge.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Ms. Culhane, I'm not going to ask you anything about your qualifications. I think they seem to be fine. Seems that you have significant experience in DNA matching, as well as, uh, developing profiles. Fair to state?

A Um-hm. Yes.
Q Now, in this case, you also had to prepare a profile of Brendan Dassey's DNA; correct?

A Correct.

Q And suffice it to say, same procedure you went through with Attorney Gahn and how you, uh, developed Steven Avery's profile, as well as, to some extent, Teresa Halbach's profile, the same procedure you followed with Brendan Dassey?

A Correct.
Q And other members of the family as well; correct?
A Yes.
Q You had a number of profiles to develop?
A Yes.
Q When you spoke about matching with potential biological evidence, again, we're talking about sweat, for instance?

A Yes.
Q Possibly?
A Correct.
Q Saliva?
A Yes.
Q Um, semen?
A Correct.
Q And, obviously, blood?
A Yes.
Q And, at times, you mentioned there was no blood, yet able to develop a DNA profile, and that's from some other form of -- as you put it, some
other form of biological transfer from the person? A cell transfer, I think, you referred to it as?

A Yes. Anytime, uh -- It would have been from some type of nucleated cell that was present on that item of evidence.

Q Now, obviously, the same, uh, procedures were used, then, when you developed profile on, for instance, a swab that you took from the RAV 4 to match with a known person?

A Correct.
Q Do you recall seeing this item before?
A Yes, I do.
Q And -- and I believe that would be -- Was it your designation DD?

A Yes.
Q And I believe it's Exhibit -- The exhibit number is on there?

A One twenty-nine.
Q Okay. Did you have an opportunity to not just determine whether or not you could obtain a DNA or some sort of -- of profile from some source, you actually swabbed it yourself? The gun?

A Yes, I did.
Q Did you swab the trigger?

A Yes, I swabbed the -- the trigger area and the trigger guard here, and, also, the area around the barrel. The end of the barrel.

Q Now, specifically, as to the end of the barrel, were you looking, also, for blood on the end of the barrel?

A Yes.
Q Did you find any blood on the end of the barrel?
A No.
Q And you did that from first visually observing the end of the barrel?

A Yes.
Q And then did you do a -- a swab to determine if, possibly, it would react to something that would be positive for blood?

A Yes, I did.
Q. And that was negative.

A Negative. Yes.
Q But that doesn't end your examination; correct?
A Correct.
Q You also did a separate swab to determine if, possibly, there's some other sort of fluid on the end of the barrel that might create a profile? DNA profile?

A Correct.

Q And so you did the same thing?
A Yes. I swabbed the barrel area and also this trigger guard.

Q And unable to develop any sort of DNA from that firearm?

A No, I did not develop a profile.
Q Okay. And, specifically, did you provide it -any profile that matches Brendan Dassey; correct?

A Well, I didn't develop a profile at all.
Q At all?
A Yeah.
Q I'm going to have Attorney Edelstein put up on the screen, using an ELMO, it's, uh, Exhibit No. 45. Can you see that from -- Oh, you have it on that screen, too. Okay. So you can see Exhibit 45 on the screen?

A Yes.
Q And, again, does that -- that appears to be a license plate; correct?

A Correct.
Q Do you recognize that license plate as something that you looked at at the Crime Lab?

A Yes.
Q And, again, did you attempt to devel -- develop some sort of a DNA profile, from something that
might be biological, transferred onto this plate?
A Yes. When I was examining this plate -- This is the same license number that $I$ have in my notes. Um, I was primarily looking -- There was no visible stains that were consistent with blood or anything like that. So I was primarily looking for DNA that might have been transferred when someone touched it.

So I, uh -- For my sample, I swabbed around the, um, edge -- excuse me -- uh, the edges, um, of the item, and -- with a cotton swab -- and that's what I extracted.

Q And you were unable to develop any profile; correct?

A Correct.
Q I'm now going to have Attorney Edelstein put on the screen for us Exhibit 107.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Is there a way to put it in more focus or closer up? Ray's the technologically, uh, limited. There you go. Okay.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Do you see what -- Well, do -- You -- you see the picture, obviously, on the screen?

A Yes.
Q In that picture, there's something that says

## Black Jack?

A Correct.
Q Have you seen that before?
A Yes.
Q And referred to as a creeper?
A Yes.
Q Correct? Okay. And you actually had an opportunity to -- to attempt to extract some sort of, again, biolog -- determine whether there was any biological, uh, fluid or something on this creeper that you might be able to develop a DNA profile; correct?

A Uh, in this instance -- On this item of evidence, I was simply looking for the presence of blood, apparent blood stains. And I examined it, and, um, it was negative.

Q And when you do that, again, you first did a visual examination?

A Yes.
Q And then after that, since we're -- our eyes aren't always perfect, you, again, took a swab of -- of somewhere on the creeper, and used a -a chemical to determine the existence, if possible, of blood; correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you swab in just one spot or did you try to --

A I'll have to look at my notes to see exactly.
Q That's fine.
A Okay. Yes. In my notes, there were numerous brownish stains, um, that were on different areas on the creeper, and I, um, uh, checked them all for the presumptive test for blood, and they were all negative.

Q In your -- in your notes, or in -- in your report, you indicate two, uh, identification numbers for the creeper? A GG and GH?

A Correct.
Q Was it two separate pieces?
A Yes. It's two different creepers.
Q Two different creepers?
A Yes.
Q So on both, the -- neither one noted the existence of any blood?

A Correct.
Q Now, I'm going to have Attorney Edelstein place on the ELMO, this is exhibit -- This is photograph, I believe it's Exhibit No. 82. State's Exhibit 82. Do you recall examining a wooden headboard at the Crime Lab?

A Yes.
Q Does it appear to be the wooden headboard on this picture, Exhibit No. 82?

A Yes, it does.
Q And -- And it wasn't just the headboard you examined; correct?

A Um, I examined -- Some swabs were taken by someone else, and those were submitted. I examined those, and then $I$, in addition to that, examined the headboard.

Q Did you actually, again, start with determination of whether there was blood on the headboard?

A Yes. I did a visual examination to see if any stains, uh, were consistent with the appearance of blood, and then -- there were different types of various stains, um, which I checked with the presumptive test, and they were all negative.

Q So no blood on the headboard?
A Correct.
Q And on the swabs of the headboard, or spindles, that you -- that someone else had, uh, taken, but you tested?

A Right.
Q No blood?
A Correct.

Q Were you able to develop any sort of DNA -- DNA profile from the headboard or those swabs?

A Uh, no. I -- Um, the headboard, itself, I didn't actually take any swabs myself, because there was nothing that looked like blood. Um, the swabs from the headboard I will have to check and see if I actually extracted those. No. Those were not extracted. They were all negative, um, for any blood. So I didn't go any further with them.

Q Now, is there a reason why you didn't want to determine if there was any sort of biological fluid that might provide you with a profile? A DNA profile?

A Well, at this point $I$ was -- I was simply focusing on the blood. Possibility of any blood. So, no, I did not. I made the decision not to go any further with that.

Q But on other items, you went beyond determination of blood to determine if there was some sort of other biological sample that might be able to provide you with a DNA profile; correct?

A Correct. And in most of those cases it was items that were thought to have been touched by someone, um, and, again, in this -- in this particular item of evidence, uh, we were focusing on the presence or
absence of blood.
Q Did you, yourself, do the swabs of the RAV 4?
A Yes.
Q And that would be interior and exterior?
A Yes. All the swabs except -- Did you mean -- Do you mean did $I$ collect them?

Q Yes.
A Yes. I collected all the swabs that I examined from the RAV 4, except for the hood latch, um, which was collected -- swabbed by someone else, and there were also some swabs from a battery cable and some interior door handles that were collected by someone else.

Q But regardless of who collected it, you did the testing on it?

A Oh, yes. Yes, I did.
Q Okay. Now, when you actually collected -- Let me start there first. Did you collect, um, a swab from obvious places that a person might use to open up the vehicle? Like, for instance, a door handle?

A Again, I -- I didn't swab those areas. So someone else swabbed those areas. But I'm assuming that's what they did, is take them from obvious areas where someone would have touched.

Q Did each swab indicate where they came from on the vehicle?

A Yes.
Q And do you recall whether there were swabs of the cargo door handle?

A The back. The very back. There was a -- I did take a swab of, um -- and I believe it was my Item A23, because, um, I did -- analyst was processing that area, and saw something, and I did swab that area, and I did extract it.

Q Okay. You -- You did extract a sample?
A Yes.
Q And that was human or nonhuman blood?
A It was positive, uh, for blood, because the presumptive test was positive, but it was inconclusive because I didn't -- the profile was too partial. I could not, uh, make any kind of conclusion. So that was inconclusive.

Q So you were unable, then, to then go further and determine if that had any sort of a DNA profile, whether it be a partial profile or a full pro -profile?

A I did get a partial profile, but it was inconclusive because, uh, sometimes -- if a partial profile only shows up one or two, uh, types, then we usually
report that as inconclusive, because that's not really enough genetic information, um, to report that. So, in this case, um, it was inconclusive.

Q So on direct, for example, you had been asked by Attorney Gahn, about partial profiling --

A Yes.
Q -- or a partial profile. Excuse me.
A Yes.
Q And, uh, for instance, I believe it was one where there were seven characteristics --

A Yes.
Q -- of 15 ; is that right?
A Yes.
Q And you were able to come up with a partial profile, but here you're saying it was probably more like three characteristics?

A Yes. Right.
Q So because it was so little, you weren't able to come up with something that you can even give a partial profile to?

A Correct.
Q Okay. Now -- And -- and -- and the items that you were able to obtain a DNA profile within the RAV 4, were you able to match any of that DNA profile in comparison to Brendan Dassey's
profile?
A No. None of the samples that $I$, uh, were able to develop a profile were consistent with his profile.

Q But they were consistent with Steven Avery?
A And Teresa Halbach.
Q And Teresa Halbach?
A Yes.
Q So you were able to match it with somebody?
A Correct.
Q Just not Brendan Dassey?
A That's correct.
Q I believe you also looked at a jacket and a pair of jeans; correct?

A Yes, I did.
Q I believe that was your designation IJ and IK?
A That's correct.
Q Did it indicate who those jeans were from?
A Yes. I was told they were -- they belonged to Brendan Dassey.

Q And were you able to determine whether there was any blood on those jeans?

A Yes. They were both negative for blood.
Q And the jacket as well?
A Yes.
Q And, again, did you go any further than to
determine any blood and determine some sort of other DNA that might be, uh, available from the jeans or the jacket?

A No.
Q Just the blood?
A Correct.
Q Now, did -- Again, was that your decision? Or did someone else tell you, we're just looking for blood?

A Well, in --in -- It depends on the type of case. In most cases, if we're looking for something like blood, then we focus on blood. Um, a lot of times there are lots of different types of stains on clothing or bedding or whatever, um, and some of those biological materials we have presumptive tests for and some we don't. We don't test every stain that we encounter. Um, and in this case, like I said, I was focused on whether there was blood there or not. And it was negative.

Q So no blood on Brendan's jeans?
A Correct.
Q Or on his jacket?
A Correct.
Q Speaking of bedding, did you have an opportunity to review any bedding that was provided to you by
law enforcement or other members of the Crime Lab?

A No.
Q Were you aware that bedding had been seized?
A I don't believe so.
Q So no one told you about the bedding?
A I don't recall, no.
Q And if there was any possible biological samples from the bedding, we won't know about it; right?

Unless you get to look at it to determine if there's an extractable sample?

A Correct.
Q Were you provided with any shell casings to determine any sort of, uh -- whether there was any sort of biological sample that you could provide a -- or develop a profile?

A No, I did not look at the shell casings. That's -No, I did not.

Q Now, you said you didn't look at the shell
casings? You were aware there were shell casings?

A I believe there was some submitted, but they wouldn't have come to me, so I don't really have any knowledge of them.

Q So, again, if they don't give them to you, you
can't --
A Correct.
Q -- tell us if there's any sort of DNA that you can extract from those shell casings; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Did you have an opportunity to look at a large car hood? I think it's referred to as a Rambler hood?

A No.
Q Any cardboard boxes provided to you to determine whether there might be some blood or extractable DNA?

A No.
Q Were you aware of any?
A No. I don't recall.
Q Okay. I believe you may have already testified as to Exhibit 211. Do you recall this item?

A Yes.
Q The key. Uh, you had an opportunity, as you testified, to develop a DNA profile from, uh -from two sub -- on -- on two subjects from the key; correct?

A Um, I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
Q Sure. That was kind of confusing. You had an
opportunity to review the key; correct?
A Yes.
Q And from that key you were able to, um, obtain some trace biological sample?

A Yes.
Q And from that you were able to develop a DNA profile?

A Correct.
Q And I believe your testimony was that it reflected that of Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q Was there also a mix, including that of Teresa Halbach, on the key?

A No.
Q Just Steven Avery?
A Correct.
Q Was Brendan Dassey's DNA on that key?
A No.
Q Was there any blood on the key?
A Uh, there was no visually, uh -- anything that looked like blood. Uh, the swabbings that I took from the key were also -- there was nothing consistent with the appearance of blood. I did not do any preliminary testing for blood on that.

Q Okay. And if I may just ask, why not?

A Well, because in a sample like this, when something is that small, I really, um -- the important part in most cases is whose DNA is there. And so I made the decision that $I$ was probably working with a limited amount of sample, and I wasn't going to, uh, waste any of that on a preliminary result that really didn't give us very much information.

Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 92. And do you recognize this exhibit?

A Yes.
Q And that, I believe, has your identification number CJ2?

A Correct.
Q And that's a pair of leg irons you were asked to test to see if you could find any extractable DNA?

A Correct.
Q And were you able to do so?
A Yes.
Q And whose DNA were you able to extract from that?
A Uh, when I sampled this, I swabbed the inside surface, um, of the round part, and it was a mixture of DNA from more than one individual.

Q Were you able to make any match with any of the -- the known samples you had before you?

A Um, Steven Avery, based on his, uh, standard sample, he could be included in, uh, that mixture of DNA.

Q And Teresa Halbach was excluded?
A Correct.
Q As well as Brendan Dassey?
A Yes.
Q So he was, specifically, excluded from that?
A Correct.
Q And, again, I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 9 -- 91. Thank you.

A Um-hm.
Q And I believe that has -- Well, first of all, do you recognize that item?

A Yes, I do.
Q And that has identification number CJI on it?
A Yes.
Q And that's your identification number from the Crime Lab?

A Yes.
Q And you had an opportunity, again, to determine -- or to swab that and determine if there was any sort of extractable DNA?

A That's correct. I swabbed the inside surface just like I did with the other cuffs, um, and I got a mixture of DNA from more than one individual.

Q Did you have the same conclusions with CJ1 that you had with CJ2?

A Yes.
Q And that would be, you could include Steven Avery as possible match to the DNA?

A Yes.
Q And exclude Brendan Dassey?
A Correct.
Q And Teresa Halbach was also not -- or -- not included in that?

A She was also excluded.
Q Excluded?
A Correct.
Q Did you review any other -- Excuse me. Did you review any other leg irons such as these?

A No.
Q Any other handcuffs?
A No.
Q Just those two sets?
A Correct.
Q So if there were any biological samples on these, we wouldn't know, because you didn't have a
chance to look at them and test them; correct?
A Correct.
Q Were you able to -- or -- I'm sorry. Were you
asked to obtain any DNA profile from any hair samples?

A No.
Q Would it have been your duties at the Crime Lab, if, for say, a vacuum were seized, to go through it and try to determine if there were any usable hair samples?

A Uh, yes. In -- in a hair sample, really, the only thing that you're looking at is going to be the root portion of a hair. So I would, uh -- To see if hairs were suitable for DNA, they would have to contain a root portion.

Q Would someone else first go through it to determine if that's possible before they send it to you?

A No, I would do that.
Q Okay. And you don't recall, at anytime in this investigation, they asked you to go through any -- excuse me -- hair samples that might come from, say, for instance, a vacuum?

A No.
Q You had testified previously that you had reviewed a -- a -- a bullet fragment? I believe it was your identification FL?

A Correct.

Q There was also a second bullet -- bullet fragment; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you also had an opportunity to review that?
A Yes.
Q And that was, I believe, your designation FK?
A Yes.
Q Were you able to make any determination of whether -- Well, first of all, were you able to determine if there was blood on FK?

A Um, again, I treated that exactly like I did FL. There was no visual, uh, indication of blood, so I did not, um, do any preliminary test on anything. Um, I simply washed that fragment -- bullet fragment, as well, and treated it just like FL.

Q And were you able to extract some -- any sort of a DNA sample for purposes com -- of a comparison?

A No, I was not able to develop a profile.
Q Now, you weren't the actual technician, or the crime, uh, scene person, who was at the Steven Avery trailer swabbing potential stains, etc.; correct?

A That's correct. Excuse me.
Q Did you observe photographs while -- of items that had been -- photographs of the trailer or
items that they suspected might be, um, blood or some other sort of biological sample?

A No, I don't believe so.
Q So when you would get a swab, for instance, it would just say where it came from?

A Yes.
Q And you recall that there had been some swabs of stains of suspected blood from Steven Avery's -Avery's bathroom floor, vanity, and sink?

A Yes.
Q And you had an opportunity to test all those stains; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you were able to -- Well -- well, first of all, it was -- Was it positive for blood?

A Um, I tested, um, several different swabs from those areas. I tested, um, three from the vanity, one from a toilet seat, and one from a sink. Um, one of those swabs from the vanity was positive for blood, and one from the sink was positive for blood.

Q And you were able, then, to -- to develop a DNA profile of that blood sample? Or that --

A Yes. Yes.
Q Which one?
A Both of those samples, um -- Oh, I'm sorry. One of
those samples from the sink was consistent with Steven Avery. The other, I did not develop a profile.

Q Okay. None were consistent with Teresa Halbach?
A Correct.
Q And none were consistent with Brendan Dassey?
A That's correct.
Q Do you recall, again, having the opportunity to test a swab of what appeared to be, or may have been labeled as, a suspected blood found -suspected blood found by the molding of the bathroom or bedroom door?

A Yes.
Q And, again, you followed the same procedure you just explained?

A Yes.
Q Were you able to test it positive for blood?
A That's correct.
Q And, again, were you able to develop a profile as to the DNA of that blood?

A Yes.
Q And that DNA was?
A Consistent with Steven Avery.
Q And, again, excluding Teresa Halbach?
A Yes.

Q And excluding Brendan Dassey?
A Yes.
Q Some items were sent to the Crime Lab? Number of knives. Were you able to, um -- Did you see those knives?

A Yes. Excuse me. Yes.
Q And -- and, again, did you go through the same process to make a visual ob -- observation to determine if there was any blood on the knives?

A Yes.
Q Um, did you also do the same testing you explained earlier about determining if there was positive for -- for blood by using a -- a -- a swab?

A On some of the knives, yes. I did -- uh, if there was nothing visual to look at, no visual-type stain, then $I$ just did random swabbings, um, on the blade portion to test for blood.

Q Did you, also, then, test, thereafter, to determine if there was anything that you could extract from it that would develop into a DNA profile?

A No.
Q And why wouldn't -- Why didn't you decide to go that far?

A Well, because, again, um, in a lot of the -- a lot of cases, especially with a case of this magnitude, we have to make decisions along the way. Um, what samples to take forward and what -- and when to, um, stop. And in this case, I was focused on if it was blood. It was not, so I chose to stop there.

Q At anytime do you recall independently, or if you need to review your notes, any item that was positive for some sort of a extractable fluid, such as blood, sweat, saliva, that in -- under comparison, matched with Brendan Dassey?

A No.
Q The answer is, there weren't any?
A No. There were -- Of all of the samples that I extracted evidence samples and developed a profile were -- from, none were consistent with Brendan Dassey.

Q Thank you.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else. THE COURT: Any redirect? ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes, Your Honor. Few -THE COURT: Go ahead. ATTORNEY GAHN: -- questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY GAHN:

Q Ms. Culhane, do you know how many total items of evidence, approximately, the Madison Crime Lab received in this case from law enforcement?

A I believe there was a -- about 350 submissions.
Q And that was just in this one case?
A Correct.
Q Is that the largest number of submissions that Crime Lab has ever received?

A I believe so. Yes.
Q And how many of those submissions -- Do you know how many of them came to your unit? The DNA unit?

A About 180.
Q So law enforcement submitted about 180 samples for potential DNA testing?

A Yes.
Q Did you examine in some form or another all of those submissions?

A Yes.
Q Would you explain to the jury, what is the range of tests or examinations you do for an item of evidence?

A Well, again, a lot depends on the type of case it is and the request that -- that may be made.

> Um, in a lot of these particular items
of evidence, I was looking for a transfer of blood. Okay? Blood was found in the RAV 4. Um, this was a homicide case. So, obviously, blood would be a potential -- a very important potential biological material. So I was focusing on the presence or absence of blood in most of these, um, pieces of evidence.

However, in some cases, it was more -the information or the question we were trying to answer was more, who touched this item or who may have touched this item? Um, and in those instances, blood wasn't necessarily the -- the primary focus. The primary focus was, was there DNA on that -- that evidence and who may it have belonged to.

So those kind of decisions are made routinely by all analysts as you go through the evidence, based on what the piece of evidence is, what type of case it is, and what information you may have at the time.

And, of course, during the course of the -- the investigation, a request can be made from anyone to go back and look at other items of evidence or, um, examine for different biological fluids, or whatever. At some point a request can
always be made, uh, to go back.
Q Of those 180 samples that were submitted to the DNA analysis unit, do you know about how many tested positive for blood?

A Forty-one.
Q And did I ask you, this 180 that were submitted to you, is that the largest amount of submissions for one case that your unit has ever received?

A It's the most I've ever received. I'm -- I'm not sure about the unit.

Q But you said that 41 tested positive for blood?
A Correct.
Q And then did you carry each of those on for DNA testing further?

A I attempted, uh, some type of further testing on them. In some cases, the -- even though the test may indicate there's -- You know, if -- if the preliminary test may be positive for blood, when we finally extract it, part of our procedure in the extraction is to quantitate or to find out how much DNA you actually have in your samples.

And in some of these samples, the level of DNA, or the amount of DNA there, was below the limits of detection for our system. In other words, there wasn't enough there to go any
further with.
Q And even if there -- Let's say there -- your system can say, well, there is enough to go forward, and you do go forward with other steps of the tests, are there other limitations that you still may not develop a profile?

A In some cases, it may depend on the sample. If there's, uh, degradation, if there is, um, uh -- You may have -- Your quantitation part of the -- part of the procedure may tell you you have enough DNA, but when you actually amplify or you try to make copies of those, uh, target portions of DNA, um, you may -just may not develop a profile. And in that case, um, because of the condition of the sample, or whatever, there's just no profile there to be developed.

Q So as opposed to what we may see on CSI, and Law and Order, and other shows, there are detection limits built into the system, itself. Is that fair to say?

A Yes, there are.
Q And I want to talk a little bit about the different samples that have come up now. You found complete DNA profiles from blood swabbings in the car; correct?

A Yes.
Q You found Steven Avery's from blood?
A Correct.
Q You found Teresa Halbach's from considerable blood stains in the rear cargo area; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you could carry the system through to get a complete, full DNA profile?

A Yes.
Q Now, we talked a little bit, or I think defense counsel has asked about, um, what's referred to as touch DNA?

A Yes.
Q Understand what I'm talking about? Or what we're talking about when you --

A Yes.
Q -- say touch DNA?
A Yes.
Q Could you talk about the limitations or the sensitivity of the system, and the differences between having a blood standard and what you think may be touch DNA? Could you explain that to them?

A Most of the time when you have a blood sample, you have a -- a -- a large, large amount of DNA to work
with. Our systems are very sensitive, um, and we get -- we can get very good results on most samples. However, uh, there is a limitation to the system.

When you're talking about a blood sample, you're talking about a lot of cells, in most cases, are present in that -- in that sample. If you have enough blood to see a reddish/brown stain, you've got a lot of cells.

When you're talking about a touched item, you're not necessarily, um, targeting a specific stain. If I were to touch this, um, all I can do is swab the area that $I$ touched, and what I'm looking for is a transfer of epithelial or skin cells that may have been transferred from my hand to the item.

Um, so it's not quite the same thing as actually looking at a -- at a blood or a semen stain where there's plenty -- in most cases, plenty of DNA, um, to sample. When you're looking at a touched item, you're looking at very small amounts of DNA.

And, also, if you're looking at a touched item that, um, is an item that could have been touched by more than one individual, in some cases you're going to get mixtures of DNA. Some
cases you won't. Some cases you're going to get DNA from the last person who touched it.

A lot of that depends on the person, themselves. Most of us, when we touch items of evidence, we leave, um, some of our DNA behind. but some people leave more than others. Some people naturally shed more cells than others. So if you're a person who sheds a lot of cells, when you touch something, you are probably going to leave behind more DNA than someone who does not naturally shed that many cells.

So when we're looking at touched items, all of these variables and all these factors come into play, and all of this determines whether you're going to get a usable profile from a sample or not.

Q And when you talk about someone being a good shedder or a poor shedder, does the surface that's touched have any impact on whether you'll find a -- sufficient DNA to develop a profile?

A Yes. If you're touching something rough, uh, like a piece of wood, maybe, or, um, I don't know, a rough surface, you're probably going to leave more cells than if you're touching a smooth surface, probably. And, again, these are generalizations. These are not
rules, and these are not always exactly the same.
Um, smooth surfaces, sometimes there's not as much, uh, DNA left behind, but, again, that's not to say that you can't get a profile from a smooth surface. They're just generalizations.

Q An example would be -- And I believe Mr. Fremgen handed you the .22 caliber rifle; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you swabbed the barrel? Well, you looked for blood and did not find any; correct?

A Yes.
Q And then you swabbed the trigger guard?
A Yes.
Q But, according to your notes, as I recall them, you developed some DNA; correct? Some DNA markers?

A I -- Yes. I developed one marker.
Q And I think you referred to it as res -- uh, finding some trace DNA being present?

A Correct.
Q So, if there, is it a limitation of the system to develop the full profile? Or could it be that whoever touched it just did not leave enough or the surface wasn't sufficient to gather enough?

A It's probably a combination of all three. I -There's no way to tell exactly why. Um, the bottom line is the person who touched it may not have shed enough DNA, um, the DNA, itself, may be degraded, not of -- of good enough quality to get a full profile. So it's probably a combination of all those factors.

Q And that would be the same for license plates? The same factors would, uh, determine whether DNA was left on license plates if they were touched by someone?

A Yes, that's correct.
Q And that, of course, is also going to be assuming someone's not wearing gloves, or using something to put in between the item and their hands, or whatever?

A Right. I'm -- I'm making the assumption that you're actually touching it with your skin. Your bare skin.

Q And, um, Mr. Fremgen asked about the key. And you found Steven Avery's profile on that key; correct?

A Yes.
Q Have there been any studies done, or any literature that talks about this, um, somewhat -I think you stated that you generally will find the profile of the last person who touched it; is
that correct? Did you state that?
A Yes.
Q Could you explain that to the jurors more?
A Well, again, there have been studies done about, uh, transfer and -- and how much -- how much you have to handle something, um, what -- what factors are involved in transferring DNA by touched items. And, again, these are not -- these are generalizations.

And in a lot of cases it has been found that transfer of DNA happens instantaneously, um, and it's usually either the last person that touched the item or you're going to get a mixture of DNA. And, again, this is simply a
generalization. Um, you may get mixtures of DNA from several different people who have touched it, or you may just get a single source DNA.

Q And I believe, also, Mr. Fremgen asked you whether there was any blood on the pants of Brendan Dassey that were submitted. Do you remember that?

A Yes.
Q And I believe your -- And what -- what was your answer to that question?

A There was no blood found.
Q Um, do you recall what you put in your notes when
you examined the pants of Brendan Dassey?
A Uh, yes, I can refer to those notes. Um, in my notes I describe the size, um, what brand they were. Um, my notes read that they're fairly clean. Large areas of whitish stain. Looks like staining from bleach. No stains consistent with the appearance of blood. There was one small brown stain on the leg of the jeans, and that was negative for blood.

Q I've put up what has been previously marked as Exhibit 54, and are these the jeans of, uh, Brendan Dassey, do you recall, that you examined?

A I believe so.
Q And you note in your notes that there appear to be bleach stains; correct?

A Yes.
Q And what, um -- What does bleach do to DNA?
A Um, bleach, basically, chews up DNA and destroys it. We use bleach in the laboratory, a five percent solution of bleach, to clean our bench tops, to clean all of our scissors and forceps, um, to make sure that we don't have any DNA that's -- that's left on our -- our bench tops, uh, or pipets, or any of the instrumentation that we use.

Q And, I'm sorry, you use bleach to clean your instruments, you stated?

A Yes.
Q And the reason being because it, basically, kills the DNA?

A Yes.
Q And, um, if these -- If pants have been washed a number of times or, uh -- what is that going to do to potential DNA if you've had a number of washings of pants?

A Well, in most cases, DNA is -- is -- if it's going -if it's in a -- a material like blood, or semen, or a biological fluid, it's going to be soluble in water. So the more times you wash it, uh, depending on how thorough you wash it, what type of -- you know, whether you wash it with bleach, whether you wash it -- what type of detergent you use, um, eventually it's going to destroy the DNA, or at least wash it from the garment where we would not be able to detect it.

Q And so cleaning materials, like bleach, or wiping surfaces clean, that all, also, would have an impact on whether you will find DNA on a particular item to test?

A Yes.
Q And is there anything in the literature that, uh, discusses what the absence of DNA at a crime
scene means?
A Um, most of the references that you see in the literature, the absence of DNA's, basically, inconclusive. The presence of DNA, obviously, uh, point to some sort of physical contact.

Uh, the absence of DNA, because there's so many variables, it either -- there was no contact, it wasn't there in the first place, or it's been destroyed by some environmental factior, or it's just in a level that's too low to detect. So, basically, the absence is an inconclusive, uh, conclusion.

Q And all the other variables kick in, too, whether someone's a good shedder or bad shedder; correct?

A Yes. Correct.
Q The surface area that perhaps the biological
substance is left upon; correct?
A Yes.
Q Whether someone's cleaned it up or not?
A Correct.
Q So the absence of DNA at a crime scene does not mean someone was not there?

A Well, the absence just means that there's no DNA that we can detect.

Q Thank you. That's all I have.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Uh, one of the comments, I think, Mr. Gahn was asking was about blood and comment about touching items versus, um, a blood stain, for instance. It's easier to see blood; correct?

A Yes.
Q Would you agree it's easier to develop DNA profile from blood than from possibly a touched transfer of DNA? Well, it depends on how much blood is there. But if you have a -- a visible blood stain, a fairly visible blood stain, with a lot of material to work with, um, you'll probably be able easily to develop a DNA profile. It's -- it's hard to compare the two, because there's no visual, um, measure between the two. There may be a touched item that you have with lots and lots of DNA on it. There may not. But you can't really see that. There also may be touched items with very little DNA that you can't really see.

Q One you can see you think you could more easily extract DNA from something that you can't see?

A Um, I suppose I would agree with that.

Q Well, one of the comments you made on redirect was there are more cells available in a blood --

A Well, if you have a fairly large blood stain, again, you're talking about a -- a -- I was referring to the stains, primarily, that I recovered from the RAV 4. If you have a very light blood stain, and you don't have very much -- I mean, it's a very weak blood stain -- stain, you may not have that many cells in that as well.

Q But the fact that -- you just, I think, mentioned it -- the fact that it may be -- it may not be blood, doesn't mean you can't extract the DNA sample from that item? It just depends on whether or not the -- the -- you know, whether or not there was a transfer of some sort of biological fluid or cell from a touch, for instance, that you can actually be able to, uh, extract and develop into a profile?

A Correct.
Q Okay. So, for instance, you had mentioned the bullet fragment FL. You weren't able to discern, um, blood on the bullet?

A Not visually, no.
Q Visually.
A Right.

Q And -- But you were able -- you said you -- I think you said you washed the bullet?

A Yes.
Q And able to extract DNA from that, that matched Teresa Halbach?

A Correct.
Q You tried the same with the bullet FK, and unable to do so?

A Correct.
Q And that would be the same with such things as shell casings, for instance? You could probably wash those to extract, potentially, a DNA sample or something that might be able to develop into a profile?

A Correct.
Q But -- But, again, you didn't do that in this case?

A That's correct.
Q So I guess the issue is, if you don't try, you won't know; right? If you don't try to extract DNA from something, you don't know if it's there?

A That's correct.
Q In regards to the -- the jeans, question was raised about there -- you -- you noticed some white specks and a light, um, kind of a brushed
area that appeared to be bleach?
A Yes.
Q Now, if the entire pair of jeans had been soaked in bleach, you probably expect a little more white, uh, I guess, bleaching stain, than what you saw; correct?

A I don't really recall. All I recall is that the stains looked like they were consistent with stains that would have been left from bleach. I don't really recall how much bleaching there was.

Q And when you were looking for blood, you were looking, again, visually, first?

A Yes.
Q And did you then swab the entire, even cuffs, to decide -- to determine whether or not there might be more -- I won't -- I don't want to call it invisible, but blood that you just can't detect with the naked eye?

A No. I -- There was one small brownish stain on the bottom leg of the jeans that was negative. So other than that detectable colored stain --

A Yes.
-- you didn't swab for any other areas?
A No.
Q Now, you mentioned that there were about 350
submissions to the Crime Lab in this --
A Yes.
Q -- case? And about 180-plus just to your lab?
A Just to the DNA section.
Q Just to the DNA section?
A Yes.
Q Now, you mentioned this is a homicide case, so, obviously, I take it, that it had a more priority than some other cases you were handling?

A Yes.
Q And some of the comments you made in questions to myself, and I think redirect to Attorney Gahn, were you had to make decisions what you were going to test further to see if there was a D -potential extractable DNA sample; correct?

A Yes.
Q Now, you didn't just decide, we're just too busy. Just plain busy. We can't do it. That wasn't your reason; right?

A No.
Q Correct? And you didn't do it because it's too hard?

A No.
Q Why didn't you do it?
A Well, again, because we're -- what we're doing was,
as an analyst, it's my job to take all the information I have on a case and to decide what evidence is going to be -- I feel is going to be probative. Again, at some point during the -- my analysis, and after my reports are written, um, if there was more evidence that was felt to be probative by either the submitter or defense counsel, then those requests could be made at that time to further do more testing.

Q You said that this is a homicide case? You're also aware there were allegations of sexual assault?

A Yes.
Q And would you agree with me that in those types of investigations testing the bedding is often a very common investigate -- or a common way of determining if there's any extractable DNA?

A Yes, it can be.
Q. Okay. And, again, you weren't asked to look at any bedding?

A That's correct.
Q No one sent it to you?
A No, it was not submitted.
Q And you didn't test anything like that?
A That's correct.

Q Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down. Unless the State has a five-minute witness here, we're going to adjourn and -- and reconvene at 1:00. ATTORNEY FALLON: Can you make that about 1:10?

THE COURT: One-ten.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
(Recess had at 11:54 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:15 p.m.)
THE COURT: Good afternoon. Counsel, your first witness?

ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes, Your Honor. The State would call Nick Stahlke to the stand.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. NICK STAHLKE,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Nick Stahlke, S-t-a-h-l-k-e.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q Mr. Stahlke, where are you employed?
A Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in Madison.

Q And what is your position there?
A I'm a forensic science training coordinator.
Q And what is your formal, um, educational background?

A I have a Bachelor's Degree in chemistry and medical technology.

Q And would you please, uh, summarize your current duties and responsibilities at the State Crime Lab?

A As a forensic science training coordinator, I'm responsible for coordinating the teams of individuals that go out and process crime scenes, and I'm also responsible for the training of those teams to respond to those cases.

Q And, um, how long have you been at the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory?

A Fifteen years.
Q And during those 15 years, did -- was there any time period that you were involved in the interpretation of blood stain patterns?

A Actually, the entire time that I've been at the State Crime Lab in -- in Madison I've been involved in blood stain pattern interpretation.

Q Have you attended any specialized schools for blood stain pattern interpretation?

A Yes, I have.
Q And would you just describe some of, uh, the schooling you've had for the --

A In -- in 1988, I attended a 40-hour course in basic blood stain pattern interpretation. In '99, I also attended a advanced, uh, course in crime scene processing, which had a component of blood stain patterning interpretation. And I've also been to or attended workshops involving the examination of clothing with stains.

Q And could you, uh -- What skills and experience, uh, do you have in blood pattern analysis?

A Well, I've been, uh, examining scenes and clothing for the past 19 years. I had, uh, five-and-a-half years at the State Crime Lab in Idaho prior to my, uh, being employed with the state of Wisconsin. So for the past 19 years I've examined, uh, scenes and see whether or not there's any, uh, information that we can -- that we can, uh, gain from interpreting those stains at crime scenes.

And then any, uh -- any clothing that has been submitted to the Crime Lab that has blood stains on them to determine whether or not there's any additional information that can be gained from an interpretation of those stains.

Q And have you given lectures or taught on this subject that's related to blood stain pattern analysis?

A Yes, I have.
Q And, um, you stated you've been involved for 19 years with blood stain pattern analysis?

A That's correct.
Q Have you ever testified in a court of law in, um, Wisconsin as an expert in interpreting blood stain patterns?

A Yes, I have.
Q And how many times?
A Approximately ten times in interpretation of stains.
Q And have you ever been rejected as an expert in this area?

A No, I have not.
Q Um, I'd like you just to take a moment and -Well, first, I'm going to ask Mr. Kratz to hand you what's been marked as Exhibit 165, and if you would please identify that for us? And what -what is that document, sir?

A This is my curriculum vitae.
Q And is that, basically, a summary of your training, education, and experience in blood pattern analysis?

A Yes, it is.
Q Thank you. Now, I would ask you to, um, just explain for the jurors the types of determinations that can be made from blood stain patterns?

A Interpretation of stains -- blood stain -- blood stains, can help in determining the victim's placement, the suspect's placement, whether or not the victim has moved since bloodshed has occurred or it began, or it can also give some indication of whether or not the suspect has -- that -- that there's been any movement from the suspect.

It is a, uh -- It also can give us in some indication of, uh, the types of weapons that may have been used, or the instruments that use -- were used in the -- in the assault, uh, and it's uh -- it can give me -- give us some indication of the manner in which those, um, blows or -- or the types of what -- how the blood actually had -- has been deposited.

Uh, one -- one of the valuable things between -- of blood stain pattern interpretation is trying to determine the difference between -or disting -- to distinguish the difference between a suicide and a homicide. Um --

Q Are there different types of blood stain patterns?

A Yes, there is.
Q And what -- And what are they, briefly, for the jury?

A Basically, there's three categories of stains. You have passive stains, uh, projected stains, and contact stains.

Q I'm going to, um, put up on the screen an exhibit that has already been introduced into evidence. It's Exhibit 141. And this is a photograph, um, which you'll see in just a moment, of, uh, Teresa Halbach's, um, 1999 RAV 4. Do you recognize this vehicle?

A Yes, I do.
Q And when did you first see this vehicle, Mr. Stahlke?

A It would have been on a Monday, November 7 in 2005.
Q And where was the vehicle at that time?
A This is in the center bay of our garage at the State Crime Laboratory in Madison.

Q And did you have an occasion to examine the interior of this vehicle for any type of blood stains?

A Yes, I did.

Q And exactly what -- what did your examination consist of, initially?

A Basically, the examination of a -- of a case for blood stains is to a visual examination, and in this particular case $I$ observed blood stains in the front passenger compartment of this RAV 4.

Q And what type of blood stains did you observe in this RAV 4 in the passenger compartment?

A In the front passenger compartment, uh, I saw a contact transfer stains. And I said that as a -- one of the categories of contact transfer stains is those stains that, um, have a bloody object that has come in contact with the nonbloody surface.

Q I'm going to, um, now show you what has already been marked as Exhibit 142, and I -- also identified by, uh, Sherry Culhane as a photograph of Teresa Halbach's vehicle from the Crime Lab.

And do you recognize this photograph?
A Yes, I do.
Q Mr. Stahlke, is the laser pointer up there?
A I do not see one.
Q Okay. We're going to look for that, uh, now. Um, but, uh, what does this, um, photograph depict?

A Well, this is the driver's compartment. Front -- or
the seat with the door open.
Q And did you observe any type of, um, individual contact transfer stains, uh, in this area?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. I'd like you to just to point out to the jurors where you found these, uh, stains?

A Right here on this front driver's seat right here.
Q And how did you describe that? As what type of stain?

A That would be a contact transfer stain.
Q And what do you mean by a contact transfer stain?
A Be the type of stain that's deposited when a bloody source has come in contact with a nonstained surface.

Q And I'm going to just show you now what has been previously marked as Exhibit 144. And this is a photograph, also, of Teresa Halbach's RAV 4. Can you describe or show any other contact pattern stains that you observed in the vehicle for the jury?

A This image is of the passenger's front compartment, or passenger seat, with the front door open, and, uh, I also saw contact transfer stains right on the front edge, or on the left edge, of that, uh, front bucket -- bench seat or bottom of the seat. There's also stains on this, uh, plastic CD holder.

Q And, again, what type of stains did you find on that? On those -- In those two locations?

A Again, these are all contact transfer stains.
Q Are these stains consistent with being left by a person who would have a bloody hand, shall we say?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to now show you what has been marked as Exhibit 143 and ask you to describe if you observed any contact blood stains in this photograph?

A Yes, I did.
Q Point those out to the -- point it out to the jury, please?

A Right here. Right below -- Here's the ignition to the, uh, RAV 4 right here, and this is just down and to the right of the ignition.

Q And, again, that is the type of stain that is left by something that has blood on it, coming in contact, and leaving the stain?

A That's correct.
Q I'm going to now show you what has been previously marked as Exhibit 89, and identified as a cut. Uh, photograph of a cut to the middle right finger of Steven Avery. Do you see that?

Have you take a look at that, please? Seen that before; correct?

A Yes, I have.
Q Is that cut that you observed to Steven Avery's hands, is that the type of bloody object that could leave the blood pattern that you observed by the ignition switch of Teresa Halbach's car?

A This type of cut would be a candidate for the type of -- of bloody source that could have, uh, left that blood stain or that contact transfer stain.

Q I'm going to show you now and what has been previously marked as Exhibit 145, and ask if you can identify that photograph for us?

A Yes, I can.
Q And is there a blood stain in that photograph that you observed?

A Yes. This is actually a photograph of the right rear passenger side door, and there's a -- a stain right here that is considered -- I consider a passive drop.

Q And when you say "a passive drop" -- here we have zoomed in on it -- what do you mean by a passive drop?

A This is the type of stain that, um, if you have a -a bloody object, and there's enough blood on that object, uh, that it will drip or fall to the ground,
uh, when gravity is the only thing that is influencing, uh, that particular blood stain or blood droplet that hits the -- the -- that impacts that surface.

Q And, again, could a passive drop, such as this, be left by someone who has a cut to their hand?

A Yes, it could.
Q Based upon the -- the combination of blood stain patterns that you observed in the passenger compartment and here at the rear, uh, passenger compartment, uh, do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether these combinations of blood stain patterns were left by someone who was actively bleeding?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is that opinion?
A That that is, in -- indeed, the -- uh, what probably happened. A individual that is, uh -- has a -- a -a wound of some sort, uh, and taken all these things into combination or consideration, that, uh, they were left by somebody that was actively bleeding. Now, did you also examine the rear cargo area of Teresa Halbach's car?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. And I'm going to show you what we have
previously marked as Exhibit 146 and ask if you recognize that area?

A Yes. This is an image of the rear cargo area of the -- the RAV 4 that I examined on the -- on November 7.

Q And did you observe any blood stain patterns in this area, of, uh, Teresa Halbach's car?

A Yes, I did.
Q And would you point those out for the jury?
A Right along this right -- the molding, plastic molding, just behind the right rear passenger side seat are a series of stains.

Q We're going to zoom in here a little bit for you, um, Mr. Stahlke, and, again, describe for the jurors what -- what actually you're observing here?

A These -- All these stains, uh, fall in the category of a contact transfer in which a bloody object has come in contact or -- with a, uh, nonbloodied stain surface. And in this particular case, we've got some characteristics within that stain that are unique. These stains right here have $a$, uh elliptical pattern. In other words, they -- they look like they're, um, half circles, and they're -- they have the appearance of -- if you
would take spaghetti, and put spaghetti sauce on, and, um, then flip it out on a table top or something on that order, or on the edge of your plate, you could see that there's strands of -of -- and then take those -- spaghetti out of that -- out of those -- off that surface, it would leave a -- the surf -- the, um -- the characteristics of these particular stains. And they're characteristic of, and typical of, bloody hair that has come in contact with that surface.

Q Is that, uh, in your field, sort of a -- a classic pattern that you see left by bloody hair?

A When I see a -- a stain like this, this is definitely a classic stain, and it indicates a strong likelihood that that is head hair that has been -- that has been bloodied, and then that has come in contact transferring that -- that blood to that surface. Did you observe any other type of blood stain patterns in this area of Teresa Halbach's vehicle?

A Well, there's additional contact stains or transfer stains here. Uh, and those are, in general, in a -in description because they're -- they're just a bloody object that's come in contact. There's also some light transfer stains
on the carpeting, which are consistent with a swipe pattern. Now, a swipe pattern is a, uh -an object that has blood on its surface, and it's -- indicates movement, and it transfers, then, that blood from the bloody object onto a nonstained surface. But showing -- but it also indicates movement, so we call that a swipe pattern.

Q I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit 148. And I believe Ms. Culhane described this as the rear panel area of the RAV 4; is that correct?

A Well, this would be the threshold.
Q Threshold or rear area of the cargo --
A Correct. It's a -- it's -- it's just below this picture would be where the -- the, uh, bumper of that vehicle would be. So this is the threshold of the rear door.

Q Did you observe any blood stain patterns in this area?

A Yes. As you can see, there's some stains here, here, um, some stains here as well, and along here. Some of them are more difficult to see than others.

Q And how would you describe those stains that you observed on the threshold of the door?

A Well, they've got, um -- These are -- Some of them are contact transfer stains like I described earlier, others are impact stains. And they're -- There's one here that might be, uh -- might be considered a -that's considered a swipe pattern there as well.

Q And, again, what does a swipe pattern indicate to you?

A Movement.
Q It --
A It's the transfer of a -- of blood from a -- a moving object that has blood, uh, on it, and, uh, it's a trans -- it's -- has contact with a nonstain surface, leaving that blood behind, and it also indicates that there's been movement.

Q Based upon your observation of the combination of bloody stain patterns you've observed here on the threshold, and, also, those wavy patterns that you observed up in the -- the inside panel of the rear cargo area, are these consistent with a body that has bloody hair being moved into the rear cargo area?

A I would say it's very consistent with that, yes.
Q Did you also examine the, um, interior door of the RAV 4?

A Yes, I did.

Q I'm going to show you now what -- what has been marked as Exhibit 149, and ask you to point out to the jurors any observations you made of this examination?

A This is the rear cargo door. It's hinged on one side and it opens like any other door entrance to a vehicle, but it's larger, and it covers the whole rear end of this RAV 4, and it opens to the right. This is the interior of that particular door. On this door were numerous impact stains. Some of these stains, then, had associated flow patterns to them.

Q I'm going to zoom in here on some of these stains and ask you to just point out to the jury, um, the stains, again, that you observed?

A Okay. Some of the stains right here. You see these? They're -- These are more circular in nature. Here, here, here. These here. This one.

Q And what does that mean to you when you say they're circular in nature? Or they appear that way on the door?

A It means that blood has been flung off of a bloody object and then impacts that surface. And if they're perfectly circful (phonetic) -- circular, that means, then, that they impacted that circuit -- surface at a

90-degree angle.
Now, if there's any elliptical pattern to that, then they impacted at an angle. In this particular case, these are near circular.

However, some of them are more -- are somewhat elliptical in that they may have fallen. So it -- it's indicative of blood being flung or thrown from a moving object.

Q Now, I think you also stated that you saw some associated flow patterns?

A That's correct.
Q And, again, please point those to the jury and explain what you mean by that?

A Right here, you can see that there's, um, some -flow or some stains that -- that have, uh, not only impacted the surface, but then, also, uh, flowed down toward the ground. Well, these flow patterns, uh, are then acted on by gravity alone after they've impacted the surface of this interior of the door.

Q And seeing this type of pattern, what does that indicate to you?

A Well, the flow patterns after an impact stain would indicate that it's a fairly large amount of blood that's -- that's impacted that surface, and it -- it just didn't stick on that particular surface, it had
enough, then, that there was gravity acted on it, and pulled it down toward the ground.
Uh, with all these stains, these stains
are indicative of -- of a -- a bloody object that has been -- is flung around and then causing that blood to, uh, release from that bloody object and striking the surface of that interior side of the door.

Q I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit 166, and ask you to identify this? What is that, sir?

A This is the entire, uh -- an overall shot of the, uh, rear cargo area of that RAV 4.

Q And did you do -- make any measurements in this area?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what area did you measure?
A I measured the opening of the cargo area.
Q And, um, would a slender 5'6 woman fit in the back of that RAV 4?

A Yes.
Q And based upon all the blood patterns that you observed in the rear cargo area of that, um, RAV 4, um, do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty whether the
patterns you observed by the interior panel on the threshold, and on the interior door, itself, are consistent with a body with a bloody head being loaded into the rear cargo area?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what's that opinion?
A That that is, indeed, what may have happened. A bloody -- a body that has bloody head hair was, uh, loaded in, uh -- into this rear carg -- cargo area and placed, uh, just behind the right rear seat of this, uh -- of the seating area in this car. This Toyota RAV 4.

Q And, finally, Mr. Stahlke, I just have, uh, one other issue to discuss with you. I'm going to hand you what's been marked as Exhibit 167, and ask you if you would, um, identify this photograph for the jurors? And we'll also put it up on the big screen. Uh, I want to ask you, did the time come when you were asked to check the odometer on this vehicle?

A Yes, there was.
Q And -- and, um, what happened when you attempted to check the odometer?

A I believe it was the second day. It would have been the 8th of November, then, that, uh, we got a call
requesting that we check the odometer reading on this vehicle. Uh, when, uh, we attempted to, uh -- It's a digital dashboard. So when we went to open or turn the key, there was -- there was no electronics, uh, to this particular dashboard. So we couldn't get the reading.

Q So what did you do?
A We, uh, opened up the -- the hood of the, uh -- to the engine compartment, and, uh, to checks -- I was thinking that the battery was probably dead.

Q And what did you find when you opened up the hood and looked under the hood?

A Well, it's -- like indicated in this particular, uh, photograph, Exhibit 167, the battery cables were disconnected.

Q And that's how you found the vehicle on -- when you saw it on November 7 of 2005 in your, um, bay at the Crime Lab?

A Yes. And I believe that actually it was November 8, the second day that we were doing examinations that -- on that vehicle. Uh, it hadn't been checked prior to this, so this is the way it would have come into the laboratory.

Q And when you opened up the hood of the vehicle, um, were you wearing gloves?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what type of gloves were you wearing?
A Nitron.
Q And -- And what are those? Why -- why are those and why do you wear them?

A Oh. They're -- they're like a, uh -- a surgeon's gloves. We put them on so we're not transferring any of our DNA onto a, uh, object or piece of evidence, and we're not, also, uh, receiving any evidence -evidence from the object, themselves. So we're protecting the surface of anything that we touch as far as evidentiary value.

Q Thank you, sir.
ATTORNEY GAHN: That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Cross?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Mr. Stahlke, what, precisely, if any, is actually your area of specialty in the lab?

A Uh, I've got -- I don't have a specific specialty any longer. I --

Q Go ahead.

A I have -- I'm the training -- training -- forensic science training coordinator, so I have many job duties.

Q Well, given the fact that it's a lab, I would expect that that would encompass overseeing the training of a multitude of, um, disciplines within the lab? Is that a fair statement?

A Well, in my particular area, it would be more for those people that are involved in field response. Not any specific discipline.

Q Okay. All right. But you have to agree, obviously, that field response encompasses a multitude of disciplines; correct?

A Well, you hope to have some, uh, knowledge in all areas, yes.

Q Could we call you, then, um, a jack-of-alltrades in the forensic business?

ATTORNEY GAHN: Objection, Your Honor.
I'm sorry. Objection to the form of that question.

THE COURT: Overruled.
THE WITNESS: Well, I would -- I would probably be more considered a criminalist, and that's an individual that has, uh, general -general skills or knowledge in multiple areas.

Q All right. So you don't have a specific specialty?

A It's not in my title, no.
Q Whether it's in your title or not, by way of practice -- Well, let me ask you this: Besides blood spatter interpretation, what other areas, if any, have you testified to as an expert and in courts in Wisconsin?

A Controlled substances.
Q. Are we talking -- Okay. Let me just -- So I'm clear, are you talking about running gas chromatograph to determine what a substance might be?

A Correct.
Q Okay.
A That's one. We have a -- With all the other presumptive tests as well.

Q Right.
A Sure.
Q Drug -- And drug tests.
A Drug testing --
Q Okay.
A -- right. Controlled substances. Um, and document -- questioned documents.

Q Anything else?

A Crime scenes and blood spatter.
Q Well, crime scenes are pretty broad; right?
A Correct.
Q Okay. Blood spatter's pretty specific?
A That's true.
Q As they would call it a sub-discipline of crime scene investigation?

A That's true.
Q All right. Now, I take it during your undergraduate studies that you said -- I think you said that was, uh -- you had -- was it a B.S. in chemistry?

A B.S in medical technology with a minor in chemistry.
Q Okay. And you've been at the Wisconsin Lab for 15 years; right?

A Approximately. It will be June, actually, when it's 15 years.

Q Okay. And in that time you -- I believe you testified on direct you've testified as an expert ten times over the course of the 15 years in -involving blood spatter?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. So less than once a year?
A For blood stain cases, that would be -- if you'd take the average, yes.

Q All right. When you first began your testimony and you were describing different types of stains, I believe you said there's three? Passive, projected, and contact? Is that your understanding?

A These are the three categories of types of stains, yes. So -- And then each category, uh, has other stains, more specific characteristics.

Q Okay. And where would impact stains come in?
A The projected stains.
Q All right. If an individual is struck with different types of instruments, you've learned over the course of your experience and training that, uh, different types of patterns emerge; right?

A There is a likelihood, or a possibility, I guess, that that could have -- you could see those differences, yes.

Q Well, don't you base much of your interpretation and conclusions -- For example, State asked you here a few minutes ago, um, do you have an opinion about whether, uh, a body was placed in the back of the RAV 4? And you -- you based -You said, yes, and you based your opinion upon the -- the stains that you observed; right?

A Wasn't your question about whether or not we could distinguish the types of weapons that were used?

Q Well, I'm getting to that. But you -- you answered that, and I assume that the answer that, yes, a body was placed back there, was based upon the interpretation of those patterns and stains that you observed?

A That has nothing to do with weapons.
Q I understand that. You would expect, for example, if a firearm were used, a different type of pattern, um, than you would if someone cut themselves with a -- with a knife?

A If I'm looking at stains that were generated from a firearm or -- and comparing them to stains that were generated from a passive drop or bleeding from a -- a cut or a wound to the finger, yes, I would see differences.

Q That wasn't my question. My ques -- Let -- let's use this as a hypothetical.

A Please repeat your question.
Q Okay. I'll do my best. Would you expect a difference in patterning from a gunshot wound as opposed to a stab wound?

A And I would describe that as differences in their characteristics.

Q Pard me?
A Yes.
Q In the back of the RAV 4, the blood that you described that you saw over toward the speaker area, not on the back, but on the side where you talked about the spa -- you used your spaghetti example?

A Correct.
Q Okay. I'm assuming that's where you concluded that it would be consistent with the hair being placed; right?

A That's correct.
Q Toward the -- Well, let me ask you this: The -What were the dimensions -- the inside dimensions -- of the back of the RAV 4 ?

A I have a width, is all. I don't have the -- the depth of that particular cargo area.

Q So I take it, then, you -- you don't have an opinion? Or you do have an opinion as to how a body with bloody hair was placed -- located within the back of the RAV 4? Do you have an opinion?

A Yes, I do.
Q Other than where the head was located?
A I have an opinion. My opinion was that a -- an
individual that's 5'6 would fit in the storage area of that RAV 4.

Q Well, probably not a total length, though; right?
A No.
Q Okay. But you don't -- you don't have an opinion as to -- If that's where the head was, do you have an opinion where the feet were?

A No. I haven't -- Common sense would say that the feet were at the other end. Head at the top, feet at the other end.

Q And somewhere in between there --
A Would be the torso.
Q Exactly. And as a mat -- and -- and the -- from your examination, am I correct in stating that you found absolutely no evidence by way of blood pattern evidence to suggest an active wound in the torso area of this body?

A Repeat that question.
Q Am I correct in stating that you found absolutely no evidence, given how you believed the body was placed in the back of the RAV 4, for you to conclude that there was a wound in the torso area of the body?

A There is no direct evidence from the stains that were -- uh, that I examined in that particular, uh,
cargo area of this RAV 4 that would indicate the position of those -- or location of any wounds other than the ones that were indicative to bloody hair, which would then indicate that that bloody hair is head hair, and that there was a blood source or a -you would then assume a wound to the head.

Q And I assume your answer would be the same that you found no indirect evidence, because you said there was no direct evidence that you noticed? And there was no indirect? I guess I'm ask -Distinguish for me, if --

A I can --
Q -- you can, the difference between direct and indirect?

A I can tell you that those stains that were on the threshold area, the stains that were on the inner front panel of the rear door, I cannot, uh, distinguish the location from -- on a body that those stains could have originated from. They could have been from anywhere on the body. Any bloody source could have caused those stains when blood was flung from any part of the body.

The only ones that I can positively
identify, or distinguish, from any other part of the body would be the -- the stains that were
textbook stains for, uh, bloody head hair that were transferred to the area just behind the rear of the passenger seat.

Q Okay. Let me ask you this, then, Mr. Stahlke: Given your experience, the assumptions you've made about the location of the body, assume that this body had at least one, and perhaps two, stabbing wounds to the torso area, would you not expect to find some pooled -- some blood in the area between where you believe the head was and where the feet were?

A Well, that's a fair question, and I saw some -- some swipe patterns between the -- the area -- or the threshold of the door, or the vehicle, and that rear -- rear passenger seat. Now --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, if the Court please --

A -- outside of that --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Would -- would
the -- I hate to interrupt the witness, Your
Honor, but I would ask that the witness be directed to answer the question. I didn't ask about sweat.

THE COURT: It's about swiped.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: He's talking about swipe. ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I -- Go ahead. THE COURT: I think that's part of the answer. So why don't you finish your answer, please.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Those are the only stains that I saw between -- on that carpeted area in that cargo area. I would expect that if we had an individual that had multiple wounds, especially to the torso area, that you would see additional staining. Now, the lack of stains would -- may indicate that you have some, uh, surface or some object that was underneath, between the -- the blood source and that carpeted area, which then was removed with the body, let's say, and would prevent any blood, then, from transferring onto that carpeted area. Well, Mr. Stahlke, in connection with your, um, duties as the, uh, training coordinator for the response teams -- Let -- Let -- Just let me ask you this: Given what you know about this, when that RAV 4 got to the lab, there's no reason for you to even remotely suggest that there was anything other than what appeared as the -- at
the carpet level, in between, prior to it coming to the lab, is there?

A I -- No. We just examine and -- and make note of those observations. This was just your -- your speculation, or your -- your probing that I came up with that hypothesis.

Q Okay. But there was nothing to suggest that that hypothesis has any basis, in fact, in this particular incident as far as that vehicle goes?

A I have no, um, reason to believe that. No.
Q All right. As far as the timing of when stains that you discover appeared, you conducted no examination to determine the relationship, for example, between the stain present by the ignition switch in relation to the stain you observed in -- on the back door inside panel?

A No, I cannot determine a timeline from comparing two stains in this particular case.

Q Or in any case?
A In some cases you can get a feeling for the age of a stain.

Q Okay. But, certainly, not any degree of, uh, expertise that you'd be able to render an opinion on that?

A At least not with, uh -- within a short time frame,
no.
Q If someone's -- Have you had occasion to be involved in the examination of scenes where, an individual has had their throat cut?

A Yes, I have.
Q Can you describe for the benefit of this jury what sort of pattern is likely to result when that occurs?

A Well, there's obviously a lot of blood, and depending on the variables involved, uh, you can have a -- a large amount spread over a -- a great -- a large area, or you can have it confined to a small space. But in either case, you'll have a -- a large amount of blood directly below, uh, the area where that throat was cut.

So if an individual, for example, had their throat cut while they were on a bed, you would expect to find a great deal of blood in that area; would you not?

A Well, yes. Especially if the body -- if the person is still alive at that point.

Q All right.
A If they -- If they're already dead, of course, then there's not going to be, uh, as much blood flow because there's no -- there's no heart -- or blood
pressure. Uh, there would be draining blood. However, you -- you'd still see some blood from a thro -- cut throat.

Q In this particular case, um, did you ever go to what you understood to be the Avery property?

A No, I did not.
Q So you never were asked to go inside of a garage to do any examination for blood pattern evidence?

A I was not involved in any of scene work there, no.
Q If an individual is struck from a projectile from a firearm, there are distinctive patterns that emerge; is that correct?

A If you have the classic gunshot, uh, wound, high velocity spatter from a gunshot wound, uh, there are some, uh, stains that are indicative of -- of that type of wounding, yes.

Q Is it a fair statement that the patterning that emerges as a result of a gunshot wound, as compared to a stabbing-type wound, would tend to, and typically, uh, cover, or be able to -- it would -- it would spread out a little further is what I'm trying to say?

A A gunshot wound?
Q Right.
A Not necessarily.

Q All right. Are there any differences between the patterns that emerge from a gunshot wound to a head as opposed to, for example, an arm?

A Yes, there are some indications, uh, that you can gather from that, that would be different.

Q But it is fair to say that there are patterns, which you understand through your training and experience, that when you look at, you can conclude this was as a result of a gunshot wound?

A Yes. If those patterns are present, uh, those patterns will give you some indication of the -- or may give you some indication -- of the type of weapon that was used, uh, to -- to create them.

Q When you say "type of weapon" are you able to distinguish, for example, between a small caliber rifle, say a . 22 caliber, and, say, a .30 caliber?

A Typically, the larger the caliber, the greater the, uh, amount of stains that are going to be present or created.

Q You talked about the gravity effect of the -- on blood on the back door inside panel. Blood does not flow, necessarily, at a uniform rate, does it?

A I believe that it would -- it would flow at a uniform
rate on the same or similar surface.
Q On the same what?
A Same or similar surface.
Q You're --
A So if -- if you put blood -- throw blood onto a glass surface, it will flow at the same rate.

Q Irregardless of the source of the blood?
A Irregardless of the source? No. It would still be the same substance that is striking the surface. You're talking about a large enough amount to cause -- cause the flow?

Q Well, you described on the back panel the flow pattern? What you called elliptical; right?

A Um-hmm.
Q Okay. Of some blood that hit that back panel and that basically dripped down a little bit. My question is, is there a uniform flow rate for human blood?

A I don't know that there is actually a uniform flow rate, but through my experimentation and testing, blood is blood. If you throw it on a similar surface, it's going to flow at the same rate.

Q When you examined the -- Well, strike that.
Other than the photographs that we've all had a chance to look at here today, and I'm talking
about the area in the back of the RAV 4 where you believe there was -- there was hair, um, other than the photographs, did you bring with you, um, any portion of that plastic molding -- that molded area -- with so the jury could see it today?

A No, I did not.
Q And I take it you did not see any evidence whatsoever -- Well, let me ask you: When you examine those type of patterns, um, and you know that it's been caused by hair, are you able to tell anything about that other than the fact that you believe it was hair?

A Well, sometimes you can get a -- an -- a feeling for the -- if there was some direction. Uh, other than -- other than the contact that I saw that was indicative of a transfer of -- of blood from bloody head hair, no, there was no other indication in that stain that I could gather --

Q So --
A -- any additional information on.
Q So you would have no opinion as to whether or not the -- How did -- I -- I want to use the same term you did. Did you call it swiping? Or wiping?

A Swipe. Well, there's swipes and wipes. One's with blood and one's without blood.

Q Okay. The -- the portion that you talked about with the -- the blood evident, though, that was the swipe with the hair?

A Excuse me. Say that again?
Q I'm just talking about the hair, okay?
A The -- the hair transfer stain?
Q Right.
A Okay.
Q Okay. Was that -- do you -- you use the term
"swipe" for that?
A No, I did not.
Q What term did you use?
A That was a contact transfer.
Q All right. As to that particular contact transfer, were you able to make -- or did you make any additional findings regarding, um, for example, the length of the hair?

A No, I did not.
Q Did you discern from your visual observations any differences in the pattern that would set -suggest that it was anything other than uniform length?

A No, I never saw anything that would indicate.

Q Would you be able to determine that based upon your experience, training, and education?

A Unlikely. Because, typically, bloody head hair, uh -- it will leave a -- a textbook stain. However, it won't, necessarily, tell me the entire length of that -- of the hair that was on that person's head. It could maybe give me an indicator of the total length, but then that's, uh, a stretch, too, because we don't know, uh, if it's just a portion of that hair that contacted the surface, and if it -- if -it could be long strands and we only get a small portion that contacted the surface. So, it would -we'd be guessing if we wanted to come up with an entire length of that hair.

Q Do you understand what I mean by the -- Does the term."blowback" have any significance to you in your experience with, uh, blood spatter examination?

A Yes, it does.
Q Okay. Is it fair to say that you performed no tests, no examinations, in the lab to determine whether or not there was any blowback evident in this particular case?

A I did not.
Q You weren't asked to?

A No.
Q Okay. And just so everybody's aware, can you explain very briefly what blowback really means?

A Blowback is generally related to a -- a firearm, or a gunshot wound, and when a projectile leaves the end of the, uh, the barrel and strikes a -- a surface causing, um, some blood spatter, there is a -- some energy that returns back toward the gun, and that would be considered blowback.

Now, you can also view it as general terminology, too. Anything that, uh, comes back from a -- a particular wound is maybe considered, as a general term, as blowback.

Q Right. But it -- it's not uncommon, though, in, uh, a case -- an investigation involving, uh, homicide, and there's a firearm involved, to request that type of examination on a suspected weapon? Is that a fair statement?

A I think that's -- that's been requested before, yes.
Q Fairly regularly where there's a gun involved? In your experience.

A I -- You know, it -- it's not your, um -- your fairly regular question -- or um, request, but it definitely has -- does -- is requested.

Q And I take it you've done those type of
examinations previously in your career?
A I have examined, um, guns or firearms for the presence of it, yes.

Q But in this case nobody asked you to do that?
A I did not see the weapon, no.
Q Okay. All right. Thank you.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Pass the witness.
ATTORNEY GAHN: Just a couple questions, Your Honor.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q Mr. Stahlke, the blood patterns, or the blood stains, that you observed in the threshold area of the, uh, cargo -- of the rear cargo area of Teresa Halbach's car, or on the bumper, um, you would not be able to tell whether those blood stains came from the head area of Teresa or any other part of her torso?

A That's correct.
Q And, um, when you talked about, um, blood from a, um -- a cut to the neck, or a -- a throat being cut, the amount of blood would determine how large the cut is? How deep it is; correct?

A Well, it -- it can be the size of the wound and it could also be a matter of time.

Q I mean, if an artery or aorta or something is hit, you will, but if there is -- I mean, someone -- you can cut your throat shaving and you're not going to have a lot of blood?

A No.
Q You can have a superficial cut to the neck and there's not going to be a lot of blood?

A Correct.
Q And the same thing from your analysis, or crime scenes, a single stab wound to the torso, say the stomach area, or even the chest area, may be all internal bleeding as opposed to any external bleeding; is that fair to say?

A Well, that's true. And it -- There's other variables as well. It could be you could have clothing on, or something on that order, and it can trap the blood that's -- had been, uh, leaking out of that, or projected out of that, particular wound as well.

Q And -- and, finally, with, um, regard to blood stain patterns, um, and how they're left, blood stain patterns also can be, uh, cleaned up, can't they, afterwards, and there wouldn't be any patterns available?

A That's true.
Q Correct? And someone could use bleach to clean
up blood, uh, stains?
A Yes.
Q And that could destroy, um, any, uh, future finding of the biological substance, or DNA, or whatever it may be? Is that fair to say?

A That's fair to say.
Q Thank you. That's all I have.
THE COURT: Any recross?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Just one.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q There's absolutely nothing that you saw on the back of that RAV 4 suggested use of bleach; correct or incorrect?

A I do not have any -- any information of that. No. I didn't see anything that would indicate that. No. ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: That's all. THE COURT: All right. You may step down. ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call Susan Brandt. Hold on. Excuse me.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I would offer, um, the exhibits, um -- just one second -165, 166 and 167 into evidence. THE COURT: Any objection? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.

THE COURT: Received.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. SUSAN BRANDT,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Susan Brandt, B-r-a-n-d-t. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q What do you do for a living at this time?
A I'm a stay-at-home mom.
Q All right. And, um, how many children do you have?

A Three.
Q All right. What is your, um, educational training?

A I have a Bachelor's in psychology and a Master's in counselor education.

Q All right. And when did you receive your Bachelor's Degree?

A I graduated, um, December of 2002.
Q And from which institution?
A The University of Wisconsin-Platteville.
Q And your Masters Degree, uh, when did you receive
that?
A I graduated May of 2006 .
Q All right. And from which institution?
A The University of Wisconsin-Platteville also.
Q Directing your attention to a time period of January, 2006 until May of 2006, while you were a student, did you have any internship or employment associated with your pursuit of your Master's Degree?

A Yes.
Q And where were you employed?
A I was an intern at Mishicot Middle School and Mishicot High School.
Q All right. Tell us about your internship arrangement at the, uh, middle school?

A I had worked with, um, Karen Baumgartner in the middle school guidance office in the morning, and in the afternoon I worked with Amber Fox-Brewer in the afternoon.

Q And that was at the high school?
A At the high school.
Q All right. And were you, um, at the schools on a daily basis in your internship capacity?

A Yes. I worked, um, Monday through Thursday, and I had Fridays off.

Q Um, directing your attention to January of 2006, early January, did you have occasion to have contact with a student by the name of Kayla Avery?

A Yes.
Q Um, would you describe for us, um, first and foremost, um, how that contact occurred?

A Kayla came into the counseling office and asked to speak to a counselor.

Q All right. And, um, who was present when she came in and asked to speak with a counselor?

A It was myself and Karen Baumgartner.
Q Tell us what happened?
A Kayla came in, um, to the office, and, um, she was asked by Ms. Baumgarner -- Ms. Baumgartner if she minded that I was there, and Kayla said, no. And she said she was there because she was feeling scared.

Q All right. Let me stop you there, first, and ask who else, if anyone, was present for this conversation?

A No one else.
Q All right. So there's just the three of you?
A Correct.
Q All right. And did Kayla reveal to the two of you why she was feeling scared and why she wanted
to talk?

A Yes.
Q And what did she tell you?
A She told us that she was scared, um, because her uncle, Steven Avery, had asked one of her cousins to help move a body.

Q All right. What else, if anything, did she tell you about that?

A She also said she was scared about going to the shop, um, and she, specifically, asked if blood can come up through concrete.

Q All right. Now, was -- Did she identify which of her cousins may have been asked by her uncle, Steven Avery, to move this body?

A No.
Q All right. Describe for us, if you will, Kayla's demeanor, her affect, during these revelations?

A She -- She was scared.
Q All right. Did she seem at all confused?
A No.
Q Was this the first time you, um, ever, uh, had contact with Kayla?

A Yes.
Q All right. Um, your best estimate, approximately how long did this conversation take?

A My best guess would be 15 or 20 minutes.
Q All right. How was Kayla's demeanor at the conclusion of this discussion?

A I think she still felt scared, but maybe a little bit more relieved.

Q All right. Did she, at the end of the conversation, um, seem confused by anything that she was telling you?

A No.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I'll pass the witness. THE COURT: Cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q You said this was the first time you've met Kayla?

A Yes, that's correct.
Q So you had no perspective as to what her normal demeanor is?

A No.
Q Don't know if she's normally a scared girl?
A No.
Q You had, uh, no way of telling whether she was telling you the truth; correct?

A Correct.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Improper
question. Commenting on the veracity.
THE COURT: I -- You're correct. Uh, the objection's sustained. Credibility is solely to be judged by -- by this jury.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Move to strike.
THE COURT: Motion granted. Question is struck.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) You don't have any -Again, because this is the first time you met her, you don't know her reputation for telling the truth; correct?

A Correct.
Q Now, you indicated that you had both, uh, a -- a Bachelor's Degree and -- were -- did you have a Master's at this point?

A No.
Q Were you working on it? This was the internship portion of the Master's?

A Correct.
Q And you've taken a number of classes in child development?

A Yes.
Q Number of classes, uh, or courses of study that deal with, um, children in general?

A Yes.

Q It -- Is it fair to state in your studies that, uh, one -- maybe not a common -- theme with children is that they sometime -- sometimes are looking for attention; is that correct?

A Sometimes.
Q Okay. And they do things that sometimes it's just intended to draw attention to themselves?

A Correct.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Was there any point during this meeting that you thought she was just there to get some attention?

A No.
ATTORNEY FALLON: That's it.
THE COURT: All right. The witness may step down.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: State would call Jodi Stachowski to the stand.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## JODI STACHOWSKI,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Jodi Stachowski, S-t-a-c-h-o-w-s-k-i.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Ms. Stachowski, you'll have to speak right into the microphone so that we can all hear what you're saying. Ms. Stachowski, in, um -- during the year 2005, and up to and including Halloween of 2005, were you involved in a, uh, relationship with an individual?

A Yes, I was.
Q Who was that relationship with?
A Steven Avery.
Q And what, in fact, was your relationship with Mr . Avery during that year?

A I was his fiancé.
Q Ms. Stachowski, I'm going to direct your attention to October 31 of 2005, uh, ask if you'd tell the jury, please, where you were physically, uh, located that day, if you recall?

A I was in the Manitowoc County Jail.
Q And can you tell the jurors, please, why it was that you were in jail at that time?

A For a fifth drunk driving.
Q All right. During your stay at the Manitowoc County Jail, uh, which included, uh, Halloween of 2005, did you have occasion to remain in contact with your then fiancé, Steven Avery?

A Yes, I did.
Q When was it, Ms. Stachowski, that you went into jail? That is, when was it that you had to report to jail, if you can remember?

A I believe it was in August.
Q All right. And how long of a stay? That is, how long were you scheduled to be in jail from August, '05?

A Seven months.
Q Between August, then, and October 31 of ' 05 , uh, how regularly would you remain in contact with Mr. Avery?

A I talked to him once a day.
Q Were there any occasions, Ms. Stachowski, when you would talk to Mr. Avery on more than one occasion during a particular day?

A Yeah.
Q All right. And how would those conversations occur? In other words, were they in person or were they on the telephone?

A On the telephone.
Q Could you tell the jurors, please, how those phone calls would be placed? That is, would you place the calls to Mr. Avery or would he call you?

A I had to call him collect.
Q Let me ask you, Ms. Stachowski, do you remember October 31 of 2005? And, specifically, do you remember placing any calls to your fiancé, Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q On October 31, 2005, on how many occasions did you talk to Mr. Avery?

A I called Steven twice that day.
Q And could you tell the jurors about what times those two calls were placed?

A The first one was about 5:30, and then the second one about 9:30.

Q All right. Are those estimates, Ms. Stachowski?
A As close as I can remember, yes.
Q How long would those phone calls last?
A Fifteen minutes.
Q And how do you know they lasted 15 minutes? In other words, was there something with the jail that --

A Yeah. They just disconnected after 15 minutes. Q All right. Ms. Stachowski, the last area of -of inquiry I have for you for this trial is the, um, arrangement or setup of Mr . Avery's, um, trailer. First of all, are you familiar with, uh, Mr. Avery's, um, residence? With his trailer?

A Yes.
Q Did you live in that trailer prior to you having to go to jail in August of '05?

A Yes, I did.
Q And at the time that you lived there, did you and Mr. Avery share the same bedroom?

A Yes.
Q Describe, if you will, um, the kind of furniture that Mr. Avery had, or that you and Mr. Avery shared, in his bedroom? Uh, that is, prior to you going into jail.

A There was the bed, a filing cabinet, a desk, a bookcase, dresser, and a TV.

Q All right. Do you remember, Ms. Stachowski, prior to your going into the jail, if Mr. Avery had any, uh, gun racks or firearms on the wall?

A There was a gun rack with two guns on the wall.
Q Do you know what kind of guns those were? If you
don't, that's fine. I'm just --
A No.
Q -- just asking. All right. I'm going to show you what has been received as Exhibit No. 73.

This is a computer-generated diagram. Um, first of all, at least from the standpoint of having a bed, uh, a desk, a bookcase, uh, and a nightstand, or filing cabinet, and a dresser, assuming that's what that is down there, uh, is that the same kind of furniture that Mr. Avery and you had in that bedroom before you went into jail?

A Yes.
Q Now, before you went into jail, looking at Exhibit No. 73, was the room set up or configured that way?

A No, it wasn't.
Q Could you tell the jurors, please, how it was different? What -- First of all, where was the bed when -- uh, when you went into jail? How was it situated?

A In the corner underneath the two windows. When you first walk in the door, you'd walk straight into the bed.

Q All right. And so if I'm taking a laser pointer,
uh, and pointing, um, what would be to the, uh, top right, or towards the bottom left, uh, is it a fair characterization that the bed was facing this way?

A Yes.
Q Which, uh, side, or which wall was the headboard on?

A The headboard was on the farthest wall, the small window.

Q And I'm pointing, uh, to, uh, the wall, which would be the east wall, of the trailer. Um, is that the wall that the headboard was on?

A Yes.
Q The headboard was here and the bed was, uh, along, um, that way; is that -- is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. Now, was the bed all the way against this right-hand or, uh, south wall, or was it away from the wall?

A It was against the wall.
Q So it was abutted all the way up against --
A Yeah.
Q -- the wall? The, um -- This bookcase, um, that we see, uh, depicted in Exhibit No., uh, 73, can you tell us where that was located while you were
there?
A That was located on the wall where the bed is underneath the guns.

Q All right. And where was the nightstand?
A Next to the bed.
Q Um --
A Like right there. Yeah.
Q Would be right next to the door?
A Yep.
Q So the nightstand would be here, and the bed would -- would -- would be this way right next to it; is that right?

A Yes.
Q All right. A -- assuming that this dresser -and I can show you another version if I need to -- but assuming the dresser is kind of kitty-corner, uh, in the, uh, southwest corner of the bedroom, would that have been in about the same place?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to show you one more photo just to kind of orient us. This is Exhibit No. 75. I think you've told us that the bed was along, uh, this wall with the headboard underneath, uh, the east window; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q As you looked down this hallway, then -- This is a hallway; is that right?

A Yes.
Q As you looked down this hallway, uh, and through the open doorway, uh, would you be able, then, to see the bed?

A Yes, you would.
Q All right.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all the questions today for Ms. Stachowski, then, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel? Cross?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I guess I just have one -- Excuse me. I just have one question.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Your testimony is essentially that the configuration of the bedroom in August is different than the picture here?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down. ATTORNEY KRATZ: This might be a good time for our afternoon break, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take 15
minutes. We'll be back at approximately quarter -well, ten -- ten of three.
(Recess had at 2:33 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 2:54 p.m.)
THE COURT: Your next witness, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call
Mr. Tom Sturdivant.
THOMAS STURDIVANT,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Special Agent Thomas Allen Sturdivant. It's $S-t-u-r-d-i-v-a-n-t$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q What do you do for a living?
A I'm a special agent with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation, Narcotics Bureau.

Q How long have you been employed for the Wisconsin Department of Justice?

A Since 1998.
Q Prior to that time, did you hold any other law
enforcement, um, positions?
A I did. I worked for the, uh, Maine State Police in the state of Maine.

Q And how long did you work for the Maine State Police?

A Approximately 11 years.
Q Uh, you indicated your current assignment is the Narcotics Bureau for the Division of Criminal Investigation. Prior to that assignment, did you have any other assignment?

A Yes. I worked in both the Financial Crimes Bureau, as well as the Arson Bureau.

Q And how much time did you spend in the Arson Bureau?

A Approximately two years.
Q During what time frame would that have been roughly?

A Uh, that would be roughly between 2003 and 2005.
Q All right. Now, Mr. Sturdivant, I'd like to direct your attention to, uh, Tuesday afternoon, November 8, 2005. At that particular time were you currently in the employ of the Department of Justice?

A I was.
Q All right. Uh, on that particular day were you
asked to assist in execution of a search warrant at the Avery Salvage Yard?

A I was.
Q And where is that salvage yard located, generally? Which county?

A Uh, Manitowoc County.
Q All right. What, um, in particular, on that day, were you asked to do?

A I was asked to do a couple of things. One was to execute a search warrant at the Avery business. The junkyard business. And, secondly, I was asked to go out and take a look at so-called hot spots. These were just areas that were identified by the state troopers as having some, um -- some -- some areas of interest. Perhaps they might have been ashen sites, they might have been a motor vehicle, they might have been a variety of other things.

Q All right. And in terms of, um, one of these spots, was there a time where you were asked -or your attention was directed to an area behind the garage identified as Steven Avery's garage?

A Yes. Uh, sometime after 1:30, I was asked to go over and take a look at some of these so-called places that -- of interest, and one happened to be a -- a -behind the Steven Avery garage, and, uh, Manitowoc
officer, Jason Jost, was standing over what, uh, in my opinion, was a -- a piece of charred, uh, bone matter, which was about, uh, um, six or eight feet from the pile of dirt behind the garage.

Q All right. And how was your attention directed to that area?

A I think at some point, um, we were asked to go out -uh, prior to 1:30 -- go out and take a look at some of these places of interest. And as I walked over there, myself and Special Agent Deb Straus were basically summoned by, uh, Deputy Jost to come over and take a look at an item that he was standing, uh, near.

Q All right. And when your attention was directed to that area, what did you, um -- what did you do?

A Well, the first thing I did is when I walked over and -- and -- by the deputy, he pointed out this piece of material that was lying on the ground, which appeared to be about, uh -- about one inch in length -- one -- one inch by one inch, which appeared to me, again, to be a piece of charred bone matter. All right. Um, and to begin with, I'd like to, uh -- the skee (phonetic) the screen to, uh, project, uh, Exhibit 132, um, first, and then,
uh, we're going to have two more photographs marked.

Um, your attention is directed either to the screen in front of you or the one to your immediate left. Um, do you recognize that particular area? Exhibit 132?

A I do.
Q All right. Tell us about that. What is depicted there?

A What is depicted here is a -- What is depicted here is a pile of gravel, which I estimated to be approximately 30 feet by 30 feet, um, which gradually rises to approximately two feet in height, and it's sand and gravel piled up on the natural landscape. And this was directly behind the -- Steven Avery's -the, uh, detached two-car garage.

And in the center of this pit -- And in the center of this, uh, 30 -foot by 30 -foot pile of gravel here was what I considered a -- or I -I refer to it as a burn pit, which is about six feet wide, and it appeared to me as though somebody had come in with a six-foot scoop and scooped out six feet of this gravel. This wasn't -- The -- This pile of gravel wasn't natural to the landscape. It had been placed on
top of the grass behind Steven Avery's garage.
Q All right.
A And the piece of bone fragment that I initially --
Q We'll get to that in just a minute. I think we have, uh, two more other photographs in front of you that might be illustrative. Um, what are the exhibit numbers on those photographs, please?

A The first one I looked at was Exhibit 0-4-1-8-0-7. I'm sorry, 06 CF 88. Exhibit 168.

Q Exhibit 168?
A Yes.
Q Thank you. All right. And, um, we're going to have that projected in just a moment. All right. Now, um, the exhibit which is depicted on the screen now, is that 168 ?

A Yes, it is.
Q All right. Now, um, is that a fair and accurate portrayal of this burn area at the time you first set eyes on it?

A Yes, it is.
Q All right. We note that there is a, uh -- a German or Belgian Shepherd appearing there?

A Yes.
Q Uh, was that dog present when you first discovered the area?

A Yes, it was.
Q Uh, tell us about that particular dog, if you would?

A This was a large German Shepherd-type dog that was a -- very aggressive, and would actually lunge at people as they walked towards this mound of dirt. The doghouse was positioned on top of the dirt and the dog could reach, um, around the mound of dirt. Um, and, again, it was -- it was barking, it would lunge at people, and -- and I was also told that the dog might have bit $a, ~ u h, ~ t r o o p e r . ~$

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Um, that -- that's
hearsay. Ask that it be stricken.
ATTORNEY FALLON: It's not a matter,
uh --
THE COURT: It will -- It will -Objection's sustained. Strike that last remark about the dog biting.

ATTORNEY FALLON: All right.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) Now, I note that there is a red, um, box-like, or shed, um, item which appears on the left-hand side of the photograph.

What is that?
A That is the doghouse.
Q All right. Now, um, you have one other
photograph in front of you. Let's talk a little bit about that.

A Okay.
Q Which photograph -- What exhibit number is that?
A That's Exhibit 169.
Q All right. And what is depicted in Exhibit 169?
A Depicted in this photo are a number of things. The, uh, swirl from the, uh, steel belt from the tires.

Q Let's use your, um, pointer, if you would, and --
A Sure.
Q -- identify for us what you believe is steel-belted wiring?

A This is -- This is what I believe to be steel-belted wiring from steel-belted tires. Another tire. Uh, this is a burned out, uh -- the burned out -completely consumed, um, uh, seat from a, uh -- what I thought might be a bench seat from a van. Um, also, in here, was, uh, what I believed to be bone fragment intertwined within the steel-belted, uh, tire, um, stuff here.

Q All right. All right. Let's take these a little bit, um, at a time. What was the first thing about this area that drew your attention to this, um, pit area as being, perhaps, somewhat significant? Or at least interesting?

A Well, the first thing that drew my attention to this burn pit was the bone fragment that was approximately eight feet away from the burn pit. As you're looking at this photo, that piece of bone fragment was about eight feet out this way.

Q All right. We're going to switch back to Exhibit -- I believe it was 168?

A Okay.
Q And, um, does that help you assist, perhaps, in placing the area where the fragment is?

A Yes, it does. The bone fragment's located, I estimated, about eight feet away from the -- the burn pit.

Q All right. Upon discovering that fragment, what did you do?

A I -- I looked at the fragment. I did not touch it. And I was curious about this pit, so I walked over towards the burn pit, looked at the burn pit, and noticed what I believed to be other or additional burned or charred bone matter within this pile of debris and around the burn pit.

Also, there was what I believed to be bone fragment intertwined in the steel belts -the steel -- of the steel-belted, uh, material here. And the other thing I did is I -- I had a
twig, I moved -- there were leaves in this -there's some leaves here, and I moved a couple leaves, and noticed what I thought to be was, uh, skull matter or skull bone fragments, um, within the -- the, uh, debris pile.

Q All right. Now, there -- Yeah. There appear to be other implements, um, near the, uh, burn pile. Um, could you identify those for us?

A Yes. I noticed a shovel, which was of a spade design. I also noted a hammer, um, a rake. There was a rake here as well. A screwdriver, um, and some other things, uh, within the burn area.

Q All right. Upon making, um -- We're going to have a few exhibits brought in for you to examine. I'm having Investigator Wiegert hand you what is marked as Exhibit 170. Do you recognize that item?
A. Yes, I do.

Q And what is Exhibit No. 170?
A This is the rake that was, uh, at the -- the burn site.

All right. And that is the one. All right. And if we could have the officer show you 171? While Investigator Wiegert is, um, taking that out, just so the record is clear, would you describe
the condition of the rake first?
A It's, um -- It's a handled rake, um, certainly partially burned. Um, the handle is partially -- or the, uh, rake, itself, is somewhat oxidized or rusted, and it's got leaves, and, um, metal, uh, perhaps steel belt, um, stuck in some of the, uh -the rake blades.

Q From your time in the, uh, Arson Bureau, you -are you familiar with the phrase, "alligatoring effect"?

A In terms of the burn?
Q Yes.
A Uh, to -- to a certain extent.
Q All right. Well, do you see any particular type of -- What -- What's the degree of burning on that, um -- that rake?

A Well, the burning is -- is -- is at the bottom, and working its way towards the top, meaning that more heat was applied to the bottom of this than the top. Therefore, you've got more charring and more burning from the bottom up.

All right. What do you call, in your experience, the -- that ridge-like effect on the wood that you're holding?

A The, um -- the specific name, um, escapes me but --

Q Okay.
A -- um -- But, you know, the heat -- By looking at this, you can tell that it burned more from the bottom than from the top, and it was used -- or that -- in the fire at the bottom.

Q All right.
A So --
Q And the handle of that rake is made out of what substance, just --

A Wood.
Q -- so --
A Wood.
Q Very good. All right. Would you take it -- a look at Exhibit 171, please? Do you recognize Exhibit 171?

A Yes, I do. Um, this is the spade that was at the scene, um, as depicted in the photo as well, um, that I observed, uh, near the burn pit, um, on November 8.

Q All right. And if you would, what is the handle of the spade made out of?

A This would be a, uh -- a wood as well.
Q All right. And describe the condition of, first of all, the spade, itself? The shovel portion of the --

A The -- the -- the bottom of the shovel, the metal
part is what $I$ would refer to as a spade, and it does show some signs of, also, being exposed to fire, um, with some of the charring, um, at the bottom of the blade, towards the blade, itself.

Q All right. Does the blade appear to be somewhat oxidized?

A Yes, it does.
Q Is that an unusual occurrence for metal being exposed to fire?

A No.
Q All right. Very good. I'll have Investigator Wiegert take that from you. Now, after you made the discovery of the bone fragment, which was about eight feet in front of the area that you've described, and then you said -- you indicated you used, perhaps, a twig or something to move some leaves to get a closer look at some of the other items directly in the -- the darkened area, which is depicted in, uh, Exhibit 168, um, which is portrayed on the screen, I believe?

A Yes.
Q All right. After you made these discoveries, what did you do?

A After -- after the bones, or bone matter, or charred matter, was discovered, at that point we made several
phone calls. We attempted to, um, contact some of the arson folks and have them come over. They were busy with other issues. We also contacted the Crime Lab folks, and because they were busy processing other, uh, scenes, it was probably, uh, an hour-and-a-half or so before the Crime Lab actually arrived at the burn pit.

Q All right. And who, in fact, arrived at the burn pit to assist you?

A The, uh -- The Crime Lab personnel were, um, John Ertl, uh, Chuck Cates, and Guang Zhang. Um --

Q All right. Prior to their arrival, did you attempt any processing of the pit yourself?

A Absolutely not.
Q All right. Um, when they arrived, tell us how the pit was processed?

A When the Crime Lab arrived at the scene, um, John Ertl and others, as -- as well as myself and Deputy Jost, assisted with erecting a sifting apparatus. And this is just not something one person can erect. It's a large, um, tripod-type to -- um, piece of equipment, and so it took a -- a couple of us, uh, to erect this thing. It's, again, a large tripod. It probably stands eight feet off the ground. And from that, um, after -- after
putting up the tripod, we then attached sifting devices, which were probably two feet in width and maybe four feet in length, and, uh, begun to sift through that debris pile.

Q All right. And, um, how did this sifting actually mechanically occur?

A John Ertl, and some of the other Crime Lab folks, actually scooped up that debris material with a -- I believe a flat shovel, if I'm -- if my memory serves me correctly, placed that onto those sifting screens, which were, again, I think, two feet wide by four feet in length. There may have been more than one sifter. And as the debris is placed on top of what we sorted, and we picked out things that we felt were either bone fragments, teeth, um, metal grommets, zipper, uh, $a$, uh, piece of a metal belt buckle, and, um, so as we sifted through that, we took those things out that we thought might be bone matter and other things that might be of importance, and then placed those items into a box, um, that, uh, was turned -- or -- or -- that the Crime Lab took with them after we completed sifting that pile of debris, which is right there.

Q All right. I'm showing -- I'm having
Mr. Fassbender, um, show you Exhibit 172. If you
would take a moment to examine that exhibit? Do you recognize Exhibit 172?

A Yes. This is -- This is the, uh, zipper that we picked out of the -- the debris that we were sifting through --

Q All right.
A -- from this pile.
Q All right. Are there any particular markings or anything on that zipper?

A Yes, there are.
Q And would you tell us what they are, please?
A They are in capital $Y-K-K$.
Q All right. Very good. Thank you. Approximately how long did, um, the sifting process take that you engaged in?

A I think -- I would -- I would just have to guess, was roughly two hours, and that included the time that we actually set up the apparatus, the sifting, and we sifted rapidly due to -- due to, uh, darkness.

Q All right. And you indicated the presence of other, uh, implements or items, uh, in the general area of the pit?

A Yes.
Q I'd like you to, first of all, if you can recall, what was -- what implements, if any, were
actually found in the darkened area, which looks like the burn part? If you could recall what -what was found in that part?

A I believe there was a screwdriver, hammer, um, of course, this, um, steel-belt wiring, a hacksaw blade, and I believe that was it to the best of my recollection.

Q I'm having Investigator Fassbender show you Exhibit 173. Uh, is there, uh, an item depicted in there?

A Yes. It's --
Q Is that --
A It's a screwdriver.
Q We'll have that projected in just a moment. That is the screwdriver that you were, um, just speaking of?

A Yes.
Q Uh, the photograph also appears to depict some circular wire material?

A Yes. In -- in -- in my opinion, this was more steel belt -- steel-belt wiring.

Q All right. Very good.
A And that was Exhibit 173.
Q As, um, five o'clock drew near, what did you do?
A As -- As darkness was nearing, um, we sifted what we
could, um, and I felt it was important to pick this --- these items up and get them to the Crime Lab, because at this point in time we don't know if Teresa Halbach is alive or dead. So it was important, with the impending darkness, to sift through this stuff, do it fairly quickly, be thorough, pick out what we could, and then get that to the Crime Lab so the Crime Lab could analyze that and make some sort of determination.

So after -- after we sifted through the remaining debris -- And we sifted this on top of a tarp that $I$ think was six feet by eight feet. So the stuff that we sifted through we collected, we double- and triple-bagged that debris that was depicted in the picture, and placed that into the Calumet County, uh, evidence van, if you will. So --

Q All right. And how was the pit preserved, if at all, when you were done?

A The pit -- Uh, we placed a tarp over the pit so that if this, in fact, turned out to be Teresa, that we would then go back and more closely examine that pit and, um -- a little closer.

Q We're going to have you identify one more exhibit. Uh, Investigator Wiegert, um, prepared
the exhibit for your examination. This may require you to step off of the stand. I'm not sure how -- what your view will be. Just bear with us one moment. Um, Mr. Sturdivant, would you step forward? Um, I'll share my microphone with you so everyone can hear.

A Um-hmm.
Q Uh, we've had now produced, um, an exhibit marked 174. And do you recognize it?

A I -- I don't know that I need it. I do. And then maybe we put up photo 169 or --

Q Sure.
A -- and I can just point that out to you.
Q Yep.
A This is a -- in my opinion, just a -- a burned out, um, bench seat frame from a motor vehicle that is clearly completely consumed. That was to the -- if you -- as you're facing this pit, if it's directly in front of us, this -- this seat, or bench seat, was immediate to the right, or the edge of it, towards the -- the burn pit.

Q All right. And just so it's clear, Exhibit 174, is this the seat which you observed at the scene and which is depicted in Exhibit 169?

A Yes, it is.

Q All right. You may have your seat. Thank you. Does it appear to be in substantially the same condition as it was when, um, you first observed it?

A It does.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, at'this time I would, um, move into evidence Exhibits 168 through 174. Upon their receipt, uh, would tender the witness for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No objection. THE COURT: Uh, items 168 through 174 are received. And you may cross. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q If I could just use those photographs? Thank you.

A You're welcome.
Q While I'm doing this, if I could ask you a couple of questions. Maybe a silly question, but I don't un -- I don't know the answer to this. As you looked at each item, you put on a pair of gloves; correct?

A Yes, I did.

Q Why do you do that?
A Well, because there's -- For one, there's, um, soot on the items. And, two, to keep my hands clean. And, secondly, just because it's something you typically do when you're processing evidence.

Q So you -- It's just a normal occurrence for you
in your -- probably from being a -- a crime scene tech for so long that you just, second nature, grabbed some gloves?

A Yes.
Q I'm not a crime scene tech so that's why I -(inaudible.)

A I'm not a crime -- crime scene technician, either.
Q Okay. This is, uh, Exhibit 169? The picture?
A Yes, sir.
Q And this, I believe you testified to, was essentially the van seat with some steel-belted
tire wiring wadded up; correct?
A Yes, sir.
Q And just behind that is a tire; correct?
A Yes.
Q Obviously, that tire doesn't look burned --
A No.
Q -- correct? Is this the way the scene looked when you got to this fire pit area?

A I do not recall some of these red flags being in the -- in the crime scene.

Q The van seat, itself, though, was not on the actual ashened area of the pit? It was off to the side like this?

A The van -- The van seat was close to the edge of the burn pit, and this -- there -- we don't have -- this isn't a complete photo, so I'm not certain how close that is to the pit.

Q So did someone move the van seat to where it's at now?

A It's hard to depict from this photo exactly where the burn pit is, but the seat was located -- that's your -- that's a -- that's -- that's a fairly accurate representation of where that seat was.

Q Okay. I -- I guess I was under the impression from your previous answer that that -- you said that the van seat, itself, was somewhere in this area when you first arrived?

A Maybe we can get a better photo, but the van seat was to the immediate right of the burn pit.

Q Okay. I'll show you Ex -- Exhibit 168 again.
The large -- larger picture of the burn pit?
A Yes. The seat would have been right here, right beside the pile of steel-belted wire.

Q Do you know who moved it?
A I do not.
Q Was it, uh, some other -- some other officer or someone else that was at the scene before you?

A I assume that was moved after the scene. Probably taken into evidence.

Q Agent, I'm going to show you what's been marked Exhibit 175. Can you describe what that picture or photograph shows? And then I'll put it on the --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If you just hit one, it's all cued up.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Great.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Now, using this photograph, can you better --

A Yes.
Q -- describe --
A Um-hmm.
Q Okay.
A All right. This -- This is the burn pit, and this is a seat to the right of the burn pit.

Q Okay. But as far as you know, the seat, itself, had not been on the -- the burn pit area where -the sunken area when you arri -- rived. It was where it is --

A It was --
Q -- now in the picture?
A Right. It was not -- The burn -- The -- The seat was not on top of the debris pile. It was to the right.

Q Okay. Now, you indicated you found some smallen (phonetic) -- what you believed to be smallen pieces of bone in the -- that large wad of steel belts?

A Yes.
Q Did you find any in the van seat?
A No. The, uh -- The bone material was intertwined in all this steel belt.

Q You -- you mentioned that what drew your attention to this area in particular was having seen a small bone fragment about eight feet from the front end of the bone -- of the burn pit?

A Yes, sir.
Q And about how big a bone fragment was it?
A As I estimated, it was about one inch by one inch. Just a small bone fragment.

Q Could you tell by looking at that bone fragment whether it was human or animal?

A I could not.
Q Do you have expertise in bone fragments? Being able to distinguish between human and the -- and
the animal?
A I do not, sir.
Q When you refer to a skull bone fragment in the burn pit, you don't have an expertise that it's distinguished between skull fragments and other fragments?

A No, sir.
Q You were just assuming?
A Wasn't assumption. I think what -- what I -- I testified to is I thought that it was important that we pick these bones up and have them analyzed to determine whether or not they were human bones and Teresa Halbach's.

Q Okay. But, I mean, at the time you arro -arrived at the scene, you didn't know what they were?

A I did not, sir. No.
Q But they at least provided you with some sort of ev -- potential evidential value that you wanted to protect it or preserve it?

A That's correct.
Q In Exhibit 173 -- I'll put that back up on the ELMO -- you were describing the screwdriver in the middle of this pit area; correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And, actually, I -- I think I might have misspoke. It's actually on the outer edge of the pit area?

A Well, I believe the screwdriver was -- I consider the pit the concave area, or that area that had that six-foot rectangular area that was scooped out.

Q The screwdriver, did it -- was it burned?
A I believe it just had -- you can see soot on the handle. Did not see any indication where it's burned here.

Q Nothing on the, uh -- the metal portion?
A No.
Q Didn't have that same look, for instance, as the spade of -- of -- of the shovel?

A No. This is, uh, the way it appears.
Q Okay.
ATTORNEY EREMGEN: Thank you, Your
Honor. I have nothing else.
THE COURT: Any redirect?
ATTORNEY FALLON: None.
THE COURT: You may step down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: You're welcome.
ATTORNEY FALLON: We have one last
witness.

THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call, um, Don Simley to the stand.

THE COURT: Why don't you just remain standing there and take the oath, please.

DONALD SIMLEY,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is a Donald O. Simley, $S-i-m-1-e-y . \quad I t ' s$ the $2 n d$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q What do you do for a living?
A I'm a general dentist in Madison, Wisconsin.
Q And how long have you been employed in that capacity?

A I graduated from Marquette University in 1976, and have been there ever since.

Q Uh, what type of dentistry, um, do you practice?
A Uh, general dentistry is a family dentistry where I take care of patients and their general oral health. I also am a consultant in forensic dentistry. Q All right. And, um, what is forensic dentistry?

A Forensic dentistry can, basically, be defined as the application of the science of dentistry to the field of law. I'm sorry. Slow down? The application of science of dentistry to the field of law.

Uh, there are a number of different areas that can be involved in forensic dentistry. Uh, routine dental identifications are the most commonly involved where individuals that are -are not viewable or visually identifiable need to be identified. Um, mass disaster involvement, uh, just dental identifications taken to a -- a higher number. Uh, child abuse cases. Uh, bite mark evidence, uh, dental malpractice and negligence in trauma of injury that are involved in litigation.

Q All right. And how is it that you are involved in this case, Doctor?

A Uh, received a phone call from, uh, Special Agent Duranda Freymiller, on November 9 of 2005.

Q What were you asked to do?
A She asked me to assist in the identification of -- of an individual that was recovered in Manitowoc County.

Q All right. And, um -- And why are you here today?

A Uh, to render my opinion after analysis of the
remains and to give my opinion.
Q All right. Well, before we get to the opinion, uh, and your findings in this case, um, if you would tell us a little bit about yourself. First of all, tell us, uh, where you received your undergraduate degree?

A I graduated, uh, from Elmhurst College in 1960 -'72, I'm sorry. Uh, received a B.S. Degree there. And then in 1976 I graduated from Marquette University, School of Dentistry.

Q And if you would tell us a little bit about, um, your forensic dental experience? What are some of the types of things that you did?

A Um, well, I've been in -- involved in forensic dentistry since 1981. Um, most of the cases I -- I do are -- are dental identification cases. Again, bite mark evidence, um, child abuse cases. Uh, been involved in 435 cases, approximately. Uh, that does not include work where $I$ was involved in the World Trade Center and down in Katrina. Um --

Q We'll touch -- touch base with them in just a moment.

A Okay.
Q Um, just so that we're clear, tell the jury what a dental identification is? What does it mean?

A Dental identification is -- it's a means of positive identification. If -- if an individual is, uh, decomposed, or skeletonized, or burned beyond recognition, uh, if there's been disfigurement to the face, uh, where a visual identification is not applicable, or fingerprint, uh, identification is not available, uh, sometimes you resort to dental identifications, which is usually easier, quicker, cheaper than -- than DNA.

Q All right. And, um, have you been called upon, um, to, uh, render expert opinion on dental identification in the past?

A Yes, sir, I have.
Q Uh, any estimate as to approximately how many times you've been asked to express an opinion?

A Meaning in-court testimony?
Q Regarding an -- a dental identification, yes.
A I've testified, I believe, 32 times. Most of those were involved with dental identifications. Um, probably three-quarters of them. The other ones were in bite mark cases, and I think there's only one that was involved in an injury case. Personal injury case.

All right. Tell -- You mentioned something about, uh, disaster response experience. You
mentioned something about the World Trade Center and Katrina. How were you involved in those types of responses?

A I'm a member of a -- a national disaster team. It's part of what they call NDMS, or the National Disaster Medical System, which currently operates underneath the Health and Human Services. And it was under Health and Human Services at September 11. And then they restructured things. And then Katrina, they were actually underneath, uh, Department of Homeland Security and FEMA. And now we're back with Health and Human Services.

And I've been involved with this NDMS, and they have a DMORT team, and DMORT stands for Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team. And I've been involved with the DMORT team for a number of years, but I've only actually been deployed or activated twice. And once was for the World Trade Center and then once was for Katrina.

Q And your role in those responses was what?
A Two assist and help in the identification of the individuals.

Q All right. Are you familiar with, uh, a -- a standing or a title called board certification?

A Yes, sir.
Q Tell us what that is?
A Um, to be board certified, uh, would indicate that you have a -- I'd say a higher degree of experience, or expertise, um, or training in the area of, in this particular case, forensic dentistry.

Uh, it means taking a -- a -- an examination. In my particular case, to be qualified, you have to submit an application. I believe the application that $I$ submitted, uh, and I was board certified in 1993, was -- consisted of two, three-ring binders that were full of documentation of, uh, cases that I've been involved with, uh, court testimony, uh, documentation of affiliations with certain agencies, continuing education.

And then if you're deemed to be board eligible to take the examination, the examination is a -- it's a two-day written/oral examination that you have to take to pass.

All right. And so I take it, then, from your comments, you are a board certified forensic dentist?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. Uh, how many board certified forensic
dentists are there in Wisconsin, for instance?
A There are only two of us in Wisconsin.
Q All right. And in terms of, um, generally, in North America, United States, and Canada, in particular, do you have any idea approximately how many board certified dentists there are?

A There are approximately a hundred board certified forensic dentists in -- in North America.

Q Do you belong to any professional organizations? Uh, you mentioned the National Disaster Medical System. Are there any other organizations that you, um, you are a member of that assist you in your forensic work?

A Uh, there are a number of different organizations that I -- I belong to. I'm not so sure that they assist me, although you -- I shouldn't say that either, because they -- they do assist me in the fact that you gain, uh, continuing education and additional learning experiences from these organizations.

Uh, the American Society of Forensic
Odontology is kind of an entry level
organization, but it's one of the biggest forensic organizations in the country and the world.

The, um, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, uh, is probably one of the premier organizations in the United States.

Um, I'm also a member of the Wisconsin Association for Identification. Uh, the Wisconsin Coroners and Medical Examiners Association.

Um, and then the board affiliation with the American Board of Forensic Odontology. And odontology is just a fancy name for dentistry.

Q All right. And, um, drawing your attention just ver -- very briefly to Exhibit 182, um, do you recognize Exhibit 182?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q What is Exhibit 182?
A Uh, this is a copy of my $C V$, or curriculum vitae.
Q All right. And is that an accurate summary of your educational and professional experience as it relates to the field of forensic dentistry?

A Yes, sir, it is.
Q All right. Now, to this case. When was it that you first became involved in the case, Doctor?

A That would have been on November 9 of 2005.
Q All right. And what were you asked to do?
A Well, Special Agent Freymiller had asked me to assist
in the identification, and then Assistant, uh, District Attorney Jeff Froehlich, uh, had called and, um, wanted to know, number one, I -- that I'd already looked at some of the remains on that date, and wanted to know if they were human or nonhuman, and then he also wanted to know a little bit about my -my background and -- and my qualifications.

Q All right. Uh, did it come to pass that you were asked to examine, um, items to determine whether or not they involved, uh, your field of forensic dentistry?

A Yes, sir.
Q And approximately how many items were you asked to examine and -- and attempt identification of?

A There were six times that I received evidence. A total number of pieces of -- of potential evidence were 52, uh, potential items of evidence.

Q All right. And tell us about those items? What did they consist of?

A When I say potential, because, initially, it's -it's -- it's difficult to identify, uh, some burned and fragmented dental structures. Um, so potential, meaning that some of the items that were recovered were not dental structures, but it wasn't initially known then, or they wanted to be verified.

Um, there were, I believe, 24, uh, dental structures, root fragments, um, crown fragments. There was not one whole tooth that I was able to examine. There were three bone fragments. There were 24 pieces of wood that, again, looked like dental structures. And one piece of plastic.

Q Is it at all unusual to have, for instance, a -a piece of wood, um, mistaken for a tooth?

A No, sir. It's, uh, quite common. It's -- it's easy for anybody else to misidentify them, or to exclude them, or -- or not identify them as tooth structures. In -- in fact, sometimes $I$ can't even identify them without taking $x$-rays of -- because they look totally different radiographically or on the $x$-rays.

Q And is that, um, particularly more problematic when they've been consumed in a fire?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. Um, having said that, would you tell us or describe for us the condition of -- of, uh, these -- the 24 tooth fragments and the three bone fragments that you examined?

A They were all burned. They were all charred. Uh, they were very, very brittle. Um, again, they didn't look like normal tooth like we would normally see,
and, essentially, the crowns were all gone. What we were looking at was just the root structure, which was, um, part of the tooth that's buried in the bone.

There was one portion of a crown, um,
but that portion of the crown was from a -- a cuspid or an eyetooth and was not able to be identified.

Q All right. In terms of the condition of these fragments, how did they compare to other fragments that you've been asked to examine in attempt at identification of in the past?

A Since 1981, I've examined a number of -- of individuals who've been burned, and, uh, these were probably among the worst that I've examined.

Q Are you familiar with a phrase that some dentists use called fracture matching?

A Yes, sir.
Q Um, what is fracture matching?
A When you fracture match something, you can put two pieces back together. And if I can say that they came from a common source, that they were at one time one piece, you can fracture match them back together.

Q Did you attempt any fracture matching in this case?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q All right. Tell us about that?
A There were two root fragments that I was able to fracture match back together. Actually, I should say four. There were two that were very critical, but there were two other ones that ended up being academic.

Um, the two critical ones were -- were
root fragments from, uh, the lower right second molar, which would be Tooth No. 31, which we call it, and that particular tooth, the crown, again, was -- was destroyed, but there were two roots associated with that tooth, and they were separate, but I could put those back together, and I could see that they had initially come -at one time been together. And then to fracture match them, I put them back together and then I applied a little cyanoacrylate, or Super Glue so that they stick together.

Q All right. And is that a common approach?
A Yes, sir.
Q And what is the benefit of fracture matching?
A Well, there's a couple benefits, really. Number one, if you've got 52 pieces of potential evidence, if you can combine that down so that there's a little bit less, that's a -- a small advantage, not a big one.

The big one is -- is that these pieces of -- of dental remains are extremely brittle when they're burned and they're charred. And these pieces of -- of -- of dental structures could be very easily crushed with finger pressure. If they're dropped, they could be broken. And if that happens, that pot -potential piece of evidence is -- is lost. It's gone forever.

So by Super Gluing them, and -- and fracture matching, and putting them back together, and reinforcing them with the cyanoacrylate, you can preserve, you can protect, and -- and maintain that evidence better.

Q All right. And, um, in this particular case, uh, were you -- uh, did you attempt to make a comparison?

A Yes, sir, I did.
Q All right. And that would assume, then, that you had something to compare or standards to compare the fracture matched tooth with something else?

A That's correct.
Q Um, and tell us, what did you have at your disposal to assist in this comparison?

A Well, there were a number of different x-rays that I
had of -- of Teresa Halbach, and all the x-rays were labeled with -- with Teresa's name. On November 10, uh, Special Agent Jim Holmes brought to my office dental records for Teresa.

And those records consisted of a panorex x-ray from August 30 of 2001 . Um, a panorex x-ray is an x-ray that goes around the outside of the mouth and picks up everything from ear to ear. Uh, oral surgeons love them. A lot of general dentists love them. Pediatric dentists love them. Because it -- it picks up everything.

He also brought over 16 bitewing x-rays. And a bitewing x-ray, as I'm sure you're familiar with, is you go in to see your family dentist, and they have you bite down on the film, and shoot the $x$-ray in from the side, and it picks up the most amount of tooth structure with the least amount of $x$-rays. And, usually, you're looking for decay. You can look at the bone support there, too.

There were 16 bitewing x-rays varying in ages from 1998 to 2004. At that particular time, though, I knew that we needed -- additional x-rays would be more beneficial. And what I was looking for, specifically, is what they call a
periapical x-ray.
Q Uh, what was that again?
A A periapical $x$-ray.
Q Could you, uh, spell that for us? Um --
A P-e-r-i-a-p-i-c-a-l.
Q What -- what is that?
A A periapical x-ray, it -- it's just -- it's just like the bitewing x-ray. The same size. But it's positioned down lower on the tooth so it will pick up one or two teeth in its entirety, and it will pick up the whole root structure. Whereas, on a bitewing x-ray, you're picking up top and bottom teeth, and you kind of cut off the ends of the roots, uh, because they're not designed to pick up the whole root structure.

And I was looking -- Since we had the entire root from this Tooth No. 31 that we were looking at, um, I was looking for periapical x-rays, of which Teresa's dentist did not have any of these x-rays, but he said he did have some additional x-rays from 1997. Um, it was August 25 of 1997. And he said those x-rays were positioned just a little bit lower and they showed a little bit more root structure. So he forwarded those to me so I had those to look at
also.
Q With the assistance of the 1997, um, x-ray, were you able to make a comparison?

A Yes, sir, I was.
Q All right. And before we do that, um, just so that we know, um, in dental circles, you number your teeth, so --

A Yes.
Q. -- tell -- tell us what Tooth No. 31 is?

A All the teeth have specific numbers. They have what they call a universal numbering system. So if I talk about Tooth No. 1, uh, any dentist in the country will know that I'm talking about the upper right third molar. The wisdom tooth.

If I'm talking about Teeth No. 8 and 9, they'll know I'm talking about the two central incisors right underneath the nose. The big front teeth.

$$
\text { Uh, No. } 19 \text { is a lower left first molar, }
$$ and Tooth No. 31 is a lower right second permanent molar.

Q All right.
A So just a -- a way of -- for us to more easily, um, identify a particular tooth by number.

Q All right. I'm going to have, um, an exhibit
marked and shown to you. I'm having Agent, uh, Fassbender show you Exhibit 162. If you'd take a moment to examine it? Do you recognize Exhibit 162?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q And what is Exhibit 162?
A These are the remains that I received on, uh, November 11, 2005 from Special Agent Jim Holmes. Q All right. And, um, what remains are depicted in Exhibit 162?

A There were two bone fragments. Um, one of what they call the coronoid process, which is just an upper part of the lower jaw, which was academic in recovery. There was another, uh, bone fragment, which was from the lower right mandible, or lower jaw. And then there were three root fragments.

Q All right. Now, is exhibit -- Excuse me. Does Exhibit, um, 162, uh, contain these -- this Tooth No. 31 that you used in your comparison?

A Yes, sir, it does.
Q All right. All right. Um, I believe that, um, we have prepared $a$, um, PowerPoint presentation to assist in, um, your explanation of your findings; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right. And would the use of the PowerPoint assist you in further, um, demonstrating what your findings were?

A I think it would be beneficial for the jurors, please.

Q All right. While we're working on, um, getting that up and running, um, explain why you were able to do a comparison involving Tooth No. 31?

A Well, Tooth No. 31 was really the one that was best preserved. It had the most physical evidence that was there with the two root structures. Uh, again, there were no crowns that were remaining. Uh, fillings that Teresa had in her teeth were gone. Uh, they were destroyed in the fire. Uh, all the crown structure that was easily identifiable was gone. Uh, some of the root fragments that were recovered, uh, of those 24 initial root
fragments -- I mean, there were some that I couldn't identify. I mean, they were burned badly enough, and they had just por -- portions of roots that, um -- I mean, I tried to identify each tooth as to, you know, if it was a molar, or bicuspid, a cuspid, an incisor, or what type of tooth it was, and there were some that I couldn't identify. Uh, so that was the best physical
piece of evidence that we had for examination.
And, also, then, you have an, uh -- a dental record from Teresa, um, that you can compare. So you need decent postmortem evidence and you need decent, uh, antemortem evidence, also.

Q All right. I'm going to have some photographs presented to you in -- in conjunction with, um, PowerPoint. What is, um -- First of all, um, you have a photograph there, which was, uh, depicted in the photograph? The top one?

A This top one is, um, what's on the screen. You want the number you mean?

Q Yes, please. The exhibit number?
A Exhibit No. 176.
Q Very good. And that is what is depicted on the screen?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. What does, uh, Tooth No. 31, buccal, b-u-c-c-a-l, what -- what does that signify?

A Buccal means cheek side. So, uh, there are actually five aspects to a tooth that we can examine. And the buccal aspect is the cheek side. The lingual, which we'll see in a second, is the tongue side. The occlusal portion is the top of the tooth. And then
two additional sides would be the mesial, towards the front of the mouth, and distal, towards the back of the mouth.

So this just happens to depict the -the buccal aspect. And what we're looking at is -- If you compare this grainy aspect here, that surface is very rough, um, and usually the cheek side aspect of a dental fragment is usually going to be burned more than the tongue side aspect, because on the tongue side aspect, the tongue actually pushes up against the tooth and the jaw fragment to -- to further preserve and protect that particular fragment.

Whereas, once the cheek gets burned through, uh, the outside or the cheek side aspect of that tooth is going to take a bigger hit in there. Um --

Q How much of that is the actual tooth, itself, which is depicted, if you could help us out?

A Right -- This is the back root, and this is the front root. This would have been the socket where the first molar, Tooth No. 30, would have been, and this is a socket where the second bicuspid would have been.

So we're actually seeing a section from
the second bicuspid back to -- And this is actually where a wisdom tooth might have been if one had been present.

Q All right. And, um, what is the next, um, um, photograph you have there?

A The next photograph is not here.
Q All right. All right. And, um, what is depicted, then, on the --

A This --
-- um, PowerPoint?
This PowerPoint -- This shows the lingual aspect, or the tongue side aspect. And, again, you can see -you compare that surface of the bone compared to the cheek side aspect, it's very smooth. It was protected. It was -- it was further insulated in there. And this is just a portion of Tooth No. 31. Uh, that's all that was left of the crown portion of the tooth.

Q All right. Next one? And, uh, what are we looking at here on the -- the photograph? This should be Exhibit 177, I believe?

A That's correct, 177. Uh, this is from the occlusal or from the biting surface. And this just shows the top of the tooth. And the way it was fractured matched, that fracture was down -- looks like it
comes across here and comes up here. So this root and this root were two separate entities, uh, when I received them, and then I fracture matched them back together.

Q All right. So are you telling us that what we're looking at here is actually the root and not so much -- the -- the top of the root and not really the crown or the top that -- the part where we chew with?

A Correct. That part that you chew with, the part that's normally above the gum, is -- is, for all practical purposes, 99.9 percent gone.

Q All right. All right. And what is, uh, depicted here now?

A Uh, this is Exhibit 178.
Q All right.
A Uh, this was the panorex x-ray from 2001, uh, that I received from Special Agent Jim Holmes. Again, the panorex x-ray goes around the outside of the mouth, picks up everything from ear to ear. Um, so it shows all of the teeth, and it shows the wisdom teeth that Teresa had at this particular time. The tooth that we're looking at is on the lower right second molar, and that's Tooth No. 31.

Q What are we looking at here?

A Uh, this would be Exhibit 179. And this is just a cropped picture of that panorex. So it's just -That area that we're looking at on Tooth No. 31 kind of zoomed in on that particular tooth.

Q Okay.
A That is Tooth No. 31. I had other fragments in there at one time, uh, trying to see if that particular fragment was part of Tooth No. 30, and that it was not. Um, so what we're looking at, again, this is the postmort x-ray of the fragment of Tooth No. 31.

Q All right.
A And then this is just a cropped picture of Tooth No. 31, and that is -- looks like Exhibit 180.

Q All right. And what does, um, postmortem x-ray mean?

A Postmortem is just after death.
Q All right. And so is that the -- is that an x-ray of what you previously showed?

A Correct. The initial photographs, uh, of -- of Tooth No. 31 with the buccal, lingual and occlusal views. Uh, that's an x-ray of that fragment, yes.

Q So that's that tooth there. Now, is that, um, x-ray taken after it's fracture matched?

A Correct.
Q Okay. All right. And what are we looking at
here? We have a split screen; panorex and postmortem?

A This is Exhibit 181. And this is just a side-by-side comparison of the panorex at the cropped Tooth No. 31, and then the postmortem Tooth No. 31. And just some of the things I'm looking at is the distance between the roots. The whiter area up here that we're looking at is the enamel. That's the crown of the tooth. From here over is the crown of the tooth. And that part has been destroyed.

The little grayer shade on the inside is the dentin. That's the inside part of the tooth. Um, enamel is the hardest structure in the body. Dentin is the second hardest structure in the body. Uh, they're both harder than bone.

The dark line in the middle of the tooth is the pulp. That's the blood vessel near the middle of the tooth.

So what I'm looking at, I'm comparing the pulp tissues in the middle of the tooth, antemortem and postmortem. There's a little curvature in the root on the postmortem $x$-ray that I can see on the antemortem x-ray.
So that's just a side-by-side
comparison.

Q All right. All right, Doctor, let me ask you, then, for, um, your opinion. Um, based on your analysis of Tooth No. 31, the one that you were able to fracture match back together, do you have an opinion on whether the root and bone fragments from Tooth 31 recovered, uh, from the burn pit, are consistent with the dental x-rays of Teresa Halbach that you obtained from Dr. Krupka?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is that opinion?
A In my opinion, they were very consistent. And that I could place -- actually place the antemortem x-ray on top of the postmortem x-ray on the panorex, and then, also, on the ' 97 bitewing x-rays, and they would appear as one. I mean, I could superimpose one on top of the other.

And the -- the pulp tissue, the root structure, uh, would coincide perfectly in there. So they were very consistent.

Q Now -- now, in your terms of forensic dentistry, what does very consistent mean?

A To me, very consistent means that it's a probable identification. Um, positive identification -- I -I was a little leary of -- of that term, because of the fact that $I$ only, essentially, had one fragment
to really work with. Um, but I also am very conservative in my opinion. Um, if I say positive identification, to me that means to the exclusion of all others. And, um --

Q Does that mean a hundred percent in your mind?
A A hundred percent in my mind. Yes. And --
Q So --
A -- this is -- looked like it was very, very close. All right. That was my question. How close are -- were you to making a positive identification here?

A I was very close. I mean, it was right there, and -and probably the only thing holding me back is that I'm, again, ultra-conservative in my opinion.

Q All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I have no further questions for the witness and would move into evidence the, uh, photographs which, uh, Dr. Simley has identified. Um, Exhibits, uh -Plus Exhibit 162, which was the tooth fragment that he fractured matched. And that would be Exhibit 162, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, and, for completion of the record, Exhibit 182, the CV.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: They're received. Cross-examination.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Any further witnesses?
ATTORNEY FALLON: I think that concludes our witnesses for this afternoon.

THE COURT: For this afternoon?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, for the -- for
the record, $I$ would move in Exhibit 175. I believe that was the one I introduced with, uh, Agent Sturdivant. I believe it was a picture of a -- a larger, wider angle picture of the burn --

THE COURT: Photo of the burn pit.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: -- pit. Right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: We have no objection.
THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: We would join in that request.

THE COURT: All right. That's -- that's received as well. All right. We are then adjourned until tomorrow at, uh, 8:30.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Very well.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the usual admonition. Don't talk about the case to anyone, not even among yourselves. Okay.
(Wherein court stands adjourned at 4:07 p.m.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN )
COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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.


Jennifer th. Daw Jehnifer K. Haw, RPR Official Court Reporter

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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFE, JURY TRIAL TRIAL DAY 4
vs.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 19, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
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.
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On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared


TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Reported by Jennifer K. Hau, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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(Reconvened at 8:38 a.m.)
THE COURT: This is the case of State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan Dassey. It's 06 CF 88. Appearances, please.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Morning, Your Honor. May it please the court, the State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz, Tom Fallon, and Norm Gahn.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Attorney Ray Edelstein and Brendan Dassey.

THE COURT: Morning, Counsel, morning jurors. Uh, members of the jury, if you recall at the beginning of this case, I gave you some preliminary instructions. One of them concerned evidence. It was evidence defined, and then it said, evidence is, and it -- it gave you three different kinds of evidence.

Uh, the third of that tripartite was something, uh, called a stipulation. Third, evidence is any facts to which the lawyers have agreed or stipulated.

Uh, there also is going to be an instruction later on that, uh, will tell you that the district attorney or, in this case, the
special prosecutor and the defense attorney have stipulated or agreed to certain facts. And those facts, uh, would be, as stated, if the particular witness had been called, he or she would have testified as follows.

I'm going to read to you now three agreements or stipulations that the parties have agreed to. These are called trial stipulations. The first is as follows:

Steven Schmitz is a citizen living in New Holstein, Wisconsin, a community approximately 30 miles west of Manitowoc, uh, Wisconsin.

JoEllen Zipperer is a citizen living in rural Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

That if called to testify, Steven Schmitz would testify that on October 31, 2005, Teresa Halbach came to the Schmitz property to take a photo of a vehicle for AutoTrader Magazine.

Schmitz would indicate that Halbach was at his residence at approximately 1:30 p.m. Was there for approximately ten minutes. Was wearing a white shirt, waist -- waist-length jacket, and blue jeans.

Schmitz would state that before leaving, Halbach provided Schmitz with the latest AutoTrader Magazine and a bill of sale. Left his property and drove away in her SUV.

That if called to tref -- testify, JoEllen Zipperer would testify that on October 31, 2005, Teresa Halbach came to the Zipperer property to take a photo of a vehicle for AutoTrader Magazine.

Zipperer would indicate that Halbach was at her residence between approximately 2 to 2:30 p.m. Was there for approximately ten minutes. Was wearing a white top, waist-length jacket, and blue jeans.

Zipperer would state that before leaving, Halbach provided her with the latest AutoTrader-Magazine and a bill of sale. Left her property and drove away in her SUV.

Zipperer would finally state that Avery Salvage Yard is no more than a ten-minute drive from her residence in Manitowoc County.

That's the first stipulation. Uh, Counsel?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes. And will that be marked as an Exhibit; Judge?

THE COURT: I'm going to have it marked as an exhibit. Now, I just want to have you affirm for the record that this is your stipulation?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That is, Judge. THE COURT: Likewise, defense? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge. THE COURT: Uh, this will be marked as an exhibit, and we'll get to the exhibit -- Well, we -I guess we'll get to the exhibit number now. (Exhibit No. 196 marked for identification.)

THE CLERK: One ninety-six.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: One ninety-six? Thank you.

THE COURT: The second trial stipulation is as follows:

Number one. On October 31, 2005, Bobby Dassey was the son of Barb Janda and brother of the defendant, Brendan Dassey. Bobby Dassey lived in the same residence with Barb Janda and Brendan Dassey at the time.

Number two. That if called to testify, Bobby Dassey would state that between 2:30 and 2:45 p.m. on October 31, 2005, he was inside the Janda/Dassey residence where he observed a blue, slash, green Toyota RAV 4 stop outside the
residence in close proximity to a maroon van that his mother, Barb Janda, had for sale.

Bobby Dassey would state that he observed a young woman, that he later came to identify as Teresa Halbach, exit her vehicle, take some photos of the maroon van, and walk toward the trailer of Steven Avery.

Bobby Dassey would further state that, after taking a shower, he left the residence at approximately 3:00 p.m. to go deer hunting, at which time he still observed the RAV 4 parked outside his residence, but that Teresa Halbach was not observed.

Bobby Dassey would state that he returned to the residence at approximately 5:00 p.m., and he no longer observed the RAV 4.

That completes the second of the stipulations.

Uh, Counsel -- and here I'm directing my question to the special prosecutor -- is that your stipulation?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: It is, Judge.
THE COURT: And counsel for the defense, is that your stipulation?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's correct.

THE COURT: It will be marked as Exhibit... (Exhibit No. 197 marked for identification.) THE CLERK: One ninety-seven. THE COURT: The third stipulation is as follows:

Number one. On October 31, 2005, Scott Tadych was the boyfriend of Barb Janda. Knew the defendant, Brendan Dassey, Steve Avery, and other family members living at the Avery salvage property.

Number two. That if called to testify, Scott Tadych would testify that between 7:30 and 7:45 p.m. on October 31, 2005, he was at the Janda, slash, Dassey property where he dropped off Barb Janda.

Tadych would testify that he observed a large fire in the burn area behind the detached garage of Steven Avery.

Tadych would further indicate that, at the time, he observed Brendan Dassey and Steven Avery standing next to the fire.

To the State, is that your stipulation?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: It is, Judge.
THE COURT: The defense, is this your stipulation?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: It will be marked as Exhibit... (Exhibit No. 198 marked for identification.)

THE CLERK: One ninety-eight.
THE COURT: Uh, ladies and gentlemen, there will be -- or -- additional stipulations, but not at this time.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you.
THE COURT: You may proceed.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call
Mr. Rod Pevytoe to the stand.

## RODNEY PEVYTOE,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Rodney Pevytoe, $p-e-v-y-t-o-e$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q What do you do for a living?
A I'm a special agent with the Wisconsin Department of Justice in the Division of Criminal Investigation. I
work in the Arson Bureau of that unit.
Q How long have you been in the employ of the Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation?

A I've been with, uh, that agency for 27 years. Twenty-five years have been in the Arson Bureau.

Q Prior to joining the Department of Justice, did you have any other law enforcement experience?

A Yes. I was a reserve deputy sheriff in Marathon County. It's near Wausau, Wisconsin.

Q What kinds of cases does the Arson Bureau involve themselves with?

A Well, generally speaking, we investigate fires and explosions, uh, that occur here in the state of Wisconsin. We'll investigate the cause. If it's determined to be of accidental origin, we do, uh, some reporting, and then, basically, end our involvement.

If it's determined that there's some criminal activity, we, uh, work with local law enforcement and further the criminal investigation into that matter.

Q All right. Um, Agent, would you pull that microphone a little bit closer to you?

A Sure.

Q Um, how do you, typically, get involved in a case?

A Typically, an -- an Arson Bureau agent receives a request, and it's generally either from a law enforcement agency or sometimes from a fire department, stating that they need some expertise in determining the cause of a fire or an explosion, then we go from there.

Q All right. And on approximately how many fire investigations have you been involved in in your tenure with the Arson Bureau?

A Uh, unfortunately, I don't have an exact number. Uh, I could easily say it's between eight hundred and a thousand. It's probably more than that but, it seems like a whole lot.

Q And, um, of those investigations, have you ever involved yourself in an investigation in which there was a fatality associated with the, uh, fire?

A Yes, sadly, many times I do get involved in a fatal fire investigation.

Q All right. And approximately how many fatal fire investigations have you involved yourself in through the years?

A Again, I can't give you an exact number, but, um, an
estimate would be in -- in excess of a hundred. Some of those would involve multiple fatalities, four, five people dying at a time.

Q All right. Um, tell us a little bit about your educational and training experience if you will? Uh, do you hold any, uh, degrees?

A . Yes. I have a Bachelor's Degree in criminal justice from the University of Wisconsin. Uh, in addition to that, I'm a certified police officer, certified firefighter. I'm also a certified in -- fire investigator by the International Association of Arson Investigators.

Um, as part of my duties within the Department of Justice, I've been able to receive some additional training from a lot of different agencies, to include the National Fire Academy, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the FBI. Uh, numerous, uh, IAAI, which means International Association of Arson Investigators, uh, conferences, as well as different private entities who have put on various types of educational opportunities for fire investigators.

Q If you could elaborate for us, what is the International Association of Arson Investigators?

A The IAAI, International Association of Arson Investigators, is an organization of people who are devoted to the field of fire investigation, and it's a worldwide association.

Uh, we have members in that association from, uh, Europe, uh, Asia, uh, South America, uh, the Middle East, as well as all of North America. There's about 7 to 8,000 people that are in that association $u m$, at the present time.

Q All right. And, um, approximately how many certified investigators are there? Do you know?

A Uh, certified fire investigators by the IAAI, there's roughly a thousand of them right now.

Q All right. And is that in the world? The country? North America?

A That's a thousand of them in the world.
Q . In your, um, experience, um, have you been called upon to instruct others in the -- in the field of, um, uh, fire investigation?

A Yes. I, um, teach quite frequently in, um, a lot of different areas. Um, I teach frequently for the National Fire Academy as a member of their adjunct faculty. Uh, as part of that, I travel throughout, uh, most of the states, it seems, at one time or another, as well as being, um, a guest speaker for

IAAI functions, and I teach fire-related subjects, fire death investigation, uh, different subjects related to our field.

Q All right. And are -- do you sit or are you associated with any, um, boards which are involved in either the training or the investigation of fire scenes?

A Uh, yes, I am. I'm -- I'm on the board of directors for the International Association of Arson Investigators. Um, in addition to that, I also, um, am the co-chair of the Certified Fire Investigator, um, Committee as part of that. And so I've worked with, uh, other people in our field in order to, uh, gain the accreditation of being a CFI, a Certified Fire Investigator.

Q All right. Um, as a result of your training and your experience, um, are you capable of recognizing human remains that have been damaged by fire?

A Yes. I've seen them many times, and, uh, over the course of many years that I've been doing those investigations have, uh, gained that skill.

Now, uh, Mr. Pevytoe, directing your attention, specifically, to this case, how did you become involved?

A On November 9, that was a Wednesday, I was on a different work assignment. I received a telephone call from our Madison office, and they were directing me to come down to Manitowoc to assist other investigations in the ongoing investigation into this incident.

Q And when did you arrive on the scene?
A Approximately mid-afternoon on the 9th.
Q Upon your arrival, what did you do?
A Uh, well, the first thing we had to do is we have a security checkpoint. So I went through that. After clearing security, I went down to the command area, if you will, and I spoke to the two lead investigators, uh, Special Agent Fassbender and Detective Wiegert.

Q At some point was your attention directed to what has now been referred to as a burn pit on the salvage yard property?

A Yes. I was informed of that on the 9th, and actually observed the area, but did no investigation at that time. My actions on the 9th were, really, just trying to assess what was there and what needs I might do in order to further the investigation. All right. And, um, describe the scene for us on that, uh, Wednesday afternoon when you just,
generally, looked around?
A Uh, with respect to the burn pit area?
Q Yes.
A Uh, this burn pit is kind of a -- a large, sandy plateau, um, and in there -- there's a depression in there that had some charred remains. It was covered with a tarp, uh, to protect it from the elements as best as it could be done, and, um, it had covered an area, oh, I don't know, um, maybe two-thirds the size of this room. It seemed like the whole sandy area. Maybe a little bit smaller than that. But the, uh, burn pit, or the depression, was maybe five-by-six foot. Something of that rough approximation.

Q Okay. After making this visual observation, um, what was the first step in your investigation?

A Uh, the first thing I did was the following day, uh, that was the 10th, and what I actually started out the day doing is going over to the Sheriff's Department in Chilton at Calumet County, and I did a preliminary examination of some debris that had been removed from the burn pit by other investigators before me.

Q All right. Tell us about, uh, your, um, review of, uh, the material?

A Well, I had an opportunity to take that debris and
put it under some high intensity lighting so it could be inspected, uh, well, and then, uh, piece by piece started to go through that and identify the different items that I suspected would be of evidentiary value. Um, and then I turned them over to the evidence custodian, who was with me, uh, in order to maintain the custody of those items. Who assifted (phonetic) you in this, uh -assisted you in this examination?

A Um, Special Agent Tom Sturdivant was with me and, uh, Deputy, uh, Riemer, from the Sheriff's Department, was the evidence custodian. He was not doing the inspection, but he was there to receive the evidence. All right. And tell us, uh, what items, if any, did you find that, um, you thought were of some evidentiary significance?

A Uh, during that pro -- uh, process, I recovered, uh, some small fragments that I believed to be consistent with bone. Uh, there was, uh, some fragments that I suspected were some dental remains, and, in addition to that, there were two small masses of, um, a charred material that, uh, upon closer examination, I felt that it was consistent with charred muscle, um, like I've seen on, uh, burned fire victims. And I recovered those items and turned those over for
evidentiary value.
Q Describe the -- the -- the pieces, or pieces that you, uh, suspected to be bone and tissue, can you tell us a little bit more about them?

A Um --
Q Their condition and their -- how they looked to you?

A Sure. Uh, the two pieces of tissue material, um, they were both relatively small. I -- I would estimate between the size of a golf ball and maybe a racket ball, just in -- in general size. They weren't certainly round in shape, they were kind of an unusual shape. But, uh, they were heavily charred and blackened. Uh, you could see that they had some, uh, cushioning. You could -- When you squeezed them, they had some give to them, uh, and one of them had a length of, uh, what appeared to be bone, uh, going through it.

Q All right. And, uh, to whom did you provide that material?

A I handed it directly to, uh, Def -- Deputy Riemer, or Riemer, excuse me.

Q All right. Um, approximately how much time did you and, um, Agent Sturdivant spend, uh, sifting through this initial, um, harvest from the pit?

A I would estimate it was about half the day, because it was close to the noon hour that we ended that preliminary examination, decided to come back to the scene.

Q Uh, and when you went back to the scene, where, specifically, uh, did you go?

A To the -- to the Avery property. And then, in particular, I went back to the burn pit area.

Q All right.
A And, uh, was going to do a reexamination of that area.

Q All right. Who, if anyone, assisted you on the reexamination of the area at that time?

A Uh, I had a couple different people. Um, we established a couple different areas to be searched around the burn pit. There were some, uh, evidence technicians from the Manitowoc Police Department there, and the grassy area that was around the burn pit, um, just to make sure that there was nothing that could be missed in there, we had them search that entire area.

Then on the -- the pit, itself, of the sandy mound, I had two additional special agents that were helping me, a depu -- or, excuse me, Special Agent Sielehr and Special Agent Rindt,
were both Arson Bureau agents with me. All right. And, um, for the benefit of our reporter there, could you spell Sielehr? I -- I can try. I think it's s-i-e-h-e-l-e-r. All right. Um, approximately how much time did you spend working on the pit on that area that day?
A. We spent several hours, because we had started in the daylight, and I recall the fact that, uh, I requested some generators and some high intensity lighting to be brought in. Uh, once we started that process, I didn't want to end it, so I think we went 'til close to 10:00 at night, if my memory serves me right.

Q Uh, and did you then conclude?
A Yes.
All right. Now, I'd like to ask you a little bit about your observations of the -- the soil, the sod, and the ash that you, um, observed while you were processing the pit. Um, first, tell us about, um, the ash. Was there anything unusual about the ash in this burn pit?

A Well, to a fire investigator, no ash is unusual, but they may have characteristics, is probably the best way to say it. Um, when I looked at the -- the loose ash that was in the bottom of the pit, and there
still was some there, as well as the -- the bottom layer of the burn pit, formed almost -- it looked like just -- if you could imagine what blacktop looked like, it was the soil that had bonded with different, uh, distillance. Um, there was an odor and a consistency there that I had seen before, and that was from the burning of tires. Automobile tires and such.

Q All right. What -- what do you mean by distillant?

A Well, distillance would be -- When you burn a tire, actually, some liquids come off and they begin to flow, and they can bond in the soil. Uh, different oils of petroleums will flow. When you take a solid and you burn it, it actually has to be converted to a vapor, so it will go through a very temporary liquid stage. Sometimes that runs off.

Q All right. And so are you describing something like a crust-like?

A Yes. That would be a very good characterization of it.

Q In terms of, um, your examination of the pit, what else, um, struck you of evidentiary significance, uh, about, uh, the material that was taken from the pit? And I'm now asking you
to focus on nonbiological?
A Well, we saw some metal items there.
Q All right.
A In particular, to describe a couple of them, uh, the first thing that drew my attention, was there was a mass or a ball, uh, that was about the size of a tire, so 15-inches, of heavily oxidized wire. And, uh, there were a multitude of wires there. And based on my experience, what I've seen, is these wires are consistent with what's left when you burn steel-belted radial tires. Um, when you see -- It shows up in this exhibit here.

Q Right. This is, uh -- Right now we're depicting, uh, Exhibit 169. Does this help illustrate the point?

A Yes, very well. Uh, you can see the mass of wire or this ball of entwined wire there, uh, that's present.

Q Agent, there is a, um -- There it is. Right there. And you can probably -- it's easier -might be easier to -- if you would use that screen --

A Oh, I'm sorry. Thank you. Um, right in that area is the mass of wire. And that type of wire that's heavily oxidized is what you see when you burn steel-belted radial tires. That's what remains
there. And there's a -- a significant amount of wire there. So we had a multitude of tires, steel-belted radial tires, that were burned, and that would be remaining.

In addition to that, I should also point out, that in the pit, itself, and in the remains of the ash, there were broken pieces of wire. So that's -- What you see there is not representative of all the steel-belting that we saw at the scene, but that is the majority of it.

Q All right. Um, now, that mass of wire that you've identified, was there anything else, um, of significance about that mass of wire?

A Uh, yes. Um, as part of the scene examination, I wanted to look at everything, and I started looking at this entwined mass of wire. And I noticed that inside the wire, deeply inside of it in some cases, were some white fragments that I looked at closer, and identified those to be bone material. And they were entwined in there to the point where I actually had to, physically, pull apart the wire in order to get it there. It wasn't just on the surface. It was actually down entwined into the wires.

Q Any, um -- Give my a second. Ah, yes. Now, also, um, what is depicted in, uh, Exhibit, um,

169, is a, um, car seat, which we've, um, previously identified and introduced as Exhibit 174. Did you have an opportunity to examine, more closely, uh, the car seat which is depicted in Exhibit 169, and which has now been marked as Exhibit is 174?

A Yes. As you can see, it's in the center of that, uh, exhibit right there. It's the, um, rusted mass as pointed out right there. Um, I don't know if it's a car seat or from an SUV type of vehicle, but it's -it's a vehicle seat. I -- I interpreted it to be a rear seat that may have been removed, or an extra seat, uh, but I did have an opportunity to examine it.

I didn't see any bone fragments entwined in that, but that's a pretty open area. It's not as dense as the wire, um, but as I looked at it, you could see it was heavily oxidized, it appeared to have some charred material on it, and it was my impression that it had been burned and destroyed in the fire.

All right. And what is it about the condition of the, uh, car seat that led you to conclude that it had been burned or exposed to fire?

A Well, there were several things. First of all, its
location next to a burn pit might be suggestive of that. But when you look at, uh, the surface, one of the things that happens to metal, frequently, that's in a fire, is it rusts or oxidizes very quickly, and we see that this seat is -- is oxidized evenly, for the most part, over all of its surfaces. During a fire, a lot of times the protective coatings that would be on metal are burned away. If there's oil or paint or whatever might be protecting that from the elements, as well as the -- the process of the fire, is -- is, by its definition, of rapid oxidation. So we see metal objects in a fire of rusting very quickly. In addition to that, there's actually some little fragments of charred remains there.

Q All right. Is that why, um, just for example purposes, people who have burn barrels, they don't seem to stay new very long?

A That's correct. They rust very quickly.
Q All right. Um, now, before we leave this particular -- Well, actually, it would be a good transition. I want to go back and revisit something that we talked about just a few moments ago, and that is, you, uh, told us that there were remains of multiple steel-belted radial
tires.
Um, based on your examination of the pit area, itself, uh, can you give us a rough approximation of how many tires may actually be reflected in the remains which were recovered?

A Based on my experience from looking at other burned tires and different fire scenes, I could certainly comfortably say it was in excess of five. Probably more, uh, comfortably. But because they were so entwined, it was difficult to pull them apart and separate how many different tires that we had there, because they were all so comingled together.

Q All right. Now, based on your, um, training and experience and research, are you familiar, um, with tires as a potential fuel source?

A Yes. I've actually burned them.
Q All right. Um, tell us, what type or what kind of fuel source would a tire be?

A A tire is actually a very excellent fuel source. Uh, those of you who have seen them burning on television, or in real life, know that they burn with great intensity. Um, I'm actually hard-pressed to think of a commonly available material that's in solid form that would be a better material to use to accelerate a fire. And by accelerating, we're
talking about, by its definition to a fire investigator, something that would make the fire burn with greater intensity, a better fuel, or a better, uh, oxidizer. And, uh, I -- I think it's realistic to say that tires can be a form of a solid accelerant. They burn with great intensity. They release a lot of energy.

In fact, uh, studies have shown that one pound of tires releases about 15 thousand BTUs of energy as it burns, which is a pretty sizable amount of energy.

Q And, um, what -- Give us an example, what is a BTU?

A It's a -- By its definition, it's a British Thermal Unit, and it's the amount of energy that's required to heat one pound of water, one-degree Fahrenheit.

Q What's the weight of an average passenger tire?
A Twenty pounds.
Q All right. So one passenger tire would -- could be expected to generate how many BTUs of energy, roughly?

A About three hundred thousand.
Q All right. Could you put that into context for us? Um, for instance, an average furnace in a home? Anything like that? Can you relate that

BTU figure in --
A I -- I can try. Um, you know, your furnace size will vary based on the size of the home and its efficiency, but, uh, like in my home, I have a hundred and -- a hundred and fifty thousand BTU furnace, and that's how much energy it can put out in one hour, uh, in order to heat that home. And that's probably a pretty average size. So that's about equivalent to half a tire.

Q All right. Now, um, if one is burning, um, two, three, four, five tires, what kind of fire are -are we -- would we expect to see?

A Uh, well, you'd see several things. First of all, I think most of us know that a fire, in many cases, will give off a pretty distinguishable, uh, black or dark smoke from the burning of the tires, but the intensity of the fire will be great. It will be a -a very bright flame, usually in an orange color, and, um, uh, you'll have a flame height -- it may vary, depending on how the tires are oriented, if they're flat or standing up, or maybe sloped up, but, uh, generally, you'll see a flame anywhere from six to nine feet would be a good average.
Uh, the other thing is, if you're
burning multiple tires at a time, um, for a human
to approach it is pretty difficult because of the radiant heat that's coming off of it is a safety hazard.

Q All right. How close would you be able to get to a fire in its full effect? If you've got four or five tires going at one time, would you be able to be within two or three feet or would you be --

A No. No. I know from my own personal experience of burning tires, I -- you know, I needed a long implement, even if I'm burning one or two tires at a time. And if you had three or four, you probably wouldn't even be able to get close to it without a rake or something, without getting some, you know, uncomfortable feeling, and maybe even some, uh, skin damage, thermal damage to the skin.

Q All right. Now, we talked a little bit about, um, steel-belted radial tires. But how about regular radial tires that don't have steel-belt reinforcement? Are they a similar fuel source?

A Well, they're a very good fuel source. In fact, there's many tires out there that don't have steel belts in. Typically, uh, trailer tires. In the sense of a snowmobile trailer or a utility trailer. As well as there's glass-belted radial tires, and they don't use that, uh, steel cording, so to speak,
that you would see in there. So there's, you know, a fair number of tires out there.

Q Was there any way for you, after examining this scene, to determine whether there were any regular, uh, radial-belted tires or glass-belted radial tires there?

A No. Uh, in terms of their consumption, do they leave a -- the similar type of ash and residue that you previously described and attributed to the steel-belted radial tire?

A Yeah. Their construction is basically all the same, with the exception of the -- the belting material being different.

Q All right. Now, in terms of, um, the, uh, investigation that you've been involved in, is there -- can you give us a range of how long it would take to consume a human body in a fire to the degree that, um, the remains that you recovered here suggest?

A I couldn't give you an exact number of hours, um, because there are some variables. If a body is dismembered, it would burn faster because of higher surface exposure.

Q Let's stop right there and start with that. Why
is that? Explain that?
A Well, if -- if you're looking at a body in a fire, you have to consider it a piece of fuel that's -that's exposed to the fire. And anytime you have fuel with more surface area, it's going to burn better.

It's like taking a -- a 12-inch stack of newspapers and setting it on fire versus separating all the newspapers out and giving it more surface area. Obviously, the newspapers will burn quicker.

In addition to that, when you're talking about a body, one of the effects that -- first effect that the fire has on the human body is to dehydrate it, because I'm sure all of you know that we have a lot of moisture in our bodies as we're living here now, and that moisture has to be driven out in order for a fire to consume the body to reduce it down to fuel and consume it, and down to its eventual skeletal remains.

So when you dismember a body, or if there's some sort of an injury to the body, the, uh, body will tend to bleed out, and if there's less blood in the body, it actually will be consumed quicker, because there'll be less
moisture for it to be, uh, dehydrated and evaporated off before it's consumed.

Q So are you suggesting, then, if there are some kind of pre-fire wounds to the body, that may hasten the, uh, consumption of the body in the fire?

A Exactly.
Q What are some of the variables? You -- you mentioned there are a -- a host of variables, uh, involved that would directly impact on how long it would take to consume a body in a fire. What are some of those variables oth -- other than the one we just talked about?

A Well, the type of fuel that's used certainly would be an important factor. Tires would be a very good fuel, and would speed up that process as compared to say, green wood or some different types of firewood. Uh, the type of, uh, weather conditions that are present. Uh, heavy winds, cold weather, extreme cold weather, those would all be factors there, uh, as well as the orientation of the fuel and the body.

And what I'm saying there is, um, if a body's left in a scene, and it's undisturbed, the part of the body that's in contact with the ground, if you will, is protected by the ground
or the surface that it's laying on. We call that, quite frankly, a protected area. Uh, if, uh -- As in any type of fire, if you were to stir the fire and mix up the fuel, that fuel tends to burn better, and you -- you're removing -exposing the protected area.

So if a body is in a fire, and at some point the -- the body is moved around, you'll be exposing more of its surfaces and you'll be hastening that, uh, consumption process also.

Q All right. Now, um, what about continued exposure to fuel or adding fuel? I mean, if you were, uh, actively tending such a fire, what effect would that have?

A Well, that would certainly be probably a requirement in order to burn a body out in an open pit, uh, unless you had just an extraordinary amount of fuel, like we have in a house fire. Um, but if you're talking about an open burn pit like the one we saw there, um, you would have to be adding fuel in order to continue that consumption process, because it would take multiple hours in order to destroy a body in a fire in an open surrounding like that.

Q All right. Um, I'm going to have, uh, Investigator, uh, wiegert, um, bring over a
couple of, uh, exhibits and have you take a look at them. We'll start with the rake. Um, if you would tell us, again, the exhibit number on there?

A It's Exhibit No. 170.
Q All right. Exhibit -- Referencing, then, to, uh, Exhibit No. 170, um, have you seen that item before?

A I have. Yes.
Q And tell us about the condition of that, uh, exhibit? The rake? Exhibit --

A May I stand --
Q -- 170 .
A -- just stand up though?
Q Yes, please.
A Okay. Um, this is a rake that was found, uh, by the burn pit. I guess I'd call it kind of a soil or a -a beach rake, is typically what it has. Uh, you can see that the bottom third or fourth of it is actually charred, and you can see some of the charring, especially on the sar -- side that would be exposed down or towards the fire if it had been used to rake. In addition to that, you can see some wires in there, and those are some of those steel-belted radial wires that I was telling you
about that we had observed in the burn pit. So this bottom third or portion of that rake has been exposed to a fire.

Q All right. Very good. And, uh, the next exhibit, which is a spade?

A Okay. And that's Exhibit 171, and it's just a regular wooden-handled soil shovel, but, also, you can see it -- it's been exposed to a fire on its lower extremity by the darkening that's there, only to a lesser degree than the rake.

Q I see there's also some oxidation on the edging of the spade?

A Yes.
Q Is that reflective of fire exposure in your opinion as well?

A That could very easily have come from the fire because it would tend to rust quicker. All right. Thank you. You may be seated. All right. I'd like to return, again, to our discussion of, um, fuel sources. Um, again, I'm directing your attention to, um, Exhibit 169, the picture, um, which is still on the screen, which displays the, um, uh, rear car or van seat that we've talked about. Exhibit 174.

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                                With respect to Exhibit 174, are you
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familiar with what type of, um, packaging or seating normally accompanies a car seat?

A Well, there's usually some sort of a vinyl, or fabric, or leather-type covering over it, but the padding material, frequently, is a polyurethane foam. Um, from a fire standpoint, polyurethane foam is -is a tremendous fuel. Um, in fact, uh, we have a -a nickname for it, in the fire investigation, as solid gasoline, uh, because, just like a tire, it is, uh, either a synthetic or a petroleum distillant, but once it's ignited, it has a tremendous amount of heat release into a room, uh, or into the environment that's burning. It's -- it's a very good fuel.

Q Uh, is it on a par, as it were, with tires in terms of its ability to generate BTUs?

A Uh, I'm not sure of the exact breakdown, but I -- I believe that it is. Um, yeah. In fact, I -- if I'm not mistaken, it might be slightly better than en -energy released pound for pound than that, just because of its -- more often than not, it's a capillary-type structure, an open cell, and it tends to burn with greater intensity. All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: If I may just have a moment? We will pass the witness. Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Mr. Pevytoe, you indicated that you had arrived on the scene on November 9?

A That's correct, sir.
Q Okay. And when you got there, your first, um, step was to simply assess or evaluate the burn pit?

A Well, that was the primary one. But I -- I looked at other areas around that were designated to be searched and whatever, and tried to make assessments as to what type of needs we would have for personnel and materials and that.

Q But -- but, in particular, you -- you were -your attention was drawn to this burn area or burn pit?

A Well, there were several areas, and the burn pit was included in that.

Q When you arrived to look at the burn pit in particular, uh, did it appear to be as Exhibit 169 shows?

A No. It was covered with a tarp.
Q Okay. Did you take the tarp off?
A Uh, they removed a portion of it, yes.

Q Were you able to see the van seat and the -- the wiring, the large wad of wiring?

A I believe so. Yes.
Q Had they already removed much of the soil or the upper ash from the burn pit?

A Well, they had removed the loose ash that was in the pit, but there was still the darkened area and some remains.

Q So when you went to -- Was it at the Sheriff's Department that you next went to -- to look at some of the items that had been removed?

A Well, that was on the following day.
Q Okay.
A Uh, on the 10th, in the morning, I went to the Sheriff's Department, and I did a preliminary examination of the, um, ash that had been removed from the pit previous to me being at the scene.

Q So, obviously, you didn't remove any of that ash?
A That's correct.
Q And you didn't sift through the ash?
A Which ash?
Q The ash at the Sheriff's Department?
A Yes.
Q You did sift through all that ash?
A Well, we examined that multiple times, because when
you're examining something, looking for small evidentiary items, such as bone fragments and dental fragments, it may take time. So, as I said, on the 10th, that was a preliminary examination, but, also, in December, we went back and literally went through it piece by piece, over a course of many hours with many people there, using a long, wooden skewer to remove each little fragment and examine it and go through the process there. So each time we were doing a more and more detailed examination. It's a very complex cli -- uh, process.

Q So over a period of about 30 or 40 days, you were able to, several times, go through the items, sift through items, to find, uh, things that might have evidentiary value?

A I'm not sure of the time frame, but it was examined multiple times, yes.

Q Now, you indicated that you didn't find any bone in the van seat?

A That's correct.
Q But you did find some small pieces in the, uh -the ba -- uh, the ball or the wad of -- of steel-belted tire wiring?

A That's correct. I found multiple pieces entwined into the mass of the wire.

Q And, again, just go back. No one had removed the wiring or the van seat from the burn pit, just some of the burn pit ash, itself?

A That's correct.
Q So when you went back, there was still more to do in processing the burn pit?

A That's correct.
Q And -- And you were the one that, then, processed it at that point? You and others?

A Yes, sir.
Q Did you oversee or supervise the final processing of the pit?

A Uh, more or less, and as well as participated in it.
Q Now, you -- you estimated that a fire that, uh, had approximately five tires -- And -- and that -- that was your approximation of the number of tires based on the -- the -- the amount of steel-belted wiring in the burn pit?

A Well, that -- that's not fully correct, because there could be additional tires that had -- would not be steel-belted. Uh, what I believe my testimony was, is that there was -- I could see -- I'm -- feè comfortable in saying that there was more than five steel-belted radial tires there. I certainly can't give you an estimate as to glass-belted utility
tires, all those different things that might have been present there. Judging by the ash that was remaining in the pit, there was certainly a quantity.

Q And -- And you -- you agree with me that you can't tell when tires may have been burned in the pit as well?

A That's correct. I could just say that the remains were there.

Q And the pit, itself, may have been used many times other than immediately preceding law enforcement coming to the pit?

A It's possible, but I don't know. I can only tell you what I saw that day.

Q Correct. There are things you don't know about the pit that you can't -- even from your observations and your training, you're unable to tell?

A That's correct.
Q Under the hypothetical that, uh, Attorney Fallon had suggested, with, um, a number of tires in the pit, you'd indicated the intensity level would, uh, potentially see flames of between six and nine feet; correct?

A Well, it'll vary with the fuel orientation and the amount of fuel that's present there, but I have
burned tires and I know from my research that six to nine feet -- And you have to remember that the flames are kind of going up and down, so the estimate is going to vary as it goes along. There may be times where it could go higher than that, visually, and then come back down.

Because -- What we call that is a diffusion flame process. So it's not a, uh -Or, excuse me. It's a turbulent flame, not a diffusion flame. A candle flame is a diffusion flame. It's a perfect flame. It doesn't seem to vary. When we get an open fire, we see the columns of visible, uh, luminescence coming up and going down. The flames lick up and down. That's why we see some variation of the flame height.

Q And -- And the intensity of the fire, itself, isn't simply vertical? It, uh -- be -- will expand outward in a horizontal fashion as well?

A Well, you have heat transfer from several different methods. One of those is radiant heat. And that will be coming outward, unless it's impeded by an obstruction.

Q And -- And your testimony, I believe, was that the radiant heat, the intensity, potentially,
would, uh, make it very difficult, or maybe even impossible, for someone to be several feet from the fire?

A Well, that will depend on the intensity of the fire at any given point. Uh, I just know from my own practical experience of a burning, being by -- by some burning tires, if you have multiple tires, and it's -- they're burning freely in a full -- free state of burn, it is difficult to approach them or get close to them because of the radiant heat causing thermal damage to the skin.

Q And, again, I simply was asking if that was what your testimony was before with Attorney Fallon, that that could have -- you know, that amount of, uh, of -- of tires, or what have you, accelerants, in the fire, because of the radiant heat, would be very difficult to get within a couple of feet?

A It would be, but you have to remember the variable of how many tires are burning at a given time, because the intensity of the fire is going to go up and down with the fuel source. So if you have several tires that are in full state of combustion, yes, it would be difficult. If you have tires that are not fully burned, or are already partially burned, then it
would be easier to approach.
Q So someone could be standing right next to the fire?

A At a given time, yes, depending on the fuel that's burning, because the fire will go up and down, and you can approach, and have to stay away because of the intensity of the fire.

And, hypothetically, with the more intensive radiant heat, might have to stand three or four feet beyond the fire?

A Correct.
Q From your, uh, experience and training, uh, are you aware of any studies that have, um, been conducted in regards to the, um, level of
intensity of -- of -- of the radiant heat from one versus five tires? For example, wood versus a -- a -- a tire-type of substance or petroleum-based substance?

A There's a lot of studies that deal with the energy release of various materials that are out there.

Q Would one tire in a fire be less intensive than five tires in a -- a fire at one given time?

A Yes, because of the amount of energy that's being released. Without getting too in depth, the temperature would remain the same. Okay. The
temperature is not going to go up. It's always going to be about the same, because they're going to burn at the same temperature level.

However, the more fuel you're -- you add in there, it -- the fuel is all being consumed simultaneously. It will release more heat energy in there just because more fuel is in the combustion process.

Q So -- Correct. The temperature doesn't change. It's the -- the energy or the -- that's released from that fire that would be increased or intensified?

A Correct. It's called a heat release rate. We generally measure it in joules and megawatts.

Q A -- again -- Again, hypothetically, would wood burn at the same intensity as one petroleum-based tire, for instance?

A What specie of the wood and moisture content?
Q Let's just say standard oak wood.
A What's the moisture content?
Q Dry.
A How dry?
Q Fifty percent dry.
A Would not burn with the same intensity.
Q Okay. Would plastics, for instance, let's say,
milk cartons, burn at the same intensity as a tire?

A Plastic milk cartons? The one-gallon jugs? Or the wax paper cartons?

Q The one-gallon jugs you would find, let's say, at the -- the grocery store?

A I don't believe that they burn with the same intensity, but there's a lot of different compositions there, so I'm reluctant to say, without knowing its exact chemical composition, to being able to research it.

Q I -- I'm not trying to belabor the point, but if I -- my -- if you don't mind, I've -- have a couple extra questions in that regard.

A Ask away.
Q All right. Clothing. Does cotton fabric clothing, for instance, for example, burn at the same intensity level as, um, one tire?

A No. Most things burn at the same temperature range. Intensity, as far as the heat release, is going to vary with the fuel product. And you -- you have to be careful with the terms you're using. If you're talking about the heat release rate, it's going to be greater from certain products than others. If that's what you're referring to as intensity? That's what

I'm assuming you're referring to as intensity.
Q I -- I mean -- Exactly. The radiant heat released from the fire.

A The heat release rate from the fire? Correct.

Okay. That's what you mean? Correct.

All right. It will vary with the types of fuels. Okay.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: No, redirect.
THE COURT: You may step down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: You're welcome. Your next
witness, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call
Leslie Eisenberg.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

## LESLIE EISENBERG,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Leslie Eisenberg,

E-i-s-e-n-b-e-r-g.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY EALLON:
Q What is your occupation?
A I am currently employed at the Wisconsin Historical Society as the program coordinator for the State of Wisconsin's Burial Sites Preservation Program. I am also, um, privately employed as a forensic anthropologist.

Q What is a forensic anthropologist?
A A forensic anthropologist is someone who has had, uh, training in anthropology, and, specifically, in a subfield called physical anthropology, um, that looks at human variation, how we are the same and different from each other, um, with a specific focus on, uh, anatomy and the study and understanding of -- of human remains as it applies in a legal context.

Q All right. Doctor, uh, how is it that you are involved in this case?

A I was requested, um -- My assistance was requested by the Calumet County, uh -- by Calumet County law enforcement, to provide assistance, um, looking at human remains that, uh, were recovered in November of 2005.

Q And, um, you are here today to do what?

A I am here today to explain my findings, and, uh, also here today to render several opinions, uh, notably, about the sex and age of the remains of the individual I examined, as well as rendering an opinion as to the manner of death. Uh, how, um -how the person, uh, whose remains I examined, um, died.

Q Before we do that, um, if we could, uh, talk a little bit about, um, your background and training.

Um, first of all, beginning with your educational experience, um, what degrees do you hold?

A I hold a, um, Bachelor's Degree in anthropology, a Master's Degree in anthropology, a Ph. D, or a Doctorate, in anthropology. Um, and I am also a board certified forensic anthropologist. One of 75 in the country.

Q What does board certified mean?
A Board -- Uh, being called a board certified forensic anthropologist, um, means that you've jumped through a lot of hoops and have had your work, um, carefully scrutinized, um, by members on the American Board of Forensic Anthropology. Uh, in order to receive the title of what's called, diplomate, uh, which really
means board certification, one must, uh, submit case reports for evaluation by the board. And the board then will determine whether or not you are fit, um, or ready to sit for an all-day examination, uh, the morning of which involves a written examination, and the afternoon is a hands-on practical examination involving the examination, analysis, and interpretation of bone in, uh, many different conditions, um, much of it fragmentary. What, if you would, um, are some of the key positions or responsibilities that you have held in the field of forensic anthropology that assist you in performing that work?

A Uh, notably, I was a consultant for the Office of Chief Medical Examiner of New York from 1986 until 1993, when I moved to Wisconsin, um, to take the position as program coordinator for the Wisconsin Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program, where I have occasion, on a fairly regular basis, to examine and identify human bone, animal bone, and so on, for law enforcement. Most of that bone comes from archaeological or older context.

Uh, I also, since 1995, have been a
member of a federal disaster team, a regional federal disaster team, that goes by the -- the
acronym DMORT, $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{T}$, which stands for Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team. And in that capacity I have been deployed on several occasions. Uh, the earliest of which was in 1999, uh, at the site of an Amtrak train crash in Bourbonnais, Illinois, where there were fatalities primarily as a result of, uh, um, a fire in the sleeping car of -- of that train.

Um, after that, I was asked, uh, immediately after the World Trade Center attacks on September 11, to be one of the first teams to respond to the east coast disaster, um, where I had occasion to work to identify, um, and examine, uh, fragmentary human and nonhuman remains. Many of those remains, uh, had been exposed to considerable trauma, uh, and burning, as you might imagine.

And, more recently, in September of 2005, I had occasion to be called or deployed down to Mississippi after the, uh, Hurricane Katrina, and at the same time, Hurricane Rita, uh, came through, to help identify remains, um, of, uh, individuals who died, uh, during the hurricane, as well as collecting and identifying
skeletonized human remains that had been washed out of cemeteries, uh, in-ground burials as well as above ground mausoleums.

All right. And, um, so that we're -- How long have you held your board certification in the field of forensic anthropology?

A Four ten years now. I received that certification in, uh, 1997.

Q Um, in addition to the, um, DMORT, uh, appointments and status, have you received any other, um, noteworthy appointments?

A Um, yes, I have. Um, I have, um -- May -- Are you talking about memberships or -- If you can clarify for me --

Q Sure. In the, uh -- In the field of forensic anthropology, are -- are you -- there are some appointments or memberships of groups that you find particularly pertinent that assist you in conducting your work?

A Understood. Thank you for that clarification. Uh, from 1999 through 2005 I was an elected board member for the American Board of Forensic Anthropology, and for the last three years of that six-year appointment, I was elected secretary of that board. Q Do you have any particularly, um, uh -- Well,
let's ask it this way. Do you have any publications in the field of forensic anthropology?

A Yes, I do, sir.
Q Tell us about those?
A Um, some of those publications are jointly authored by others with whom I've worked. Um, they appear in what is the preeminent journal in the field of forensic anthropology, which is called the Journal of Forensic Sciences.

Uh, I also have a number of other
publications, uh, that span the, um -- the fields of archaeology and forensic anthropology that are specifically focused on human remains and the identification of human remains.

Q I'm going to have, uh, Investigator Wiegert show you Exhibit 199.

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And do you recognize that?
A Yes, I do. It's my resumé, or what, uh, is referred to in the academic field as a curriculum vitae, a history, um, of your accomplishments, if you will.
Q. And did you prepare that?

A Yes, sir, I did.
Q Is that a true and accurate summary of your
educational training and professional experience in both, um, uh, forensic anthropology and otherwise?

A Yes, sir, it is.
Q Very good. All right, Doctor. Directing your attention, then, to this particular case, when did you become involved in this case?

A I initially became involved in this case through a telephone message that was left for me on November 9 of 2005 .

Q What were you asked to do?
A The, um, contents of that voicemail message that was left for me was, uh, that some remains had been found, um, and I was, uh, asked to examine those remains that had been left for me, uh, in a sealed, uh, container in my office awaiting my return. Uh, at the time I received that call on November 9, I was in transit back to Madison from a, uh, um, national, um, conference on missing persons in Denver, Colorado. I was one of several people at the time who was representing the state of Wisconsin at that conference.

Q And what were the tasks? What, specifically, were you asked to do, um, by law enforcement?

A I was asked to examine, um, items that were in a, um,
flat, uh, cardboard box that had been sealed with evidence tape when I received it. Um, and I was asked to identify if any of -- of the items in that box were of human origin.

Q I'm going to have Investigator Wiegert bring you a series of photographs.

A Thank you.
Q I believe the first photograph there is marked as Exhibit 183. We'll have that displayed on the screen in a moment. Um, let me ask, do you recognize that?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q All right. And what is, um, depicted in Exhibit 183?

A I, along with other investigators, are sorting, uh, through material that was collected, um, uh, from the Steven Avery property, and -- and we are looking through this material, uh, with the objective of looking for any human remains or other objects of significance that had been collected from that property.

Q Tell us a little bit about that process that's depicted in the photograph, if you would?

A The process, uh, that I used to, um, examine all the material presented to me for examination, um, is a
fairly systematic process, and a process that every forensic anthropologist goes through.

And -- And the first thing that I do, uh, and the major contribution that any forensic anthropologist can make to an investigation like this, involves, um, the recognition and sorting of human bone, and in this case burned human bone, from burned and unbone -- unburned, uh, nonhuman bone.

The next step in that process is looking at the burned human bone that has been sorted out to see if there are any diagnostic or telling, um, attributes or traits on any of those fragments, um, that can tell the anthropologist something about whose remains you are looking at.

The next step in the process is taking those diagnostic fragments and developing what we call in the field a biological profile. And what that means is determining, if you can, the age of the individual, the sex of the individual, the stature of the individual, how tall they were, um, and the ancestry, if possible.

Also, uh, critically important is to determine, um, if there's anything else you can tell from those diagnostic fragments, including
the presence of any trauma to those remains, uh, that may have been sustained or may have occurred in what we call the antemortem interval, the interval before death, the perimortem interval, $p-e-r-i-m-o-r-t-e-m$, and that simply means at or near the time of death, or in the postmortem interval, uh, during a time after death.

And, um, the other activity that I undertook with these burn fragments was trying to see if $I$ could refit any of those fragments with each other.

Q Very well. What is the -- the next photograph? I believe would be Exhibit 184; is that correct?

A That is correct.
Q And what is depicted in Exhibit 184?
A That is, uh, a photo of myself and some other investigators looking through additional material that had been collected for the presence of any human remains, bone fragments, dental structures, or anything else that we considered significant.

Q All right. And the next photograph? Exhibit 185, I believe?

A That is correct.
Q All right.
A Exhibit 185 represents, um, the interior and contents
of the box that was initially left for me for examination on November 9 of 2005 that I had the opportunity to initially examine the following day on November 10, 2005.

Q All right. Let's stop there for a moment and talk a little bit about the -- the box and its contents. What were the condition of those
contents? The bones that you -- or -- or
fragments, is probably the best way of describing it, when --

A Well --
Q -- you looked at them?
A As I look in this photograph and -- and on the screen, what I can see, and what I saw at the time, are, um, fragments of material, some of which were, um, clearly identifiable as human bone fragments that were heavily burned and, in some cases, calcined. Some of the bone that you see that looks white in color, um, is what we call calcined.

Um, it is, um -- It represents bone that has lost its moisture content, because all bone, um, has -- has fat content, has moisture content, has blood running through it, and when it's exposed to heat, and considerable heat, that moisture, and the blood, and the -- and the fatty
tissue, the marrow, um, will all dry up, and the bone, itself, the or -- the organic content of the bone, um, what makes bone, bone, um, also disappears. And the bone -- calcined bone becomes, um, almost like a piece of porcelain or ceramic in that if you, um, knock it against a table, it will sound very much like a piece of porcelain.

Q In terms of -- As a forensic anthropologist, who often is called upon to attempt identification of remains, are there varying levels or degrees of destruction that you forensic anthropologists utilize to categorize exactly the condition of the items you're examining?

A We do. Um, in 1996, there was, um, a very basic scheme developed, uh, by a forensic anthropologist from Texas, and a colleague of his. Um, it -- it's known as the Crow-Glassman Scales. C-r-o-w, hyphen, Glassman, G-l-a-s-s-m-a-n. 'And what Crow and Glassman did was set up a five-stage, or five-level scheme, if you will, that talks about increasing levels of burning on bone.

Uh, level one, for example, would involve a body that was charred, but would be visually recognizable, um, to, uh, people who
know -- knew him or her, or to family members. And that starts with level one and goes up to level five, and, increasingly, um, there is, uh, more destruction to the body. The body then becomes unrecognizable. Um, and, um, level five is, uh -- depicts the body in a state that is primarily only recognizable, because of its fragmentation and burning, to forensic anthropologists and forensic dentists.

Q And in nip particular -- And in this particular case, what was the level or condition of the, uh, fragments you were asked to examine?

A In -- In my opinion, the fragments that I was asked to examine, that I identified as -- as, uh, burned human fragments, would have fallen into that last category, um, the most destructive category, level five.

Q All right. Is this what is sometimes referred to as the ultimate level of destruction?

A Uh, by some auth -- authors, yes, it is.
Q In this particular case, of all the fragments
that you examined, did -- you were -- were you
able to locate any, um, human skull fragments?
A Yes, sir, I -- I was able to.
Q A -- A -- Approximately, how many fragments were
you able to locate?
A There were --
Q Or identify?
A There were approximately 58 fragments that were, um, identifiable as human and diagnostic to the point that I could say these fragments came from a human skull.

Q In terms of, um -- How much of a human skull was repre -- was represented by those 58 fragments? Rough estimate, if you have one?

A A rough estimate, um, I would say, perhaps, a quarter, and that may be an exaggerated estimate.

Q Could be less?
A It could be less.
Q All right, Doctor, let's begin with some of your conclusions or findings. First, based on your examination of the bones recovered from the pit behind the garage of Steven Avery, did you find evidence of human remains?

A Yes, sir, I did.
Q And were they in, um -- Were you able to identify the relative age of the person whose remains you examined?
A. Yes, I was able to determine a relative age of -- of the person whose remains $I$ did examine.

Q Tell us about that, please?
A There are, um, many techniques that forensic anthropologists use to determine someone's age, um, when remains are unrecognizable and either too decomposed or, um, skeletonized for a traditional, um, autopsy.

Um, in this case, there, um -- Because of the fragmentation and burning, um, many of -of the characteristics or traits we look at to make that determination, um, were not present or not recognizable because of the condition of the remains.

But there were several areas, um, of the face, um, skull, if you will, and what we call the postcranial remains, the remains below the skull, that were able to help me come to a determination of an approximate age of the individual whose remains I examined.

Q And what was that?
A My determination was that the remains of the individual I examined were no older than 30 to 35 years of age.

Q All right. If you could explain for us that -that range, that step, you just gave us, 30 to 35, in terms of the field of forensic
anthropology and identification, what does that mean or represent?

A Well, what that means to all of us, really, is that once we, um -- as we age, and at about the year -the age of about 30 to 35 , um, our body starts showing signs of wear, and that wear is -- is degenerative. In other words, it's something that happens with use, as -- as we use our bodies to do lots of things. And that's at about the time when forensic anthropologists can pick up signs of arthritis, or what's sometimes called degenerative joint disease, on many parts of the skeleton.

Um, what I did note, from the joint surfaces that were present to examine, was that there were absolutely no traces of the beginnings of arthritis, um, which allowed me to cap the age as no older than 30 to 35 years.

Um, I also had an opportunity in looking at the skull fragments, um -- And some of those. fragments had suture lines. Um, when we think of the skull, we may think of a -- a -- a ball-like structure, or a sphere-like structure, but, in fact, our skulls are made up of many joi -- uh, bones that come together at what are kind of joints. They're not like a shoulder joint or a
hip joint, but it's where the bones fit together, almost like teeth in a zipper in -- in some places, and -- and those openings, called sutures, where those bones come together, uh, had not fused, um, which is something you typically see as someone, uh -- in someone who's much older than 30 to 35.

Q All right. So, in effect, then, you're telling us the -- these are the remains of a person who's under age 30 ?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. Were you able to determine the sex of the person by the remains which were recovered?

A Yes, sir, I was.
Q And what -- what did you conclude?
A Based on examining certain diagnostic fragments, I was able to determine that the remains presented to me for analysis, those fragmented and burned remains, were those of a female.

All right. I'm going to have, uh, uh, the next exhibit, $I$ believe the photograph is in front of you, it should be at 186?

A That's correct, sir.
Q We have that now on the screen. Um, does this, uh, photograph assist you in explaining why you
concluded these were the remains of a female?
A Uh, this -- this image, um, is -- is one of the areas I looked at in the body that allowed me to make that conclusion.

Q All right. Tell us about that?
A What --
Q Now -- Now, there is a laser pointer. It should be right next to the --

A Ah, yes.
Q -- witness box?
A Thank you.
Q And if you would probably use the larger screen to point, it might work better.

A Okay.
Q Are those shovels in the way? Rakes?
A No, they are -- they're not. Um, what we are looking at in -- Here we go. What we are looking at in this image are fragments from, um -- from a face, and we are looking at, these fragments as if we are looking at someone face to face. And so let me point out some of the landmarks to you to help you orient what it is you're looking at.

Um, this area here represents the top of the left eye socket. This fragmentary bone, um, and this eye -- the top of the eye socket, is
actually part of the bone that continues up to begin -- to become the forehead. So we have the top of the left eye socket, the left half of the nose. The nasal bones are two in number. And what this fragment is, is the left half of the nasal bones.

These are fragments from the right -what would be the area above the right eye socket.

This is a complete -- and one of the few complete -- bones that I actually had an opportunity to examine. A complete right cheekbone. And while the placement may be a little off in this photo, what you are looking at here is the lower portion of the right eye socket.

This is a fragmentary portion of the left cheekbone, and a portion of a bone that runs from the left cheekbone over and above the left open -- the opening for the left ear.

Q All right. If we could go to the next exhibit, uh, 187?

A Yes, sir.
Q And what are we looking at here?
A What we are looking at here is a closeup of -- of a
portion of what we saw in the previous graphic. Excuse me. Again, this -- the top of the left eye socket, the portion of what then continues up to be the forehead, or what we call the frontal bone, and the left half of the nose at -- this would be the area that we would refer to as the bridge of the nose. This is the left half of the two nasal bones.

Q All right. Now, with respect to the last two exhibits, 186 and 187, what is it about them that specifically assists you in, um, identifying these remains as a female?

A Fairly diagnostic, or telling, to any forensic anthropologist, or any biological anthropologist, is that there are certain shapes that, um, are characteristically female in the skeleton, and other shapes, what we call morphology, that are characteristically male. And one of those key locations that anthropologists look at, um, is actually the top of the eye socket.

In females, that rim, or ridge, is
fairly sharp and -- and, um, does not protrude. In male skulls, that area, that edge, is very blunt, and you often see heavy bone development over the eye sockets. And we don't see that here. I don't see that here. And what I see in
terms of morphology, and shape, and general bone architecture to the facial bones, but especially above the left eye socket, uh, leads me to conclude that these facial bones and, in particular, this bone here, um, comes from a female.

Q All right. Now, um, Doctor, during the course of preparing, um, and in reviewing the matters of this case, did you have occasion to work with a Tim Austin from the Wisconsin State Patrol?

A Yes, sir, I did.
Q And did he assist you with some of the, um, exhibits that we're about to see?

A Yes, he did.
Q All right. If you would, uh, take your attention to the next, uh, photograph? All right. And this is Exhibit 188?

A Yes, sir.
Q And what are we looking at here with Exhibit 188?
A What we are looking at here is a graphic depiction, um, of not a real skull, but a -- a
computer-generated skull, and, um, the arrows and the descriptions on this graphic point to the areas of the skull and the facial bones that have been recovered, and identified by me, and described to
you, in the previous slides.
Q And that -- I see there's a notation, Evidence Tag 8318. Is that at all referenced to the box that we previously examined?

A Yes, sir. The area, uh -- We don't see all of it here, but the identifier for this particular slide that says, Evidence Tag 831 -- and we'll wait for the 8 to show up -- 8318, was the, um, evidence tag identifier for that white opened box we saw earlier on. Uh, the material that was illit -- initially collected and, um, the material that I initially examined and sorted through.

Q All right. All right. Next exhibit, please? Should be Exhibit 189?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And, um, if you would, what is depicted here?

A What is depicted here, through the work of, uh, Trooper Tim Austin, um, are two, um, computer-generated skeletons. Um, the one on the left represents that of a female, and the one on the right, that of a male.

Q All right. And, um, in terms of the, uh, eye sockets, if you'd take a moment to, um, highlight the distinctions that you've just been talking
about?
A In the fragmentary skull and facial bones that were recovered, the area that $I$ was pointing out a little bit earlier was just above the left eye socket and above, uh, the bridge of the nose. In this female skeleton, on the left, I hope you can appreciate, um, the roundedness and the sharpness of the rim, or the top edge, of that left eye socket.

Q Would it help if we zoomed in on that?
A It may for the jury, sir. This area in particular, um, is a hallmark of, um, what anthropologists recognize, or identify, as -- as coming from a female skeleton, because it's a relative, um, um, gracileness or, um, I guess sharpness, and -- and, um, smoothness of that edge. In contrast to what we would see in a typical male skeleton, um, here's the bridge of the nose, the top of the left eye socket, and I hope you can appreciate or see, um, the area here where above the left eye socket there's a considerable buildup of bone, um, and, as well, the edge or the shape of the top of the eye socket is much more rounded and substantial.

Q Doctor, um, although you determined the relative age and -- and sex of the person, were you able to determine, um, ancestry or stature of the
person after your examination of the remains?
A No, sir, I was not. And that was, uh, because of the extreme fragmentation and burning that did not allow me to reconstruct, um, some of the long bones. In particular, the thigh bone that I would typically measure to develop a -- a stature estimate.

Likewise, many of the landmarks that I
would use to determine ancestry or racial
affiliation, uh, were not present because of that fragmentation.

Q All right. As a forensic anthropologist, are you familiar with the concepts of cause and manner of death?

A Yes, sir, I am.
Q Um, first of all, tell us, um, are you frequently asked to render opinions on, uh, for instance, cause or, perhaps, manner of death?

A More often, and most often, I am asked to render opinions as to what's called manner of death. By what mechanism did someone die? Less often, cause of death, because often that's the purview of a forensic pathologist. But in cases like this, where the remains are so fragmentary and, uh, are too fragmentary, um, for a traditional autopsy, it often falls to the forensic anthropologists to make a
determination about what's called cause of death and manner of death.

Q All right. Then in your field of forensic anthropology, what is the difference between cause and manner of death, if you would explain for us?

A As it's generally understood in -- in, uh, forensic anthropology, cause of death is, um, fairly explicit. In other words, what did the person die from?

Manner of death, however, speaks to the mechanism. What caused the death? How did the person die?

All right. Can you give us an example, for instance, of a distinction that you might commonly run across in -- in your forensic work?

A Oh, I guess cause of death, um, if -- if I pretended to be a forensic pathologist for a minute, um, might be, um, heart attack, or tuberculosis.

Um, a manner of death, um, for a heart attack, might be, um, accidental. Manner of death, uh -- in general, there are four different categories, um, that are understood when we talk about manner of death. And, um, one of those categories can be a natural death, which might result from a heart attack.

A second category of manner of death might be considered accidental. Did someone fall off a ladder, um, hit their head, uh, or sustain a spinal injury and die accidentally?

Um, a third manner of death is suicide.
And fourth, most commonly recognized, is
homicide.
Q Is there sometimes a fifth? Such as unexplained?
A Unexplained. Or sometimes even a sixth, uh, being undetermined.

Q Okay. Based upon your training and experience -Excuse me. Based upon your training and experience, and the examination that you conducted in this case, do you have an opinion as to the manner of death of the individual whose remains you examined?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q What is that opinion?
A It is my opinion that the remains of the individual I examined died as a result of -- of a homicide, and, in particular, homicidal -- what I am calling homicidal violence.

Q All right. Now, during the course of this investigation, um, did you have an opportunity, uh, to meet and consult with a -- a physician by
the name of Jeffrey Jentzen?
A Yes, sir, I did.
Q And who is Jeffrey Jentzen?
A Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen is a very well-known and well-respected forensic anthropologist who is the medical examiner for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

Q All right. And just, generally, then, the distinction between a forensic pathologist, and a forensic anthropologist, which you are, just, briefly, what's the difference?

A Well, if you ask a forensic pathologist what the difference is, their first answer will be that they, uh, have been to medical school. They are real doctors. And forensic anthropologists are fake doctors, because they only have a Ph.D. But, in general, um, uh, forensic pathologists are doctors who specialize, uh, in pathology and who have further training and certification in a field called forensic pathology, or pathology, um, that is applied in legal context.

Um, they typically perform autopsies on, um, all types of remains, most of which, I would say, are recognizable. The -- the people can be visually recognizable. Sometimes those individuals, um, have died as a result of a
burning episode, or a drowning, um, or any other, um, type of -- of, um, activity.

All right. And, um, did you and Dr. Jentzen look at, um, several of the cranial fragments during the course of this investigation?

A Yes, sir, on one occasion.
Q Very well. Um, I'd like to return, again, to your opinion regarding homicidal violence, and ask you, why do you believe, based on your examination, that that is the correct or accurate manner of death?

A After having examined all the fragments, and, uh, you have just seen one box of 50 different containers that I had the opportunity to, uh, sort through to distinguish human from nonhuman bone, um, to look for diagnostic human elements, to look for human bone that may have showed signs of trauma, to try and refit fragments that may have come from any one of 50 different containers, there were two, uh, skull fragments, in particular, that, to me, showed clear and, uh, unquestionable evidence for, uh, what I consider antemortem, or before death, uh, trauma.

Q All right. Um, was there anything about the, uh -- the fact that the fragments were burned or calcined that attributed to your opinion on
homicidal violence?
A Well, I think anytime, um, remains are burned beyond recognition, um, and, um, that burning is not of an accidental nature, I think that the fact that these remains came primarily from a burn pit, um, that the fact that someone attempted to obscure the identity of another individual through burning, certainly could be considered, um, part of that umbrella heading, homicidal violence.

Q All right. Doctor, would you look at the next, uh, photograph? This is marked, I believe, as Exhibit 190?

A Yes, sir.
Q What are we looking at in Exhibit 190?
A We are looking at something that's probably unrecognizable to everyone in this courtroom except myself. There are two skull fragments here. We are looking at the internal side of two skull bones that -- actually, three skull bones. I was able to refit these two bones together along this, uh, fracture break, as well as a third fragment that fits along this edge.

These are three fragments from the left side of a human skull, um, and one of those fragments shows, uh, evidence that I believe
would speak to my determination of homicidal violence.

Q All right. If you would take the, um, uh, pointer and describe for us what it is you're looking at?

A Yes, sir. Um, the reason I know that this is the inside of a human skull, are these vessel impressions, these blood vessel impressions, that kind of look like spider webs, or an aerial view of a -- of a road network somewhere in this country. Um, the vessels that run along the inside of the skull actually sit in these channels, and, um, the positioning of these channels, and the direction of these channels, actually allows me to make a determination as to whether this bone comes from the left side of the skull or the right side of the skull.

These three bones are all part of a bone called the parietal bone. P-a-r-i-e-t-a-l. And we have a parietal bone on the left side of our skull and a corresponding, or mirror, parietal bone on the right side of our skull. All right. And what is it about the indentation at the top of the picture here which is of significance to you in your opinion on homicidal
violence?
A When I looked at this fragment, there was an area of this fragment that caught my attention almost immediately, and it's this area here that I believed was quite significant with respect to a -- a determination of -- of hom -- homicidal violence.

To me, based on my experience, this would be considered what's called internal beveling. Now, remember, we're looking inside the skull at this moment, and where the hard compact bone of the inside of the skull stops, um, what you're looking at is -- is kind of a honeycomb-looking bone. That is, a bone that's sandwiched between the outside of the skull and the inside of the skull. And whenever there is, um, a, uh -- an unnatural defect to the skull that looks like this, um, where you have internal beveling, or what some people call cratering of the inside of the skull, um, it is identified, uh, as, um, an entrance wound from a gunshot.

Q All right. Um, next exhibit? This is Exhibit 191?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And what are we looking at in Exhibit 191?

A What we are looking at here is the flip side of the three bones we had just examined depicting the inside of the skull. What you are looking at now is the outer portion of the skull. And I would call your attention to this area right here. That is the flip side, or the other side, of the, um, area that I've identified as an entrance wound from a gunshot.

Q All right. Now, I noticed, just so that we can have it explained, there seem to be some, um, uh, colored dots, and -- and, uh, one arrow on there, if you could tell us, if you know, what those are?

A I would be happy to. The, um -- Initially, because there were so many fragments to examine, um, and those fragments -- each were identified, um, with the location from where they came, I thought it might be necessary to begin to, um, mark the bone, um, to reference their location of where they were initially found. And what I started to do was, um, to mark those individual fragments that had come from different locations, or from the same general location, simply with different color nail polish. Um, additionally, the -- the skull fragments were also taken to be x-rayed, and whenever any of those fragments, um, showed
something unusual and unexpected in $x$-ray, those fragments also received a nail polish color, but of a different color to distinguish them from the skull bone fragments that showed no unusual signs in x-ray.

Uh, additionally, it's my understanding that this copper-colored arrow pointing to the opening, um, for what $I$ believe is an entrance wound on this left side of the skull, this, I believe, was affixed or placed by, uh, staff from the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory.

Q And, as a matter of fact, um, to whom did you, um, refer, um, these, um, fragments for further radiological or metallurgic analysis?

A I had made contact with a forensic pathologist at the Middleton Veterans Memorial Hospital in Madison, a Dr. Michael Stier, S-t-i-e-r, who was able to set up an appointment for me to have these, uh, skull fragments $x$-rayed.

All right. And after they were x-rayed, did you have anyone else at the Wisconsin Crime Lab further examine them?

A Yes, sir. It was my recommendation that these fragments -- The fragments that showed unusual signatures, if you will, in x-ray, um, it was my
recommendation that those signatures be examined for the presence of any non-natural element or object other than what we would all expect to see associated with human bone.

Q All right. And were they subsequently, uh, examined by Kenneth Olson from the Crime Lab?

A Yes, sir, they were.
Q All right. Um, the next, uh, photograph, please? This would be Exhibit 192?

A Yes, sir.
Q And what are we looking at in Exhibit 192, Doctor?

A This is another one of those burned fragmentary skull bones, uh, on which I identified what I believe is another, uh, entry from a gunshot.

Q And what -- Which, um, type of the -- or what part of the skull is depicted in Exhibit $192 ?$

A What we are looking at here is a fragment from the back of the skull, the part of the skull you can feel when you rub your hand up and down above the nape of your neck. It's called the occipital bone. o-c-c-i-p-i-t-a-l.

Q All right. And, again, if you'd use the pointer. Um, what was of interest or significance to you with respect to this occipital bone?

A I saw the same bony signature, the same unnatural defect, in this fragment from the occipital bone as I did in the previous, uh, bone, the parietal bone, from the left side of the skull, where you can see that honeycomb appearance, uh, on the inside of the skull.

And here we are looking at the inner table, or the inside of the occipital bone, seeing the same kind of concentric -- partial concentric defect with the exposure of the honeycomb portion, or the intermediate portion, of the skull bone, um, where the force of the entry actually, um, blows a larger area -- or develops that cratering that I spoke about a minute ago.

Q All right. Um, next exhibit, please? Now, we've had some discussions regarding the parietal, uh, defect. Um, we're showing you, now, Exhibit 193?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And does this, uh, show the relative placement of the parietal bone and the defect that you observed?

A Yes, sir, it does. What we are looking at is a computer-generated image of a human skeleton, and we are looking at that skeleton from -- you're looking
towards the left side of the skeleton. So we are looking at the left side of the skull. And that area identified with the arrow and the -- the purple or lavender color is the parietal bone and the approximate location of that initial defect that I identified as a gunshot entry wound.

Q All right.
THE COURT: Counsel, I'm going to interrupt just for a moment. Are we getting to the close of this? Or, perhaps, it's appropriate to take a break now?

Attorney fallon: Well, I was just thinking of that. We have about 15 minutes or so. Do you want to take a break?

THE COURT: Yeah. I think so. All right. We'll take a 15 -minute break.
(Recess had at 10:31 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:50 a.m.)
THE COURT: Proceed.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) All right. Doctor, I believe we left off with discussion of the parietal defect. We're going to go to the next exhibit. See what is being projected now as Exhibit 194?

A Yes, sir.

All right. And what is, uh, depicted in Exhibit 194?

A We are looking at the, uh, back of a skull. Uh, the back of a computer-generated, uh, skeleton. Um, and focusing on, this time, not the parietal bone on the left side of the skull, but the bone at the lower back of the skull, called the occipital bone, and, in particular, the approximate area of the second internally beveled defect.

Q All right. Uh, next? Should be, I believe, Exhibit, um, 138? Is that the next one in line?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. Exhibit 138 , do you recognize that?
A Yes, sir, I do.
Q What is Exhibit 138?
A. We are looking at, um, one of ten $x$-rays that was taken on November 17 of 2005, depicting two of the left parietal bones. And, in particular, um, the -the fragment that showed the initial, um, unnatural defect, uh, and the presence of four different radiopaque areas, um, small particles that are white in color.

There's one here, right within and adjacent to this cratering. Again, these are the vessels that tell me that this is the inside of
the skull.
Here's another one of those bright white flecks. And there are two others. One is right here, and one just below it. And these flecks show up as bright white like this because they, uh -- the x-rays cannot penetrate them or pass through them like they can with the remainder of the bone.

Q All right. Now, um, Mr. Olson from the Crime Lab has advised us that, um, his findings were that they were, $u m, ~ u h, ~ i n ~ t h i s ~ p a r t i c u l a r ~ e x h i b i t, ~$ traces of elemental lead. My question for you, as a forensic anthropologist, is that a naturally occurring phenomenon in human skull tissue to your knowledge?

A It is absolutely not a naturally occurring defect and something I would never expect to see in bone that had not sustained a gunshot wound.

Q All right. Uh, your next exhibit, then, is which one, please? One thirty-nine, I believe?

A One thirty-nine, yes.
Q All right. Directing your attention, then, to
Exhibit 139, and, in particular, the, um,
fragment -- There are eight fragments. Your attention is directed to the fragment on the
upper left-hand corner. Um, that fragment that you have now circled, what is it that we're looking at there?

A This particular fragment is yet another fragment, that occipital bone fragment, the fragment from the back of the skull, that also shows an internally beveled defect. And in this case, adjacent to and within that defect, are a minimum of ten different, um, areas, um, particles of -- of this bright white again, which, um, is of a substance different than the surrounding bone, radiopaque, in that the $x$-rays cannot pass through them.

Q And, um, is -- You said that was taken on November 17, 2005. Is that before you began your, uh, ref -- your cranial refit, um, efforts?

A Yes, it is, sir.
Q Okay. And just so that we're clear, um, is that the inside or the outside of the occipital bone at the back of the skull that's being depicted?

A Um, I do not know because I do not believe the radiology technician who took this image indicated whether it was an anterior, front, or posterior, back, image. From what direction she was taking the image.

Q Very well. Um, next, please? Should be, I
believe, Exhibit --
A The last exhibit $I$ have before me is Exhibit 195.
Q Okay. Very good. Now, um, I'm going to leave that on the screen for a moment and ask a few preliminary questions. Do the presence of the radiopaque, these impenetrable flecks, as it were, are they supportive, in your mind, of your diagnosis that, uh -- that the manner of death is homicidal violence?

A Absolutely, yes.
Q And why is that, Doctor?
A These non-naturally occurring particles that have been identified by the Crime Lab as having, um, lead content are not -- would never be seen in bone that had not been subjected, um, to uh, gunshot trauma. All right. Now, of interest, I think, to many of us, uh, is this: Is there any way for you
determ -- for you to determine, based on your examination of the remains, which entry defect, the parietal or the occipital, came first?

A No, sir, I cannot make that determination.
Q However, were you able to determine whether these exist -- these defects existed prior to them being subjected to the burning episode or after?

A Yes, absolutely, I could make that determination.

Q And -- and what could you determine? What is your opinion?

A As I examined these fragments, it was clear to me that, uh, their edges were similar in color to the burning of the rest of the bone. And what that tells me is that these edges, um, these fragments, the bone was fragmented with the edges exposed at the time it was exposed to fire.

Q Now, were there other human remains in this case that were examined that were not of the
cranial -- not from the cranial area?
A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And, uh, we have what is depicted on the screen as Exhibit No. 195?

A Yes, sir.
Q And, um, first of all, ex -- would you be so kind as to explain the phrase postcranial findings?

A Postcranial simply means anything below the head or the skull.

Q And in terms of, um, your examination of the remains here, um, what other, uh, cran -- uh, postcranial remains were identified to you as coming from the burn pit behind Steven Avery's garage?

A Virtually, um, every other bone in the body was
represented by at least one fragment, and in some -in some cases, many more fragments. And what we see depicted here on this graphic, um, are areas of the body from which I was able to identify one or more fragments, or entire bones, that could be definitively, definitely, identified as to their origin.

For example, the clavicle or collarbone, or, um, the, um, metacarpals. The hand bone. Or the vertebrae. Parts of the spine.

Q Are all the remains consistent with that of an adult female?

A Not every bone in the body will allow you to make a determination of age and/or sex, but the fragments that were diagnostic or held that information for me to look at, um, allowed me to confirm that these remains, these fragmentary burned remains, were those of an adult female. All right. Now, um, I have just a few more questions. During the course of your examination, did you find evidence of, um, human remains, um, obtained from an area other than the, um, burn pit behind Steven Avery's garage?
A Yes, sir, I did.
Q Tell us about that, please?

A There was a second location, away from the burn pit, uh, and closer to the, um -- what was then referred to as the Janda -- Dassey/Janda property, uh, one of four burn barrels contained, uh, human bone fragments.

Q All right. And, uh, just for the benefit of the jury, can you kind of tell us a little bit about what kind of human bone fragments were recovered from that area?

A Yes, sir. In, um, the burn barrel identified as Burn Barrel No. 2, there were human -- burned human bone fragments from the spine, from the shoulder blade, or what we call the scapula, a possible hand bone fragment, what we call a metacarpal, um, and fragments of long bones that could have been, uh, from leg bones or from arm bones.

Q I'm going to show you one, um, other exhibit before we conclude. I'm going to direct your attention to Exhibit -- I believe it's 150, and, um, do you recognize that?

A Yes, sir, I do.
All right. And what is, um, Exhibit 150?
A One-five-zero is a portion of burned human bone, um, that was recovered with other smaller burned human bone fragments and fragments of dried or desiccated
human muscle tissue.
Q All right. And is this a -- a, um -- the
fragment that you caused to be, um, transferred to the Crime Lab for DNA analysis?

A That is one of the fragments that $I$ transferred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for DNA analysis.

Q Now, um, in fact, there was a -- a subsequent attempted analysis on a number of the fragments which you were unable to identify, am I correct?

A There were fragments that, um -- whose origin -- I -I knew what bone they came from, uh, that were sent to the FBI, uh, DNA Lab, but because of the extent of burning to those bones, they were not, in my knowledge, able to obtain, uh, a DNA signature.

Q But they did obtain a -- and the Crime Lab here in Wisconsin did obtain a DNA analysis from some of the fragments?

A I believe that's correct.
Q All right. All right, Doctor, to conclude, the opinion that the remains were those of an adult female less than 30 years of age, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A I would qualify that, to be consistent with my report, to say the remains were those of someone who
is younger than 30 to 35 years of age. Correct.
Q All right. And the opinion that the internal beveling observed in the left parietal bone is characteristic of a gunshot or bullet entrance wound, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A Yes, I do. The unnatural defect in the left temporal area of the skull, uh, is the result of a gunshot injury.

Q Um, the opinion that the internal beveling ob -observed in the occipital bone, left of the midline, is characteristic of a gunshot or bullet entrance wound, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q The opinion that the internal beveling, observed in the left parietal bone and in the occipital bone, occurred, um, before the burning episode?

A Yes.
Q Do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A Yes, sir, I do.
Q And, finally, your opinion that the manner of death for this person was homicidal violence, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of
scientific certainty?
A Yes, sir, I do.
ATTORNEY FALLON: We'd, um, move into evidence, um, the exhibits identified by Doctor Eisenberg. I believe they are Exhibits, uh, 183 through 195, and Exhibit 199.

THE COURT: Counsel, any objection?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Would tender the witness for cross.

THE COURT: They're received. You may cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Doctor, I just have a few questions for you. Um, no questions about your qualifications. I wanted to ask you about the box of items that were provided to you to, uh, view. The box of bone fragments. You recall that testimony earlier and the picture of the box that you received to go through?

A Yes, sir. That was the first of 50 containers, um, that I received to, as you say, go through. It was identified as Evidence Tag No. 8318. That's correct.

Q Okay. Now, the bones were all as the picture
depicted? That would be how you received it?
A No. At the time I received it, the box was closed and sealed with evidence tape.

Q When you opened it, that's how you observed the bones?

A Yes, sir.
Q They weren't individually packaged within the box?

A No, sir.
Q Okay. Did you receive any individually packaged bones along with that box?

A In that box, and as we all saw in that photo, there was a clear plastic bag that contained, um, some items that had been segregated from all of the items that were collected in that box.

Q Now, you indicated that the manner of death was homicidal violence? Specifically, gunshot; correct?

A I -- In terms of my determination of manner of death, yes, homicidal violence would be considered the manner of death. There was evidence for two discrete gunshot wounds, and, uh, the extreme fragmentation and burning of the body, um, was part of the process in my opinion.

Q In regards, specifically, to the two gunshot
wounds, based on beveling and the -- the two skull fracture fragments you received? Correct? That's where you came up with that determination or opinion?

A That is correct, sir.
Q You were able to determine that -- from your testimony, I understand it, that the -- those skull, um, defects could not have occurred during the burning process?

A That is correct.
Q Would have to have occurred prior to the burning process?

A Yes, sir.
Q But would you agree there is no evidence, at least from what you have testified to so far, that indicates that the individual was alive at the time of the two, uh, gunshot wounds?

A I cannot make that determination. That's not within my field of expertise.

Q So when you say this is the manner of death, it's more of a educated guesstimate versus an exact determination?

A Well, I am not a medical doctor, sir, but based on my experience, and having, um, examined other cases that show these characteristic signatures of gunshot
wounds, um, it's my opinion that, um, it certainly would have contributed to the cause of death.

Q If the person were alive prior to the gunshots --
A Yes, sir.
Q -- correct? Okay. Were you, um, present during the second -- the burn -- The four burn barrels you testified to, were you present during, uh, the sifting of those burn barrels?

A To my knowledge, I was not. Although, uh, I would like to -- to qualify that answer by saying that I did have, uh, occasion, on two separate occasions, to reexamine material that may have originated from any one of those four burn barrels.

Q Okay. That's all. Thank you.
A Thank you, sir.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: NO redirect.
THE COURT: You may step down.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: You're welcome.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I believe there's a, uh, trial stipulation?

THE COURT: There is. There's an additional trial stipulation. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I remind you what I told you earlier
this morning about stipulations. They are evidence. I'm going to read the following as a trial stipulation:

Number one. Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen is the Chief Medical Examiner for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and is a board certified forensic pathologist. Dr. Jentzen agreed to be a medical consultant in this case and offered expert opinion as to the manner and cause of death of Teresa Halbach.

Number two. That if called to testify, Dr. Jentzen would state that after consultation with forensic anthropologist, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, he reviewed reports, photographs, $x$-rays, bone fragments, and other materials surrounding the Teresa Halbach death investigation.

Dr. Jentzen would testify that in his expert opinion, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the manner of death of Teresa Halbach was homicide, and the cause of death was gunshot wounds to the head.

To the prosecution, is that your stipulation?

ATTORNEY FALLON: It -- It is.

THE COURT: To the defense?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes.
THE COURT: It will be marked as
Exhibit --
(Exhibit No. 200 marked for identification.)
THE CLERK: Two hundred.
THE COURT: Exhibit No. 200. You have an additional witness?

ATtORNEY FALLON: I -- I think we -- we can start. We will not finish.

THE COURT: All right. Please start.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State at this time would call Detective Anthony O'Neill. It may take us a moment to set up.

THE COURT: That's fine. Just come here, remain standing, and take the oath, please.

## ANTHONY O'NEILL,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Anthony John O'Neill, $0^{\prime}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{l}-\mathrm{l}$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:

Q While we're, um -- While we're setting up here, I'll ask some preliminary questions. For whom are you employed, sir?

A The Marinette County Sheriff's Department.
Q And, um, how long have you been employed at the Marinette County Sheriff's Department?

A Approximately 18 years.
Q And in what capacity are you currently employed?
A A detective.
Q And how long have you been a detective, sir?
A Since 1998.
Q And during your time as a detective, have you been asked to interview both witnesses and suspects in your capacity as a detective with the Sheriff's Department?

A Yes, I have.
Q And, um, uh, during the course of your, uh, time at the Marinette County Sheriff's Department, have you participated in homicide investigations?

A Yes, I have.
Q Approximately how many investigations, uh -homicide investigations have you been involved in?

A I'd say about eight.
Q All right. And in terms of general investigative
experience, um, how -- how -- how many investigations? Any reference?

A It's the bulk of my job.
Q Okay. Fair enough. Um, I'd like to direct your attention to a particular day, and that would be, Sunday, November 6, 2005, shortly before noon. On that day, um, did you have occasion to assist the Calumet County Sheriff's Department, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice investigation involving the missing person of Teresa Halbach?

A Yes, I did.
Q And, first of all, tell us how you became involved?

A On the previous day, uh, our office was contacted by the Calumet County Sheriff's Department and asked to assist them in speaking to the Avery family. The family maintains a property in Town of Stephenson in Marinette County.

Uh, our understanding was that the Avery family was at that property and, uh, Teresa Halbach would have been at the Avery property in Manitowoc County previous to coming up there, and she was reported as a missing person.

Q All right. And, um, who, if anyone else, from your Department was involved in assisting the

Department of Justice and Calumet County Sheriff?
A Primarily myself. Uh, Detective Todd Baldwin, uh, Sergeant Michael Siegert (phonetic) and some patrol officers as well.

Q All right. And, again, um, particularly with respect to the, um, late morning, almost noon hour, what role were you asked to, um, fulfill by the Department of Justice and Calumet County Sheriff?

A Uh, we had arrived at the Avery property a little earlier in the day, and, uh, completed some of the interviews that we started the day before. Um, we were also, in preparation of an -- or anticipating a search warrant for the, uh, two vehicles that were located at the Avery property.

All right. Now, it might be of some help if you kind of direct that microphone a little bit closer to your -- your mouth, or maybe tip it up a little, I guess.

A Okay. Is that better?
Q Yep. Yeah, that's better. Maybe the end -- Just straighten the end out. There you go. That should do it. All right. Um, what were you asked to do?

A Um, we were asked to stand by the Avery property in
anticipation of a search warrant being completed.
Q All right. And what kind of, um -- What was being -- What was the object of the search?

A Uh, the seizure of, uh, Steven Avery's Pontiac Grand Am, I believe it was, and also the, uh, Avery Auto Salvage flatbed towing vehicle that was at that property in the town of Stephenson.

Q All right. And, um, who else, um, in addition to members, of the Marinette Sheriff's Department, uh, were present to assist in the execution of the warrant?

A Uh, also with us was a Department of Justice special agent, Kim Skorlinski.

Q All right. Uh, did there come a time where you executed, um, the search warrant and seized the, um, vehicle in question?

A Uh, yes. The vehicle actually left the premises with two occupants and, uh, we subsequently stopped the vehicle in anticipation of the search warrant and seized the vehicle.

Q All right. And, um, who were the occupants of the vehicle at the time of your seizure?

A Uh, the driver of the vehicle would have been, um, Bryan Dassey, and the passenger would have been Brendan Dassey.

All right. And the passenger, Brendan Dassey, um, do you recognize him as being present in the courtroom today?

A Uh, yes, I do.
Q And would you briefly point out where he is seated for the benefit of, um, Court and jury?

A Uh, Mr. Dassey's seated to the left of your -- of me, wearing a white, long-sleeved shirt, uh, pair of glasses, dark-colored pants, and I believe a pair of sneakers. All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: The record reflect the witness has identified the accused?

THE COURT: So reflect.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) What happened when you stopped the vehicle with the two, uh, passengers? The defendant and his brother?

A When I approached the vehicle, I intro -- introduced myself to the driver, and al, Mr. -- also, Mr. Dassey. Um, stated for them we had a search warrant for the vehicle, and that we needed them to exit the vehicle, and that we would, uh, provide them a ride back to the Avery property.

Q Now, at that particular point, did you, um, decide to interview either one of the occupants
of the vehicle?
A Um, yes.
Q What did you do?
A Uh, I asked Mr. Dassey if he'd be willing to talk to me in my vehicle, and he told me that he was not under arrest, free to leave at anytime. And, uh -ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Can we identify which --

THE COURT: Right.
ATTORNEY FALION: We'll get there.
THE COURT: Well, have him identify
which Mr. Dassey.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I was just about to do that.

THE COURT: Okay.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) Um, since there are two Dassey's here, if -- if you would refer to them both by their first and last name, that would help, okay?

A Yes.
Q Um, did you, um, interview either one or both of them?

A I interviewed Brendan Dassey.
Q All right. And who, if anyone else, participated in the interview of Brendan Dassey?

A Detective Todd Baldwin.
Q All right. And, um, while you were interviewing Brendan Dassey, uh, what was going on with Bryan Dassey, if you know?

A Uh, Bryan Dassey was being interviewed by Agent Skim (sic) Skorlinski and his partner.

Q Um, where did the interview of the defendant, Brendan Dassey, take place?

A In my unmarked police car.
Q All right. Now, um, during the course of, uh, uh -- Well, let's ask it this way. Approximately how long or how much time did you spend -- you and/or Detective Baldwin spend -- interviewing, uh, Brendan Dassey?

A I believe it was just over -- a little bit over an hour.

Q And during the course of the interview, was there, uh, free give and take between the participants in the conversation?

A Uh, yes, there was.
All right. And at any point during the course of your conversation, your interview of the defendant, Brendan Dassey, did he ask you to, um -- to leave?

A No.

Q All right. Did he ask or make any other requests of you during the course of the interview that you recall?

A No, he did not.
Q All right. Um, during the course of the interview, did he refuse or decline to answer any of your questions?

A No, he did not.
Q All right. Now, um, this interview, was it recorded in any way?

A Yes, it was.
Q All right. Tell us about what recording device and how that came to pass?

A Uh, in my car I have a digital audio recorder. It's just a small pocket one. And, uh, uh, during the interview, it was in the record position, and, uh, once it was recorded, I, uh, archived it to our department computer, and, uh, subsequently sent, um, to the district attorney, a copy of that audio file. Actually, two audio files.

Q All right. Now, um, let me ask you this: Where, in the vehicle, was your recorder?

A It was in my visor. I have a visor caddy, so it's placed up there.

Q All right. And, um, who sat in the, um -- the
front seat of the car?
A. I sat in the driver's seat, Detective Baldwin in the passenger front.

Q All right. And where did Mr. Dassey sit?
A Uh, Brendan sat in the back seat passenger side.
Q All right. Now, um, during the course of this, was -- or -- did Mr. Dassey, um, audibly respond to all of your questions?

A For the majority, yes, but he's a very much nonverbal responder as well.

Q All right. So what type of nonverbal responses or cues were you receiving from him during the course of the interview?

A Uh, sometimes he'd go, um-hmm. In that sense, not an affirmative, yes or no. Or a, ugh-ugh. And then, uh, those were the responses that were outside, yes or no, or any explanation, but then we also look at nonverbal-type responses as well.

Q All right. And did you receive, um, uh, from time to time, nonverbal responses during the course of this?

A Uh, very much so.
Q All right. And, um, thus, the recording that, uh, we're about to play does not, um, contain all of the -- there's no know way of capturing the
nonverbal responses?
A That's correct.
Q All right. Um, during the course of this, um, interview, did you promise Mr. Dassey anything in an effort to get him to, um, talk to you?

A Not at all.
Q Very well.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Um, Your Honor, at this time I guess we would, um, begin to play the interview, recognizing that it -- it may go, and will go, longer than 12:00. So do you have an idea as to when you'd like us to -- Yeah. We do have -- There is two parts to it, so we might be able to take a break at the end of part one.

THE COURT: How long is part one?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Probably about a half an hour.

THE COURT: Okay. Then let's do that. ATTORNEY FALLON: All right. THE COURT: Start the playing, and
we'll -- we'll cut out after part one.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Okay. Very well.
THE COURT: All right. Do you want this
taken by the re -- by the reporter?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: No. We actually have a
copy for the Court, Judge. I -- I don't have any objection to --

THE COURT: I --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- the --
THE COURT: Counsel?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- reporter not taking it.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Just one moment.
THE COURT: While they're talking, is
there a transcript as well?
ATTORNEY FALLON: I believe we have a -this is a closed caption, so it will be a -- a read-along or follow-along --

THE COURT: I -- I -- I understand that.
But is there a separate trans -- Has someone transcribed this?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We can check, Judge.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, I don't believe it would be necessary for the rep -- I don't believe it would be necessary for the reporter to, uh, take this portion down so long as it consists solely of the audio, um, that this witness has described, and we're not stopping and starting for questions of the witness. THE COURT: And -- and is that, uh --

Mr. Fallon, is that what you intend to do? To -- to play this completely?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Yes. We're going to play this one, uh, at least, um, I would say, pretty much all the way through and then we'll have some follow-up questions for Detective O'Neill, and, perhaps, for Detective Baldwin, as well, and tender them for cross. Um, Counsel is providing me -- We do have a, um -- a typed transcript that we could utilize, as an exhibit, or our preference was simply going to be to mark, uh, the audio copy as the official record and -THE COURT: All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: -- use that as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Any objection to doing that, Counsel?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: None.
THE COURT: Marking the audio copy?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine.
THE COURT: Or the CD?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Right.
THE COURT: Okay. That, then, would be Exhibit 201?

THE CLERK: It will. Um-hmm.
(Wherein CD is played.)
(Wherein CD is stopped.)
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: May we approach?
(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: All right. Proceed.
(Wherein playing of $C D$ continues.)
THE COURT: Is that the first disk?
ATTORNEY FALLON: That's the first half, or -- We're about halfway through, so it probably would be a good time.

THE COURT: Sure. Uh, we'll break for lunch. We'll be back here at 1:15. Ladies and gentlemen, I'll remind you, don't talk about this among yourselves or with anyone else. We'll see you at $1: 15$.
(Recess had at 11:59 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:10 p.m.; jurors not present.)

THE COURT: Before we have the jury back here, it's my understanding, uh, Mr. Edelstein, that you wish to put some matters on the record?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Yes, Your Honor.
Thank you. Um, not long after the last witness, uh, Detective O'Neill, took the stand and the Government started playing an audio of an
interview of November 6, 2005, we did have a bench conference and, for the record, I'm asking the Court to memorialize that. Um, we'd have an objection to the visual display of the closed captioning with the highlighting of the line purportedly being broadcast, uh, through the audio, being highlighted in a very bright yellow. Um, as the Court I'm sure is aware, the courtroom is set up with these monitors. I think everybody could agree that the jury is pretty much split down the middle, some looking to the left, some looking to the right, in order to try to follow along.

The only graphic on the screen is, in fact, I believe a clock timer showing the duration of the playing of the recording, as well as the closed caption, if you will. But it does contain the highlighted yellow portion.

It's, specifically, to the yellow portion, that we object. I believe it places an undue emphasis on the printed word as opposed to the spoken word, which is really the place the jury should be focusing, not on somebody else's transcription of what they believe to be the conversation to be.

And, for that reason, we have objected, and do continue to object, to the yellow highlighting. We have no objection to the display of the rendition, um, particularly if the Court were to give the instruction, I believe, the parties have agreed upon.

THE COURT: Before I ask for a response from you, Attorney Fallon, uh, I think what Mr. Edelstein has said accurately summarizes his objection raised at a bench conference. To put it in a little context, uh, the yellow highlighter that he is referring to, moves down the printed text that appears on a screen, and, uh, it does -- excuse me -- it did does so, uh, in a manner that -- that follows in a -- in a rough way, in an approximate way, the spoken, uh, matter that comes over the -the audio portion of the, uh -- uh, of the tape. Now, Mr. Fallon.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Thank you, Judge. Um, I understand Counsel's concern, but, um, I guess I have two practical responses. Um, first and foremost, I don't believe -- and this is, of course, a judgment call on the part of the Court -- but, um, I don't believe that the highlighting necessarily, um, overemphasizes the
particular line which is being broadcast or spoken at that very moment.

In fact, the whole idea for the captioning and the yellow line is to try as best as possible to sync together the audio, uh, words, with the written word, and, thus, make it easier to follow, especially, I might add, in a case where one of the participants in the conversation is a very soft-spoken individual, and there is some distance between that individual and the recording device.

Um, so in that regard, I do not believe that it overemphasizes this, because it's a momentary thing, and as the yellow line, or highlighter, or cursor, follows the conversation, in -- in -- in that regard, so $I$ don't think it's an overemphasis.

Secondly, and, uh, equally important, if -- or, if not, more so, is the fact that there -- there is an in -- instruction that we've agreed on. Um, Counsel has, uh, written it up, Counsel for the defense, and -- and I would encourage the Court, uh, to read the instruction, uh, to the jury at each and every point that we're going to play one of these, um, audio
recordings, whether they are closed captioned or not, because the instruction is, and we're all -I think all the attorneys are in agreement that the law is that the jury must first rely and trust the spoken word rather than the written word, if there's some incongruence, and I -- I think that would take care of the matter.

THE COURT: Presumably, what you have in your hand is the instruction?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes.
THE COURT: Why don't you bring it up here. All right. And Mr. Edelstein, you've agreed to this instruction?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I actually drafted the instruction, Judge.

THE COURT: Presumably, that means you agree?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, we do.
THE COURT: All right. All right. The Court is going to find just, uh -- just as -- for the record here, that the yellow highlighter, I believe, to be an -- a -- an -- an assist to the trier of fact in this case. That some portions of the audio are, uh, seemingly, disjunctive in that one of the participants is in the backseat of the
car, two of them are in the front seat of the car. There -- there isn't, uh, perfect timing in doing this.

The yellow highlighter, uh -- the yellow highlighter brings to the -- the screen the attention of the listener exactly what is being said, and Court finds that to be an assist to the jury, which is the trier of fact, without depreciating from either the value or the nuance of any of the -- or nuances of any of the words that are -- are being spoken.

With that said, however, I will, uh, at the, apparently, joint request of counsel, read to the -- the jurors each time that we -- we undertake either an audio or a audio visual, uh, this particular instruction.

All right. Anything else before we bring the jury back in?

ATTORNEY EALLON: No. Uh, I would indicate that we'll be, uh, resuming with, uh, Detective O'Neill. I will ask him, oh, probably a half dozen or so questions right now just to break things up, and then we'll play the balance of, uh, this interview, and there'll be a few more questions, and then Mr. Edel -- Edelstein
will cross.
THE COURT: All right. Detective, why don't you come back up here. Let's get the jury back in. I'll instruct them, and then you may proceed.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
THE COURT: You're welcome.
(Jurors in at 1:19 p.m.)
THE COURT: Be seated. We're set to proceed this afternoon. Before we do, uh, ladies and gentlemen, I've been asked, and have agreed, to read this instruction to you.

Closed captioned transcripts have been added to the audiotape that you're listening to. If you believe in Iistening to the audio concurrently while reading the closed captioned words, that there is a variation between the audio and the closed caption, you are to rely solely on the audio. All right. You may begin. ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes.

Q Before we begin with part two of the interview, uh, Detective, I wonder if you could answer a couple of questions and put things in perspective for us? Um, first of all, a -- on November 6, this interview is indicated during the noon hour,
um, there seems to be a -- a fair amount of, um, in and out of the car by yourself and Detective Baldwin. Can you explain to us what's going on?

A Uh, during the interview, I was conferring with, uh, Special Investigator Skorlinski from the Department of Justice, as he was also conferring with, uh, agents that were in the Manitowoc area at the Avery residence and the salvage yard.

Q And, at this time, uh, on November 6, how much did you know in terms of the, uh, advancement, as it were, of the investigative efforts?

A Um, not much more than what I knew the day before, and that was very minimal as well.

Q All right. And what was that? I mean...
A Um, our initial request was for the assistance and trying to obtain information from witnesses that had last seen Teresa Halbach, which would have been the Avery family, or particularly, Steven Avery, and outside of that, uh, we were made aware that Teresa Halbach's vehicle was found in the Avery Salvage Yard on that Saturday, as well as, I think only that Sunday, that there was a, uh -- or it was a Saturday, a burn barrel that had been -- uh, some charred pieces of electronics that were found inside of it as well. I think that information was about the only
information that we had outside of Teresa Halbach being missing.

Q All right. And so were these, um, entries and exits of the vehicle are efforts on the depart of you and Detective Baldwin to learn more of the state of the investigation?

A Uh, yes. It was more of so to help clarify information that we were either -- or receiving from Brendan or, uh, not hearing.

Q All right. Now, um, there were, uh -- One point here, um, there was a question that was asked of you by the, um, defendant, Mr. Dassey, um, about did he do it? Where did that come from?

A Um, I don't know. I mean, it came from Mr. Dassey, and, uh, it was kind of confusing along the idea that he talked about, uh, you know, do you think he raped her? And, uh, up until that point there was never even anything mentioned about any type of, uh, sexual assault, or homicide, or kidnapping, or anything, other than, uh, Teresa Halbach being at the Avery property and missing.

All right. Very well. I think we'll, um, continue with the presentation of the interview. (Wherein playing of $C D$ continues.) (Wherein playing of $C D$ ends.)

Q (By Attorney Fallon) Detective, O'Neill, where were you when the -- the tape ends in terms of physically?

A Uh, seated in the driver's side of my car.
Q All right. And where was your vehicle? Had Brendan been returned yet to the family, uh, residence up in Crivitz? Or were you still on the roadside there?

A Still on the roadside, just getting to return him back to there.

Q All right. And, um, after the interview was completed where, uh, was Brendan taken?

A Uh, back to the cabin on the Avery property.
Q All right. And do you know, uh, who, um, provided transportation for him?

A I believe I did.
Q All right. Uh, do you know who was, uh, present, uh, uh, at the, uh, Avery property when you, uh, dropped him off?

A I don't recall.
Q All right. Um, in terms of, um, this investigation, did you have an opportunity to speak with a -- a variety of -- of family people up there?

A Yes, I did.

Q Generally, then, just who was there, uh, during the days that you were assisting in this investigation?

A Uh, Charles Avery, Steven Avery, uh, his father, whose names escapes me. Uh, he -- that he refers to as grandpa. Uh, his grandmother, uh, his brother, Bryan, and I believe that's all I could recall.

Q All right. Now, first of all, tell us, generally, about, um, Mr. Dassey's, uh, demeanor, uh, during the course of your interview with him? Looks like, according to the tape, about an hour and twenty minutes total?

A Um, I interview a lot of people, and, uh, Mr. Dassey's demeanor was, uh, different in that during conversation he was almost to a point of being, uh, engaged when he wanted to be and disengaged when he didn't want to be. Just as what I'm observing a lot today.

Q All right.
A Um, if it was a -- if it was something that we were talking about that he was okay to talk about, he was actively engaged. He'd tell you about it, bang, bang, bang, and move on.

## When it came to specifics regarding

 Teresa Halbach, Steven Avery, what happened onthat day, he wasn't as engaged, and he went into a inner struggle, physically. He'd sit there, head down, withdrawn, motionless, answers would be muffled. Uh, totally contrary to what he chose to be involved with or engaged with. It was his demeanor that I felt, from all the years of training and experience I've had with dealing with people, an inner struggle, a conflict. He was hiding something. It was not going be a ten-minute interview as to what he saw. There was something more.

Q In speaking that, in terms of just, generally, the -- the amount of information that you were able to obtain from, um, Mr. Dassey, I mean, ordinarily, how much -- if -- if someone was freely to give that information, how long would this interview have taken?

A From what, in totality, he had told -- he had told us, or wanted us to believe, as far as his time in -in being there, seeing Teresa Halbach, seeing interaction between her and Steven Avery, it should have taken us ten minutes.

Q All right. How long did the interview of, uh, the other brother last?

A Not long at all. He was in and out of the car with

Agent Skorlinski, uh, way before, uh, Brendan.
Q All right. Now, there -- there was some discussion about him being choked up, and sweating, and things of that sort. Tell us about that?

A Well, physically, you know, he even mentioned about his eyes watering. I mean, we're all three sitting in the car. It's November. And, of course, I got in and out of the car a lot. But he's in the backseat sweating like crazy, and I think even the other officer noticed that as well.

Uh, his body posture, his body language. Just as I'm sitting here with you today in the openness. I mean, his was just totally different. And, you know, from what I've seen in my experience, it was that that would, uh, suggest to me that there's something there. Uh --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I believe we've marked that, um, CD. Does -- Roberta, do you have that?

THE CLERK: Yes.
ATTORNEY EALLON: That's Exhibit $201 ?$
THE CLERK: Yep.
ATTORNEY EALLON: Uh, we would move into
evidence Exhibit 201. Uh, if the Court or Counsel desires, we can provide a written transcript to accompanying it, and maybe make it 208-A, if there's a need. But, otherwise, we would move into evidence Exhibit 201 and tender the witness for cross.

THE COURT: Uh, Counsel, any objection?
Other than that previously noted?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: As to the transcript, Your Honor, I would -- As to the transcript, uh, I would at this time, uh, subject to, perhaps, some agreed upon corrections, no objection to the disk, itself.

THE COURT: All right. ATTORNEY FALLON: That's fine. THE COURT: Okay. It's received. Uh, you may cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Detective O'Neill, you spent about an hour and twenty minutes with Brendan during the course of this contact on the 6 th of November; correct?

A I'd have to take a lot out of that from being in and out of the car, but, in totality, myself, Detective Baldwin, that's correct.

Q And Skorlinski was there as well?
A For about, I think, the last five minutes, if that was about right.

Q All right. This had been some time back; right?
A Uh, November 6.
Q. Of what year?

A Two-thousand five.
Q All right, 2005. It's a while back; right?
A Yes.
Q Before coming to testify today, did you have an opportunity to discuss with anyone, um, the -your testimony to help you be prepared for this jury?

A Uh, I discussed with the attorneys, uh, that I read the transcripts, uh, some of the points that they asked me about in the transcripts. On the way down here, I listened to both audio recordings. It's a two-hour drive for me. Uh, tried to bring myself up to speed, of course, because of the, uh -- the time, and, uh, also other things and matters that we have going on in Marinette County, yes.

Q I'm sorry? What about Marinette?
A Other things that we have going on. Other cases and so forth. So I try to refresh myself with the attorneys, as well as my own records. Uh, the
audios.
Q I don't want to get confused now. On the way -are you talking about on the way down here you talked with these attorneys about things happening in Marinette?

A No. Outside of your question about if I had talked to anybody about what I was going to say today?

Q Right.
A I mentioned I'd spoke to the attorneys today.
Q Right.
A And then, also, I reviewed my notes and the audio recordings on the way down here.

Q Did you speak with any of the other officers who were involved in the investigation in this particular case?

A I believe I spoke to Detective Baldwin.
Q Did the, uh -- Did you and Baldwin come down together?

A No, sir.
Q But you talked to Baldwin prior to testifying here today?

A Yes.
Q Now, you knew that the girl's name, about whom everyone was concerned, was Teresa Halbach; right?

A Yes.
Q And you knew that the information was that the
last place she was seen was at the Avery Salvage
Yard; is that right?
A That's how it was reported. Yes.
Q And you knew the date that she was last there; correct?

A Yes.
Q Prior to speaking with Brendan, had you spoken with Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q Charles Avery?
A Yes.
Q The grandfather?
A Yes.
Q Grandma?
A Yes.
Q And that was there at the cabin; right?
A Yes.
Q And that was actually the day before?
A For the most part, yes.
Q What do you mean the "most part"?
A I spoke to them -- Steven Avery on Sunday. I believe I spoke to his dad on Sunday. His mom on Sunday, as well. I mean, there were various people I spoke to
on both dates.
Q Okay. But you had been in and out of the -- the cabin property a number of times over at least two days?

A On two occasions. Yes.
Q Okay. Prior to talking with Brendan?
A Yes.
Q Brendan wasn't the first one you talked to?
A Correct.
Q And you were in contact with, uh, agents from DCI; right?

A On a sporadic basis, yes.
Q Did you have daily contact over the course of the two days with, uh, Skorlinski?

A I spoke to him a couple times. Maybe four.
Q Had -- How many times had you personally met with Skorlinski before you spoke to Brendan?

A Twice.
Q And where was that?
A I believe he came up on Saturday night, and I would have met him then, and then, also, on Sunday morning.

Q Prior to stopping the Pontiac and talking with Brendan?

A Yes.
Q And the two of you, along with others, including,
uh, Baldwin, for example, you kind of laid the game plan out as far as who was going to talk to which of the boys; right?

A Um, it was spontaneous, but we decided that we'd talk to them since we had the opportunity, yes.

Q All right. Well, the truth of the matter is, you had the opportunity over at the cabin to talk to him if you wanted to, didn't you?

A No.
Q And why was that?
A We were pretty busy, and we just didn't get to him.
Q You stopped the Pontiac on what day of the week?
A Sunday.
Q Okay. And what time did you do your last interview on, um, the day before? On Saturday?

A It definitely was sunset.
Q It was a pretty important case, isn't it?
A Yes.
Q I don't mean to give you a hard time, but you can work past sunset, can't you? You live in the county? You know your way around?

A Well, what kind of case are you referring to at the point that $I$ was dealing with it, sir?

Q Well, on that Saturday night, you're working with, uh, what you understand to be a, um --
certainly, at a very minimum, a missing persons case; right?

A Uh, to my understanding and clarity that day it was a missing person case, yes.

Q And was it important to make contact with individuals who may have had the last contact with this girl?

A Correct.
Q That's why you were there Saturday?
A Yes.
Q And you talked with a bunch of people that Saturday, but you left out -- what you're telling the jury, you left out about sunset?

A I believe so, yes.
Q Did you inquire on that Saturday as to the whereabouts of Brendan when you were at the Avery property?

A I'm sure I knew he was there.
Q Pard me?
A I'm sure I knew he was there.
Q So what stopped you from talking to him on Saturday?

A Because up until the point of where we got on Sunday there was no need to talk to him.

Q So you say up to a point on Sunday. What
happened between Saturday evening and Sunday?
A About 12 hours.
Q Well, can you be a little more specific? What happened that caused you, besides the -- the lapse of 12 hours time, that you deemed it important at this point to talk with Brendan?

A Brendan was not the last person reported to see Teresa Halbach. Let's --

Q Let me ask you this --
A -- start -- I'm trying to answer your question.
Q Okay. Go ahead.
A Okay? We talked to various people in the family, we spoke -- spoke to family members, and, basically, gave an order of importance, and Brendan came up on Sunday.

Q When did you exactly learn that the bus driver reported passing that area at roughly 3:45 on the 31st? You knew that on Saturday, didn't you?

A No, I did not.
Q When did you learn it?
A On Sunday when Agent Skorlinski and I conferred outside the vehicle, uh, when Brendan was being interviewed.

Q Now, you had -- What was your purpose in going over there on Sunday?

A I believe, uh, the purpose was the search warrants for the vehicles.

Q Okay. Besides learning from -- Was Brendan already in your police vehicle when you learned from Skorlinski that this information had been developed about the bus driver?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And during the course of this hour and twenty minutes, do you know when that was?

A I may, but I want to back up just, uh, two questions before.

Q No. I -- I'd rather you answer my question. The Government will get --

A Um --
Q -- their chance.
A I think it was about a third of the way into the interview. I think it was pretty obvious, during the audio part, where I got out of the vehicle, came back and asked him the question about the, uh -- how many people were on the bus, and the bus driver, and so forth.

Q So you believe it was about the time you asked him the question about the number of individuals on the bus as far as the -- where that information came to you during the course of the
hour and twenty minutes?
A Yes.
Q Now, Skorlinski is the one who actually made application for and obtained the search warrant for Steve Avery's Pontiac; right?

A I'd have to see a copy of the search warrant, but I believe so.

Q Do you know when that occurred?
A The execution of the search warrant?
Q Correct.
A Uh, the seizure of the vehicle was on Sunday. I don't know when I actually did the search of the vehicles.

Q Okay. Do you know when Skorlinski actually got the warrant?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Relevance.
THE COURT: Overruled.
THE WITNESS: Uh, no, I do not.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) But you know it was before Sunday; correct?

A I don't recall.
Q Detective, obviously, you filed and prepared some reports as a result of your activity in this case; correct?

A Yes.

Q And you testified earlier that you had reviewed some of your notes, uh, to help refresh your memory for purposes of testifying?

A The transcript and the audio recordings I did.
Q Okay. I thought that -- I thought you said your notes.

A I probably did, but it was a transcript and the audio files. I don't recall that I actually looked at the report, although I had a copy of it in my folder.

Q Did you look at any notes that you made of your activities, which you would ordinarily make, to help you prepare reports, for example?

A Not recently, no.
Q Would those notes indicate when you learned that Skorlinski had obtained the search warrant for the Pontiac automobile?

A I'd have to review the reports.
Q The report or your notes?
A I don't have notes. There's a report that I produced.

Q Now, before -- Are you the one who actually stopped the Pontiac automobile?

A No, I'm not.
Q Do you know who did?
A I believe Deputy Degnitz.

Q Okay. And what time was that?
COURT REPORTER: Could you spell his last name, please?

THE WITNESS: D-e-g-n-i-t-z. Before
noon.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Can you be more specific?

A I got there -- I think I re -- put down, like, 11:50, so shortly before that. We were only maybe half a mile away.

Q Okay. So if -- if your report says at about 11:55 a.m. you and Baldwin, uh, met with Degnitz on Parkway, that would -- you wouldn't take issue with that?

A After he made the stop we did. I don't -- I don't know.

Q Okay. Had he already stopped the Pontiac?
A Yes.
Q And who's the one that directed him to stop the Pontiac?

A I believe, uh, one of the officers. Either myself, Detective Baldwin, or Agent Skorlinski.

Q And you don't remember if you were the one who -This -- this is a deputy within your department; right?

A Yes.
Q And you can't tell us who -- whether you have an independent memory of telling one of your own deputies in your department to stop a vehicle where you have a search warrant?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Relevance. THE COURT: I -- I'm going to sustain that objection. Move on.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) So to the best of your recollection, was the vehicle stopped by the time you got there?

A Yes.
Q And I believe you testified that you and Baldwin took Brendan into your vehicle; right?

A We asked him if he would talk to us in my vehicle. He said, yes.

Q What happened to his brother?
A He went and talked to Agent Skorlinski in his vehicle.

Q Was it just Skorlinski over in his car?
A I think Skorlinski also had a partner. I -- Her name escapes me. I only met her once.

Q Is that the one referred to in your report as Deb, paren, unsure last name?

A I believe so. Yes.

Q Okay. Now, before you -- You had never met Brendan; right?

A No.
Q Okay. Other than the fact that he was related, perhaps, to Steven Avery or some of the other members of the Avery family that you had visited with the day before, you -- you didn't know anything at all about him, did you?

A No.
Q Did you know how old he was?
A Uh, yes.
Q And where did you get that information?
A From him.
Q No. I'm talking about before you talked with him?

A If I had it before I talked to him, perhaps from Steven when he was telling me about who he come up with and who there were -- who was all present, perhaps.

Q Steven didn't tell you that he came up there in the -- with his nephew accompanying him, did he?

A No.
Q You didn't know what grade he was in?
A I don't recall what grade he was in.
Q No. I'm asking you, did you know, prior to
making contact with him on Sunday, November 6, what grade he was in?

A No.
Q You didn't know what school he went to, did you?
A No.
Q You had no idea whether you were dealing with what we would -- what you might typically call an average teenager or a teenager with any type of limitations, is that a fair statement?

A Yes.
Q You had no idea about, uh, his ability -- what his memory skills were, did you?

A Before our conversation, no.
Q Correct. You had no idea about his ability to perceive and understand, um, language; correct?

A Before our conversation, no.
Q Okay. Is it fair to say that during the course of your conversation with him, that you came to the conclusion that, um, he did have some difficulty sometimes understanding the question that was being asked of him?

A No.
Q You don't agree with that?
A No, I don't.
Q Mr. Fallon asked you about his demeanor. You had
never been around this young man before, had you?
A No, I had not.
Q You had no idea what he acted like when he was playing a video game, for example?

A No.
Q Had no idea what he acted like when he was
dealing, uh, with a teacher, for example?
A No.
Q You had no idea what he acted like when he was dealing with a person like yourself? Of a -- an authoritative figure?

A Prior to our conversation, no.
Q And you told him you were a police officer; right?

A Yes.
Q Before he got into the police cruiser that you were driving, which I guess is unmarked; right?

A It's a Ford Taurus like what any other person may have in their garage.

Q Okay. There's no cage in the back?
A No.
Q All right. How much time elapsed from the time of the stop until you got him into the backseat of your Taurus?

A From the time that I arrived there?

Q Well, yes.
A Not much.
Q Ballpark?
A Couple minutes.
Q Okay. You had some conversation with him before he got in there? I'm talking about the back of your car.

A Other than introducing myself, asking him if he'd like to come in --

Q Right.
A -- to talk to me in the car, that's about it.
Q Okay. So he agreed, sure, I'm going to come over, and you guys direct him into the backseat? You're in the front, Baldwin's on the passenger side --

A Yes.
Q -- correct? Okay. And you've got this audio, um, recorder -- digital audio recorder stuck, you said, in a visor? Which one was it in? Right or left?

A The visor caddy? In the driver's side visor.
Q Was it visible?
A Yes.
Q You didn't tell him it was there, did you?
A No.

Q You first asked him something to the effect, last Monday, do you remember seeing this girl at all? Did you have a photograph that you showed him?

A I believe we did. Yes.
Q What became of that photograph?
A I don't know. I think you'd have to ask Detective Baldwin.

Q Did you get that from someone in Calumet County? If you know.

A I don't know.
Q Is it fair to say that you, as well as Baldwin, were not pleased with the answers you received to some of your inquiries?

A I can't say that. Are you asking if his answers were suspect? Yes.

Q Well, I assume if somebody gives you what you consider to be a suspect answer, it's not going to please you, is it?

A Well, the idea that someone gives me an answer, it's not supposed to please me. I -- I just don't base it on, does it please me or not.

Q Well --
A I mean, I don't --
Q -- as an --
A -- want to mince words, but --

THE COURT: One at a time. THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) As an investigator, you're trying to get information?

A Correct.
Q And it's important to get the right information?
A Truthful information.
Q Well, if it's truthful, it would be right, wouldn't it?

A If it pleases you.
Q Well, do you believe that untruthful information is sometimes right?

A It may please some people.
Q I'm not asking about pleasure. I'm asking how you perceived to be information. If it's truthful, it's right; correct?

A Yes, I agree with that.
Q Okay. And if it's not truthful, it's not right?
A It doesn't please me.
Q It does not please you?
A No.
Q Very good. Thank you. And you believed you were getting, at certain points during the course of this hour and twenty minutes, what you believed to be untruthful information; correct?

A Correct.
Q And that did not please you; correct?
A I took no pleasure.
Q Do you think your displeasure was evident to Brendan?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I -- I'm going to interpose an objection. The question is not pleasure or displeasure. I -- I just object to the characterization to the line of inquiry. Uh, let's -- Eith -- Either it's information that they thought suspect or not suspect and what they did. That's what's relevant, not displeasure.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, if I might respond?

THE COURT: Go ahead.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: This witness has testified about the demeanor of the defendant. Those are subjective characterizations that he places upon reactions. I believe we are entitled to inquire of this witness what actions he may have taken, whether he showed displeasure, his feelings, as that, obviously, may have affected how the defendant reacted. This jury is entitled to evaluate that for themselves.

THE COURT: Well --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I don't believe that this is beyond the scope.

THE COURT: You -- You're now reaching at -- at framing a question that seems to ask, do you think he reacted in a way to a question you might have asked, Detective, because you evinced some displeasure? At least that's where I hear you going, and I -- and I'm not -- I'm not sure that -that, uh, this witness is competent to -- to be making that evaluation -- that -- that substantive evaluation about -- about the defendant.

Um, can you recast the question?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Let me try it this way, Judge. Maybe we can save a little time.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Detective, I guess you would agree with me that you -- you have no degrees of any sort, education, or training, which gives you any specific authoritative ability to evaluate, um, why an individual may react to you in the way they do? Is that a fair statement? You're not a psychologist?

A I'm not a psychologist. That's correct.
Q And certainly not a child psychologist?
A I am not a child psychologist. That's correct. Q Okay. How far into the interview that took about
an hour and twenty minutes, um, did you become confrontational with Brendan?

A I wasn't confrontational with him.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Go ahead.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Detective, if you would, and ignore all the colorful marks on here, does this look to be -- these two pages look to be -or three pages, I'm sorry, look to be a copy of the official supplemental report from the Marinette County Sheriff's Office, Investigative Division, that you prepared?

A Yes.
Q That's a yes?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And for reference numbers for the record, it's Complaint 0-5-4-1-2-0; right?

A Correct.
Q And I'm making reference to page one of three right now?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Would you guys just
talk into the mike just for our juror here?
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) If you would, take a
look at the first paragraph of page two of your report and just read that to yourself. Does that help you, uh -- If I asked you the same question again about what time during the course of this hour and twenty minutes you got confrontational, would it change your answer?

A No.
Q Did you not write, when I confronted Brendan?
A Yes.
Q For the record, this has been marked as, uh, Exhibit 202; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Is that --
A I think so.
Q This is the same report we were just talking about?

A Uh, outside of the highlighting and circumstances, yes.

Q Well, you wrote in that report that you confronted Brendan; right?

A Confronted. Yes.
Q Is that different than my understanding of being confrontational?

A Yes.
Q Help me out. Explain it to me. Explain it to
this jury.
A Confrontational is more a presence of mind and demeanor. Confronted is questioning or, uh, having a person explain. I confronted him about his answer. I called him on it. I asked him about it. Why did you tell me this when you said this? Confrontational --

Q And which -- And which ---
THE COURT: Just -- Just a moment. He was -- he was going to finish the answer. Allow him to finish please. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Confrontational would suggest the demeanor that $I$ had when interviewing Brendan, and that was not correct statement that she had in asking why I was confrontational with him when I was not confrontational with him. COURT REPORTER: Can you -- I'm sorry. THE COURT: Yeah. You -COURT REPORTER: Would you slow down, please? I'm having a hard time understanding you.

THE WITNESS: I did not have a
confrontational conversation with Brendan Dassey.
I confronted him, or questioned him, or called him on one of his answers that he gave that was
not consistent with what he was telling us before.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) And which answer was that?

A Multiple. Uh, things -- Specific one that's related to in the report was the, uh, school bus.

Q Were you present -- If -- If you know, who was the first one to ask Brendan, if anyone, be it you, Baldwin, or Skorlinski, whether or not he remembered anybody taking photographs of the van?

A I believe it was me.
Q And you were present when Baldwin said, you remember that girl taking that picture. You're getting off the bus. It's a beautiful day. Were you there when -- during that exchange?

A I believe that was me. Not Baldwin, was it?
Q Well, in any event, you remember it; right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. You're getting off the bus. It's a beautiful day. It's daylight. And everybody sees her, comma, you do, too. Did you mean to suggest to him that these are facts that he should affirm by the way you asked that question?

A I'd have to see it in its full context, because I know a couple times I asked him about seeing her on
the bus, and that may have been a reaffirming question to him. I'm not certain as to where it is in the transcript.

Q I think you told us already that you did have a chance to review the transcript from the audio?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Can you take a look at what I have in front of you here? Does this look to be a copy of that transcript?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Directing your attention to page 17 at the bottom where it's indicated, Detective Baldwin, yeah, you remember that girl. That portion? You thought maybe you said that? But if this indicates Baldwin, do you have any problem with it? Do you remember who said it?

A From the area you're representing inside the transcript, uh, Detective Baldwin.

Q Okay. And would you agree with me that this is really the first time, during the course of the conversation, where somebody suggests to him the girl's taking pictures?

A Could you repeat the question, please?
Q You had asked him about taking the pictures earlier?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And you were the first one who brought that up?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Then there was some follow-up by Baldwin; right?

A By myself and then Baldwin.
Q Okay. But during the time that you first brought it up -- Or, I'm sorry. That -- Yeah, that you first brought it up, and then when Baldwin brought it up, the question being, from yourself, the girl taking pictures. You remember that. Okay. Would you agree that that's how it was asked?

A After the initial one, yes.
Q And you asked him in that fashion?
A After the initial -- initial affirmation by Dassey that he did see the girl taking pictures, that next inquiry was what you said.

Q You indicated after his initial affirmation that he saw the girl taking pictures. Help me out and show me where that is -- precedes that in the transcript?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Are we still on page 17, gentlemen?

## ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Yeah.

A Okay. Baldwin's comments were after my initial asking him about the girl taking pictures.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) All right. So you were incorrect when you said it was after his initial affirmation of seeing the girl take pictures?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. Well, nobody's perfect. We all make mistakes. Won't hold that against you. So you're the first one that really brought it up?

A Yes.
Q Okay. As long as I'm here, so I don't have to chase back and forth, between the first time you brought it up, you make the statement that's -it's not on -- not everyday somebody's taking pictures of a van; right?

A Correct.
Q The question then becomes, how many people are on the bus?

A Correct.
Q He answers the question; right?
A Correct.
Q The next question, as far as taking pictures, comes from you. The girl taking pictures. You remember that. Right?

A
Correct.
Q Okay. He says, well, I wasn't looking at. And then it looks like he was interrupted; right?

A Uh --
ATTORNEY FALLON: I -- I would object to that characterization. I think the, uh, tape, itself, will speak another explanation.

THE COURT: Yeah. The -- the tape is the -- is the best evidence here. I'll sustain the objection.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: That's fine.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) In -- in any event, there's no answer to that? He does not affirm or deny what you're asserting; correct?

A According to the transcript, the written part, there is no specific answer to it.

Q And if this is based upon the video everybody just saw, and you com -- I -- did -- had -- did you ever personally compare this to the -- to the audio?

A Yes.
Q And it's accurate?
A To a point it can be, yes.
Q But he never either affirmed or denied what you first suggested to him about the girl taking the

## pictures?

A He does state that they -- he saw the girl taking pictures.

Q Not until it's brought up again, especially in this ex -- right in this little exchange, next, not by yourself, but by Baldwin?

A Yes.
Q And his answer was, maybe. I don't know. Right?
A Initial copy, yes.
Q And that's when Baldwin said, Brendan, come on, as if to suggest that Brendan was withholding something?

A My opinion?
Q Yes, sir.
A Perhaps.
Q If you're disappointed about something, Detective, would you be displeased?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Relevance.
THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Did you not --
ATTORNEY FALLON: As to the form anyways.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) You told him, did you not, Brendan, and I quote, you're not going to disappoint us. Do you remember telling him that?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember asking him, did you see her standing there taking a picture?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Counsel, I'm on
page 18.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) And he -- he did answer, yeah?

A Yes.
Q And then you -- did you immediately thereafter ask him -- and if -- if you don't remember, I'll come back, but did you ask him, why didn't you tell me that?

A I'm going to save you a trip. Yes.
Q And you suggested to him the reason that he, perhaps, didn't tell you that, was that he was scared? Because you phrased it as, are you scared? Right?

A I'm not sure if it was in response to him saying he was afraid or if, by itself, I just said, are you scared?

Q Is there some reason you didn't offer up as an explanation for his failure or inability to answer your earlier question that, perhaps, he has a bad memory?

A I didn't have that opinion.

You didn't know anything about him other than the brief contact you had that morning; correct?

A Uh, nothing before our conversation to suggest to me that he had a bad memory.

All right.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Just one moment, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, if I may, it's
3:00. I believe Mr. Edelstein still has some significant amount of cross, and the State will have a couple of questions. Court want to take a break?

THE COURT: Sure. Uh, we'll break until 3:20.
(Recess had at 3:03 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 3:27 p.m.)
THE COURT: Counsel, you may resume.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Detective O'Neill,
during the course of one hour and twenty minutes, roughly, would you agree or disagree with me that both, yourself, as well as Skorlinski and Baldwin, told Brendan that you believed that he was being told what to say?

A We brought that up, yes.
Q All right. And when you say you brought it up, you, basically, flat out told him, you're being told what to say. Right? If -- if it'll help speed it along, Detective, I think that

Mr. Fallon brought over --
A It was brought up. That's correct.
Q What's been marked as 203, does that look to be a copy of the transcript that we were looking at before?

A Yes, it is.
Q Same one that you compared to the audio?
A Yes.
Q And best you know, that's accurate?
A Yes.
Q Can you tell this jury how many times between you, Skorlinski, and Baldwin that that assertion was presented -- sor -- to Brendan?

A I believe we asked him, uh, at least two, probably three, times, uh, whether or not he was told to say something.

Q Okay. Can you tell this jury how many times during the course of an hour and twenty minutes interview that you had with Brendan that lies were told to him by either you, Skorlinski, or

Baldwin?
A No lies.
Q Would you turn to page 33, please? Toward the bottom of that, uh, specifically, Detective Baldwin, the statement is made to Brendan, quote, she needs medicine -- medicines on a daily basis, okay? Do you see where I'm talking about?

A Yes, I do.
Q It's not true, was it?
A It's standard deception practice used by investigators.

Q Okay. Well, I don't want to go down the please, displease rows again, but can you tell me the difference between standard -- That what you said? Standard deception practices and a lie?

A I didn't say lie. Deceptive practices that we may utilize as far as what responses we get from the question.

Q Would you agree with me that a lie is something that's not true?

A If there's a benefit gained that's ill will, yes.
Q I'm sorry. Could you repeat your answer?
A If you could repeat your question?
Q Okay.
A I'm sorry, I just -- You're asking about a lie and if
this was a lie?
Q I'm trying to understand whether -- when you used the phrase "deceptive practices" --

A Um-hmm.
Q -- whether -- Let me ask it this way. In your business, does a deceptive practice contain intentionally false information that is conveyed to another person?

A It's allowable to use some trickery and deceit.
Q I'm not asking what's allowable. I'm asking what it is?

A Something in the idea of what we had asked him concerning the medications that she would need. Yes.

THE COURT: You -- you're not answering the question, Detective. Would you reask it, please?

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Did -- Did you understand my question?

A If you're asking me if I lied -- or if Detective Baldwin lied to him, I'd say no.

Q All right. When the statement was made to Brendan, quote, she needs medicine on a daily basis, you acknowledge that the statement was made; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you acknowledge, also, that when it was made,
neither you nor Baldwin had any basis for believing that that was a true statement; isn't that also correct?

A True.
Q All right. You, Baldwin, and Skorlinski implored him to tell you the truth; correct?

A Yes.
Q In addition to the deceptive practice, lie, misrepresentation, however you want to characterize it, about the medicine, it was also suggested to Brendan, in a similar fashion, that his brother was looking out the kitchen window. Do you recall that?

THE COURT: Do you have a page for that? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I'll have to find it, Judge. I know it's in here.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Page 30, please? You see at the bottom there, Detective, uh, by Baldwin, you and your brother both? It's the third entry from the bottom.

A I see it.
Q Okay. It recites, you and your brother both sat there and looked out the window at her. Right?

A Yes.
Q You and -- You had no basis for believing that to
be true, did you?
A I didn't make that statement.
Q Well --
A I can't say for that statement.
Q All right. You were in and out of the vehicle during this hour and twenty minutes; right?

A Yes.
Q Um, it was November. Do you remember what the temperature was that day?

A It was cool.
Q Give me a range. If -- if you don't remember, that's fine.

A I would say close to 35 to 40.
Q All right. Was the heater on in your vehicle?
A I don't recall.
Q Do you remember if Baldwin turned it off because Brendan asked him to? Or turned it down?

A Not while I was in the vehicle.
Q Okay. So if it happened, it might have happened when you were out talking to Skorlinski?

A It may have. I don't --
Q Okay. When you got out, that's what you were doing, weren't you? You were going back to talk to Skorlinski?

A For the most part, yes.

Q And you were sort of reporting into Skorlinski what the progress was as far as, uh, gaining any information from Brendan; right?

A Sometimes. Yes.
Q All right. Do you know how many times that you told Brendan that he was not telling the truth?

A No.
Q But you acknowledge that it happened on multiple occasions during the course of this hour and twenty minutes; right?

A It may have. Yes.
Q Well -- Now, you testified on direct that I think when Mr. Fallon first started having you explain your involvement in this matter, I believe you said the information that you had was minimal. Do you remember that testimony?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Um, but, actually, you had certainly not every piece of information but you knew more than just name, rank, and serial number, so to speak, didn't you? You had some very --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) -- specific details?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Name, rank and serial number is -- is vague. fine.

THE COURT: Rephrase that, please.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) For example, Detective, you knew that a vehicle had been found on the Avery property?

A Yes.
Q And you knew that that vehicle, uh, had been checked by a registration, and VIN, and all that, and that it was Teresa Halbach's?

A There was presumptive that it was. Yes.
Q Okay. So you -- you presumed that that was, in fact, the case?

A (No verbal response.)
Q All right. And, in addition to that, you also knew that, uh, the vehicle had been, in some respect, uh, apparently, concealed?

A Yes.
Q Okay. You knew that Teresa Halbach worked as a freelance photographer; correct?

A Yes.
Q You knew that she worked, uh, with the Autotrader Magazine.

A Yes.
Q You knew that she had, uh, been at the Avery
property, or was scheduled to be at the Avery property, on the 31 st of October?

A Yes.
Q You knew a bus driver had reported seeing her at the Avery property on the 31 st of October?

A That Sunday. Yes.
Q Any other particular details that you may have known where we can judge whether your answer on the minimal is a good one or a bad one?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
Argumentative.
THE COURT: Uh, sustained.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) You testified -- If you'll bear with -- with me a second, I need to find this in the transcript. You testified that you made no sort of promises to him; right? Do you recall that?

A No.
Q Did you make any promises to him?
A No.
Q All right. Detective, just so $I$ don't have to go through each individual present, did -- did you, or either Skorlinski or Baldwin, in your presence, make any promises to Brendan?

A Outside telling him he was free to leave, no.

Q Didn't someone tell him that, um, no matter what he said, or something to that effect, that he was not going to jail?

A He brought up the idea that he was afraid that we'd take him to jail. I remember that.

Q All right. Directing your attention to page 36. At the bottom. Four lines up.

A Um-hmm.
Q You said, okay, why did you not tell us the truth about when you saw her leaving? Answer: I was scared. Right?

A Correct.
Q Is there some reason -- Well, if -- What was the very next thing that you said in response to his assertion he was scared?

A Okay. Let's get beyond being scared.
Q All right.
A Continue?
Q Let me stop you right there. So you wanted to get beyond this issue of being scared. Is there some reason you didn't explore that more if your goal is to gather as much information to get to the truth of what happened? Why it happened?

Who did what?
A I did.

Q Why did you tell him, then, okay, let's get beyond being scared?

A Because we had to deal with that part of it.
Q With what? I'm sorry.
A We had to deal with his fear. That part if he was scared about something. Let's get beyond being scared.

Q Well, I take that to mean that -- Let me ask you this: Isn't it true that during the course of the hour -- hour and twenty minutes, despite him saying several times he was scared, you, Skorlinski, or Baldwin never really inquired any further about that? What were you scared of? Why were you scared? When did you become scared? You never -- You guys never had -- went into that, did you?

A I think it was covered several times in the audio. What are you afraid of, Brendan? I -- I think I remember those words, specifically.

Q All right. Well --
A I think --
Q Maybe we'll find that in a second. I don't want to get off 36, though, but let's go back to this issue of promises. At the second to the last entry on that page, Detective, right after
getting past being scared, um, what does -- you told him, in fact, um, get beyond the idea of getting in trouble and going to jail because that's not going to happen. That's what you told him; right?

A Correct.
Q Isn't that a promise? Aren't you promising him that he's not going to jail?

A I told him he didn't have to talk to me and he was free to leave. There was no --

Q Doesn't answer my question. Did you tell him he wasn't -- that -- quote, going to jail because that's not going to happen? Did you or did you not tell him that?

A Yes.
Q Do you construe that as a promise to him?
A No.
Q Is it fair to say that during the course of the interview, that you or the others suggest to him, uh, potential reasons why Teresa could be missing? For example, an accident?

A Yes.
Q Is it fair to say that during the course of the interviews, that you, Skorlinski, or Baldwin suggested to him alternatives, uh, such as
mistake?
A Yes.
Q Did you probe into Brendan when he indicated that sometimes he gets shy when he's talking to people he doesn't know?

A At the end of the interview? No.
Q Would it be fair to -- to characterize that -during the course of the interview, that the three of you, at various times, attempted to increase the emotional feeling of guilt in the mind of Brendan Dassey?

A I apologize, but would you repeat that?
Q Would you agree or disagree with me that during the course of the hour and twenty minutes that you, Baldwin, Skorlinski spent with Brendan Dassey, that there was a conscious effort to increase in his mind his belief and feeling of guilt?

A No.
Q Could you go to page 40?
A Forty?
Q Yes, please. Fifth entry from the bottom? You were there, and Baldwin said as follows: You feel guilty right now that you didn't help that girl. Correct? You see where I'm talking about?

A I see.
Q I see the glasses you got during the break.
A I see it.
Q In fact, the very next statement made by an officer, and I'm just jumping down two lines there, again, as Baldwin, where he says, I can see in your eyes that you feel terrible about something. Right?

A Yes.
Q Is that not a -- Did -- Did you and Skorlinski ever discuss, uh, how you might appeal to or cause Brendan to think that he was guilty of something in order to try to get some information?

A No.
Q Now, you indicated you made no notes at the time of the interview; correct?

A Correct.
Q You produced, uh, the supplement report that we talked about, uh, sometime after that; right?

A Yes.
Q So if it was dated $11 / 11$, about five days later?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And you didn't use your handy dandy little digital recorder that you had up on the visor to
make notes of this interaction with Brendan on the way back to either, uh, your home, or wherever you left when you did leave, uh, to help you prepare the report; right?

A No.
Q So you're having to rely entirely upon your memory when you described his demeanor; correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And that's about 16 months ago; right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. But you acknowledge there's nothing at all in your report about his demeanor?

A No.
Q Isn't it true that the first individual to state or suggest that Teresa Halbach went into the Steve Avery trailer was a police officer, as far as your interactions with Brendan on this date?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So it's not something that he came up with in response to a question, that, well, for example, I saw her when I got off the bus and I saw her go into the house?

A Correct.
Q Okay. That notion or that concept was promoted to him, uh, somewhat of a theme throughout this
interview, wasn't it?
A No.
Q You don't agree with that?
A No.
Q All right. But you acknowledge that it was a police officer who first brought that alleged fact up?

A Brought the question to him.
Q Okay. In fact, it happened more than once, didn't it? That very notion that she went into the trailer?

A I believe the question was brought through more than once. Yes.

Q Do you understand the difference between an open-ended question and a leading question, don't you?

A Yes.
Q Every time that that concept was brought up, i.e., she went into the trailer, it was done in a leading and suggestive fashion; agree or disagree?

ATTORNEY FALLON: I'm going to object to that question. It's, um, vague as asked. There's a specific legal definition for a leading question under the Sarinske case, and then
there's a whole psychological concept. So I -- I don't know what we're doing here, but I --

THE COURT: Well, you're objecting -You -- You're objecting to the foundation, I -- I take it, and -- and --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Foundation and the manner --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I can --
ATTORNEY EALLON: -- in which the
question is asked.
THE COURT: All right. Objection is sustained.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Just let me do it this way.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) When you're conducting an interview, you oftentimes lead the interviewee; correct? Know what I'm saying, don't you?

A Well, I believe I do, except that, as Mr. Fallon suggested and brought forward, your definition and mine is different.

Q Pard me?
A Your -- your perception of leading question and what I may use as a question is different.

Q If a question suggests the answer, do you think
it's leading?
A Yes.
Q During the course of the contact with Brendan, when he was questioned, if he's asked the question, and I make reference, for example, to page 31, about halfway down, Brendan, she went into that trailer, didn't she? Is that a leading question or is it not a leading question?

A Yes.
Q It is a leading question?
A Yes.
Q Correct?
A Um-hmm.
Q All right. That's all for now. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes, a few questions.
Thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALION:
Q Counsel asked you about promises, inducements. For you, as a detective, did you make any promises or inducements to Mr . Dassey in order to get him to speak with you?

A Not at all.
Q All right. And, now, is that the concept of
promise that you had in your mind in response to Counsel's question on promises?

A No, it is not.
No, I mean the concept. When he asked you about promises, you said you made no promises. Is that what you meant when you said, no, we didn't make any promises?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Asked and answered and suggestive, Your Honor.

ATTORNEY FALLON: He's clarifying -First of all, under 906.11 (c), a leading question in redirect examination to clarify a point -- clarify a point on cross-examination is permitted.

Number two, this witness clearly has just indicated he was uncertain as to the nature of my question, and I'm attempting to restructure and direct it.

THE COURT: That's fair. Uh, you may ask the question in that -- in that fashion.

Q (By Attorney Fallon) Do you understand?
A I'm trying to. I believe that, uh, got a little confused with what he was trying to explain before, my difference of it, and I'll try to get back on track as to what my reason was. Go ahead, sir.

Q All right. When he was asking you what a promise is, what did you understand him to mean? Let's get at it that way.

A Uh, promises that I wouldn't do this in exchange for that.

Q All right. Now, you did make promises to him during the interview? For instance, you promised to take him home?

A Correct.
Q All right. And you said he could leave if he wanted to?

A Correct.
Q All right. Now, let's talk a little bit about, um, the statement, uh, the deceptive practice, regarding the need for medical attention. You indicated that that was a common practice in a missing persons case. Tell us about that?

A It's probative-type questions.
Q What do you hope to gain? I mean, what's the idea behind suggesting that somebody may have a medical need when you're trying to locate -- Why do you ask that?

A Being probative. If his answers would have been something to the effect, well, I think I could help her, or, I really want to see her get medication, or,

I don't think she needs it now. It give us an idea. You know, trying to determine as to whether or not, is she alive? Is she injured? Is she not?

Q All right. Would it be fair to say you were appealing to a sense of emotion on the part of a person?

A Probing into that venue, yes.
Q Um, Counsel also asked, um, about you -- your efforts, and Detective Baldwin's efforts, to suggest that, perhaps, Teresa was, uh, in Steven Avery's trailer. Do you recall that?

A Yes.
Q All right. And I believe you indicated that that, um, tact was taken on more than one occasion in the interview?

A Yes.
Q All right. At any point did Mr. Dassey adopt that and say, yeah, that happened?

A No.
Q So he resisted that suggestion?
A Very firmly.
Q Um, you were asked about a picture. Do you know if you had a picture of the missing persons, um, report, a poster, or a card?

A I'm trying to recall, but I think -- We had a missing
person case a month before. Wisconsin has a website. I think we might have yanked a picture or a poster off of it.

Q All right. So you can't recall, particularly, this case versus the last case, the missing person you worked on, as to which picture you may have had?

A No, I can't. But I think Detective Baldwin could clear this -- that up.

All right. Um, I'm going to have another photograph marked and, uh, shown to you.
(Exhibit 204 marked for identification.)
Q (By Attorney Fallon) Do you recognize the people which are depicted in that photograph?

A Uh, yes, I do.
Q And who -- who is depicted in that photograph?
A Steven Avery, Brendan Dassey, I think it's Al Avery, and Al's wife, Mrs. Avery, I think Carol? Barb? That's her.

Q All right. And, um, are those the individuals that you spoke with on Saturday and Sunday, November 5 and November 6?

A Yes.
Q All right. And, now, Counsel asked you questions about, um, uh, leaving the property so early. In
other words, sunset on Saturday evening. What caused you to leave Saturday evening?

A Mr. Avery, Al Avery, was, uh, intoxicated, and riding around in a golf cart, and told us to get off his property or he'd shoot us.

Q All right. So you left?
A We left the Avery property and just maintained on the road.

Q All right. And, thus, you resumed your investigation the next day?

A Correct.
Q All right. And the next day was Mr. Avery more receptive?

A Yes.
Q All right. And cooperative?
A Yes.
Q All right. And, thus, you were able to continue with the, um, investigation on Sunday?

A With the interview of Steven Avery, initially, yes.
Q All right. Um, particularly with respect to the picture of Brendan Dassey in, I think, Exhibit 204 it is?

A Yes.
Q All right. Um, is that a -- a fair depiction of his, um, physical appearance and attributes at or
around the time of this, um, interview on November 6?

A Yes.
Q Uh, in other words, he appears to be a little heavier in that photograph than he does -ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor --

Q (By Attorney Fallon) -- today? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: -- object to the leading nature. THE COURT: Uh, overruled.

A Yes.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) All right. Do you recognize the location of that picture?

A I believe so.
Q And what is it?
A It's the Avery cabin located in the town of Stephenson, I believe. I was in there once, and, uh, the table and the, uh, furnishings look familiar. All right. Um, one last question. Uh, Counsel asked you, uh, in response to my questions about assessing Mr. Dassey's demeanor, does the playing of the audiotape assist in recollecting his demeanor during the course of the interview?

A Uh, definitely.
ATTORNEY FALLON: No further questions.

Would offer the exhibit.
THE COURT: Any objection to the exhibit? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: No, that's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The exhibit is received. I think that's, uh, two thou -- 204?

THE CLERK: Yep.
ATTORNEY FALLON: May we publish the exhibit, then, on the ELMO?

THE COURT: Sure.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
THE COURT: Any recross?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Just very briefly.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Uh, Detective, um, while they get that up on the screen so the jury can see that picture, um, where did that picture come from? Do you know?

A No, I do not.
Q Pard me?
A No, I do not.
Q All right. Um, Mr. Fallon asked you if that fairly depicted the condition, demeanor of the defendant, but he's sitting at the kitchen -- I'm sorry. The -- the physical attributes. Um, when
you talked to him, um, you didn't get any information from him about height, weight, anything like that, did you?

A No.
Q Okay. Um, other than that hour and twenty-minute contact, that was really -- that's -- that's really the extent of your total contact with him throughout your participation in this investigation; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. That's all.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, we would move, uh, 202 and 203.

THE COURT: Any objection to receiving the Exhibit Nos. 202 and 203?

ATTORNEY FALLON: We would move for their admission.

THE COURT: Well, it's -- it's already been offered by the defense.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Oh.
THE COURT: I'm asking if you have any objection.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I'm sorry. I
thought --
THE COURT: All right.

ATYORNEY FALLON: Obviously, we don't. THE COURT: All right. They're received. You may step down.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
ATTORNEY FALLON: It's, um -- I think it's too late to start our next witness. He'll be a lengthy witness.

THE COURT: Can't we start it and at least get some testimony now?

ATTORNEY FALLON: We -- We can, if you wish.

THE COURT: Let's do it.
ATTORNEY FALLON: State would call, uh, Investigator Wiegert.

THE COURT: I think, before he testifies and is sworn in, there's a -- another trial stipulation that is to be, uh, published; is that correct?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I believe that's -that's true.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I reminded you before that trial stipulations were evidence and should be treated as such. This trial stipulation reads as
follows:
Number one. On October 31, 2005, Angela Schuster was the manager for AutoTrader Magazine with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On the same date, Dawn Pliszka performed duties as receptionist for AutoTrader.

Number two. That if called to testify, Angela Schuster would testify that Teresa Halbach was hired as a photographer for AutoTrader in October, 2004, and continued in that employment through October 31, 2005.

Schuster would further state that Teresa Halbach had performed photo shoots at the Avery salvage business on five occasions prior to October 31 in 2005, including June 20, October 22, October -- or, excuse me. Let me start again. June 20, August 22, August 29, September 19 and October 10.

Number three. That if called to testify, Dawn Pliszka would testify that on October 31, 2005 she received a phone call from Steven Avery at approximately 8:12 a.m., at which time Avery requested that, quote, the same girl that had been out here before, end quote, come to his property to take photos of a van he had for
sale.
Pliszka would further state that Avery made the appointment under the name, quote, $B$. Janda, end quote, and that Pliszka left a voicemail for Teresa Halbach at 9:46 a.m. asking if she could make the appointment.

Number four. That if called to testify, Dawn Pliszka would further testify that at 2:27 p.m. she did speak with Teresa Halbach on Teresa's cell phone at which time Ms. Halbach indicated that she was, quote, on her way, end quote, to the Avery property from her previous appointment.

That is the entirety of that stipulation. It will be marked as Exhibit 205?

THE CLERK: Yes.
(Exhibit 205 marked for identification.)
THE COURT: Uh, first to the State, is this your stipulation?

ATTORNEY FALLON: It is.
THE COURT: To the defense, is this your stipulation?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's correct.
THE COURT: All right. It's received. All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: State will continue, uh, with Investigator Mark Wiegert.

MARK WIEGERT,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name explain for the record.

THE WITNESS: Mark Wiegert,
$w-i-e-g-e-r-t$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q How are you employed?
A I'm an investigator with the Calumet County Sheriff's Department.

Q How long have you been employed by the Calumet County Sheriff's Department?

A Approximately 14 years.
Q How long have you held the rank of investigator?
A It will be about five years.
Q And what are, generally, the types of cases that you've been asked to investigate in your capacity at the Sheriff's Department?

A In our Department, we do a wide variety of complaints. Anything from thefts, to burglaries, to,
um, missing persons complaints, um, death investigations, up to homicide investigations.

Q All right. And, um, in this particular case, how is it that you are involved in this case?

A Um, I happened to be working on, um -- in November. I believe it was November 3, to be exact. Um, one of our patrol deputies had taking a phone call -- or, actually, a complaint, um, about a missing person complaint. Um, it was actually, uh, Karen Halbach had called our Department to report that her daughter, uh, was missing and they haven't heard from her in several days.

After, um, patrol deputy had taken the initial information, excuse me, she had contacted me and requested my assistance, um, in attempting to locate Teresa.

Q All right. And, um, from that point on have you been involved in the case?

A I have. Yes.
Q Now, there's been some, uh, discussion, uh, both by, um, Special Agent Fassbender and others, about your role as one of the lead investigators in this case. Tell us when that occurred?

A Sure. Um, on November 5, when the vehicle was discovered, um, on the Avery Salvage Yard property
uh, we were requested by Manitowoc County to lead the investigation.

At that point when we realized how big and how massive the salvage yard was, not only the salvage yard but all the residences, uh, the outbuildings, all the property that surrounded it, um, we realized that it was a little more than our Department could handle on its own. Um, at that point we contacted the, uh, Wisconsin Department of Justice and requested their assistance.

Q And who responded on behalf of the Department of Justice?

A Uh, at that time, uh, Agent Tom Fassbender, who you, um, heard earlier in the week testify, um, did respond, um, as well as several other agents from the Department. Um, at that point our Department was handed the investigation, and myself and Agent Fassbender were named the lead investigators of the com -- of the, uh -- of this case.

All right. And, um, let's set that aside for a moment. And in the time we have, um, this afternoon, I'd like to focus your attention on a particular part of your investigation in this case, all right? Specifically, that is with
respect to, uh, your interview, uh, in context with a young woman by the name of Kayla Avery. All right.

Specifically, um, directing your attention to February 20, 2006, on that particular day, did you have, uh, an opportunity to interview Kayla Avery?

A I.did. Um, myself, along with a female detective at our Department by the name of, uh, Wendy Baldwin, had went to, um, the Avery property, which would be the Earl and Candy Avery property, um, to interview Kayla.

Our purpose for going there was because we had some information from another person, which we had interviewed, that Kayla had information about Steve Avery. Our purpose for going there was to interview Kayla in reference to Steve Avery.

Q All right. And at some point during that interview did the discussion change focus from Steve Avery to Brendan Dassey?

A Yes. Um, the interview started out about Steve Avery, and Kayla was talking about her relationship with Steve Avery. And just about at the end of that interview, Kayla, uh, out of the blue, basically,
came out and told us that, uh, she had a cousin by the name of Brendan, and that Brendan was, quote, acting up lately.

So we asked Kayla what she meant by Brendan acting up lately. At that point Kayla told us that Brendan would just stare into space and start crying, basically, uncontrollably. She also told us that Brendan had -- had lost approximately, what she estimated to be, about 40 pounds.

Q Now, based on this information, what did you decide to do?

A Well, after looking at that information, um, and reviewing other interviews that were done, we decided that, um, we needed to talk to Brendan again.

Q And did you talk to him?
A We did. Yes.
Q And when did you talk to Brendan again?
A Um, myself and Agent Fassbender interviewed Brendan on February 27 of 2006.

All right. Now, before we get into the details of that, I have a few more questions relative to Kayla Avery. On this December 20, 2006 interview of Kayla, who was present?

A It had actually been February.

Excuse me. I'm sorry. February 20?
A Um, Kayla's -- Kayla was present. There was -- there was two of us investigators, myself and Wendy Baldwin, Kayla, her mother, Candy, and her father, Earl.

Q All right. And, um, did there come a time where you reinterviewed Kayla Avery?

A We did. Um, shortly after Brendan was arrested, actually, we interviewed Kayla again, and that would have been on March -- I believe it was March 7 of 2006.

All right. And what was the reason for, um, revisiting or reinterviewing Kayla Avery?

A Well, I take you back a little bit, uh, shortly after, uh, Brendan was arrested, and I believe would have been on, like, Eebruary 28 , we had received a call from the Mishicot School District.

Um, two of the counselors at the Mishicot School District, after hearing that Brendan had been arrested, had called and reported that they may have some information in reference to the Teresa Hal -- Teresa Halbach, uh, homicide.

Q All right. And, as such, did you then respond to the school to interview the counselors?

A We did. Um, again, myself and Agent Fassbender went to the school the following day, right away in the morning, uh, where we met with, uh, two counselors, uh, Mrs. Brandt, and I believe it was a Mrs. Baumgartner.

All right. And you interviewed them? We did. Yes.

After interviewing them, where did you go next?
A Well, after getting the information, um, we thought we needed to go back and talk to Brendan ag -- excuse me -- Kayla again.

Q All right. Did you, in fact, go back and reinterview Kayla Avery?

A We did. We -- Actually, after interviewing the two counselors, we made phone contact with, um, Kayla's mother and informed her that, um, we had been at the school and that we needed to talk with Kayla again. And we actually set up an appointment with Kayla's mother, and Kayla's mother, Candy, invited us, um, to her residence. Um, so waited for Kayla to come home from school, and then we went over to the Avery residence, and, uh, again, interviewed Kayla in the presence of her mother, again, and her father. All right. Uh, was her mother present for the entire conversation?

A Her mother was. Uh, Candy Avery was present for the entire conversation with Kayla. Um, her father, Earl, was in and out.

All right. And during that interview with Kayla Avery, did you discuss with her, um, the report that Brendan Dassey told her he had seen body parts in a fire behind Steven's garage?

A We did. Yes.
Q And what did she say about that?
A Well, Kayla came out and told us quite a few things at that point. Um, basically, she first broke down crying, and indicated to us, that, um, she had learned from her cousin, Brendan, that, um -- she stated that she had learned this in about December around the time there was a birthday party that they were both at at Kayla's house, and that Kayla -correction -- Brendan had told Kayla that he had went and got the mail, and went over to Steven Avery's residence, and went into the residence, and observed Teresa Halbach pinned up in Steve Avery's bedroom. She went on to tell us a couple other things. Um, she told us that Brendan had told her that after he had saw Teresa Halbach pinned up in the bedroom, that he exited the residence, and while leaving Steve Avery's residence, he
heard screaming coming from Steve Avery's residence.

Kayla went on to tell us how, um -- She had mentioned Brendan being out at the fire on Halloween night, and she also told us that her and her mother had seen the fire on Halloween night.

Kayla went on to tell us how Brendan described seeing body parts later that day, or that evening, in the fire behind Steve Avery's residence.

Q Now, during -- during the, um, questioning of Kayla Avery earlier this week, a statement, Exhibit No. 163, was shown to her. Are you familiar with that?

A I am. Yes.
Q All right. Was that statement generated by her?
A That's correct. Kayla wrote out that statement on her own.

All right. And is that -- was that statement written on this day, March 7, 2006?

A Yes.
Q During the, um, interview, uh, at Kayla's home, did she appear confused at all? Unsure of what she was telling you?

A No, she did not.
Q Was she upset?
A Yes, she was upset.
Q Did it appear to you that this was something easy for her to tell you about?

A No. Obviously, not. I mean, like I explained before, she, um -- she had broke down crying, and was visibly upset when she was telling us about this information.

Q All right. Now, I want to back up a little bit here. Returning, then, three weeks earlier -two weeks earlier, excuse me, to that February 20 interview, your first encounter with Kayla Avery, at that particular point in the investigation what plans, if any, did you investigators have relative to speaking with other members of the Avery family?

A Let me just back up a little bit. We were constantly, as investigators, have meetings about this case and where we should go with it, what we should be doing.

Um, because of the enormity of the case, we would get leads in all the time. There would be people calling in, look at this, look at that. Um, what we decided that we needed to do in order
to do a thorough investigation, we needed to go back and interview everybody who had access or who lived on that property.

Um, I felt, and I -- I think I can speak for Mr. Fassbender, that I don't believe we --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Objection. Speaking for another person, Judge. I think the witness can only speak for himself.

THE COURT: All right. Sustained. Speak for yourself.

THE WITNESS: Certainly. I felt that we needed to -- In order to do a thorough investigation, we needed to go back and talk to everybody who lived on that property.

Q (By Attorney Fallon) All right. And so around that time was that the plan?

A Yes. Absolutely was.
Q Based on the, um -- At that particular point in time could you say, from an investigative point of view, that Brendan Dassey was at all a suspect?

A No. Uh, we didn't consider him a suspect any more than we considered anybody else at that point as a suspect. No.

Q All right. Now, who was the first one of the
family members to be reinterviewed?
A I can't recall exactly which one, but I can say that -- And -- And if I can back up a little bit again?

Q Sure.
A Um, we not only felt the people on that -- that lived there, we thought the extended family, i.e., Kayla, and Earl, and Candy, and their children should be interviewed as well. So by my recollection, it was probably, um, Kayla, most likely.

Q All right. And, uh, during the course, did you, in fact, go back and reinterview a, um, um -most, if not, all, of the immediate and extended family?

A I can tell you everybody that lived on that property, and the extended family, as far as we knew it, such as, Earl, Candy, and their children, were reinterviewed. Yes.

Q All right. In terms of the decision to
reinterview Brendan Dassey on February 27, um, was there any particular reason that occurred at or around that time?

A Yes. Um, after receiving information from Kayla on the 20th of February, obviously, the loss of weight, the uncontrollable crying, are signs that we look
for. I mean, it's a change in behavior. It's -it's not normal for a 16 -year-old boy to be just crying uncontrollably and just lose that type of weight. So, obviously, that's something we lopk for.

And, for lack of a better word, it kind of moved into the front of the line, and we needed to -- we needed to interview him and talk to him.

Q Now, and at that particular point did you have some suspicion as to what may be causing the weight loss and change in behavior? I mean, practically speaking?

A Well, absolutely. I mean, at that point, um, we felt he knew more than he was telling us. And -- and we -- we do a lot of other things before we go interview people. We review prior interviews, such as the gentleman's interview that was sitting here prior to me. Marinette County's interview. I mean, review that. And we take a look at what he told them. There are things in there that didn't quite fit either.

So you take some of the things that he told the Marinette officers that just didn't seem to fit. And then his, uh, the losing weight, and the uncontrollable crying. Obviously, that, uh,
points you in a direction you want to go. He's somebody you need to talk to.

All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, at this particular point $I$ think it's time to take that break.

THE COURT: I think -- Yeah. This would appear to be a good break point time. We'll adjourn for the day. Uh, ladies and gentlemen, I'll remind you, don't talk about this among yourselves or with anyone else. We'll convene tomorrow at 8:30.
(Court stands adjourned at 4:26 p.m.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN )
COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Haw, Official Court
Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 $1^{\text {th }}$ day of December, 2007.

Sennuper *. y au<br>Jethnifer K. Hau, RPR<br>Official Court Reporter

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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFE, JURY TRIAL TRIAL DAY 5
Case No. 06 CF 88
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 20, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
Circuit Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

KENNETH R. KRATZ
District Attorney
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.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared in person.

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Reported by Jennifer K. Hau, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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(Reconvened at 8:36 a.m.; jurors not present.)
THE COURT: Good morning, Counsel. Uh, I'm going to call the case. It's 06 CF 88, State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan Dassey. Appearances, please. ATTORNEY FALLON: GOod morning, Your Honor. May it please the Court, the State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors, Ken Kratz, Tom Fallon and Norm Gahn. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Ray Edelstein. The, uh, defendant appears in person.

THE COURT: Uh, the Court is going to go on the record before the jury -- thanks -- before the jury comes in to -- to note that, uh, prior to coming in here, Counsel and I have had a discussion. I informed them that one of the jurors was having some health-related issues. Uh, after the discussion, she is going to be released. So, Counsel, is that correct?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes, Judge, that's our understanding, and we would agree with the Court's assessment to have, uh, her excused. THE COURT: Defense?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's correct. THE COURT: All right. Bring the jury in.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Judge, are you going to read the instruction about the video as well? THE COURT: I am.

ATTORNEY EALLON: Okay.
THE COURT: Once we get to it.
(Jurors in at 8:39 a.m.)
THE COURT: All right. Be seated. Is prosecution ready to proceed?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. We would ask that the, uh -- Investigator Wiegert retake the stand.

## MARK WIEGERT,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Mark Wiegert, W-i-e-g-e-r-t.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION CONT'D

BY ATTORNEY FALION:
Q Investigator Wiegert, I believe we left off yesterday afternoon, uh, regarding, uh, your intended interview of the defendant on February 27. Would you, um, first of all, tell us of your plans to interview the defendant on that day?

A Uh, yes. Um, myself and Agent Fassbender had went to the Mishicot School System and, uh, that's where we met with Mr. Dassey that day.

Q All right. And the, um -- You, uh, gestured to, uh, Mr. Dassey. Just, officially, and for the record, is the, uh, Brendan Dassey that you interviewed on that day and subsequent days present in court today?

A He is. He's seated at the -- to the left -- my left of his attorney. He's wearing a blue shirt and glasses.

Q Very well.
ATTORNEY FALLON: The record should, again, reflect that the, uh, witness has identified the defendant.

THE COURT: It will so reflect.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) About what time did you arrive at the Mishicot High School on that day, February 27?

A I believe it was about 12:30 or so in the afternoon when we first got to the school.

Q Where did you meet with Mr., uh, Dassey, the defendant?

A Uh, we met with Mr. Dassey in a conference room just
off of where the office for the, I believe it's the high school, would be located.

Q Who else was present?
A Uh, myself and Mr. Fassbender.
Q Did you then, um, commence an interview of Mr., uh, Dassey that day?

A We did. We did about, um, hour, little over an hour, interview with Mr. Dassey at the school.

All right. And at the, um, conclusion -- Well, first of all, tell us, was that interview at all, um, memorialized in any fashion?

A We did do an audiotape. Unfortunately, all we had was one of the old cassette recorders, and we had that sitting on $a$, um, table between $u s$, and it -- it didn't pick up very well. The audio is very poor.

Q All right. At the conclusion of the interview, what did you do?

A After the interview, we had contacted, um District Attorney Kratz to inform him of what we had learned from that interview. Uh, Mr. Kratz requested that we memorial -- memorialize this interview in a -- in a better fashion. So, um, at that point we decided -we made arrangements to go to, uh, Two Rivers Police Department where there would be a videotaped, um, interview done. So that's what we did.

Q All right. What arrangements did you make in advance to conduct a videotaped interview?

A We actually contacted, um, Brendan's mother and, uh, informed her what we wanted to do. Um --

Q And how did she respond?
A Barb actually responded to the school at that time, um, and she rode with myself, Agent Fassbender, and Brendan to Two Rivers Police Department all in the same car. We gave her a ride there.

Q And, um, tell us approximately what time did you, um, interview the defendant at Two Rivers Police Department?

A Um, it was somewhere between 3:20 and 3:30 in the afternoon when we started the interview at Two Rivers Police Department.

Q And where was the, uh, defendant's mother, Barb Janda, at that time?

A We had spoke to Barb prior to doing the interview, and indicated she had every right to be in the interview if she wished to be in. At that time she declined. She waited in a outer waiting area, um, of the police department while we conducted the interview.

All right. And approximately how long did you, uh, speak with Mr., uh, Dassey, uh, this
afternoon?
A I believe it was less than an hour that we did that interview.

Q All right. At the conclusion of the interview, uh, what was done between you and Special Agent Fassbender?

A Obviously, we discussed the interview and discussed what we had learned in the interview.

Q All right. After, um, meeting and interviewing Mr. Dassey, uh, on this day, February 27, what was your thinking?

A Well, at that time -- That's the first time Brendan places himself at the crime scene is during that interview. Places himself at the fire. So we decided that we needed to interview everybody else that lived on that property and we needed to do that right away to see what other people knew. We didn't know if other people knew about this at that point or not. So we decided that we needed to conduct a lot of interviews.

Q Did you have any feeling as to whether or not the defendant had told you everything that he knew at that time?

A My feeling was, no, he didn't. That he knew more, because every time we would talk to him he'd give you
a little bit more, give you a little bit more. And, again, that's the first time he placed himself, basically, on that crime scene.

Q All right. Now, at that -- after those, um, two interviews, uh, that particular day, did you think that he was a suspect at that particular point?

A No. Uh, again, in my thinking at that point, he's still a witness -- a wis -- a witness to something horrific. Um, he tells us that he sees body parts in a fire. I mean, so we're thinking he is a witness to something at that point that...

Q All right. Now, um, earlier, we heard from Special Agent Fassbender that, um, the defendant and his mother, uh, were put up at the, um, Fox Hills, um, Hotel in Mishicot. How did that come to pass?

A Well, there are two reasons that we decided to do that that night. Um, the first reason, number one, first and foremost in any law enforcement's mind, is safety. I mean, our job is to protect people. That's the bottom line. Because of the information he told us, if there was somebody else that lived out there that would have found out and may have also been involved, we were worried for his safety, that
they would somehow get to him and maybe harm him. So we thought, to be on the safe side, we needed to put him, um, somewhere off of that property.

Number two, as any law enforcement officer knows, integrity in an investigation is very important, and it can be tainted very easily by somebody going back and saying, this is what I told the cops. Cover this up. Do this. And we didn't want that to happen. We didn't want Brendan, or his mother for that matter, going back and telling anybody else on that property what they told us for fear of tainting that investigation. So there were two reasons that we did that.

Q All right. Now, um, Special Agent Fassbender told us about an interview he had with the defendant and his mother later that evening, the 27th. Did you and he discuss the results of his, um, interview that evening?

A We did. Um, Agent Fassbender informed me that he had learned from another family member that Mr. Dassey might have had more information about that, and also that there were some pants that, um, maybe had some bleach stains on it. Agent Fassbender informed me that he went back to Mr. Dassey and his mother later
on the 27 th, that evening, and asked Mr. Dassey about the pants. And that's the first time Mr. Dassey, Brendan, ever told us about stains on his pants, cleaning up the garage floor. So now he puts himself further into it. Puts himself in that garage later on that night.

Q All right. So are you saying that in -- in either one of the previous interviews that day, he never mentioned anything about bleach, or cleaning up in the garage, or any of that?

A No. We never knew anything about that until Agent Fassbender learned it and went back and talked to Brendan later that night, on the 27 th . That's when we learned that.

Q Um, as a result of that information, uh, what did you decide to do?

A Well, obviously, when you keep learning little bits and pieces, Brendan keeps telling us a little more here, a little more there, we realized it could probably be either saw more, knew more, something. We need to make arrangements to go back and talk to him again. That was obvious.

Q Now, during these interviews on the 27 th, did he admit any involvement in any part -- any of this?

A No. Um, basically, he was telling us he was a
witness.
Q All right. Um, so then did you make arrangements to reinterview the defendant?

A We did. Yes.
Q And tell us about the preparation of those plans?
A Um, that would take us to March 1. Um, at that point we contacted Brendan's mother again, told her that we would like to take Brendan to the Manitowoc Sheriff's Department so we could do a videotaped interview of Brendan to see what else he maybe had known, see what else maybe he saw. It's obvious that he knew more than he was telling us.

So at that point, um, we did, again, talk to his mother, told her what we wanted to do, and she gave us permission to do that, and, um, Brendan agreed, also, and Brendan went with us to the Manitowoc Sheriff's Department.

Q All right. And then did you proceed to, um, interview Brendan Dassey on March 1?

A We did. Yes.
Q And was that interview memorialized in any capacity?

A That interview was videotaped.
Q All right. Now, um, before we, um, present the, uh, results of that interview, I'd like to talk
to you a little bit first, about, um, some of the interview techniques that you employed during the course of your interrogation of, uh -- of, uh, the defendant?

Sure.
Q During the, um, interview on March 1, did you and Special Agent Fassbender employ any deception during the course of, um, your interviewing him?

A Absolutely. Yes.
Q All right. And tell us why?
A Well, one of the reasons that we say things that may be not be true, or use deceptive measures, is to see how suggestible he is. I mean, if I would say something that's not true, and he agrees with everything I say that's not true, obviously that's a problem. So we use techniques like that to see if he'll resist that. And, in fact, he did.

He would bring up certain things that we knew not to be true, and he would say, that -that's not true. It's not true. He'd stick to that. So, yeah, it's very important, in my opinion and my experience as -- as doing interviews, you do have to do that. Absolutely.

Q Do you also engage in a technique on information that you suspect to be true, but may not know it
true, to see if the person you're interviewing will tell you anything about it?

Sure. I mean, it -- it works both ways. I mean, you -- you may not know. You may -- Again, like you said, you may suspect something, and you may say that, and he may, yeah, that's true. And -- and that -- Again, that happens. It goes both ways. All right. Now, um, what other, um, interview techniques were, um, employed during your, um, uh, questioning of the defendant on March 1 ?

A We would say things like, um, you're going to hear on the tape, that we already know, um, and they refer to it as having superior knowledge. Um, and we used that technique in that interview as well.

Q All right. And tell us a little bit about that technique? I mean, what is this superior knowledge?

A Anybody you interview, no matter what type of incident it is, what type of crime it is, it's against your self-preservation instincts. If you're involved in something, to come out and admit to it, nobody likes to admit to things. I've been doing interviews a long time and very seldom does somebody come out on the first time you talk with them and admit things.

So when you use the quote, unquote, superior knowledge thing, it implies to them that you know more. That you can't fool me. We know all about it. You might as well just tell us. And that's the reason you use those type of things.

Q In-- in your, uh, experience as an investigator, how often has someone immediately acknowledged their involvement in a -- in an offense when you sit down and begin to question them?

A Almost never.
Q Um, is it unusual at all for people to minimize their involvement in offenses in the initial, um, interview?

A No. And if you look at interviews -- And, again, you take almost any crime from -- from a burglary, sexual assault, to a homicide, it's normal that people will minimize. Try to, yeah, I did a little bit, but $I$ really didn't do it all. Things like that. And it's -- it's -- it's -- it equates to peeling an onion back. You take those layers off. Those defensive layers of people. And that's -- that's what you do in interviews. That's what we do. Q And, um, were there any other, um, interview techniques employed, uh, during the questioning
of the defendant that day?
A Um, yeah. We -- we would get friendly with him. Um, we would tell them that, you know, it's okay. Things are okay. Because you don't want somebody to -- You don't want somebody upset. You don't want somebody afraid of you. You want to be -- You know, different officers use different techniques. But I found the best way for anybody is going to be you -- you try to befriend them. You be nice to them. I'm not a "get in your face" type interviewer.

Q Is that a -- any, um, common technique that you employ?

A Absolutely. Yes.
Q All right. Um, prior to, um -- Prior to, um, questioning, uh, the defendant, did -- did you advise him of his constitutional rights?

A Yes. He was read his Miranda rights from our -- our rights form. Our warning and waiver of rights form. (Exhibit No. 206 marked for identification.)

Q Uh, you've been handed an exhibit. Tell us what it is?

A It's the Calumet County Sheriff's Department Warning and Waiver of Rights form.

Q What is our exhibit number on that form?
A Uh, 206.

All right. And tell us a little bit about that form, if you would?

A Um, the Miranda rights are -- are -- You've probably all seen it on TV if you watch any cop shows. Um, the right to remain silent. Things like that. It was just a form that we use that spells it all out. The bottom two questions indicate, do you know and understand each of -- each of these rights that I've explained to you? And it's either a yes or a no. And understanding these rights, do you wish to make a statement? And it's either a yes or a no.

Q All right. Now, I also note that, uh, from my previous examination of the form, there's some writing on that form? Some, uh, handwriting as opposed to the printed form?

A Yes. What --
Q Tell us about that?
A What I do when I read the rights to people, I check them all off, first of all, to make sure I've covered them all. And then $I$ have the person initial them. Take a look at what I read to them, and I have them initial them. Which I did in this case.

I also do that for the part of the waiver where $I$ ask them if they understand these rights, and ask them if they want to speak with
me. Whether they say yes or no, I have them initial them to -- to show that they have at least looked at this form and read them.

And then there's a place for the, uh, person I'm interviewing to sign, and there's a place where $I$ sign as a witness on the bottom.

Q All right. Now, in terms of presenting that information to the defendant, did you read the form to him or did he read it himself?

A I read the form to him. And, again, I showed him the form and have him initial what I read.

All right. At any point did he show any
confusion, um, or misunderstanding of -- of the information on the form?

A No, not at all.
Q Did he show any hesitancy about, um, his willingness to speak with you and Agent Fassbender on March 1?

A No.
Q All right. Um, at any point, um, did you, uh, promise him, um, any inducements to -- in order to get him to speak with you that day?

A No.
Q All right. Um, and on March 1, who else was, um, present or around for this interview?

A Again, myself and Agent Fassbender conducted the interview. Um, Brendan's mother had presented herself at the Sheriff's Department sometime later during the interview.

All right. Um, I believe we're ready to --
(Discussion off the record.)
ATTORNEY FALLON: That's probably a good idea.

Q (By Attorney Fallon) Tell us about the, um -- the specific location where the interview took place?

A Sure. The interview that we conducted on March 1 was done, again, at the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department, which -- I don't know if you guys had a chance to be outside, but right outside, the next building over. Um, that interview was conducted in the detective's portion of the Sheriff's Department, which is, I believe, second floor of the Sheriff's Department there.

Um, it's conducted in what we call a
soft room. Um, it -- it's like a small living room, if you will. It's got a small couch, two small soft chairs, it's got lamps for lighting. It's not like you see on TV. Again, you know, CSI, stuff like that, where it's this brick wall room and this hard table and you got the
light shining on them and things like that. It's a very, uh -- very comfortable room. And that's -- that's where he was interviewed. Q All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I believe we're, um, ready.

THE COURT: Is this going to be a closed caption video?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes.
THE COURT: I'm going to read the instruction then.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yeah, I think that would be good.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, ladies and gentlemen, closed caption transcripts have been added to this videotape. If you, the jury, believe in watching the video concurrently while reading the closed caption words that there's a variation between videotape and the closed caption, you are to rely solely on the videotape, so...

Um, do you want the reporter to take this? I mean, there's a transcript of this as well. If I --

ATTORNEY FALLON: We can provide a transcript, um, if necessary. We will be
introducing a DVD as, um, the actual evidence, uh, consistent, of course, with the law and the instruction you just read.

THE COURT: All right. I'll ask the defense, do you have any objection if -- if the reporter does not take this? Understanding that the trustworthiness of it is secured by a number of different things; a transcript, a CD. ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Certainly as to the CD.

THE COURT: All right. ATtORNEY EDELSTEIN: No, there's no objection if the reporter doesn't take it. THE COURT: Okay. All right. ATtORNEY FALLON: Um, if there's no objection, could, um, Investigator Wiegert resume a seat back here during the playing? Uh -THE COURT: Do you have any objection? ATTORNEY FALLON: We -- we will stop the tape at one point and re-call him to ex -explain a few things that are occurring, but other than that, it will be about 2 hours and 20 minutes or so.

I guess we'll, uh, have Investigator, uh, maintain his current position just for
facilitating the ease of talking about the -- a few of the points that we will stop the tape at. THE COURT: All right. (Wherein DVD is played.) (Wherein DVD is stopped.) ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I think we'll take our morning break at this time. The closed caption did not pan out for us this time around. And, secondly, we stopped the tape at approximately 1208. THE COURT: All right. The record will reflect that. We'll recess until, uh, 10:35. (Recess had at 10:17 a.m.) (Reconvened at 10:38 a.m.) THE COURT: Mr. Fallon, you may proceed. ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you, Judge. Um, I believe we have it cued up to the appropriate spot and we'll continue at this point. Apparently, the program does not have a particular pause button so it does have to be repeated.

THE COURT: Okay.
(Wherein playing of DVD continues.)
(Wherein DVD is stopped.)
AtTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, we've
spoken with counsel and we're going to speed up through this break. THE COURT: All right. (Wherein playing of DVD continues.) (Wherein playing of DVD is stopped.) ATTORNEY FALLON: I think this would be a good time to take the break.

THE COURT: I think you're right. Uh, we will recess for the lunch hour. We'll -we'll be back here at 1:05. I'll remind the jury, no talking about this or anything related to the case.
(Recess had at 11:59 a.m.) (Reconvened at 1:32 p.m.) THE COURT: Mr. Fallon, are you set to proceed?

ATTORNEY FALLON: We are.
THE COURT: You may do so.
(Wherein playing of $\operatorname{DVD}$ is continued.)
(Wherein playing of DVD is stopped.)
ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I believe we've agreed that the remainder of the, um, discussion does not contain pertinent questioning of the defendant and I think we agreed to, um, stop the tape at this particular point.

THE COURT: And to the defense, is that true?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: It is, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
(By Attorney Fallon) Investigator Wiegert, I have a few, um, questions for you. Um, I think I'll take these more or less in reverse order from what we've just seen. Um, if you would, please, um, tell us why -- First of all, from your investigative efforts did, um, Teresa Halbach have a tattoo on her stomach?

A No. We knew she didn't have a tattoo.
Q. And why was that question put to the defendant?

A It's one of those things I kind of explained to you guys before we started the, uh, interview. We -- we do say things that are intentionally false. Um, as you noticed, Brendan said, no, he didn't see a tattoo. So he answered that appropriately. So we give him false things to see if he'll just go along with it. And clearly he doesn't.

Q Um, your colleague, um, In -- uh, Investigator Fassbender, also asked certain anatomical questions related to, um, Teresa Halbach's, um, physical appearance and physical attributes. What is the purpose of those questions?

A When Brendan told us that he sexually assaulted her, that's the first time we knew that happened. Okay? And when you do interviews in reference to sexual assaults, one of the things that you ask the suspect is, uh, certain questions about the body. Um, it's to see if they can recollect, um, what they've seen to see if -- again, to see if they can just go along with it, see if they make things up. Um, and, again, in that case I believe he answered those questions appropriately. The color of the hair. Everything.

Q All right. Are those questions also asked to test whether or not he actually saw what he said he saw?

A Yes.
Q All right. Um, again, uh, there was a lengthy break, um, that we sped through. Um, my estimate was there was a break of almost about 28,29 minutes, from 12:29 to 12:57. Could you tell us what was going on at that time?

A Yes. Actually, we had made a phone call to the prosecutor, Mr. Kratz. Um, Mr. Kratz, and there were some other investigators, who were starting to prepare a search warrant, um, based on some new information. If you heard me pick up the phone during that interview, and I said do not sign, do not
sign, um, do not serve. I don't remember if you remember hearing that. I was stopping them from the process of doing that search warrant, because we had learned new information by that time and we wanted to include that information in the search warrant.

So during that break, we were talking -excuse me -- to the, uh, district attorney about getting the proper information in that search warrant.

Q All right. And, um, is this the interview, um, that contributed information leading to the search warrant which was executed at Steven Avery's trailer and garage on March 1 and 2 that we've heard earlier about in this trial?

A It is. This is an -- After this information was provided to us, when we gained that search warrant and signed by a judge, we went back and executed that search warrant on the 1 st of March after this, and continued that into the 2nd of March. That's when we recovered the two bullets based on Brendan's information that she was shot in the garage, which is one of the bullets that contained the DNA of Teresa Halbach.

Q All right. Now, um, we also noted that there were some drawings that you requested that the
defendant prepared?
A Yes.
Q Um, did you bring those with you today?
A Yes.
Q I'd like to ask you some questions about those drawings. Uh, first -- first one -- first one, I believe, is Exhibit 207?

A That's correct.
Q And what is depicted in Exhibit 207?
A Uh, Exhibit 207 is the picture of the knife that Brendan drew for us.

Q All right. And are there any writings or other markings other than the -- the depiction, itself?

A Yes. Um, Brendan signed it, he dated it, and he put the time on there.

All right. And, uh, the next exhibit?
A Uh, 209.
Q Yes. What is depicted in Exhibit 209?
A Uh, this one depicts the garage. Um, Brendan drew out the garage, and he had the snowmobile, um, in the garage. He's got the vehicle in the garage. He's got the lawnmower labeled. He also put in where they laid Teresa, and where he and Steve are both standing. Again, he signed this one, dated it, and put the time on it.

Q All right. Exhibit 210?
A Yes.
Q What is depicted in Exhibit 210?
A This is a drawing he did of the burn pit area. Uh, included in this drawing is he's got the garage. He correctly drew out where the burn pit was. Uh, he put the doghouse in. He even drew her body laying in that depression, if you will, uh, where we found her bones. And, again, he signed this one, he dated it, and he put the time on it.

Q All right. And the last one, 208?
A Yes. This one is, um, a rendering of the -- Steve Avery's bedroom. Again, in this one, he's got the bed drawn in. He's got the dresser. He's got the nightstand. He's got the closet. He put on the wall the gun rack. Um, and he also drew Teresa's body on the bed.

All right. I'm going to ask that, uh, your colleague, Mr. Fassbender, take those exhibits and bring those to the ELMO for publication.

ATTORNEY FALLON: It would begin with 207. The reverse order that you have them. Two -- 207 first.

Q (By Attorney Fallon) Now, again, 207, this is the knife that he drew that we just saw on the,
um -- the videotaped interview?
A It is. It's the one he said that they used to cut her throat and stab her.

Q All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Um, 209,
Mr. Fassbender, please? All right. You might have to zoom out a little on that. All right.
(By Attorney Fallon) And 209, this is the depiction of the garage?
A. It is. And if I could elaborate a little bit about that one?

Q Yeah. I have -- I have a few questions if I may? A Okay.

Q Um, there seems to be, uh, depicted in there, um, a, uh, stick person. What is represented by that depiction?

A That's where Brendan stated when they took her out of the back of the RAV 4, where they placed her on the ground, and that's where they shot her. The thing about that one is he places her -- If -- if you compare this drawing to things you might have seen earlier in the trial, where we believed that there was a luminol stain -- or the stain -- excuse me -the luminol showed a stain which we believed to be bleach, which he later said he had cleaned up in the
garage, is exactly where that luminol lit up.
Q All right. And I see initials. There's two X's with initials. One is B. R. D; what is that supposed to represent?

A I had Brendan label where he was standing. And I had him label where Steve was standing when, uh, he shot her.

Q All right. And is that the -- the, um -- the "X" which is depicted below the lettering B. R. D.?

A That is correct. Yes.
Q And that's supposed to be an S. A.? Is that what it -- that is?

A Yes.
Q All right. And, um, there is a little box, um, above three circles. There's three circles between the -- the stick person depiction, and then there's, uh, a box above that. What is that?

A That's where -- If you remember in the pictures, there was a -- I believe it's a John Deere lawnmower sitting.

Q All right. And what were the three circles that are sup -- uh, supposedly, uh, depicted between the stick person and the lawnower?

A I believe that's where he's drawing the blood.

Q All right. And, um, just so that we're clear, is that his handwriting which appears on the right-hand of the screen?

A It is.
Q All right. Next. We are now publishing 210. I believe you indicated this was, um, uh, the burn pit?

A Correct. If you see, he actually drew the mound in. And if you remember the actual pictures, there's a gravel and dirt mound built up there. And I believe that's what he was drawing there.

Q I'm going to have my colleague, Mr. Gahn, hand you a laser pointer?

A Sure.
Q And, uh, as I recall your testimony from a few moments ago, um, there is a, um -- a doghouse that was drawn in?

A Right. He's got the doghouse drawn in right here. And here's that mound I was talking about. If you remember back on the pictures, that was a gravel and dirt mound.

Q Right.
A And here was that dugout impression.
Q All right. And what is depicted in that depression?

A He drew in where they put Teresa. And that's exactly where the bones were found. It was within this area here.

Q All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Um, next one, Mr. Fassbender. Exhibit 208, I believe it is. If you'd zoom out just a bit. All right. (By Attorney Fallon) What is depicted in Exhibit 208?

A That would be, uh, Steve Avery's bedroom, which he drew for us.

Q All right. And, um, there are a number of, uh, items. Specifically, um, there is a bed, which is depicted there?

A Yeah. He drew the bed in right here.
Q And -- And what is represented or depicted in the drawing on the bed?

A He actually drew Teresa in on the bed. And you can see the chains or handcuffs that are attached to her legs and her arms.

Q All right. Now, what was significant about the, um, layout of the bedroom, vis-a-vis, the, um, investigative, um, beliefs, initially, when this case broke, and, subsequently, what did you learn about it?

A Well, when we served the search warrants on the, uh, trailer, we found the bed right here. Okay? The gun rack is on the wall. There's actually pictures. If you remember that? You see the gun rack? And the bed was here. The door is actually here to the bedroom.

When we interviewed Brendan, he had stated that you could see now -- you could see Teresa from looking down that hallway. And we initially thought, well, how can that be?

Because if the bed is here, there's no way you could see Teresa on that bed from looking down the hallway, when he says he just walks in the house and he looks down there.

Q Let -- let -- let -- Let me stop you right there. Um, when you executed the search warrant on November 5, are you telling us the bed was under the gun rack?

A Yes.
Q All right. Continue.
A The bed was under this gun rack when we executed the search warrant. So when Brendan tells us that the bed is over here -- Or, actually, Brendan told us he could see her. So we ask him, well, draw the bed in. So he draws it in here without any prompting or
telling him where anything was in that room. When we eventually talked to Steve Avery's girlfriend, fiancé as she put it yesterday, she also puts the bed here. So, now -- Well, obviously, when you walk in that door to that trailer, and you look down that hallway in this doorway, he's right. You could see it.

Q All right. Now, um, there's been some, uh, testimony, uh, of assistance rendered to the investigation by a state trooper by the name of Timothy Austin. I think, um, there was a stipulation regarding some of his animation, and I believe Dr. Eisenberg, um, testified that he assisted her. Um, as a result of the information provided by Jodi Stachowski and, um, the defendant, Brendan Dassey, did you ask him to do anything?

A Yes. We asked, um, Trooper Austin to see if that was feasibly possible. If that bed would fit in that area. So he did that.

Q All right. I'm going to show you, um, a -- a photograph. I'm having my colleague show you what has been marked for identification as Exhibit 211?

A Yes.
Q Did you recognize that?
A I do.
Q What is Exhibit 211?
A Two-eleven is a rendering, um, based off of information that we learned in this case of how a bedroom was the day that Teresa was -- that we believe that Teresa was in there.

Q All right. Yes. I'm going to have my, uh, colleague hand that for publication. All right. Exhibit 211 is, uh, depicted, and, uh, tell us about that? Illustrate, first of all, where the doorway to the room is.

A Sure. The door is right here. And here's that exit door to go outside, um, the one that Brendan talked about, and the cement steps was right there by the bedroom. Um, the garage would be, basically, right over here. And this is the bed drawn in here. Um, the little desk. I think it's like a two-file --two-drawer file cabinet there that he had in the room. Uh, the bookcase. And you see on the wall here is the gun rack.

Q All right. And, um, did you commission, uh, Trooper Austin to do one other animation -animated still for your investigation?

A Yes, we did.
Q All right. I'm showing you now what has been marked for identification as Exhibit 212. What is depicted in, uh, Exhibit 212?

A Again, this is, um, Steve's garage. Um, as you can see, the big garage door here. The small entry door of the garage. Some of the important things in this rendering would be that John Deere lawnmower that we talked about that he had drawn in, which is right there. And, if you remember, he got the, uh -actually, the RAV 4 in here, too, backed in, which fits very well.

Q All right. Now, just so that we're clear, um, there appears to be, um, uh, significantly less clutter in the photo than in the original photograph of that garage; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q And was that, uh, specifically requested of Trooper Austin?

A It was.
Q And, uh, was that to just facilitate the general layout of the garage?

A Yes.
Q All right. And, um, do you believe that to be a representative portrayal of the information
provided by the defendant?
A Yes, I do.
Q All right. Um, Investigator Wiegert, um, for the record, then, what was the address of Steven Avery's trailer and garage?

A Um, 12932 Avery Road, Town of Gibson, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

Q And is that the location where the defendant attributed these events occurred?

A It is.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I have no further questions for this witness. Would move into evidence Exhibits, uh, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, and, uh, I've -- I've forgotten the exhibit number for the DVD of the, uh, interview, but we would move that in as well.

THE COURT: I don't think there is a number for it, but there is one for the waiver of rights. The 206.

ATTORNEY FALLON: And 206.
THE COURT: So we'll mark the DVD. That
would be 213. You're asking that that be --
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes.
THE COURT: You're offering it?
ATTORNEY FALLON: I would offer that as
the official record.
THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fremgen, any objections to any of those?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.
THE COURT: Then, uh, Exhibits, uh, 206 through, and including, 213, which is going to be marked right now, the CD, are received.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I think it's a DVD. THE COURT: I -- I'm sorry. DVD. Yes. ATTORNEY FALLON: You have that, Ms. Clerk?

THE CLERK: Not yet.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Not yet? All right. THE CLERK: I just have a sticker for it.

ATTORNEY FALLON: All right. We'll -we'll produce that before the end of the day. Uh, with receipt of those exhibits, we would tender the witness for, uh, cross-examination.

THE COURT: Cross?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, prior to commencing cross, could we take our afternoon break? There's a number of exhibits I need to gather up.

THE COURT: All right. We'll break until
quarter to three.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Very well. Thank you. (Recess had at 2:26 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 2:47 p.m.)
THE COURT: Cross.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you, Your
Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q Officer Wiegert, you covered a lot of ground, so bear with me if I jump around a little bit?

A Yes, sir.
Q You've been with Calumet for 14 years; right?
A Yes.
Q And you are now classified as an investigator I believe you said?

A That's correct.
Q That any different than a detective?
A Same thing. Different name.
Q Than the -- So you're involved with more, shall we say, investigative duties from events, as opposed to day-to-day responding to calls, uh, taking reports, things like that?

A Yes. That's true.
Q All right. Now, you established early on that
yourself and Fassbender became what you've been characterizing as the lead investigators into the disappearance of Teresa Halbach; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Was there -- And I take it there was no particular hierarchy, even though he's a state employee and you're a county employee?

A Considered my partner.
Q All right. So the two of you are working together on this thing throughout -- from the beginning through today, basically?

A Yes.
Q Okay. If you got a piece of information, you shared it with him, and vice-versa?

A When I could.
What, if anything, would have prevented you from sharing the information?

A There's a lot of information in this case and I believe we shared as much as we could together.

Q Just in fairness, though, uh, you did your very best to make sure that he knew what you knew, and you knew what he did?

A We did our best.
Q All right. Now, I believe you began your testimony yesterday talking about, uh, Kayla;
right?
A Yes.
Q And you went to Kayla because you received some information that she might have known something about, um, Brendan losing some weight; right?

A Um, which time?
Q On the 20th? Well, let me ask it to you this way: What was the first date you talked to Kayla?

A Yes. February 20. That's not -- Let me answer your first question. That's not the reason we talked to Kayla, initially, no.

Q When you talked to Kayla on the 20th, I understood your testimony to -- to be based upon the fact that you'd received some information from someone, and you didn't say who, that you needed to talk to Kayla. That she had some information?

A We talked to Kayla -- She had information, um, about Steven Avery, not about Brendan losing weight, as you said.

Q But in any event, when you were there, you had spoke to her, and she -- uh, you testified she told you that he lost about 40 pounds; right?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Had you -- You had never met Brendan Dassey as of the 20 th of February, had you?

A No, I had not.
Q You didn't know how old he was?
A As of the 20th -- I -- I knew he was a teenager.
I -- As to his exact age, no, I don't think I knew his exact age.

Q You really didn't know -- Did you know where he went to school?

A Well, I assumed where he went to school in Mishicot from where he lived.

Q Okay. But you hadn't check with the school to verify he was a student there?

A On the 20th. Um, I don't recall if I would have by then or not. I don't think so.

Q Okay.
A But I'm not sure.
Q I'm going to hand you for the record what has been admitted as 163?

A Yes.
Q And you're familiar with that; right?
A I am. Yes.
Q And for the record and the benefit of the jury, what is it?

A Um, it's the statement in which we talked about, I
believe, yesterday that, uh, Kayla Avery had wrote, on, uh, the 7 th of March.

Q Okay. And that was after you had gone back to talk with her; right?

A That was after the school had contacted us.
Q Right. Okay. Now, the 7th of March, in relation to the lengthy interview that everybody just saw between you and Fassbender and Brendan, was six days later; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And isn't it a fact that on the 1st day of March, you, Fassbender, members of the prosecution team, held a widely publicized press conference?

A There was a press conference, yes.
Q And is it fair to characterize that as a press conference stating that Brendan Dassey has confessed to his involvement in the disappearance of Teresa Halbach?

A I believe that would be accurate.
Q I believe you testified on direct with respect to the interview of March 7, and correct me if this is not what you said, that after he saw Teresa Halbach pinned up in the bedroom, he heard screaming in the bedroom. Do you remember that
testimony?
A After he? After -- This is after Brendan, are you talking about? I'm sorry.

Q Right. As related to you by -- by Kayla?
A Um, I believe that's correct.
Q You do not?
A No. I believe that's correct.
Q Okay. When you talked with Kayla, she led you to believe that there was a chair involved in some sort of restraint with Teresa; right?

A According to Kayla, that Brendan had told Kayla that Teresa was pinned up in a chair.

Q And when does she claim that Brendan told her that?

A Um, according to my recollection, she claims it was in December of '05, because she remembers it because there was a birthday party at her house.

Q Right. And you got that information from her when?

A We got that information in March.
Q Well -- And that would be related in 163?
A Yes. That's correct.
Q Okay. So in March, about six days after this press conference, she's telling you that the defendant said Teresa was pinned up in a chair?

A After the school calls us and tells us that they had learned about information about this homicide --

Q Officer --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: With the Court
permission.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) I don't mean to quibble. I didn't ask about the school. My question was, six days after the interview -- six days after the press conference, that's when Kayla tells you that the defendant claimed that Teresa had been pinned up in a chair; correct or not?

A Yes. That's correct.
Q All right. And it is true, is it not, that even through this lengthy video, at no time did Brendan ever claim that Teresa was pinned up in a chair; yes or no?

A No.
Q He did not?
A In a chair, no.
Q So that would be an inconsistency in his statements; correct?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
THE COURT: To foundation, uh, the objection is sustained. Why don't you make that clearer, please?

Q The statement you got from Kayla reporting what Brendan told you, you got it from her? You didn't take that as a statement, so to speak, of Brendan?

A I took it as what Brendan told Kayla.
Q Exactly.
A His statement.
Q All right. But then based upon what he told you, as far as this pinning up business, that would not match; correct?

A No. I wouldn't agree with that.
Q Does it match to the extent that he described it pinning up in a chair?

A Um, the chair is different. Um, but she was pinned up.

Q Now, when you talk about the pinning up, I assume you're saying there's some consistency, uh, because of his statement to you in this $3 / 1$ statement that he saw Teresa, um, tied up or restrained on the bed; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Let!s talk about the bed real quick. For the record, I'm going to hand you what's been marked as 211, which is the Austin photograph, computer-generated depiction, of the bedroom of

Steve Avery; right?
A Yes.
Q And you testified that he prepared that based upon the drawing that, uh, Brendan provided to you during the course of the $3 / 1$ interview; right?

A No, that's not true.
Q It's not?
A No.
Q Okay. What is 208?
A Two-0-eight is Brendan's drawing.
Q Okay. And that's how he claims the bedroom was on October 31; right?

A Yes.
Q Well, help me out then. Two-eleven, that Austin prepared, what is this based on? Is this not based on what Brendan was telling you?

A I believe what I testified to is that it was based on statements by Brendan and, uh, Steve Avery's fiancé, Jodi Stachowski.

Q Okay. But it was supposed to depict the condition of the Steve Avery bedroom as of October 31; correct?

A That is correct.
Q All right. Now, I'm going to leave you this one.

A Sure.
Q All right. You see on the exhibit, and it's No. 208, that's up on the ELMO, it shows where the closet is in that bedroom; right?

A Yep.
Q Okay. Now, this Austin one also shows the closet; correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. As I'm holding it, oriented up, so to speak, for the benefit of the record, just like in this one with the closet, or in the up portion; correct?

A Sure.
Q This should be the same; right?
A This should be the same --
Q Well, the Austin rendition, and what Brendan drew, because you believe that to be the Configuration on the 31st, should be the same?

A That's -- As I stated before, that's based on, not only Brendan, but from Jodi Stachowski.

Q I understand that. But they, in any event, should be the same; right?

A No. That's based on two people's statements.
Q Well, if we look at the Austin rendition, you have the bed in the furthest possible corner -- I
don't know if that's north, south, east, or west. Where's your laser pointer?

A Right here.
Q On the Austin rendition, this bed is actually up against this wall; right?

A That's true. Um-hmm.
Q Okay. And in Brendan's, the bed is not up against the wall; correct?

A Right. It's moved out a few feet.
Q Okay.
A On the same wall.
Q On the same wall as to the head side, so to speak?

A Yes.
Q But not the left side; right?
A That's correct. Um-hmm.
Q Okay. And on Brendan's -- I don't want to get the clerk -- And on Brendan's, he has some furniture off to the left side of the bed; right?

A That is true.
Q But when you had Austin prepare this one, you have that furniture off on this side?

A Again, that's a culmination of Jodi Stachowski's and Brendan's statements are represented there.

Q I understand that. But when you testified
earlier, you bel -- you based -- you asked Austin to prepare this based upon what both of them told you?

A That is true.
Q Are there inconsistencies between Exhibit 208, as prepared for you at your request by Brendan Dassey on the 1st, and Exhibit 211 that you asked Austin to prepare?

A Sure. Yeah.
Q When, and if you can, give me a date, did Brendan Dassey become a suspect in a criminal offense in your mind?

A Well, there were a lot of suspects. I mean, Brendan Dassey --

Q Detective, again, $I$ don't mean to quibble with you. I didn't ask about a lot of other suspects. I don't care about other suspects. I want to know, in your mind, when Brendan Dassey became a suspect in a criminal offense?

A Probably in March.
Q What day in March?
A The day that he told us that he killed, raped, and mutilated Teresa Halbach.

Q Okay. And that was?
A That was March 1.

Q All right. You had talked earlier on direct, for the benefit of, uh, educating those folks who are not familiar with the criminal investigation process, about the differences, a little bit, between, I think you called it an interview, and an interrogation; right?

A I talked earlier about that?
Q I believe you did. Maybe not today. I think it might have been yesterday.

A I don't recall talking about it today. That's why I'm asking. But I'll take your word for it.

Q Well, even if it wasn't yesterday?
A Sure.
Q There is a difference; right?
A Sure.
Q All right. You -- you interview, um, witnesses, you interrogate suspects; right?
A. Not necessarily. But there's -- there's not a fine line. You're -- you're looking to draw a fine line. There's really not that fine line.

Q Well, you knew, as one of the lead investigators, that Skorlinski, Baldwin, and O'Neill had already spoken with Brendan up in Marinette County; right?

A That's true. Yes.

Q And, certainly, by the 1st of March, you had received, uh, fairly detailed information from them, perhaps including a transcript made from the little recording device up in O'Neill's car; right?

A I did not receive the transcript by March 1 , but I did have a chance to review reports.

Q Okay. So you had, basically, a summary of what it was about?

A Sure.
Q And if I'm guessing correctly, you talked with Skorlinski, or maybe Fassbender did, and you got the same information?

A I did not talk to Skorlinski.
Q Did Fassbender, to your knowledge?
A You'd have to ask him that.
Q Okay. We can do that.
A Sure.
Q You also testified about that you and Agent Fassbender had spoken with Brendan on the 27 th of March? I'm sorry. February?

A Yes.
Q And that occurred on, actually, two different locations? Three different locations on the 27th? Am I correct?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Excuse me, Your Honor, um, may Counsel and I approach?

THE COURT: You may.
(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: We'll excuse the jury at this point for a few minutes.
(Jurors out at 3:09 p.m.)
THE COURT: All right. Be seated. Uh, Mr. Fallon, you're anticipating, apparently, some questions that you may or may not find objectionable. Can we -- Can we ask you what it is that you, perhaps, will find objectionable and see, indeed, if those are going to be asked?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Thank you, Judge, for this, uh, consideration. Um, our concern is simply this, um, we would object to any attempt by the defense to introduce other, um, statements, arguably exculpatory, uh, given by the client, because the law is quite clear that only the party opponent may offer a statement of the opposing party, and, as such, we would object as being hearsay to the introduction of those statements.

Now, having said that, we recognized we
at least alerted everyone, and the jury, so that they would have a better understanding of the March 1 statement, that the officers had, in fact, talked to Mr. Dassey on three occasions on February 27. Um, only one of those interviews was fully disclosed and testified to by Agent Fassbender.

So we don't have any objection to the defense asking general questions about you -- you talked to him on this day, and -- and things of that matter. That's certainly fair game. But any attempts to actually introduce the statements or the responses, uh, is hearsay, because it's not offered by a party opponent.

THE COURT: Mr. Frengen or Mr. Edelstein, your response?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, essentially, what we're, um, attempting to do is respond to what's already been somewhat opened by the State in their direct. The State referenced
speaking -- or the witness reference -referenced speaking with the defendant at Mishicot High School on the 27th of February. I believe he actually testified that, uh, he took an audiotaped in -- statement, not unlike the

November 5 interview in Marinette, and that he even referenced the videotaped statement at Two Rivers Police Station.

Um, the witness was asked if he felt that Mr. Dassey had said everything he knew, and the witness said, no. And it -- Let me, I don't know, give a couple more examples and I'll, essentially, wrap it up.

Um, as -- The inference by the testimony to the officer is that Mr . Dassey was not truthful to them on the previous, uh, attempts to interview him or left things out.

For instance, the officer, specifically, testified that the defendant denied being involved in the offense on February 27. The officer indicated that he was con -- Well, I don't know if he said he was confident, but I think his testimony was, essentially, I didn't believe him. I think he was more involved than he was leading on.

In the May -- or the March 1 statement, or the video statement, there's references to specific questions or specific answers from the previous interviewers. For instance, um -- I believe the two pages I wrote down were page 556
of the transcript, and page 5 -- or page 604. One dealing with, um, the clothing, the color of the clothing, and the other, for -- I believe the officer said, well, on Monday you didn't say anything about threats from Steven.

So, essentially, what -- on direct, and through the March 1 video, the State has offered the fact that there had been two prior, more formalized, statements, other than the one that, uh -- that, uh, Agent Fassbender testified about at the Fox River's Resort, um, later in the evening, and there's been reference that these statements were not entirely accurate, raising the question of whether or not Mr . Dassey was truthful with them.

And I think what -- what it does is, essentially, leaves the jury with the -- with questions about the February 27 statements. I believe that we should be entitled to explore this avenue, sin -- since the State has opened the door, to offer a full explanation about the February 27 statement and why they were further discussing with the March 1.

Otherwise, it's left -- Well, essentially, what's left is the State's been
allowed to let the officer explain his role, the prior taped statements, or questioning, and offer his opinion about the prior taped statements, even though the best evidence is the actual statements, themselves.

So I -- I think we should be allowed to explore that, uh, for lack of a better argument, or back of a letter term, excuse me, that the State's opened that avenue or opened the door to those questions.

THE COURT: Well, other than the -- the, uh, remarks that you cite on page 556 and 604, are you suggesting that there are other statements that you wish to discuss?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Well, the general tone of the March 1 is that you weren't telling us the truth before. That was the testimony of the officer on direct. We weren't getting the truth from Mr. Dassey, He wasn't telling us everything. He was leaving things out. But the -- In essence, he's saying now, March 1 is the truth. Well, I think we should be allowed to explore those prior statements. What was left out? Why do you have the impression that something was missing? And I think part of
that's going to be there were different stories or different, uh, answers to the same types of questions on March 1.

THE COURT: Mr. Fallon?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, if I might add, just for the record, additionally, there was testimony -- uh, this jury was led to believe by the testimony that there were no promises made to Brendan. Now, I believe we're entitled to question whether or not there were promises made to him at any other interviews, including the 27 th of March.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: February.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Or, I'm sorry,
February.
ATTORNEY FALLON: All right. I have
now -- Now I have even more responses to make, both legally and practically. Let's start with the, um -- the trees, and then we'll move to the forest.

First, as, um, the March 1 interview revealed, the actual questions we previously referred to are identified and discussed in the interview, and this officer can be questioned about those specific responses on March 1. So
that's one.
All right. Number two, um, when it comes to admissibility of statements, whether they're custodial or otherwise, the statements are taken at face value at the time and place in which they are given.

I'll give you an example. There's a case out of Racine called State v. Pischke, P-i-s-c-h-k-e, that deals with, um, um, re-interrogation of a custodial suspect. I cite that case just for one distinct proposition, because if the proposition holds in that circumstance, it clearly applies in this circumstance.

And in Pischke there was a series of custodial interrogations. The defense objected because on the last interrogation the defendant, um, confessed. The defendants floated the idea that the State was the grand initiator of all those previous discussions the two days beforehand. And the Court said, that's a great theory, but it doesn't hold water, because it's just about the statement which resulted in the inculpatory events or rendition.

I bring that up because that was a
gentleman who was in custody, and it was a series of discussions over a two- or three-day period. There might have been -- There were several. And the Court said it was only who initiated the discussion at the time that led to the inculpatory statement in making the determination as to whether this was a proper re-interrogation, and since the defendant in that case had initiated it, it was a proper.

I bring that up by analogy here, because we have a two-day time lapse. The March 1 statement must be, and should be, analyzed individually as to the events of that day and the circumstances surrounding the giving of that statement.

So on that regard, I -- I don't accept, as a proposition offered by the defense, that what occurred on February 27 has much, if anything, to do with any inducements or promises with respect to what occurred on March 1.

Now, for the big picture. The forest. The reason behind the rule is to prohibit a -- a, uh, party from getting in an aversion of the events without having to take the stand. And that's why the rule is crafted and structured
around. It's an admission by a party opponent. And only the opponent can offer the statements. Thank you.

THE COURT: Defense, do you -- do you suggest that Mr. Fallon's characterization of the rule is incorrect?

ATTORNEY EREMGEN: I -- I would say that the analogy is incorrect as far as this case is concerned. That -- that Pischke analogy that Mr. Fallon presents, essentially, would leave, uh, the State with every opportunity to make one attempt after another to interview an individual until they get what they want, and then just introduce that one statement without any reference to the past, even though, especially in this case, February 27 was certainly a primer to the March 1 statement. In particular, many of the questions, not all, but many of the questions were similar but with different answers.

THE COURT: Well, here, I -- we could probably discuss this well into -- well into the night. My understanding of the rule -- And -And one of you cited a case a couple of days ago called State vs. Pepin at 110 Wis. 2d 431. And -- And here, in this case, let's be clear,
we're not talking about a custodial interrogation on February 27. If I recall, the parties -- And this is -- this predated your involvement, Counsel, in the case. But the parties, uh, stipulated that it was not a custodial interrogation.

But, anyway, Pepin says that in instances, such as were faced here, that the State has a right to use the inculpatory statements under 9-0-8-0-1 (4b1), I believe is -is the statute, admission by party opponents. But that the -- but that the defense does not have the right to use any exculpatory matter that may appear there unless the exculpatory matter is so entwined with the inculpatory matter that it bears the same trustworthiness or same guarantees.

I can't say that in this case. I -- I don't think that -- I don't think that situation, the trustworthiness of the exculpatory statements here, uh, stands out.

Thus, I'm going to -- I'm going to grant, uh, uh, the prosecution's motion here. With the exception, I believe, those were the matters on pages 556 and 604, you can go into
those if you wish.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, uh, if I could just -- before we bring the jury back, I want to make it quite clear that while $I$ don't necessarily agree with the ruling, I can abide to it, uh, as to -- as to answers. But I fully intend to ask this officer about questions he asked this young man on that date. I'II stay away from the answers. I want him to tell this jury whether he asked him certain questions and the manner in which they were asked.

This defense -- We are entitled to present our defense. We have raised this as a matter of suggestibility. There -- This interview of the 27 th is replete with conscious efforts, I believe, and it's ultimately up to this jury to decide whether or not these officers manipulated and suggested answers to the defendant.

Now, maybe they didn't get them on the 27th. Maybe they got them later on. But they have to decide that. And $I$ can cite instance af -- And they weren't just generally speaking. They were very specific. Did you have anything to do with Teresa Halbach's um, death? Um, some
of the other statements they made. The promises. They've led this jury to believe there's no promises.

THE COURT: Well, here -- I --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: (Unintelligible.)
THE COURT: I -- I get it. I get it.
And we'll cross that bridge when we come to it. I've made a ruling. Let's get the jury back in here and let's move on.
(Jurors in at 3:24 p.m.)
THE COURT: Be seated. Counsel, you may resume.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Detective Wiegert, on direct you described for the benefit of -- of the State and the jury different techniques, um, that are a common time, oftentimes, employed in the interview of individuals; correct?

A Yes.
Q All right. One of those you described as the superior knowledge tactic; right?

A That's true.
Q And one you, um, described in an effort to ultimate -- the goal being to, quote, take defensive layers off; right?

A That's true.
Q And I believe you used the -- the phrase, to befriend the, uh, interviewee?

A Yes.
Q All right. So in connection with that, uh, it wouldn't be unusual for you to say or -- say things intended to, uh, have this individual like you?

A Yeah. That's the goal.
Q And it wouldn't be unusual to say things to have the individual believe you; right?

A That's true.
Q Okay. Now, again, um, going back to the 27 th -Well, before we get to the exhibit, is it fair to say that as part of this process, and I'm speaking of the 27 th , that you and your partner utilized a technique by directly appealing to the emotions of Brendan Dassey?

A I think that would be fair.
Q And you did that how many times, if you know, on the 27 th ?

A I'd have no idea.
Q On the 27 th, $u m$, there were very distinct lies told to the defendant, were there not?

A We'd have told the defendant many untruths. Yes.

Q Any idea how many?
A No.
Q Now, as of November 15, 2005, you knew from Eisenberg, the forensic pathologist, that there were gunshot wounds to the head of Teresa Halbach; correct?

A I can't comment on the date without seeing a report with the date on. It was in that time frame. I know that. But the exact date, I don't know.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Excuse me. Did -- Did you say two thousand -- November 15, 2005 or 2006?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I believe five.
THE WITNESS: Well, that would be incorrect, then.
(By Attorney Edelstein) Prior to speaking with Brendan on the 27 th -- Well, let me ask you this: Were you present when the statement was made to Brendan? And it might help you, uh -- I haven't marked this quite yet, but could you take a look at this? And, if you can, tell me if you know what it is? And mark it with whatever the next number is?

A Sure. It's a, um, report of the interview from February 27, '06 of Brendan Dassey.

Q Okay. Does it also contain a transcript of the reported conversation between yourself, Fassbender, and Brendan?

A It does.
Q Okay. And, for the record, we'll mark that as 215.

A Sure.
(Exhibit No. 215 marked for identification.)
Q And that's, uh, something, I take it, you've had an opportunity to review before?

A Yes.
Q Directing your attention almost to the bottom of the middle paragraph, if you will, you were -First of all, you were present throughout this entire, um, conversation we'll call it?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Does it not reflect the statement made in your presence by Agent Fassbender directed toward Brendan Dassey, quote, truthfully, I don't believe Steven intended to kill her. Do you see that? About three lines up from the large middle paragraph?

A Sure. Yes.
Q Okay. And that was said to him, wasn't it?
A Yes, it was.

Q Is it fair to say that that was said in connection with an attempt to persuade him that, uh, it was important for him to give you information, and that you and Agent Fassbender didn't really think he did anything wrong, but that some other people might have believed that he did?

A I don't really follow your question.
Q If you looked a little bit further up there --
A Okay.
Q -- do you think you -- Just take a little bit here and read that one paragraph so I can ask you my next question. I understand you've had a lot of interviews. It's hard to remember everything. Did you get a chance to look that over?

A Sure. Yep. Good.
Q Would it be a fair characterization, then, in the early portion of the contact with Brendan that day, that there was an -- an effort on the part of yourself and your partner to convey to him that the two of you didn't necessarily think he'd done anything wrong, but there were some other people talking like he was and you didn't necessarily agree with that?

A Is that what we're trying to convey? Yes.

Q Yes. All right.
A In this paragraph? Sure.
Q Yes. In an attempt to gain his trust?
A That's what we do at interviewers. Yes.
Q And confidence?
A That's what we do as interviewers. Yes.
Q He was told -- And I'm -- On page 443, about halfway down, you were present when he was told, quote, you have to tell the truth. You have no choice in that. Correct?

A That's what it says. Yes.
Q All right. In fact, as part of that particular discourse, Agent Fassbender went so far as to say, quote, there's nothing more I'd like to come over and give you a hug because I know you're hurting. Remember that?

A Yes. And I think he meant that.
Q The very last line in that exchange, it contains a promise, doesn't it?

A There's many promises made. Yes.
Q So the truth of the matter is, Investigator Wiegert, that on the 1st, when you went to see Brendan, that that was somewhat of a follow-up to the events of the 27 th ; correct?

A Every successive interview that you do, you build off
of the previous one. Information that you learned on that one, when you get more information, you build on it.

Q All right. And it's not just information, but it's techniques? The techniques vary from interview to interview; correct?

A I don't think the techniques varied at all in these interviews. No.

Q Well, let me ask you this: Do you rec -- You watched this video with us today; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q At different times, uh, placement of yourself and Fassbender changes, doesn't it?

A No. That's not true. I move over to the couch by Brendan to have some pictures drawn. That's the only time any placement is moved.

Q Okay. That's the only reason you went over there by the couch by him?

A Yeah. So he could draw pictures.
Q Didn't you go over there so you could kind of cozy up to him and give him this? A pat on the back like we saw on the video?

A I don't know how I'd have him draw pictures from across the room. I had to go over there and hand him the things.

Okay. Isn't it true that, as a technique of interrogation, that, uh, you want this subject, so to speak, to be comfortable in your presence?

A Certainly is. Yes.
Q And that's somewhat of a test when you move in a little bit closer to somebody, isn't it?

A Uh, it's not a test. It's a technique that we use, and when we move in on somebody, what that does, it takes them out of their comfort zone. If you saw me in that interview, I got a little closer to him. I put my knee on -- or, excuse me -- hand on his knee. What that does is breaks down barriers, because he's got a barrier up against us.

Okay.
A And when you walk over, and you get close to them, that's what you're doing. That's what you're attempting to do. But that was not -- Pard me. That was not my attempt when I sat on the couch. Earlier, it was, when you saw me go over and put my hand on his knee. Absolutely.

Q Well, in addition to his knee, you acknowledge that you patted him on the back; right?

A Sure.
Q Okay. Before you talked with him on the 27 th , did you know anything about his IQ?

A What I knew about Brendan Dassey was that he was in --

Q Did you know anything about his IQ --
A (Unintelligible.)
THE COURT: Here. One at a time. Reask the question, please.
(By Attorney Edelstein) Did you know anything about his IQ as of February 27 when you first spoke with him; yes or no?

A About his IQ? No.
Q Did you know anything about his memory? Whether it was good? Bad? Poor? You didn't, did you?

A No.
$Q$ Would you agree with me that throughout the course of the contacts you've had with Brendan, that, oftentimes, he would be asked more than one question at a single time before he was allowed to answer?

A In the March interview are you referring to?
Q Generally, as to March and February.
A I can't give you any specifics. I mean, everybody saw the interview. I'm sure there were those occasions. Sure.

Q Directing your attention, um, on page 446 .
During the course of the contact on the 27 th, and

I'm looking at the very bottom paragraph --
A Um-hmm.
Q -- you told him, in part, this will bug you 'til the day you die unless you're honest about it. Right?

A Yes. And I still believe that.
Q Now, if you would, take a look at from the beginning of where you begin to speak, at the bottom of 446 , over to page 447 , about halfway down where you see the first entry where it says, Brendan?

A Yes.
Q All right. Immediately above the reference where it says, Brendan, about halfway down on 447 , it is stated to him, I think you're being -starting to be honest with us about some things right now. Correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Okay. From the bottom of 446, where you begin to speak, all the way through the middle of 447 when that statement is made, he hasn't said a single word to you, has he?

A I think you're taking it a bit out of context. But 146, can't question, no, um, he hasn't, but before that, yeah, he has.

Q Well, it's fair to say that you guys -- you and Fassbender are doing a lot of talking. He's not saying much; right?

A I'd have to review the stuff prior to this. I can't say that right now without reading this over. If you'd like me to, I would.

Q No, you don't need to.
A Okay.
Q Page 448. Do you think it is a promise -- On the first entry by your name, Detective, do you think it's a promise to him when you say, we'll go to bat for you, but you have to be honest with us?

A That's absolutely a promise, and I absolutely meant that at the time.

Q And you -- Additionally, I take it you would -your answer would be the same, about halfway down on that page, when it is stated to him in your presence by, uh, Agent Fassbender, I promise you, I'll not let you hang out there alone, but we got to have the truth. Right?

A My same answer. You bet.
Q Okay. On page 451, please? You told him, it's not your fault. Remember that. Correct?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. And up -- And he really hasn't said
anything to you at that point, significant, has he?

A Again, I won't comment on that unless you want me to read what he said prior to that.

Q No, that's fine.
A Okay.
Q But you acknowledge making that statement, it's not your fault. Right?

A I certainly did.
Q And then immediately thereafter, Fassbender, uh, follows up without any sort of response from Brendan, yeah, it's not your fault. Like I said, Mark and I are not going to leave you high and dry. Right?

A Again, I said it, and I meant it.
Q Well, did you -- You didn't say it, Fassbender said it?

A Things before when $I$ said, it's not your fault. If I said it, I meant it.

Right. And you acknowledge that prior to Brendan even responding in any way, shape, or form, or being asked for a response, it's -- your statement is immediately followed up by Fassbender reiterating that very thought, that it's not his fault. That he hasn't done anything
wrong. Right?
A Are you saying that's what he says after me? Yeah, that's what he says after.

Q Okay.
A Certainly.
Q And further down, is it not, the -- the question is given to him, quote, what other parts did you see? Right?

A Yep.
Q And isn't it true that at no time, prior to that statement being made to him, did he acknowledge seeing any parts?

A Again, I won't comment on them unless you want me to read everything prior to this. But right after that, he says, toes. He saw toes.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Begging the Court's
indulgence, in order to have the witness answer my question, I would ask that he be given an opportunity to review this in order to answer that question.

THE COURT: Review what? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Pard me?

THE COURT: Review what? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: The witness
indicated he would like an opportunity to re --
review the portion of the exhibit before him, prior to that statement being made to him on page 450 -- to my client on 451 , in order to answer the question. The question being: He had not, prior to you making that statement, indicated he saw any parts?

THE COURT: So you want him to read the 12 pages before that?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: If that's the only way he can answer the question.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, uh, if I may, I guess I'm going to object. It's not that I have any objection to the officer reviewing the report, or whatever. I'm going to go back to the -- to an earlier point and -- and I fail to see the relevance of -- of the events two days before as it pertains to this particular, um, cross-examination, uh, vis-a-vis, the inculpatory statement obtained on March 1. I mean, that's two days earlier. It's of marginal relevance. That's my concern. I don't have any -- The officer can read it if he wishes. That's fine. THE COURT: Yeah. Well -ATTORNEY FALLON: It seems cumulative. THE COURT: And it may well be cumulative.

I think -- I think it passes the relevance test, and -- and I'm going to overrule your objection. I -- I don't want to be in a position where every time an answer is given that we're going back and rereading things because we're going to be here all night. I'm going to suggest, Counsel, you just proceed. Get the answers that the officer gives and we'll move on from there.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Well, if it's going to assist him to answer the question, he has the materials available, I think, uh, he can refresh his memory with that in order to answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I'll do the best I can. THE COURT: Just ask.
(By Attorney Edelstein) Isn't it true, and I'm making reference to page 451, that Agent Fassbender, in your presence on the 27 th, suggested by asking Brendan Dassey as follows: Okay. A human body. Dot, dot, dot. Isn't it true that prior to that phrase, "a human body", being uttered by Agent Fassbender, that Brendan Dassey never said anything about seeing a human body?

A Well, you can't tell from the transcript, because
that was the -- looks like the inaudible part of the transcript. So -- I mean, you know as much as what Brendan said as I do. It says, I seen, dot, dot, dot.

Q Nowhere does it say, prior to Fassbender making that suggestion in that form of a question, that there was a human body; correct?

A He says he sees toes.
Q He said he saw toes prior to that, but he did not say he saw a human body; correct?

A Again, I can't answer that, because it's -- it's not here. It's on the inaudible part, I believe. I'm assuming it's --

Q Do you believe it's on the inaudible part? Do you have a distinct recollection of that? Or is that just a --

A Well --
-- convenience of testimony today?
THE COURT: Here. Let him finish the question before you start answering.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I -- That's
argumentative. I ask that it --
THE COURT: Well, it's --
ATTORNEY FALLON: -- be stricken.
THE COURT: I'm going to let the question
stand. Answer it if you can.
THE WITNESS: If it's prior to the videotape statement, which I believe it is, which I indicated, when we talked about that statement, that's why we went to Two Rivers, it's an inaudible part, and I believe that's what's meant by the dot, dot, dot.

Q But you don't know what's in -- contained in the inaudible part, do you?

A No. That's why we did the next videotape statement.
Q Well, you're certainly not suggesting that there are significant portions of this statement that we are presently discussing that are inaudible, are you?

A Yeah, I am.
Q Going to page 453?
A Yes.
Q Keeping in mind that -- Well, let me ask you
this: By the time you got to this part in your contact with Brendan, didn't it occur to you that he had some cognitive limitations?

A No. He was a mainstream student at Mishicot High School. He was in Driver's Ed. He could answer questions. He could understand. No. And I think it's evident from watching the prior video --

Q okay.
A -- that he can understand.
Q I didn't ask you what was evident to you.
A I'm not an expert in cognitive abilities, if that's what you're asking.

Q I didn't ask you if you were an expert. I just asked you if you believed he had cognitive deficits?

A My answer was no.
Q All right. On page 453, you asked him, am I correct, would you say yes or no for me, Brendan? You see that?

A Uh, just give me -- Yes, I do see that. Yes, sir.
Q And wịthout giving the response, is it fair to say that he did exactly what you requested of him? I.e., say yes or no.

A No. I asked him a question and he answered the --
Q You asked him -- Go ahead.
A I asked him, would you say yes or no -- yes or no for me, Brendan? And he says, yes.

Q All right. So he did exactly what you asked him to do?

A He answered --
Q Say yes or no?
A -- my question. He answered my question.

Q The question was: Would you say yes or no for me, Brendan? Right?

A He answers, yes.
Q And that's how he answered?
A That's how he answered my question.
Q Go a little further down there, Detective. Um, the statement was made to him on the 27 th -for -- for your convenience, about four lines up -- a portion of it, uh, did you help him put that body in the fire? If you did, it's okay. You acknowledge you made that statement to him?

A I did make that statement to him. Yes.
Q Were you attempting to persuade him that if, in fact, he did such a thing, i.e. putting a body in a fire, that it was all right?

A What you do in an interview, is people --
Q I'm not asking for an explanation --
A (Unintelligible) -- minimize.
Q -- I'm asking for an answer. My question is --
A I think I'd have to expound on that answer.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, I'm just -- He's entitled to be rehabilitated by -THE COURT: Yeah. Just answer the question, please.

THE WITNESS: Could you just ask it
again? How you'd like to --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I'm sorry. Could you read it back, please?
(Question read back by the reporter.)
A Was I attempting to persuade him? Yes.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) All right. Were you attempting to persuade him that what he did was, as you put it, okay?

A Yes.
Q All right. Now, as a trained investigator with 14 is it? 15? I can't --

A About 14.
Q All right. Fourteen years. You know that's not true; right? Somebody puts a body in a fire, it's not okay?

A Right. It's not okay.
Q So you acknowledge that that -- you called it deception, I call it a lie. We call it whatever we want. But it's not true, is it?

A It's not okay to put a body in a fire. That's true.
Q And the statement that you made to him was -- I guess you would characterize it as a deception?

A You can call it a lie if you wish.
Q I -- I certainly will.
A That is true.

Q Thank you. Detective Wiegert, uh, as a result of you being lead investigator, along with Agent Fassbender, in this case, you've had an opportunity to be present throughout the proceedings; correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. So you've had the benefit of being able to hear what all the other witness of this --
witnesses have said prior to your opportunity to testify?

A That's correct. I've been here the whole time.
Q And you heard Nick Stahlke testify; right?
A I did.
Q Okay. He's our blood spatter man?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Had -- Had -- Prior to this case, had you ever been involved in any cases that, uh, might have utilized blood -- blood spatter evidence?

A Blood spatter evidence? No.
Q Brendan was asked, was he not, on the 27 th -- And I'm making reference at 459?

A I'm there.
Q Okay. About the middle of the page. Question: Did he say anything about shooting her? You asked him that; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And you knew by the time you conducted this interview, interrogation, whatever you want to call it, that there was evidence of a gunshot wound to Teresa Halbach; isn't that true?

A That is correct. Yes.
Q Is it fair to say that you did not follow up with that particular question, um, and I'm making reference to the shooting her question, anytime soon following the time it was first proposed to him during the course of this interview?

ATTORNEY FALION: Objection. Vague. Indefinite.

THE COURT: Well, I have a -- a relevance concern about that. Uh, what -- what --

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Well, let me -That was poorly phrased, Your Honor. Let me try it a different way.

THE COURT: I agree.
(By Attorney Edelstein) You knew, based upon your role as one of the co-lead investigators, there was evidence of a gunshot wound on that day when you did the interview?

A We learned about it right in that time frame that there was possible gunshot wounds. That's correct.

Q All right. Um, but if you would, take a look at 459, then?

A Yes, sir.
Q Just on that page alone, is it correct that there are five questions given to him after your question to him, quote, did he say anything about shooting her?

A That would be accurate. Yes.
Q Okay. None of them are a follow-up as to having anything to do with a shooting; correct?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. Page 463 , please?
A Okay.
Q Top third -- I guess everything prior to the first entry for Fassbender. You stated to him, you didn't see it. Did he tell you about it? Correct?

A That's the question. Yes.
Q All right. Apparently there's no response; right?

A Yeah, there's nothing there.
Q And then the next entry? Again, it's you speaking to Brendan. No. As in a question. No? Say yes or no. Is that what it says? And is that what you said to him?

A That's what it says. A lot of times he would use head yes or no's. That's why that might not be there. But, uh, you're correct in saying that's what I say next, yes.

Q And -- and, again, he did exactly what you told him to do, and that is say yes or no, as his next response?

A He answered the question I asked, yes.
Q Well, it really wasn't a question. It was a command, wasn't it? Say yes or no. That's not a question, is it?

A Call it a statement. Sure.
Q Pard me?
A It's a statement.
Q Well, you're telling him to do something, are you not?

A Yes.
Q And he does, does he not?
A He does.
Q Okay. On page 463 --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Can you drop down a little bit?
(By Attorney Edelstein) The question was put to him, did he say where he cut himself? And Agent Fassbender's making reference to Steven Avery;
right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And then there's no response; right?
A That's true.
Q Fassbender then suggests --
A I need to just back up a little bit. I can't say there's no response. There may be inaudibles. There may have been a response. But there's nothing in the text. You're --

All right.
A -- correct on that.
Q Okay. And then Fassbender follows up immediately with -- on the knife that he used to kill her, yes or no. Correct?

A Yeah. That's what he says.
Q Okay. The next entry being, yeah?
A That's correct.
Q Do you know whether or not, and can you tell this jury whether or not, the response, yeah, from Brendan was in answer to the Fassbender inquiry, did he say he cut himself? Or whether it was a response to the statement Fassbender makes, on the knife that he used to kill her, yes or no?

A I think by reading the transcript you would take away that -- the second question, on the knife that he
used to kill her, yes or no. Because directly after that, he says, yeah.

Q But that's your interpretation of the transcript where there's no answer by Brendan; right?

A I would disagree. I think that's the way the transcript reads.

Q Okay. Directing your attention to page 464 , please?

A Sure.
Q About three-quarters of the way down?
A Yes.
Q Do you see where the question is asked of him, did he say he had a gun with dot, dot, dot?

A Um-hmm.
Q Okay. Is it correct that there are actually three questions asked of him before he's even given an opportunity to respond?

A You mean in that one sentence?
Q Not in that one sentence, in the next -- in the next three sentences? The next three entries? Before there's any response? And there is no blank space where you're anticipating a response; right?

A That doesn't mean we're not anticipating a response. There's sometimes long pauses. Again, if I could
refer back to the statement you saw in there, sometimes it takes him awhile to answer for whatever reason. He's thinking of an answer. And that's not accurately reflected in here.

Q Okay. But you don't know what -- whether there was a pause?

A I don't know, but I would suspect there was. But I don't know. You're correct.

Q Okay. It's not an uncommon technique to pepper an individual with questions? And that -- by that I mean, ask them in rapid succession by the various investigators involved?

A It's not a technique that I use.
Q On page 466?
A Yes, sir.
Q You ask the question, did he threaten you? Correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And there is a response irregardless of what it is; correct?

A Yes.
Q That little exchange, if we confine that to the threats in this particular interview, is it fair to say that the subject is changed by you during the discussion of this issue of threats, and you
simply say, go back to the clothes. And that occurs within a matter of three or four questions?

A Yes, but he answers the question, so we changed subjects.

Q Okay. Well, in regard to that, you never asked him, um -- The question was asked of him, what did he say? Right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Um, nobody asked him when that was said; correct?

A No.
Q Nobody asked him where it was said; correct?
A That's correct.
Q Were you not interested in knowing that if -- if someone has, in fact, threatened somebody, that it would be important to know when that statement was made?

A Well, $I$ thịnk, again, you're taking it out of context. If you see the other interview as well, we asked him that. Where did it happen? What did he say? And even in here --

Q I'm talking about this interview.
A You're talking about this portion of the interview. Q I'm talking about the interview as a whole.

A I think we probably asked him a few times about that. That would be my guess. That's in here. But you're correct. When it says -- He -- he does answer that question and then we move on.

Q Is it fair to say that there was not a effort to fully develop that as information, um, at this point in the interview of the 27 th ?

A At this point in the interview, that is fair to say.
Q You were more interested in going back to other things that might be more directly related to the disappearance and death of Teresa; correct?

A We do move around in the interview. That is correct. All right. Well, is that, in fact, the reason that you shifted back to --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your -- Your Honor, I'm going to interpose an objection at this point and ask that we approach.

THE COURT: Okay. (Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: You may resume your cross-examination.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, if I could have just a -- a minute? I may move onto the, uh, March 1 -- I guess I'm not quite ready to get to March 1 , but we're close.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Later in the day on the 27th, I think you said on direct, because there was problems with -- or what you perceived to be problems with the audiotape of the interview at the school, you took him down to, uh, Two Rivers Police Department; right?

A That's correct. Yes.
Q Can you identify what's been marked as 214 , please?

A Certainly. That's a, uh -- another Miranda Rights form like I explained during the last interview. Uh, this is just another copy of that. Not the same one. This is one that we read to him prior to doing that audio -- excuse me -- videotape statement in Two Rivers.

Q All right. Um, this is what you use when you
have a criminal suspect, don't you?
A Not necessarily true.
Q If you had a criminal suspect at a police department, and you're going to question him, are you telling us you're not going to read him this Miranda warning?

A No. That's not what I said. Yes, I would, if I had a suspect there.

Q okay.

A That I intended -- that -- There's some variations, as -- as you know, that go into when you have to read them their Miranda and when you don't have to read them the Miranda. In this case, if I could explain real quickly, the district attorney requested that we Mirandize him prior to taking that statement. So that's why that was done.

Q And the district attorney is your legal adviser; right?

A That is true.
Q Okay.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, I move, uh, 214, please, into --

THE COURT: Any -- It's offered. Any objection?

ATTORNEY FALLON: No.
THE COURT: Received.
(By Attorney Edelstein) When you went over there to Two Rivers, your intention was pretty much to try to memorialize the type of things that you discussed up at the school?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Without going into the tedi -- the tedium of, um, question and answers, uh, that may have -- or questions that may have been asked of

Brendan at that interview, is it fair to say that it was you, Fassbender, and Brendan?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And is it also fair to say that some of the same techniques that were employed earlier at, uh, the high school, were utilized, as well, at Two Rivers?

A Yes.
Q And that would include lies?
A Yes.
Q And that would include attempts to appeal to his emotions?

A Absolutely.
Q And it would include attempts to have him give responses based upon leading questions containing
facts you believed to be true?
A There were some leading questions.
Q You can't tell us how many --
A No.
Q -- with -- without counting them up, I guess.
A That would be true.
Q Now, at the conclusion of that, is it fair to say that you were still of the opinion that Brendan had not been totally honest with you?

A I would say that's a fair statement.

Q And I believe you, during the course of that conversation, um, made him understand from time to time that you didn't think he was telling you everything there was to tell?

A Yes.
Q Ultimately, he, and his mom, and, I believe, uh, was it a brother -- you made arrangements -- you and Fassbender made some arrangements for them to stay up at Fox Hills?

A Yes. We had talked about that earlier. We certainly did.

Q Okay. And that's a resort in Mishicot?
A That's correct.
Q Okay. And I believe your testimony was you wanted him to stay up there for, um, con -- You were concerned about his welfare?

A There were two reasons, which I had stated, and that was one of the reasons. Yes.

Q Okay. And what were your two reasons?
A His safety and the integrity of that investigation.
Q And isn't it true, Investigator Wiegen, (sic)
that another reason was that you were attempting to befriend him and his family?

A Had nothing to do with it.
Q Okay. Wasn't it true that another reason you
wanted him up there was to isolate him?
A No. If I wanted to isolate him, his mother and his brother wouldn't be there. No, that was not true.

Q The last contact you have with investigators on the 27th was in -- initiated at approximately 10:50 p.m. at night; right?

A That is true. Yes.
Q And what time was the first contact at the school? I think you said about 12:30?

A Um, I think it was 12:30, but, uh, we weren't with him the whole time. I mean, we were gone a long time and we came back. Actually, Agent Fassbender came back in the evening.

Q When you interviewed Brendan on the 1 st, where did that take place?

A Uh, as I indicated before, that took place across the courtyard here at Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department.

Q Do you know how many times either you or Agent Fassbender, during the course of the interview on March 1, the video one that we all watched here today, suggested to Brendan or told Brendan that he was a liar?

A No, I don't know how many times.
Q Do you know how many times, after he was told
that he was a liar, that he changed his answer in response to that sort of accusation?

A No, I don't know how many times.
Q But you acknowledge he did?
A Um, I would acknowledge that we said that we didn't believe he was telling the truth at certain times. Yeah, I would acknowledge that. Absolutely. Well, was he not told --
(Exhibit No. 216 marked for identification.)
(By Attorney Edelstein) Detective, let me hand you what's been marked for identification as 216. Do you recognize that as a transcript of the video interview that you and Agent Fassbender had with Brendan on the 1st?

A Yes.
Q Same one that we saw earlier; right?
A Uh, with a little bit of additional on the front here?

Q Yes.
A Same one.
Q Well, if you would -- Directing your attention to page 540 --

A Yes.
Q -- do you agree that that's, uh, pretty early in the contact?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Brendan, on the 1st, in your mind and the mind of Fassbender, is, in fact, a suspect, isn't he? When you conduct this interview, he is a suspect in your mind; yes or no?

A No.
Q Is that why, on page 540 , it was said to him by Fassbender in your presence, I want to assure you that Mark and I are both in your corner. We're on your side?

A I'm not sure of the question, but we did say that, yes.

Q Okay. Take a look at that middle paragraph. Would it -- Is it a fair characterization and interpretation of what Fassbender says that he is encouraging Brendan to say things that might make Brendan look a little bad in order for him to be believed?

A He tells him to tell the whole truth. Don't leave anything out. Don't make anything up. We've already had an opportunity to see it. What I'm asking you, is it a fair characterization that the intent of that is to have him say things which implicate himself, and only by doing so would then you and Fassbender believe him?

A The intent of an interview, as in this interview, is to get him to tell the truth. That's the intent.

Q But it was trick -- It was, in fact, said to him that, and I'm about halfway in the middle of that particular statement to him, even if those statements are against your own interest, you know what I mean, that -- then that makes you might -- it might make you look a little bad, or make you look like you were more involved than you want to be. Uh, it's hard to do, but it's good from the vantage point to say, hey, there's no doubt you're telling the truth.

A Yes, that's what was said. Part of breaking down those barriers.

Q And isn't the purpose of -- But doesn't that encourage him to say something irregardless of whether it's true or not?

A No.
Q Because someone in a position of authority is telling him that, if you say something that doesn't help you, then we might believe you.

A No, I wouldn't characterize it that way.
Q On that same page, he was encouraged once again, quote, okay, you don't have to worry about things. Any idea how many times he was told that
during the course of that interview?
A No idea.
Q Would it surprise you if I were to suggest that it was in excess of 75 times during the course of the interview on the 1st that either you or Fassbender, in one form or another, said something to him suggesting, or directly stating to him, that he was a liar?

A I have no idea how many times. And several times we told him we did not believe what he was telling us. Yes.

Q Well, directing your attention to page 587?
A Five eighty-seven?
Q Five eighty-seven.
A Yes, sir, I'm there.
Q Okay. About middle way down?
A Okay.
Q Fassbender: It's extremely, extremely important you tell us this for us to believe you. That statement was made to Brendan; right?

A Yes.
Q He didn't respond. And you immediately said, come on, Brendan, what else? Right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Immediately before Eassbender makes the
statement how extremely important it is, you're questioning him about her head; correct?

A Yes.

Q All right. You accused him, during the course of this interview, of shooting Teresa; correct?

A Yep. And which he was able to resist every time we accused him.

Q Well, the truth of the matter is, you don't know if it's right and you don't know if it's wrong, do you?

A Whether or not he shot Teresa?
Q Correct.
A I know he was there when she was shot. Whether he --

I don't --

Q Let me stop you there. You know he was there because he told you that; right?

A And because of the evidence.
Q Well, these are the bleached jeans, Exhibit 58; right?

A Uh, that's true. Yes.
Q Okay. You got them out of his house?
A That's true. Yes.
Q He told you they were there?
A $\quad \mathrm{He}$ did.

Q He willingly gave them to you?

A Absolutely.
Q And he told you that he got bleach on there because he cleaned up some stuff, at Steve's request, in the garage?

A That's true.
THE COURT: Counsel, why don't you approach, please?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, I -- I know it's almost 4:30. I guess I would just have -- I could wrap up for today just real quickly.

THE COURT: By 4:30?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: BY 4:30.
THE COURT: GO.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) These jeans, the cuffs, the bullets, the shells, the shovels, the seat, everything that the Government's paraded in here, other than these, which contain what are believed to be bleach spots, which Brendan told you about, none of these items have fingerprints, DNA, or any other scientific evidence connecting Brendan Dassey to the death of Teresa Halbach; yes or no? A That's correct. They had five days to clean up. ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: No other questions for today, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is this the -- Are -- Can -You concluded your cross-examination? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I doubt it. THE COURT: Are you asking to adjourn today and reconvene tomorrow and continue the cross-examination?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: I am, Your Honor. I -- I'll have an opportunity to review tonight, and I should be able to, hopefully, not take as long tomorrow.

THE COURT: All right. All right. We will, then, adjourn for today, ladies and gentlemen. We're going to reconvene tomorrow at $8: 30$, run until noon. I'll give you the same admonition I did before. Please don't speak about this case amongst yourselves, or to anyone else, or anything connected with it. Thank you.
(Court stands adjourned at 4:26 p.m.)

I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court
Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 114 day of December, 2007.



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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL
TRIAL DAY 6
vs.
Case No. 06 CF 88
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 21, 2007
BEFORE: Hon. Jerome L. Fox
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.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared in person.



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THE COURT: Morning, ladies and gentlemen, morning counsel. This is, for the record, State vs. Dassey, 06 CF 88. Appearances.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Morning, Your Honor. If it please the Court, the State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz, Tom Fallon and Norm Gahn.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark
Fremgen, Attorney Ray Edelstein appear with the defendant in person.

THE COURT: I believe, uh, we were crossing -- or -- or, uh, Mr. Edelstein was cross-examining Investigator Wiegert.

THE CLERK: You want him to be sworn? THE COURT: Uh, we'll re-swear him, yeah.

## MARK WIEGERT,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated.
THE COURT: All right. Proceed.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Thank you, Your
Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION CONT'D

Q Morning, Detective.
A Morning.
Q You have before you up there by the witness stand a copy of the $3 / 1$ transcript previously marked, and you'll have to help me out, what sticker number is on that?

A Uh, 216.
Q Very good. And that's the one that, uh, you've previously identified; correct?

A Yes.
Q All right. Directing your attention to page 572, please, just generally, Detective Wiegert, can you tell this jury how many times during the course of this some three-hour exchange between you and Fassbender and the defendant did one or the other of you, not speaking of Brendan, of course, suggest to him an answer? Do you know? I don't know that you need to look at the transcripts to answer that one. How many times during the course of the exchange did you or Fassbender suggest an answer to Brendan?

A From this page?
Q No. During the three-hour interview.
A I don't know. I couldn't answer that.
Q Would you agree that it was certainly more than

20?
A No, I wouldn't agree with that unless I counted them up. I have no idea.

Q Okay. So you haven't -- When's the last time you actually read through that?

A Um, probably three days ago.
Q Well, take a look, if you would, at page 572, fourth line down, you tell him, do you not, come on, be honest, you went in that back room. You told him that; didn't you?

A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. He didn't -- Or the next entry is, tell us now, Brendan. Correct? And that's by Fassbender?

A Yes.
Q And you followed up before he has any opportunity to say anything, we know you were back there. Correct?

A That's part of that superior knowledge which we talked about yesterday.

Q Well, is it superior knowledge or is it a flat out lie? Because we've talked about different techniques, lies being one and superior knowledge being another? Correct?

A Yes.

Q Truth of the matter is, when you talked to him on the 1st, you had, quote, no superior knowledge from a factual standpoint that he was ever even back there; true or false?

A Part of Mr. -- That's true. It's --
Q All right.
A -- telling Mr. Dassey -- or getting Mr. Dassey to think that we had superior knowledge like we talked about.

Q Okay. But it's a false statement to him; isn't it?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Let's talk about that, because you apparently -- you're obviously wanting him to say, yes, I was back there. Correct?

A No. I'd like him to tell us the truth whether he was back there or not.

Q Well, within the -- the short frame of three lines, both you and Fassbender tell him that you believe he was back there. Correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. During the course of this investigation -and you're the -- one of the two lead investigators -- was the carpet from the back bedroom ever removed?

A I know a portion of it was. I don't know if it all was or not, but there was a portion of that carpet removed, yes.

Q Well, you're the lead investigator. It seems to me you would know what evidence has been submitted to your lab for analysis, wouldn't you?

A I have a general knowledge of what went to the Crime Lab, yes.

Q And what was the purpose of submitting that carpet to the Crime Lab?

A Again, I don't know for sure if that carpet went to the Crime Lab or just one of our techs looked at it. I --

Q All right.
A -- I couldn't ans --
Q Let me ask you this: Given the questioning regarding the location of items in that back bedroom, would it have made any sense at all to you, as an investigator, to have taken the carpet to have it looked at to determine any sort of wear patterns that might be evident?

A No, I don't think wear patterns would have told us anything.

Q Pard me?
A No, I don't think wear patterns would have told us
anything.
Q Well, you've got carpet in your house, I guess, somewhere, don't you?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. Carpet under a piece of furniture tends not to get worn out, whereas, areas immediately surrounding that type of furniture tends to show some sign of wear, doesn't it?

A That would be true. Okay. So wouldn't it have made sense in your opinion as an investigator to pull that to determine -- in order to try to verify some of the things that Brendan said about the location of the furniture? Wouldn't that have made sense to you?

A No, that wouldn't have made sense. Mr. Avery only was in that trailer for maybe a year. It wouldn't have made a difference.

Q Okay. Well, again, as to the back bedroom, on March 1 Brendan told you, did he not, that he cut Teresa's throat?

A Yes.
Q All right. Yet there was absolutely no evidence of blood spatter or blood pooling in the bedroom; correct?

A You're talking about two different things. But there was no blood spatter and we didn't find any pooling, which I'm not surprised about at all.

Q Well, in the bedroom, was it a -- a mattress only? Was there a box spring?

A I believe there was a mattress and box spring.
Q Okay. Did you personally examine the mattress?
A I did not. Our evidence techs do that work.
Q And you discovered from the evidence techs that there was absolutely no evidence of blood on that mattress; correct?

A Not surprisingly. He's correct.
Q Was there any luminol sprayed in the back bedroom?

A Yes.
Q Nothing to indicate the presence of blood in the back bedroom; true?

A Not true.
Q Was there any on the bed? The bedding?
A The bedding was burned. There would be no way to tell.

Q Well, how do you know the bedding was burned?
A Brendan Dassey told us the bedding was burned in the fire after they killed Teresa.

Okay. And Brendan Dassey also told you that he
cut Teresa's hair, didn't he?
A Yep.
Q But the truth of the matter is throughout the course of this investigation you didn't find one single hair fiber that could be identified to

Teresa Halbach; right?
A That's true.
Q All right. So he told you that, but you -- What?
You don't believe it or you do believe it?
A No, I believe he cut their -- her hair.
Q Okay. This was a carpet cleaner; right?
A That is true.
Q You guys seized the vacuum, didn't you?
A We did.
Q You had somebody go through that vacuum to
determine the presence of things like hair,
didn't you?
A Yes, we did.
Q And you found none; true?
A Not true. We found lot of hair.
Q Did you find any you could identify as Teresa's?
A Doesn't work that way.
Q Did you find any you could identify as Teresa's?
A No. But I'd like to explain if you'd like me to.
Q I'll give you a chance.

A Sure.
Q Did you have, during the course of your opportunity to be involved in this case, the opportunity to get from Teresa's residence any hairbrushes?

A We did.
Q So you had samples of her hair; correct?
A Yes.
Q But none of what you found in the -- at the trailer was able to be matched up to any that came from any of her hairbrushes; right?

A Again, not true.
Q Well, is there -- did the lab provide you any sort of report indicating there was a match between the hair of what was found at the scene and what you believed to be Teresa's hair?

A There was no hair attempted to match up. And there's reasons for that.

Q Well, I'm sure the State will give you a chance to explain that. But I find it somewhat curious when you tell us that you believe some things but you don't necessarily believe the others that he told you?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
Argumentative.

THE COURT: Objection's sustained.
Q (By Attorney Ede1stein) Detective, how many times during the course of this three-hour exchange did you or Fassbender tell Brendan, um, in an effort to have him tell you things, it's not your fault, Steve made you do it?

A Quite a few times as you guys saw yesterday.
Q Pard me?
A Quite a few times as the jury saw yesterday.
Q But you don't know how many?
A Didn't count them. No.
Q Okay. Directing your attention to page 580, please?

A Sure.
Q Toward the bottom, there, Detective, third entry -- ac -- actually fourth entry from the bottom, you stated to him, you helped to tie her up, though, didn't you, Brendan, because he couldn't tie her up alone. There's no way. Did you help him to tie her up? Right?

A That's what I said. Yep.
Q All right. Do you believe that that's a leading and suggestive question to him?

A I believe that's something that makes sense.
Q Do you believe it to be a leading and suggestive
question?
A No.
Q Okay. Going over to the next page -- Well, before we get there, during the course of this interview, Brendan told you that, um, there was a rope involved in the restraint; correct?

A That's true.
Q Okay. And you were present during the course of all the prior testimony, and you heard, and I can't recall his name real quickly, but the truth of the matter is there was absolutely no rope fibers that were recovered that would indi -that would tend to verify what he told you about the restraint?

A I believe that's correct. There were no fibers found.

Q And there was no rope?
A There was a lot of rope found on that, uh -- in that area.

Q In the bedroom?
A Um, there was a lot of rope throughout. I don't know if there was any in the bedroom, specifically. There's a lot in the garage.

Q There wasn't any in the -- You have no memory of any being found in the --

A I don't recall if there was specifically any in the bedroom or not.

Q Well, given what he told you about that, I would -- would you expect that you would remember that? That being a fairly significant, uh, piece of physical evidence to corroborate something he's told you?

A We took almost a thousand pieces of evidence. No. I don't recall if there was or not.

Q He also told you that he helped in some fashion removing, um, the metal restraints that he claimed were used; right?

A That's correct.
Q Detective, we've got a number of metal handcuffs; right?

A Yes, we do.
Q They all have different exhibit numbers?
A Yes, sir.
Q The pink ones didn't have -- they didn't come from Steve Avery's place; right?

A No. They came from Brendan Dassey's house.
Q They came out of his mother's room?
A They came from where Brendan Dassey --
Q They --
A -- lives.

Q -- didn't come from -- Brendan lives with his mother?

A That is correct.
Q Who else lives with his mother?
A Uh, he's got three other brothers.
Q Who?
A Bobby, Blaine and Bryan, is it, I believe, and Barb.
Q All right. So why didn't you just tell us that they came from Bobby's house?

A They came from the Dassey residence.
Q All right. But they didn't come from Brendan's room?

A In his room, specifically, no.
Q Okay. In any event, some other ones -- And I'm not attempting to befuddle you or the record, but I don't recall which exhibit number it was. There were -- there was a pair of handcuffs and these longer ones taken from the Avery place; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Brendan claims to have un -- undone some of these; right?

A That's true.
Q But you know from your involvement in this case there's no fingerprints of his, no DNA of his on
there; right?
A Not surprisingly, no.
Q Not surprisingly?
A That's correct.
Q You can editorialize when they ask you. Just try
to answer mine for me, would you please?
A Sure. I'll do the best I can.
Q Isn't it fair to say that you and Fassbender repeatedly, throughout the course of this in -this interview, tried to get Brendan to say that Teresa had socks on while she was restrained on the bed?

A No, I don't think that's true. I don't recall that. It might have been mentioned, but I don't think repeatedly that I'm aware of.

Q On the 1st, if you know, how many times did either you or Fassbender tell Brendan, all right, Brendan, we're just going to start all over again? And you, essentially, would have him start from, what you believed to be the beginning, about when he got home from school?

A I could estimate maybe three to four times, but, again, I didn't count how many times I said certain things.

Q So if it was more in the nature of six or seven,
you wouldn't debate that, necessarily?
A I wouldn't debate it with you unless I counted.
Q I believe you testified yesterday about some of the questions that you may have used to test the veracity or correctness of some of the things Brendan said; right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And you gave as an example of the statement -- Directing your attention, Officer, to page 662?
A Yes.
Q At the very bottom, that's the exchange that was had between the investigators and Brendan about the tattoo; right?

A That's correct.
Q And you used that as an example to the jury yesterday that that served as verification to you that he was being honest; right?

A That was one of the things that we use. It's one of the false things that we know is false that we put to him.

Q Okay. On 662, can you read the last entry?
A Okay. We know now that Teresa had a tattoo on her stomach. Do you remember that?

Q And on 663, his response?

A He shakes his head, no. Ugh-ugh.
Q All right. So by that he's indicating that he doesn't know whether Teresa had a tattoo on her stomach; right?

A I guess that'd be up to interpretation. That's not how I took it.

Q That's not how you took it?
A He -- Let me just re-read that real quick. Yeah, I guess you'd be accurate that he doesn't remember that. Um-hmm.

Q Well, and then Fassbender follows up on 663, do you disagree with me when I say that? Right?

A Right.
Q Brendan's response is, no, but I don't know where it -- where it was. Right?

A Exactly what he says.
Q Okay.
A Yes.
Q So when he's asked, do you disagree with me, he says, no. Correct?

A Yes.
Q Which would suggest, certainly by his response, that he's not taking issue with what claim is being presented to him? I.e., Teresa had a tattoo. Right?

A Are you asking for my interpretation of what he said?
Q Well, isn't that what it meant to you?
A It meant -- If you're asking what it meant to me, I'll tell you that.

Q Well, let me ask you this: You asked these questions to get answers for purposes of trying to determine the truth and veracity of what he's saying?

A That is true. Yes.
Q All right. When you asked these questions, you have to sit there and decide what does his answer mean in order to go onto the next question; right?

A That is correct. Yes.
Q Am I correct in stating that he did not disagree with the assertion that was being put forth to him?

A He's saying he doesn't disagree but he doesn't see a tattoo. That's exactly the correct --

Q That's right.
A -- thing. Yeah.
Q So he is agreeing with the assertion, is he not?
A He's saying he doesn't disagree, but he doesn't see a tattoo is what he's saying.

Q Wouldn't that suggest to you that he is,
therefore, adopting and agreeing with the assertion?

A No. If he was adopting it, he would have said, yeah, I remember the tattoo.

Q He told you he had no idea where it was; correct?
A Correct.
Q Does that not suggest to you that he is adopting it? That I believe there was one, $I$ just don't know where it was?

A No, he doesn't say that.
Q All right. But you have to interpret what he says, as an investigator, do you not?

A I do exactly what you're doing, yes. We try to interpret.

Q All right. And that's what any human does when they speak with somebody? They have to interpret and understand answers, don't they?

A Yes.
Q How many times did he change his answer after either you or Fassbender expressed displeasure by telling him things? For example, Brendan, come on. Or, Brendan, you're lying. Or, Brendan, we know that's not true. How many times did he change during the course of that three-hour -ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.

Irrelevance as phrased. THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Did he ever change his answer to any question that you asked of him, or Fassbender asked of him, when you exples -expressed displeasure?

A Yes.
Q Happened how many -- Do -- do you know how many times?

A No.
Q Would you disagree with me that if I suggested it was more than 20?

A I can't agree or disagree unless I count.
Q During the course of that interview, Brendan told you that Teresa had been stabbed inside the back of the Rav 4; correct?

A Yeah, I believe that's correct. Yes.
Q Yet other than the evidence that's already been testified to regarding, uh, blood smears along the back or where the expert believed the hair may have been, that you would concede that there certainly wasn't any evidence of blood spatter; correct?

A I wouldn't expect evidence of blood spatter.
Q Would you explec -- expect blood spatter with a
stab wound?
A No.
Q It would -- But you're not an expert on blood spatter, are you?

A Not an expert, no.
Q Okay. During the course of that interview,
Brendan told you that Teresa was moved about
using what's been described as a creeper; true?
A True.
Q And you know that, as a result of that statement, the creeper was forensically examined; true?

A That's true.
Q No blood?
A Not surprising, no.
Q No DNA?
A Again, no.
Q So do you believe him when he says that?
A Absolutely.
Q But you have no physical evidence to back it up; correct?

A Not true.
Q Tell me what you have by way of the creeper?
A We have the creeper, which he said was in the garage.
Q How many times had that boy been in the garage before March 31?

A You'd have to ask him that.
Q Did you ask him that?
A No.
Q Don't you think he was familiar with what was in that garage?

A I don't know.
Q You didn't ask him, did you?
A No, I didn't.
Q Did it seem reasonable, given your experience as a human being, an investigator, that this young man may have been in that garage before March 1 ?

A He may have been. I don't know.
Q I'm going to hand you what's been marked as Exhibit 129. That's the, uh, 22 taken from Avery's bedroom; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q In connection with your occupation, I assume you've had some firearms training?

A I've had some. Yes.
Q Do you hunt?
A No.
Q Okay. But you do know the difference between a single shot rifle and an automatic or semi-automatic; right?

A Certainly.

Q Okay. Do you know the difference between a bolt-action rifle, and a single shot, or an automatic?

A I do.
Q Do you know the difference between a lever-action rifle, and a single shot, and a bolt-action, and a semi-automatic?

A I do.
Q And what you're holding is what type?
A This would be -- I believe that they described it as a semi-automatic.

Q Very good. Um, now -- And it's -- So it's not a single shot; right?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. If you would -- I think it's on 650. On the 1st, when you had this interview -- And it's about three-quarters of the way down. Bren -Brendan had previously been asked, um, what type of gun it was; right? And he had -- he responded that it was a single; correct?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And then immediately thereafter Fassbender says, it was a single shot, not a semi-automatic? Right?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Now, I realize that you didn't ask that particular question -- And answer it if you can. But do you know why semi-automatic was contained in that question, when, in fact, that you knew it was a semi-automatic that had been recovered, as opposed to the question being presented to him about a bolt- or a lever-action?

A I didn't ask the question.
Q So you don't know the answer?
A No.
Q You don't know why he said it that way?
A You'd have to ask him.
Q Okay. Is it fair to say that there really wasn't any sort of follow-up to determine why he believed it was a single shot as opposed to the semi-automatic, which, in fact, we know was true?

A Why there was a difference in his answer was your question?

Q My question is, can you explain to me why there was no follow-up on that issue in order to try to, in fact, get a correct answer because he was obviously wrong?

A We don't try to get correct answers. We try to get the truth.

Q Now, going into this interview, you were
well-aware of the forensic findings regarding the skull pieces and the, uh, gunshot wound entrances; correct?

A Um, I was aware of them. Yes.
Q All right. If you know, how many times was it suggested or said to Brendan that he shot Teresa?

A Several times. And, again, it's one of those things he resisted each time we asked him. He resisted.

Q All right. So on some occasions he said, no, you're wrong, I didn't do that?

A That's correct.
Q Despite the fact that he -- yourself and Fassbender repeatedly, uh, made statements suggesting that you knew that he had shot her; correct?

A Yep. That's correct.
Q But you didn't have anything at all to support that sort of conclusion, did you?

A Conclusion being --
Q That Brendan had shot Teresa?
A No. We asked him the question.
Q Did you ask him the question or -- You -- You agreed with me just a minute ago that statements were made to him, which the statements, in and of themselves, suggest that, yes, he actually shot

Teresa; right?
A Yes. We asked him several times.
Q Okay. Yet you had absolutely nothing to support a belief that he had, in fact, done that?

A Yes, we asked him several times whether or not he shot her. Again, he resisted each and every time.

Q You suggested to him that his DNA would be on the gun; right?

A Yes, we did. In which he said there --
Q If you had nothing at all to support even a conclusion or a guess, even a guess, that he may have shot Teresa, why would you present him with those type of questions?

A I didn't know whether or not he shot Teresa or not at that time. He puts himself in the bedroom. He puts himself in the garage where she was killed.

Q You expressed an opinion to him, certainly, that he did, in fact, do it, did he -- did you not?

A I certainly did, yes.
Q All right. Isn't it true, Detective, that the first person, during the course of this exchange with Brendan on the 1st, who even mentioned her being shot in the head, was you?

A That is true. Yes.
Q All right. And, initially, he said, yes, he
believed there were two shots in the head; right?
A Which fits with the evidence that we have. Two shots in the head, that's correct.

Q All right. All right. So if that fits with the evidence that you have, I guess you would believe what he tells -- what he said was correct then; right?

A I believe that there were two shots in the head, yes.
Q You don't --
A That we know of. I mean, we don't have the whole skull, unfortunately. Could there have been more? Certainly.

Q Sure. The fact of the matter is that after you go back and forth with this, he changes it several times, doesn't he, as far as the number?

A When we get to the torso and things, yes.
Q Okay. I think the number runs all the way up to 10 or 11?

A That is true.
Q Exhibit 128. It's a little box. It's got the -the shells casings -- . 22 shell casings, CCI manufacturer, from the garage; right?

A That's true. Yes.
Q You're the lead investigator; right?
A Yes. One of the --

Q Okay. You never asked anybody at the lab to examine these for DNA evidence; true or false?

A That's true. Lot of reasons for it.
Q You'll get your chance.
A I'm sure I will.
Q You never asked anybody at the lab to examine them for fingerprint evidence?

A Pretty difficult to get fingerprint evidence off of that.

Q You're not a fingerprint expert, are you?
A I didn't say I was. No.
Q These -- These are pretty smooth surfaces, aren't they?

A Pretty small smooth surfaces.
Q In order to load this gun, somebody has to touch those shells at some point, don't they?

A Probably not big enough to get a whole fingerprint on.

Q You're not a fingerprint expert, are you?
A No.
Q You've seen -- you have been involved in cases, have you not, where experts have testified and you relied on evidence utilizing portions of fingerprints; correct?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I'm going
object to the continued line of inquiry of the, uh, investigator. Said he wasn't a fingerprint analyst.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: He's offering opinions about --

THE COURT: I -- I'll overrule the objection.

Q (By Attorney Edelstein) You know what a partial print is, don't you?

A I do.
Q And do you know investigators oftentimes rely on that; right?

A No, I don't know that.
Q Um, directing your attention to page 582 , please?
A Sure.
Q I'm sorry, 587?
A Okay.
Q All right. That's -- Is -- is that fair to say that that's about the time during the course of this interview that the issue comes up as far as Teresa's head? It hadn't really come up much before that? Fair statement?
A. It comes up here.

Q Okay. Um, and Fassbender states about halfway down, it's extremely, extremely important you
tell us this for us to believe you. Do you see that?

A True.
Q Okay. And immediately thereafter you say, come on Brendan, what else? Right?

A Very true.
Q Okay. Um, flip over, if you would, to 589?
A Okay.
Q Six lines down, when he's asked how many times Steve shot Teresa, what's his answer?

A He says, twice, but I don't know if he's referring to the head or what, but he does say twice.

Q Well, you didn't ask him what was being referred to, did you?

A Well, he's just talked about the head prior to that. So you asked me before to interpret and that would be my interpretation, but...

Q Well, Detective, I hate to quibble, but $I$ don't think it takes a lot of interpretation. Look at the very first question on that page. You asked him, where did you shoot her? Right?

A Where did you shoot her? Right.
Q Yes.
Answer: In the head.
A That's correct.

Q Who shot her? What did he say?
A He did.
Q Talking about Steve; right? Right?
A I would assume. Yes.
Q Well, who else were you looking at?
A He said, he did. Yes, I assume he's talking about Steve.

Q Um, little further down is it indicated anywhere else upon the person of Teresa where she may have been shot?

A Yes. He's asked, do you shoot her elsewhere?
Q Now, when you use the term "you" there's no way to know from this transcript or, quite frankly, from the video, who you're talking about? Are you talking about he and Steve collectively? Are you talking about him individually? Would you agree with me that there's no way to discern to whom you reference that question?

A Fassbender asked, do you shoot her elsewhere? His answer: In the stomach.

Q Fassbender then asks a little further down, how many times do you shoot her when he handed you the gun? Right?

A Yep.
Q You have nothing to support that suggestion, do
you?
A We certainly did. And the answer is zero. Which he continues to resist that. You're correct.

Q Well, when you say "resist" are you saying that he is lying?

A No, I didn't say that.
Q But do you agree that prior to that question being asked, you hadn't absolutely nothing to suggest that there was any truth to this statement that, when he handed you the gun?

A Not sure I understand your question.
Q When you did the interview on the 1st --
A Yes.
Q -- you had nothing to support the statement submitted to Brendan when he, making reference to Steve, handed you the gun. Is that true or false?

A That's true.
Q All right. But, nevertheless, that was presented to him as if it were a fact; correct?

A Absolutely it was.
Q All right. If you would flip over to page 591?
A Okay.
Q The last entry on the page, Detective, would you read that question?

A How many times did you shoot her? Tell me again how many times did you shoot her?

Q And you asked that question; right?
A Yes.
Q And the answer?
A He says, three. Which is not surprising.
Q And your next question on 592?
A And where -- where did he shoot her?
Q Talking again about Steve; right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. His answer: In the head, stomach, and heart.

A That's exactly what he said.
Q You then asked him, what side of the head; correct?

A Yep.
Q And he told you he had no idea. What he said was, no.

A That's correct.
Q Okay. How, if at all, do you account for -Well, just let me put it this way: So when this questioning continues about where the shots may have occurred, it changes, does it not?

A It does.
Q. And you knew that, from the forensics, there were
two pieces of skull, two holes; correct?

A True.
Q All right. And I have to find my right page here. During the course of this exchange, you had asked about some hooks or wires in the garage; right?

A Yes.
Q Um, were those ever forensically examined?
A Um, they were looked at by our evidence techs.
Q And they found absolutely nothing of any significance; correct?

A True.
Q If you know, how many times during the course of the contact you had with Brendan on the 1st did you personally ask him, or suggest to him, or tell him that Steve made him do something?

A I can't -- Excuse me. I didn't go through and count how many times I made any statement. I don't know.

Q Would you agree that it was multiple?
A I'll agree it was more than one time.
Q Would you agree it's more than ten?
A No, I wouldn't agree with that unless I counted it.
Q All right. If you would, go to page 571, please?
A Sure. Okay.
Q About in the middle of the page, little -- little
past that, and this is when you're talking about whether or not Brendan engaged in any sort of sexual activity with Teresa. Is that a fair statement?

A Yeah, it looks like it. Yes.
Q All right. You make the statement to him, and this is a little past halfway down, okay, what happens next? Remember, we already know, but we need to hear it from you. You see that?

A I do.
Q And that's what you told him; right?
A That's true.
Q And in literally the same breath you said, it's not your fault. Right?

A You are right. Yes.
Q How many times did you tell him things like, it's not your fault?

A Quite a few. I haven't counted them, but...
Q How about --
A Many.
Q -- page -- Go to page 574, please. Again, about halfway down?

A Yes.
Q You said to him, it's not your fault. He makes you do it. Right?

A Yes.
Q And I take it you don't believe, as a trained investigator, dealing with Brendan Dassey, that phrasing things to him that way, where you suggest that if he did something, it's not his fault, is going to cause him to say he did, because you are telling him that it's okay and it's not his fault?

A No. I don't believe that at all.
Q All right.
A Clearly you saw on the tape what he said.
Q Everybody saw what he says.
A That's correct.
Q But you would have to give me this, Detective, that it's not just the sterile words that people speak, but it's the meaning behind them; correct?

A Correct.
Q It's the intonation; correct?
A Correct.
Q It's the reaction between individuals; correct?
A Absolutely.
Q How many times during the course of this contact did you praise him?

A Again, I haven't counted anything I've said in the interview. I don't know how many times I said
anything in that interview.
Q Is it fair to say that it occurred on multiple occasions? It occurred more than once?

A I'll agree with you.
Q But you don't know how many times?
A No, I don't.
Q Okay. Um, if you would, go to page 595?
A Five ninety-five?
Q Yes.
A Okay.
Q You see about three quarters of the way down?
The statement is made to him -- this is by Fassbender -- I think you're doing a real good job up to this point. Right?

A Yep.
Q Okay. And he goes on to say some other things; correct?

A Yeah, it's a pretty lengthy paragraph.
Q Okay. A little further down, he -- when we're talking about the garage, he claims to have knowledge about some things happening in the garage; right?

A Yes.
Q And he prefaces his request for Brendan to tell the truth by the following words: You need to
tell us about this so we know you're telling the truth. Right?

A Yes.
Q And in fairness, he said, I'm not going to tell you what to say. You need to tell us. Right?

A You're correct.
Q And you knew that this was being recorded, didn't you?

A Absolutely. So did he.
Q So if you wanted to get something on this video,
you knew all you had to do was say it; right?
A It's nothing to do with the video.
Q Did you -- you knew it's being recorded?
A So did Brendan.
Q Okay. I'll grant you that. Think you're a little more sophisticated and intelligent than Brendan?

A I would hope so.
Q Do you think so? Not what you hope.
A I think so. Yeah, I think so.
Q So is Fassbender; isn't he?
A I think so.
Q In fact, he's been at this lot long -- about twice as long as you have, hasn't he?

A That's correct. Yes.

Q Just as the number of gunshots that you discussed with Brendan changed throughout the course of this contact, is it -- it is correct, is it not, that the times changed when talking about events, particularly when he gets home, when he goes over by Steve; right?

A Yes. Not surprisingly, they do.
Q Isn't it true, Detective, during the course of your contact on the 1 st, that Brendan's told you flat out he was guessing at some of the questions that were asked of him?

A You'd have to be more specific. I don't know. I'm sure he may have said that once or twice, but...

Q For example, the knife. If you to page 645?
A Sure. Okay.
Q You asked him, now, quarter of the way down, what about the knife? Where is the knife? Be honest with me. Where's the knife? Right?

A Yes.
Q Okay. His answer: Probably in the drawer.
A That's what he says.
Q Okay. And you asked, which drawer? Right?
A Right.
Q If you would, just kind of read yourself the rest of that on that page.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I'm sorry, Counsel, what page was that again?

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Five -- I'm sorry. Six forty-five.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'm ready.
Q (By Attorney Edelstein) Is it fair to say that even you concluded that he has no idea what happened to this knife?

A That -- That's true, because he says, I think it is. Indicating he's really not sure where it went.

Q So the insertion of the simple word "think" indicates to you that that, in and of itself, is not a complete affirmation of what's being said? Do I understand you correctly?

A I'm saying is that he says, I think -- that's where I think it is. And I take that to mean he's not really sure where it might be.

Q So when he told you, for example, that he thought it was two shots, three shots, ten shots, are you -- are you then adopting the same interpretation that you're not even certain that he has any certainty to that -- that answer?

A I'm thinking he knows she was shot, but he probably doesn't recall the exact number of times. That's the
way I took it. Which is not surprising.
Q When Brendan said things that you did not believe to be true, is it fair to say that you attempted him to correct his response?

A Yes, and several times he would resist that.
Q Well, when you say "resist", you're certainly not telling this jury that the mere fact that he did not change an answer, that you have any independent method to prove that his answer was false?

A It shows that he's not very suggestible to answers. That he answers what he knows. That's what it shows.

Q Now, you're not an ex -- an expert on suggestibility by any means, are you?

A You are correct. I'm not.
Q All right. But you conceded earlier that he did change his answers many times?

A Yes, he did.
Q But when you say he resists -- Let -- Let's go back to the hair.

A Um-hmm.
Q I guess you would conclude that he, uh -- he -he clearly told you that he cut the hair; right?

A True.
Q You asked him where the hair went?

A True.
Q Okay. Supposedly on what he described as the counter. Later determined to be the nightstand or something in Steve's room; right?

A No. I believe what he said is on the dresser.
Q He told you a counter. You asked him. Then he clarified that it was the dresser; correct?

A I recall him saying dresser. If he said counter first, I'll go along with that.

Q Whatever. We're talking about the back bedroom?
A That is correct.
Q He told you that; right?
A Yes.
Q You had nothing to sh -- You found no hairs of Teresa in the trailer; true or false?

A We don't know. So I'd have to --
Q Well --
A -- say false.
Q -- what do you mean you don't know? You're the lead investigator. My question is this simple, did you find any hairs of Teresa Halbach in the trailer of Steven Avery?

A We don't know.
Q You looked, didn't you?
A We recovered a lot of hair.

Q Well, did you not ask anybody to check it to see whose it was?

A It's not that simple.
Q You're not an expert on hair comparison, are you?
A You're right, I'm not.
Q You had -- At any given time, what was the maximum number of people out there on the Avery property helping you with this case?

A Any given time it could range from 15 to over a hundred.

Q And not only that, you have the resources of the State Crime Lab; right?

A Yes, we did.
Q You had troopers out there helping you?
A Helping us search. That is correct.
Q You had volunteers?
A We had volunteer firefighters helping us go through the salvage yard.

Q With all of these resources, there some reason that you did not -- Let me make sure I'm clear. Did you ever ask anybody involved in the forensic world to compare hairs found at Steven Avery's trailer with known samples from Teresa?

A There were general discussions revolving --
Q Did you or didn't you? That's a simple question.

Yes or no?
A There were --
Q I'm just asking you the same way you asked Brendan many times. Yes or no?

A There were general discussions. Yes.
Q Did you ask -- So is the answer, yes? Did you ask somebody to do a comparison?

A We had general discussions about hair. Specific -Did I ask somebody, specifically, to do a comparison? No.

Q And you agree that you could have done that, couldn't you?

A No, I don't.
Q All right. You were lead investigator? Co-lead investigator; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q What stopped you from asking either the Wisconsin State Crime Lab or another lab from doing a hair comparison?

A Well, if you'd like me, I'll explain the whole thing about hair, if that's what you'd like.

Q I don't want to know your spin on the value of doing the comparisons. I just want to know why you didn't ask somebody to do it?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Well, then, he's --
then he's now entitled to answer that question.
THE COURT: I -- I think he is, Counsel. I think -- I think -- You -- you may characterize it, editorially, as a spin, but you've asked him, so go ahead and answer it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
Q
(By Attorney Edelstein) Why didn't you do it?
A Thank you. Hair evidence -- First of all, we took a carpet cleaner, which you've all seen. There's a vacuum cleaner that was taken as well. Okay? There is probably thousands and thousands and thousands of hairs both in there and in the vacuum cleaner. Number one.

Number two, we had to prioritize things on this case. It was a huge case. One of the biggest submissions of evidence ever done to the Wisconsin State Crime Lab.

Had we had somebody look through every piece of hair that we found, they'd still be doing it today, and probably still be doing it two years from now. The Crime Lab is -- has only so many people, which you all know, which you've all seen.

We took the evidence that we thought best would solve this crime and bring the
murderer of Teresa Halbach to justice, and that's what we did.

Could we have spent two, three, four years going through every hair? Absolutely. Is it feasible? It's not feasible.

And if he's going to talk to me about DNA, which he's probably going to, on hair, almost impossible unless you have a root. He never cut any of the -- He never pulled the hair out. He said he cut it. Thus, there's no root there.

So there's a lot of reasons we didn't do hair analysis. Not to mention the Crime Lab does very limited hair analysis anymore to begin with.

DNA? Absolutely, if you have the root. Even if you have the root of that hair, and it went through that cleaner, you have to have skin follicles on that root. The odds of having skin follicles on the root of that hair when it goes through a cleaner like that are probably slim to none. Could we have done it in the next couple years? Certainly. That's the reason.

Q So as a matter of -- of prioritizing things?
A One of the reasons.
Q Could have been done. You just chose not to;
correct?
A I'll go with you. Sure.
Q All right. Okay. Detective, let me ask you this, uh, going back to the interview again. Initially, I believe, Brendan said that he saw Teresa up on the porch talking with Steve; right?

A True.
Q Okay. And then at some point in time he was confronted, um, and Fassbender -- and, I'm sorry, I can't find a page -- but if you have an independent memory -- Maybe do it this way. Um, Fassbender told him that, quote, you couldn't have seen Teresa on the porch. ' Right?

A Very true.
Q Okay. And then Brendan agreed with that, and said, no, I didn't. Right?

A Correct, because Brendan didn't see her there.
Q And that's another example of times that he changed based upon either a leading question or a negative response from one of you guys; right?

A Because Brendan knew he was caught in a lie. Exactly.

Q Well, you don't know what Brendan knew, did you? You -- Come on.

A Brendan knew it wasn't true. She wasn't there on the
porch at that time. We know that.
Q You have the ability to sit here and purport to tell this jury that you have the ability to know what he knows?

A I know Teresa wasn't there on the porch at that time. So he couldn't have seen her.

Q You're not a mind reader, are you?
A She wasn't on the porch.
Q Are you a mind reader? Do you have that ability?
A I'm not a mind reader.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: That's all.
THE COURT: Redirect?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Let's start with, um, guns. Were any bolt-action or lever-action . 22 caliber weapons seized from Steven Avery's trailer?

A No.
Q All right. During your questioning of the defendant, did it appear to you that he had sufficient -- Or no. Did it appear to you that he really knew much about guns?

A No. Matter of fact, he had talked about being afraid to shoot a cat, or watch somebody shoot a cat, for
fear he had hardly any knowledge of guns.
Q All right. Now, Counsel asked you -- I'm going to switch, now, to the SUV and this blood spatter question. You were asked a question on cross-examination about wouldn't you expect blood spatter in the SUV if a stabbing, for instance, had occurred there, and you said you would not. Tell us why?

A That's correct. When somebody's stabbed, there isn't this great amount of blood that goes flying out of a stab wound. Anybody that's in the medical field has knowledge of that.

Um, when you talk about blood spatter, it usually comes from something higher velocity. Stabbing a knife into somebody isn't going to cause all this blood to go anywhere. When you stab somebody in the area, from my limited medical knowledge -- Where is it he says he stabbed her? It's in the cavity. Even, free bleeding. It's going to bleed into that cavity. It's pretty simple. There isn't going to be this big blood spatter. It's not going to happen.

Q All right. So there's a difference between spatter and pooling of blood, for instance?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And just so that we're clear, we didn't see any pooling in the center of that cargo area upon forensic examination?

A No, I wouldn't expect it to. All right. Now, did you learn that there were the pos -- that -- that it was at least two gunshot wounds to the head at the same time? Did you learn about both gunshot findings at the same time?

A No. Actually, um, we had learned about the first gunshot wound, I believe it was around November -Correction. Let me -- Let me go back. I believe it was around, um, February 27. We learned much later than that, and I believe it was after this interview, about the second gunshot wound that they found. So, no, we did not know there were two suspected entrance wounds.

Q At least two?
A Two that we know of. Again, we don't have all of the skull.

Q Okay. Um, I just have a couple of final questions. The defendant was at, um, the Sheriff's Department for quite a while. But in terms of the actual interview of the defendant, how much interview time are we talking about
here?
A Two hours and I believe it's 53 minutes, outside of breaks when we got him water, when we got him sodas, when w.e got him a sandwich, when we offered him to go to the bathroom. Outside of those breaks, there was about two hours -- just under three hours.

Q Of questioning?
A Of questioning.
Q All right.
A Yes.
Q Now, um, yesterday, uh, when we ended, Counsel asked you about the absence of DNA and fingerprints that connect the defendant to the crime. Do you recall that?

A I do.
All right. Now, although there is no DNA profile of the defendant, or his fingerprints, is there scientific evidence that connects him to this crime in your opinion?

A Absolutely.
Q Let's take that in two parts. After receiving the statement that we witnessed yesterday, what did you do?

A After receiving the statement, which you guys all saw yesterday, on March 1, we applied and obtained a
search warrant, which was signed by a judge. We entered that garage, did a full search of that garage.

As you already know, we found two bullet fragments in that garage. Number one bullet fragment that came -- that we found underneath that air compressor, which you all saw, we retrieved, we sent it to the lab, and we found Teresa Halbach's DNA on that bullet that we discovered after Mr. Dassey told us she was shot in the garage.

That very bullet was analyzed by the weapons specialist, which you heard talk here. That bullet came from the .22 hanging in Steve Avery's bedroom, which Brendan told us. Brendan told us where we'd find that . 22 and that's where we found it. To the exclusion of all other guns, that's where that bullet came from. That's information that Mr. Dassey told us during this interview that we did not know.

Q All right. And while you were interviewing him, did you have a -- a fair command of the forensic evidence that you knew and that existed prior to this statement?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And in terms of the evidence that was known to you at the time of the interview, what scientific evidence did you -- do you believe corroborates many of the details he provided? Just to --

A There's a lot of it. I -- I'll -- I'll give you a few examples. The bleach, for example, corroborates what he says about cleaning up in the garage. We find the bleach bottle where he says we'd find the bleach bottle. The bleach bottle's empty.

The rake and the shovel, which he says they took out of the garage to help tend the fire. Where did we find the rake and shovel? Out by the fire.

His pants. He's the one who tells us that there's bleach stains on the pants from cleaning up blood in the garage. He turns over the pants. You saw for yourself what's on the pants.

He indicated that there were re -restraints used. He's the one who told us they were handcuffs. We find handcuffs.

He tells us they put Teresa, after they kill her, in the back of her own vehicle. We find Teresa's DNA, blood, in the back of that
vehicle.
He tells us that Steve's got a cut on his finger. We find Steve's blood in Teresa's truck. Just a few examples.

Q Thank you.
ATTORNEY FALLON: No further questions. THE COURT: Uh, any recross on these -ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Yes. THE COURT: -- points? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Please, Your Honor. Briefly.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN:
Q So if Steven Avery had told Brendan Dassey, when Brendan got over there, I shot Teresa in the garage. You need to help me clean it up. That's just -- that's -- that's certainly a possibility, isn't it?

A Are you saying that's all he told him?
Q No. I'm just asking you. You -- you said that in order to scientifically connect the defendant, you pointed to the bullet fragment with Teresa's DNA; right?

A That is correct. Yes.
Q I'm not going to argue with you. We know it has
her DNA --
A Yes.
Q -- right? And that came from the gun; right?
A Yes.
Q You don't know how many times he was in that garage before he -- before the -- the, uh, 31st, do you?

A How many times Brendan was in the garage?
Q Right.
A No, I don't.
Q You don't know how many times he sat around watching Steve burn things in that pit, do you?

A No.
Q You don't know if he ever saw that rake and shovel that's been paraded around up here before the 31st, do you?

A No. He said he got them out of the garage.
Q So he could have had preexisting knowledge of the rake and the shovel; right?

A Sure. He could have.
Q He could have had preexisting knowledge about that gun hanging up there in that bedroom, couldn't he?

A I'm assuming he could have.
Q All right. This all occurred Nov -- October 31;
right?
A Yes.
Q And he said that he told you that he helped Steve clean up this mess; right? In the garage?

A He said he helped do a lot of things. One of the things was help --

Q Listen --
A -- clean up the garage. Yes.
Q Okay. And he talked about using bleach; right?
A Yes.
Q So the fact that there's a bleach bottle that is discovered some four months later in Steve's trailer, you're telling this jury is scientific evidence to corroborate what he said?

A I'm telling you to put it all together, along with the gas cap --

Q Let them put it together.
A Absolutely.
Q Do you -- you just answer my question?
A Yes, I am.
Q That bleach bottle wasn't scientifically analyzed to determine whether it had Brendan's DNA on it, was it?

A No.
Q It wasn't scientifically analyzed to determine
whether it had his fingerprints on it, was it?
A Wouldn't expect it to.
Q You don't know how long that thing had been sitting there, do you?

A I don't.
Q You told Mr. Fallon you had a pretty fair command of the, uh, forensic evidence, uh, by the time you conducted the interview; right?

A I knew the majority of it.
All right. Um, when, um, did you -- Well, let me ask you this way. Did -- did I understand you to say that it was February 27 was the first time that you had any knowledge about a gunshot wound being an issue in this case?

A I can tell you that there was a report written by somebody at the Crime Lab on the 27 th about a suspected gunshot wound, and we received it on the 28th. Um, there may have been conversations with, um, for example, Leslie Eisenberg, who you saw testify about the skull pieces, earlier than that. I didn't --

Q Excuse me. What -- what was that about earlier than the 27 th from Eisenberg?

A I said there may have been discussions that she may have found one piece of skull earlier than that.

Q Let me ask you this.
A But I don't know.
Q Well, do you have a recollection of being told as early as November 15 of ' 05 from your lead coinvestigator, Agent Fassbender, that he got information from Eisenberg that there was clear evidence of a gunshot wound?

A Do I have an independent recollection of that? No. But I believe that would be true that --

Q All right.
A I don't know that she could say it was a clear wound at that time. She had a sus -- suspect that there was one at that time.

Q Yeah.
A That's probably true.
All right. So it certainly wasn't a revelation, uh, from Brendan that there was an issue of a gunshot wound; correct?

A One gunshot wound.
Q You already knew this going into this interview?
A One gunshot wound. Yes, I said that. Yes.
Q You also indicated in response to Counsel's question about corroborating what he said to you from a scientific standpoint that he told you Steven had a cut finger and you found some blood;
right?
A True.
Q If he was over there tending the fire and he saw Steve had a cut finger, does that surprise you?

A He even said Steve went in and got a bandaid to put on it when he was --

Q So what? If he sees a cut finger and he says he got a bandaid, how is that scientific?

A It's knowledge that he would have known and -It's not --

A -- puts him -- again puts him there.
Q Okay. That's all.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down. THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Uh, any exhibits? ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, we haven't moved that, uh, exhibit that the witness has.

THE COURT: The transcript, 216, I think?
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Right. Yes, 216. THE COURT: All right. ATTORNEY FALLON: No objection to that. THE COURT: All right. That's received. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I think with the same conditions we've talked about.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Right. For -- for purposes of the record.

THE COURT: Right. Any further witness -I'm sorry.

THE CLERK: Two-fifteen hasn't been received yet.

THE COURT: And 215 is?
THE CLERK: Report and transcript of the 2/27 interview.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Same motion for the same purpose.

ATTORNEY FALION: Um, that one I may want to think about. But let me just begin by saying for the purposes of which it was specifically identified and the specific questions referenced, I have no objection. But for any other purpose -- So, in other words, for those limited purposes, I have no objection.

THE COURT: All right. It's received -ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: All right.

THE COURT: -- for those limited --
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: And I'm going to --
THE COURT: -- purposes.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, just so that we have cleanup, I think No. 214, which was
the --
THE COURT: Miranda rights form?
THE CLERK: That was received.
THE COURT: That was received.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Very good. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Um, Madam Clerk, are there any other exhibits unaccounted for at this time that we need to address?

THE CLERK: No.
THE COURT: Well, any further witnesses from the State?

ATTORNEY FALLON: The State at this time would offer to the Court no further witnesses. We would rest our case and reserve our right to rebut argue -- or, rather, evidence presented by the defense.

THE COURT: All right. Is the defense prepared to proceed?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, we should, uh -- We do have issues to deal with prior to proceeding.

THE COURT: All right. We'll deal with those issues. I'll excuse the jury.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Pretty close to the morning breaktime anyways.

THE COURT: It is.
(Jury out at 9:58 a.m.)
THE COURT: All right. Be seated. You have a motion, Mr. Fremgen?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, yes. Before we start our portion of the trial, we would move -- and I believe it's Count 2, the, uh, sexual assault offense -- we would move that the Court consider at this time, uh, dismissal of that count. The evidence thus far that's been introduced this past week, in our opinion, does not independently support the first degree sexual assault charge as to any element of that offense absent the confession of the defendant.

Now, it supports -- general rule is that, uh, one may not be convicted solely upon their uncorroborated confession. But I -- I can cite cases, Triplett $v$. State, is the one that $I$ have, 65 Wis. 2d 371, I believe Holt $v$. State is 17 Wis. 2d 468, more of the, uh -- the primary case in Wisconsin in regards to corroborated confessions.

But in that regard, I believe it was in

State v. Verhasselt, 83 Wis. 2d 647, Wisconsin Supreme Court case. Supreme Court stated that, quote, as to the need for corroborating evidence, all of the cri -- elements of the crime do not have to be proved independently of an accused's confession. Essentially, it's enough that, quote, some corroboration, unquote, of that confession be necessary in order to sustain a conviction. That's the Supreme Court in

## Verhasselt.

In this case, there are three crimes. There are three distinct and separate offenses. Each has distinct and separate elements of the offenses. Now, certainly, we -- not taking issue that there has been independent evidence that supports at least an element of the other two offenses, intentional -- first degree intentional homicide and mutilation of a corpse.

In this case, there's been no independent evidence to support the confession by the defendant that first degree intentional -- or excuse me -- first degree sexual assault occurred. There's no independent evidence outside the statement -- the videotaped statement provided yesterday to the Court. No scientific
evidence that ties the defendant to any sexual assault, no physical evidence that even suggests that a sexual assault occurred.

Nothing connects this defendant with Teresa Halbach in regards to any indication of a sex crime. For example, no DNA of Teresa Halbach on the leg irons or handcuffs. Items that might be indicative of a sex crime.

No indication of bodily fluids indicative of a sex crime such as semen. Nothing on -- on any bedding, on any carpeting. No body fluids at all suggestive of a sexual assault.

So we'd ask that the Court dismiss that count in regards to the uncorroborated -uncorroborated detail of any element of that crime.

THE COURT: Response?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. This motion is brought, uh, not surprisingly, at the, uh, conclusion of the State's case where the standard the Court is to apply, uh, is whether a view of the evidence in the light most favorable to the State could sustain a conviction.

Mr., uh, Fremgen's argument, I believe, is misplaced, uh, especially given the, uh,
postmortem, um, mutilation of the evidence and the destruction, uh, of what we might expect to find as, uh, other corroborative, uh, physical evidence.

In this case, uh, the fact that the body, uh, is, uh, totally consumed by fire, the fact that the bedding and the clothes, which may have at one point contained DNA, are, by the defendant's own, uh, instrumentality, burned, uh, do not, uh, aver to the, uh, benefit of the, uh -- of the defendant, himself.

Uh, the term "corroboration", Your Honor, uh, requires or suggests this Court, uh, include and consider all of the evidence, uh, that has been, uh, presented. There is certainly corroboration as to, uh, restraints, as to, uh, weaponry, and as to other, um, items that have been seized when viewed in light, uh, most favorable, uh, to the State, uh, would, in fact, uh, be, uh, considered, or can be considered, corroborative.

But the bottom line, and the underlying principle, is, uh, when viewed in light most favorable to the State, uh, whether or not the, uh, jury could, in fact, convict, we certainly
have met that burden. We ask that the defendant's, uh, motion be dismissed. Or, excuse me, denied at this time.

THE COURT: Response?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Just one quick
response, Judge. The -- the case that I cited, and I think it's cited numerous times and -- and without -- well, somewhat ad nauseam in the case law, says the elements of the crime, not any element of any crime. I think if the Supreme Court wanted to say any element of any crime charged, they would have done that.

So in this case, there isn't any evidence suggestive of any sexual assault. And despite the fact that there might be evidence that the State suggests had been destroyed, once again, that comes from the confession of the defendant. There's nothing to corroborate that there was bedding in -- in -- in the fire, no evidence has been suggested that they found remnants of bedding in the fire.

So, once again, our -- I understand the State's position, but the case law's pretty clear there has to be something other than the confession. Not just, well, it's not fair that
he can confess to something, destroy all of the evidence, and then we can't go any further with the case because we can't corroborate the confession. That's the law.

THE COURT: I think -- and I don't have any cases in front of me right now -- but most recently there was a case called State $v$. Bannister. It's at 2006, uh, Wisconsin Appellate something or other, uh, and that stated, once again, what $I$ think, essentially, both defense and prosecution agree, that an uncorroborated confession cannot stand alone to sustain a conviction.

What I believe the, uh -- the general rule is, that there has to be some material fact that corroborates, in one way or another, the confession. Uh, the State, uh, is correct in saying that at this stage in the proceeding there need be shown here a prima facie case to, uh, allow the Court to conclude, under the best of all circumstances, at least at viewed -- as viewed from the prosecution standpoint, that a case has been entered that could convict a defendant on a particular charge.

The -- In this particular instance, the -- the -- the State finds some of the
implements described in the statement of this defendant, and introduced, uh, uh, by way of the videotape, uh, and the implements, themselves, introduced here as pieces of evidence, to be sufficient material corroborating evidence to -to at least, uh, move this beyond this stage in the proceedings, and I'll respectfully deny your motion.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: When would you like us back, Judge?

THE COURT: Uh, 10:25.
(Recess had at 10:07 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:27 a.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you, Judge. We'd call, first, Kris Schoenenberger-Gross.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
KRIS SCHOENENBERGER-GROSS,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Kris Schoenenberger-Gross, S-c-h-o-e-n-e-n-b-e-r-g-e-r, hyphen, G-r-o-s-s.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Um, Ms. Gross, if you could just pull the microphone a little closer to you. Thank you. Where do you work?

A Mishicot School District.
Q And how long have you been with the Mishicot School District?

A This is my ninth year.
Q In what capacity do you work at the, uh, Mishicot School District?

A I'm the school psychologist and the coordinator of alternative services, which includes the special education coordinator responsibilities.

Q In the capacity as the school counselor, are you familiar with Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q Nowr. how -- First of all, without going into specifics, how do you know Brendan Dassey?

A I know him as a student at Mishicot High School and as a student whom I evaluated.

Q Generally, in the -- the course of your responsibilities with the Mishicot School District, do you maintain or compile records pertaining to each student?

A Yes.

Q And not -- not just students that maybe you're involved with, all the students in the Mishicot School District; correct?

A Correct.
Q And those are maintained at the School District, itself?

A Yes.
Q And these type of records would include, for instance, class schedules, grades, uh, evaluations, IEPs?

A Correct.
Q Among other things possibly?
A Correct.
Q In your, um, capacity as the school counselor, do you have access to these records?

A Yes.
Q And you have an opportunity at times to review the records?

A Yes.
Q Now, in your capacity and in your position as school counselor with the -- the Mishicot School District, had you, in fact, had access to the records of Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as an
exhibit. Does it indicate that that's been marked as an Exhibit 217?

A Yes.
Q And can you tell us what that is?
A Um, this is a compilation of Brendan's records.
Q And you brought that to court today; correct?
A Correct.
Q So do you believe that that's a, uh, true and accurate copy of the records from the Mishicot School District that you've had access to?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 218. I'll leave this here in case you need to --

A Okay.
Q -- refer to it. It is -- Again, this -- this is marked as Exhibit 218; correct?

A Correct.
Q Now, did this appear to be a record, for instance, that we've been talking about? Records kept in the normal course of the School District activities?

A Yes.
Q And, specifically, this is a record of Brendan Dassey; correct?

A Correct.
Q Can you tell us what -- what this is?
A This is a copy of, um, Brendan's most recent IEP, Individualized Education Program, which contains, um, the goals that he was working on, services that were provided through his special education programming.

Q I want to ask you, if you could, if you could refer to page -- I believe it's listed as -either it's 1.11 or I-11? And do you -- do you see that?

A Um-hmm.
Q You have to --
A Yes.
Q -- answer yes.
A Yes.
Q And this is part of that first, um, IEP; correct?
A Correct.
Q And -- and I shouldn't say, first. It's actually dated September 29, 2005; correct?

A Correct.
Q Could you refer to the last paragraph on that page? Do you see where it starts, present level of education performance? And there seems to be an un-highlighted or bold section and a bold section; correct?

A Correct.
Q Now, the other -- the section that's not bold, is that just the standard form, itself?

A Correct.
Q And then the bold section is added to it by an evaluator or someone else from the school; correct?

A Correct.
Q And if you could just look down to where it starts, speech -- uh, speech, slash, language? You see where that is?

A Yes.
Q Could you read from that?
A He exhibits difficulty responding clearly and concisely to others. Paragraph comprehension, defining vocabulary, and understanding age-appropriate vocabulary terms remains challenging.

Brendan will occasionally ask questions when he is unsure. However, eye contact and participation during discussions with adults and peers is limited. Brendan's memory, specifically, is affecting all areas of language. Q And -- and, actually, just to be clear, the word "discussion" is actually misspelled; correct?

A Correct.

Q Okay. And, again, that's just simply a summary of present level of educational performance? Or part of the summary?

A Correct.
Q Okay. I'm now going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 219. And, again, can you -- do you recognize that document?

A Yes.
Q A -- again, is that something that's from the full record before you in Exhibit 217?

A Yes, it is.
Q That's just one item taken from that larger group of documents; correct?

A Correct.
Q Again, kept at the School District?
A Correct.
Q And can you tell us what this -- this, uh, Exhibit 219 is?

A This is, um, the evaluation summary pages from the re -- or -- re-evaluation which was conducted in September of 2005.

Q So this is one report used to generate the progress report that we've just discussed? The IEP?

A Correct.

Q And ask you to refer to -- I believe it's under -- it's on the first page, par -- page 1.5? Do you see that?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And under -- There's some handwritten notes under the section -- looks like the -- a form section. It says, to guide this analysis? You see that?

A Yes.
Okay. Can you read the handwriting? I know -I -- I don't --

A Yes.
Q -- know if you -- Okay. Can -- can you, uh, read what that states?

A Brendan continues to demonstrate delays in his basic reading, reading comprehension, and language skills, both receptively and expressively. Brendan needs specialized instruction which the regular education environment alone does not provide.

He needs special education services and supports to help him be successful in school and to help meet his needs.

Q Thank you. Can -- and if I ask you to refer, then, to page -- again I don't know if it's 1.3 or I. 3 -- of that same exhibit, Exhibit 219? Do
you see that?
A Yes.
Q And under, E -- Again, this is part of that same evaluation report; is that correct?

A Correct.
Q And, again, there's some handwriting on this form as well?

A Correct.
Q And under, E, where it indicates, observations by teachers or related service providers?

A Um-hmm. Yes.
Q Could you read the handwritten comments?
A Uses minimal eye contact, gestures, and a variation of pitch in conversations in therapy and in the classroom. Willingly participates in speech and language therapy sessions.

Q I'm now going to show you what's been previously marked as Exhibit 220, and do you recognize this document?

A Yes.
Q Again, is this from that larger compilation of school records?

A Yes.
Q And what is this, uh, specific document?
A This is an evaluation report that was completed by
the speech and language pathologist.
Q So this is specifically in regards to speech and language; correct?

A Correct.
Q If I can ask you to refer to page three of that document? And before $I$ do so, I'm sorry, if I can have you go back to the first page, it's not actually dated with a specific date, is it?

A No. There are two dates.
Q Two dates. So the evaluation went from September 22 and 27 th of '05?

A Correct.
Q And, again, back to page three, under paragraph six, discussion and summary, there appears to be -- well, appears to be the summary of the evaluation; correct?

A Correct.
Q Could you read that, please?
A Overall, Brendan demonstrates significantly delayed receptive and expressive language skills, memory, short-term memory, immediate memory, and working memory, vocabulary, sentence comprehension, pragmatics, and areas of abstract language. For example, idioms.

Brendan's language standard scores range
from 58 to 83 with an overall language score of 66. Brendan's strengths are in his willingness to participate in speech therapy, knowledge of familiar sequences and his articulation skills. This information will be shared with the IEP team.

Q And, again, these are all records that are normally kept in the -- at the School District?

A Correct.
Q And you have access to?
A Yes.
Q And have reviewed as well at times?
A Yes.
Q I'm now going to show you Exhibit 221, and though the questioning may sound repetitive, again, this is -- also appears to be a separate document from that compilation you -- exhibit before you?

A Correct.
Q Can you, uh, indicate what that -- what that document is?

A This is the IEP document dated October 12, 2004.
Q Similar to the one that you described in Exhibit 218 from September 29, 2005?

A Similar to. It does not include evaluation -Q Okay.

A -- results.
Q And, again, if $I$ could ask you to refer to whether it's page I-11 or 1.11?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if -- if -- if I may interpose an objection, we've heard about Brendan's, um, educational programming, um, close to this event. That is, in the fall of 2005. I don't know how going back several years is at all relevant to any, uh, material fact that this jury has to decide. That is, uh, how Brendan may have done in school in ninth grade, or eighth grade, or fourth grade, uh, I don't think really has any relevance to this case.

THE COURT: I think this is from October 1 of 2004?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes.
THE COURT: So that would be, uh, a year prior; correct?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: It looks like they're going backwards.

THE COURT: Well, I -- I'm -- I'm cognizant of moving backwards here. Are -- are we going back -- are you proposing to go back further than this?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have two more.

I -- I guess, given the historical background -Uh, and if State wants to agree that the information will be similar to what the information is from Exhibit 218, 219 and 220, I have no problem, uh, ending at this point.

THE COURT: Any response?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I want to know how it
is --
THE COURT: Well --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- relevant to or
material issue of this case, Judge.
THE COURT: Well, I think -- I think it -it certainly has some relevance. I'll -- I'll overrule your objection. I'll permit the testimony with respect to -- to 2004. Beyond that, I think we do, uh -- I -- I think we're simply going to be replicating what has already been testified to. So, with that said, you may go ahead.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Okay.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) An -- and, again, I'm referring to you on page I.11 or 1.11?

A Yes.
Q Uh, there is, um, a handwritten note on the form as well?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Bear with me. I just lost my place. The last sentence of that, uh, handwritten paragraph, starting with, Brendan will occasionally, can you read from there?

A Brendan will occasionally ask questions when he is unsure. However, eye contact and participation during discussions with adults and peers is limited.

Q So, again, pretty similar to the previous -- or the September, '05, IEP?

A Correct.
Q I just have one more exhibit.
(Exhibit No. 224 marked for identification.)
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 2 --

Attorney kratz: Just a minute. Could you --

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) -- what's been marked as Exhibit 224. And, again, would that al -- also appear to be one of the pages or documents that is kept in that compilation exhibit before you?

A Correct.
Q And this is from September 16, '05?
A Correct.
Q These are -- What -- what, specifically, is this document?

A This is a document that one of Brendan's regular education teachers completed, um, to provide observations about how he performs in the classroom, how he processes information based on that person's observations.

Q Can you turn to the second page of that document? And if you could read from that highlighted section?

A Brendan is expressionless, no facial expression, seemingly blank stare, possibly indicating daydreaming.

Q Thank you.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you, Judge. I have no other questions.

THE COURT: Cross?

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Uh, Ms. Schoenenberger-Gross, uh, as a school psych -- Oh, I'm sorry. As a school psychologist, um, are you educated to the point where you have a Ph.D?

A No.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, can we approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) I think we left off with your educational background. Could you just tell us what that is, please?

A I have a Master's of Science in education in the area of school psychology.

All right. And, usually, when we hear the term "psychologist", um, aren't we normally hearing from people with, um, a more advanced degree? A Doctorate? A Ph.D? Or something like that?

A Correct.
Q How is it, then, that you have obtained the title psychologist?

A Well, school psychologists, specifically, um, which, um, I'm able to obtain with a Master's Degree, but my position and training is in evaluating students, um, interpreting evaluation results, conducting observations, interviews, um, you know, through the special education progress programs and trying to help determine appropriate programming for students.

Q And it's within that academic arena that you're able not only to review just records, uh, but you're able to form some opinions? And, in fact, you've been asked to do this in the past in this
very case, haven't you?
A Correct.
Q Mr. Fremgen provided you a very large binder of materials, Exhibit 217. Uh, those are the school records. Have you had the opportunity in, uh, a rather detailed way to review Brendan's prior school records?

A Yes, I have.
Q And not only have you reviewed those records, but you have, yourself, that is, as the school psychologist, uh, performed some testing, performed some examinations, and certainly interviewed Brendan in the past; isn't that right?

A Correct.
Q When determining the appropriate programming for any student, especially students who are at least under the, uh, broad umbrella of special education, uh, it falls upon you to do that testing; is that right?

A Correct.
Q Let's talk about Brendan's educational program. First of all, it's true, is it not, that Brendan was in regular classes at Mishicot?

A Yes.

Q So he wasn't the kind of student that, uh, you would consider to be, uh, cognitively disabled? You know what I mean by that term, don't you?

A Yes.
Q Was he the kind of student that your, um, school district considered cognitively disabled?

A No.
Q And although getting some special classes in speech or language, Brendan pretty much, um, was a normal kid? That is, uh, went through normal classes in Mishicot; is that right?

A Yes.
Q During your examinations of Brendan, do you recall providing Brendan with, uh, various tests that are tests that you could, uh, assess Brendan's general IQ level?
$A$ Yes.
Q And within his IQ tests, and understanding IQ's kind of a broad, uh, range, but there are also abilities that psychologists and, in fact, you have, to assess, um, where Brendan may have some strengths and where he may have some weaknesses, at least cognitively or, uh, his ability to understand, or to think, or to achieve; isn't that true?

A Yes.
Q Are you familiar with the Woodcock-Johnson test?
A Yes.
Q Could you just briefly tell the jury what that is, please?

A Um, Woodcock-Johnson, Third Edition, has tests of cognitive abilities and achievements. Um, the cognitive test looks at, um, measure of intelligence, looking at his overall intellectual ability.

Q All right. And some of those areas that you look at, uh, some of those sub-areas that we talked about, included, uh, his, um, verbal abilities; isn't that right?

A Yes.
Q And his ability to think? That is, what's called, uh, the thinking scores, or the thinking range; isn't that true?

A Yes.
Q Now, are there, um, norms? In other words, are there numbers or averages that, uh, when a test like that is scored, they're put into?

A Yes.
Q Now, the Woodcock-Johnson, uh, test, uh, could you tell us what the average score is? Or if there's a range of being average?

A The average range would be approximately 90 to 109.
Q All right. Now, one of the things you tested Brendan for was something called the thinking? That is, the ability to problem-solve or to process information; isn't that true?

A Yes.
Q And are you familiar, Ms., uh, Schoenenberger-Gross, with what Brendan's scores were on his thinking ability? That is, his ability to process information or to problem-solve?

A Yes.
Q What is that score?
A A 93.
Q Ninety-three?
A Ninety-three.
Q That place, uh, Brendan in the average range of, uh, his thinking ability?

A Yes.
Q Other things that you test for in, um, students, not just Brendan, but in other students, are their ability to achieve academically? That is, how well they're able to, or at least predictive, that is, how -- how you can predict they're going to do, with, I guess, what we used to call book
learning; isn't that right?
A Yes.
Q And, again, those tests that are performed, um, are broken down into various -- especially with academic scores -- various disciplines? Academic disciplines like reading, or math, or reasoning, or things like that; isn't that true?

A Um-hmm. Yes.
Q And did you perform those tests and are you aware of the results of those tests for Brendan?

A Uh, I did not personally perform an academic achievement test on Brendan, but there was one conducted in 2002, and I am aware of those results.

Q All right. Now, as you mentioned before, Brendan has some, um, deficits, or at least he needed some extra tutoring or help, uh, in the area of speech or, uh, language, or even in reading; isn't that true?

A Yes.
Q Uh, are you aware of the results for Brendan, let's say, in the area of math? His math skills and achievement levels?

A Yes.
Q Can you tell us what that number was, please?
A In 2002, he scored within the average range. I would
need to refer to the report to give the exact number.
Q Are you able to find that quickly?
A I -- I certainly can.
Q Why don't you look at Exhibit 217 and find that for us, please. His math score was what?

A Uh, math reasoning was a 102. Math calculation skills, 100.

Q Okay. And is that scored on the same, um, basic score? That is, anywhere between 90 and 110 is considered average?

A Correct.
Q Now, what's the difference between math and math reasoning?

A Um, math calculation would be where he's required to, um, do some possibly adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing. Just solving the basic problems that are in the book. Reasoning, he needs to apply the skills he has, which may include some story problems that he would need to figure out how to set up and solve.

Q And it's within that test, that is, when provided with a story problem, or when given a set of facts that he has to apply, uh, Brendan actually achieved, if we're going to be technical about it, over and above average? A 102; isn't that
true?
A Average. A 102 would be solid average range.
Q All right.
A Um-hmm.
Q So these results, that is, that is either 93 in processing or problem-solving, or the 102 , or the 100 results, supported your conclusion that Brendan does not have any cognitive disabilities; isn't that true?

A Correct.
Q As a school psychologist, are you also called upon on occasion to assess and to make recommendations about some behavioral problems?

A Yes.
Q Now, behavioral programming, at least within a school district, and Mishicot's no different than other school districts, can include some specialized classes? In fact, can include segregation of students from what's called the general population; isn't that true?

A Correct.
Q Now, was Brendan a behavioral problem at Mishicot?

A No.
Q Did Brendan exhibit any difficulties with, um,
acting out at school or, uh, in a, uh -- or demonstrating an inability to follow direction?

A No. And "direction" meaning regarding behavior, specifically.

Q I'm talking about behavior --
A Yes.
Q -- at this point. If Brendan would have been unable, for whatever reason, an inability to, um, conform or, uh, would -- would exhibit a -- a -a propensity to act out in school, uh, would it be likely that he would have been removed from general classes?

A Over time, we would try intervention first, but -but if that is not working, then we would look at other programming options.
Q In fact, those programming options are called ED or, uh, possibly, uh, emotionally disturbed classes for -- for children; is that correct?

A Correct.
Q That wasn't Brendan?
A No.
Q When you go through all these, um, what are called IEP, the Individual Education Programs, and for Brendan it was for speech and -- and language, uh, was Brendan's mother involved in
those programming meetings?
A Yes.
Q And to your knowledge, and in, uh, reflection of the Exhibit, uh, 217, did Brendan's mother ever express any particular concerns, uh, that, uh -that she had with Brendan? Let's talk
behaviorally first, okay?
A Behaviorally? Can I refer to if she -- if it was documented?

Q Yeah, why don't you do that?
A Okay. Did you say -- 217 in the binder. Okay. Are you referring to the last IEP meeting, can I ask? Or --

Q And that's the most relevant. In the fall of --
A Okay.
Q -- uh, 2005. Are there any behavioral notes that --

A Okay.
Q -- are included?
A Um, in the IEP, it was indicated that she would like him to continue to main an -- an assignment notebook.

Q Okay. So other than mom would like him to keep a -- an assignment notebook, there were no other problems that were noted at home? Behaviorally. A Behaviorally? No. Not that I recall.

Q Okay. Let's talk about memory just a -- a -- a little bit, because I know that, you know, one of the notes that Mr. Fremgen had you read, it talks a little bit about memory; isn't that -- isn't that right?

A Correct.
Q Are you familiar with different kinds of memory?
A Yes.
Q Are you familiar that there is a difference between something that is called, uh, event memory, that is, when somebody actually goes through an event and they remember it when they've lived through something, that they remember that differently than, say, when a teacher reads them a story, or when they learn something in class? You know there's a difference in those two kinds of memory?

A Yes.
Q Now, from an academic standpoint, the memory that you're most concerned about, and the memory that Mr. Fremgen had you read about, uh, is that second kind. That is, the memory that, uh, has to do with learning or what he can remember from a classroom setting; isn't that true?

A Correct.

Q You didn't test for -- and I assume you don't have an opinion -- as to Brendan's ability to recall or remember things that he's actually lived through? That's true; isn't it?

A True.
Q Do you still have Exhibit 224 with you?
A Yes.
Q Mr. Fremgen asked you to read something. I think it was on the second page. He highlighted something for you to read. Do you see that?

A Yes.
Q I'm going to ask you to read the line just before what Mr. Fremgen asked you to read. Could you do that for me, please?

A He will respond when called on by teacher if he knows the answer. If not, he shrugs his shoulders.

Q So from an educational classroom standpoint, when Brendan, um, was called on in class and he didn't know the answer, that note reflects he just shrugged his shoulders; isn't that right?

A Correct.
Q Nothing in that note that's says when Brendan didn't know an answer, he just made something up? He just made up some false statement? Note doesn't say that, does it?

A It does not.
Q The final area of questions that I have for you, Ms. Schoenenberger-Gross, comes in the area of suggestibility. Are there some students within the Mishicot School District that you identify, and, in fact, your staff, uh, expresses concerns about, being overly suggestible?

A We -- we wouldn't probably use the term "suggestible" but we would, perhaps, use the term, "easily influenced". Um, and, yes, there are.

Q All right. And if there's a student in Mishicot, uh -- in the Mishicot School District that you've observed as being easily influenced, or easily led, uh, is that something that would be addressed either through programming or discussions with teachers or discussion with parents?

A Yes.
Q And that's happened before at Mishicot, hasn't it?

A Yes.
Q Now, last question I have for you is, did the Mishicot School District ever, ever identify that Brendan Dassey was easily influenced, or easily led, or suggestible, such that you addressed with
either a teacher or a parent that particular
observation?
A There's nothing in the records to indicate that that
was an area of concern.
Q That's fine. Thank you for coming.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I have,
Judge.
THE COURT: Redirect?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, please.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as, uh,
Exhibit 223. Do you recognize that document?
A Yes.
Q During some of the questions by Mr. Kratz, you
were referring to test results. Um, I believe
one, specifically, was the Woodcock-Johnson?
A Yes.
Q And --
THE COURT: Excuse me. Could you have her
identify the document?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I'm sorry.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) What is -- What is that
document?
A This is a copy of my report from the testing that $I$
did in October of -- of 2002.
Q And is -- is this where you were testifying to as far as, um, some of the numbers in regards to the Woodcock -- Wood -- for instance, the Woodcock-Johnson?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And so this would be, um, the actual report where you -- where some of the questions came from Mr. Kratz in regards to, for instance, that one test and some other tests in regards to cognitive abilities; correct?

A Correct.
Q Now, the actual test result of the Woodcock-Johnson General Intellectual Ability was what score?

A Seventy-eight.
Q And is that average? Below average? Or what -what -- what would you, uh -- how would you describe that?

A That would be a borderline to below average range.
Q Referring to that same exhibit on page two under your observations and discussion?

A Yes.
Q Can you read the second sentence under that -your observations and discussion of assessment
results?
A In the first paragraph?
Q Uh, the first paragraph under that subsection. Correct.

A Okay. He guessed on the items that he was not sure about at times.

Q So at times when he didn't know answers, you're saying he guessed at them?

A Yes.
Q Now, the -- the attachment to that, uh -- to your report in -- indicates actual test score results and his percentile ranking; correct?

A Yes.
Q And under the observations and discussion setting -- uh, section of your report, you actually reference, um -- For instance, if you can go down, oh, that second full paragraph, probably three quarters of the way down, where it indicates Brendan -- uh, Brendan obtained a cognitive efficiency standard score of 73?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And the percentile ranking is what?
A Four.
Q What is the significance of that? What does that mean?

A That means that on that particular area Brendan scored as well as, or better than, four out of one hundred students his age.

Q So if I'm -- Just to make sure I'm clear, 96 people would have scored better than -- out of a hundred would have scored better than him in
regards to the cognitive efficiency test?

A As well as or better than him.
Q As well as or better?
A Um-hmm.
Q And right after that, you comment about his short-term memory abilities? Can you read that line?

A Brendan's short-term memory abilities are within the well-below average to borderline range.

Q Now, you testified on cross that -- that is -that -- that, generally, Brendan was in mainstream, uh, classes at Mishicot; correct?

A Correct.
Q And -- but you would agree that, based on -- if you need to review the IEPs -- his fourth grade reading lev -- or, excuse me -- his reading level was at a fourth grade level? Or do you recall what level he was listed at reading?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm going to --

A Uh --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if I may interpose an objection, I'm not sure that this jury, um, needs to, um, consider anything about Brendan's reading level. I didn't hear any testimony about any reading ability.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: The State that -talked about math level. I think I can go -THE COURT: We -- we -ATTORNEY FREMGEN: -- into that.

THE COURT: Yeah. Uh, I'm going to overrule the objection. We've -- we've heard a lot, and the State put some of it in. Well, I'll overrule the objection and she can answer the question.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you.
(By Attorney Fremgen) And -- and if you need to refresh --

A I --
Q -- your recollection --
A -- would need to refer to --
Q I believe --
A -- something.
Q -- it would be the first -- Well, let me get the number for you. You should have the exhibit up
there. It's a separate exhibit from 217. I believe it's the, uh -- the September 29, 2005, IEP. I believe that is Exhibit 218?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And I believe if you refer, again, to page I. 11?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Does it indicate what his reading level was?

A Brendan is currently reading at the end of fourth grade level.

Q And what grade level was he in at that time?
A Tenth grade.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else. THE COURT: Any recross?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I have.
Thank you, Judge.
THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you.
Your next witness, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge. We'll
Call Blaine Dassey.
THE COURT: I showed this witness testified with respect to Exhibits 217 to 221, 223 and 224. Was there a 222?

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY: I would withdraw --

Well, I didn't actually offer 222. No, that was another exhibit.

THE COURT: All right. Are you offering these at this time?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, I -- we would
offer those exhibits at this time.
THE COURT: Any objection?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: For the reasons they were used, no, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. And they're received for that. Come on up here and just remain standing. You're going to be sworn in as a witness.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
BLAINE DASSEY,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Blaine Dassey,
D-a-s-s-e-y.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Blaine, how old are you?
A Eighteen.
Q And are you currently in school?

A Yes.
Q What school do you go to?
A Mishicot High School.
Q Who do you live with right now?
A Um, my mom, Barb.
Q Anyone else live in the house with you?
A Yeah. Scott Tadych.
Q And who's Scott?
A He's my step-dad.
Q Now, do you recall who was living with you on October 31, 2005?

A Yes.
Q Can you tell us who was all living there?
A Um, my mom, uh, Tom -- Tom Janda, and me, Brendan, Bobby and Bryan.

Q Now, you've mentioned Brendan. Do you recognize Brendan?

A Yes.
Q Right here? 'That's your brother; right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. He's a year younger than you?
A Yes.
Q Do you recall -- Again, I asked if you recalled where you lived on October 31, 2005, but do you recall the events of that day?

A Yes.
Q And I'm going to have you think about that day and answer some questions; all right?

A Yeah. Okay.
Q Were you in school that day?
A Yes.
Q Now, normally, how -- what time do you get home from school?

A Three forty-five.
Q What time did you get home on that day?
A Three forty-five.
Q Was this a normal day for you then?
A Yes.
Q Did you come home with anyone in particular?
A No.
Q Does anyone else ride the bus with you?
A No.
Q No one else on the school bus?
A Except for Brendan.
Q Except for Brendan? Okay. And did Brendan come
home with you that day as well?
A Yes.
Q What did you guys do when you got off the bus?
A We walked down the -- the long road.
Q The long road?

A Yeah.
Q Okay. So --
A The --
Q I'm sorry.
A The road that our house is on.
Q Okay. So you -- does the bus -- doesn't drop you off in front of your house?

A No.
Q Drops you off about how far away?
A About a half a mile.
Q How long does it take you to get from your house to where they drop you off?

A About four minutes. Three minutes.
Q On that day, did you take about three or four minutes to get home that day?

A Yes.
Q As you were walking with Brendan, did you notice anything?

A No.
Q Did you guys talk about anything on the way from the bus stop to -- to the house?

A Um, yes.
Q What did you talk about?
A About using the phone or computer.
Q Why did you guys talk about using the phone or
the computer?
A I don't know. Because that's all we do.
Q Something to talk about?
A Yeah.
Q Do you have just one phone and one computer?
A Yes.
Q Can't both be on at the same time?
A No.
Q When you got into the house, do you -- who got to
use the phone?
A I did.
Q What did you do?
A I called my friend, Jason.
Q And why did you call Jason?
A Because we were going to go trick or treating.
Q So this was Halloween; right?
A Yes.
Q So did Brendan plan on going trick or treating with you?

A No.
Q Was anyone else home when you got home? You -when you and Brendan got home?

A No.
Q Now, you said that you have a brother at that time that lived with you as well?

A Yes.
Q And that was?
A Bobby.
Q Bobby. Bobby was not home?
A No.
Q But did Bobby get home at anytime that afternoon when you were there?

A I don't remember. No. I don't think he was.
Q You don't think so?
A He wasn't -- He wasn't there.
Q So after you got done talking to Jason on the phone, what did you do?

A Uh, went on the computer.
Q And how long were you on the computer?
A Um, about 30 minutes.
Q Now, do you know where Brendan was during this time period?

A Yes. He was playing with the video games.
Q So you have a -- a separate -- do you have separate rooms or are you in the same room?

A We're in the same room.
Q So the computer is the same room as the TV room or the video room?

A Yes.
Q Did Brendan ever leave?

A No.
Q At what time did you actually leave, then, to meet Jason?

A About 5:20.
Q Did you have supper?
A No. Yeah.
Q You did have supper?
A Yes.
Q Who made supper for you?
A Um, me and Brendan made it.
Q Between 3:45, when you left at 5:20, did you ever
see Brendan leave the house?
A No.
Q Were you watching him all the time?
A Yes.
Q You -- you keep track of your brother that way?
A Yeah.
Q You do? Okay. Now, you -- are you guys close?
Would you say you're close?
A Yes.
Q Did you notice, from about October 31, 2005 until March of '06, whether Brendan was losing weight?

A Yes.
Q Did you guys talk about that?
A Yes.

Q Do you know why he was losing weight?
A Because, um, everybody he knew would make fun of him because he's fat and stuff.

Q So he wanted to lose weight so no one would make fun of him?

A Yes.
Q Did -- That same period of time, did he seem to be overly emotional? Do you know what that means?

A Yeah.
Q Do you -- Would you -- Did he appear to be overly emotional?

A Yes.
Q He did? Did he cry a lot?
A Not really. He was just sad and stuff.
Q Okay. Now, was -- is that normally Brendan's character? To be a little sad?

A I don't know. He was shy. He wouldn't -- He doesn't talk a lot.

Q To other people?
A Yeah.
Q What about to you?
A I don't think he -- I don't know.
Q Now, I -- I asked you earlier if you ever saw Brendan go leave the house until you left to go
meet Jason at 5:20?
A Yeah.
Q Did you ever leave the house?
A No.
Q Never went outside at all?
A No.
Q At anytime did you guys look out the window?
A No.
Q Do you know if Brendan looked out the window?
A No.
Q You me -- you mean you don't know if he did or he didn't look out the window?

A No, he didn't. He was playing his video games.
Q Did, uh, Steven Avery -- You know who Steven Avery is; right?

A Yes.
Q And who is he?
A He's my uncle.
Q And how far away does he live from you?
A He's our neighbor. Like right across --
Q Pretty close or --
A Yeah.
Q -- miles?
A Pretty close. Pretty close.
Q Couple hundred feet maybe?

A Yeah.
Q Did he ever come over to your house?
A Yeah.
Q Between 3:45 and --
A No.
Q -- 5:20 that day --
A No.
Q You -- Did anyone come over to the house at that --

A No.
Q -- that day? Now, what time did you get home that night?

A About 11.
Q About 11?
A Yeah.
Q Did you see Brendan when you got in?
A Yes.
Q Where was he?
A $\quad \mathrm{He}$ was in his bed.
Q Thank you, Blaine. I have nothing else. THE COURT: Cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:

Q Blaine, do you remember testifying in the trial of Steven Avery?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember in that trial being asked the question, when you got home at 11 or 11:30, if you saw Brendan in your bedroom?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember being asked that question?
A Yes.
Q What did you tell the jury at that time?
A That I didn't see him.
Q That you didn't see him; right?
A (No verbal response.)
Q Now, in the last four weeks has your memory gotten better?

A Yeah.
Q It's gotten better in the last --
A I --
Q -- four weeks?
A I -- I can remember.
Q You can remember better now?
A Yeah.
Q I'm sorry?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Has nothing to do with your brother being on trial this time, does it?

A No.

Q You said that you went trick or treating on the 31st. How old are you?

A Eighteen. Eighteen.
THE COURT: Could you pull that microphone a little closer, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Thank you, Blaine. On October 31, 2005, how old were you?

A Um, 17.
Q And who, at age 17, were you going trick or treating with?

A My friend, Jason, and his little brothers.
Q Where were you going trick or treating?
A Two Rivers. Manitowoc.
Q Now, in that community, that is, in Two Rivers, um, trick or treating is on, actually, Halloween Day; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Are you familiar with, uh, communities that have trick or treating perhaps the day earlier? On Sunday the day before?

A Yes.
Q And do you know around, um, the Mishicot area if there were any communities, as you think back, that had trick or treating on that Sunday?

A I don't remember.
Q Did you go trick or treating on that Sunday? That is, the day before?

A No.
Q All right. You told Mr. Fremgen that as you walked home, or as you walked down the -- the -the path, and I'm going to show you what has been received as Exhibit No. 71, as you walked down this path, this road actually goes, uh, all the way up towards your grandmother's house; is -A Yes.

Q -- that right? You have to wait until I --
A Okay.
Q -- I -- I finish asking the question; all right? But as you walked down towards your house, you told Mr. Fremgen that you didn't see anything, or that you didn't see anything unusual. You remember saying that today?

A Yes.
Q As you think back now, uh, do you now remember something that you saw before you went into the house?

A Yeah.
Q Why don't you tell the jury what you saw?
A I seen Steven Avery walking to the burn barrel with a
plastic bag in his hand and he dropped it in there.
Q And Steven Avery's your uncle; is that right?
A Yes.
Q Now, when Steven Avery you said was walking, um, towards a burn barrel, I'm going to, again, have you look at Exhibit No. 71, Blaine, and show you, uh, what is, um, just kind of a -- uh, to the center and to the right of that exhibit, uh, what looks like a burn barrel. Is that the burn barrel that you're talking about?

A Yes.
Q When you saw your Uncle Steven taking something and putting it in that burn barrel, did you notice if that burn barrel was burning? That is, uh --

A Yes.
Q -- was it on fire?
A Yes.
Q Yes, it was already burning?
A Yes.
Q And when you told this jury that you saw him walking towards that burn barrel, did you see him walking from his trailer towards that burn barrel?

A Yes.

Q You said that you saw him put something in it. After putting something in that burning barrel, where did your Uncle Steve go?

A I think he went back to his house.
Q Did you see him turn around and go back to his trailer?

A Yes.
Q All right. Now, you told this jury today that you left at about 5:20 to go to your friend, Jason's; is that right?

A Yes.
Q How did you get to Jason's that day?
A His mom, Carmen Wiensch.
Q His mother's name is Carmen?
A Yeah.
Q And her last name is Wiensch; is that --
A Yes.
Q -- right? W-i-e-n-s-c-h?
A Yes.
Q Is that right? Okay. Now, where did she pick you up?

A At the end of -- where the bus drops us off.
Q So you had to walk a ways from your trailer, which is on Exhibit No. 71 here, back up that road for Mrs. Wiensch to pick you up; is that --

A Yes.
Q -- right? You have to wait until I'm done asking the question, okay?

A Okay.
Q Now, did she pick you up at $5: 20$ or did you leave your house at 5:20?

A She picked me up at 5:20.
Q So is it fair to say that you left your house sometime before that?

A Yeah.
Q Now, you're telling us today that you got home at about what time?

A Eleven.
Q When you got home at about 11:00, why don't you tell the jury what you saw before you walked into your trailer?

A I seen a person standing out by the -- or, uh -bonfire.

Q Now, up until now, we haven't heard about you seeing a bonfire. Why don't you tell us about that?

A Say that question over?
Q Sure. Why don't you tell the jury about the bonfire that you saw?

A Um, it was about five-foot high.

Q All right. Can you tell the jury where you saw that bonfire?

A Behind Steven's garage.
Q All right. I'm going to have you look at Exhibit No. 71 again, and this, uh, dark area right to the left of the screen, uh, is that the area that you saw that fire?

A Yes.
Q Now, when you came walking into your house, um, were there any obstructions to your view of that bonfire? In other words, was there anything that blocked your view between you and that fire?

A No.
Q You're telling this jury that you saw somebody standing by that bonfire; is that --

A Yes.
Q -- right? You have to wait until I'm done asking the question. Were you able at that time to identify who it was who was standing by that bonfire?

A Yeah. It was a bigger guy.
Q A bigger --
A Steven --
Q - guy?
A -- Steven's size.

Q Steven's size?
A Yeah.
Q All right. Again, do you remember about four weeks ago being asked that same question?

A Yes.
Q What did you tell the jury about four weeks ago?
A That I said that I don't know who was standing out there.

Q All right. But after talking to Mr. Fremgen, and after being called in your brother's case, you now think that it was a bigger guy. Somebody like Steven; is that --

A Yes.
Q -- right?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Objection to the question. There is no evidence that this witness talked about --

THE COURT: I -- I --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I can ask it a -- a different way.

THE COURT: Please do. I -- and, uh, I direct that the jury not take notice of that question.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's fine.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Let me ask you this, Blaine,
between that hearing, the Steven Avery trial, and today, did you, in fact, talk to Mr. Fremgen?

A No.
Q You haven't talked to Mr. Fremgen or Mr. Edelstein?

A No.
Q Uh, so there hasn't been any conversation at all between -- between you and them; is that right?

A No.
Q All right. Between that hearing, though, and today, you agree that your testimony's different; is that true? I'll be more specific if you want me to be.

A Yeah.
Q About the person that you saw out by the fire that night? Yes?

A Yes.
Q And your testimony's different as to whether or not your brother, Brendan, was home. That's different than it was four weeks ago; right?

A Yes.
Q You said that you ate at home that night. That is, in your trailer. Is that your testimony?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember on the 7 th of November, that's
like a year-and-a-half ago, being interviewed by two agents of the Division of Criminal

Investigation?
A Yes.
Q Do you remember telling or being asked by those agents where you ate dinner that night?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember what you told those agents that night?

A No, I don't remember.
Q Remember telling them that you had dinner at your friend, Jason's, house that night?

A No.
Q No? You don't remember telling them that?
A No.
Q Okay. Now, your Uncle Steve had a vehicle, which was called a Suzuki Samurai. Do you know what I'm talking about?

A Yes.
Q Let me just get to that exhibit number. I'm showing you Exhibit No. 117. Do you recognize that vehicle?

A Yes.
Q What is that?
A That's his Suzuki.

Q And, uh, you knew that to be your Uncle Steve's Suzuki?

A No. It's my grandpa's.
Q Okay. I'm sorry. But you recognize it in this photo, at least, to be in your Uncle Steve's garage; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Now, on the 31st, that is, on Halloween, do you know where that Suzuki was parked?

A Yes.
Q Can you tell the jury, please, where on the 17 th that was parked?

A It was on the outside on the left side of the garage. All right. I'm going to show you what's been received as Exhibit No. 67. And although -- In that photo we see it backed into the garage. The 31st, that is, on the Halloween when you got home, you remember seeing that Suzuki outside of the garage, uh, to the left, or what would be to the east, of your Uncle Steve's garage; isn't that right?

A Yes.
Q Now, do you know how that Suzuki Samurai got put into your Uncle Steve's garage and when that happened?

A No.
Q You know that it was just sometime after Halloween? That is, after the 31st --

A Yes.
Q -- is that right? Okay. When you left at, uh, 5:00, Blaine -- I'm sorry, uh, sometime before $5: 20$. I guess you didn't say 5 , you said sometime before 5:20. Remember seeing a fire behind Steve's garage even then? Even a little after 5:00?

A No.
Q Did you look? In other words, do know if there was fire or did you just not see it?

A No, I didn't look. I didn't see it.
Q That -- It's two different answers. Did you look?

A No.
Q okay.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I could have just a moment, Judge? I have no further questions, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Any redirect? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Please.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY EREMGEN:

Q When Mr. Kratz was asking you some questions, you said that, uh, you had seen Steven, your Uncle Steven, dropping a bag into a burn barrel; correct?

A Yes.
Q And he showed you the picture, and you agree that that was the burn barrel; correct?

A Yes.
Q Now, the -- When was this? When did you see him throwing -- dropping the bag into the burn barrel?

A When we were walking down the -- the driveway.
Q And by "we" who are you -- who do you mean?
A Me and Brendan.
Q So you and Brendan were walking down back from the school bus?

A Yes.
Q Sometime after 3:45?
A Yes.
Q You indicated that Jason's mom picked you up about 5:20?

A Yes.
Q But that would have been down by where the bus drops you off and picks you up?

A Yes.

Q And you said it takes about how long to get down that road?

A Three or four minutes.
Q So you would have left sometime three or four minutes before $5: 20$ ?

A Yes.
Q Mr. Kratz was asking you if you recalled speaking to, uh, law enforcement on November 7; correct? Of --

A Yes.
Q -- 2005; correct?
A Yes.
Q I know that's a long time ago. But you in -- he indicated to you that your answers seemed to be different from now from back then; correct?

A Yes.
Q And do you agree that some of your answers are different?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall telling law enforcement back then that you actually got home between 9:30 and 10 that night?

A No.
Q You don't recall saying that? Do you recall saying you actually saw Brendan when you came
home that night?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And that was on November 7? To law enforcement?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Thank you.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else, Judge. ATTORNEY KRATZ: I have nothing. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: You may step down.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I do have one more witness if, uh -- It should be very short.

THE COURT: Very good. You may call that witness.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. MICHAEL KORNELY,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
your name and spell your last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: It's, um, Michael, or Mike,
Kornely, $K-o-r-n-e-1-y$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Mike, what do you do for a living?

A Uh, I work as a sales manager for a company out of Milwaukee, and I also do some yard work as an extra job.

Q And do you generally live in the Manitowoc/Two Rivers area?

A Yes, I live in Francis Creek.
Q Are you familiar with, uh, Brendan Dassey?
A Yes.
Q And how do you know Brendan?
A Um, Brendan is, uh -- Blaine, he works for me currently, and, uh, Blaine's brother, and Brendan worked for me for a period of time.

Q And how -- how long have you known Brendan?
A About three-and-a-half years.
Q Would you be able to -- Well, for instance, hypothetically, you would have called him on the phone, would you be able to recognize his voice?

A Yes.
Q Now, do you know -- do you recall where you were on October 31, 2005?

A I was in Birmingham, Alabama.
Q On that -- at -- on that night, or at some point in -- on October 31, 2005, did you contact the Dassey residence?

A Yes, I did.

Q By that I mean did you call them?
A Yes. I -- I called to talk to -- to Blaine to see if he was going to come to work on the following weekend, because he hadn't worked, uh, with me the weeks before -- the two weeks before. Um, said that he was putting on a roof on one of his uncle's cottages up north and it was working with Steven.

Q And do you recall what time it was that you called?

A It was around 6:00. I think it probably was about -between quarter to six and maybe ten to six. I think it was before six.

Q Did you speak with Blaine?
A No. I, uh, spoke with Brendan and asked him if Blaine was there, and, uh, he said, no, that he went trick or treating. And I kind of was taken aback. I said, well, he can't be trick or treating, he's 17. And then he told me that he had taken his friend, Jason, uh, two brothers, and they went trick or treating together.
Q How long did the conversation between you and Brendan take place?

A Somewhere around probably five minutes.
Q And do you recognize that voice on the other line as Brendan?

A Oh, yes. Yes.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else for this witness.

THE COURT: Cross.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q Good morning, sir.
A Good morning.
Q How long, Rick, (sic) had you been in Birmingham, Alabama?

A I got there on, uh, Monday, and I was there until Thursday.

Q And, um, did you call from -- I'm sorry. Were you staying, like, at a hotel or something?

A Yes. I was staying at the Sheraton. The Marriott Court Yard.

Q And did you call from the hotel phone or did you have a cell phone or what?

A I don't exactly remember that. I'm quite sure it was my cell phone.

Q And at anytime since, uh, the day that you made that call, did anyone ask you to check your cell phone records for the exact time of that call?

A Yes, I think, um, Brendan's first attorney asked me if I had a record for it.

Q And, um, do you have a record for the time that you made that call, sir?

A I -- I didn't find that telephone call on my Sprint record, which means I could have made it through the hotel operator. Sometimes my phone goes dead at the end of the day. And I could have made it through the hotel. I -- I honestly wish I could recall. I just can't.

Q Do you recall, um, on November 7 of 2005 , which would have been shortly after, um -- what, seven days after October 31?

A Um-hmm.
Q Where two agents did come to your home to talk to Blaine?

A Yes.
Q And do you recall telling those agents that you thought the call may have been around 5:30?

A You know, I -- I -- I don't remember that. That is possible. I thought it was 5:30, but I got back to the hotel, and I made the call, and it could have been between 5:30 and 6:00.

Q And for that fact, could have been between 5:15 and 6:15? I -- I'm just asking you, sir.

A Yes, it could have been, because my day usually ends sometimes around there, and by the time I get back to
the hotel it might be after five. So you -- sometime after -- You know it was sometime after five, though, is that fair to say?

A Yes. Um, I -- I thought Brendan told me that he left about 5:10 or something, so I would have already missed Blaine then. So, you know, because Blaine wasn't there for me to talk to him. So the call could have been at 5:15 for all you -- as you recall? Is that fair to say?

A Um, yeah, it's possible.
Q okay.
A It is possible.
Q All right. I thank you, sir. Thank you for coming today.

ATTORNEY GAHN: That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q I just have one question in follow-up to, um -Mr. Gahn asked you about meeting with law enforcement as to that time frame when you made that phone call; correct? You had --

A Yes.
Q Remember that --

A Yes.
Q -- conversation? And you said -- Or the question was asked of you, do you recall telling them it was 5:30? And you said, maybe?

A Yeah. It seemed closer to six because, you know, I would end my day probably around five. I -- I -- I wish I could recall and I don't. But I thought it was closer to six, because what Brendan had said to me is, well, Blaine had already left by about ten after five or so, and so this seemed like, you know, it was a while, like he was gone almost an hour already.

Q So it was sometime after Blaine had left as far as you recall from the conversation?

A Yes.
Q And do you recall telling law enforcement it was 5:30 or 5:45? That that was the time frame you gave to them originally?

A It's possible I could have told them that. I -- I could be off like that.

Q Okay. Thank you, very much.
THE COURT: Any recross?
ATTORNEY GAHN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: You may step down. THE WITNESS: Thank you.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's the last witness for today that we have available.

THE COURT: All right. Then we will adjourn until Monday morning at 8:30. Ladies and gentlemen, once again, don't talk about this amongst yourselves or anything about this case, or to anyone else. Thank you. Have a nice weekend. We'll see you Monday.
(Court stands adjourned at 11:44 a.m.)

I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 $11^{4 /}$ day of (December, 2007.



## A

agree... [11] 36/20 36/21 36/22 39/4 46/11 69/10 82/2 101/20 122/11 $126 / 6127 / 17$
agreed [2] 27/23 49/15
agreeing [2] 20/22 21/1
ahead [2] 47/5 82/18
air [1] 54/7
al [1] $83 / 18$
Alabama [2] 129/21 131/10
allow [1] $69 / 19$
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alone [3] 13/19 69/11 77/19
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117/19 133/5 134/9 134/12
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amongst [1] 135/5
amount [1] 51/10
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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFE, JURY TRIAL
TRIAL DAY 7
vs.
Case No. 06 CF 88
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 23, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
Circuit Court Judge
APPEARANCES:
KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS FALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law On behalf of the defendant.

BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared in person.



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ADMITTED
11
(Reconvened at 8:34 A.M. Jury out)
THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, Counsel. This is State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan Dassey, 06 CF 88. Appearances, please.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Good morning, Your Honor. May it please the Court, the State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz, Norm Gahn, Tom Fallon.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Attorney Ray Edelstein. The defendant appears in person.

THE COURT: Are you set to proceed, uh, Mr. Fremgen?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge, we, uh -- at this time our first witness will be the defendant, but we need the Court to proceed with the colloquy with Mr . Dassey to ensure that, um, he is making the decision freely, voluntarily to testify.

THE COURT: All right. If you'd move the microphone over there. Mr. Dassey, can you hear me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Uh, it's my understanding you wish to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: You understand that you have a
constitutional right to testify?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: You have a constitutional right not to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you understand that decision, whether or not to testify, is for you, and you alone, to make?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: That doesn't mean that you can't get advice from family, from friends, from your lawyers, but you understand, in the end, it's your decision?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats or promises to you in an attempt to influence your decision?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Have you discussed your decision, whether or not to testify, with your lawyers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Have you made a decision as to whether or not you want to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: What is that decision?
THE DEFENDANT: That I want to.
THE COURT: You want to testify?
THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
THE COURT: All right. Uh, let me address counsel. Mr. Fremgen, have you had sufficient opportunity to thoroughly discuss with your client, uh, the case and his decision whether or not to testify?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I can say for the record
that we have spoken at least a half dozen times, specifically, on that one issue. Um, and recently -- as recently as yesterday.

THE COURT: Are you convinced that he understands the implications of him testifying and not testifying?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I believe so.
THE COURT: Are you satisfied that the decision he announced on the record here is being made knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I don't know if I can answer that question, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, is --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I believe he's -- I'm
sorry. I believe he knows what he's doing and I
believe he's voluntarily agreeing to do it.
THE COURT: All right. So it's knowingly and voluntarily being made?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: You're -- you're suggesting that, uh, it is being made by him, and him alone, in this instance?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That I don't know if I can answer either.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will find, based on this record, that the, uh, decision of this defendant to testify is being made, uh, knowingly and voluntarily. The Court has, uh, had a colloquy with him. The Court, uh, uh, believes that the defendant has -- has made this decision, realize it's his alone to make -- before I go through this, Counsel?

AtTORNEY KRATZ: Given Mr. Fremgen's, um --

THE COURT: Reticence?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- reticence, uh,
perhaps, uh, the Court should inquire of Mr. Dassey if -- if there isn't something else, or if there, uh, uh, isn't an explanation for -for that. Our concern, as you know, Judge, is to
make this complete record. Uh, if the Court is, uh, reluctant to do so, I certainly understand that, but that was our -- our, um --

THE COURT: I -- I understand, uh, the State's concern. Mr. Fremgen has positively averred that the decision is being made knowingly and voluntarily. I've gone through the colloquy with -with Mr. Dassey. I -- I don't know at this stage, uh, absent, uh, getting into matters that, uh, I have no business inquiring in, $I$ can be doing. ATTORNEY FREMGEN: If -- if I can add, Judge --

THE COURT: Go ahead.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: -- you -- you had asked if I thought this was an intelligent decision?

THE COURT: Correct.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: And -- and not that intelligence is different, viewed from -- from a legal standpoint than common sense, I -- I don't know if I can honestly say that if there -- if -- if it's being made based upon, um, reasonable and logical, uh, decision-making.

And the Court also inquired as to whether Mr. Dassey has talked to others besides ourselves.

THE COURT: Right.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: And I'm sure he has. In fact, I know he has. And, for that reason, I can't say for certain that the decision is solely his. I can say to you -- to this Court, that he has told us this is his decision, and he wishes to pursue testifying.

THE COURT: Well, let me, then, reask Mr. Dassey. Would you pull the microphone over there? Mr. Dassey, I've told you that, in the end, this decision is yours, and yours alone, to make; correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: And you understand that?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Uh, you've talked to other people about this other than your lawyers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: Uh, have those -- are you being forced to do this in any way do you feel?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: You're doing this voluntarily?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: You understand there may be some risks to your testifying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
THE COURT: And you're willing to take those risks in testifying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: No one's promised you anything in order to get you to do this?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: You're not threatened in any way?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: And this is -- in the end, it is your decision; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That -- that's fine, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Yeah. I don't know where else we can go here. So, let's, uh -- we'll get the jury in and let's proceed.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: There's one -- one other thing, Judge. The, uh -- as long as the jury is out, I had promised the Court and, uh, Madam Clerk that, uh, there was a videotape clip of an answering machine that I -- that I think was on the first day of testimony, that we would have a copy of that made and marked to make, uh,
part of the record. Over the weekend, we've had an opportunity to make a copy of that, and I just wanted to complete the record by providing a copy of that, uh, uh, clip as I had promised early on. THE COURT: Had we previously marked it as an exhibit?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: No.
THE CLERK: No.
THE COURT: All right. So this will be Exhibit 225? THE CLERK: Yes. ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all we have, Judge. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Specifically, it's an exhibit of -- it's a CD of a -- a -THE CLERK: It's a CD of the answering machine --

THE COURT: All right.
THE CLERK: -- clip.
THE COURT: All right. We can bring the
jury in, then.
THE CLERK: So that's received as -THE COURT: Yeah. (Jury in at 8:42 a.m.) THE COURT: Morning ladies and gentlemen.

Be seated. Uh, you may proceed.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, at this time
we'll call Brendan Dassey.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right
hand.

## BRENDAN DASSEY,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
your name and spell your last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Brendan Dassey, D-a-s-s-e-y.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Morning, Brendan.
A Morning.
Q How old are you, Brendan?
A Seventeen.
Q Where were you living on October 31, 2005?
A With my mom.
Q Where, exactly, was that located?
A At 12930-A Avery Road.
Q What city is that in?
A Two Rivers.
Q And how long have you lived at that address?
A Six or seven years.

Q Now, there are others that live around you; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Is this all family?
A Yes.
Q Who -- who lived -- well, who all lived in that general area?

A Me, my family, Steven, Chuckie, my grandma and grandpa --

Q Who's Chuckie?
A One of my uncles.
Q Okay. So it was all family that lived in that area?

A Yes.
Q Was it adjacent to some property? A business?
A Yes.
Q What business was that?
A The Avery Auto Salvage.
Q Okay. Now you said that Steven, that's your uncle?

A Yes.
Q And he lived where, exactly, in relation to your house?

A Next door.
Q About how far next -- is next door from your
house?
A Few hundred -- hundred or two hundred or three hundred yards away.

Q Do you know yards or feet? Do you know the difference between the two?

A Not really.
Q Okay. Was it farther than a football field away from you?

A No.
Q So less than a football field away from you?
A Yeah.
Q Now, who else lived in the house with you and your mom?

A Me, my brother, my mom.
Q You said your brother or brothers?
A All three of them.
Q Okay. And who -- who are they? What are the names?

A Bobby, Brian and Blaine.
Q So your mom and the four brothers all lived there?

A Yes.
Q And how old is Blaine?
A Ten months older than me.
Q In rela -- in the house, in relation to where you
slept, where did he sleep?
A In the same room.
Q You guys shared a room?
A Yes.
Q What about Bobby? How old is Bobby?
A Three years older.
Q And did he also have a bedroom?
A Yes.
Q Did he share with anyone?
A No.
Q And -- and you said Brian also lived there?
A Yes.
Q And -- and where did he -- uh, how old is Brian?
A Four years young -- older.
Q So you're the youngest?
A Yes.
Q On October 31, 2005, were you attending school?
A Yes.
Q And where did you go to?
A Mishicot High School.
Q What level grade were you in?
A At the time?
Q Yes.
A Tenth.
Q Now, do you know what the difference between
mainstream and nonmainstream classes is?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Were you in the mainstream classes at
Mishicot or nonmainstream?
A In both.
Q Okay. So a little -- are some of them nonmainstream?

A Yeah.
Q It's also -- is it also sometimes referred to as
"special education" class?
A Yes.
Q Okay. What kind of grades did you receive when you were in school?

A Usually C's, D's and F's.
Q Did you belong to any clubs at school?
A No.
Q Any extracurricular activities at school?
A No.
Q Did you work while you were going to school?
A Can you repeat that?
Q Did you work while you were going to school?
A No.
Q So after school, what would you normally do?
A Usually play video games.
Q Where at?

A At home.
Q So on October 31, 2005, was it a normal day for you?

A Yes.
Q And by "normal", about what time would you get
home -- get home from the school bus?
A Three forty-five.
Q And you did on that day as well?
A Yes.
Q Was anyone else with you on the bus that day?
A Just Blaine.
Q Is that normal, you and Blaine take the bus together?

A Yes.
Q Where does it drop you off at the, uh, um -- does
it drop you off at your house?
A No.
Q Where does it drop you off?
A By our mail boxes.
Q Okay. About how far away is that from your house?

A About a quarter mile.
Q How long does it take you to get from where the bus drops you off to get to your house?

A Well, if you walk, it takes five minutes, but if you
run, it probably takes you two.
Q Do you normally run home from the bus?
A Sometimes.
Q On October 31, 2005, did you run or walk home?
A I don't recall.
Q Now, did you go directly home from getting off the bus that day?

A Yes.
Q Did you see anyone when you were walking down the
bus -- down to -- from the bus stop to your
house?
A No.
Q Other than Blaine; right?
A Yes.
Q What did you do when you got home that day?
A I played video games.
Q Do you know what Blaine was doing?
A He was on the phone.
Q Was that something you talked about beforehand?
A Yes.
Q Why -- why would that topic of conversation come up while you were walking from the bus stop?

A Because Blaine wanted to use the phone, and I wanted to go on the computer.

Q Did you have one connection in the house?

A Yes.
Q So if someone's on the phone, you can't be on the computer?

A Yes.
Q Do you know why Blaine needed to use the phone?
A To call his friend.
Q Do you know why?
A To go -- to see if he was going trick or treating.
Q So something you guys talked about?
A Yes.
Q You didn't go -- want to go trick or treating that night?

A I was deciding if $I$ wanted to.
Q So, now, you were at home playing video games.
You said this is normal for you?
A Yes.
Q Do you remember what video game you were playing?
A I believe it was American Chopper.
Q How do you recall or how -- why would you think that that's the game you were playing?

A Because some of the games that we have now are too new.

Q Okay. So that was not a new game at that time?
A No.
Q How long were you playing video games after you
got off the bus at 3:45?
A About two hours.
Q What did you do after you were done playing video games?

A I ate some food.
Q Okay. Did you make it yourself?
A Yes.
Q Where did you go to make food for yourself?
A In the kitchen.
Q How far from your bedroom is that?
A Twenty feet.
Q Do you know what time it was when you went to make food for yourself?

A Around 5:00.
Q How do you know it was around five when you went to the kitchen?

A Because I looked on the -- the oven for the time.
Q Okay. Was anyone else in the kitchen at that
time?
A Not that I recall.
Q Any time while you were eating?
A Just Blaine.
Q Okay. And -- and, uh, what was Blaine doing?
A He was in the kitchen holding his duffel bag.
Q Was he going somewhere?

A Yeah.
Q Where was he going?
A Trick or treating.
Q And this is with the same person he talked to on
the phone?
A Yes.
Q Do you remember what time he left?
A Around 5:20.
Q So when you say you thought it was $5: 00$, it was certainly sometime before Blaine left?

A Yes.
Q Was anyone else home at that time?
A Just my mom.
Q And -- and do -- do you know when -- the time
your mom got home?
A Around five.
Q Did you see her come home?
A No.
Q How do you know it was around five?
A Because, usually, she keeps her door shut for her bed -- to her bedroom.

Q Okay. But how would you know, then, it was around five when she got home?

A She usually comes home from work at that time.
Q There was no reason for you to -- well, strike
that. The, um -- so she normally comes home at five?

A Yes.
Q Did you speak with her at all bef -- after -- or while you were eating supper?

A No.
Q Okay. What did you do after you were done eating?

A I went into my mom's room and talked to her about -that she was -- I asked her -- or she told me that she was going with Scott to the hospital to see his mom.

Q And who's Scott?
A My mom's fiance.
Q Did you know ahead of time that that might be something she was doing that evening?

A No.
Q Okay. Did you just learn -- this was the first time you heard it?

A Yes.
Q Did you see her leave?
A Yes.
Q Do you know what time that was?
A Around 5:30.
Q And was it before or after Blaine left?

A After.
Q Was it shortly after or long time after Blaine
left?
A Shortly.
Q So is that why you think it was about 5:30?
A Yeah.
Q When, um -- when your mom left, did she -- did
you see if she drove off in her car?
A No.
Q Did you see how she left? How she left to go up to Green Bay?

A Yeah.
Q And -- and how did that happen?
A She got into Scott's truck and they left.
Q So you saw Scott's truck out there?
A Yes.
Q Now, did you see Scott?
A No.
Q So you're assuming he was driving?
A Yeah.
Q Okay. During the time that you and Blaine had been home after getting off the bus at $3: 45$, did you ever leave the house?

A Can you repeat that?
Q After you and Blaine got off the bus at 3:45, and
before your mom left, excuse me, did you leave the house?

A No.
Q Did you ever see Blaine leave the house?
A Just at 5 or around 5:20.
Q So when he left to go meet his friend was the
first time you saw him leave?
A Yes.
Q What did you do -- well, first of all, is anyone
left at the house, now, after your mom leaves?
A No.
Q Do you know where Bobby is?
A No.
Q Did you go in his room to check and see if he was in there?

A No.
Q What did you do after your mom left at $5: 30$ ?
A Watched TV.
Q And where do you watch $T$-- do you watch TV in your room?

A In the living room.
Q Do you know how long you watched TV?
A Until around 6:00 when I got a phone call.
Q Who -- who called?
A Mike Kornely.

Q Who's Mike Kornely?
A Blaine's boss.
Q Do you recognize his voice when he calls?
A Yes.
Q Do you know Mike?
A Yes.
Q Why -- how do you know Mike?
A I used to work for him.
Q Did he call for you?
A No.
Q Who did he call for?
A For Blaine.
Q Did you talk to him for very long?
A No.
Q And how long did you talk to Mike?
A Five to ten minutes.
Q Do you know for certain it was 6:00 or around
6:00 he called?
A Yeah.
Q And how do you know that for certain?
A Because he called after my mom left.
Q So sometime after 5:30 he called?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And you watched TV for awhile before he called?

A Yes.
Q So, you're making a -- would it be fair to say you're just kind of estimating what time he called?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, leading. THE WITNESS: Yes.

ATTORNEY FALLON: At this point I'd ask
for a more question and answer format. THE COURT: I think these are fair questions. Go ahead.

Q (By Attorney Eremgen) Did you receive any other calls after Mike Kornely called at around 6:00?

A No.
Q What did you do after you got off the phone with Mike?

A I watched TV.
Q And how long did you watch TV after you got off the phone with Mike?

A Until I got another phone call at around 7.
Q Okay. And who called you around 7?
A Steven.
Q Who's Steven?
A My uncle.
Q Is it -- that's Steven Avery?
A Yeah.

Q Okay. And the one who lives near -- next door?
A Yeah.
Q What did Steven call you about?
A He asked me if I wanted to come over to the bonfire.
Q Now, did you look out the window and see if there was a bonfire?

A No.
Q What did you say to Steven?
A That $I$ would be over in a little bit.
Q So what did you do? Did you have the phone then?
A Yeah.
Q What did you do then?
A I changed my clothes out of my school clothes.
Q Why did you get changed?
A Because, usually, I don't like, uh -- I wear different clothes when I go out -- well, I was
wearing shorts and a short-sleeve that day.
Q What was the weather like that night?
A Cold.
Q So what did you change into?
A Pants and a -- a shirt.
Q What -- what kind of pants?
A Jeans.
Q Now, you've been, obviously, sitting through this trial. There were a pair of jeans. I believe
it's Exhibit No. 58. Do you recall seeing that?
A Yes.
Q Those were the jeans you were wearing?
A Yes.
Q Okay. So did you go right over to your uncle's, then, after you got off the phone?

A No.
Q What did you do?
A I changed into that clothes, and, then, he called again ten -- about ten minutes later.

Q Why -- why did he call again?
A To see if I changed my mind.
Q What did you say?
A That $I$ was on my way.
Q So what did you do next, Brendan?
A I walked over there.
Q Over where?
A Over by Steven.
Q Where, exactly, did you go over when you left your house at around 7-ish?

A To the fire pit.
Q To a fire pit?
A Yeah.
Q Okay. Where's the fire pit located at Steven's house?

A Behind his garage.
Q Did you see the fire going?
A Yes.
Q Could you describe what it looked like?
A It was two feet high.
Q Have you seen fires back there before?
A Yes.
Q How often have you seen fires? Do you know?
A Not that I recall.
Q More than once?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did it look like it was normal size fire?
A Yes.
Q Did you see anything on the fire?
A Just some tires and some branches.
Q So about how close did you get to the fire?
A Ten, fifteen feet.
Q Where was Steven when you got to the fire?
A Standing, like, by the golf cart.
Q Okay. And where was the golf cart by the fire?
A About 15 feet away from it.
Q All right. What did you do when you got down to the fire?

A I asked him what we were going to do, and he told me that he wanted to pick up the yard, and we drove
around in the golf cart and picked up stuff.
Q Okay. What kind of stuff did you pick up?
A Wood, tires, an old cabinet and the van seat.
Q Now, is this stuff that's just lying around your yard?

A Yes.
Q And -- and by -- I guess what -- to clarify, was it your yard or Steven's yard?

A Both.
Q Now, we go back to the wood. Do you recall where the wood was on your yard? Where it was?

A All over.
Q Why -- do -- do you know why there was wood all over your yard?

A Because it was, uh, leftovers from building our garage.

Q Leftovers from?
A Building our garage.
Q What -- what kind of wood?
A Timber. Whatever.
Q Timber? Would use to frame the garage you mean?
A Yeah.
Q Okay. You said an old cabinet?
A Yeah.
Q Where was that?

A Maybe a hundred feet away from the -- our garage.
Q And -- and some old tires you said?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Where were the tires when you -- when you found them?

A In the same place as the cabinet.
Q So were most of these things on your land?
A Yes.
Q Okay. I'm sorry, did you mention a van seat, too?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Where was that?
A On the side of our garage.
Q Do you know why it was there?
A Just that Steven got it for -- because we couldn't find one of the seats for the van.

Q The van, meaning that maroon van, that was out in
front of your house?
A Yes.
Q Okay. What did you do with the items as you collected them?

A We put them in the golf -- the back of the golf cart.
Q And what did you do with them after that?
A When the back of the golf cart got full, we drove it to the fire.

Q Did you throw them on the fire?
A Some of it.
Q What did you do with the rest?
A Piled it -- or planted it -- piled it right by the fire.

Q How many trips did you take in the golf cart collecting debris from your yard?

A Around four.
Q And how long did it take you to do that? Collect the debris in your yard?

A About 45 minutes.
Q And after that, what did you do?
A Went into the garage. He -- Steven asked me to help him clean up something in the garage on the floor.

Q Okay. Now, have you been in the garage before?
A Yes.
Q Had you ever worked with Steven before in the garage?

A Yes.
Q Was it unusual for him to ask you to help you clean something out of the garage?

A Not really.
Q What did that, uh -- you said it -- something to clean up. What did the -- what was the something? Do you know?

A No.
Q What did it look like?
A Looked like some fluid from a car.
Q So what did you do to clean up? Or how did you
clean up the -- the mess on the floor?
A We used gas, paint thinner and bleach with, uh, old clothes that me and my brothers don't fit in.

Q Okay. Well, let me ask you, was it a -- a large spill?
A. About three feet by three feet.

Q And did you pour gasoline on it?
A No.
Q So you were -- what -- what did you do? If you weren't pouring the gasoline, what were you doing to help clean up?

A I was looking through the bag to find stuff to clean it up with.

Q Bag of what?
A Bag of the clothes.
Q And did you clean it up with the -- something
from the bag of old clothes?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And as you did that, what did you do with the rags? Did you just wash them out?

A What do you mean?

Q When you cleaned up with the old clothes, what did you do with them as they got dirty?

A We picked them up and we threw them on the fire.
Q Okay. Now, you said that you used three items to
try to clean up the -- the mess on the floor?
A Yes.
Q And did you ever pour anything on -- on the mess?
A No.
Q Okay. What was -- what was the second item that Steven used?

A Paint thinner.
Q And did that clean up the mess?
A A little bit.
Q Same thing? You used rags, then, to clean up?
A Yes.
Q How would you -- how did you do that? Would -did you get down on your hands and knees? Can you explain how you did that?

A We would just throw it on the floor and we used our feet.

Q And, then, you would do what with them?
A Move them around.
Q And, then, after they -- what did you do with them after they were dirty?

A Picked them up and threw them on the fire.

Q And how did you pick them up?
A By our fingers.
Q The -- the bleach, that -- was that last?
A Yeah.
Q Where did Steven get the bleach?
A From the house.
Q Did you go in with him?
A No.
Q Did you ever go in the house that night?
A Not that I recall.
Q His house?
A No.
Q Do you know where Steven keeps his bleach?
A Usually in the bathroom.
Q And how do you know that?
A Because I was in the bathroom a few times and I seen it.

Q Can you estimate, in the past, how many times you'd been in the bathroom?

A Twenty to twenty-five.
Q So you're familiar with his house a little bit?
A Yes.
Q Did you ever ask Steven what it was that was on the floor?

A No.

Q Now, do you recall -- or do you recall, at some point, from February 27, or on, 2006, speaking to

Investigators Wiegert or Fassbender?
A Yes.
Q And -- and you recognize them; right?
A Yeah.
Q They're here in court?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And -- and you spoke to them a couple times?

A Yes.
Q Did you tell them what you saw on the floor?
A Yes.
Q What did you tell them?
A That it could have been blood.
Q What did you tell them the first time they asked you what it was on the floor?

A I can't remember.
Q How long did it take you to clean up what was on the floor?

A Fifteen minutes.
Q Now, did anything happen to your clothes cleaning up the -- the mess on the floor?

A Not that I noticed right away.
Q What did you notice later?

A That there was bleach stains on them.
Q Bleach on -- on what?
A The pants.
Q Okay. Did you ever wear those pants again?
A Not that I remember.
Q What did you do with them?
A I washed them that night and just put them in my dresser.

Q So, after you finished cleaning up, you said it took about 15 minutes?

A Yes.
Q What did you do then?
A We went back outside and we put some of the -- more
of the stuff that we picked up from the yard.
Q How close to the fire did you get when you were
throwing more stuff onto it?
A About five feet.
Q Did you, yourself, get any phone calls while you
were out there?
A Not that I talked to.
Q Did that -- so someone call you?
A My mom called Steven.
Q But you didn't talk to her?
A No.
Q Do you know what time that was?

A Not that I recall.
Q Did he tell you what she said to -- to him?
A Yeah.
Q Was Steven outside with you the whole time
watching the fire?
A Yes.
Q Other than going in to get the bleach, did he ever go inside?

A No.
Q So, now, you're watching the fire for awhile; right?

A Yes.
Q What are you doing?
A I only can recall that Steven was talking to me about
a phone call that he got from Jodi.
Q Okay. Do you recall any other conversations you had?

A Not that I recall.
Q Did you -- but you were talking?
A Yes.
Q Do you know how long you were out there waiting and -- or, excuse me, talking and watching the fire?

A No.
Q About what time did you go home?

A Around ten.
Q Do you recall -- and, again, I -- maybe I asked you this. I'm sorry. Did -- I asked you what
time you received the call from your mom?
A Yeah.
Q Did you know what time that was?
A No.
Q Okay. When you got home, was anyone else home?
A Not that I recall.
Q Did you see any brothers?
A No.
Q Did you talk to your mom at all?
A Yeah.
Q When was that?
A About 10:20.
Q Was she home then?
A No.
Q How did you talk to her?
A She called on the house phone.
Q What were you doing when she called?
A Sitting on the couch.
Q What time did you go to bed?
A After I had got done talking to my mom.
Q Now, following October 31, 2005, did you lose any weight?

A Yes.
Q How much did you lose?
A Five, ten pounds.
Q Were you doing this on purpose? Is it --
A No.
Q You weren't trying to lose weight?
A Well, I was trying to.
Q Okay. Why were you trying to lose weight?
A Because people were calling me fat and because I thought that my first girlfriend broke up me -- with
me because of my weight.
Q You mean first ever or --
A Yeah.
Q Prior to October, or -- well, let me ask -- ac --
actually, ask you it this way. Have you ever
seen Teresa Halbach before?
A No.
Q Now, you, obviously, know that name; correct?
A Yes.
Q When was the first time that you recall hearing
the name or seeing her picture?
A When she was reported missing.
Q When was that? Do you recall?
A Not that I remember.
Q And how did you come about hearing about her
being missing?
A On that day, my mom called. She told me to turn on the news.

Q So you watched TV?
A Yes.
Q Now, at some point your Uncle Steven is arrested; correct?

A Yes.
Q Did you watch any TV accounts about that?
A Not that I remember.
Q Did you ever see Teresa Halbach alive on
October 31, 2005?
A No.
Q Did you ever see her body that night?
A No.
Q Now, you spoke with Investigators Wiegert and Investigator Fassbender; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you were in court for the video as well; correct?

A Yes.
Q Obviously, that's you on the video; right?
A Yes.
Q Do you realize how serious this charge is?
A Yes.

Q Why did you tell those two investigators that you participated in killing and -- and raping Teresa Halbach?

A I don't know.
Q You have no idea why you would say that?
A No.
Q Okay. Brendan, I want to talk about that video a little bit with you, okay?

A Okay.
Q You -- you know it was being videotaped that day?
A Yes.
Q And -- and the officers explained to you your rights; is that right?

A Yes.
Q Did you understand them?
A Yes.
Q When they -- you first talked to the officers about Teresa Halbach, did you immediately tell
them that you had -- you were there and
participated killing and raping her?
A No.
Q In your mind, Brendan, do you feel as if there
were promises made to you by the officers?
A Sort of.
Q What do you mean by that?

A That if I told the truth, that I won't go away for life.

Q Did you tell the truth?
A No.
Q What other promises do you think -- in your mind, what other promises were made to you?

A That's all I recall.
Q There were times that they wanted to talk to you about a gun; right?

A Yes.
Q And did you ever admit to using the gun?
A No.
Q Why didn't you admit to that?
A Because I don't like guns.
Q Was that different than it -- when you admitted to what you're saying you didn't do?

A Yes.
Q Why is that? Why do you believe that's different?

A I don't know.
Q When you were being, um, questioned by the officer, the two investigators, did they ever tell you that they were telling you the truth about things?

A Did I feel like that?

Q No. Did they? Did they tell you that?
A No.
Q Did they ever say they were lying about anything?
A Did they say $I$ was lying?
Q No. Did they say they were lying to you?
A No.
Q You don't know what they were telling you was true or not; correct?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, leading, at this point.

THE COURT: Under 906.11 (3), some leading questions are permissible, mainly foundational questions. We're now getting into some evidentiary areas, so, I'm going to sustain the objection.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine. I was
sense -- sense -- essentially using that to try to lead up to this question, which will be a little more open-ended.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) If you didn't know that they're lying to you, or telling you the truth, Brendan, why did you answer the questions to them the way you did?

A I don't know.
Q Do you have any explanation for admitting to this?

A No.
Q How many times had you talked to the officers before March 1?

A Twice.
Q And, when -- when did those two times occur?
A In November of 2005.
Q How many times in November?
A Twice.
Q Okay. What about -- anytime between November, 2005, and March 1, 2006?

A To March?
Q Between those two dates, did you talk to the investigators? Officers -- Investigators Wiegert
or Fassbender?
A Yes.

Q And how many times did you talk to them between those two dates?

A Once in February and -- or, there was three times, on February 27, and one on February -- or March 1.

Q So where -- where were the three times in
February? Where did those occur?
A One at school, one in Two Rivers and one, I believe, it was the Fire Department in Mishicot.

Q What happened after they spoke to you on
February 27? Did they arrest you?

A No.
Q What happened to you? Where did you go?
A They put us up in Fox Hills Resort.
Q Okay. How -- how -- how long were you up there?
A We only stayed up there for that night.
Q Which night? What's the date of that?
A February 7 -- 27.
Q So where did you go on February 28?
A Home.
Q Where did you sleep on February 28?
A At home.
Q Where did you go on March 1?
A Went to school.
Q And after that?
A The investigators talked to me and brought me to -first they brought me to my house to get the pants, and they brought me to Manitowoc.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else, Judge.

THE COURT: Cross.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q Mr. Dassey, I have a few questions for you; all right?

A Okay.
Q First, let me ask this: How long does it take you to walk from the trailer, where you were living with your mom and your brothers, to your Uncle Steve Avery's trailer?

A Around a minute or two.
Q All right. You like to play video games; right?
A Yes.
Q As a matter of fact, when you get done with school, you would like to design video games?

A Yes.
Q You really enjoy working with them?
A Yes.
Q And you're pretty good with them?
A Yes.
Q All right. And, at school, you have just two special classes; right?

A I don't -- I don't know.
Q Well, you said you had both, um, mainstream and some special classes?

A Yes, but I don't know the names of the --
Q How many special classes did you have? Two; right?

A That I recall, yeah.
Q Okay. Otherwise, you're in with the rest of the
regular students; right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Now, let me show you something. Exhibit 58. Do you recognize these?

A Yes.
Q All right. These are the blue jeans that you were wearing on the night of October 31?

A Yes.
Q All right. And these are the ones that you've just told your attorney that, on March 1, you went with Special Agent Fassbender to pick these up on your way to the Sheriff's Department?

A Yes.
Q Okay. These are the pants?
A Yes.
Q All right. You're telling us you washed them that night?

A Yes.
Q Did you wash anything else that night?
A Not that I recall.
Q Just those pants?
A Yes.
Q All right. Now, you just told us that you were cleaning up the floor in the garage?

A Yes.

Q But you didn't get on your hands and knees to clean the floor?

A No.
Q Okay. In other words, you just put whatever cleaner down and you used your feet to mop up the stuff with the old clothes?

A Yes.
Q Is that right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. You're sure?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And you just told us that the pants didn't seem to get dirty? You didn't notice them being dirty?

A Yeah.
Q And you had just put them on before you went over there?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Where did you get them from before -- when you changed your clothes?

A In my dresser.
Q In your dresser drawer?
A Yes.
Q Were they clean, then, when you put them on?
A Yes.

All right. If they were clean when you put them on, and you didn't notice them getting dirty, and you never got on your hands and knees, why did you wash them?

A Because I usually do that after a while.
Q You usually wash your pants after wearing them for two hours?

A Well, I usually wash pants for school every day almost.

Q You do laundry every night?
A Yes.
Q Mr. Dassey, you went over to your Uncle Steven's house at some point after school?

A No.
Q You didn't tell your mother that you went over there?

A I didn't.
Q All right. Well, let me, um, play something for you, and I want to ask you a couple of questions; all right?

A Okay.
(Wherein audio clip is played.)
Q That was the conversation between you and your mother; right?

A Yes.

Q All right. Why didn't you tell your mother at
5:00 what you had seen earlier?
A Because it really didn't happen.
Q Was Teresa Halbach alive at 5:00, Mr. Dassey?
A She was never there at -- when I was there.
Q Never where, sir?
A I never seen her there.
Q You never saw her there?
A No.
Q All right. Then, why is your mother asking you that question?

A I don't know.
Q Where do you think she would have gotten the idea
that you were there before $5: 00$, sir?
A I don't know.
Q She came home about 5:00?
A Yes.
Q So at 5:00, you're home, your brother, Blaine, is
still there, and you're there?
A Yes.
Q Your brother, Blaine, leaves at 5:15, 5:20?
A Yes.
Q Your mother leaves $5: 20$, 5:30?
A Yes.
Q And she leaves with Mr. Tadych?

A Yes.
Q All right. Mr. Dassey, let me ask you a question: In the interview you gave on March 1 with these two gentlemen here, you told them that your uncle's fiance, Jodi Stachowski, called; correct?

A Yes.
Q You told him that she called twice; correct?
A Yes.
Q All right. You told them that she called at 5:30?

A Yes.
Q How do you know that, if you weren't there?
A Because Steven told me.
Q He told you that?
A Yes.
Q What time did he tell you the other time?
A What do you mean?
Q I'm sorry?
A What do you mean?
Q How many times did she call that night?
A Twice.
Q How many times were you there?
A When I was there?
Q Yeah.

A Once.
Q I have something else I'd like you to listen to, sir. I have something else for you, sir. One moment.
(Wherein portion of March 1 videotape is played)
ATTORNEY FALLON: Record should reflect that was about 14 minutes.

THE COURT: Do you have the start and ending times?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. Uh, 11:37, 47, to,
I believe it was about 11:50, approximately.
Q (By Attorney Fallon) All right. Mr. Dassey, you told the officers that you were there and Teresa was alive?

A Yes.
Q She was alive?
A But it really didn't happen.
Q You made that all up?
A Yes.
Q You just happened to know Teresa's words?
A No.
Q How do you know what she said?
A I made it up.
Q You made it up?
A Yes.

Q You made up the part that you raped her?
A Yes.
Q You made up the part that she told you not to do it?

A Yes.
Q To do the right thing?
A Yes.
Q And to tell your uncle not to do it?
A Yes.
Q You made that up?
A Yes.
Q Now, Mr. Dassey, didn't you tell your mother in a phone call on May 13 that you had gone over to your Uncle Steven's after school and before she came home?

A Yes.
Q You did?
A Yes.
Q And, again, on May 15, the first tape we played, she's asking you why you didn't tell her. Why didn't you?

A Because it didn't happen.
Q Why did you tell her you went over there, sir?
A I don't know.
Q You lied to your mother as well?

A Yes.
Q And you lied to the police?
A Yes.
Q Are you lying -- you're lying today?
A No.
Q Didn't you tell your mother, when she asked you,
when did you go over there, well, I went over
earlier and then came home before you did.
A Yeah.
Q You told her that; right?
A Yeah.
Q All right. And she said, why didn't you say
something to me then; right?
A Yeah.
Q And you answered, I don't know, I was too scared.
A Yeah.
Q You didn't tell your mother you weren't there,
did you?
A Because I never went up -- out -- over there.
Q My question, young man, is you didn't tell your mother you weren't there; right?

A No.
Q That's not right?
A I didn't tell her.
Q You did not. Why?

A Because I -- I didn't go over there.
Q Why did you let her believe that you did?
A I don't know.
Q Now, speaking of these -- these lies, Mr. Dassey, on your direct examination, you told us that there was a fire that night; right?

A Yes.
Q But when you were interviewed up in Crivitz by Detective O'Neill, you remember the gentleman who testified a couple of days ago?

A Yes.
Q All right. You told him there was no fire that week; right?

A Yes.
Q So you lied to him?
A Yes.
Q Why did you lie to him?
A Because I'm just like my family. I don't like cops.
Q You don't like cops. Why didn't you tell
Detective O'Neill what you told us on direct examination today?

A I don't know.
Q You didn't -- if you didn't do anything wrong, sir, why didn't you tell Detective O'Neill?

A I don't know.

Q Your brother's interview was done much more quickly than yours; right?

A Yeah.
Q On November 6?
A Yes.
Q In fact, he was done in about 10 minutes, maybe, 15, maybe?

A I believe so.
Q All right. Now, in that second interview -- you just told us you were interviewed twice up in Crivitz area. On the second interview, you did tell them about a fire.

A Yes.
Q When did you tell them the fire happened that time?

A On October 31.
Q Isn't it a fact you told them that the fire was Tuesday or Wednesday of that week and not Monday?

A I might have.
Q I want to play one very brief clip from this March 1 interview, sir. I'd like you to watch it and then answer a question or two; all right?

A Yes.
(Wherein portion of March 1 videotape is played)
ATTORNEY FALLON: For the record, I started
at $2: 10: 25$, uh, 2 .
Q (By Attorney Fallon) Mr. Dassey, if you didn't do anything, why did you feel sad?

A I don't know.
Q Why did you apologize?
A I don't know.
Q They didn't tell you to apologize?
A No.
Q You apologized on your own; right?
A Yes.
Q Do you always apologize for things that you didn't do?

A Not really.
Q In fact, you usually apologize when you've done something wrong?

A Not really.
Q You don't apologize then either?
A Sometimes.
Q Okay. When do you apologize?
A For both.
Q For both? Explain, please.
A I would say that I'm sorry for, uh, some things I do and some I don't.

Q Is that why you apologize in this case? Because you were sorry for what you had done to Teresa?

A No, because I didn't do it.
Q Why did you apologize?
A I don't know.
Q Now, all week you sat in court with your head down and you didn't look at the tape of the interview when we played it on Friday. Why?

A Huh?
Q Why did you not look at the tape?
A Because I didn't have to.
Q In fact, you didn't look at the tape this morning when I played it for the fifth -- for almost 15 minutes, did you?

A No.
Q You didn't have to; right?
A No.
Q That's because you knew what was on it?
A Yes.
Q Yeah. Are you ashamed of your behavior? Is that why your head was down all week?

A No.
Q Are you feeling guilty?
A No.
Q Then why were you hanging your head all week?
A I had my head down because I can hear better that way.

Q Are you hearing me all right now?
A Yes.
Q You've heard Detective Wiegert testify on --
A Yes.
Q -- Friday and Saturday morning; right?
A Yes.
Q And he said he had no idea that there was a
sexual assault?
A Yes.
Q You were the one who brought up the fact of a sexual assault; right?

A Yes.
Q You brought up the rape; right?
A Yes.
Q You went over to your uncle's cabin because you
knew you were going to have sex; right?
A No.
Q Why did you tell the police that your Uncle Steven was proud of you for what you had done?

A I don't know.
Q Why did you say that you sexually assaulted her?
A I don't know.
Q Why did you say you put your penis in her for five minutes?

A I don't know.

Q Why did you tell the police that you thought it was blood in the garage?

A Because it was the color of red.
Q Because it was the color of red?
A Yeah.
Q It looked like blood?
A It could have been.
Q What else would it have been?
A Fluid from a car.
Q Mr. Dassey, have you ever used bleach to clean up car fluid?

A That was the first time I cleaned up car fluid.
Q First time?
A Yes.
Q All right. And you used gas?
A Yes.
Q Used paint thinner?
A Yes.
Q And you used bleach?
A Yes.
Q You used the bleach?
A Well, Steven put it on the ground.
Q How did the bleach get on your pants if you never got on the ground, sir?

A It could have splashed up on my pants.

Q All the way up to your waist?
A That, or I could have had some -- the sprinkles on the bottom could have been from splashing on the ground, and when I picked up the -- the towel -- the rags that we used, I could have wiped my hands on my pants.

Q Those rags were Teresa's clothing; right?
A No.
Q Why did you tell the officers her clothing were in the fire?

A I don't know.
Q All right. I want to show you a picture. I'm showing you what is marked for identification, or received into evidence, excuse me, as Exhibit 204. You recognize the people in that picture?

A Yes.
Q That's your Uncle Steve on the right?
A Yes.
Q. And your grandma and your grandpa in the middle?

A Yes.
Q And that's you on the left?
A Yes.
Q And that's at the cabin in Crivitz?
A Yes.
Q As a matter of fact, that's the search warrant on
the table; right?
A I couldn't -- can't tell.
Q Do you remember that picture being taken?
A Yes.
Q And it was taken right around the same time you
were interviewed by Detective o'Neill; right?
A I can't recall.
Q Well, you just said you remember when the picture
was taken. When was it taken?
A In November something.
Q In November?
A Yes.
Q While you were up at Crivitz?
A Yes.
Q And before your Uncle Steven was arrested?
A Yes.
Q So it would have been taken between November 5
and, say, November 9?
A Yes.
Q What were you talking about in that -- right
around the time of that picture?
A I can't remember.
Q All right. Is your Uncle Steven proud of you?
Does he have that proud look in his face?
A No.

Q What are you thinking in that picture? Do you remember?

A No.
Q Why did you tell the police that your Uncle
Steven was proud of you for helping him?
A I don't know.
Q Why did you tell them he couldn't have done it without you on that March 1 interview?

A I don't know.
Q Well, he was proud of you for helping him, wasn't he?

A No.
Q He was not?
A Because it didn't happen.
Q I'm sorry? What didn't happen?
A All the stuff that I said.
Q Well, did you clean up?
A Yeah.
Q All right. You helped put things on the fire?
A Yes.
Q All right. As a matter of fact, you saw this car seat; right?

A Yes.
Q It's sitting right in front of you; right?
A Yes.

Q You helped your uncle put that car seat on the fire?

A Yes.
Q And you helped him put tires on the fire?
A Yes.
Q So that part's true?
A Yes.
Q And he told you, when he was done, thanks for
helping. I'm proud of you. I couldn't have done
it without you.
A Not that I remember.
Q Well, let's talk about your memory. How is it that you were able to tell the police officers,

Mr. Fassbender and Mr. Wiegert, so much detail
about what happened to Teresa if you weren't
there?
A I don't know.
Q What do you mean, sir, you don't know?
A I could have got it out of books.
Q Out of books?
A Yeah.
Q Tell us, what books could you have gotten that out of?

A I don't remember the names.
Q Where else could you have gotten it?

A I don't know.
Q All right. Out of books. Let's talk about that then. Would you say you have a good memory, Mr. Dassey, or a medium one, or a poor one?

A Between poor and medium.
Q All right. And would you agree with the Counselor, Ms., um -- Ms. Gross,

Schoenenberger-Gross, when she testified on, uh, Saturday morning that you do have memory problems when it comes to learning stuff at school?

A Yes.
Q As a matter of fact, when you read things, or when teachers tell you things, it's hard for you to remember that so you do well on your tests; right?

A Yes.
Q All right. But for other things, things that you personally experience, things that you see and feel and hear and smell yourself, your memory is better for those things; right?

A Somewhat.
Q And -- and that's because you actually live through them, you experience them; right?

A Yeah.
Q Well, when was it that you read these books to
help you provide all that detail to these officers?

A Probably three, four years ago.
Q I'm sorry?
A Three or four years ago?
Q Three or four years ago? And you just happened to remember all of that on March 1, 2006?

A Yes.
Q And you just happened to be able to tell them the exact travels that your Uncle Steve took in driving Teresa Halbach's SUV from his garage to the place in the salvage yard where the vehicle was hidden?

A Yes.
Q What book had that story in it, Mr. Dassey?
A I don't know.
Q What book that you read ever had the story of a woman chained to a bed, raped by two -- raped, stabbed, and then her body thrown on a fire?

What book was that, sir?
A I believe it was called, Kiss the Girls.
Q All right. Who wrote the book?
A I don't remember his name.
Q Mr. Dassey, please look at Exhibit 208?
A Yeah.

Q You drew that; correct?
A Yes.
$Q$ That's your depiction?
A Yes.
Q Of Teresa Halbach chained to the bed?
A I don't understand.
Q Is that your dep -- is that your description? Is
that how she looked when you saw her on the bed
in Uncle Steven's bedroom?
A I didn't see it.
Q You just made that up?
A As I said, I got it out of that book.
Q Yeah. The bed is a bed that you could see from the living room? You could see down the hallway and see into that bedroom?

A Yes.
Q Exhibit 210. You drew this as well, sir;
correct?
A Yes.
Q That is your description of the burn area?
A Yes.
Q That is your description of Teresa on the fire in the burn pit?

A Yes.
Q You made that up?

A Yes.
Q Why?
A I don't know.
Q Did you make Exhibit 208 up?
A Yes.
Q Why?
A I don't know.
Q Exhibit 209. You drew this picture of the garage; correct?

A Yes.
Q This is your picture of Teresa Halbach; right?
A Yes.
Q And that's the area right here where you cleaned up; right?

A No.
Q Well, you said that you cleaned up a -- a three foot by three foot stain in the garage on direct examination; right?

A It was in the garage but not right there.
Q You told the police it was right behind the lawn mower?

A Yes.
Q And that's where you cleaned up?
A No.
Q Why did you tell the police this was the area of
the cleanup?
A I don't know.
Q Why did you put Teresa Halbach's representation, this stick person, why did you tell them that was

Teresa's body?
A I don't know.
Q Exhibit 207. You drew this picture of the knife?
A Yes.
Q You said this was the knife that your Uncle
Steven used to stab Teresa Halbach?
A Yes.
Q You drew that?
A Yes.
Q And you describe it as having a black handle?
A Yes.
Q And you told the police this was the knife that you used to cut across the front of her throat?

A Yes.
Q Why?
A I don't know.
Q Mr. Dassey, why did you tell the police that the burn pile smelled bad?

A I don't know.
Q It smelled bad because there was a body there; right?

A No.
Q You saw body parts in that fire, didn't you?
A No.
Q You told the officers that on February 27 you saw body parts?

A Yes.
Q You told your cousin, Kayla, you saw body parts in December?

A No.
Q No? She just made that up?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you ever talk to Kayla about the events? The things that happened on October 31?

A I might have talked about Steven to her, but not what happened on that day.

Q What would you think you would have told her about Steven?

A I don't remember what I told her.
Q Did you tell her anything about body parts or -or any of the information that you told, uh, Investigators, uh, Fassbender and Wiegert?

A No.
Q Okay. You're sure?
A Yes.
Q Absolutely sure?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Then tell us, how is it that you and Kayla, both, came up with telling and seeing body parts in the fire if you never talked about it?

A She could have heard it on the news.
Q What newscast would that have been, sir?
A I don't know.
Q Your seeing body parts in the fire? What newscast was that?

A I don't know. When I heard that they found bones.
Q No. My question is, you told the police on February 27 you saw body parts; right?

A Yes.
Q All right, Kayla is telling her counselors of a conversation she had with you. She's telling her counselors in January that she talked to you in December and that you had told her about body parts. How could that be?

A I don't know.
Q How do you feel about this today? Right now.
A That $I$ just want to go home.
Q That's all you feel right now? You just want to go home?

A And scared.
Q Do you feel sorry for Teresa?

A Well, I know everybody feels sorry for losing someone.

Q What do you feel?
A I feel sorry for them.
Q Why? Why?
A Because I know how it feels to lose someone that you love.

Q And you're telling us today that you had nothing to do with the -- with the death of Teresa

Halbach?
A No.
Q Why did you tell the officers that you did?
A I don't know.
Q And is it just a coincidence that you had all the details about how she died?

A I don't know.
Q Do you recognize this exhibit; 170?
A Yes.
Q This is the rake that your Uncle Steven used to tend the fire that night, isn't it?

A I can't remember.
Q You can't remember?
A No.
Q How about this shovel? Exhibit, uh, 171?
A Yes.

Q He used this shovel that night; right?
A Well, I know he used a shovel and a rake, but I don't know that they're it.

Q How did you know that Teresa was handcuffed to the bed?

A I don't know.
Q You just made that up?
A Yes.
Q You've never told a lie before that got you into so much trouble, have you?

A No.

## ATTORNEY FALLON: That's all.

THE COURT: Redirect?

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Brendan, you had been asked by Attorney Fallon about the jeans. And, specifically, asked about how bleach got on them; correct?

A Yes.
Q You said you might have wiped your hands on them?
A Yeah.
Q Do you recall wiping your hands on them?
A I think I did.
Q When did you notice that they were dirty with bleach?

A When I got home.
Q That same night?
A Yes.
Q Mr. Fallon played a -- played a portion of the video for you to watch and asked you some questions. Do you recall that?

A Yes.
Q And he questioned you about how you had answered the questions to the two officers; correct?

A Yes.
Q Had you said the same thing before that to the officers?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, vague.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) What did you say to the officers prior to -- about those same topics prior to that clip that he just showed you?

A I don't understand.
Q Okay. Attorney Fallon showed you a clip of you telling the officers about being there and seeing Teresa Halbach and participating and killing her and sexually assaulting her; correct?

A Yes.
Q You watched that or saw it or heard it?
A Yes.

Q Were you asked those same questions at any other time during that interview?

A During that interview?
Q During interviews with the officers?
A Before the taping?
Q Were you asked any questions like that before that clip on the video?

A Yes.
Q Were your answers the same?
A No.
Q Why did you have different answers before that?
A Because I was making it up.
Q What were you making up?
A The details and that.
Q Before or during the clip that Mr. Fallon showed, what was the part that you made up?

A Well, the stuff that didn't really happen is the stuff that I made up.

Q And what stuff didn't really happen?
A Where I was over there before 5:00, where helped, and kill her, and rape her and that.

Q Why should this jury believe you today?
A Because I didn't really do it.
Q On the video clip -- again, I'm talking about the one Mr. Fallon showed you?

A Yes.
Q The longer one?
A Yeah.
Q It's about 15 minutes long? You heard the questions that were asked of you by the officers?

A Yes.
Q When the officer would tell you that it wasn't your fault, how did that make you feel when you're answering the questions?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, beyond the scope.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: It was on the video. THE COURT: It was. Uh, overruled. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question?

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) When the officers would tell you, this is not your fault, how did that question or how did that comment in the question make you feel?

A That I wouldn't be -- that I wouldn't be taken away from my family and put in jail.

Q No matter what you said?
A Yeah.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I have nothing else,

Judge.
THE COURT: Any recross?
ATTORNEY FALLON: No. Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. You may step down. We'll take a break. About, uh -- until about quarter to.
(Recess had at 10:24 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:56 a.m. Jury in.)
THE COURT: At this stage, ladies and gentlemen, uh, this is part of the defense's case. The defense has subpoenaed a witness, but the witness is not going to be available until 1:30 this afternoon; is that correct?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: He's apparently
leaving the crime lab shortly. Should be here by 1:30.

THE COURT: Uh, you're finding out that scheduling witnesses is certainly not a science in the case, and I'm not even sure it's an art, but in -- in any event, that's what's -- that's what occurred, or that's what's occurring at this stage. And he will be your only witness this afternoon?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: This afternoon. The next witness we have would take about, we're guessing, somewhere between five, five-and-a-half
hours.
THE COURT: Tomorrow.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: We'll begin first thing Mon -- uh, tomorrow morning, correct.

THE COURT: All right. So with that said, uh, we're going to adjourn until 1:30 this afternoon. Thank you.
(Recess had at 10:58 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:44 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, at this time we would call Mike Riddle.

THE COURT: Right up here, sir. Just remain standing.

THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. MICHAEL RIDDLE,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Michael Riddle, R-i-d-d-l-e.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Mr. Riddle, what is your current employer?
A I'm a latent print examiner with the State Crime Lab
in Madison.
Q Why don't you pull the microphone just a little bit closer to you. And how long have you been working in that capacity?

A Uh, be 15 years in August.
Q What, uh, generally, are your duties and responsibilities as a -- a fingerprint analyst for the crime lab?

A We receive evidence from, uh, local sheriff and police departments to process for presence of latent finger or palm prints. If we do get prints on an item and they're compared to standard fingerprint or palm-print cards in attempt to make an identification.

Q You've testified as an expert in fingerprint analysis in prior cases in the state of Wisconsin?

A Yes, I have.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I believe at this time, Judge, the State has no objection to qualifying this individual as an expert in this field.

THE COURT: Is that correct?
ATTORNEY GAHN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. It's stipulated then.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: We'll avoid a number of other questions that way.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) I see you have a file with you. Is that the file in regards to this investigation?

A Yes, it is.
Q If you need to refer to that while you're testifying, if you can just indicate that you need do to do so before you do.

A Okay. Thanks.
Q Thank you. Can you, uh, briefly explain why analyzing fingerprints is an important investigative tool?

A Because of the uniqueness and individualness of fingers, uh, no two fingerprints on -- are alike on any person or persons, so if we are able to find a latent print on an item, it does indicate that that item was touched at some point in time by that particular individual, uh, to the exclusion of all others.

Q Is this an exact science?
A Yes, it is.
Q Can you, uh, uh, briefly describe what it is that
you're looking for, as a fingerprint analys -when you're doing a fingerprint analysis, in regards to, say, comparing a known fingerprint to an unknown fingerprint?

A Well, the first thing $I$ do is if you can see a pattern type. There's only three basic patterns on fingerprints, and it's a whorl, or a loop, uh, or an arch. Um, looking at the standard, if I see that a person has all loops, which is fairly common, and the latent fingerprint $I$ have is -- is a whorl, then $I$ don't have to look any further. I can automatically exclude that print.

Uh, if I do get two pattern types that are the same, then I look for individual characteristics within that pattern area in order to make an identification.

Q What ways do you, as -- or as, let's say, a crime tech individual, who may be lifting prints and -and you can describe what that means, but what ways, uh, are there available to you, or those persons, um, extracting or developing a fingerprint for purposes of comparison, can you describe the ways that you go about to do that?

A There's several different ways, and usually it depends upon the nature of the surface as to what
method of development we use to bring out a fingerprint.

A -- a latent print is also called a hidden print, which means it's invisible and has to be brought out or developed by the use of powders or chemicals.

If we have a real nice, smooth surface, um, such as a piece of glass, then we can just use regular fingerprint powders, develop the print that way, and we can photograph it, and preserve it. Um, and we either do or do not lift it. It depends. Uh, if we have -- have it captured with a photograph, there really isn't any nec -- isn't necessary to go any farther.

Um, but, many times, we'll put some lifting tape, which is like a clear, plastic tape, and we'll rub it on top of the print, pick it up, and put it on a backer.

If we're using -- if we're using a white powder, we'll -- can put it on a black backer so that we can see the contrast, and if we're using a -- a darker powder, then we'll put it on a white or a clear backer so we can see it.

Um, other items that are more porous, such as paper, cardboard, uh, we have to use
chemicals in order to develop those prints. Uh, there's one particular chemical we use called Ninhydrin, and it reacts to the amino acids in the fingerprints. So when we, uh, processed that, either brush it on, or spray it on, um, it'll develop into kind of a purple fingerprint. Brings out all the ridge detail.

Uh, there's also Superglue, which we use on semi-porous items. Put it in a tank where there's superglue fumes, and the fumes will adhere to the fatty acids in the fingerprint.

Uh, after that's accomplished, we can either powder it and lift it, or we can enhance it further by the use of dye stains and look at it under a laser.

Q Now, you were referring to latent prints --
A Yes --
Q -- for the most part?
A -- that's correct.
Q There are other types of prints; correct? For instance, visible prints?

A There's visible prints, known as, uh, pat -- patent prints, and there's also ink impressions, uh, we get from our fingerprint standards, like on a fingerprint card.

Q What are plastic prints? Have you heard that term before?

A Uh, yes. It's either a plastic or a molded impression, and these are impressions that might be left in clay, putty. Um, oftentimes if a burglar tries to get in through a window that's puttied, we can find molded prints inside there.

Q If someone leaves a print in dust, for instance, what would -- would that be able to be, um, lifted under some of the -- what you discussed in regards to latent prints, or is that more appropriate to be somehow preserved as like a plastic print?

A Well, in -- in a dust print, um, we don't get a whole lot of those, because what normally happens, if a surface is real dusty and the hand or fingers touches that dusty item, it lifts the -- it lifts the dust away, and it may leave an impression looking like a finger was there, but there usually is no ridge detail, uh, at all. So there's not much we can do with it. We can try supergluing it and see if we can develop ridge detail, but on dusty surfaces, it -- it usually doesn't work very well.

Q Is it possible to use digital photograph of a print, whether it be visible or plastic, for
instance, to be able to preserve the print without, actually, physically touching the print?

A Yes, it's possible. Um, we -- we use standard three by five format film, uh, not -- not digital, to capture our prints. Although, we do get many prints in from other agencies that they've used digital camera to take them.

Q For instance, the FBI, I think, has developed a methodology, and -- for that tech -- technology for, uh, extracting prints using digital photographs; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Now, in -- in this case, uh, you -- you were called in at some point to assist in the investigation? The Halbach case?

A Yes, I was.
Q And you were -- you'd have -- well, how would it occur? Did -- did the, uh, lead investigators contact you and ask you to look at items that may have either visible or latent prints?
A Well, when the vehicle was located and -- and bought (sic) to the lab, that's where I started my involvement in it. And, uh, we don't get a lot of vehicles in there, but when we do get them in the identification section, we'd sort of rotate, uh, and

I was -- happened to be up at that time. That's how I got that vehicle.

Q One second. You mentioned the vehicle. Is this the vehicle you're referring to?

A Yes, it is.
Q And when you -- you -- You, uh, for instance, examined the vehicle for possible prints; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q Did you view the -- the vehicle once it was at the crime lab, or did you, actually, physically come to the crime scene to -- to view the -- uh, the vehicle where it was found?

A All my work was done strictly at the crime lab.
Q So you weren't a field -- you weren't involved in the field operations of this investigation?

A No, I was not.
Q So, now, at the crime lab, you observed this vehicle. Did you observe any visible prints when you, uh, examined the vehicle?

A Yes, I did.
Q And were you able to, um, somehow preserve those prints?

A Uh, the prints were powdered and developed that way, and then they were photographed. Um, after the -- I
looked at the photographs and determined that they were of value for identification, then I attempted to lift them. Um, however, the -- for some reason or another, they did not lift real well off the vehicle.

Q But you did first photograph the print before attempting the lift?

A That's correct.
Q Okay. So you were able to also make -- do your own observation of the photograph and compare to, let's say, for instance, a known sample?

A That's correct.
Q In this case, do you recall what items of the Rav 4 that you, um, examined and were able to eith -- either photograph or actually lift a possible print from?

A Yes. The outside of the vehicle, all those prints that I found there were mostly -- ma -- majority of them were on the rear or the side of the vehicle. Uh, those were all powdered and then photographed, preserved in that way. Um, there was other items inside the car. A water bottle. I've got a list if you want me to read off the list.

Q If -- if you recall?
A I don't recall all the items on there, but they -they were -- they were processed inside the lab a
little bit differently. The vehicle on the outside was processed in the garage. Uh, obviously, I can't take that into my lab area. But the vehicles that I took out -- excuse me -- the, um, items that I took out from the inside of the vehicle were, uh, taken back into the lab area and placed in a fuming tank, uh, where they were superglued and then powdered.

Um, I don't know if I -- I don't think I had any of those photographed, though, because they were -- I just lifted them.

Q When you, uh, examined the exterior of the vehicle, in doing so, did you look at what would be considered obvious points of potential entry that might leave a visible or latent print?

A Well, obviously, we look at -- at door handles, and -- and areases (phonetic) like that to see if we can develop prints. I didn't see any visible in those areas except for on the back door. Uh, course the whole vehicle, itself, was powdered, because not all the prints would be visigle (phonetic) visible to the naked eye.

Um, the -- the ones that were visible appeared like they had been left in some type of a substance, whether it'd been grease or something, because I think that's the reason they
wouldn't lift. It'd actually dried on the vehicle and I couldn't -- I couldn't lift anything off of it.

Q Before I leave this exhibit, specifically, on the back of the Rav 4, you can't see very clearly in this picture, but do you recall there's a spare tire or some sort of tire on the back end?

A That's correct, there was.
Q And there's a cover -- some sort of cover on that?

A That's correct.
Q Did you note any -- what appeared to be a swipe mark or some sort of a hand, palm print type of marking?

A It actually appeared to be a whole handprint, um, on the tire cover, itself. The problem with that is, like I was saying before, this was really dirty, the back of the tire cover was, and -- and rather than actually leaving ridge detail behind, that's actually a blank spot where they lifted the dirt up off of -where it probably adhered to their fingers when they removed their hands.

Uh, I did take the cover off and fume it in -- in attempt to get other prints off of it, but nothing developed. As I said, it was very
dirty and dirt is not a good medium for fingerprints.

Q So you attempted to, actually, lift a print off of it. Unable to do so?

A I -- I didn't attempt to lift in -- in using lifting tape. I -- I attempted to develop one. Um, there was nothing to develop, so there was nothing to lift.

Q From the photograph you took of that, you didn't -- I'm sorry. You did take a photograph as well?

A Uh, they -- photographs were actually taken by Brian Werner (phonetic) who is our forensic photographer at the lab. But, yes, I had him photograph it first.

Q And you had an opportunity to review the photograph, too?

A Yes, I did.
Q Were you able to find any sort of ridge formations? Were you able to provide any sort of a -- a comparison from?

A There was no ridge detail on back of that tire cover that was suitable for comparison.

Q Were there any, what appeared to be, clear indications of a hand or palm print on any other vehicle parts of the exterior of the vehicle?

A Yes, there was. The other palm print was on the rear
of the vehicle. Um, it's actually on the side rear. I think it was the driver's side rear quarter panel almost right close to the back door.

Q By pointing to this area, would be in this area on this picture?

A Right. Yeah.
Q And, again, was it your ability to -- were you able to photograph that apparent palm or handprint?

A Yes, we were.
Q Were you able to extract any sort of physical print from that?

A Yes, we were.
Q And were you able to match that to any known sample that was provided to you?

A No, I was not.
$Q$ Now, specifically, in this case, you were provided with a number of family members of the Avery family; correct?

A That's correct.
Q And at one point you were provided with Brendan Dassey's, uh, I believe it was fingerprints and palm print?

A That's correct, I was.
Q Were you able to compare -- or did you do a
comparison of that print from the side of the vehicle with the known print from Brendan Dassey?

A Yes, I did.
Q Were you able to make a match?
A No, I was not.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked -- and that last one, by the way, for the record, was Exhibit 141. I show you what's been marked as Exhibit 144. You had mentioned that in the interior of the vehicle there was some items that you attempted to lift the prints from. May have actually done so; correct?

A That's correct.
Q If you can see -- I'll provide you with a pointer.

A Okay.
Q Do you see any items on the interior of the vehicle that you were able to obtain some comparable prints from?

A Um, I believe that's a water bottle right in there I know of, and another one right here, possibly. I think there was a total of three water bottles. And I did get some prints off of, uh, either one or two of those that $I$ was able to lift.

Q Were you able to obtain any usable prints from
the black CD case?
A I'm going to have to refer to my notes, if you don't mind.

Q That's fine.
A Yes, I was.
Q So, you -- can you tell, from your notes, then, what, exactly, from the interior of the vehicle, you were able to extract a usable or comparable print?

A Yes. From my notes -- well, from my report, I was able to get them off of, uh, about five different items in the vehicle. For one, um, there was a -- a crunchy granola wrapper that I was able to get a -- a latent print off of that was suitable. Uh, one of the Aquafina water bottles that were in there.

The, $u m$, um, black plastic CD case,
which is right there, and another partially full bottle of Aquafina water.

Q And from these items from the interior of the vehicle, were you able to match with any of the known samples provided to you during this investigation?

A No, I was not.
Q And, specifically, later, you were provided with Brendan Dassey's prints? Again, palm prints and

## fingerprints?

A That's correct.
Q Were you able to match anything from those interior items, which -- with the known, uh, sample from Brendan Dassey?

A No, I was not.
Q Do you recall, at anytime during this investigation, when you were asked to assist law enforcement, were you ever asked to, um, examine and determine if there were any prints on shell casings?

A No, I was not.
Q So, if I were to show you a box of shell casings, you would never have looked at those; correct?

A No.
Q So, you would have no idea if there were any available prints, either latent or otherwise, that could be drawn from those casings?

A No.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked Exhibit 82 on the big screen, and do you recall, at anytime during your involvement in the investigation, having an opportunity to, um, examine and determine if there were any usable prints from the item that's on the screen?

A Yes. The headboard was submitted to the lab, and I processed that. And I was able to develop, uh, one print suitable for comparison, and identified that one as, um, being from Steven Avery.

So that was the only print that you were able to find?

A That's correct.
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 107. Do you recall, at anytime during your involvement in this investigation, being provided with this Blackjack creeper in the middle of the picture?

A No, I was not.
Q So, if there were any prints, you wouldn't be able to tell us whether or not there were any there; correct?

A No. I never examined that item.
Q Do you recall, specifically, what items were actually provided to you to look at?

A The only other one that was provided to me, that I didn't collect myself out of the vehicle, I believe, was the headboard.

Q So, no leg irons or handcuffs were provided to you?

A No, they were not.

Q The gun, itself, was not provided to you --
A No.
Q -- to look at?
A No, it was not.
Q This bleach bottle here?
A No.
Q Okay. I suppose I could go through each item of evidence with you, and the answer would be you didn't look at any of -- anything else other than what you've already testified to?

A That's correct.
Q And no known -- or no prints matched Brendan Dassey; correct?

A No, they did not.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Okay. I have nothing else, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Cross.
ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you, Judge.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q Do you do any training in, uh, DNA, uh, lifting prints around the state or for any law enforcement agencies?

A I -- I do training in, um, the evidence tech school. At times, I'll go in there and teach latent print
comparison and latent print development.
Q And when you teach, um, at the tech -- the evidence technician schools, do you teach them which surfaces are more amenable to getting prints from than others?

A Yes, I do. I give them my experience as far as what I have and have not been able to get prints from in the past.

Q And do you believe that the evidence technicians, after attending that training, are capable of making those decisions on what to send for possible print analysis?

A I would assume so, yes.
Q Could you tell the jurors some of the factors that play into, uh, whether a surface might be a good surface to capture a fingerprint?

A Well, actually, it depends on two things. It depends upon the surface, and it also depends on -- on the nature of the person's skin. Uh, some people with normally very dry hands don't leave lot of fingerprints. Uh, or if they have very rough hands, let's say they're construction workers or brick masons or something, that's going to erode and wear down the fingerprints, they leave very bad impressions.

Um, the best surfaces that we have to develop prints off would be something that's very smooth, um, such as, glass, uh, uh, vehicle side was a -- was a good medium for it. Uh, the headboard I was lucky to get a print. Wooden items usually don't do so well.

Uh, very, very small items are difficult, because it doesn't leave enough of a -- a -- enough of a fingerprint pattern on them to be able to identify. Uh, we get syringes in all the time, and they want to get the top of the syringes to see if we can develop prints on those. And I have. But there's just not enough individual characteristics to put in that pattern area to be able to identify the print.

Q I'm going to ask, um, Detective Wiegert to just bring you up one of our exhibits, uh, that Mr. Fremgen talked to you about, and what -Exhibit 128. And I'd ask you to just, uh, look at -- These are shell casings which were recovered from the garage of Steven Avery. Um, could you talk to the jurors a little bit about your, uh, opinion on the chances of getting fingerprints from an item that size and, uh, explain the factors involved in that?

A I suppose it is possible. I have probably processed over a thousand of these, and not one time have I ever gotten a fingerprint suitable for comparison. The best I've ever been able to do is maybe get a little bit of ridge detail on there. But it -- it wouldn't be enough for an identification at all. Another factor involved is, when these are shot, they get hot, and the heat isn't very good on a fingerprint either. So you have two factors going against them. One, the size of it, and, two, what the heat does to the fingerprint.

Q And are these examples of your experiences that you teach evidence technicians when you go to the technical schools and teach?

A Yes, they are.
Q And this is what the evidence technicians at the law -- local law enforcement agencies learn from you?

A Well, either from me or whoever happens to be teaching their class at that time, yes.

Q And they, therefore, are capable of making decisions on what to send forward to the crime lab for analysis?

A Yes, they are.
Q Can fingerprints -- prints be cleaned off an
object or wiped off?
A Oh, most assuredly. They're very fragile. They're made 98.5 percent water. Uh, so wiping them off, it'd be very easy.

Q And when you, uh, examined the Rav 4, Teresa Halbach's Rav 4, did you also -- did you, yourself, do the inventory of those items that you found in the Rav 4 ?

A Yes, I did.
Q And did you know that it was Teresa Halbach's Rav $4 ?$

A Yes, I did.
Q And, um, the -- the fingerprints that you found, uh, you found identifiable prints, I believe, you testified to, on two water bottles; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q A CD case?
A That's correct.
Q And a granola wrapper?
A That's correct.
Q And could -- and those are items that very well could have belonged to Teresa Halbach?

A I suppose so, yes.
Q And she would have handled those?

A That's correct.
Q But did you have exemplars of Teresa Halbach to compare?

A No, I didn't. She had no record on file.
Q Did, um -- does there -- does a time ever come when you make decisions on whether to examine something for a fingerprint or maybe send it for a DNA analysis first, or maybe do a DNA first and some other tests second? Do those questions come up?

A It comes up all the time, yes.
Q Are you aware that, um -- do you know who Sherry Culhane is?

A Yes, I do. She's the section head of our DNA section.

Q And, um, when you did the inventory of the Rav 4, I'm -- did you observe there were blood stains and blood stain patterns in that Rav 4?

A Yes, I did.
Q And do you know, uh, whether Sherry Culhane tested those blood stain patterns?

A Yes, she did.
Q Now, do you know whether, um, she determined whether the blood of Steven Avery was found in that Rav 4?

A Yes, I do. She -- I've seen her report. She -there was her -- his blood in there.

Q And, um, Nick Stahlke, of your office, also issued a report that, uh, the blood stain patterns he found were indicative of an actively bleeding person; correct?

A That's correct.
Q So, uh, is it fair to assume that, uh, Steven Avery was inside that Rav 4?

A I believe so, yes.
Q Did you find his fingerprints in the Rav 4?
A No, I did not.
Q So, the absence of someone's fingerprints does not mean that the person was not at the crime scene, does it?

A Not at all.
Q Thank you, sir.
ATTORNEY GAHN: That's all I have.
THE COURT: Any redirect, Counsel?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Just a few. Excuse me. Just a few.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Do you -- do you know whether or not, uh, Brendan Dassey has characteristics of his hands that are
dry or greasy?
A I would have to examine his hands. I -- I couldn't tell you that.

Q You can certainly say, however, that, as to the three items in the vehicle, they did not match the known sample of the fingerprint of Brendan Dassey?

A No, they did not.
Q Now, you mentioned that, often, smoother surfaces are easier to either find a visible or even a latent print?

A Yes, they are.
Q Uh, would smooth, steel handcuffs be something that might be able to extract a fingerprint from?

A They could, possibly. Again, I'd have to examine the handcuffs to be able to tell you if that surface would be good enough. Or if they were in good shape, uh, there's a pretty good chance I could find them.

But I've seen some of these cuffs that the finish was worn off and they were rusted, and in a situation like that, it'd be more difficult.

Q Would these, for instance, be something that you might be able to extract a fingerprint from?

A I believe so, yes.
Q And I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit
92. It's actually Crime Lab Number $\mathrm{CJ}-2$ ?

A Okay.
Q But you weren't provided with these, uh --
A No.
Q -- to review?
A This -- this is the first time I've seen them.
Q Thank you.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else. RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:
Q And, again, items can be cleaned or wiped off -uh, fingerprints wiped off or cleaned from an item?

A That's correct.
Q Thank you.
ATTORNEY GAHN: That's all I have also.
THE COURT: You may step down.
Mr. Fremgen, any additional witnesses this afternoon?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: We'll have a psychologist who's prepared to testify at -starting at 8:30 in the morning. Take a -- probably majority of tomorrow.

THE COURT: All right. I take it that's a no for this afternoon?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Sorry. No for this afternoon, correct.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to excuse you at this time. Remember, you are not to talk about the case or anything you've heard or anything connected with it. Thank you.
(Jury out at 2:14 p.m.)
THE COURT: Counsel, before coming out here on the record, we have a brief -- we had a brief discussion in chambers. It's my understanding, uh, there's some matters we should make of record this afternoon. Mr. Kratz, I'm going to turn to you first. You may or may not have a motion or an argument?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I do, Judge. If I could have just a moment to grab my materials. Thank you, Judge. As this Court recalls, a motion was argued in a pretrial manner regarding the admissibility of testimony of a Dr. Robert Gordon. Dr. Gordon provided this Court through, um, videotape testimony, uh, with something called an offer of proof, which is expected trial testimony, and based an opinion on what Dr. Gordon believed evidence at this trial was
going to establish.
Dr. Gordon, as this Court knows, uh, has, uh, opined in a, uh, written report, and in his offer of proof, that, uh, Brendan Dassey, uh, was, in fact, an individual who was, uh, using his term now, "vulnerable to suggestibility".

The state had objected in $a, ~ u h, ~ o r a l$ argument, as well as a, uh, written provisions to the Court, to Dr. Gordon's testimony, noting that this kind of evidence has not been, uh, admitted in the state of Wisconsin, at least to this point. And whatever, uh, marginal relevance there may be, uh, is certainly outweighed by the danger of confusion, uh, of the jury, or unfair prejudice.

Um, nonetheless, uh, the Court, uh, reasoned, in a pretrial decision, that Dr. Gordon would be allowed to testify, uh, as to the area of suggestibility, again, based upon, uh, an offer of proof.

Uh, I recall, and I'm sure, um, the Court, uh, has a recollection as to, um, my argument, both oral and written, uh, cautioning, uh, this Court as to its pretrial ruling prior to even knowing what the trial testimony was going
to be, especially as it relates to foundation or to relevance. And what I argued, Judge, was that it's going to depend on who is going to testify in this trial that Brendan Dassey's statements were the product of suggestibility.

In other words, that somebody had to come before this Court and claim that Brendan Dassey's statements to law enforcement officials, uh, were, in fact, the product of law enforcement behavior, law enforcement, uh, suggestibility, or, at the very least, some coercive practices by law enforcement, for Dr . Gordon's testimony to ever be relevant.

Uh, relevance, uh, of course, is, uh -is well-defined, and this Court included, uh, that in its, uh, pretrial ruling. And I'm not going to, uh, reargue or belabor that. I agree with the Court's, uh, definition and explanation as to relevance.

Uh, now, however, we're at the point in the trial where we don't have to guess as to what the trial testimony is going to be. We don't have to call it an offer of proof anymore, or, uh, expect or, um, uh, presuppose what some trial testimony may be. We've now heard what the
defense theory of the case is, what the defense version is, and as, uh, announced by this court, and as predicted by the State in my written brief, Brendan Dassey, himself, has testified and has provided to the Court, uh, with a version of events or an explanation as to, uh, the admissions, or what we've referred to as the confession, given, uh, in this case.

Uh, importantly, Judge, uh, Mr. Dassey today, uh, when testifying in this trial, said nothing of suggestibility despite Mr. Fremgen's best efforts, uh, in continuing to ask Mr. Dassey about, uh, things like suggestibility. Mr. Dassey's responses, when he didn't say, "I don't know", um, Mr. Dassey's, uh, response was something called confabulation. That is, that he made it up. That he made up the, uh, version of events that he told law enforcement officials.

Confabulation is, of course, um, absolutely a separate, uh, concept than suggestibility. Uh, and when Mr. Dassey and the defense, through Mr. Fremgen and, uh, Mr. Edelstein, who, I assume, knew what Mr. Dassey was going to testify about today, present that theory of defense, and that theory
is, uh, devoid of any mention of suggestibility, well, then, Dr. Gordon's testimony, just simply no longer becomes relevant.

Uh, this Court's pretrial, uh, uh, order and ruling, which, uh, the State respects, uh, very much, must simply -- uh, is no longer based upon, uh, what the trial evidence is in this case.

When Mr. Dassey explains, uh, that, uh, the version of events given to law enforcement is, uh, the product of -- of fabrication, or even if, uh -- if we believe that it's the product of, uh, some memory several years ago of some book that he may or may not, uh, have read, uh, it is just not suggestibility.

Uh, I then, uh, and at this time, renew my motion, ask the Court to reconsider its finding as to Dr. Gordon's testimony. We're asking that Dr. Gordon's testimony be excluded. We don't believe there is any foundation in this record, uh, nor is there any relevance, uh, to, uh, Dr. Gordon's ultimate opinion that, uh, Mr. Dassey is vulnerable to suggestibility.

Now, we understand that this Court has already limited Dr. Gordon's testimony. This

Court's already previously indicated that Dr. Gordon can't talk about whether the confession was true or false. That is, uh, whether it was a false confession. Can't talk about a coercion or the circumstances surrounding, uh, the, uh, interrogation. And although there are experts that can talk about that, Dr. Gordon admits that he's not one of those kind of, uh, individuals. But his testing and his opinion, uh, as limited to suggestibility, uh, simply, uh, is not, uh, relevant. Would ask the Court revisit and exclude the testimony.

Alternatively, Judge, uh, we are asking, if the Court continues to allow Dr. Gordon's, uh, testimony, uh, in this case, despite, uh, the lack of foundation for his testimony, uh, we would ask the Court, uh, reassert or restate, uh, just what it is that Dr. Gordon can testify about. Just what is relevant about Dr. Gordon's testimony based upon the record currently, uh, before this Court.

We certainly don't want to be in a position where we're needlessly objecting during, um, uh, direct examination, uh, or that the, uh,

State, unnecessarily, uh, has to cross-examining -- cross-examine, uh, Dr. Gordon, uh, on issues that, uh, may, in fact, not be allowed through this Court's, um -- this Court's orders.

Lastly, Judge, at the conclusion of this motion, that is, at the conclusion of my motion to exclude, or the renewal of my motion to exclude, uh, I would ask, also, to place on the record the, uh, State's request to call, if necessary, rebuttal witnesses.

But I have, uh, unfortunately, gotten ahead of myself, and I'm just alerting the court that we do have that issue to discuss as well. That's all the, uh, comments I have regarding Dr. Gordon's issue. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Response?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Uh, just a little -- a brief one. Well, I'll try to be brief. The State, uh, began its, uh, argument by indicating that, uh, um, they expected Dr. Gordon to testify as to what evidence would indicate in this trial. Well, I don't think that's ever been what we've offered to this Court. And I'm certain that's not what the order of this Court is.

What we've offered, previously, is that
the doctor would testify as to his conclusions based upon his evaluation of Brendan, his review of the collateral information, which included, uh, the videotape statement that was shown in this court, as well as other statements that had not been provided to the jury, and he would also, uh, testify as to the different tools of evaluation, the different, um, um, tests that he actually conducted, and -- and the purpose for those tests, including the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Test.

We intend to offer the same testimony with the same limitations that the Court imposed on his testimony per the order of April 5. The State's argument today is that there needs to be additional foundation, essentially, or that there hasn't been a sufficient foundation placed on the record for the doctor's testimony.

Part of what the State argues is -well, I -- I think maybe he misspoke, but Mr. Kratz said foundation as to suggestion or coercion. We've never once indicated that Dr. Gordon would ever testify as to any coercion. In fact, he even, in the offer of proof, said I don't have the ability to do that and would not
offer his, uh, uh, opinion as to the officer's, uh, techniques in regards to coercion.

So that was never an option. It was never going to be something offered to the court. The indication that we provided to the Court, with the limitations in the order, simply that he would be testifying about the issue of suggestibility, or vulnerable to suggestion, as I think he referenced in his report.

So far, the testimony on direct and on cross of the defendant was that, as to many questions, he answered, I don't know why. When asked why he would admit to a serious offense, such as sexual assault, or first degree intentional homicide, his answer is, I don't know why.

At -- I probably could count up, on the transcript, and come up with at least 20 or 25 times that that came out. There were times in final cross by Mr. Fallon that -- that this idea of confabulation came up, but there's equal or more, um, testimony in regards to why he did what he did, and his answers were, I don't know why.

Our intention is to wrap up what we've started with all the witnesses, with the --

Officer Wiegert and with Detective O'Neill, for that matter. Attorney Edelstein's questioning of the -- at least with Detective Wiegert was, essentially, 90 percent suggestibility issues. Promises, lies, suggestion, um, and leading.

With Dr. -- with Detective O'Neill, there was a number of questions about suggestion, leading, promises. In fact, the State brought up the subject when the State says there's devoid of anything in the record about suggestibility. The State, on cross of the school counselor, asked her about suggestibility. So the issue has been raised by the State as well. We would certainly object to the ruling changing the original ruling.

And as far as offering to the State some sort of a, um --- a road map of where I intend to go, or some, uh, formalized transcript of the question and answers that I intend to -- to elicit from the -- the doctor, I guess I would offer, again, we will follow what the court ordered, the offer of proof with the limitations that this Court has set upon the testimony, and as to providing to the state some sort of heads up as -- so to speak, I guess I would just
mimmick what the state has told me throughout this trial, I'll question my witnesses how I want, without having to answer to the state. And, so, I -- I would follow the order that the Court placed on us, and I don't believe that there has been, uh, this lack of foundation that the State is suggesting with the -- the Court, now, to change the ruling before in regards to Dr. Gordon.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, any response?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I don't have any.
Thank you, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. Uh, is -- both parties have noted the Court has had an opportunity, prior to this day, to take up the issue of Dr. Gordon and any testimony that he might have to offer. The Court ruled that Dr. Gordon's testimony -- and -- and I did this based on a couple of things, or based on, uh, the instance of seeing a proposed offer of proof from the defense by way of DVD and, as well, uh, the testimony educed by Mr. Kratz at a cross-examination of Dr. Gordon. Uh, under Section 9-0-7-0-2 of the Wisconsin Statutes, uh, expert witness testimony is permitted if the proffered testimony is
relevant, if it will assist the trier of fact in some way, shape or form, if the expert is qualified, and if the testimony that's going to be offered is not supler -- superfluous or a waste of time. This all stems from a case called State vs., uh, Walstad at 119 Wis. 2d 483.

I found, uh, initially, that all of these qualifications were met. Uh, there also is a secondary line of reasoning that can occasionally be employed. Namely, that, by virtue of the 6 th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Article 1 Section 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution, a defendant should have the right to present a defense. And while I didn't make a finding, directly, on that point, I think I alluded to it, at least collaterally, in arriving at the ruling.

Mr. Kratz says, uh, in effect, that, based on the testimony offered by this defendant in person today, that the foundation for any kind of testimony from Dr. Gordon with respect to suggestibility is, in effect, vitiated. That is to say, taken away.
Uh, that his testimony -- uh,

Dr. Gordon's testimony no longer becomes relevant
and, thus, it misses on the first, uh, uh, step, the first prong, of the test of whether or not it -- it should be used in this case.

Uh, I'm not going to recede from the ruling that I -- I handed down before. I think what we, uh, have, at best today, is testimony that doesn't go to the admissibility of anything Dr. Gordon has to say.

And, again, what Dr. Gordon is -- as I understand it -- going to testify to, that based on a number of tests that he administered this defendant, based on the age of the defendant, based on the defendant's, uh, limited, uh, cognitive abilities, that this defendant falls in the category that, scientifically, has been adjudged as being a category of persons being more suggestible or vulnerable to, uh, same things that aren't necessarily true.

I think that Dr. Gordon's testimony is sill relevant. I think that he is a qualified expert. I think that his familiarity with the, uh, Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale, and the other tests that were given to, uh, support whatever opinions he's going to give, uh, are all as good today as they were before.

Now, with that said, it may be, again, that while his testimony is cer -- I believe admissible, uh, it is up to the jury as to what weight that testimony should -- should give. They are the -- they are the persons that determine the weight.

I also find that I -- I do not believe, based on anything I've heard today or during the course of the trial, that his -- his testimony would be, uh, superfluous.

Accordingly, I'm going to deny, uh, the State's motion to exclude his testimony.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I -- and -- and I -- and I don't mean to, uh -- to take issue with the Court, you mentioned that the doctor would testify to being vulnerable to saying things that weren't necessarily true. I think that's exactly what the Court said he could not testify about. He's vulnerable to suggestibility, but whether it's true --

THE COURT: I --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- or not true is something this doctor cannot testify.

THE COURT: Right. And -- and I did say that, and, uh, thank you. I'll -- I'll sharpen
that up. He -- he can't testify as to what this defendant said as to whether it was true or false. He can testify as to the suggestibility, the vulnerability, based on the factors, but he cannot -- he cannot utter an opinion as to the -the, uh, truthfulness or falsity of anything this defendant said.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. As to my, uh, second, uh, purpose for, um, alerting the Court as to, uh, the State's, uh, intent, uh, with, uh, this Court, uh, reaffirming its ruling, the State does intend to, uh, and does offer at this time, two, uh, rebuttal, uh, witnesses.

Uh, one is a, um, clinical psychologist, who will directly, uh, rebut Dr. Gordon's testimony as to the testing, $I Q$, and what, uh, uh, opinions, uh, may be drawn, uh, therefrom. His name is Dr. James Armentrout. Uh, we, previously -- uh, previously, meaning earlier today. I don't mean to indicate, because of the rebuttal nature, that it was, uh, other than today, but, uh, informed defense counsel of our intent to, uh, call Dr. Armentrout as a rebuttal witness.

But, secondly, Judge, and something that
we have alerted the court and, uh, counsel to, uh, earlier, uh, was our intent to call an expert, uh, in the, um, areas as to the interrogative process. This Court may recall, as part of Dr. Gordon's, uh, offer of proof, Dr. Gordon indicated that he was not an expert on issues of interrogation strategy or circumstance, but that such experts do exist. Dr. Gordon, uh, conceded that fact to both -- uh, in court and on his, uh, DVDs.

The, uh, suggestion, and the effect of the matter is, then, uh, as to the area of suggestibility, uh, there is a -- a prong, if you will, as to the testing, and -- and the, uh, um, IQ, and the age, and the, uh, vulnerability to suggestibility that psychologists talk about, but the other part of that that Dr. Gordon talked about was the circumstances surrounding the interrogation, the strategies, and, uh -- and the like, that, uh -- that were employed, and what, um, after reviewing a specific, um, interrogation, uh, what opinions can be drawn therefrom.

State intends, as the defense and the Court knows, uh, to call a, uh, Mr. Joseph

Buckley, uh, the president, as I believe, of, uh, Reid and Associates, uh, author, uh, and expert, uh, on issues of the interrogative process.

Uh, with the Court, uh, having, uh, reaffirmed this ruling, uh, we simply offer that. If the Court, uh, needs, uh, or the Court wishes some further, uh, offer of proof or sharpening of, uh, that partic -- uh, uh, Mr. Buckley's, uh, relevance, or his intended testimony, we can certainly do that. A report has been tendered to the Court and to, uh, the defense as to, uh, Mr. Buckley's, uh, intended testimony. If I could have just a moment here, Judge.

And, Judge, uh, you may want to just take judicial notice of the report of Mr. Buckley that has, uh, been provided to the Court, should Mr. Buckley's testimony be allowed. We'll certainly have that marked as a trial exhibit and will be officially offered at that time.

That's all I have as to, uh, again, just by way of, uh, alerting the Court and Counsel, uh, as to the State's intended rebuttal case. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, does the defense wish to be heard on this, now? Rebuttal, of
course, is at the discretion of the Court, and it -it may be you want to wait until you hear what Dr. Gordon has to say. Although, I suspect, Mr. Buckley's rebuttal may have as much to do with the cross-examination of Investigator Wiegert as it does with anything that, uh -- that Dr. Gordon may say.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Up to the Court. I -- I don't think that Dr. Gordon's testimony, necessarily, is going to be indicative of what our position is with, uh, uh, Mr. Mead (phonetic). Um -- Or, Buckley? I'm sorry. Mr. Buckley.

THE COURT: Yeah.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Uh, our -- essentially, and let me first answer the first comment about, uh, Dr. Armentrout. Um, the only thing I would ask from the State, if, at the time he testifies, if there is any sort of summary of his, uh, impressions laid to some written form, that we be provided a copy prior to his testimony. Whether that be the second he sits down, however the State wishes to provide it, would be great. Also a CV. I mean, we provided our curriculum vitae of our doctor. If we could have Dr. Armentrout's sometime before he testifies, we would appreciate that as well.

However, as to, um, uh, Mr. Buckley, we have three essential positions as to why we don't think it's relevant. Number one, it's not a unique subject that this trier of fact, the jury, needs assistance to understand.

Um, in fact, they've had two witnesses, already, talk about it. Both detectives. Detective O'Neill and -- and, uh, Investigator Wiegert have testified that they are trained in deceptive practices, um, superior knowledge, whatever language is used to explain why they lied, promised, lead, or suggest to a -- a -- a interviewee in order to get information or extract information they want.

So, it's already -- it's a point, I won't say, necessarily, cumulative, but it certainly has been, um, uh, developed and addressed by the State.

It also seems to be somewhat of a vouching of the State's witness. Officer -- uh, Mr. Buckley would be testifying, essentially, that the officer's testimony that this is how we're trained and this is just simply, uh, uh, an interview technique would be a -- be an offer to sim -- simply, um, vouch for the voracity of the
officer's testimony in that regard.
And we also believe that, uh, there are some comments in the report about what is corroborated and what is not that impedes and infringes upon what this jury's role is. And -and the attorneys can certainly suggest to the jury, this is corroborated and this is uncorroborated. And that's fine. But I think it's different having a witness get up there and say, I've reviewed what the police officers did in this case, and let me tell you, jury, this is what they did right, and this is what they found, and this is why you can find this person guilty. I don't think that is the role of a expert.

Experts should be offering some sort of testimony that, number one, has to be relevant to some sort of material issue, which we don't think, necessarily, is -- that there is enough, uh, with this offer as of yet, and, number, two, we certainly have to say there is nothing that indicates that this trier of fact needs assistance to understand that.

In fact, I believe, in opening, Mr. Kratz mentioned to the jury, comments about officers', uh, questioning and why people don't
admit to things that they didn't do, especially as serious as a homicide, because it's just human nature. You all understand that. Quote, unquote. That was what Mr. Kratz said to the jury.

Well, if they understand it, then why do they need an expert? So I don't think it's necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kratz, getting to you, uh, with respect to Dr. Armentrout, Counsel was asking for a copy of his CV and, as well, any sort of summary that you might be able to supply, even if it's at the 11 th hour? Are you able to accommodate him on both those counts?

ATTORNEY JONES: Well, Judge, there is no written report. There is no summary. Uh, Dr. Armentrout's, uh, opinions will be based, uh, solely and entirely upon what's been provided, uh, by Dr. Gordon. So, the -- the -- the materials that, uh, uh, Dr. Armentrout will be drawing from, they already have.

The CV, uh, is something that I will ask to be faxed, and we'll try to get that, uh -we'll try to get that, uh, here, Judge, and -and, uh, accommodate, out of courtesy, uh, uh,
the defense.
Um, did you ask me something else?
I've --
THE COURT: No.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- forgotten. Then I'll be quiet.

THE COURT: No. We'll -- we'll get to the -- the issue of what, if anything, Mr. Buckley can testify to based, uh -- based on, in part, what we hear tomorrow, and, in part, uh -- I want to review the -- the -- the report, uh, again. Report was handed -- I believe I got it on Friday from -from the state.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Might I suggest, Judge, that on Wednesday we might convene in court, perhaps, at, uh, 8:00 a.m. and, uh, get some direction. We expect Mr. Buckley to testify in the morning, and I think that is probably appropriate that everybody, not just the State, but that the defense, has fair notice about the, uh, scope of what he'll be allowed to testify about.

THE COURT: That's fine.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you.
THE COURT: Any other matters today,
gentlemen?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Nothing for today. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right? I'll see you tomorrow at 8:30.
(Court stands adjourned at 2:42 p.m.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN )
COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Haw, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 LL 4 h day of December, 2007.
$\qquad$ Jemnife K . Haw, RPR Official Court Reporter

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STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL TRIAL DAY 8

Case No. 06 CE 88
BRENDAN R. DASSEY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: APRIL 24, 2007
BEFORE: HON. JEROME L. FOX
Circuit Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS GALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
MARK R. FREMGEN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
RAYMOND L. EDELSTEIN
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the defendant.
BRENDAN R. DASSEY
Defendant
Appeared




THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. Uh, this is State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan R. Dassey, 06 CF 88. Appearances, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State continues in its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz, Tom Fallon and Norm Gahn.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen, Attorney Ray Edelstein appear with Brendan Dassey in person.

THE COURT: Are you set to proceed?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: Do so.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Call Dr. Robert Gordon.

## DR. ROBERT GORDON,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Could I get prepared first, please?

THE CLERK: Sure.
THE WITNESS: My name is Robert H. Gordon, G-o-r-d-o-n.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Doctor, do you -- can you describe what your, uh, educational background is?

A Sure. I have a Bachelor's Degree from Purdue University. That was obtained in 1972.

I received my Doctorate in clinical psychology from Washington University in 1976.

I completed a one-year internship at the University of Tennessee, School for Health Sciences.

And I subsequently audited two classes in the early 80's at the University of Wisconsin Law School.

I've, uh, attended a variety of workshops in the meantime and, likewise, have given oral presentations, seminars and training than I've gone to workshops.

Q Where do you -- where are you currently employed?
A Until, uh, Friday, I'm currently employed with Forensic Psych Associates. Its, uh, office -- main office is in Janesville. Uh, other offices are located in Chicago, Milwaukee and Rockford.

Q And you said until Friday. Are you changing positions as of Friday?

A $\quad I$ am.

Q And where are you -- where will you be working at that point?

A As of, uh, Tuesday, May 1, I will be the Director of Forensic Evaluation Services at St. Louis Behavioral Medicine Institute Health -- St. Louis Behavioral Health Institute, affiliated with St. Louis University.

Q What other work or, uh, employment history do you have involved with clinical or forensic psychology?

A Well, I began my career, primarily, as a clinical psychologist. I worked for the first two years out of -- after I completed my graduate degree, at the Janesville Counseling Center down -- that's what is currently known as -- it's a part of the Rock County Health Care Center System. Uh, county system. And I was a clinical supervisor there.

And, then, from 1978 until present, I have been in private practice, running my own office, employing some staff, and doing counseling, consulting to different agencies, probation and parole, counseling -- other counseling services, uh, Department of Human Services, etc.

And, then, over the past, uh, five
years, I've, uh, exclusively, uh, limited my practice to forensic work, except I do a few free counseling sessions and run a free group at a church, and I -- I will continue that on a one-time per week -- or one-time per month basis, uh, by phone, once I gets to St. Louis, but with everyone else in a church -- in a group.

Q Are you a member of any professional organizations or associations?

A I am.
Q Can you describe those organizations related to your field of expertise?

A Well, they're listed on my $C V$, and they include the American Psychological Association, of which I'm a member. I was designated, uh, oh, maybe 20 years ago, as being a Fellow of the Wisconsin Psychological Association.

I'm also a member of the Division of
Wisconsin Psychological Association called the Society of Clinical and Consulting Psychologists. Then, there's the Division of the American Psychological Association, of which I'm a member of the American Psychology Law Society.

I'm also, um, a member of three smaller organizations. The Association for the Treatment
of Sex Abusers, the Illinois Sex Offender Management Board, and the Milwaukee Area Psychological Association.

I'm sorry for reading, but $I$ want to make sure it's accurate.

Q You mentioned that this is on your CV?
A That's correct.
Q And CV, you mean by that, Curriculum Vitae?
A Precisely.
Q Another word for resumé?
A Yes, sir.
(Exhibit No. 226 marked for identification.)
Q I'm going to show you what's been marked as Exhibit 226. Is that the Curriculum Vitae you're referencing?

A Yes.
Q Now, you had mentioned -- or I think you were going into discussing psych -- certain boards, and I think you mentioned, "up until recently." Can you describe, first of all, what boards, and what you mean by "up until recently?"

A Yes. I was on three boards and resigned due to my changing position. The, uh, boards include, uh, in the past, being on the advisory committee to the University Wisconsin-Whitewater, uh, Chancellor, the

Dean of, uh, Arts and Sciences.
I, also, was on the Circle of Friends for the court appointed special advocate in Rock County. Um, I also, in the past, was a -- on the board of directors for the Society of Clinical and Consulting Psychologists that I referred to already. There may have been one or two others. I didn't check my notes. I'm sure I omitted one.

Q Now, you've mentioned clinical psychology along with the term "forensic psychology." Can you describe what the difference is between the two?

A Sure. There are many components of Psychology, whether it's clinical psychology, um, experimental psychology, industrial psychology. There are different specific aspects of psychology.

But when you apply that body of knowledge to matters that come before the court, to assist the court or a jury in making decisions, that's when it becomes forensic in nature. So that you can have a forensic social psychologist or forensic engineer.

Forensic means, a body of knowledge that qualifies you by the court to be an expert, to offer any information to the court and to the jurors.

Q How long have you been involved in forensic psychology, for instance?

A I've been involved in forensic psychology since 1978. But it's been on a increasing basis since that time. I began by doing mental commitment evaluations and guardianship evaluations.

Q Have you ever testified in court before?
A Yes.
Q Do you -- can you recall how many times you've been in court as a -- testifying in this type of capacity?

A Uh, Mr. Fremgen, I -- I came to a better estimate of that, and it's an estimate, last night, uh, as I calculated it, and that would be roughly 2,500. But that number is inflated, because many of those have been done at the request of the Department of Probation and Parole, where I consult or I consulted up until this past Thursday.

And, also, they contain -- those numbers
are -- are higher because the significant portion also are mental commitment evaluations and guardianship evaluations.

So it's not necessarily jury trials, for instance?

A No, sir. Uh, the majority are not jury trials. The
majority are before the judge.
Q So, just a judge, is what you're saying?
A I wouldn't say, just the judge, I'd say before the judge.

Q Before the court.
A Yes.
Q Have you authored or co-authored any publications, or any articles, or any books?

A Yes.
Q You, again, briefly listed, described the topic of the -- the, uh, publication?

A Could you -- could I --
Q Briefly list, describe what that authored publication is?

A Uh, I co-authored one book called, Substance Abuse, Homicide and Violent Behavior. I have also, uh, self -- self-published a facilitator's guide and a learner's workbook regarding treatment of sex offenders.

Then, I have a number of articles that have been published. Some have been published in what's called peer reviewed journals where you submit it to psychologists and other mental health professionals. And they decide whether it's worthy of publication.

In other occasions, my, uh -- some of the 12 articles that I've written have been in more like trade journals, like put out by the different -- like a bar association or psychology association. And those would not be called peer reviews. Those are re -- reviewed by editors of the journals or -- or trade publications.

Q Have any of those peer review publications involved aspects of forensic psychology?

A One did, indirectly.
Q And what was that?
A Well, that was my dissertation. And I didn't foresee it as being forensically-related, but it is. And it's entitled, "Diagnostic Compliance in Rorschach Interpretation as a Function of Group Member Status." That was my dissertation to get my Ph. D. And, also, I summarized it better than I did the title, uh, to be published in a peer-related article.

Q How often do you spend time familiarizing yourself with the current research in the field of forensic psychology?

A Well, my wife thinks that $I$ do that quite often, and that she's right. Um, I receive journals, I review journals. I, uh, go to -- go to particular workshops and seminars. And I also, thanks to the modern-day
technology, um, probably spend an average of one to two hours in the evening, four days a week on the average, uh, seeing what current articles are published in a variety of areas regarding cases in -forensic cases in general or cases that I'm consulting on.

Q Why is it important to continue to follow the research or follow, um, trends in forensic psychology?

A Well, it's -- it's two reasons. One is, ethically required by the ethic code -- ethical codes that I subscribe to, or ascribe to, simply by my participation in these organizations I've mentioned.

The other reason is more important to
me. It's personal. When I am offering
information that may be helpful to judges or
juries that in -- affect, life, liberty, finances, um, people's rights, then, uh, that's something that I personally take very seriously.

Q Have you ever presented or trained -- you mentioned you've gone to training sessions. Have you ever trained others in your field of psychology?

A I have.
Q Can you briefly describe those presentations or
trainings?
A Well, they've been on a variety of forensic topics. I could enumerate those, if you like. But I can summarize by saying that $I$ counted them up, and there are 100 or -- give or take a couple hundred presentations that I've provided to either attorneys, and they've been continuing legal education approved for all, and I have also presented to probation officers, social workers, federal probation chiefs regarding a variety of forensic matters.

Uh, some of them have been small. Only 10, 15, 20 individuals at, uh, a bar association. Others have been large. When it's been, for example, uh -- most recently, I testified -- not testified, but spoke at, regarding sex off -sexual assault homicide in capital cases, in, uh -- in Texas at a -- a national conference. So, it -- it runs the gamut.

Q Previously, you indicated you've testified over, approximately, 2500 times in various, uh, types of proceedings. When you've testified in the past, do you testify solely for one side or the other?

A No, sir.
Q Do you have any percentage as to what -- how --
how often you're called by one side or other? Pardon me?

Q Do you have any percentage, that you're aware of, as -- as far as how often you're called by, let's say, for instance, the defense?

A That's a different question than you asked before. By the defense, probably 60 percent. By the prosecution, probably 40 percent. But that's still the minority of who request my services.

Q Now, let me just, uh, skip ahead. Are you familiar with the term, quote, false confession, unquote?

A Yes.
Q And how is this term fam -- familiar to you as a forensic psychologist?

A Well, it's familiar to me by cases I've been involved in, by my understanding of the literature and the tests available to evaluate them. And it's related to evaluating whether, um, or -- it's, uh, related to helping address, uh, false confessions, and -- which are admitting to wrongdoing when it didn't exist, uh, or overstating one's involvement in a crime and --

Q Is there another term that's used in this field?
A Well, beginning in 1908, there was Münsterberg, who wrote his first book on causes of false confession at
the turn of the century.
Also, not this century, Binet, uh, showed pictures, and then saw if there was a -- a change in responses when the pictures were shown again.

And, most recently, in the -- in the 1980's, uh, Gisli, and I've been -- I've been told it's Gudjonsson, uh, developed what's called "interrogative suggestibility." And that was in the $80^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$. And he has done extensive research, uh, and come up with a Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales to assess for two aspects of, uh, interrogative suggestibility.

Q Is Gudjonsson the foremost expert in this field?
A He's certainly one of the leading experts. Uh, he was originally a -- a detective in Iceland. He went over to London. He became a psychologist. He was asked to consult about confessions. He now is the Professor of Forensic Psychology at the Institute of Psychology at Kings College in London.

He's written a -- a -- I didn't bring it with me, a thick handbook, which, not to be blasphemous, but would be the bible of, uh, the psychology of false confessions and psychology of false confessions. I don't have the exact title
with me, but, uh, it's one that's heavily relied upon.

Q Is the Gudjonsson Scale of Suggestibility, what you've just recently described, the only tool that a forensic psychologist has available to him in determining whether a person has the psychiatric or psychological characteristics that may cause him to be vulnerable to give any false confession?

A No.
Q What -- what other tools do you believe, as a forensic psychologist, are important to consider in making a determination of suggestibility?

A Focusing on tools as your --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I -- I'm sorry. If
I may interpose an objection? Perhaps Mr. Fremgen is doing this intentionally, but he's interposing the terms "suggestibility" and "false confession." If we're talking about false confession, I'd ask that he ask that question. If he's talking about suggestibility, I'd ask that he phrase it in those terms.

THE COURT: So, you're objecting to the form of the question as a compound question? ATTORNEY KRATZ: I am, Judge. They are
two, I think, distinct, uh, concepts, and I'd ask that those be, uh, referenced to any specific questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I'll change -- I'll -THE COURT: Okay.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: -- rephrase.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Can you describe the other tools that you would consider important in making a determination whether a person, uh, has those personality or psychological characteristics that make them vulnerable to suggestion?

A Yes. Uh, generally speaking, there are tests regarding intellectual functioning, $I Q$, uh, they could be memory, they could be tests associated with assessing personality traits, characteristics associated with the likelihood of being suggestible. Uh, those are the main ones.

Q Now, are these --
A The main categories.
Q I'm sorry. Are these tests developed solely to determine whether a person may be suggestible?

A The, uh, only one that was solely developed that personal is the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales.

Q So the other tests that you were just talking
about in a -- more of a generic form, are they used in other, um, evaluations in forensic psychology, for instance?

A In forensic psychology and non-forensic psychology, true.

Q Why is it that, uh, these tests that have, potentially, nothing to do with suggestibility, are important tools to consider as a forensic psychologist in making that determination?

A Well, there are different psychological characteristics that an individual might exhibit or might possess that, in turn, would increase or decrease the likelihood that they would be suggestible. And those include, intellectual functioning, learning problems, memory problems, personality characteristics. Whether a person, for example, is passive, withdrawn, socially introverted, quiet, anxious, wanting to be ple -- desiring to please, uh, being in terms of social desirability, um -- I must be missing something, but I don't recall right now.

Q Now -- and -- and, again, is this something that, for instance, Gudjonsson recommends forensic psychologists to consider in addition to his suggestibility scale?

A Absolutely.
Q Have you performed these tests on actual subjects to determine whether a person may be susceptible or vulnerable to suggestion before?

A Yes.
Q And -- and do you -- can you tell us how often or how many times, that is, that you performed these tests to assist you in making determinations of whether a person is vulnerable to suggestion?

A I should keep better records, but the number is -compared to the 2,500 , is definitely lower. It's more like 5 to 10.

Q And have you ever testified in a court, such as this, in that regard?

A Yes.
Q And -- and how often have you done that?
A Three times. Well, three that I can recall.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I -- I'm sorry. Again, I interpose an objection as to vague. "In a court, such as this." Are we talking about a jury trial? Or are we talking about just before a judge? THE COURT: That's fair. ATTORNEY KRATZ: I ask that -- that be -THE COURT: Sure. It's a fair objection.

It's sustained. Why don't your rephrase the question, Counsel?

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) How often did you testify before a judge in regards to this type of topic?

A Before a judge, that $I$ can recall of those five to ten times, uh twice.

Q How often have you testified --
A Three -- three times. I'm sorry.
Q How often have you testified in this same regard in front of a jury?

A This is the first time.
Q Now, you had a -- a large number of cases that you've test -- you indicated you testified before a court in the past?

A That's true.
Q And this seems like a very small fraction; is that correct?

A That's true.
Q Why is it that you have such a smaller fraction in this type of, uh, evaluation, or forensic psychology versus the other types that you testified about?

A Well, it's just an expansion -- a gradual expansion of my practice. I mean, when $I$ first started doing this, as I indicated, $I$ only did mental commitment
evaluations and guardianship. And, then, I began to do maybe a -- a few custody evaluations, and, uh, fitness to stand trial or, uh, proceedings regarding disposition of cases regarding children or -- or sentencing.

And, then, it just -- with the seminars I -- I attended, with presentations I've given that required me to learn the material to present in a meaningful way to attorneys, then $I$ gradually expanded my areas of expertise. Not -not -- not to the point -- I'm not a neuropsychologist, for example, so I -- there's no way I'm going to expand to the point of talking about traumatic brain injury from a car accident, and get up here and try to help the Court. I mean, there's certain limitations.

Q When you began your practice in, um, psychology, uh, was there sex offender groups at that time that you were aware?

A Not that I was aware of.
Q And, now, you testified earlier that one, uh, function of your, um, employment is you are a facilitator in sex offender groups?

A I'm proud to say that I get to continue that by web cam on a weekly basis for the three groups I already
run once I get to St. Louis. So, yes.
Q So that's something that's kind of progressed throughout your career?

A Even that has progressed to web cam. That's true.
Q But the sex offender type of -- of involvement in your field?

A I started off with six individuals that were in a group, and, now, I've seen three thousand.

Q Your -- would it be fair to state that your involvement in suggestibility evaluations is similar? That is, it's begin -- it's just beginning, and it's beginning to progress?

A It's just beginning. Beginning to progress. But whether expands to the degree -- I doubt it will expand to the degree that my sex offender work has, because I'm 56 and don't have that many years to have it expand. You know.

Q Specifically, turning to Brendan Dassey, you're familiar with Brendan; correct?

A I am.
Q And how did you become familiar, first, with Brendan Dassey?

A You contacted my office.
Q Did you have an opportunity to review collateral materials in preparation for meeting with

Brendan?
A I did.
Q Can you describe what those materials were?
A Uh, it -- it was, uh, sheriff, uh, transcript regarding his, uh, being interrogated. And I also viewed the actual video of -- of those -- some individuals call them interviews when they're victims, interrogations when they're suspects. Uh, I viewed that as well. And I, subsequently, reviewed, after my report was prepared, uh, school records regarding, uh, Mr. Dassey, Brendan, that date back at least to fourth grade. If not, before.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if I may, and I don't mean to -- I don't mean to interpose an objection, but when he indicates reviewing videotapes, if he could explain the dates of those interview videotapes so that we know what interview he was talking about, that might be helpful for us as well.

THE COURT: That's fair. If you're going to be alluding to materials that are dated, Dr. Gordon, why don't you, as part of your answer, reference the date.

A Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Do you want me to do that now?

THE COURT: Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: The, uh, written narrative was based on inter -- an interview that took place on February 27, 2006. I may have reviewed another one as well. I don't recall. But I know one was based on an interview of -- or interrogation of February 27, 2006 -- 2006.

Q Did you have an opportunity to review a DVD of a videotaped statement on March 1, 2006?

A Yes.
Q And you indicated you'd also reviewed a number of school records as well; correct?

A I sure did.
Q And at one point were you provided with tran -or a -- copies of a CD involving phone calls from the jail?

A I was.
Q Before you conducted any -- well, let me ask you this: Did you conduct any tests on Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q Now, before you conducted those tests, did you also perform a mental status examination of

Brendan Dassey?
A I did.
Q Why is it important to do a mental status evaluation of $a, ~ u h, ~ i n d i v i d u a l ? ~$

A Well, it's important because it's -- it's important because it's advisable to obtain a variety of sources of clinical information, both collateral, as well as testing, as well as interview, in order to conduct a comprehensive evaluation to com -- in order to come up with the most reliable and valid conclusion as possible.

Q What observations, if any, did you have following your mental status evaluation of Brendan Dassey?

A Uh, Brendan Dassey's thought process was slow. He was -- there was, even in the interview, indication of mild to moderate mental impairment. He was slow to respond. His eye contact was poor. His affect was bland. To put that -- his affect was blah. To put it unprofessionally.

He, uh -- there wàs -- a mental status evaluation also often includes a -- a history. A social history. And he has a history of -- of, uh, learning problems, as I noted, per his report, confirmed by collateral data.
He also talked to me about feeling very
anxious and a loner in school, having few friends, and feeling anxious, for example, when getting up to talk before a class, uh, he felt very socially phobic and, uh, uncomfortable, and alienated from friends.

Q Is the information that you, um, obtained through the mental status examination important, uh, to consider, as a forensic psychologist, prior to or during the time that you perform additional tests?

A It's important to consider it prior to or during the administration of additional tests, because I have, at my office, for example, 150 tests, and you want to tailor-make the evaluation, to use tests that most directly address a given case.

I mean, there's some tests that I would always use in a suggestibility evaluation. Such as Gudjonsson, for example. But there might be others that I would include, depending on the interview and the initial results of the initial testing. And, then, I might add others as well.

Q So, would it be fair to state that, for instance, a person, um, uh -- if, after you interviewed the person, and they appeared to be of average or below average intelligence, you may not need to
use tests that want to examine them for profound mental retardation?

A Well, if they had average intelligence, I would -- I might confirm it with a -- I might have confirmed it with abbreviated IQ testing. If it was a person who was profoundly mentally retarded, they wouldn't have the capability of formulating attempt to commit a crime, and they would be in an institution, having their own personal daily needs taken care of. So, if --

Q So you're not going to have somebody who's profoundly mentally retarded, for instance, complete the evaluations or probably read at a significant level?

A Well, they won't -- they won't even be charged with a crime.

Q Uh, just in, Doctor -- in regards to your evaluation, Doctor, you wouldn't provide those type of tests that don't fit -- appear to fit the personality of the individual you're examining?

A True.
Q Okay. Can you briefly describe what tests you did conduct in regards to your evaluation of Brendan Dassey?

A Yes. The one, uh -- do you want me to talk about the

Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale?
Q However you wish to start. Did -- did -- do you want to go chronologically with the tests that you performed?

A I have a list of them right here. I'm going to go straight from the top to the bottom, if that's okay? That's fine.

A Uh, one is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, adolescent version. It's based on a der -- uh, derivation. It's -- it was altered and normed with thousands of subjects, uh, from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which had originally came out in the 1930's by Starke and Hathaway, psychiatrists and psychologists, respectively, from the University of Minnesota.

It was subsequently revised as the MMPI-2, because they needed a more representative cross-section of individuals who, uh, represent the United States population, and they changed some, uh, given questions, and they re-normed it.

And, then, at the same time, uh, James Butcher, uh, who did -- was instrumental on that, as well as Robert Archer, two psychologists, uh, came up with the MMPI-A, which is the most widely used and researched objective
test of adolescent emotional problems. It has many specific scales on it that one can review to form conclusions.

Q Why did you choose this test, for instance, in your evaluation of Brendan Dassey?

A One is because it's so well-respected and wellresearched. Secondly, it -- it comes -- it has scales on it that relate to suggestibility. Such as, uh, passivity, social avoidance, social alienation, uh, anxiety. Uh -- or, in contrast, those that aren't indicative of suggestibility, which would be the absence of those, but, instead, it would be a person that's assertive, or aggressive, or even that would -- those factors could be evaluated from the MMPI.

Q How many questions are involved in the -- in the MMPI?

A I was supposed to look that up, wasn't I? I -- I believe 566 or 567 .

Q And -- and how do you assess the answers?
A But it might be -- I'm sorry to interrupt. It -- it might be shorter on the MMPI. I might be talking about the MMPI-2 with my prior answer.

Q Do -- do you recall how many questions you asked of Brendan when you performed the MMPI-A?

A I administered the entire test. So, it was at least, uh, 450 questions long or more.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'll stipulate it's 478 questions.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
THE COURT: All right.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) And how do you go about assessing the answers that the individual, for instance, in this case, Brendan, provided to you?

A Well, I used the true/false questions and see which items, per scale, were scored in a given direction which would cause a scale, such as depression, or anxiety or social introversion, to be lower or higher. And then I put it on a graph.

I also used the validity scale scores to, um, ascertain whether the profile is valid. Whether it's accurate in terms of prescript -- in terms of describing a person's personality.

Q In regards to assessing the test, then, would you base your opinion on, let's say, any one answer of the 478 questions or a small number of answers?

A Absolutely not.
Q Why not?
A Well, the test is constructed so that one looks at
scales, not at individual answers, because, taken out of context, a person's true or false answer to a given question could -- or provide, uh, confusing results, and it's just -- it's not proper protocol. It's not the way that -- that we're instructed to do that as psychologists, uh, to -- in order to render reliable conclusions.

Q I'm going to place on the screen Exhibit 229. In performing the MMPI, were you able to obtain results to the tests provided to Brendan?

A Yes.
Q And what were those results?
A Well, the results -- there are approx -- there are probably -- there are ten basic clinical scales, but there are probably 100 or 50 supplemental scales that can be interpreted. All were within the average range, including the validity scale, showing that the profile was valid.

All were in the average range except for four, and those were the ones that you see on that screen.

Q Can you, uh -- I believe you have a pointer.
A I don't want to blind anybody here. Okay.
Q And, so I'm clear, you were able to assess Brendan on a number of topics and found him to be
average in many of those -- those areas?
A I assessed him on a number of scales, and all of them were in the -- within the average range except for four.

Q And -- and these are the four here?
A Yes, sir.
Q Why were these four, in particular, um, important to note in regards to your evaluation of Brendan?

A Well, I'll point out the one that was not hypochontri -- hypochondriasis. That's not particularly related to suggestibility.

Q Why did you include that on this --
A I just wanted to be straight forward and honest and -- and say the scores that were high. I didn't want to leave any out.

What -- what is hypochondriasis?
A It's, uh, either a person that has significant -- has a person's -- who has significant concern about bodily functioning, health, and, sometimes, it can be because they have bona fide, real health concerns. Cancer, migraine headaches, or whatever. Or it can be that they don't have physical symptoms, but they have a concern with their health anyway, or stress-related symptoms, and, then, that score would be elevated in those cases.

Q So even though this doesn't have any, uh, um, relevance to the issue of suggestibility, you included it, uh, because it was in the top four of the high scores?

A I present information that is un -- that's abnormal.
Q Okay. Can -- can you then go through the other three? I'm going -- going to -- I don't want to put words in your mouth, Doctor, but were these the three that you felt were important in consideration of the suggestibility issue?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Can you, uh, go through your results, first with, I guess, the top?

A The top one is social avoidance. The T-score was 72. It's easier to explain the percentile of one.

Q What -- first of all, if you can, can you describe what is per -- percentile and what is the significance of percentile?

A I can. Out of 100 individuals who would have taken that test, 99 out of a hundred would have scored in a more normal range than did Brendan.

Q And, so, for instance, on the social avoidance, 99 would have scored at a more normal range? And of social avoidance or of being --

A Social --

Q -- socially --
A -- avoidance.
Q Okay. What is the significance in -- in regards to that in your assess -- assessment of suggestibility?

A Individuals who have social problems, who are passive, who are withdrawn, have a greater likelihood of being suggestible.

Q What -- what's the next category that you looked at with the MMPI-A?

A Well, I'd like to skip down, if I could, please, to social introversion. Uh, the reason being, that social introversion is a separate scale from social avoidance, and you rely on different questions that go into those scales from the MMPI-A, but they're still, basically, evaluating the same thing. Social withdrawal, social avoidance. And on that particular one, for social introversion, his percentile was 2.3. In other words, uh, roughly, uh, 97 people -- 97 adolescents out of 100 would have scored in a norm -- more normal fashion. A lower fashion than he on that scale.

Q So he is more socially introverted than 97 others; is that correct?

A Accor -- according to this scale, yes.

Q And, then, there was one other scale that you looked at?

A Yes. And that's social alienation. And social alienation, his score was 1.5 percentile. Again, uh, $981 / 2$, if we could call half -- $981 / 2$ individuals would score on a more normal range on that scale than did Brendan.

Social alienation is different than the other two, because a person who is socially avoidant and socially introverted would tend to be socially alienated. They would be cut off from those with whom they interact and avoided by those with whom they interact, because they don't reach out, and they -- and so they're -- they're just alienated from -- from people who could be, otherwise, friends, or they -- they live, not psychotically, but they live in their own world, alienated from society, so to speak.

Q These scales, these terms, are these your terms or are these terms that you receive from the tests?

A They're straight from the MMPI manual, and the, uh, from the manual and scales from the MMPI.

Q The test preparers?
A The test preparers.

Q What -- what other tests did you, uh, administer for Brendan, or to Brendan?

A Well, I think I'll -- I'm sorry. I think I'll skip the suggestibility scale and I'll skip down to the 16-PF. The $16-\mathrm{PF}$ was developed 15 years ago at the University of Illinois by a psychologist by the name of Dr. Raymond Cattell.

He did what a -- what's known as factor analysis. He put down a number of normal questions that would -- that would measure normal traits of normal individuals, and then he did a statistical procedure to pull out similarities of those items. And he found 16 factors, um, and one global factor. So, one, the global factor, overall factors, the accommodation, independence.

The other two on the exhibit there, shy and deferential versus socially bold and dominant, are factors -- one of the -- two of the 16 factors contained on the instrument that measures normal personality traits.

Q How does this test assist you in, uh, developing an opinion or determining whether someone might be vulnerable to suggestion?

A Review of research shows that individuals who are accommodating, that is, dependent, shy, differential,
more passive, have a greater chance of being -substan -- depending on the degree that it's shown, is substantially greater chance of being suggestible.

And that comes from research, and, also, uh, my training, and the books that I've reviewed, and the research I've done online, suggest the very use of this test showed this, and to review the outcome on these three particular scales.

Q What, uh, results did you obtain from this test in regards to Brendan?

A Well, unfortunately, I don't have, and wasn't able to easily obtain, the percentile. So, all I can do is show to the jury that for accommodation, he's on the lower end of the scale. Not every one, but, still, the lower end of the scale on accommodation, the lower end of the scale on shy, and the over -- the lower end of the scale for being deferential, or passive, which are all consistent with each other and are consistent, by the way, with the MMPI results.

Q What other tests did you perform in regards to -to Brendan?

A I performed, also, the, uh, State Trait Expression, uh, beg your pardon. The State Trait Anger Expression Inventory, which is an objective test that
measures normal and abnormal ways of expressing anger.

Why did you choose that test to conduct in regards to -- to this evaluation of Brendan?

A Well, I wanted to see if he was angry. If a person is angry and dominant, then they tend to not be suggestible. If they -- if the score shows that they're passive, and deal with their anger by keeping it to themselves, or not really being angry very often, then that would, again, be related to -- to suggestibility.

Q What results, if any, did you determine in regards to this test as it applied to Brendan?

A The test scores showed that he is passive and, uh, subdued.

Q Before I go to the next test, you -- let me go back to the $16-\mathrm{PF}$, and, I suppose, possibly, in regards to the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory -- um, you -- at the end of your -- as you were finishing test -- testifying as to the 16-PF, you said that it's also important to consider this test as a way to validate the MMPI to see if it's consistent; is that correct?

A It's important to synthesize all of the different tests into one conclusion and consider all of them,
yes.
Q So, let me ask you this, hypothetically; if, for instance, you had performed four tests, and three seemed to be consistent, but one seemed to be well away from what you've seen thus far, would that offer you some concern in the tests -testing of the individual?

A It would not -- it would cause me concern on how to most accurately synth -- put together those results into a -- an opinion.

Q So it had an impact on your final opinion?
A It would. Absolutely.
Q Want to pull the mike a little closer?
A Absolutely.
Q Sorry for interrupting you. Let's go -- we'll go to the next set of tests that you performed?

A Yes.
Q And what was that?
A Well, I performed two, uh, IQ tests. One is the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence. And it originally came from David Wechsler, uh, in 1932, at the -- in a Bellevue clinic, and it was called the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test established in 1939.

> Um, since then, it's been revised and
abbreviated as well. And the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence, uh, reliably assesses intellectual functioning, IQ, of adults and children.

Q Now, I have on the screen Exhibit 228. Does that indicate, uh, results of those two intelligence quotient tests?

A I don't know if the jury can read it, so I -- I would need to read it, I believe, without blinding the court reporter.

Q How's that?
A That's good. Now, to explain the top part, if you'd like me to --

Q Please.
A It shows an average IQ is 100. That's why 50 people out of a hundred would score higher -- who obtain a score of higher of a hundred and 50 would score lower than a hundred.

Then, from 90 down to 70 , or, actually, from 90 down to 84 , is the low average range of intelligence. From 70 --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if I may, on what scale is he referring to? That 90 to 84 is low average. If he's talking about Wechsler or Kaufman, I'd like him to -- to state that.

THE COURT: All right. Can you identify which of the -- the tests, uh, reflect those scores?

THE WITNESS: The Kaufman has an IQ score of 83 , which is not a test that I described yet, but it's comparable to the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Doctor, I'm sorry to interrupt you. I think the question by the prosecutor, the objection, was, is the base used to evaluate the actual results the same on the Wechsler and Kaufman? That is, is the base of what is average 100, what is below average, what you've said was 90 to 84, and probably the other numbers on the scale, the same scale used in completing a base for the purposes of interpreting the results in both the Kaufman and the Wechsler?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Now, if you could continue -- I'm sorry to interrupt you -- in regards to what the, uh, actual results were with Brendan and how they compare to the base -- base scale?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if -- if I may just sharpen my -- my point, I wanted to make sure that
this doctor was saying that, on the Wechsler Scale, 90 to 84 is considered below average. I think that's what he said. And I want to make sure that was, in fact, your testimony.

THE WITNESS: My testimony is, based on the diagnóstic and statistical manual of mental disorders, which shows that individuals who have IQ's of 84 -- 70 to 84 -- is one facet of diagnosing a mental -- uh, borderline mental intelligence. On the other hand, according to Wechsler norms, a score of 70 to 80 is in the borderline range.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I may, then, Judge, I am going to object as -- as irrelevant. If he's saying the Wechsler Scale goes all the way down to 80 for low average, doesn't go to 84, and that's what this chart says, that would, uh -- would -would be irrelevant. If he's using some other thing to score it with, like the DSM-4, which I now heard, uh, that's something other than this chart purports. And I would interpose an objection.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Well, I can ask the doctor some more foundation questions as to the chart, itself, that he created.

THE COURT: I -- I think we're going to have to do that. And I'll rule -- I'll -- I'll withhold ruling on the objection.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Doctor, you -- you provided this, um -- a chart that was used to make the Exhibit 228; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you included both the Wechsler and the Kaufman intelligence quotient on results and the tests on the one chart; correct?

A Correct.
Q Why is it that they're both combined? Or why is it you felt necessary to combine both to one exhibit?

A To make it simpler to understand, and be -- and I used the Wechsler -- I mean, I used the DSM-4, uh, norms, simply because that's what's commonly used, and if $I$ would not use those, individuals would be asking me why I didn't use those, because in every mental status and psychiatric report under the, uh -that comes out for clinical and forensic reasons, they ask precisely what a person's diagnosis is on the DSM-4.

Q Well, again, if we can set aside DSM-4 for just a

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    moment --
    A I'm sorry.
    Q -- specifically, regards to Wechsler and Kaufman,
    is there a base scale under the Kaufman
    Intelligence Test?
    A No.
    Q Is there a base scale from the Wechsler?
    A You mean base scale on how to divide it into
    categories?
    Q Correct.
    A Uh, yes.
    Q Okay. Under Kaufman?
    A No.
    Q Just on Wechsler?
    A Yes.
    Q So -- so this scale, then, is actually the
    Wechsler?
    A This -- the scores are from the Wechsler and Kaufman.
    Q No. I'm sorry, Doctor. The scale, not the
        score.
    A Oh, I'm sorry.
    Q It's this document, here, where it says IQ
        percentile, is this actually the Wechsler?
    A No.
                                ATTORNEY KRATZ: Renew my objection, Judge.
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ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Is it --
THE COURT: I understand. Hold on a second here. This is going to get terribly confusing unless the witness can segregate, one, what's on this test. What -- what -- what -- or, excuse me. What's on the exhibit in the graphic portion of the exhibit? What that reflects. And, two, if that's different than -- than Wechsler test as it appears to --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I understand, Judge. THE COURT: -- be, uh, that -- that he, then, explains that as well. Now, can he do that?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I'm going to ask the doctor that.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
(By Attorney Fremgen) Doctor, can you
distinguish the two? The Wechsler versus the Kaufman?

A Yes.
Q And without using the exhibit, Doctor, did you have -- come to any conclusions with regards to the evaluation of Brendan pertaining to the Wechsler Intelligence Test?

A It's my conclusion that he is in the borderline range of intelligence.

What score did he -- do you recall what score he, um, you -- you calculated in regards to that test?

A Which one again?
Q Kaufman?
A Kaufman was 83.
Q And you indicated that's in the average or below average scale?

A That's in the borderline range.
Q Borderline.
A According to --
Q Can you describe what borderline means?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Again, Judge, borderline from what scale? I -- I have to ask.

ATTORNEY EREMGEN: The question was in regards to Wechsler. And if the prosecutor would listen to the answer, he would have heard him say that scale.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We'll -- we'll hear if it's the Wechsler Scale. Go ahead, Doctor.

THE WITNESS: I misspoke. According to the Wechsler Scale, it's in the low average range. The lower end of the low average range.

Q What significance does that have, being in the lower average range?

A It means -- well, since he's in the lower end of the low average range, the significance means that he has problems as shown in his school records with, uh -and his need for special education, his problems with, uh, learning, problems with concentration, problems with -- with functioning at an intellectual level that's -- that's in the average range.

Q What is the percentile? Is there -- or, should -- I should ask you, is there a percentile associated with the score Brendan received on the Wechsler test?

A There may be. I don't have it written down. I think it may have been on the chart that you took off the screen. I know it was there. I don't have that written down.

Q Do you have any, uh, notes with you as to those results?

A No. Well, I may. I may.
Q Doctor, did you --
A I -- I do.
Q Okay.
A I do. And that's at the, uh, 10th percentile.
Q What significance does the percentile have? Or how -- how can you -- can you describe what that significance is in regards to, uh, evaluating the
intelligence test results pertaining to Brendan?
A On the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale -- Scale of Intelligence, 90 people out of a hundred -- 90 adolescents in -- in his own age group -- would have performed intellectually better than he.

Q Now, I'm going to ask you in regards to the Kaufman test.

A Yes, sir.
Q And, again, these are both, for lack of a better term, an IQ test?

A True.
Q In regards to the Kaufman test, what, uh, results did you, uh, formulate, uh, when you provided the test to Brendan?

A He had a composite, an overall IQ compound score, overall IQ score, of 83, which is at the 13th percentile.

Q And, again, what significance does that percentile have in your, uh, evaluation of Brendan?

A It shows that, uh, he has intellectual shortcomings to the point that 87 adolescents his age would have performed better on that test than he did.

Q Why perform two intelligence tests on Brendan?
A I, uh -- this is an important case. I wanted to be
thorough. I wanted to do it right.
Q Were the two results consistent?
A Yes.
Q What I mean by that, I suppose, be more specific, consistent with each other?

A True.
Q And, previously, you mentioned you were
performing a number of tests in order to determine, for one, whether or not your results were consistent throughout the tests. Was this test results consistent with other observations you, um, uh, or the other observations from the other tests?

A Not necessarily. Uh, I could say that a individual with lower IQ might be more likely to be more passive, more uninvolved. But, sometimes, individuals with lower IQ don't want to be embarrassed about their low IQ and act out, uh, and cause trouble so that they -- their low IQ isn't seen to others, and so they're not exposed. So I really can't say it's related.

Q So, now, you're not saying, then, that a person with low IQ is necessarily suggestible; correct?

A Sometimes. Within extremely low IQ score, they -that could be a very significant factor. Uh, but
you're -- but, usually, uh, I -- a person would still administer an entire battery.

Q So one test, in and of itself, wouldn't be enough for you to make an opinion on whether a person is vulnerable to suggestion?

A It wouldn't be enough for me. And I don't think it would be enough for the majority of forensic psychologists who are experienced in assisting the court and juries.

Q Would the IQ test, in and of itself, be enough for you in making that determination?

A In this case?
Q Yes.
A No.
Q Did you perform any other tests in relation to your evaluation of Brendan Dassey?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what test was that?
A That was the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales. The reason it's plural is there are two scales -- two scales that haven't been normed to the degree that they're helpful in this particular kind of hearing. Two have been normed to the point where they're alternate forms. So you could give one form to a person one week, and another form to a
person another week, and -- and they -- they're just alternate forms and we'll get the same results.

Q Can you briefly describe this test?
A Yes. It was constructed, like I said, uh, by Gisli Gudjonsson in the early 80's to deal with interrogative suggestibility. Uh, rather than define that, which is a lot of words, and I don't think it would be that helpful, I -- I would just say that there are two aspects of interrogative suggestibility. Uh, suggestibility when a person is being interrogated. And that's what it assesses.

And there are two aspects. One is yield and one is shift.

Q Could you describe, or define, what is "yield" in the Gudjonsson Suggestible Scale?

A Yield is when a person answers in a -- provides a response to a leading question. Even respond -provides a response to a leading question which is not facts that have been presented to them. They haven't -- they don't know about that. Or they're -it's an incorrect statement.

Q What is "shift" under the Gudjonsson -Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale?

A Well, shift -- the -- the individual is -- is read
a -- is presented as a memory test, and they're read a crime scene. And, then, they're asked to repeat it.

Then, later on, it could be immediately or later on, up to half hour, 45 minutes, you ask the questions again. Or you ask questions based on that -- on the story. And you see whether they answer in a, yes, fashion to leading questions.

Then, after that is done, then you exert mild pressure, or mild criticism to them by saying -- I could pull out the exact --

Q No, that's okay. If you can just recall from your memory?

A But it's something to the point where, um, subject, uh, you have, uh, made a number of errors. I know you can do better. I need you to think about this more carefully. And I'm going to ask you the same questions and $I$ want you to do better this time.

And, then, the shift is the degree to -the number of times that a person changes their answer from the first question -- time they're questioned to the second time they're questioned with the very same questions.

Q Now, I have on the screen, Exhibit 230. Is this
the results that you received when you performed the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale on Brendan?

A Yes.
Q And if you could just -- you've already defined shift and yield. If you could indicate the significance of the other three, um, categories; "score", "percentile", and "average"?

A Sure. On the yield, which should be at the -- it's the first set of 25 questions that are asked. Five questions are related. They're just neutral questions. So they're -- on the -- but on the yield, 15 questions are yield questions. And he answered in a yielding fashion, in terms of leading questions, 7 times.

On the shift, he changed his answers 9 times out of 20 potential questions.

And, then, the average individual taking the test would shift -- would yield to leading questions 4 times out of 15 , and 2 times they would change their answers when they were read the questions again, 2 times out of 20 of the questions that are designed to measure that.

Uh, so the difference here is 2 and 9 and 4 and 7, resulting in a percentile score that individuals taking that test, only three out of

100 would shift their answers more than Brendan did. And only 20 out of 100 would yield their questions. To give in and go along with leading questions more than Brendan.

So, he had a greater tendency to shift his answers due to pressure than he did, simply, answer them when there were leading questions without pressure.

The way you get the total score, is you add up the shift and the yield to get a total score of 16. And, so, the average person would get a score of 7 , and the percentile for the total of these two, for the total score, would be 95. Five people out of one hundred would obtain more yielding and shifting responses than did he. Ninety-five would not.

Q Was this the last test that you performed or conducted on Brendan in regards to your evaluation as to whether he was vulnerable to suggestion?

A Yes.
Q And, based upon these results and the mental status, uh, examination, as well as other collateral information, were you able to reach, uh, an opinion as to whether or not Brendan is,
uh, a person who is vulnerable to suggestion?
A Yes.
Q Is that opinion to a reasonable degree of psychological certainty?

A Yes.
Q And what is that opinion you have?
A It's my opinion that -- that he's highly suggestible, uh, when being interrogated, in responding to leading questions or pressure, mild pressure, if that, in fact, is present.

Q Is that based -- your opinion based solely on the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale or a combination of the other tests, the series of tests, that you performed on Brendan?

A It's based on my knowledge of the research, based on the -- the, uh, collateral data that we've talked about. It's based on all of the personality tests that I used, and IQ tests that I used, and it's also based on the Gudjonsson Scale.

Q Would it be -- as a forensic psychologist, would it be appropriate to consider just one test that was performed in isolation from the others?

A It would not be recommended practice. Even if a person had a substantially low IQ. Like I said at the very beginning of my testimony, this is -- these
are important matters that I testify before, and forensic psychologists testify about, and -- and to not do a thorough job and not to do anything less than that wouldn't be -- wouldn't be right, both ethically and by my own standards.

Q You had indicated before that you've, uh, performed similar evaluations on approximately five -- in approximately five other instances?

A At least that, yes.
Q Did you perform the exact same tests in each circumstance?

A No.
Q So some of the tests performed on Brendan you may have not -- you may not have used on others?

A Either because I did not possess them or because I acquired further information from seminars and -- and from my review of the literature that indicated that other tests might be more helpful to use as well.

Q Is the Gudjon -- Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale consistent within your evaluations?

A I did not use it on one -- at least one that I can think of. I -- I didn't have it at that point. It -- it was difficult to obtain. You ord -- you have to order it through New York and submit your credentials, via internet, to the -- to London, and
it's -- it's a unwielding process. But, finally, I did succeed. It took me about a year to get the test once I decided I wanted it. It should be made much -- I shouldn't give an editorial.

Q In reaching your conclusion, your opinion, were there any other factors that you considered, um, more probative than other factors in assessing Brendan's vulnerability to suggestion?

A No.
Q What --
A Not in this case.
Q Let me clarify your answer as -- would it be consistent, then, that you consider all factors probative?

A Uh, yes. And I -- I wouldn't be able to assign a percentage.

Q Do you recall what factors that you considered when you, uh, um, reached your conclusion as to Brendan's, uh level of vulnerability to suggestion?

A I considered all that I testified to, plus it -- the way in which the police asked -- the detective asked the questions, and, uh that's pretty much it.

Q Now --
A The length of time he was in custody. The -- the
soft room that he was in that made him more relaxed and comfortable to talk. Uh --

Q Let me ask you this: Are those factors that, in the research by Gudjonsson, is something to consider when assessing a person's, uh, vulnerability to suggestion?

A Yes.
Q And you touched upon a few. In fact, when I asked you to elaborate, you touched upon what I believe Gudjonsson refers to as circumstances of custody. Do you recall that? Touched upon duration and --

A Sure.
Q Why did -- well, what significance does duration of custody have in assessing an individual's, uh, uh, level of susceptibility to suggestion?

A The longer they're in custody, the more anxious they probably become, the more fatigued they become, and the more susceptible they become to offering a confession, whether it be false or true. Just to offering a confession when they otherwise might not have.

Q Are you familiar with the length of custody in regards to Brendan in -- in -- in regards to the statement made on May -- March 1, 2006?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, if I may interpose an objection. I think "custody" is a legal term. If that could be expressed in some other way, I'd appreciate that.

THE COURT: Well --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine. I'll rephrase -- I'll rephrase. That's fine, Judge.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) The duration of the interview process, would that -- you understand what I'm asking you, Doctor?

A Yes.
Q How long he was there with the officers?
A I believe it was in the neighborhood of four hours on at least one occasion.

Q But, approximately, you believe it was around four hours?

A Yes.
Q Does the length of the police presence, and that I -- I shall try to define better. The length of time that the individual is with the police, is that a factor under Gudjonsson's research to consider in assessing a person's level of suggestibility?

A Yes.
Q And are you familiar with how long the police had
been involved with Brendan prior to making the March 1, 2006, statement?

A I don't know for sure, but $I$ think it was at least several days. That I don't have committed to memory.

Q Again, in regards to the Gudjonsson research, what other factors does the Gudjonsson, um, suggest to, for lack of a better term, that re -that forensic psychologists or person's performing evaluations consider as a factor in pertaining to their opinions about suggestibility?

A Uh, sleep deprivation, um --
Q Well, let's go through each one. Was that a consideration in this case?

A No.
Q Okay.
A Another is the way in which the interrogation was conducted.

Q Is that something that you considered, again, in reaching your conclusions in this case?

A Yes. I reviewed the, uh, written data, as well as reviewed the, uh, CDs.

Q And -- and in that regard, are you referring, specifically, to this issue of yield and shift from the scale?

A Yes.
Q And I'll get back to that. What other, uh, factors does Gudjonsson -- Gudjonsson recommend using by the evaluator?

A Well, considering whether promises were made, whether a person was told of -- that the case was an absolute certainty that they would be found guilty. Whether they were told that there were other in -- there was other information that showed their guilt when it did not -- was not present. When they appealed to different themes of -- such as, uh, we know you really didn't -- minimizing the serious, we know you really didn't mean to do this, or we know you're -you're -- weren't really an active participant, or we know you wouldn't have done this. Now, if you had it to do over again, or your family will be spared a lot.

Uh, there are all kinds of different themes that can be developed by an interrogator to increase the likelihood of that occurring. And, then, as the person generally weakens and -and get -- and becomes fatigued, there's a greater chance that they will then give a statement.

The likelihood of retraction is very
great in cases like this when this is a confession. That's why, uh, it's important to consider whether a written statement was derived from it. Um --

Q Let -- let me get back to -- I'll -- I'll -- I'll have some specific questions for you. But let me get back to -- you were talking about techniques or interrogation style. Um, now, again, I -- if I recall correctly, this has something to do with yield and shift; correct?

A That's true.
Q Now, did you note any of those specific, uh, if you recall, if $I$ might summarize it, as being, you said, leading questions, for instance, and praising or -- or, um, uh, feelings types of questions?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Let me ask you, again, you reviewed the March 1, 2007 -- or, sorry, 2006 statement; correct?

A Correct.
Q I'm going to show you what has been marked as 216. Do you recall also receiving that transcript of the March 1, 2006, video state -statement?

A Yes.
Q As an example, I'd like you to turn to page 615?
A I am -- I found the page.
Q Three down. I guess it would be three names down. I think it starts, "Fassbender." That's a large paragraph.

A I see that.
Q If you could, uh, begin reading from, "again --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm going to -excuse me. I'd like to interpose an objection. Uh, and if we could approach or if I could be heard outside the presence of the jury, I'd appreciate it. We can probably do it by approaching.

THE COURT: All right. Approach.
(Discussion off the record)
(By Attorney Fremgen) I'm sorry. Doctor, do you have before you, now, that same transcript?

A I do.
Q Okay. You're at page 615?
A I am.
Q And starting with, um, that same line where it's, "Fassbender," begins, "again," or -- could you read -- and it's a long paragraph. I'm not going to ask you to read the whole paragraph, but if you can read through to, I believe it's the
fourth sentence, where it starts, "I just don't see that." If you can read that, please? I'm sorry, read it out loud if you could?

A I -- I had to find out where I was supposed to stop. Q okay.

A Sorry.
Q That's fine.
A (As read) "Again, er, whether Blaine saw it or not, the time periods aren't adding up. They're not equaling out. We know whether -- we know when Teresa got there."

In parenthesis, "Brendan nods yes." End parenthesis. "Um, and, I know -- I guarantee ya, Teren -- Teresa's not standing on a porch when you come home from school."

Q Okay. Then, if you could skip down to where it says, "Brendan" right after that paragraph? And what is his -- what is the response?

A "I got off the bus. I walked down the road, and when I got to that thing, uh, the other house, I just sit in there for nothing. I can see her jeep in the garage just sitting there, and I didn't see Steven and her on the porch."

Q The next line that starts with "Wiegert?"
A "You -- you did or you didn't?"

Q And then "Brendan?"
A "I didn't."
Q Okay. Is this an example, for instance, of the -- the two -- one of the two phenomenons, yield or shift?

A Yes.
Q And what is it?
A It's a phenomenon -- uh, I -- I -- it may be leading in terms of -- it -- it's likely both. And --

Q I'm -- I'm sorry. You said likely both?
A Both.
Q It -- it's -- and is that possible when you're doing, uh, an evaluation under Gudjonsson, that you might have something that is a kind of a hybrid of both?

A On the high -- on the Gudjonsson, it -- the -- only measures leading to keep it pure and shift. Uh, it doesn't have the two combined. But in real life, oftentimes questions contain both. There's mild pressure, as well, of some sort, or mild attempts to have a shift along with com -- combination with a leading question with a --

Q And in this example, was Brendan's answer a shift?

A It was both.

Q A response to leading -- to yield and to shift?
A Yes.
Q Back on 615, Doctor, the same paragraph, that large paragraph, where it begins "Fassbender?"

A Yes.
Q Near the very end of that paragraph, it -- it begins, "I can tell you, we don't believe." Can you read that line?

A (As read) "I can tell you, we don't believe you because there's some things that are wrong, but you got to tell the truth."

Q And, again, is that that factor you were discussing in consideration of yield and shift?

A That's in consideration of a shift.
Q That's the interrogation factor that you were talking about?

A True.
Q Let me ask you if you could skip to page 587?
A I'm there.
Q And if you could go eight lines down? Starts with -- the person speaking is -- it says, "Wiegert?"

A Yes.
Q If you could read from there until I ask you to stop?

A How many lines down?
Q Uh, eight. Starts with, "Wiegert." It starts, "So Steve stabs."

A Okay. (As read) "So Steve -- Steve stabs her first and then you cut her neck."
"Brendan" -- in parenthesis, "Brendan nods, uh, yes." End parenthesis.
"What else happens to her in her head?"
"Fassbender: It's extremely, extremely important you tell us this for us to believe you."
"Wiegert: Come on, Brendan, what else?"
"Pause."
"Fassbender: We know. We just know.
You need to tell us."
Q I'm sorry. Could you read that line again?
A "We know. We just need you to tell us."
"Brendan: That's all I can remember."
"Wiegert: "All right. I'm just going to come out and ask you, who shot her in the head?"

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"Brendan: He did."
"Fassbender --
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Q That's -- that's fine, Doctor, right there.
A I'm sorry.

Q And - and -- and, again, at that point, is -Uh, my question is, essentially, the same as before. Is this an example of the yield or shift that you were describing previously in the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale?

A Shift.
Q And -- and why is it shift?
A Because there's pressure to give a statement rather than merely elicit information.

Q And I'm going to ask just one last example. If you could skip to page 574?

A Yes, sir.
Q If you, uh, go seven lines down. Again, it starts with Officer Wiegert. And it says, "We know what happened." Start with that line?

A (As read) "Wiegert: We know what hap -- we know happened."
"Fassbender: It's hard to be truthful."
"Wiegert: We know what happened. It's okay. What did you do?"
"Brendan: I didn't do nothing."
"Brendan. Brendan. Brendan, come on, what did you do?"

That's what it says.
Q If you can go a little further?

A (As read) "Fassbender: What does Steven make you do?"
"Wiegert: It's not your fault. He makes you do it."
"Brendan: He told me to do her."
Q And at that point, again, are -- is this, again, an example of these lines, uh, the officers' questions, and the responses, example of the technique you were referring to in how one shifts their answers or yields?

A It's an example of using a theme of minimizing, uh, responsibility or culpability or seriousness of a crime, and being sympathetic in an attempt to have a person answer leading questions.

Q Okay. And that's the yield that you're describing on Gudjonsson?

A Yes.
Q I won't go through any further examples, but would it be fair to state that you did review both transcripts, as well as the tape and observed other examples?

A I certainly did.
Q I -- what I want to go back to is, uh, some additional factors that you considered in regards to, uh, your evaluation. Did you consider
character of the defendant? His age, for instance?

A Yes.
Q And what significance does his age have on your opinion that he is, uh, um, susceptible to suggestion?

A Individuals, who are minors, have a greater likelihood of being susceptible, especially, even when they're older minors, i.e., or, that is 15 or 16, uh, they have a much higher likelihood of being susceptibil -- susceptible, especially when they're -- when that's coupled with low intellectual functioning.

Q Does a lack of life experiences or maturity level also impact?

A It's --
Q On that decision?
A Yes.
Q Were you able to -- well, do you have any opinion in regards to Brendan, as far as lack of life experiences or maturity level?

A His life experiences are limited because of his social withdrawal and social alienation, and his living within -- within himself and within a -mostly relating to his family, not friends.

Q Does one's familiarity with the police, is that a factor to consider based on the research of -- in the Gudjonsson, um, research in formulating an opinion on one's susceptibility to suggestion?

A Based on Gudjonsson research and others, yes, that's true.

Q And was that a consideration with you when you spoke to -- when you rate -- uh, reached your conclusions about Brendan?

A Yes.
Q How so?
A Individuals, who have minimal or no contact -- with no criminal history, have a greater chance of -- or a greater susceptibility to being suggestible.

Q Does anxiety -- is that a factor to consider, uh, in the research or in the Gudjonsson research when reaching your conclusions as to susceptibility to suggestion?

A Yes.
Q And was that a factor in this case when you met with Brendan?

A Yes, because both state anxiety, anxiety at the time of an incident, of an interview, as well as trait anxiety, whether a person has a trait of being anxious, in general, during their life, is correlated
with increased suggestibility as well. In regards to, uh, learning disabilities, is that a factor that you would consider in reaching your conclusion?

A Yes.
Q And was that a factor in this case?
A Brendan told me that it was a factor during the interview, and I, subsequently, had an opportunity to review about two inches, uh, worth of, uh -- two inches of collateral data from the school system showing that he had been having substantial learning problems, and special programming, and individual education programs throughout his education.

Or, I should restate. At least that -back to fourth grade. Maybe earlier. And it was pointed out to me.

Q But -- but you only had the material back to fourth grade?

A I believe so.
Q Um, would you consider any one of these characteristics, or traits, individual? Away from the -- I guess the context of it in its totality when making your determination whether one is susceptible to suggestion?

A No.

Q Why not?
A It's essential to do a comprehensive evaluation to get the most accurate -- have the most accurate, valid conclusions to let this jury know what the status is of Brendan's suggestibility, or lack thereof. And to do that, I administered a variety of tests, as do other forensic psychologists, who do this type of work, to provide that information.

Q When you reached your conclusion that you've previously stated, did you consider all of these factors?

A I should answer out loud. Absolutely.
Q Is the factor -- is another factor to consider, memory or memory deficits?

A It is.
Q. Now, in that regard, did you actually perform any tests on Brendan to assess his memory?

A No.
Q Did you review any collateral information that might, uh, have, uh, assisted you in determining what level of -- or what type of memory he has?

A Yes.
Q And what were those records?
A Records were --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, excuse me.

A -- school records.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm going to ask that that question be phrased before or after he's rendered his opinion in this case.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: In other words, when they were -- when they were reviewed and -- and were they included in his opinion.

THE COURT: Go ahead. Rephrase it.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) And my question is, did you review any records that reflected upon Brendan's memory? Whether he has a deficit or not? And was -- did you review those before or after you performed your original evaluation of Brendan?

A That's two questions. I, uh reviewed documents regarding memory, but those documents were from the school, and they occurred after the time that I wrote a report summarizing my findings.

Q Did it impact -- did those additional records impact on your opinion?

A They reinforced, uh, and were consistent with my opinion.

Q In regard to your opinion, in case I may have
forgotten to ask, are all of your opinions today, in regards to Brendan, within a reasonable degree of psychological certainty?

A Yes.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I have nothing else.

THE COURT: Uh, we'll break until 10:35. ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's fine.

THE COURT: Presumably you have some cross-examination questions?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I certainly do, Judge.
(Recess had at 10:15 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:38 a.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Good morning, Dr. Gordon. Thank you, once again, for -- for coming this morning.

A Good morning. My pleasure.
Q First of all, I want to talk about your profession, generally. That is, the profession of psychologist. Uh, it's not unusual for psychologists, whether clinical or forensic psychologists, to appear and testify in a court
proceeding; is that correct?
A No, it's not unusual.
Q Are there, however, rules of professional conduct for a practicing psychologist, similar to the rules of professional conduct that lawyers have to -- have to live by?

A I don't know if there -- whether there's rules. There are ethical standards and principles, yet, for both the American Psychological Association and, as promulgated by, uh, the, uh, forensic component that I referred to, of the APA.

Q All right. And I understood, at least from, uh, a last opportunity that you and I had to talk, uh, about this case, that, uh, you are vigilant in complying with those rules? In other words, and not to put too sharp a point on it, but, uh, you pride yourself in not just giving the answer that a client wants to hear, but, uh, in giving both sides, if, in fact, that is what the evidence points to; isn't that true?

A I try my best.
Q Do your, um, ethical rules, in fact, uh, prohibit or frown upon promising, um, what you might say in advance of being retained by a specific client?

A Yes.
Q Do they frown upon a prediction or an advanced, um, promise of what you might say in court or in a testimony kind of setting?

A They don't frown on saying whether the case seems like it's worthy of evaluation, but in terms of promising results in writing or at testimony, that's not proper.
Q. As an example, it's not proper to promise that you won't change your opinion, or you won't change your answer, as a result of what we're going to do now, which is cross-examination? That's true; isn't it?

A My opinion is my opinion. So, it -- it's not changing.

Q My question is, is it improper, uh, within your rules of professional, um, standards, to promise or predict that you will not change your opinion after being cross-examined in court?

A I can't answer that yes or no. It depends.
Q So, no matter what I might present to you, um, to the contrary, or what facts that I may, uh, present you, uh, do you still believe that you are open to revising the opinion that you have first, or during direct examination, furnished to
this jury?
A If I obtain additional research information or additional collateral data that I didn't have before, then that's true.

Q Okay. And I -- I think that's what I was -- that I -- that's what I was talking about. You talked about your qualifications on, uh, direct examination, and $u$, you have indicated that this is the first time, uh, that you've ever presented this suggestibility theory or the suggestibility findings before a jury; isn't that true?

A That is true.
Q And isn't it also true, Doctor, that, to your knowledge, since you're a forensic psychologist you may know this, this is the first time ever in Wisconsin that this kind of testimony's been offered to a jury?

ATTORNEY EREMGEN: I would object. I don't think that's necessarily accurate.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If he knows, Judge. If he doesn't know, I'll --

THE COURT: With that stipulation, go ahead, you can answer.

THE WITNESS: I don't honestly know.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) All right. The fact is,
though, Doctor, that when you talked about other psychologists that do this kind of work, and I -and that's a quote that I wrote down --

A Uh, uh, if I can go back to the prior question. I -I misstated.

Q Okay.
A I -- I did testify, on one occasion, up in Wausau, and it was before a jury regarding this very matter.

I for -- I forgot. I'm sorry.
Q Back to my original question. When you talked about others doing this kind of work, do you know of other psychologists, uh, in the state of Wisconsin, who are going around offering suggestibility testimony to juries?

A Going around and offering. I -- I don't know of other psychologists who are conducting such evaluations and providing information like this to the Court. Although, they may exist. I don't know. All right. Well, you -- you've told this jury about how well, um -- how well read you are, at least how you keep up on this particular area, uh, of, uh, forensic psychology. If that was something that was commonly done, or even in Wisconsin if it was something done, you'd likely know about it, wouldn't you?

A If was commonly done, that's true.
Q Let's talk about the specific tests that you did perform. Uh, I interposed some objections about the Wechsler, uh, test, and how it was scored or how it was scaled. Do you remember those objections?

A I do.
Q The, uh, original chart that was placed up there found Brendan to have a full scale Wechsler Intelligence, uh, score of 81. And at least your suggestion, uh, was that that fit within the borderline, um, intelligence category.

My question for you, Doctor, is, um, under the Wechsler, uh, scale itself, under the Wechsler, um, analysis of that particular IQ score, and I think you correct yourself, that he, in fact, fits in a category called low average; isn't that right?

A He's in the lower end of the low average, according to Wechsler's norms. True.

All right. Now, I'm going to be skipping pretty far ahead. But your eventual, um, opinion is going to be based, in large part, on something called the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale, which, as I understand, includes a consideration
of an individual's IQ level. Is that true?
A That's an in-- that's a mischaracterization of my testimony. It -- you said, in large part, it would be based on Gudjonsson. And I said I -- I couldn't assign a percentage. That it was relying on all the different tests, collateral data and interview. The term "vulnerability to suggestibility." Does that depend upon IQ levels? Or at least that's one of the factors that you have to consider?

A Yes.
Q To render that opinion, or to, um, have a particular subject fit within a category that is consistent with vulnerability to suggestibility, uh, is it a fair statement that, uh, that hypothesis is furthered -- or that hypothesis is supported if an individual has a borderline intellectual capability or borderline IQ rather than low average? Or am I overstating that -that, uh, distinction between Wechsler and your original testimony?

A I think you're overstating it. Uh --
Q All right.
A The -- the percentile is what's most important to consider. That -- that standard across the Wechsler norms and the DSM norms.

Q All right. In your, uh, performance of the IQ tests, you mentioned that that was, um, important to you. In other words, getting $a$, uh -- a relatively accurate read of Brendan's current IQ level was important?

A True.
Q Is that what you said? I think you mentioned that, because this was such an important case, and, um, because of the, uh, opinion that you wanted to give to this jury, uh, coming up with a, um -- a, uh -- an accurate value, or at least a, uh -- a range, uh, was important for you. That's fair, isn't it?

A It's fair.
Q All right. The Wechsler, uh, Intelligence Scale, even the abbreviated version that you give, how many sub-tests are included in that particular test?

A There are -- either two can be administered or four can be administered. I administered two.

Q What does that mean, either two or four can be administered? I assume one can be administered; isn't that true?

A That's not true.
Q Why did you administer two instead of the four
sub-tests of that?
A I wanted to obtain an overall IQ estimate and compare it to the Kaufman Brief -- it's Brief Intelligence Test, uh, to see if there was consistency. If there was no consistency, uh, then I would have found the need to go into more comprehensive intellectual testing. As I indicated before, the interviewing and the testing process determines what tests I administer to --

Q Was this anything that prevented you from administering all four of the sub-tests for this IQ test to Mr. Dassey?

A No.
Q You next talked about -- or at least in your report, you talked about the $16-\mathrm{PF}$, which I think you described as a -- called it a test, uh, that evaluates, quote, unquote, normal
characteristics, at least under general
circumstances. Is that a fair characterization?
A It's a --
Q As opposed to the MMPI, or something that looks at the more deviant or -- or problematic individuals?

A I would agree with what you said, except you said, under normal circumstances. I mean, I -- I -- I
get -- I guess I'm not understanding your question. I beg your pardon.

Q Well, I -- we can get right to the -- the conclusions of the 16-PF. Did you agree with the findings of your -- or of the results from the 16-PF test?

A I found them to be consistent with the other test results and the rest of the evaluation.

Q I assume you've been asked to bring your file and the results with you here to court; is that right?

A Yes, I have.
Q If you'd be so kind, Doctor, as to turn to your results of the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ test. And as you're doing that, or as you're looking for that, I'm sure you can, um, also answer this. How was this test scored? In other words, do you score it or do you send it away to be scored by somebody else?

A Uh, it's computer scored from my office. Um, and the scores are then interpreted into a report. Uh, bear with me, please.

Q I will.
A I'm looking. I'm looking. I'm sorry.
Q And so the jury understands what you're looking at, it is a -- a printout, a report, if you will,
of the results of the, uh, administration of the examination to Brendan; is that right?

A It's a computer-generated report of hypothesis regarding individuals who have scales that he obtained on this particular questionnaire.

Q Okay. If you'd be so kind as to turn to page, three, then, the very last category is called, uh, cognition and communication. Do you see that?

A Yes.
Q Within this report, it suggests that, although not necessarily a measure of general intelligence, it does test one cognitive skill, namely, the ability to manipulate verbal concepts. I was curious as to what that meant. Maybe you can describe that for the jury? What is the ability to manipulate verbal concepts?

A Well, I can only tell you what the test -- it's a component of the test where there are analogies, uh, such as, uh, a -- a pear is to an apple as a dog is to, fill in the blank. And maybe there'd be cat, tree and whatever. Uh, that's an example. Uh, there are also, uh -- this is not on the test, but for sake of discussion, uh, please fill in what would be the proper number in
sequence. If you have the numbers one, three and five, and then they have six, seven, eight and nine, and you're supposed to pick the --

Q All right.
A -- correct answer. I mean -- and, so, it -- it does not yield an IQ score, it just yields a general idea of how they answered those questions. It's not -it's a personality test. It's not an IQ test.

Q But this report, if believed, suggests that Brendan does function adequately in his ability to manipulate verbal concepts. Isn't that what it says?

A Well, it was -- says, in its entirety, as well as scale, does not necessarily measure general intelligence. It does test one cognitive skill, namely, the manip -- ability to manip -- manipulate verbal concepts. In this area, appear -- he appears to function adequately on this particular scale, which is not an IQ test.

Q Okay. Do you agree with that statement?
A No.
Q Really?
A You act surprised.
Q Do you know what the term "cherry picking" means?
A I do.

Q And "cherry picking," at least in the concept of professionals who testify, is they present to juries what might support their client's position, but they keep from them, or they don't report, the things that don't, or that, uh, might undermine their opinion. That's a fair characterization of that term?

A That is true.
Q By the way, anywhere in your report or your conclusions, did you include the 16-PE conclusion that Brendan's ability to manipulate verbal concepts, uh, was of an adequate functioning level? Did you include that anywhere in your report?

A I did not include that computer-generated hypothesis in my report. That's correct.

Q Next test that you had Brendan perform, or the next one that you talked about, was something called the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory. You're familiar, I know, with that particular test. And, in fact, in your report, uh, dated November 15, 2006, you discuss how the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory factored into, or was considered by you, in your ultimate, uh, analysis and conclusion. That's true; isn't
it?
A That's true.
Q In your written report, that is, the report that you have provided to Counsel and to Court, you indicate the following: And I'll just read this to you. You're not going to have to -- to look at this. I'm sure you'll recognize this sentence.
(As read) "The State Trait Anger Expression Inventory was further used to assess for features of anger, passivity and anxiety." You remember writing that?

A Yes.
Q And, in fact, did you, uh, take the results of this particular instrument and apply it to the features that you suggest in your report? That is, anger, passivity and anxiety?

A I'm sorry. Um, I considered the results.
Q Now, the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory, first of all, is that a test? Is that something that psychologists normally call a test or not?

A No. We normally call it an inventory.
Q All right. The difference between inventory and tests are, uh, and -- and correct me if I'm wrong, but a test are something that have norms.

That is, it's something that can be objectively scored; isn't that true?

A No. Tests more are synonymous with tests of $I Q$, tests of achievement abilities, academic abilities. The personality inventories are more to do with assessing personality traits, emotional problems, that sort of thing, uh, as compared to the IQ part. Q All right. Let me just ask you, then, about the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory. Um, do the results of that particular test have norms to compare it to?

A Yes.
Q By the way, um, the term "anxiety," which you express in your report, was one characterasistic (phonetic) -- characteristic that you used this instrument to examine. Is there anything in this particular instrument that talks about anxiety at all?

A I might have been confused. As a State Trait -there -- there are two tests by Charles Spielberger, out of Florida. Uh, one primarily measures anxiety, one measures anger.

Q Correct.
A And I may have confused the two and thought that ang -- anger expression inventory also included
anxiety. But it doesn't, does it?

A I -- from the way you're looking at me, I don't think it probably does.

Q Why, if -- if anxiety was something that you thought was important to gauge with this young man, which I think your report indicates it is, why didn't you give the State Trait Anger -- or, excuse me, State Trait Anxiety Inventory instead of the Anger Inventory?

A Because I gave the -- another test that would measure that on a variety of anxiety scales, and that would be the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, slash, Adolescent version.

Q A perfect segue to my next questions, Doctor. The MMPI-A, or the adolescent version, I think you cautioned before that you can't really look at any specific answer to any specific question, that that might be somehow misleading, and I was confused as to why that would be. Can you explain that again?

A Uh, by reading one particular response, one can then conclude that that -- conclude that that can be used to draw definitive conclusions. And, uh, taking it out -- out of context is very likely to mislead a
jury. And I'm sure you wouldn't want the jury to be misled.

Q I'm sure I wouldn't either. And -- and that's why I'm going to ask you some of these, uh -some of these specific questions. Brendan, when provided these questions, or when asked questions on what's called the MMPI, uh, was asked series of 478 true/false questions. He could either say true or he could say false on the answers; isn't that right?

A That's right.
Q Now, as you told this jury, there -- after the results are obtained, there's various scales. In other words, how he answers questions on -particular answers or, I guess, more appropriately stated, uh, the combination of certain answers, uh, can, um, oftentimes, be, um, considered by trained professionals and some tendencies might be able to be developed regarding characteristics -- personality characteristics. That's fair, isn't it?

A True.
Q Did you assume that Brendan, when asked these 478 questions, gave truthful or accurate responses, at least as he believed them to be?

A It was my interpret -- my conclusion that they were accurate, because there are validity scales on the MMPI, and on most personality inventories, that show whether a person is answering in a straight forward fashion, minimizing or exaggerating.

Q All right.
A And if those are scores -- the validity scores are so abnormal to such a degree that it shows that person was extremely (inaudible) or exaggerating, then I -I can't interpret the pro -- I don't -- you can't interpret the profile because the -- the scores either over or underestimate emotional problems.

Q Now, in the interpretation of these answers or the profiles, um, this particular instrument allows trained psychologists to look at various scales. You talked about one that, uh, is, um -or included shyness or social anxiety, um, or social alienation, uh, is that -- is that correct?

A Shyness was on the $16-\mathrm{PF}$, social alienation was on the MMPI-A.
Q. All right. Social -- and social avoidance as well?

A That's true.
Q What -- what's that scale called, by the way,
when you test for those particular characteristics? Which scale are we looking at?

A Social avoidance.
Q Have any other name to it on the MMPI? Often referred to as the zero scale?

A No. No, not at all. Uh, that's a different scale. That's social introversion. But there are other supplementary scores. And, so, the -- social avoidance is -- comes from the social introversion scale. It's in parenthesis, SI-2. It's one component of the Social Introversion Clinical Scale.

Q All right. And so this jury understands, there were other things that you could have scored this test for? There are other, um, personality characteristics that you could have rendered opinions about in this case, but that you chose not to. Is that true?

A Although there are hundreds of scales that could be scored, I used the ones that are recommended by the University of Minnesota and the original test constructors in James Butcher and Doctors Archer and Doctors Ben-Porath, among others.

Q For what? I mean, you must have been looking for something.

A No.

Q You -- you were looking for suggestibility --
A No, I was just --
Q -- issues, weren't you?
A I'm sorry for not letting you --
Q Go ahead.
A Uh, I was not looking -- I was looking for information designed to address those questions, and there are a broad range of questions that are computer scored that come back -- or, actually, are done on my computer, electronically sent to Minnesota and back, and I could count the number of scales. There -- There's, $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11$, $12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24$, $25,26,27,28,29,30,31--$

THE REPORTER: Please slow down.
THE COURT: Slow down. Just take your
time.
THE WITNESS: Sorry, sir.
Q There's lot of scales. That -- that's --
A I can go on. And I'm just -- so I would guess that 70 scales are -- are on what is called the -- from the MMPI, um, it's from the, uh, extended score report for the MMPI-A.

Q And of those over 70 scales, how many did you score for?

A All of them were scored.
Q Oh, good. Then I can ask you some questions about the ones we haven't heard about, I assume?

A Sure.
Q Good. By the way, um, you were asked to provide, and I assume you brought with you, the individual questions that Brendan was asked, and you have available for you individual answers that he gave. Isn't that true?
A. I have -- I have the individual answers he gave, but I gave the, um, test questions, even though it's a violation of my contract with the University of Minnesota, um, I provided that to my -- or to my, uh -- the attorney that retained -- retained me.

Q All right. But you've got the answers, then, with you at least?

A I -- I -- I -- yes, I do.
Q When was this test administered to Brendan?
A November 13, 2006.
Q Who was it administered by?
A $\quad \mathrm{Me}$.
Q Did you record the answers that Brendan gave when you asked him specific questions?

A At this point, uh, Counsel, I don't recall whether I -- whether I read the questions to him or if I had
him read the questions and answered them.
Q All right.
A If I -- I don't recall.
Q I'm going to ask you to refer to your answer sheet, and I'm going to ask a couple of specific questions and ask how Brendan answered them.

I'll first ask you, question number 265, Brendan was asked, (as read) "I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble." Two sixty-five. Tell the jury how Brendan answered that question, please?

A Well, again, saying that it's going to be misleading, and -- it -- it says, "True."

Q He said, "True." Anyone would lie to keep out of trouble.

Question number 391, Brendan was asked this question:
"When I am concerned, I tell that portion of the truth which is not likely to hurt me."

Tell us what Brendan's answer was to 391, please?

A Well, as I said on direct, this is a misuse of the test, but he said --

Q Doctor --

A He said, "True."
Q Is there a problem? You don't understand my question or you --

A Well, I can't -- well, then, I can't answer it when it mischaracterizes my testimony.

Q You can't answer true or false to what his answer was?

A Not when it's in a misleading --
Q Oh, I see. All right.
A I'm sorry.
Q Well, let's talk about misleading the jury, then. The MMPI could be scored for something called anti-social personality traits. In other words, to determine whether or not somebody lacks guilt about criminal exploits that they're involved in. That's true, isn't it?

A There are several such scales.
Q Did you score for any of those?
A Yes.
Q Now, anti-social or --
A Well --
Q Oh, I'm sorry. Because he's under 18, did you want to say something about that or not?

A No. You -- you're right. You can't make a diagnosis of anti-social personality disorder for an individual
under the age of 18 . But there is no scale, specifically, listed as anti-social traits or whatever you referred to. There are similar statements, but not that one.

Q All right. Suffice it to say, Doctor, uh, Gordon, that that scale and those results were not included in your official written report to the Court?

A Which scale?
Q Any scale that dealt with Mr. Dassey's, um, personality characteristics takes that might show a conduct disorder or anti-social personality disorder?

A That was --
Q It was not included; isn't that right?
A Because it wasn't, uh, indi -- so-indicated. Yes.
Q You interviewed Brendan, you said, on the 3rd and 10th of November?

A Yes.
Q Now, during your interview with Brendan, you described him as being sad, polite and passive. That's correct, isn't it?

A Yes.
Q Within your report to the Court, you noted that Brendan was nervous getting up in front of
people; is that right?
A That's what he told me.
Q Do you feel that that was significant to the ultimate conclusion that you rendered in this case as to vulnerability to suggestibility?

A It is a -- it's a factor that's related to it, yes.
Q Oh. Lot of people get nervous standing up in front of crowds or in front of people?

A Socialphobia is the number one, uh, fear there is.
Q All right. And death is number two; isn't that right?

A I -- I -- I -- I'm just told the number one, which --
Q People are more nervous about getting up in front of a crowd than they are about dying. That's the point?

A That's your point. I don't know that that's number two.

Q All right.
A They might be socially phobic about standing up and talking about death, for all I know.

Q Brendan also said that he was nervous when meeting new people; isn't that right?

A That's right.
Q Lots of people get nervous meeting new people; is that right?

A Some people do.
Q During your interview, you also mentioned, however, that Brendan exhibited no symptoms of depression, no appetite problems, or any of those kinds of -- of issues. Is that fair?

A That's what he told me. Except -- and the only thing that was indicative of sadness was the, uh -- the look on his face and the poor eye contact.

Q Poor eye con -- I'm sorry?
A And the poor eye contact.
Q All right. Now, contrary to what you saw, in other words your observations of Brendan, the MMPI suggests that Brendan has the type of personality that, uh, he might exhibit many, uh, of such or of those kinds of complaints. Is that what the MMPI report says?

A I'm sorry?
Q Isn't that what the MMPI report says?
A The -- do you want me to read from what --
Q No. What I want you to do is -- does the MMPI conclusion contradict, or is it different than what you personally observed of Brendan?

A It doesn't contradict.
Q Is it different then?
A No, uh, he -- he didn't exhibit -- he denied feeling
depressed and he denied having physical vegetative signs of depression like, sleep, appetite, headaches stomachache. He's denied that. Um, but it does say he seems generally un -- unhappy and pessimistic about life. My observation of him was consistent with that.

Q Were there any instances, whether it's in your report or not, Doctor, where the test results that you obtained from any of these instruments were in contrast to what you personally observed with Brendan?

A I'm sorry, Counsel, I --
Q I'll ask that again.
A I wasn't -- I was -- my mind went off in --
Q Were there any circumstances where the test results that you obtained, or the test result, um, conclusions, were in contrast or were different to what you personally observed from Brendan?
$A \quad$ On the MMPI?
Q On anything. Any of the test results. I'm just wondering if that phenomenon ever occurred?

A The only one, is there -- there -- he -- as I said before, he was elevated on a scale of hypochondriasis and also on other subscales measuring semantic
complaints. And that's -- he didn't report that to me.

Q All right. When that happens, when the test results differ from what you see with your own eyes, um, how do you reconcile that? Which of the two do you, um, adopt, if you will?

A Research has shown that testing -- actuarial testing, as well as objective testing, is usually a better -there's usually better reliability and validity of that than a person's conducting an interview.

Q All right. Doctor, uh, Gordon, when you interviewed Brendan, you said that he appeared polite and was responsive to all of your questions; is that right?

A He answered all of my questions. There's a slow reaction time. He was polite, yes.

Q He appear hostile at all to you?
A No, sir.
Q Have you ever had a interview in your many years of being either a clinical or forensic psychologist where, uh, the subject that you were interviewing had a dislike for either you, personally, or members of your profession?

A I'm sorry. Yes, I have.
Q All right.

A It's not funny, but it -- it definitely has happened. Q Tell us about when, uh -- when that happens, because I'm sure lawyers have that as well, um, what do you observe when an individual has a, uh, uh -- either a personal dislike or that of your profession?

A Well, they don't -- usually don't dislike only my profession. They dislike judges, uh, attorneys, guards. And they feel like they're the victim of a system, and they can be -- have histories of being aggressive and, uh, they can, uh, specialize in swearing and being vulgar. And, uh, I am -- I never needed to push the alarm button yet, but, uh, I am -I don't push things too hard when I'm trying to get information because $I$ value my personal safety.

Q Let's at least start or, uh, confine ourselves to the -- the -- the -- the lower end of that scale, that at least they're not physically, uh, assaultive towards you. It's fair that it's more difficult to obtain information from them? They aren't as free to provide you with answers or with information than you otherwise might like; isn't that true?

A If a guard -- person is guarded or hostile, it's much more difficult to obtain information.

Q They're certainly not predisposed to cooperate with you; right?

A No. No, sir.
Q Well, wouldn't the same be expected if somebody had a dislike, generally, for police officers? Wouldn't you expect them to be more guarded and less free to provide inculpatory information?

A In general, that would be true. In con -- if you don't -- if you're only considering that and not other factors.

Q If -- let's assume, for the sake of argument, that this young man, Brendan Dassey, uh, had a predisposition or a dislike of law enforcement or police officers, generally. Wouldn't you expect Brendan to be less forthcoming instead of more forthcoming with information in the course of an interview?

A If I only considered that factor alone, then that's probably true.

Q You talked about the concept of suggestibility, and I want this jury to understand my first series of, uh, objections earlier in your direct examination.

You talked about something -- about false confessions, and then you talked about
suggestibility. Do you agree that those are two distinct -- those are two separate concepts; isn't that right?

A Yes.
Q In fact, somebody who is suggestible, that is, somebody who is vulnerable to suggestibility, is just as likely to provide a true confession as they would be to provide a false confession; isn't that true?

A I don't know if just as likely, but -- but I can tell you that individuals who are suggestible certainly -increasingly suggestible -- certainly have a -- a greater chance of providing a confession, period. And it could either be true or false.

Q All right. So -- so this jury understands, you're not commenting on the, um, truthfulness or reliability or believability of an admission or a confession that might be provided by a suggestible person? Just that they may be more vulnerable to suggestibility?

A I'm not commenting on truthfulness and falseness. But I am here to talk about reliability and suggestibility. That I can comment on. That is different than being truthful. Reliable is different than being truthful or false. I can't tell this

Judge, or this jury, or anyone in here whether -That's not my job. I'm not here to do that.

Q Doctor Gordon, do you remember, the last time we had a chance to speak, me asking you the specific question that Brendan was just as likely to provide a true confession as a false confession? Remember me asking you that?

A Yes.
Q Remember --
A I mean --
Q -- what your answer was then?
A No, but you can tell me.
Q I'm asking you if you remember?
A No, I don't.
Q Your answer today, if I can -- if I could ask you that specific question again, is what?

A $\quad \mathrm{He}$--
Q Isn't Brendan just as likely to provide a true confession as a false confession?

A I don't know. Just -- he has -- he has a -- it's like -- it's -- it is possible that if he provides a confession, it could either be true or false. That -- that is what I would say.
Q Now, the concept of suggestibility is not a -- a discipline or an area that is just unique to
police interrogations. It's something that we see every day with marketing, or advertising, or, uh, fields like that. Isn't that true?

A That's true. But, uh, there are different -- the research regarding suggestibility in criminal matters cannot always be applicable to other kinds of suggestibility. For example, suggestibility scales for hypnotism and likelihood to be hypnotized are -are not correlated at all. I'm not asking what hypnotic suggestibility -My -- my question is whether somebody is suggestible? And this kind of goes to the true or false confession. The suggestibility doesn't remove somebody's ability to reason? In other words, to choose one, um, answer or another? That's true, isn't it?

A Suggestibility -- if they're more suggestible, it reduces the likelihood of that.

Q I'm sorry?
A What's your question again, please? Maybe --
Q Suggestibility doesn't remove somebody's decision-making ability? They still get to choose whether they're going to adopt that suggestion or not; isn't that right?

A They still get to choose, but their choosing can be
affected by their psychological characteristics and -- and the way they're being interrogated.

Q I'm not talking about interrogation. As an example, if somebody tells you to buy a Chevy over a Ford, they may be suggesting that you buy a Chevy, but you still get to make that decision --

A In that case, that's true.
Q If somebody tells you you should order a pizza, you get to decide if you're going to order a pizza; is that right?

A That's true. If my wife says, order a pizza, and I don't want it, I -- there might be a little bit of persuasion for me to get the pizza. You see?

Q I appreciate there's those other factors. By the way, the area of suggestibility is not a recognized specialty or even a sub-specialty in the area of psychology, whether forensic or otherwise; isn't that true?

A Sub-special -- it -- it -- fitness -- that's true. Fitness to stand trial, NGI, uh, those are not sub-specialties. Forensic psychology is a sub-specialty.
Q. I asked about suggestibility. Doesn't -- doesn't fall under those categories of specialty or
sub-specialty?
A No.
Q Now, you told this jury that you reviewed the videotaped interview of Brendan on the 1 st, and some written narrative or a transcript, I suppose, of an interview on the 27 th of February; is that right?

A True.
Q And that some time later you got some school records to, um, review in case you were asked about that here at trial? Or -- or -- let me ask it a different way. To, um, consider and determine whether or not it might affect your opinion of Brendan?

A That's true.
Q By the way, how did watching that interview, and this jury got to see that, uh, interview, they got to see about -- just under three hours of what you've called the four-hour interview, but how did watching the first three hours of that interview impact or affect your, um, report? You understand my question? Or would you like me to be more specific?

A I could try to answer, but if you could be more specific, that might be helpful.

Q Whether you watched that interview or not, would you have been able to render these same conclusions? That is, that Brendan was, uh, vulnerable to suggestibility? or did you need to watch that March 1 interrogation to come to that conclusion?

A It wasn't absolutely necessary, but it was helpful. You're telling the jury that it wasn't absolutely necessary to watch the interrogation that you were being asked to render an opinion about? To render an opinion about it?

A No.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That wasn't the answer, Judge. It was -- I believe the answer was not necessary -- absolutely necessary, but helpful. So if you --

THE COURT: That's a correct statement. I'm sorry. That's a correct statement of the answer. Why don't you just recast the question. ATTORNEY KRATZ: Sure.
(By Attorney Kratz) You're telling this jury that it wasn't absolutely necessary to watch that interview to render this opinion about Brendan's suggestibility?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, again, that's not
the -- I believe the answer was, it's not absolutely necessary, but helpful. If that's -- if he wants to rephrase it that way.

THE COURT: The question was fairly asked.
Go ahead. You may answer.
THE WITNESS: Could you read back the question, please?

Q I can ask it again if you'd rather. Are you telling this jury that it wasn't absolutely necessary to watch the March 1 interview in order to render this opinion about Brendan's suggestibility?

A Not absolutely necessary, no. It was helpful.
Q Let's talk about what might have been helpful or omitted from your report. The report that you've rendered, that talks about Brendan's suggestibility, is devoid of any -- any examples where Brendan actually resisted attempts by officers to suggest answers; isn't that true?

A That's true.
Q In watching that video, Doctor Gordon, don't you remember several instances, in fact, over a dozen instances, where a specific suggestion was presented to Brendan, and Brendan actively resisted? In other words, Brendan said, that
didn't happen that way. Do you remember that?
A Uh, yes.
Q That's not in your report?
A No.
Q Did you think that was important to include in your report?

A Well, obviously, I didn't, or I would have included it.

Q Go back to the very first question about including things that help versus don't help your ultimate opinion. Is this one of those circumstances? In other words, when Brendan actively says, no, it didn't happen that way, that doesn't support your opinion about vulnerability to suggestion, does it?

A No.
Q You said that Brendan's school records weren't provided to you until after you rendered this opinion. Those school records, uh, correct me if I'm wrong, but they include behavioral records, and, um, progress notes, and what are called IEP reports; isn't that right?

A That's right.
Q Those are notes from school teachers, and school psychologists, and even, on occasion, a parent or
two, talking about some problems or some areas that Brendan needed to work on in a school setting; is that right?

A True.
Q One of the areas that the school record specifically addressed was Brendan's memory; is that true?

A True.
Q Now, what was the state, at least from the records that you received -- at least up through the fall of 2005 , what was the state of Brendan's memory? And are you able, in reviewing those school records, to differentiate between a short-term memory and his long-term memory?

I know it was a longer question, and I can break it up, if you need me to. I suspect that you'll be able to answer that.

A I could answer that if I -- I reviewed the records. I dog-eared the pages. I took a close look, but -but I didn't commit it to memory.

Q All right.
A So I -- I could look again if you'd like.
Q Brendan, at least from the school records, didn't have the greatest memory in the world; is that -is that fair?

A That's fair.
Q All right. And whether it was long-term or short-term memory, at least for Brendan, and from a school or a book learning, um, standpoint, Brendan had some challenges or deficits in that area; is that right?

A That's true.
Q Would you expect, by the way, somebody with a, um -- not only a fourth grade reading level, but somebody with Brendan's memory deficits, to be able to, um, in great detail, uh, remember a -let's say, facts or details of a novel that he read maybe four years ago?

A I can't really comment on that because I don't -- if it was a complicated novel, no. But that if -- I don't know the book.

Q How about a novel written for adults rather than for kids?

A Well, then, I doubt that.
Q That just wouldn't seem reasonable to you, would it?

A Uh, I don't know.
Q The school records don't mention anywhere about suggestibility, do they? In other words, did you see any notations in the records that Brendan
was, um, either highly suggestible or influenced by either classmates or other people?

A I didn't read the word "suggestible" in the school records.

Q Did you read the word "influence" anywhere?
A I don't recall.
Q That Brendan was easily influenced?
A I don't recall that.
Q If a school psychologist, Chris SchoenenbergerGross, who, um, the testimony established, uh, knew Brendan, administered tests directly to Brendan, and did review all of those records, uh, testified that there were no such entries, you wouldn't quarrel with that conclusion, would you?

A Uh, I de -- no, I depend on the -- the opinions of school psychologists.

Q And school psychologists and teachers and those that meet with Brendan on a more regular or daily basis, at least from a historical standpoint, are probably in a better position to gauge those kinds of things than you, after meeting with him twice; is that right?

A No, that's not right, because they didn't administer the same tests and review collateral data that I did. Um, although it's very helpful to have that kind of
collateral data from the teachers.
There (inaudible) --
Q So you don't -- I'm sorry you. You don't know --
A -- (inaudible) very important.
Q You don't know if those teachers administered IQ tests, do you?

A Teachers don't generally administer IQ tests, but they sometimes, uh --

Q I'm sorry. The school psychologists. Don't know if she administered IQ tests? I misspoke.

A I can look. I don't recall. I have to get them out. It will take me awhile.

Q Well, maybe -- I'm going to go on to -- to another question. It isn't -- do you know if the Mishicot School District characterized or categorized Brendan as having any cognitive disability?

A I do know that.
Q And do you know what that result was?
A It was.
Q That he did have a cognitive disability?
A Well, that he had learning problems. And I'm -and --

Q Why don't you look at his 2005 IEP report? There will be some boxes checked there about whether he
has a cognitive disability or not. That should be easy to find.

A Two thousand five. What date, please?
ATTORNEY EREMGEN: Are there, uh --
Q (By Attorney Kratz) Probably late --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Are there exhibits that can actually be used and would --
(Attorney Kratz) While Mr. Fallon is looking for that, I can go on to a another series of questions. Did you ever talk to this school psychologist, Chris Schoenenberger-Gross?

A No.
Q Why not?
A I felt no need to.
Q I'm sorry?
A I -- I -- I didn't feel it was necessary.
Q Did you ever talk to any of Brendan's teachers?
A No. I reviewed their comments. There are some standard scores, now that I find them, if you would like me to go over them, Counsel.

Q No. I'm asking for whether or not the school believed Brendan to have a cognitive disability? That was my question.

A I can't find that. I just can find the standard scores of some --

Q You didn't talk to Chris -- I'm sorry to interrupt you. You didn't talk to Chris Schoenenberger-Gross, or any of his teachers, because you didn't think you needed to. Is that your answer?

A I thought this information was, uh, sufficient and helpful to me.

Q All right. How about Brendan's parent or parents? Did you talk to Brendan's mother?

A No.
Q How come?
A Uh, for -- I felt that I was able to form a conclusion without, uh, relying on her input. Without relying on her input.

Q All right. You didn't think you needed, uh, family opinions as to Brendan's suggestibility, or that -- whether or not he was easily
influenced, to render this opinion?
A No, I would place more value on opinions of individuals who are teachers and psychologists, because their opinions were made before this court case and more likely to be objective.

Q All right. Let's talk about other statements that Brendan made. You said that you reviewed the February 27 interview of officers. You
interviewed a May 1, uh, videotape to officers. Were you also made aware, several months before February 27, of statements Brendan made to other family members? Specifically, to one of his cousins, Kayla Avery?

A I was made aware of those, but -- but I don't recall it now. I'm sorry.

Q Were you aware that in late December, Brendan Dassey told one of his cousins that he saw Teresa pinned up in Steven Avery's house?

A I was aware of that, yes.
Q You were?
A Yes.
Q Did you consider that statement, and the fact that it's three months before the, uh, March 1 statement? The one where suggestibility is commented upon? The fact that that statement was made three months before, you find that significant or did you include that in your report?

A That was included in my report.
Q Did you find that significant as to your ultimate opinion as to Brendan's suggestibility?

A It could. But sometimes individuals make statements for sensational reasons, including even, uh, um,
admitting that they stole the Lindbergh baby, and there were hundreds of people that came forth acknowledging that, so -Okay. Well, setting Mr. Lindbergh aside, if you can talk about this case --

A That's good.
Q -- did you not think that Brendan Dassey's cousin, re -- telling a school counselor and telling the police that Brendan Dassey said that he saw Teresa tied up or pinned up in a house, was relevant as to the March 1 statement, wherein you commented as to his suggestibility? It's a yes or no question.

A It -- it's relevant, yes.
Q Did you believe that Brendan's statement to his cousin that he saw body parts in a fire at the same time was relevant as to your opinion as to suggestibility?

A It's relevant that he said it, yes.
Q The fact that Brendan Dassey said, in late December, that he heard Teresa screaming before he went into that house, you believe that's relevant to your opinion as to suggestibility of the March 1 statement?

A It's relevant, but $I$ can't make an -- a determination
regarding the accuracy of those statements and their reliability thereof, for all the questions you've been asking me in this series.

Q Those are statements that are several months -or at least they're alleged to have been made several months -- before this March 1 statement. Do you understand that?

A I do.
Q Are you also aware of, and did you include, statements that Brendan Dassey made, admissions that Brendan Dassey made, uh, a couple of months after the March 1 statement?

A Yes.
Q You were aware of statements he made to his mother about the confession? Uh, that is, um, "Why didn't you tell me?" Brendan answered, "I was scared." Do you remember, and did you review that statement made from Brendan to his --

A Yeah.
-- mother?
A I'm sorry. I thought you were finished. Yes. That Brendan's mother told him, "If you would have told me, Teresa would have still been alive." And Brendan said, "Yeah." Do you remember reviewing that particular telephone
cal1?

A I don't remember that telephone call. I'm sorry.
Q Do you remember Brendan being asked by his mother, "Did you do all of that stuff to her?" And Brendan replying, "Some of it." Do you remember reviewing that particular statement?

A I believe so.
Q By the way, are any of those statements, made months after the March 1 statement, do you believe to be relevant to your conclusion as to suggestibility, at least as it relates to the March 1 statement?

A It may -- it's relevant to consider. Whether it -It's relevant to consider.

Q It would be relevant if Brendan Dassey apologized to the victim's family, in his words, "for what I did to her." Would that be a relevant statement as to suggestibility of the March 1 statement?

A It would be something to consider.
Q Did you consider it?
A Yes.
Q And despite all of those statements, despite the statements months before and months after, consistent with what he told the police, you still believe that Brendan was vulnerable to
suggestibility; is that true?
A Absolutely.
Q Doctor, my client -- or my colleague --
Mr. Fallon's going to show you Exhibit 219.
First of all, tell us what that is and what the date on the top of that report is?

A What that is, it's evaluation report for Brendan Dassey, determination of eligibility for special education dated September 29, 2005.

Q Does that particular form have a check box or a place where the school can determine whether or not, in their opinion, Brendan has a cognitive disability?

A It has a place for that.
Q And is that box checked on Brendan's form?
A No. What is checked is specific order of disability.
Q Some speech and language issues --
A Specific learning disability. And the other one was speech or language impairment. Those are the two that were checked.

Q Now, Brendan's statement to his cousin about seeing Teresa tied up or pinned up in the house, seeing body parts in the fire, and hearing Teresa screaming, and Brendan's statements, uh, months afterwards to his mother, did those impact or did
you consider those statements when Brendan told you he was scared he was going to be arrested?

A I don't know, because $I$ don't know in what order I received that information or reviewed it, at which time I interviewed him. After the fact, um, it could be related.

Q Okay. Doctor Gordon, the concept of false confessions, we -- we -- we heard about that as -- as set aside or as different from suggestibility. I want to ask you just a couple of questions about that.

You're aware, in your, um, work in this area, of several studies that deal with false confessions; isn't that true?

A Yes.
Q A couple of the preeminent authors in this area are two individuals in California named, uh, Mr. -- is it Drezin or Drizin, and Leo; is that correct?

A That's right.
Q And another is a person by the name of Brett Trowbridge. You're familiar with their work?

A Yes.
Q Is it fair --
A Trowbridge, no. I -- I'm thinking of that name.

There must be someone else. Or the same -- I printed up, last night, regarding, uh, sexually violent person and sex offender commitment, uh, so --

Q I -- I'll limit my inquiry, then, to what you are familiar with. Would be the Drizin -- is it Drizin or Drezin?

A That I don't know.
Q Drizin and Leo. D-r-i-z-i-n. You understand?
A Yes.
Q You read that name at least? And in their study, which is, uh, in fact, one of the preeminent works in false confession, you'd agree with that, wouldn't you?

A They've conducted many studies, so I don't know which one you're referring to.

Q Mr. Drizin and Leo indicate, and do you agree with this statement, that most false Confessions -- now, we're getting into the area of false confessions versus suggestibility -- are the result of, um, tactics by police which are so impermissible, most of which include physical violence, like beatings, is that what you find?

A That's not my reading. Well, we need to back up. There are -- they are not the only authorities in the field.

Secondly, um, not only they -- are they not the only authorities in the field, but they do talk about extreme torture as a way to get false confessions. There are chapters that they've done and studies on that. But they've also published, extensively, like I said, even on things such as mild pressure, criticism, so -Q How about we do this, if you can't answer yes or no, then you can let me know, all right? If -if you can, Doctor, I'd appreciate it. Are you familiar with Mr. Drizin and Leo's proposition that most false confessions are the result of such extreme police conduct, impermissible conduct, that can, and often does, include physical violence or beatings of suspects?

A Yes.
Q Familiar that their studies indicate that most false confessions are the result of very long, sometimes, uh, interrogations that last into the days, rather than just, uh, an hour, two or even three hours. You're familiar with that?

A True.
Q Now, in our case, that is, in the March 1 , um, videotape of Mr., um, Dassey -- Mr. Fallon will take care of that for you.

A Thank you, sir.
Q Brendan's first admissions, that is, his first admissions of criminal involvement in this case, don't happen at the three-hour or the four-hour mark, but they happen, really, within and right around the one-hour mark. Is that a fair, uh, recollection of --

A Yes.
Q -- your review?
A Yes.
Q So that, at least as it relates to false confessions, is extremely inconsistent with Mr. Drizin and Leo's findings. Uh, that is, it being within an hour or two, rather than six, eight hours, twelve hours, days of confession. That's fair, isn't it?

A I can't answer that. Not the way it was phrased.
Q You told this jury that you were not familiar with the works of, uh, Brett Trowbridge when he deals with the three different types of false confessions?

A Oh. Um --
Q If I asked you questions about that, might that refresh your -- your -- your memory?

A I think others have characterized it in those three
categories as well. Uh, so --
Q Let me ask you about that. The first, um, area of false confessions, uh, at least Mr. Trowbridge calls a voluntary confession, these are the people that come off the street and confess to a notorious murder that they didn't do.

The JonBenet Ramsey fellow, who comes forward. That's the first category. You're familiar with that first category; is that right?

A Yes.
Q The second is something Mr. Trowbridge calls coerced compliant. That is, that an individual confesses to a crime for a perceived gain. Whether it's real or just perceived, that's why they confess to a crime that may not be true. You agree with that?

A Coerced compliant can be for more than just that reason. But it -- it's when it's coerced and they comply and give a false statement. All right. But they do it for a gain? That is, uh, something, um -- something that they perceive as of benefit to them? You'd agree with that second component, wouldn't you?

A Yep. Many -- there are many different things that they can benefit from.

Q And the third that Mr. Trowbridge, uh, talks about, and maybe Dr. Trowbridge, uh, is something called, coerced internalized. That is, that they are convinced, or they, in fact, convince themselves, that their memory is so bad, uh, that either due to intoxication, mental illness, or something else, uh, that they actually did it. They believe at the end of the interview that they did it?

A Or brainwashing. You could think of Patty Hearst, for example.

Q Okay. Now, with that backdrop, or with that understanding of the three kinds -- or recognized kinds of false confessions, are you familiar with any category of false confession where an individual confesses just to get themselves into trouble? Are you familiar with -- with that as a recognized area of false confession?

A Unless it would be voluntary, uh -- I mean, some people do things for notoriety, and knowing of the consequences they -- they -- they do that. It might be kind of hard to understand, but it's -- it's not -- it -- it's done.

Q Doctor, I'm going to try to -- actually, I'm going to skip over some things.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: And, Judge, with the indulgence of the Court, if I promise to be done by 12:15, then can I finish my -- my cross? Uh, promise, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you. Then I don't have to come back after -- after the lunch hour.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) You said, uh, Dr. Gordon, that the -- one of the areas that you considered in forming your opinion was the circumstances, themselves, that surrounded this interrogation; is that right?

A That's -- those are some of the factors. Yes.
Q Now, you're not an expert, and I think on a previous occasion you admitted you were not an expert, in interrogation strategy or, uh, in circumstances that surround the interrogative process; is that right?

A Uh, that is not my area of specialization, but I am knowledgeable, or I have some knowledge of it.

Q Well, that's good. Then, I can ask you, isn't it true that most confessions, at least when a confession is obtained, uh, has stages to it? In other words, uh, suspects typically, and almost universally, start with a denial? They start as
denying their involvement in any crime? That's true, isn't it?

A True.
Q They move towards some version of events that substantially minimize their involvement.

There's a minimization component, uh, at least as they move towards confession?

A That's common.
Q True? And third, then, there is details, or at least some, um, degree of detail, that is, ultimately, provided or given, again, assuming the truthfulness, uh, of the confession. We're not talking about false confessions. We're talking about those that actually happen. Is that all true?

A That's common.
Q You're aware, uh, Dr. Gordon, that in the interrogative process, it's important for law enforcement officers to not only consider the spoken word, that is, the, um, information or the amount of information that's obtained, um, but they've got a responsibility to look at the quality of the statement? That is, is it something that can be or ought to be believed? Would you agree with that statement?

A Yes.
Q Again, that process law enforcement officers often look at whether or not there's physical evidence that would corroborate what it is that the suspect is telling them? That you understand, don't you?

A Physical evidence displayed by the suspect during the interview?

Q That there's physical evidence available during the investigation that corroborates what the suspect is saying? That that's a factor that they consider when deciding the quality of what it is that the person says?

A True.
Q They also consider information that the general public doesn't know yet? That is, that's purposely withheld from the general public. That you agree with?

A Yes.
Q And, lastly, and, perhaps, most importantly, law enforcement officers consider what they don't even know yet? In other words, when a suspect tells them something, and that suspect gives sufficient detail that they can later corroborate, the fact that they -- that the cops
didn't even know it yet, goes a long way towards considering the quality of what they're being told. That's fair, isn't it?

A Yeah, that's true.
Q Let me talk about this Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale. You are going to need to pull out the, uh, Gudjonsson test, because I have some questions for you, which was developed, you said, by a gentleman by the name of Gudjonsson, who started in Iceland, moved to England, and, in fact, did most of his, uh, study and most of his work continuous to, as I understand, in Great Britain; is that right?

A London, precisely.
Q All right. Now the purpose of this test, as I understand, is, although you tell the suspect, in this case you told Brendan, it was a memory test, this isn't a memory test at all, is it?

A No. Well, it's not design -- designed to be a memory test. Although, you do ask them to respond with -by restating the -- the story. And, so, you can, to some degree, assess their -- informally, their -their memory. But it's not designed to be a memory test. That's true.

Q You've got the -- the test in front of you, as
well as the scoring sheet?
A Yes.
Q Thank you. So the jury understands the basic premise of this test, as you read them a story, you read Brendan a story, and you first asked if they can recall, something called immediate recall, if they can recall the facts that was read to them; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q The test, itself, was developed, uh, you said, by this person from Iceland, later going to England. Um, the test that you provided to us, that is, to the defense, was this, the very story, the very test that was administered to Brendan?

A Yes.
Q Was it on the 3 rd or the 10 th of November?
A I don't recall. I'm sorry.
Q That's fine. If you'd, uh, be so kind, uh, Doctor, to read -- I'm not going to have you read the whole story. But I want you to read the first sentence of that story to the jury so they can get a flavor for how, uh, Brendan was read this particular story. Think you'd be able to do that for us?

A Well, if that's a part of the court order for me to
do that, then I -- I understand it is? THE COURT: It is.

A (As read) "Anna Thompson of South Croydon was on holiday in Spain when she was held up outside her ho -- outside of her ho -- outside her hotel, and robbed of her handbag, which contained 50 pounds" -and I'd say 50 dollars -- "worth of traveler's checks, and her passport."

Q You say what? Fifty dollars?
A Yes.
Q What do you mean you say 50 dollars?
A When I read it. That -- there is a Engl -- there's American version of this, too, but it's not as well normed of the story.

Q Well, that -- my first series of questions, first of all, was whether or not Brendan even understood what it meant to be on holiday? Do you know if Brendan knew what being on holiday meant?

A I don't know, because that wasn't stated in the memory portion that he repeated back to me, um, immediately after I read him the story.

Q Now, the memory portion that he repeated back to you, are you reading from something?

A Yes, I am.

Q What is that?
A It's what I wrote down as -- to try to -- as my best to write as fast as I could to write down what he was telling me at the time.

Q Did you send that to -- to me? To the defense?
A No.
Q Wasn't that asked for, Doctor?
A Um, yes, it was. And I apologize.
Q So we asked for your file. You're reading from that now, and that's something you didn't provide the state.

A I might have provide -- I might have provided it to Mr., uh, Fremgen, and he may not have provided it to you. I don't know.

Q All right. I'll move on.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Uh, Judge, I would at least note I'd like to make a record at the end of this, but I'll move on at this point.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Doctor, the -- the issues of "on holiday," uh, you said that, uh, you didn't know whether or not Brendan even understood that. When it indicates that this Anna Thompson woman from South Croydon -- by the way, where is South Croydon?

A I don't know. It's in -- I assume it's in England.

Q Do you think Brendan knows where South Croydon is?

A If I don't know, I'm sure he doesn't.
Q Doesn't say Cincinnati or it doesn't say something where somebody from the upper midwest might actually understand this? Doesn't say that, does it?

A It says --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Objection, as to whether someone from the upper midwest might understand.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'll -- I'll move on.
Q (By Attorney Kratz) When it says that "contained 50 pounds worth of traveler's checks," is it your testimony in this case that, kind of on your own, you just changed the, uh -- the story?

A I changed that one word.
Q Okay. Do you know how the changing of the -that one word, uh, affects the results or affects the norms that you're later going to ask this jury to believe?

A I don't believe that one word of, uh, seventy has any appreciable --

Q How do you know that?
A Uh, I said I believe. There's a difference. I don't
know that.
Q And isn't the whole point of norms and administration of these kind of tests, do it the same way every time and with every suspect?

A Yes.
Q After reading this story about this Anna Thompson woman from England, um, Brendan is then asked to recall the story and to provide you with, um, the details that he can remember; is that right?

A That's right.
Q Now, is there a -- a scoring system for that? In other words, is he given a particular score or is that available, even, in this test?

A I don't believe so.
Q The bottom of the first page where it says, immediate recall, on the test, it looks like a score. Memory recall, maximum of 40. Can you tell us what that means?

A I stand corrected. It -- it could be scored.
Q All right. So whether Brendan even knew what the heck you were talking about with this lady from England, could have been scored by you; is that right?

A That -- that could have been scored, but there are no norms for those.

All right. Could have been scored? You didn't do it?

A That's true.
Q After reading this story, Brendan is then provided what are called leading questions. That is, questions not only leading, but, also, have false information within them. That's true, isn't it?

A That's true.
Q In fact, the information is what's known as false alternatives. I'll give an example. It's not in here, but it's a good example. Uh, if this Anna Thompson woman wasn't wearing a hat, one of the questions might be, Brendan, was she wearing a red or a blue hat? That's what's called a false alternative question that presupposes false information. That's true, isn't it?

A True. True.
Q And, then, if Brendan says, she was wearing a red hat -- he guesses, if he says she was wearing a red hat -- he'd get a point or either a checkmark on something called "yield." That is that he would be yielding to that false suggestion; is that right?

A True.

Q I'm going to skip ahead. We're going to go back to -- to some examples here. But halfway through this test, you express disappointment. In other words, you fold your arms, or something to that a point, tell Brendan, I'm disappointed in your answers. You can do better this time. Uh, I'm going to ask you the same question.

Was she wearing a red or a blue hat? And this time, if Brendan, knowing he said red the first time, says she's wearing a blue hat, you give him a checkmark for shifting. That he shifted his answer. That's kind of accurate, isn't it?

A That's accurate for one of -- one type of question.
Q All right. Importantly, Doctor, tell this jury, if Brendan gives you the right answer the second time, the correct answer, if Brendan, the second question, when you say, I'm disappointed, you gave the wrong answer, and Brendan tells you, you know what, Doctor, she wasn't wearing a hat. How would you score that?

A As shift.
Q So you're telling this jury that even when Brendan corrects himself, even when he gives you the right answer the second time, he gets marked
off, or something as to your scale then gets added against him as a shift?

A Because it shows he's suggestible, yes.
Q What happens, by the way, and how is this scored if Brendan was provided with a true answer? In other words, if Brendan was asked, did the lady have a hat or not? And Brendan said, no, I didn't have a hat, are there questions like that in this test?

A Repeat it again, please?
Q If Brendan was asked a question that contained a true answer, something that was really part of this story, and asked a question like, did the woman have a hat on or not? How is that scored? How is that kind of question scored on -That is not -- I'm sorry. Was it -- you finished? Uh, it was -- it's not scored as a yield, but it's scored as a shift. If -- let me think of an example.

If a person has the question, uh, did you -- was anyone walking outside the building? And there someone was. And they said, yes, then it wouldn't be scored as a -- a leading question. Or -- or what -- or did you see anyone outside? But, then, if they later on change that answer, then, even though it was a correct, and not a
leading question to start with, it wouldn't be scored as a shift later on. You look puzzled.

Q I am puzzled, because if he answers it correctly, and you fold your arms and you tell this person to change his answer, and he does, how does that have anything to do with this jury as to whether or not he's suggestible?

A It shows that he responds to pressure and changes his answers, whether they be correct or not. It shows he responds to -- to, uh, pressure.

He responds to his psychologist folding his arms and saying, I'm disappointed in you, Brendan, you should change your answer. Wouldn't you expect Brendan to change his answers?

A I think I'd expect Brendan to because of all the other factors in this case. Uh, if I -- if he was -- if he had a advanced degree, had -- was a lawyer, had contact with the law, uh, he was independent, he was outgoing, he was, uh, risktaking, he had a high $I Q$, uh, he had no learn -history of learning problems, then it would surprise me.

Q But you didn't consider, during this interrogation, what this jury has to consider, that Brendan was able to resist suggestibility?

You used this test instead; isn't that true?
A I used this standardized test, which is --
Q Irrespective of whether he actually, in real
life, was able to resist suggestibility? Is that what you're telling this jury?

A I reviewed what he did in real life, and he was -- he changed his responses in response to both leading and pressure.

Q But in real life he wasn't provided false alternatives. He was asked, did you kill her or didn't you? And he said, yeah, I killed her. That's different than this Gudjonsson test, isn't it? Because this presupposes false alternatives.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I would object to -Q Isn't that true, Doctor?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I object to the form of question. I don't think that was a false alternative.

THE COURT: Uh, I'm going to overrule the objection. This is cross-examination. It's wide. It's broad. I think that's -- I think that question's, uh, within the realm of it. Go ahead. (By Attorney Kratz) When provided with a true answer, and Brendan given an opportunity to adopt that answer, isn't that different than the

Gudjonsson test? That's my question, Doctor.
A It's different than part of the Gudjonsson test because only a minority of the questions on the Gudjonsson test are false altern -- alternative questions.

Q Only a what?
A A sm -- a small percentage of them.
Q A small -- 15 out of 20 are false alternative questions.

A That's not correct, Your Honor. Uh, Counsel.
Q Okay. How many -- how many out of 20 are false alternatives?

A Um, I can count. One, two, three, four, five. Five out of twenty questions. One-fourth.

Q You said that this test -- or at least one of the things it tests for is memory; is that right?

A Well, it assesses memory, but it's not really a memory test. It's not -- that's not the purpose of it.

Q Now, Doctor, you're aware of different kinds of memory? Uh, that is, how individuals remember things? How they process and remember information?

A Sure.
Q You're aware of something that is called, uh,
semantic memory? Or what my teachers used to call book learning? Uh, that they can remember things that are read to them or things they see in a classroom?

A Okay.
Q And that's different than something called event memory or autobiographical memory? Things that people actually live through. You understand that people remember those things differently; isn't that right?

A I understand they're -- they're different.
Q Now, reading a story about some lady from England, what kind of memory is involved there? Is it the book learning kind of memory? Or something that Brendan actually lived through? A It's -- it's not experiential learn -- uh, memory.

Q All right. You're familiar, Doctor, with studies that show that individuals, especially, uh, with low average IQ's, do significantly better with event memory? That is, with things they've actually lived through, rather than parroting back or recalling things that are read to them? You're aware of that?

A I'm not aware of that, but that doesn't surprise me. I mean, if a person has learning problems, uh, it's
hard to understand more abstract things than things they experience.

Q Well, importantly, police interrogations have everything to do with event memory, things that people have actually lived through, when asked about, uh, whether or not they were involved in something. Uh, they can use that kind of memory; isn't that true?

A True.
Q Event memory? And people with -- or at least that are asked to call upon their event memory of higher accuracy, less tendency to acquiesce, which is called yield, uh, and are more resistive to suggestion, less chance of shifting, you'd agree with those propositions, wouldn't you?

A That question went by too fast for me to agree or disagree, Counsel.

Q I'm sorry?
A You went -- You went too fast for me.
Q People with low -- Brendan would be better at event memory than with semantic or book learning kinds of memory. Would you agree with that?

A For that particular factor, yes.
Q Since I have two minutes I have to complete my examination with this doctor, would you agree
that the norms, that is, uh, who the Gudjonsson test is compared against, um, do not necessarily reflect the population of -- of people like Brendan Dassey? In other words, uh, they aren't compared against other people who are currently being charged with homicide; is that true?

A They're not being -- yes.
Q And, so, whether these are some students in England at Oxford, or something, who took this particular test, uh, they -- when told to change their answers, they may be more reluctant to do that, than somebody whose expert, whose doctor told him, Brendan, I want you to change your answer, that's fair, isn't it?

A I don't know.
Q Finally, the more suggestible a person is, the less detail they're able to provide? That is, the less, um, recall they may have about a particular event; is that true?

A Yes.
Q Conversely, then, the amount or the quality of information, the quality of detail that Brendan could provide, in fact, doesn't support the proposition that this statement was the product of suggestibility, does it?

A Read that back, please. Or repeat it.
Q Sure. The quality, that is, the detail, that Brendan was able to provide, in fact, does not support your conclusion. Is inconsistent with your conclusion as to suggestibility; isn't that true?

A If that is considered in isolation, that's -- that's true. But there are other factors, obviously, involved. I appreciate it very much. Thank you.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge.
THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
THE COURT: All right. We're going to adjourn until 1:30. Um, you may step down. I'll remind the jury, don't talk about this or anything related to this.
(Jurors out at 12:15 p.m.)
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, could I just put that one thing on the record that I wanted to -THE COURT: Oh, go ahead. All right.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: As we know, Dr., uh, Gordon referred to some of his notes that I had specifically --

THE COURT: You can -- you can step down.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- I had specifically asked for and were not provided to me. I would ask that during the break, perhaps Mr. Fremgen go through with Dr. Gordon, his file to make sure that was the only thing that wasn't provided to me as ordered and as requested.

I'll tell the Court, if that's the only thing I didn't get, I'm not asking for any sanction order. I'm sure it was an oversight.

But, uh, at least Mr. Fremgen probably should go through that file and make sure I got the rest of that information.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen? Do that.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: All right.
THE COURT: All right? Uh, five minutes
in chambers, please.
(Recess had at 12:18 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 1:30 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, you may proceed.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Thank you, Judge.
THE COURT: You're welcome.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q The, um, prosecutor asked you a couple of questions I want to follow up on from before.

Uh, Doctor, one question was asked of you whether you're familiar with any other psychologists in Wisconsin who have, uh, performed similar evaluations and testified similarly. You indicated, no?

A That's correct.
Q Are you aware of any other jurisdictions where that might have occurred?

A Yes. And other states.
Q In other states. Your report, would it be fair to call it a summary of all of your observations, evaluation and tests?

A Yes.
Q Did you include in that summary report -- and, again, I believe it's a five-page report? Do you recall that?

A I --
Q And, actually, you know what I'll do? I'll mark that as an exhibit if the State has no objection. ATTORNEY KRATZ: No, I think it's appropriate, Judge.
(Exhibit 231 marked for identification) THE COURT: All right. Is that Exhibit 230 then? THE CLERK: Two thirty-one.

THE COURT: Two thirty-one?
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) I'm going to show you what has been marked Exhibit 231. Is this the report that was what you were talking about -- or, do you believe this is the report that was discussed on cross-examination?

A Yes.
Q Now, one question of you, Doctor, was whether or not you included all of the, uh, questions and answers from the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ in that summary report; correct?

A Did it include all of the responses to all the questions?

Q Correct.
A No.
Q Why not?
A It would not have helped with the interpretation and, secondly, it would have been very unwieldy to include all reports. I mean, all questions and responses. And it would have been a violation of my ethics.

Q Well, what do you mean by "unwieldy?" Do you mean that it would have been a 50 - or 60 -page report?

A Oh, at least that, if I would have included an interpretation of -- of each question for each item
on all of the personality tests.
Q And, again, that would -- you know, if I would go further and ask you the same with the MMPI, if you included all 478 questions and responses, how would that have affected or impacted on the -the summary report in and of itself?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm going to interpose an objection. I think my question was are those items that were contrary or contradictory to his opinion, why they weren't included. I didn't ask this doctor whether he included every answer to every test.

THE COURT: That's my recollection of the question, Counsel.

Q (By Attorney Fremgen) Doctor, is it normal procedure by a forensic, or, for that matter, clinical, psychologist to include the actual question and answers of tests in a summary report?

A Absolutely not.
Q Why not?
A Well, like I -- I said, it's a -- I -- I -- when you purchase these tests, you -- you agree that you have a certain level of training, and I document that for -- so you even can buy it. And, then, there's
contractually, you agree that you won't disseminate this to anyone other than psychologists.

Uh, secondly, by extracting individual questions, it -- it -- it would not -- it would be misleading. It would not provide for a solid report.

Q How do you view a summary report?
A I do my best to summarize all of the objective data that's relevant to a given case so that the conclusions, uh, in my report could be understood, based on what precedes it in the report.

Q Do you believe that Exhibit 231, essentially, complies with your understanding of what should be in a summary report?

A Yes.
Q Upon cross-examination, an issue was brought up about, um, anxiety; correct?

A Correct.
Q Uh, observations of anxiety and, um, whether there was -- may have been -- I -- I believe it was the $16-\mathrm{PF}$, or could have been the, uh -- I'm sorry, I believe it was the $16-\mathrm{PF}$, some observation on a question that deals with anxiety; correct?

A Correct.

Q Did you, in your mental status evaluation, ever observe what you believed, based upon your, uh, training and experience as a clinical, as well as forensic psychologist, anxiety when you spoke with Brendan Dassey?

A Yes.
Q So even if it's not in a test, could you still discern whether someone might be exhibiting anxiety?

A Even if it's not in a test, uh, I could form some conclusions regarding anxiety, uh, just from a interview.

Q The, uh, MMPI-A that you testified about, uh, you indicated you weren't sure, or can't recall, if you actually asked the questions and circled the answers, or whether Brendan actually circled the answers on the score sheet; correct?

A Correct.
Q That's the 478 questions you had talked about?
A True.
Q Are the results interpreted by you?
A They're interpreted by me and hypothesis come from a computer, initially.

Q Let me ask you this, Doctor: When you -- after you complete the test, where do you send it? Or
do you send it somewhere?
A I, or one of my assistants, hand enter the responses into a computer, and it electronically is sent to, uh, Minnesota, and a report is immediately generated, including the scores, and sent back to my --

Q And you -- when you receive that, you receive, basically, the -- the scores, and I believe it was Exhibit, uh -- I'm showing you what's been marked as Exhibit 229? And, again, this is what the results would show from the MMPI-A?

A Those are four scales contained on the MMPI-A.
Q So four of the 70 scales you had discussed on cross-examination were on this exhibit; correct?

A Correct.
Q But what you receive is the number, where it says score; is that correct?

A Correct.
Q And percentile, you receive that also from the manufacturer who -- who tallies up the answers and provides you with a computer-generated score?

A No, I -- I personally know from charts and books and how to look up what particular $T$ scores -- the, uh, 72, for example, and I know how to convert that into the percentile. So I do that on my own.

Q So the score, itself, is generated by the
computer and you provided perc -- a percentile to that?

A True.
Q Are all 70 scales that you testified about on cross-examination pertinent, in your opinion, as to the issue of suggestibility?

A No.
Q Are the scales on Exhibit 229 that you've included from the MMPI, in your opinion, pertinent in reaching your conclusion as to suggestibility?

A Are the -- what -- what's Exhibit 229?
Q I'm sorry. The one on the screen. The MMPI?
A Three of four are pertinent. I -- I listed the high scores from the -- high -- high scores from the clinical scales, and the basic clinical profile, and the high scores from the additional scales beyond the basic ten.

Q Why are these three pertinent, where the other 70 are not pertinent, in your opinion, in reaching the conclusions about suggestibility?

A My review of the other scales sh -- was -- shows that those scores were either not consistent with, or consistent with, uh -- they weren't related to whether a person was suggestible or not. So I -- I
didn't include them.
Q Is that information that you incorporate from your research, uh -- or from the research from Gudjonsson?

A Gudjonsson and others.
Q In totality, the -- all the tests and inventories that you've used, are these considered objective inventories and tests or subjective?

A Objective.
Q Why is it that you want objective tests in addition to your clinical judgment?

A Objective tests are based on research from a variety of institutions with thousands of subjects and result in reliable scores that are the same scores obtained over and over. And by obtaining the same score over and over on a given scale, then you can see if they're valid. That is, if those scores are connected to other variables, such as, uh, depression, such as, whatever the case might be. And that's how those scales are obtained, based on -- on, uh, well-accepted research that's been taught to me in 197 -- early '70's, and for that as well, up until now.

Q And getting back to the objective nature of these tests, they're actually -- would you -- well, do
you actually make the test yourself or does somebody else make them?

A I don't make the tests. That's -- someone else take -- has made the test.

Q And you've testified previously that you've, uh, performed thousands of evaluations before?

Clinical as well as forensic?
A True.
Q And you use objective tests in those types of evaluations as well?

A I only use objective tests, uh, since 1978. I -I -- my review of the literature suggests that, uh, projective tests are not useful.

Q So you use objective tests along with your own clinical analysis and judgment?

A Yes.
Q And, at times in the past, when you've done evaluations, um, using objective tests, have the results always been consistent?

A No.
Q Were your results in this case consistent?
A All of the personality tests were consistent, as were the IQ tests, which were consistent with my conclusion -- my conclusion.

Q What significance would you place on the
consistency of the objective tests with your conclusion?

A It's highly unusual that that occurs and it provided me with more competence in the interpretation and conclusions that I reached regards -- regarding the present case.

Q On cross-examination, the prosecutor asked you about the March 1, 2006, video; correct?

A Correct.
Q You indicated that was not absolutely necessary, but was helpful, in your determination of suggestibility; correct?

A True.
Q Why was it that you feel it was not absolutely necessary in making that determination?

A Because one can rely on interview and objective tests that I use to assess whether a person has psychological characteristics that cause them to be susceptible to suggestibility and giving confessions when, uh, there's pressure applied.
Q What -- what was helpful then, about the video once you made your initial opinion about suggestibility?
A It confirmed that, in various cases, uh, yield and shift-type of questions, uh, and different ways to
obtain a confession were -- were evident.
Q Well, and let me just follow up on the yield and shift, um, answer. The -- the prosecutor, in cross-examination, mentioned that you left out of your report examples of times Brendan resisted suggestion; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you said you did?
A I did.
Q And -- and you -- I think you also confirmed that you noted times on the tape that he resisted suggestion; correct?

A True.
Q Did you also note times or examples of Brendan, initially, resisted, but later changed, based upon questioning?

A True.
Q So both occurred on that video; correct?
A Yes, sir.
Q Is this an example of that shift or yield that you were discussing in regards to the Gudjonsson Suscept -- Suggestibility Scale?

A The Gudjonsson shift and suggestive shift, in, excuse me, response to yield are similar to which -- that which was found in the, uh, in -- in -- in
interviewer interrogation, depending on what you choose to call it.

Q When you did review the school records, you reviewed those after your, uh, initial opinion; correct?

A That's right.
Q Did you note anything in the records that indicated that the school had ever tested Brendan for his level of -- or whether there was a lack of suggestibility?

A I didn't note that that was done.
Q In your psych -- in your experience, is that an -- uh, normal for schools to make determinations of suggestibility or lack of suggestibility?

A No.
Q So it wasn't unusual not to see that in the records; correct?

A Absolutely.
Q In the, uh, actual example, the Gudjonsson Suggestibility, uh, test that you performed on Brendan, and I believe that Mr. Kratz pointed out and had you read portions of, um, you indicated that you had changed the word "pound" to "dollar"; correct?

A Correct.
Q Essentially, changing the English monetary system, den -- denoting money, to what -- the American -- the Americanized monetary dollar; correct?

A Correct.
Q Was that -- in reviewing the test, itself, did that affect results of yield or shift? Changing that one word?

A No, because no questions were based on pound versus dollar.

Q On cross-examination, you indicated that shift and yield is not necessarily indicative of whether someone answers true or false; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q On -- Mr. Kratz asked you a few follow-up questions, and questioned you on the significance of Brendan's shifting to a true answer based on mild pressures; correct?

A That's correct.
Q What significance does that have, based -- in regards to your opinion on, uh, susceptibility to suggestion?

A None.

Q Is the test -- the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale test -- designed to determine if the answers are true or false?

A No.
Q What is the -- the design of the test?
A It's designed to assess whether a person is suggestible. Interrogative suggestibility, to use the entire word.

Q So, if someone would shift from a true answer to a false answer, would -- well, what indicate -how -- what, uh, impact would that have on your opinion?

A It would simply show that they shift their answers in response to pressure or criticism of their prior response, and would show that they are susceptible to change if they repeatedly did that.

Q Is that the point of the test?
A Yes, sir.
Q One point that, uh -- during questioning on cross, Mr. Kratz asked, or commented, that Brendan had shifted or changed his answer when you, quote, his psychologist, asked him; correct?

A He shifted his answer when I didn't -- I didn't ask him -- I -- I told him that I wanted him to do better and --

Q Doctor, actually, my question is, simply, he shifted -- the question was asked on cross whether -- Mr. Kratz asked you, did he shift or did he change -- excuse me, not shift. Did he change his answer to you, his psychologist?

A He changed it to me, psychologist, as respon -- in response to what $I$ said to him. True.

Q This is when you were you there meeting with Brendan; correct?

A Correct.
Q And you observed the March 1, 2006, video?
A True.
Q At times, do you recall, if you do recall, examples of when the officers referred to him as "buddy?"

A Yes.
Q Touched his knee?
A Yes.
Q Essentially, befriending themselves with Brendan?
A On some occasions.
Q And do you note -- did you note, again, similar changes in answers to these officers who were befriending him?

A True.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Nothing else, Judge.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Just one -- one question, Dr. Gordon.
Mr. Fremgen asked you about yield and shift, and gave you an example of Brendan being questioned by officers, um, and then changing his answer. If that was an example of what, uh, Mr. Fremgen called yield and shift. Do you remember that question?

A I do.
Isn't that also an example of an interrogative process where a suspect denies involvement in a crime, is confronted with evidence against him, and then admits to the crime? It's just as consistent with that, isn't it?

A It's consistent with getting a confession.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: All right. That's all I've got of Dr. Gordon. Thank you, very much, again.

THE COURT: All right. You may step down.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I would move Exhibits, with the same conditions as we've placed before, 226, 227, 229 and 230 and 231.

THE COURT: Any objection to that?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I may have a objection to later use, but to complete the record, I have no objection, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fremgen, any additional witnesses?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: Uh, I think we now have some matters to -- to take up. I'm going to excuse the jury for a few moments.
(Jury out at 1:54 p.m.)
THE COURT: All right. You may be seated. Mr. Kratz, it's my understanding that the prosecution proposes introducing some rebuttal testimony this afternoon; is that correct?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes.
THE COURT: And I -- we have discussed this briefly in chambers before coming here, all counsel, uh, together with the Court, uh, and I said to you that before rebuttal testimony would be permitted, I would have to hear from you an offer of proof as to who was going to testify and, uh, specifically, on what particular issues was he or she going to testify.

The general rule is that rebuttal may
meet only new material, or new testimony, new facts, put in by the defendant. Uh, essentially, it's -- the Court has a fair amount of discretion in permitting or rejecting rebuttal testimony. Uh, with that said, Mr. Kratz, are you prepared to make an offer of proof?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I can either do that orally or I can do that by question and answer, Judge. I think if I do it orally, that would, uh -- that would suffice. But, uh, if you want a more detailed version, we can do that. How about I try it orally first, and then --

THE COURT: Please.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- then we'll see. We do intend to call, uh, James Armentrout, clinical, uh, psychologist. Uh, that $C V$ was provided to Mr. Fremgen this morning. It was sent over the evening hours to the D.A's Office here, and I provided it, as the Court, uh, wished.

Dr. Armentrout has brought with him, uh, his original CV, and I believe he will be, um, recognized as a -- an expert, given his clinical psychology background, as well as the number of times he's been accepted in, uh, this and other states as an expert.

The new testimony, Judge, that's been presented by Dr. Gordon, are on the issues of suggestibility. Uh, and, specifically, uh, whether or not, uh, psychologists, whether forensic or clinical, uh, psychologists, um, render opinions in an expert capacity in that area. Uh, specifically, the issue of whether, uh, suggestibility is a specialty or sub-specialty, uh, is of issue in this case, and I believe Dr. Armentrout can testify about that. More importantly, however, Dr. Armentrout is familiar, because of the discovery provided by Mr. Fremgen, with the tests, reports and opinions, uh, which have been completed by Dr., uh, Gordon. Uh, Dr. Armentrout is prepared to comment as to, uh, those reports, as to each of the specific tests, how they were administered, uh, and, again, perhaps, most importantly, the opinions that, uh, may be drawn, uh, therefrom.

Uh, Dr. Armentrout, specifically, and finally, uh, will give, um, uh, an opinion, uh, regarding the, uh, ultimate opinion rendered by, uh, Dr., uh, Gordon, uh, and may, in fact, disagree that the test results, um, at least from
his review of those same materials that Dr. Gordon has provided, uh, may lead to that result.

I anticipate the rebuttal testimony, uh, to be a half an hour or less. Uh, will, in a very strict sense, be rebuttal. That is only what Dr. Gordon, uh, has testified about, and we are prepared to proceed in that fashion.

THE COURT: Before I -- I get to Mr. Fremgen, I'm just reviewing my notes, haphazard as they are, but, uh, it was my recollection that Dr. Gordon claimed that, uh, false confessions and suggestibility was neither a specialty nor a sub-specialty. Did I miss that?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That it -- it remains, uh -- it remains an issue, Judge. Uh, whether, uh, this -- whether Dr. Gordon, um, believes he, or any other psychologist, is, um, qualified or capable to render an opinion as to suggestibility, uh, is very much at issue. Dr. Armentrout has an opinion about that and I intend to ask him about that.

Uh, he will describe, specifically, what suggestibility is, and is familiar not only with the practice of, uh, clinical and forensic, uh, psychology, um, but also, uh, trial or courtroom,
uh, testimony. Uh, and that the, uh, opinions, um, reached by Dr., uh, Gordon, uh, he, I believe, will opine, uh, is, uh, nothing more, uh, than a combination or culmination of descriptive terms, and do not, in fact, uh, rise to the level of, uh, an expert opinion that can, in fact, be reached by a psychologist, whether forensic or clinical.

THE COURT: That's a good answer, but it wasn't to the question that I asked of you. Namely, that, uh, it was my understanding, based on Dr. Gordon's testimony, that he did -- was unclaiming either sub-specialty or specialty status for, uh, the suggestibility. I -- and I'm asking, did I -- did I misunderstand?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: No. It's -- it's -- it's as to whether or not an expert opinion that is within the field of forensic or clinical psychology, uh, whether this is a recognized, uh, area of expert opinion. He will say, no. And this jury, uh, who has, uh, been led to believe that, uh, it is, uh, by Dr., uh, Gordon, and I understand that might be a question of fact, but $I$ guess that's the point, Judge, it's as to whether or not, uh, this jury should be, uh, left with the unchallenged, uh,
position that, uh, in fact, this is somehow sanctioned by the psychological community. The fact of the matter is, it is not, and $I$ should be able to, uh, go into that line of questioning.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Well, I -- I think that line of question should have been addressed to Dr. Gordon, first, before he brings in rebuttal. And I al -- also agree with the Court. My recollection is, specifically, the doctor said that the suggestibility is not a sub-specialty. In fact, I think he said forensic and clinical are sub-specialties of general psychology.

I don't understand how that's even an issue. Um, it seems, also, to be somewhat more directed towards the ad -- admissibility issue that we've already addressed previously.

Um, I -- at this point, I guess I don't have any problems if Dr . Armentrout testifies about tests, his opinions about these tests. Uh, but as to rebutting his -- the conclusions, and, suppose, we'd have to hear more, I recall when I offered my proof -- the offer of proof to the Court, we offered, also, as much detail, as you possibly could, into Dr. Gordon's, um,
understanding of the issue of suggestibility and the research in that field.

Dr. Armentrout's, um, Curriculum Vitae essentially indicates he has a Ph. D in child psychology. Many of his, uh -- in fact, almost all but possibly three or four of his papers or publications deal with, primarily, families, parents and children. And his current, uh, position with the Department of Community -- or Human Services in Calumet County, and vocational rehabilitation, SSI -- or excuse me -- social security determination, um, none of it shows any significant or any -- or, actually, none of it shows any, uh, involvement in any sort of forensic type of, uh, uh, expertise.

So, I -- I -- I question whether he even has the ability to -- to answer, directly, other than to simply say whatever the State asks him to say.

THE COURT: Response?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Uh, Dr. Gordon's published, uh, papers are on Rorschach tests and abortion. That because -- and I think it points out, Judge, because this is the first time, at least that we've seen, that this area, uh, is being
ventured into, I wouldn't expect there to be a lot of publications or a lot of testimony on this issue.

I think it's recognized, at least in this area, certainly before this Court, and the first time that, uh, myself or Mr. Fremgen have addressed this, that this area has been allowed in trial testimony.

Uh, as far as Walstad goes, this doctor, uh, I believe to be, uh, able to render relevant, rebuttal testimony as to the last.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, anything else?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: Uh, the Court is going to permit Dr. Armentrout to testify as a rebuttal witness. I'm going to limit the testimony to the tests, the interpretation of those tests, and, assuming that a foundation is -- sufficient foundation is laid, and, again, I haven't seen his CV , nor have I seen a written proffer of what it is he's going to say, but assuming a sufficient foundation has been laid, he can give testimony as to the opinions of Dr. Gordon.

Uh, I'm not interested in hearing whether he believes, uh, suggestibility or the GSS is a specialty or sub-specialty of -- of, uh,
psychology or forensic psychology. Now, with that said, uh --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The GSS is a test. I assume he can talk about that?

THE COURT: Assuming he -- assuming he can lay a foundation, yeah. The Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yeah.
THE COURT: As long as there's a foundation, he can talk about it, yeah. Because that's -- that is one of the tests, apparently, that you wish him to comment on.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I do.
THE COURT: All right. Are you prepared to -- what --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I could have 30
seconds to -- to -- to frame -- or at least to talk to Dr. Armentrout about that --

THE COURT: That's fair. But, before you
do, uh, prior -- one item -- minor item of
unfinished business, uh, Mr. Fremgen, over the lunch hour, was going to review his file to determine whether or not there were any -- any other pieces of information that you were entitled to under the discovery order, under nine seventy-one
twenty-three, and if there weren't, uh, we would let the matter pass. Has he done that?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: He has. Uh, Mr. Fremgen has explained why I didn't get the, uh, information that Dr. Gordon, um --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: It was my fault, Judge, not Dr. Gordon.

ATT'ORNEY KRATZ: Correct. Correct. If I can finish.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Actually, it was Ray's fault.

THE COURT: Let -- let's -- let Mr. Kratz finish, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: He explained why it was that the discovery order was not complied with. I find that to be, uh, a reasonable explanation and I have no further, um, uh, comment to make to the Court. I'm satisfied with Mr. Fremgen's representation.

THE COURT: All right. The matter --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: And I don't blame Ray, like Mr. Fremgen.

THE COURT: Matter is dropped, then. How much time do you need, Mr. Kratz?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Just a minute, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.
(Recess had)
THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Don't we need the jury?
THE COURT: Oh, that's true. We could use them.
(Reconvened at 2:10 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Be seated. Before we proceed, uh, Mr. Fremgen, I take it you've rested at this point?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes.
THE COURT: On the record?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. You may now proceed.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. The
State will call James Armentrout to the stand.
THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
JAMES ARMENTROUT,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly
sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: James Armentrout, $A-r-m-e-n-t-r-o-u-t$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q Tell us, please, how you're employed?
A I am a licensed psychologist.
Q And, Dr. Armentrout, uh, start, if you will, explaining for the jury what educational background you have?

A Well, I received an Undergraduate Degree in Mathematics and a Master's Degree in Psychology from the University of Kansas in the 1960 's. And, um, a Doctorate in Clinical Psychology from the University of Minnesota in 1968.

Q Do you enjoy any areas of specialization? In other words, at the current time, how is it that you are involved in the practice of psychology? A Um, would you like me to review employment and -Q Sure, why don't you do that?

A Now, from 1968 until 1972, I held faculty rank as assistant professor in the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry at St. Louis University. In that position, I had a joint appointment as assistant professor in Psychology.

In 1972, um, I moved to McMaster University in Ontario in a position of associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry of the medical school there.

In that position, I was chief psychologist of one of the four clinical teaching settings of the medical school, and, um, had a variety of activities.

In 1976, I came to Wisconsin in the position of chief psychologist at Winnebago Mental Health Institute. I continued in that position for seven years, and then left the administrative position but continued to work as a staff psychologist at Winnebago until 1998, a total of 22 years.

Um, I have always been either certified registered or licensed for the independent practice of psychology since, I believe, 1969, and I've been licensed in Wisconsin since early in 1977, shortly after I came to this state.

Q You're currently involved in the private practice of psychology?

A Yes, I -- I have done that on a part-time basis all the way through, but since leaving state employment in 1998, I have been doing that primarily.

Q You mentioned briefly, but could you talk more, specifically, about what any professional affiliations you may enjoy?

A Well, I have belonged to the American Psychological

Association since the 1960's. Uh, have been a member of the, um, National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology since that organization was founded, which would have been sometime in the, I believe, early, um -- early 1970's. But those are the only organizations I belong to. Have you ever been an author or co-author of any papers or publications?

A Well, I did that during the, um, eight years in which I held university faculty appointment. It was an expectation in that line of work that one would, um, produce scholarly, um, papers, and I -- I produced 20-some, all in referee journals, um, during that period of time.

But once I came to Wisconsin, um, I did very little of that work because it was not something that was encouraged in state employment at Winnebago Mental Health Institute. Simply is not the mission of the state facilities as it had been universities.

Prior to today, have you ever been asked to testify in a court proceeding? Specifically, in a jury trial? And have you, in the state of Wisconsin, been accepted, and recognized, as an expert witness in the field of psychology?

A Yes, very many times. Pardon me. I believe I began testifying in court hearings, um, back in the early 1970's, and have, um, been involved in quite a variety of different, um -- different proceedings, different types of proceedings. I have never failed to be recognized as qualified to provide an expert opinion in the field of psychology.

Q Dr. Armentrout, let me ask you about this case, specifically. Uh, did you receive, uh, some time within the last several weeks, a call from, uh, me, uh, asking to provide consultation services, uh, regarding some information that we had been provided?

A Yes, I did.
Q And could you tell the jury, please, how you, uh, responded, and how you've become involved in this case?

A Um, I received the call from you asking if I would be willing to review the information, $u m$, in this case. Um, and I agreed that I would do so. That was approximately two weeks ago. There was a very short time period.

And after I agreed to do that, um, I did call your office and indicated to one of the staff that I hoped I had not agreed to testify,
because I did not know if I would have an opinion, um, that would be needed at the -- at the hearing, and, um, I said -- but I said I would be happy to talk.

You and I spoke on a Tuesday afternoon, I believe, about a week -- perhaps two weeks ago now, and at that time, um, as you pointed out, our relationship was simply one of consultation, to talk over the information that had been submitted for this hearing, and that it was an open question whether we would proceed beyond that.

Um, I did receive some information from you at that time, and I received, um, copies of what I believe were Dr. Gordon's files, when those became available. That was approximately a week or so ago.

Um, we then spoke again on this past Sunday morning to review my opinion of that information, and I think, as a result of that, I'm here today.

Q Dr. Armentrout were you able, then, after receiving, uh, Dr. Gordon's file, that is, the test results, uh, collateral, or at least a very small portion of the collateral information, and
most, specifically, Dr. Gordon's, uh, written report, um, able to review that information and able to form some, uh, opinions about?

A Uh, yes, I did.
Q Let me first, uh, ask about some of the testing that Dr. Gordon, uh, performed, and I'm going to be, specifically, asking you about the administration, and, uh, perhaps, at the conclusion of, uh, these series of questions, asking, uh, you to comment on whatever opinions might be drawn therefrom.

Let's first start with, uh, something that is called Wechsler, uh, Abbreviated Intelligence Scale. First of all, in the course of your, uh, experience as a licensed psychologist in the state of Wisconsin, are you familiar with this test?

A Well, I am familiar in that $I$ have seen it used on occasions. Um, as you mentioned, it is a short form of the Standard Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, uh, which is most popularly now in its third edition, although a fourth edition has been published, but it is not widely used quite yet.

But the third edition of that test is out. That consists of 11 sub-tests. Um, the
abbreviated scale of intelligence that you mentioned, um, is composed of four sub-tests. Two primarily verbal, two primarily nonverbal in character. And, um, the results of that test are used in an attempt to predict what one might have been, or what score one might have obtained, had the whole scale been, um, administered.

So that we do have the possibility of predicting verbal, nonverbal and full scale IQ scores based on only four, rather than the full 11, sub-tests.

Q But even of the four sub-tests in the abbreviated version that was available, uh, are you familiar in the review of, uh, Dr. Gordon's file how many sub-tests were actually administered in this case?

A Yes. I think I pointed out to you that two of the four sub-tests were administered. One verbal and one nonverbal. At the same time, I was aware from other information that the question of Mr. Dassey's general intelligence level is of importance in this matter, because some other claims made about him, um, are said to vary with levels of intelligence.

It seemed to me important to get as good a measure of intelligence as one can under the
circumstances. Now, there may have been circumstances under which no more than 10 or 15 minutes was available for the administration of that test. And, therefore, only half of it was done.

But, um, again, it's -- makes what was already an abbreviated estimate an even more sketchy estimate. If we attempt to, um, estimate the average height of ten people, we'll do better if we measure eight of them than if we measure one or two. The more information, the better estimate.

And I think because, uh, the results reported on that test, as well as the other one done by Dr. Gordon, do differ somewhat from what I understood were results reported by Mr. Dassey's school, in which he had been scoring five to ten points lower on intelligence tests in school, uh, I felt that, um, perhaps a better measure of intelligence or more comprehensive measure would have been helpful.

Q Dr. Gordon's result of 81 , uh, as a full scale, uh, intelligence score, are you familiar with where that, uh, ranks, if you will, or at least from the wechsler scale, uh, how that's
categorized?
A Within the manuals for the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, that score would be near the end of what's labeled the low average range of intelligence. But it is true that within the -- what we call DSM-4, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Edition 4, of the American Psychiatric Association, there is a diagnosis of borderline intellectual functioning, which can be used when IQ scores vary from approximately 71 to 84.

So, um, again, that score is right on the borderline of sorts, between the -- the borderline intelligence level and the low average level.

Q Just so that the jury doesn't have any, uh, confusion, you don't, um, quarrel or quibble with, uh, Dr. Gordon's, um, assignment or assessment of that particular score as being, uh, towards the low average range?

A Well, I believe the score speaks for itself and needs, um, you know, little interpretation. Um --

Q All right.
A Again, I don't quibble, no.
Q By the way, before we -- we go any further, uh, sitting up by your witness stand is Exhibit No.
232. Tell the jury what that is, please?

A Um, well, this is the copy of the Curriculum Vitae I provided to you.

Q And what is a Curriculum Vitae, please?
A Um, it is the academic equivalent of a resumé. It should summarize a person's background, their educational training, their, um, occupational, um, jobs, sorts of things they've done. There is no standard format.

Some people will include detailed information about specific activities they have done. Other people are, um, less talkative about that, I guess. But it should show where a person has been working, the types of work they have done, and any notable accomplishments, whether those be professional publications, awards or things of that sort.

Q And this is, in fact, a true and accurate, at least as far as, uh, the information for your qualifications to provide an expert opinion; is that -- is that correct?

A Well, it is accurate with one exception. I -- I noted that it does not, um, include reference to the fact that, within the past several years, I have twice served as a, um, temporary, part-time employee
at the Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution.
Um, I served there to help them while they were attempting to recruit staff. There is something of a manpower shortage within the correctional system. So I spent two to three days per week, um, over the last two-and-a-half years, up until last October. And I believe that, um, does not appear on the -- on the document.

Q The next, uh, test or, uh, instrument that Dr. Gordon commented about was something called the $16-\mathrm{PF}$. Let me first ask you if you are familiar with that instrument?

A I have some familiarity with it. It is not a test that I have, um, used routinely, nor, in fact, at all within probably quite a number of years. Um, the intent of the test is to assess personality dimensions of, um, nonclinical, or so-called normal personality.

We do have tests which assess elements of mental illness, maladjustment, interpersonal difficulties, mood states, and things of that sort. But these are more clinical tests used for people who are in crises or, um, having significant problems.

The 16-PF was intended to mention -- or pardon me -- to measure dimensions relevant to more normal personality.

Q Now, were you also asked -- and were you provided with the, um, summary of the test results for each of these instruments?

A I did say -- see a computer-generated, um, printout of those results. Um, yes, I did.

Q And on page three of the summary of the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ report, uh, Dr. Armentrout, did you make specific note, uh, of Mr. Dassey's ability to manipulate verbal concepts? In other words, uh, that particular finding in that report?

A Yes, I did. But, um, that statement, to me, underlines a major shortcoming of virtually all of the mail-order computerized test scoring services. They simply are not specific enough for the individual and the circumstances in which the test was used.

As I pointed out to you, if we go through that report, we can find a great deal of inconsistent and, at times, diametrically opposed information saying that a person tends to do this, but he tends to do something else. He is similar to some people who have this, and less
similar in other ways. I felt those statements were so general that they offered little assistance in understanding what an individual did on one particular day. As an example, there is a statement, despite having said the young gentleman involved is a shy, withdrawn person who avoids crowds and is uncomfortable around people, we could pull out statements that say, and I quote here from page three, "He appears to be about average on warmth, discretion and group orientation. He shows about as much concern for others as the average person." And a little bit later, "He is about as much a team player as his peers."

I find this, um, pattern of offering one side, and then offering a diametrically opposed side, leaves one unable to make any conclusion.

Um, I have, for myself, a small test I use that I do recommend people apply, and that is, when you read descriptive statements about people, I ask myself, so what? He is shy. He is withdrawn. Well, so what? What does that tell us?

I look for a statement that says, therefore, he did this. He did not do that. He
might do -- But to simply describe a person and say, he tends to be this, or he tends to be that, is not very helpful in my opinion.

Q Doctor, I've handed you what's been received as Exhibit No. 231. Have you seen that document before?

A Yes, I have. This appears to be the report of Dr. Gordon's evaluation. It's addressed to Mr. Fremgen.

Q Specifically, um, I -- I should say, first, have you reviewed, and have you had an ability to, um, digest, for lack of a better term, the conclusions and opinions that Dr. Gordon draws within that report?

A Yes, I have.
Q Do you find anywhere, within Dr. Gordon's report, mention of these, um, conflicting, uh, results or these conflicting summary statements that, uh, at least as we're discussing at this moment, are found in the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ report?

A The difficulty $I$ have is that most of the information offered is phrased as probabilistic vague descriptive terms. This person tends to do this. Is prone to do that. Sometimes does something else. And when I ask, well, so what? What can I then conclude or
predict on the basis of those? I find very little. Um, I did not find in that report that any specific allegations or formulations or connections were drawn between these descriptive terms applied to Mr . Dassey, and the behavior patterns, the specific things which have been alleged in this, um, case.

Q All right. We'll get, uh, more specific as to, uh -- as to those opinions. But let me move to the next instrument. That being the State Trait, uh -- just get that a second -- Anger Expression Inventory. First of all, are you familiar with this instrument?

A It is not something that I have ever used. Um, I am aware of it. It was devised by a psychologist named Charles Spielberger, who $I$ believe is at the University of Florida, and is a name recognized by most psychologists, although certainly not in a clinical or forensic context. Um, but I am aware of that.

Um, I am more familiar with a similar document called the Straight -- pardon me. The State Trait Anxiety Inventory, in which the, um -- the items are directed more specifically toward the experience of anxiety, either as a
continuing trait or as a short-term state. But, uh, I'm not surprised there is an anger inventory. I had not seen it before this matter.

Q Exhibit 231, uh, Dr. Gordon's, uh, summary report, are you familiar that within that report Dr. Gordon attributes the, um, behavior or the, um, characteristic of anxiety as something that can be judged or, uh, gleaned out of the Anger Expression Inventory instrument?

A I did see that. Um, apparently, at some point, you know, Dr. Gordon did reach the conclusion that, um, the young man has significant problems with anxiety. I did not see that reflected in any of the tests you've mentioned so far, nor any of the others. Specifically, I don't believe an Anger Expression Inventory is intended to assess anxiety, particularly since we have many more effective, more widely accepted tests, which also would assess anxiety, such as the MMPI.

Q And let's go to that, uh, next. You understand that Dr. Gordon administered something called the MMPI-A? That being the adolescent version, uh, of that instrument. First of all, are you aware of that test instrument?

A Yes, I'm quite aware of the MMPI-A. During my
training many years ago, I was literally steeped in the MMPI. Um, brainwashed, um, as a young psychologist. But, um, I'm quite aware of it. I have been to specific training with, uh, Robert Archer, the gentleman that devised that offshoot of the traditional MMPI. So I am quite familiar with it.

Q Dr. Gordon talked about various, um, scales or conclusions being developed as the, uh, instrument as examined -- 478 answers are examined -- Can you tell the jury, generally, how that process works?

A How was -- the instrument was originally developed?
Q How the instrument is scored or how these scales have been developed, uh, based upon those answers or test answer results?

A Well, the MMPI, itself, was developed back in the 1940's at the University of Minnesota Hospital, specifically, by, um, a psychiatrist and psychologist who wanted to develop a paper and pencil self-administered inventory, which might give a mental health worker some direction as to the nature of mental or emotional problems a person was, um, experiencing.

So, through a method, that I won't take
the time to describe, but they were able to identify short statements which seemed to separate groups of people who did have serious depression problems from those who did not. People who had serious health concerns or serious problems with impulsivity, suspiciousness, mistrust, anxiety, worry, just a variety of things.

And out of that came the MMPI. At that time 566, now 567, items, each of which is answered true or false and can be scored either by hand or by machine to produce what we call a test profile, which simply links together on a graph the extreme -- the extreme nature of the scores on those different sets of items.

Now, the original MMPI was intended to be used in a clinical setting where a person goes to talk to a doctor or therapist in a confidential manner. There were questions included in that, um, test which would not be appropriate for friendly conversation. Questions about religious beliefs, or whether one's stools are black and tarry, or whether, um, one has done things too bad to talk about. There are a number of items there that were felt inappropriate
outside of a psychiatric or psychological setting.

Um, there were tests devised, such as the California Psychological Inventory to drop out those objectionable items. When the MMPI was revised, um, to the second edition by, uh, Dr. Butcher, who, someone, again, I'm well familiar with, because he was on my dissertation committee and preliminary exam committee, but I, again, um, know quite a bit about the way that was done.

However, the MMPI, itself, included virtually no items pertaining to areas of adjustment very relevant for teenagers. The extent of conflicts within one's family, um, general well-being, um, items pertaining to specific difficulties within the school setting. And so the MMPI-A, A being for adolescent, was devised to try to add some assessment of those other areas of adolescent experience to some of the clinical areas of the MMPI which had been used forever.

Um, during my training in the $1960^{\prime}$ s, um, the MMPI was completed by anyone entering the University of Minnesota hospitals, age 12 or
over, even though we knew many of those items were not appropriate. I mean, an item such as, my sex life is satisfactory, is not something I would typically ask a 12-year-old. But when they completed that test, they could either answer true or false or leave it blank because we didn't look at it.

But the MMPI-A was really an attempt to modify the methodology of the MMPI to a form that would be, um, with more broadly applicable for adolescents.

Q And are you aware that this was administered to Brendan Dassey and was, thereafter, scored? That is, that a profile was developed?

A Yes, I am.
Q How many, if I can use the word "primary," scales are there in an MMPI adolescent version?

A Well, it depends if one is talking about the validity scales, the typical clinical scales, the content scales. And, then, of course, the scales, themselves, have been broken down, through factor analysis, into sub-scales, and there is also usually a split between what are called subtle scales as opposed to obvious scales. So it goes on and on. In the original MMPI, which had 566
items, there were more developed scales to be scored from that test than there were items in the test. In other words, that test had been used for virtually any purpose involving people that you could think of. Somebody, somewhere, had devised a scale to try to measure it.

So, typically, a person only uses a part of it. The clinical scales are the most frequently used.

Q All right. The last test, uh, Dr. Armentrout, that I'd like to speak with you about, is something called the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale.

First of all, have you received Dr. Gordon's materials regarding this particular scale, uh, and have you, uh, at least in review of its administration in this case, drawn any conclusions or opinions about its use?

A The information that $I$ received in the packet, um, that I picked up from your office, included four pages labeled the GSS-1. I noted the first page had some writing on it. Name, birth date, age, things of that sort. The following three pages were, essentially, unmarked by any handwriting at all. Nothing recorded. Um, nothing at all. The only
writing was on the cover page.
I was surprised, having seen the report in this matter, that, um, quite a bit is made of Mr. Dassey's performance on that. And, yet, we had no information about it. The other tests had been filled out. We do have handwritten responses recorded right on the test instruments. But we have nothing on the GSS-1. And, so, I raised the question of, it's impossible to really know what happened when that test was administered. Um, that was all I knew.

Q Let me ask about the test itself, though. Since that time, have you done some further examination and have you, um, formed an opinion as to the validity or applicability of this particular test, uh, especially as it pertains to rendering an opinion as to suggestibility?

A Well, it -- it is my opinion that the --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, I object to the opinion at this time. I don't think the appropriate foundation has been laid. The one question that was asked prior to this question by the prosecutor was, are you familiar with this test, and the answer wasn't given. Just the discussed reading and looking at the front page and reading all the, uh,
copies. There hasn't been any foundation that he's familiar with this test or any background on this test. Before he can offer an opinion on the test, I think there should be something along those lines. THE COURT: Objection is sustained. (By Attorney Kratz) Can you give any further background as to what you've learned about this test since you first received copies from our office?

A Certainly. Um, I had not heard of this instrument prior to my first conversation with you. I had never heard of it. So, after learning of it, I did look on the internet, um, I did read some information there. I did read, for example, that Dr. Gudjonsson was born in Iceland, received some of his training there, went from there to the Institute of Psychiatry in London.

Apparently, he has been a practitioner in England. I don't know if he has ever done any direct clinic work in the United States. But I did attempt to find information and found some on the internet, specifically, about Dr. Gudjonsson and the suggestibility scale.

Now, my familiarity with this instrument
is based upon the four pages that I received.
And I am familiar with what was placed before me
and that is what I describe. But as for the instrument, itself, I had never heard of it, so, prior to two -- two weeks ago, I would say.

Q The instrument, itself, and the pages that you did receive, are you able, as a licensed psychologist, to comment on the, um -- the administration of the test? That is, the, uh, cultural bias, if any, that is suggested on the face, itself, of this instrument?

A Yes, I believe I can.
Q And can you offer that opinion for us, please?
A In looking at the test, first, I -- I had some concerns about what seems to be the way the test was administered. In Dr. Gordon's report, um, as he described this test, um, and that is on page five, he mentioned that, um, after 45 minutes of time has elapsed, they are then requested to answer a series of leading questions.

When I looked at the first page of this document, when it says immediate recall start time, it's a minute and 15 seconds after. But the questioning start time is 35 minutes after. My question was, did he begin his questioning 35 rather than 45 minutes after? If so, on what basis? Why is he modifying the test? I had
questions at that point. When I --
Q Let me do this form by question and answer, Doctor, if $I$ can, because $I$ think that will, um -- will help with the, uh, uh, the presentation. Are you familiar with the term "cross-validation?"

A Yes, I am.
Q Can you describe what that is for the jury, please?

A It, typically, means taking the results of one experiment or one application and applying it to a new sample or a new situation to find out whether the relationships or results obtained the first time will also be obtained the second time. Um, it is not at all unusual for a test to initially have very hopeful, positive results, but on cross-validation, meaning, application in another setting with a different group of people or even with a similar group of people, um, it is not, um, found to be as accurate or helpful as it was initially.

It's necessary to repeatedly demonstrate a relationship that you claim has validity. Reliability, meaning the -- the ability to find the same thing each time, is a prerequisite for validity, meaning that you're measuring what you
think you're measuring, because I have serious questions whether this scale measures suggestibility at all.

Q All right. We'll get into the -- the reasons for those questions. But, um, are you familiar with whether this test is meant to be what is called a standardized test?

A As I said, I had no knowledge of it before two weeks ago. Um, I have no -- no knowledge of that. I did look at some of the current textbooks in forensic psychology, such as one by Thomas Grisso, another well-known psychologist, and I did find that he mentioned in passing in one small paragraph that this test exists, but he said nothing more about it. So --

Q All right. Um, I interrupted you when you were talking about some of the cultural concerns, or at least, uh, uh, cultural flavor to this particular, uh, instrument. Uh, could you expound on that, please? And I apologize for interrupting.

A When I looked at this paragraph, um, I noticed its similarity to a paragraph used in another widely used psychological test, called the Wechsler Memory Scale. That, for example, is the test that the Social Security Administration uses to evaluate, um,
people's claims of serious memory defects, which interfere with employment. That is the test that is used.

It has one section called logical memory, in which a person is asked to remember a paragraph. The paragraph begins, "Anna Thompson, of South Boston, employed as a cleaning woman, reported at the police station she had been held up on State Street."

This paragraph seems an offshoot of that. Um, and yet, I could not understand what the meaning of this paragraph would be for an adolescent who grew up in a relatively small town in -- in Wisconsin. To say that somebody was on holiday in Spain, um, and was advised to contact the British Embassy, seems to have little meaning.

Now, once that paragraph is read and a period of time elapses, apparently the individual is asked a series of questions. And it's important to know whether the person remembers the story or not.

But we do not know whether Mr. Dassey remembered anything of that story 30 seconds after it was read to him because there's no
recorded memory score on the sheet that I received. He might not have even known what the story was about. And to say that hearing a paragraph read for a minute and 15 seconds about a crime involving a woman from England on holiday in Spain with her husband, that seems so far afield from an individual who is alleged to have participated in a truly heinous crime, I don't see the connection there at all, and I don't see why anyone would attempt to try very hard to remember all of that story.

But as I mentioned to Mr. Kratz, if we assume the individual recalls nothing of that story, 35 minutes later he's given a choice, this or that. Now, I could ask someone, guess three or five. If they guess, three, and I tell them, that's not very good, you can do better, try again, they're going to guess five. I mean, most people would not repeat answers they have just been told are wrong.

And, so, we don't know why a person would change answers when asked a set of questions twice. Maybe they're trying to do well and get the right answer, and maybe they have not the foggiest notion about what that story was
that was read for a minute and 15 seconds more than a half hour ago.

So, I think to take a person's response to those questions, um, and attach a meaning to it in terms of suggestibility, seem far afield to me. It seemed unjustified.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, we seem to be going into sort of a narrative mode here.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm going --
THE COURT: Can we -- can we become a question and answer mode instead?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Certainly can, Judge.
THE COURT: All right.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: In fact, I'm going to wrap up this question with, uh -- or excuse me, this examination with this doctor.

Q (By Attorney Kratz) Um, reviewing Dr. Gordon's written report, considering the testing that he did, the intelligence test, the personality test, the inventories and the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale, together with the consideration of the other collateral information listed in that report, are you familiar with Dr. Gordon's stated opinion that this man, Brendan Dassey, was significantly vulnerable to suggestibility?

A Yes. I noted at the end of his report he mentioned he is very susceptible to suggestibility.

Q Based upon your review of the same materials, uh, would you draw the same expert opinion?

A I would not draw that opinion. But even given that statement, I would revert to the question of, so what? What does it tell us? And my answer is, not very much.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I have of Dr. Armentrout, Judge. Thank you, very much. THE COURT: Cross?

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FREMGEN:
Q Doctor, you indicated, uh, I believe it might
be -- is it Exhibit two thirty -- is it 231 or 232 before you? The -- your Curriculum Vitae?

A Yes. Um-hmm.
Q Which number is it?
A Two thirty-two.
Q Two thirty-two? Now, you're not affiliated with -- you have no forensic affiliations; correct? Listed on that document?

A You mean memberships in organizations? No, I do not.
Q Correct. Nothing like the American Board of Forensic Psychology?

A No. I've been to many of their, um, continuing education things, but I see no reason to seek their certification.

Q No scholarly work since 1978; is that correct?
A That's right. My positions have not been such where that was part of the job duties.

Q Despite your position since 1978, you haven't provided any articles or publications for peer review or otherwise non-peer review?

A Well, again, whatever would be on the CV, that's it.
Q So if I -- if I ask you to read it, or -- or would you believe me if I said I don't see any publications dated after 1978?

A Oh, certainly.
Q Okay. So you'd agree with that last statement that you haven't had any publications, articles, research, peer review or otherwise, since 1978?

A Yes.
Q Now, you indicated you were brought into this case after receiving the call from Mr. Kratz; correct?

A Yes.
Q And you're currently employed with Calumet County Department of Human Services in some regard?

A No, I'm not. Um, I had a contract with them to
provide psychological evaluations. But, um, we let that contract lapse, I believe, in January of 2006.

I had done that for several years until then.
Q So, a -- again, we'll look back at your Curriculum Vitae, Exhibit 232 before you. If you could take a look at that?

A Certainly.
Q So I ask you to look at page two?
A Um-hmm.
Q Where it indicates, employment, consultant psychologist Calumet County Department of Human Services, Chilton, Wisconsin. You see that?

A Yes, I do.
Q And it says 1997 to blank.
A That's right. I probably forgot to put '06 on the CV.

Q So just an error?
A I'm sorry. What?
Q You made an error?
A Yes, I made an error.
Q So up until 2006, you had a consulting position with Calumet County?

A Yes, I did.
Q And at that same county Mr. Kratz works in; correct?

A Yes.
Q You primarily practice in Oshkosh?
A No, I would say, by far, the greater part of the work I do now is in Brown County. Specifically, in Green Bay. Although, in recent months, I've been involved in Door County, Kewaunee County, Shawano County, Oconto County, Washington County, uh, so not in any one locale.

Q According to your Curriculum Vitae, your office is in Oshkosh, though?

A Yes. My office has always been in Oshkosh for 20-some years.

Q And that's Winnebago County; right?
A Yes, it is.
Q Are you on any lists in regards to Winnebago County to offer independent medi -- mental health examinations in clinical or forensic psychology?

A Yes, I will. I'm -- I'm not sure if they maintain, um, lists, but -- for example, within the fact -past year, I have seen juveniles from Winnebago County who were detained, um, in Appleton in secure detention.

I have given opinions to the juvenile
courts. Um, I have done a number of, um, forensic evaluations in Winnebago County.

I believe it's been about -- little more than a year ago, there was, um, a homicide case there, in which I provided an opinion of a man who had, um, inflicted fatal injuries with a baseball bat.

Um, I was involved in Winnebago County in a case, I believe, perhaps, two years ago, of a high school student who had, um, shot another man with a shotgun.

Um, I -- I've been involved in a number of cases in Winnebago County.

Q What collateral information did you receive and did you review in making your opinion today?

A Today?
Q Right.
A In this case?
Q At any time, prior to today, did you review any collateral information provided to you by Mr. Kratz or someone from his office?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what collateral information did you review?
A I received a copy of the, um, motion to permit testimony on suggestibility in this matter. I received copies of the brief in support of that motion, as well as a copy of the brief opposed to
that motion.
I received a letter from a gentleman named Mr. Buckley. Um, I had a chance to review, um, that letter.

And I received a copy of an article entitled, Suggestibility and Confessions by a Dr. Trowbridge.

And, then, again, the -- the records that we have discussed earlier.

Q And the other records would be Dr. Gordon's report; correct?

A Yes. I received copies of his test materials, his report, his handwritten notes. Again, whatever had been in his file and was to be provided, um, that's what I received.

Q Okay. And nothing else?
A I don't recall receiving anything else, no. I did, on my own, look up some information. For example, in test -- um, psychological test -- textbooks, looking at, um, the state Trait tests, and looking for information on the Gudjonsson and the 16-PF. Um, I did photocopy for myself some information out of those textbooks.

Q You indicated you were also aware of school records reflecting intelligence scores?

A It was my understanding that at some point, yes, that a -- a school counselor had provided some information like that.

Q So the intelligence score, in Dr. Gordon's, um, documents, were provided to you in regards to the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence, as well as the Kaufman --

A Brief Intelligence Test, yes.
Q Correct.
A Um-hmm.
Q Your testimony, if I understand it correctly, was that the actual school records reflect a lower intelligence score; correct?

A Well, my source there was a letter by Mr. Buckley of the John Reid, um, Company who had done a summary, and that was provided to me along with the other records. In there, I noted his comment that a school counselor had either given testimony or a deposition in which it was noted that Mr. Dassey had been tested at three-year intervals three times and had IQ scores in the 70's.
$Q \quad$ So Dr. Gordon's evaluation reflected, actually, a higher $I Q$ than the school did?

A A little higher, yes. Whether it's a significant or stable difference, I don't know.

Q Don't recall asking you that. Did I ask you if it was significantly higher? Or -- I think it was just -- it was higher; correct?

A Numerically it's higher, yes.
Q Thank you. You indicated that the 16-PF -- you had some concerns with it because it's a mail-order test?

A It's not a mail-order test. It's a test which is administered, apparently, by Dr. Gordon or somebody under his direction, but the results are then sent off to a scoring service, which scores the answer sheet and returns, um, a computer-generated test report.

Q On direct, when asked to comment about the 16-PF, you commented that one concern with these types of tests, these mail-order tests, are simply not specific enough?

A Yes, that's true.
Q So when I referred to it a mail-order test a minute ago and you corrected me, I was just repeating what you called it; correct?

A Okay. I don't recall if I used the term
"mail-order." If I did, I misspoke, because the situation is as $I$ just explained -- explained it. Q And is the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ a test that only Dr. Gordon has access to?

A Oh, certainly not. I think any qualified licensed or other psychologist in practice would have access to it.

Q So other members of your profession; correct?
A Certainly, the publisher of the test would have requirements for a person to qualify as a user. But I think, um, you know, again, any practicing psychologist would meet those standards.

Q And would you -- if you have an opinion, would you agree with me that there's probably likely a few more forensic or clinical psychologists, who are qualified, probably have access to and use that type of test?

A Oh, I'm sure other ones do.
Q You're -- you seem to be critical of the use of the $16-\mathrm{PF}$ by Dr. Gordon in formulating his opinion. Yet, you would agree with me that other psychologists probably use those tests as well; correct?

A Um, yes, that's correct.
Q So all those other psychologists using the 16-PF, they just must be wrong using that --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection, argumentative. THE WITNESS: I don't believe I said
that.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I'll withdraw it.
Q (By Attorney Fremgen) You indicated that you're not familiar with the State Trait Anger Expression Inventory?

A No, it's not something that I routinely either use myself or encounter in the clinical work I do.

Q But you've offered an opinion critical of Dr. Gordon's opinion based upon his use of that test; correct?

A No, I tried not to offer any opinion critical of Dr. Gordon. I'm not acquainted with him and I mean no disrespect or discourtesy to him. It is his opinion that my opinion may disagree with. But I would certainly, um, tender full respect and courtesy to Dr. Gordon. I mean no disrespect.

If I implied that you were criticizing Dr. Gordon, I apologize. I think I was referring to the report. And so to make it clear, I'll just refer to it as Exhibit 231. I think it -Correct? Is it 231?

A That's fine.
Q Okay. The, uh, MMPI, you actually have some professional or scholarly, um, experience with the MMPI?

A I have considerable experience with the MMPI, although more in my first 20 years than, perhaps, in the last five or ten. I do not use it, um, frequently anymore.

Q Does the MMPI have some utility in the field of forensic or clinical psychology?

A Oh, I believe it does. There are a number of books that have been written on the forensic applications of the MMPI.

Q That, too, is a -- a test that is provided -- I won't -- I won't call it a mail-order test, but something provided by a manufacturer, in which you have to send back the, uh, uh, answer sheet and receive, then, their interpretation of the results; correct?

A No, that's not entirely correct. The test can be scored by a series of templates by an individual. Um, laying the template over the answer sheet, counting up the numerical scores and the various, um, scales of that test.

That can be done. It can be done as a clerical task by a trained secretary, just as the profile of those scores can be drawn.

If a person feels competent or qualified or comfortable interpreting the test, the person
may go ahead and do that, based upon experience, training, reference books, whatever.

There are interpretation services available on a mail basis. In other words, one can either fax or send off the answer sheet to the service of Dr. Butcher and Dr. Williams, or, for example, to another one by a psychologist named Alex Caldwell, who has a very widely respected MMPI interpretation program.

But there must be at least eight or ten of those available by mail order. And, um, again, one can mail off the, um, answer sheet and receive back a printed report.

Q So it's not unusual to use one of those, as you pointed out, well-respected interpretation, uh, individuals or psychologists who can interpret the results?

A Again, some people do it, some people don't. It depends upon one's perceived need for that. If people want to do it, they do it. It's not a standard practice one way or the other.

Q Are you familiar with the, uh, studies done by person by the name of Ayling, A-y-l-i-n-g, 1984, pertaining to false confessions?

A No, I'm not.

Q Any studies by an individual by the name ofshe, O-f-s-h-e, from 1989, in regards to suggestibility and false confessions?

A No, I'm not.
Q Have you reviewed any of the Gudjonsson, uh, reports dating back from ' 83 through 2001 pertaining to this issue of suggestibility?

A I have not made any effort to review that literature, no.

Q Any of the Loftus studies from 1979, 1990? Into the $90^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ?

A No.
Q The Kasson or McNall test -- uh, studies in 1991? Are you familiar with those?

A No, I'm not.
Q So you're not familiar with any of these tests, or, excuse me, studies that deal with the issue of suggestibility or false confessions?

A That's what I said. I'm not. Yes.
Q Well, you have performed some internet research into the topic?

A I did briefly, yes. Um-hmm.
Q And I think you said you ran across the term "suggestibility" in one of those articles or some study you -- you referenced on the internet?

A Yes, I did find some references to it, as well as to Dr. Gudjonsson.

Q Did you have a handbook to interpret how to administer the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale?

A No, I did not. I've never administered it.
Q You've never administered it. And you don't know how to administer the test? Would that be fair to state?

A Um, yes, that would be fair.
Q Did you actually interview Brendan Dassey?
A No, I've had no contact with Mr. Dassey at all. Would you agree that, as a psychologist, whether it be clinical or forensic, in order to draw a conclusion about an individual, it's usually best to meet the individual?

A I'm -- well, I'm not sure of the meaning of "best." In this case, I was not asked to provide an opinion about Mr. Dassey, specifically, and I was not offered any, um, access to him. So it simply was not the way in which I became involved.

I will agree that in most of the work I do, I would provide an evaluation, and my opinion might stand in contrast to someone else's opinion, and those two opinions can then be compared and evaluated by someone. But in this
case, um, I was not asked to do that. I was asked to offer opinions regarding the information submitted to the Court.

Q Would you agree that then it would be a normal or a standard practice in your field to evaluate an individual before offering a -- an opinion about that person?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection. Asked and answered, Your Honor.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Actually, I don't believe I asked that exact question.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer. THE WITNESS: No, it would not be a standard of practice for me to do something that I had not been, specifically, asked to do. That is not a standard of practice.

Q That -- that wasn't the question I asked you. I understand that you weren't asked to do that and I'll grant you that. But is it a standard practice in your field, if the person is offering -- if the psychologist is offering an -an opinion as to a particular person, that they would actually provide an individual or personal interview or evaluation of that?

A On that, I would agree with you. It is expected that
if I were to offer an opinion, specifically, about Mr. Dassey, it would be unethical for me to do that without at least attempting to personally evaluate or examine him in developing that opinion.

And I would be justified in not meeting with him only if he refused to participate.

But, um, that is not the case here. I have not been asked to provide any specific opinion or evaluation of Mr. Dassey. The focus of my attention has been on Dr. Gordon's report and the information that Dr . Gordon submitted to the Court.

Q You -- you've agreed or indicated that you have no familiarity with the research in regards to suggestibility other than having ran across the term during the inter -- internet research prior to testifying today?

A Yes, I believe I've said that.
Q And despite that, your conclusion is Dr. Gordon's conclusions are incorrect?

A Uh, my opinion responding that information is different than the conclusion he reached, it is not for me to say whether he is correct or incorrect. Um, but the conclusions I would reach on the basis of that information might be different than the
conclusion that he reached. I'm not saying he's wrong.

Q And, hypothetically, if he has reviewed the standard or typical research in the area of suggestibility, he would have more information to base his opinion on than you?

A I don't agree with that at all.
Q You don't agree that you have no familiarity with any of the research in the area of suggestibility at --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection, Judge, that wasn't the question.

THE COURT: No, he's asking the question. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question, sir?

Q Sure. I'll do the best I can.
A Uh-huh.
Q You have no familiarity in the research of suggestibility. Yet, you've been able to provide an opinion as to what Dr . Gordon's conclusions -or your opinion of Dr. Gordon's conclusions; correct?

A Um, yes, I think that's true. But the focus of my opinion was on the basis -- and the -- the problems
that I recognized in the Gudjonsson methodology, would not justify me in reaching the conclusion he reached.

Q The Gudjonsson methodology or the Gudjonsson example that was provided to you?

A Well --
Q Test example. I'm sorry.
A The scale, as I see it, which was supposed to originate in his file, for the reasons that $I$ pointed out, I would not have, um, confidence, myself, in concluding that that methodology relates to suggestibility.

Just because someone titles a test a suggestibility test, does not make it a suggestibility test.

Q Oh, I agree with you entirely.
A It might well be a memory test, or a concentration test, or something else. So, I'm just saying I would not have reached the conclusion he reached.

Q I -- I understand you entirely, Doctor. And -and will you agree with me, then, with this, if you haven't reviewed Gudjonsson, for instance, and you don't know the research and the methodology behind the test, how can you say that the methodology and the test isn't correct?

A We're not talking about correctness. I -- I will stand on the comments I made earlier about the methodology used. About not assessing the memory and not understanding why a person's changing answers to a response after being told he's wrong, why that relates to suggestibility. It -- it simply is not a connection I, myself, would make, personally or professionally.

Q And, granted, coming from a person that has no familiarity with the research into that area; correct?

A Yes, that's true.
ATTORNEY EREMGEN: Thank you. Nothing else, Judge.

THE COURT: Any redirect?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I don't think so, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. You may step down, Doctor.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Ask the Court receive his CV.

THE COURT: Oh. Okay. Any objection to the CV?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Same conditions as before, Judge.

THE COURT: Sure.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No.
THE COURT: Two thirty-two, then, is offered and received.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Did the Court anticipate an afternoon break? If it did --

THE COURT: Right now.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: If it did, uh, we'd ask for an opportunity to meet with the Court briefly in chambers. And this, uh, is a good time for an afternoon break. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. We'll, uh -we'll recess until 20 to 4 .
(Recess had at 3:20 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 3:46 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, do you have any further witnesses this afternoon?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We have no further rebuttal, Judge.

THE COURT: No further witnesses at all?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: No.
THE COURT: All right. So, the State is then resting?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State is, uh, resting its rebuttal, yes, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, any surrebuttal being offered by the defense?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. Uh, that concludes, then, the presentation of testimony in the case. Uh, ladies and gentlemen, we're going to adjourn this afternoon. We are going to -- we, counsel and the Court, uh, uh, will prepare a set of jury instructions for you, and tomorrow you will hear the jury instructions and you will hear closing argument from counsel.

Uh, I ask that you be back here by 10:00 tomorrow morning. All right? And, again, don't talk about the case among yourselves or anything having to do with the case.
(Jury out at 3:45 p.m.)
THE COURT: Any further matters this afternoon, gentlemen?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: No, Judge. I assume we'll have an informal, uh, jury instruction conference in chambers at about, uh, 8:00. Sometime thereafter, I assume we will have the formal jury conference, uh, on the record, and move to closings thereafter?

THE COURT: We'll -- we'll meet at 8:00 in chambers to review and see if the -- the jury
instructions are -- are ones that all can agree upon. And, if they can't, we'll, uh -- we'll go on the record and the court will make whatever decisions are necessary. Uh, and if there are any motions, we'll hear them at that time.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's fine. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned. (Court stands adjourned at 3:47 p.m.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN )
) SS.
COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court
Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 $1^{4 h}$ day of December, 2007.

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Reported by Jennifer K. Hau, RPR
ORANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Oficial Court Reporter

(Reconvened at 10:30 a.m.)
THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. This is State of Wisconsin vs. Brendan Dassey, 88 CF -- or, excuse me -- uh, 0688 CF . Uh, appearances, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State of Wisconsin appears by Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz, Assistant Attorney General Tom Fallon, Assistant District Attorney Norm Gahn, appearing as special prosecutors.

ATTORNEY EREMGEN: Attorney Mark Eremgen with Attorney Ray Edelstein appear. Uh, Brendan Dassey appears in person.

THE COURT: All right. Uh, first, to the prosecution, any motions before we proceed to the jury?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes, Judge. We, uh -we have moved, uh, the Court, uh, for an order amending the Information, amending Count 3, uh, to second degree sexual assault as a party to the crime. Section 971.29 (2), uh, allows, un, the Court to amend an Information to conform to the proof where the amendment is not prejudicial to the defendant. We alerted, uh, the Court and counsel, uh, as to our intent to do so, uh, given the, uh, state of the record.

Uh, State believes that second degree sexual assault, uh, more accurately and appropriately reflects the, uh, individual behavior of this defendant, uh, Brendan Dassey, and we have provided the Court with the original Amended, uh, Information. Copy's been provided to Mr. Fremgen.

THE COURT: Mr. Fremgen, do you have any objection to that proposed amendment?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: To the amendment, no.
THE COURT: Court is going to grant the amendment. Any further motions from the State?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Not from the State, Judge.

THE COURT: The defendant?
ATTORNEY EREMGEN: Judge, we would renew our motion, uh, now that all the evidence has been presented and both parties have had -- or the State's had an opportunity to do rebuttal, but I would move, again, as previously, uh -we -- we move this Court, following the close of the State's case in chief, based on -- uh, essentially, moving to dismiss Count 3 , whether it be now the amended count 3 .
Uh, again, rather than belabor the
argument before, essentially, uh, I would point out to the Court the Supreme court case of 1978, State v. Verhasselt, which I don't think that law has changed since then. In fact, the Court had mentioned State v. Bannistex case, 2006 case, and I was able to review that. It appears to, basically, reflect the same state of the law.

Uh, but, essentially, the state of the law is that one may not be convicted solely upon their uncorroborated confession. In the Verhasselt case, the quote, uh, is basically, quoting HoIt, which is the more seminal case from 1962, but, essentially, indicates as to the need for corroborating evidence, all the evidence -all the elements of the crime do not have to be proved independently in a -- of an accused's confession. It's enough that there be some corroboration.

Our position is that there has been no independent corroboration of any element of count 3, and for that reason, we'd ask the court to dismiss.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz?
ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I'll be, um, handing this portion of this motion.

THE COURT: Mr. Gahn.
ATTORNEY GAHN: Um, thank you, Your Honor. Um, I have also read the state $v$. Bannister at, uh, 294 Wis. 2d 359, a 2006 decision. And upon reading Bannister, it, uh -is there are so many, uh, significant differences between this case and the Bannister case.

Um, the Bannister case, uh, basically, stated there was absolutely no real trial testimony elaborating on almost any fact of the confession. No details flushing out anything surrounding the confession. Uh, they even noted that there wasn't any testimony about what -what room a transaction took place in, or how a visit was set up for that drug transaction.

When you look at this case from the very beginning, we have stipulated facts of why Teresa Halbach was at the Avery Salvage Yard, her purpose for being there for Auto Trader Magazine. We have testimony from Bobby Dassey stating that the last time he saw her, she was walking towards the Avery trailer. And in the Avery trailer was the bedroom where this sexual assault took place. So, we -- she is at the scene of, um, where the sexual assault took place.

Um, Mr., uh, Dassey spoke about the hand irons and leg irons. That she was shackled to that bed. Um, hand irons and leg irons have been introduced in this trial as exhibits.

Uh, during his, uh, questioning and his confession, he spoke about, uh, seeing and observing the, um, unclothed body of Teresa Halbach. Uh, there was no -- the -- no mention of a tattoo or scars or birth marks or anything unusual.

Um, this, I think, goes to the surrounding facts and circumstances. I think, also, noteworthy about the location of this assault, the bedroom, was that, uh, Brendan Dassey spoke of the location of the bed, and I note Detective Wiegert, uh, stated how there was -- they were somewhat perplexed when he gave the location of the bed. And, then, they came to find out that that bed had been changed. That the furniture had been rearranged. And that, I think, is a very significant fact about the location of the sexual assault.

Uh, and just the change of furniture, I think, is consistent with all the inferences that one can draw, uh, from this case, uh, something
very horrific took place in that room, and, um, I -- I think it goes to the, uh -- the inference that, uh, cleaning was done. Bleach was found, the Bissell, uh, the vacuum cleaner, and, uh, Brendan Dassey spoke of cleaning up that took place. And I think that seeing the furniture moved is a reasonable inference, uh, that supports that.

Also, um, I think that the -- just the lack of physical evidence and forensic evidence is consistent with the facts that have been derived in this case. And from the statements of Brendan Dassey, they burned the body of Teresa Halbach.

We had testimony from Katie Halbach describing the jeans that she believed her sister was wearing, and the rivets were found in this fire, and the zipper, uh, the Daisy Fuentes rivets. And we also have outside testimony from, um, Mr. Tadych, in a stipulation, that he saw a huge fire in the burn pit of, uh, Steven Avery on the night of October 31. Same testimony from Blaine Dassey.

Um, I think, also, the court to -- could consider, um, that the victim knew her assailant.

She knew who was as -- um, assaulting her and sexually assaulting her. And Brendan Dassey spoke about the conversations he had with Steven about then killing her.

And this was not a stranger sexual assault. This is one that, uh, the victim knew her assailants. And, really, the only course, unfortunately, that I think they decided to take was to kill the person. The only person who could identify them.

And probably most noteworthy in this case, is in the Bannister decision, the, um, Court noted that, um, furthermore, they're referring to Bannister's confession, did not yield any unusual information or circumstances that would not be widely known.

And I think that is probably the key sentence in that, uh, decision that applies to this case, especially when, after the confession of Brendan Dassey, he spoke of her being killed and shot in the garage, and in the garage is found the bullet. The bullet which has the DNA of Teresa Halbach on it. And that bullet, which was matched to the very gun, to the exclusion of all other guns, which was found in the bedroom
of, uh, where the sexual assault took place.
So, Brendan Dassey was in that bedroom. He knew where the gun was. He told the police where it was. And, sure enough, doesn't that match the, um, bullet that was found in the garage.

I think, um, I could go on. There are other, uh, distinguishing features between our situation and the Bannister case, but I certainly believe that we have, uh, given far beyond, uh, sufficient information from a reasonable inference of all the evidence, the totality of every -- all the testimony, that, uh, their motion -- uh, that we did not provide independent corroboration is without merit. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any response, Mr. Fremgen? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Uh, briefly, Judge. Uh, much of what Mr. Gahn points out, as far as corroborating detail, certainly corroborates the first degree intentional homicide and mutilating the corpse.

The -- the quotation from Verhasselt, which quotes Holt and Triplett and all the other cases that have come down over the years dealing
with this issue, says, the elements of the crime. None of the corroborating details pointed out by the State have anything connected whatsoever to do with Count 3.

Um, even many of the items, or the comments by, uh, the state in regards to corroborating details, are -- are not so corroborating. The bedroom drawing is not entirely accurate. The tattoo comment. Uh, in the video, he actually, when confronted by Agent Fassbender, uh, when he says, do you disagree with me that there was no tattoo, he says, no. Um, uh, or, I'm sorry, disagree with me that there is a tattoo, he says, no, I just don't know where it is.

As to the handcuffs and leg irons, the State brought handcuffs and leg irons from. his own house. Um, nothing that points to its use in the -- the crime, or the alleged allegations, but -- but they were addressed as well.

And, once again, the issue of the clean-up, uh, one -- on one hand, the State says there was such a meticulous job done to clean up the bedroom, yet, uh, Steven Avery's sloppy enough to leave his blood all over the Rav 4 . It just seems to be somewhat inconsistent.

So, we would, again, stand upon the fact that there is no corroborating detail of the elements of this crime.

THE COURT: All right. I think Wisconsin case law is clear, a confession must be corroborated by -- and this is a quote from Holt, which Counsel has cited -- a significant fact. Uh, Holt is at 17 Wis. 2d. This is at page 480.

Uh, here, in this case, we have three counts charging acts which occurred contemporaneously. The Court believes that the confession given by this defendant is corroborated by a number of significant facts; the bullet fragments, the pieces of bone, the rake and the shovel, to name just a few. This is sufficient corroboration for the confession as a whole, and that whole includes the sexual assault.

The reason underlying the necessity of corroboration is, as was said in State v. Hauk at 257 Wis. 2d 579, uh, specifically, at page 592, is to, quote, produce confidence in the truthfulness of the confession, end quote. This confession is not limited to only the sexual
assault. Therefore, significant facts tending to support any part of the confession, support or tend to support all of that con -- confession. Moreover, even if $I$ were to view the sexual assault count in isolation, I would say, as I already have, that there exists, uh, significant facts which corroborated the handcuffs, the leg irons, uh, as Mr. Gahn pointed out, uh, the location of the bed as shown in the drawing, which was introduced here as an exhibit, a drawing of Brendan Dassey. Uh, therefore, I'm going to do as I did before. I'm going to deny -- respectfully deny your motion.

Now, uh, we have had a chambers jury conference. Uh, you gentlemen have had an opportunity to review the proposed jury instructions. Uh, first, to the, uh, prosecution, any -- any changes? Any motions? ATTORNEY KRATZ: No, Judge. We believe that the instructions -- And the Court is correct, we've had an informal, um, jury instruction conference, where, um, most, if not all, of these instructions were discussed.

We have now reviewed the, uh, proposed instructions. We have no objection to the
instructions as presented, nor as to the verdict forms, uh, as included and set forth within those instructions.

THE COURT: I -- I would -- uh, I would just note, uh, I believe that I amended Instruction 525, uh, to make it conform to one that was given in the Avery case. Uh, I didn't have an opportunity to tell you that before then, but the amendment doesn't do anything substantively to it.

Now, to the defense.
ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, as to the -- as to the, uh, packet most recently received, uh, we concur with those that are -have been made available. I would, for the record, um, ask the court to enter its ruling on the record regarding the defense instruction specifically requested, uh, re -- requesting that an instruction be provided regarding corroboration.

THE COURT: The defense had customized a -construc -- uh, a -- an instruction that, uh, in effect, would have told the jury that before they could find the confession to be a valid confession, it had to be corroborated by a -- well, I'm going to call it a significant fact -- had to be corroborated
by something in the record. Uh, the Court suggested, in the informal conference, that while it had reviewed that instruction, it was going to deny, uh, the defense motion to employ it as part of the jury instructions.

I will now do so formally. I'll deny it on the record. I do not believe -- I believe that the, uh, instruction on confession is, uh, sufficiently detailed in the course of the instruction that's going to be used as part of this particular jury instruction. I've forgotten whether it's 180 --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: I believe it's 180.
THE COURT: 180? All right. And I think that -- yeah, it is. Instruction No. 180 deals with confessions and omis -- admissions, and I think that that is the appropriate instruction. I do not believe that, uh, giving what, in effect, is a legal argument as part of the instruction as requested by the defense is appropriate under the circumstances. Therefore, I'll respectfully deny your motion.

Now, what I'd like to do is to make, uh, 15 copies of this set of instructions. I'd like the jury to have them as I read them to them. And it probably is going to take another ten
minutes to do that. So, I'm going to recess for that period of time.
(Recess had at 10:45 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:58 a.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Be seated. Morning, ladies and gentlemen. In a moment, I'm going to be reading you the instructions. The jury instructions. As you can see, excuse me, um, the clerk is handing copies of those instructions out. You can see how well I read, I suppose, by trying to follow along with me. Uh, you certainly can and are urged to follow along. However, once closing argument has begun by counsel, I ask that you put those down and pay attention to, uh -- to what the lawyers have to say in the closing argument.
Uh, additionally, just -- just so you
know, at the -- at the end of closing argument, before you retire for deliberation, we will -the clerk will have a little drum up here and we're going to draw three names, the names of three jurors out of that drum. The first two will be discharged as jurors, and the third will be sequestered for the remaining, uh, part of the -- the deliberations. All right?

With that said, 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 the trial and the law as given to you by the instructions, and from these alone, guided by your soundest reason and best judgment, reach your verdict.

If any member of the jury has any 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.

One defendant, three counts.
The first count of the Amended Information in this case charges Brendan Dassey, on October 31, 2005, as a party to a crime, did
cause the death of Teresa M. Halbach, with the intent to kill that person, contrary to Sections $940.01(1)(a), 939.50(3)(a)$, and 939.05 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.

The second count of the Amended Information charges that Brendan Dassey, on October 31, 2005, as a party to the crime, did mutilate, disfigure, or dismember a corpse with the intent to conceal a crime, contrary to Sections $940.11(1), 939.50(3)(f)$, and 939.05 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.

The third count of the Amended Information charges that Brendan Dassey, on October 31, 2005, as a party to a crime, by threat or use of force or violence, did have sexual intercourse with Teresa Halbach, without the consent of that person, contrary to sections
$940.225(2)(a), 939.50(3)(c)$, and 939.05 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.

First degree intentional homicide. First degree reckless homicide. Party to a crime, aiding and abetting. Defendant either directly committed or intentionally aided the crime charged.

Section 939.05 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin provides that whoever's concerned in the commission of a crime is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although the person did not directly commit it.

The State contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of first degree intentional homicide by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and abetting the person who directly committed it. If a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of the crime as well as the person who directly committed it.

A person who intention -- a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when, acting with knowledge or belief that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime, he either knowingly assists the person who commits the crime or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet first degree intentional homicide, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of first degree intentional homicide and have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of first degree intentional homicide or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree whether the defendant directly committed the crime or aided and abetted the commission of the crime. However, each juror must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was
concerned in the commission of the crime in one of these ways.

The defendant in this case is charged with first degree intentional homicide, and if -you must first consider whether the defendant is guilty of that offense. If you are not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of first degree intentional homicide, you must consider whether or not the defendant is guilty of first degree reckless homicide, which is a less serious degree of criminal homicide.

The crimes referred to as first degree intentional and first degree reckless homicide are different types of homicide. Homicide is the taking of the life of another human being. The degree of homicide defined by the law depends on the facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Both intentional and reckless homicide require that the defendant caused the death of the victim. First degree intentional homicide requires the State to prove that the defendant acted with the intent to kill. First degree reckless homicide requires that the defendant acted recklessly, under circumstances which show
utter disregard for human life. It is for you to consider of what type of homicide the defendant is guilty, if guilty at all, according to the instructions which define the two offenses.

The statutory definition of first degree intentional homicide.

First degree intentional homicide as defined in 940.01 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who causes the death of another human being with the 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:

Number one, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, caused the death of Teresa Halbach.
"Cause" means that the defendant's act, or that the act of a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, was a substantial factor in producing the death.

Number two, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime,
acted with the intent to kill Teresa Halbach.
"Intent to kill" means that the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, 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, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, acted with intent to kill, it does not require that the intent existed 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, or those of a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, 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 reasons for doing something. While motive may be shown as a circumstance to aid in establishing the guilt of a defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, the State is not required to prove motive on the part of the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as party to the crime, 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, or are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intentionally aided and abetted the commission of the offense, you should find the defendant guilty of first degree intentional homicide.

If you are not so satisfied, you must
find the defendant not guilty of first degree intentional homicide, and you should consider whether the defendant is guilty of first degree reckless homicide in violation of $940.02(1)$ of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, which is a lesser included offense of first degree intentional homicide.

You should make every reasonable effort to agree unanimously on the charge of first degree intentional homicide before considering the offense of first degree reckless homicide. However, if, after full and complete consideration of the evidence, you conclude that further deliberation would not result in unanimous agreement on the charge of first degree intentional homicide, you should consider whether the defendant is guilty of first degree reckless homicide.

First degree reckless homicide, as defined in $940.02(1)$ of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who recklessly causes the death of another human being under circumstances that show utter disregard for human life.

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

Number one, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the, uh -the crime, caused the death of Teresa Halbach.
"Cause" means that the defendant's act, or the act of a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, was a substantial factor in producing the death.

Number two, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, caused the death by crimlin -- criminally reckless conduct.
"Criminally reckless conduct" means the conduct created a risk of death or great bodily harm to another person, and the risk of death or great bodily harm was unreasonable and substantial, and the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, was aware that his conduct created the unreasonable and substantial risk of death or great bodily harm.

Number three, the circumstances of the
defendant's conduct, or the conduct of a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, showed utter disregard for human life.

In determining whether the conduct showed utter disregard for human life, you should consider all the factors relating to the conduct. These include the following:

What the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, was doing.

Why the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, was engaged in that conduct.

How dangerous the conduct was.
How obvious the danger was.
And whether the conduct showed any regard for life.

If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant caused the death of Teresa Halbach by criminally reckless conduct, and that the circumstances of the conduct showed utter disregard for human life, or are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intentionally aided and abetted the commission of the offense, you should find the defendant guilty
of first degree reckless homicide.
If you are not so satisfied, you must find the defendant not guilty.

You are not, in any event, to find the defendant guilty of more than one homicide offense.

Mutilating a corpse. Party to a crime. Aiding and abetting. The defendant either directly committed or intentionally aided the crime charged.

Section 939.05 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, provides that whoever is concerned with the commission of a crime is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although the person did not directly commit it.

The State contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of mutilating a corpse by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and abetting the person who directly committed it. If a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of the crime as well as the person who directly committed it.

Person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when, acting with knowledge
or belief that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime, he knowingly either assists the person who commits the crime, or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet mutilating a corpse, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of mutilating a corpse and have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of mutilating a corpse or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree whether the defendant directly committed the crime or aided and abetted the commission of the crime. However, each juror must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime in one of those ways.

Section $940.11(1)$ of the Criminal Code
of Wisconsin, is violated by one who mutilates, disfigures, or dismembers a corpse with intention -- 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:

Number one, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, mutilated, disfigured or dismembered a corpse. "Corpse" means the dead body of a human being.

Number two, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, mutilated, disfigured or dismembered a corpse with the intent to conceal a crime. This requires that the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, 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, or those of a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, 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, or are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant -- defendant intentionally aided and abetted in the commission of the offense, you should find the defendant guilty.

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

Second degree sexual assault. Party to a crime. Aiding and abetting. The defendant either charged -- uh, either directly committed or intentionally aided the crime charged.

Section 939.05 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, provides that whoever is concerned in the commission of a crime, is a party to that crime and may be convicted of that crime although the person did not directly commit it.

The state contends that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime of second degree sexual assault by either directly committing it or by intentionally aiding and abetting the person who directly committed it.

If a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime, then that person is guilty of the crime as well as the person who directly committed it.

A person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when, acting with knowledge or belief, that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime, he knowingly either assists the person who commits the crime, or is ready and willing to assist, and the person who commits the crime knows of the willingness to assist.

To intentionally aid and abet second degree sexual assault, the defendant must know that another person is committing or intends to commit the crime of second degree sexual assault and have the purpose to assist the commission of that crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant directly committed the crime of second degree sexual assault or intentionally aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

All 12 jurors do not have to agree
whether the defendant directly committed the crime or aided and abetted the commission of the crime. However, each juror must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was concerned in the commission of the crime in one of those ways.

Second degree sexual assault. Sexual intercourse without consent by use of threat or violence.

Second degree sexual assault, as defined in Section $940.225(2)(a)$ of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who has sexual intercourse with another person without consent and by use or threat of force or violence.

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

Number one, the defendant, or a person with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, had sexual intercourse with Teresa Halbach.

Number two, Teresa Halbach did not consent to the sexual intercourse.

Number three, the defendant, or a person
with whom he was acting as a party to the crime, had sexual intercourse with Teresa Halbach by use of threat -- by use or threat of force or violence.

The use or threat of force or violence may occur before or as part of the sexual intercourse.
"Sexual intercourse" means any intrusion, however slight, by any part of a person's body or of any object, into the genital or anal opening of another. Emission of semen is not required.
"Did not consent" means that Teresa Halbach did not freely agree to have sexual intercourse with the defendant. In deciding whether Teresa Halbach did not consent, you should consider what Teresa Halbach said and did, along with all the other facts and circumstances. This element does not require that Teresa Halbach offered physical resistance.

If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant had sexual intercourse with Teresa Halbach without consent and by use or threat of force or violence, or are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant
intentionally aided and abetted the commission of the offense, you should find the defendant guilty of second degree sexual assault.

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

Burden of proof and presumption of innocence.

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 any 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 -- 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 upon 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.

Information not evidence. An Information is nothing more than a written formal accusation against a defendant charging the com -- uh, 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.

Evidence defined.
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 to which the lawyers have agreed or stipulated or which the court is directed -- 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 district attorney and the attorney for the defendant have stipulated or agreed as follows:

Steven Schmitz is a citizen living in New Holstein, Wisconsin, a community located 30 miles west of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

JoEllen Zipperer is a citizen living in rural Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

That if called to testify, Steven Schmitz would testify that on October 31, 2005, Teresa Halbach came to the Schmitz property to take a photo of a vehicle for Auto Trader Magazine. Schmitz would indicate that Halbach was at his residence at approximately 1:30 p.m., was there for approximately ten minutes, was wearing a white shirt, wait -- waist-length jacket, and blue jeans. Schmitz would state that before leaving, Halbach provided Schmitz with the latest Auto Trader Magazine and a bill of sale, left his property, and drove away in her SUV.

Number three, that if called to testify,
JoEllen zipperer would testify that on October 31, 2005, Teresa Halbach came to the Zipperer property to take a photo of a vehicle for Auto. Trader Magazine. Zipperer would indicate that Halbach was at her residence between approximately 2:00 to 2:30 p.m., was at there -was there for approximately ten minutes, was wearing a white top, waist-length jacket, and blue jeans. Zipperer would state that before leaving, Halbach provided her with the latest

Auto Trader Magazine and a bill of sale, left her property, and drove away in her SUV. Zipperer would finally state that the Avery Salvage Yard is no more than a ten-minute drive from her residence in Manitowoc County.

On October 31, 2005, Bobby Dassey was the son of Barb Janda and brother of the defendant, Brendan Dassey. Bobby Dassey lived in the same residence with Barb Janda and Brendan Dassey at the time.

That if called to testify, Bobby Dassey would state that between $2: 30$ and $2: 45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on October 31, 2005, he was inside the Janda/Dassey residence, where he observed a blue, slash, green Toyota Rav 4 stop outside the residence, in close proximity to a maroon van that his mother, Barb Janda, had for sale.

Bobby Dassey would state that he observed a young woman, that he later came to identify as Tressa Halbach, exit her vehicle, take some photos of the maroon van and walk toward the trailer of Steven Avery.

Bobby Dassey would further state that after taking a shower, he left the residence at approximately 3:00 p.m. to go deer hunting, at
which time he still observed the Rav 4 parked outside his residence, but that Teresa Halbach was not observed.

Bobby Dassey would state that he returned to the residence at approximately 5:00 p.m. and no longer observed the Rav 4.

On October 31, 2005, Scott Tadych was the boyfriend of Barba Janda, knew the defendant, Brendan Dassey, Steven Avery, and other family members living at the Avery Salvage Yard.

That if called to testify, Scott Tadych would state that between 7:30 and 7:45 p.m. on October 31, 2005, he was at the Janda, slash, Dassey property, where he dropped off Barb Janda.

Tadych would state that he observed a large fire in the burn area behind the detached garage of Steven Avery.

Tadych would further indicate that at the time, he observed Brendan Dassey and Seven Avery standing next to the fire.

Number eight, Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen is the Chief Medical Examiner for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and is a Board Certified Forensic Pathologist. Dr. Jentzen agreed to be a medical consultant in this case and offered expert
testimony as to the manner and cause of death of Teresa Halbach.

That if called to testify, Dr. Jentzen would state that after consultation with Forensic Anthropologist, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, he reviewed reports, photographs, $x$-rays, bone fragments, and other materials surrounding the Teresa Halbach death investigation.

Dr. Jentzen would testify that, in his expert opinion, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the manner of death of Teresa Halbach was homicide, and the cause of death was gunshot wounds to the head.

On October 31, 2005, Angela Schuster was the manager for Auto Trader Magazine, with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On the same date, Dawn Pliszka, performed duties as receptionist for Auto Trader.

That if called to testify, Angela Schuster would testify that Teresa Halbach was hired as a photographer for Auto Trader in October, 2004, and continued in that employment through October 31, 2005. Schuster -- Schuster would further state that Teresa Halbach had performed photo shoots at the Avery salvage
business on five occasions pri -- prior to October 31 in 2005; including, June 20, August 22, August 29, September 19, and October 10.

That if called to testify, Dawn Pliszka would testify that on October 31, 2005, she received a phone call from Steven Avery at approximately 8:12 a.m., at which time Avery requested that, quote, the same girl that had been out here before, end quote, come to his property to take photos of a van he had for sale. Pliszka would further state that Avery made the appointment under the name, quote, B. Janda, end quote, and that Pliszka left a voice mail for Teresa Halbach at 9:46 a.m., asking if she could make the appointment.

Number 13, that if called to testify, Dawn Pliszka would further testify that at 2:27 p.m., she did speak with Teresa Halbach on Teresa's cell phone, at which time Ms. Halbach indicated that she was, quote, on her way, end quote, to the Avery property from her previous appointment.

You will consider that testimony in the same manner as if it had been given under oath
here in court.
Circumstantial evidence. 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.

Confessions. Admissions. The State has introduced evidence of statements which it claims were made by the defendant, 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 -- 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 should consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the making of each statement, along with all the other evidence, in determining how much weight, if any, the statement deserves.

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

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

Closing arguments of counsel. 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.

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

Objections of counsel. Evidence received over objections.

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 should 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. You, jurors, are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence.

Improper questions. 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 evidence, it -- itself, suggested that certain information may be true, ignore the suggestion
and do not consider it as evidence.
Stricken testimony. During the trial, the Court has ordered certain testimony to be stricken. Disregard all stricken testimony.

Weight of evidence. 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 evidence than that of another witness or even of several other witnesses.

Expert opinion testimony. 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.

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.

Credibility of witnesses. It is the duty of the jury to scrutinize and to weigh the testimony of 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 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.

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.

The defendant has testified in this case, and you should not discredit the testimony just because the defendant is charged with a crime. Use the same factors to determine the credibility and the weight of the defendant's testimony that you use to evaluate the testimony of any other witness.

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 here.

Ladies and gentlemen, at this time that concludes the instructions I'm going to give. Later on, I will give a few more. Now is the time for closing argument. Counsel?

ATTORNEY FALION: May it please the

Court, Counsel. In our opening remarks to you, we asked you to think about two questions as you listen to the evidence, as you examine the evidence, as you evaluated the evidence. And those questions were:

Was he there? Did he help?
In thinking about answering those questions, there's been a great deal of testimonyr a great deal of information provided about the defendant, Brendan Dassey, and his uncle, Steven Avery. But there's one other person here who's important. And that is this woman, Teresa Halbach, because this case is about her as well.

In thinking about these questions, we pose them this way because there's an old maxim that seems to really fit; he who helps the guilty shares the crime.

We're going to evaluate the evidence from another prospectus. From what happened, the big picture, in the words of the defendant, and in the evidence that we presented.

Then we'll look at what corroborates that. Why is it believable, why is it reliable, what the defendant told us?

And then we'll talk about the party to the crime. Specifically, why he is guilty of these offenses. What is it that he did that made him a -- a party to the crime.

And, finally, we'll look at the evidence. We'll turn that prism, and we'll look ever so slightly at the same evidence from another perspective. And that's the choices that he made. Comparing what he did and what he didn't do. The choices that he made, the decisions that could have been made, that should have been made, but were not made. And those decisions, along with what he -- what he didn't do, along with what he did do, is the proof.

All right. What happened? October 31. Just like any other Monday, Teresa Halbach gets up, seems like any other day, any other workday for her. Little did she know that this would be her last.

You see, this day she was on the Auto Trader beat. She had a full day of appointments. An afternoon full of appointments. As you recall, the first appointment was with Mr. Steven Schmitz of New Holstein. Mr. Schmitz, had he been called to testify, would have told you that

Teresa Halbach was at his residence about 1:30. A ten-minute business transaction to place his vehicle in the Auto Trader Magazine. And Teresa appeared with a waist-length jacket, a white shirt and blue jeans.

Upon the conclusion of their business, he provided her an Auto Trader Magazine and a bill of sale. And Teresa moved on to her next appointment.

And that was with the Zipperers. You recall that if JoEllen Zipler -- Zipperer had been called, she would have told you that Teresa Halbach was at her residence in rural Manitowoc County between 2 and 2:30. About that time. Again, about a ten-minute transaction. Teresa was wearing a waist-length jacket, a white top and blue jeans.

And, again, the transaction was brief and concluded with a copy of the Auto Trader Magazine and a bill of sale. And, as Ms. Zipperer would have told us, it's about a ten-minute ride to her next appointment. That appointment was with a B. Janda, which, we all know now, was the appointment with Steven Avery. The appointment with death. Little did she know
what awaited her.
Let's look at the evidence more closely. Remember, about $2: 27$ now, Teresa calls into Auto Trader to Dawn Pliszka. Says, I'm on my way to my next appointment. It's a ten-minute ride. Thereabouts.

So somewhere between 10:35 and 10:40, Teresa Halbach arrives. And at 2:41 in the afternoon on October 31, Teresa makes her last call. You recall Exhibit 56, the Cingular records documenting her very last call at 2:41.

As you recall from the other stipulation reached, at about 2:45 p.m. Bobby Dassey's getting up. Getting ready to start his day. He looks out the window, and what does he see?

Called to testify, he would have told you he observed a blue/green Toyota Rav 4 stop outside of his residence in close proximity to the maroon van that his mother, Barb Janda, had for sale. He would tell you that he saw a woman, that he later learned was Teresa Halbach, exit her vehicle and take pictures of that van.

Now, remember, this is 2:45. She concludes with the pictures and where does she go? Bobby Dassey tells us that she was walking
toward the residence of Steven Avery. He takes his shower, he gets up and he hits the road at 3:00. He likes to go hunting before he goes to work. He leaves at 3:00 and what does he see? He doesn't see Teresa, but her vehicle is still there. The Rav 4.

But when he comes back at five, Teresa is nowhere to be seen, and neither is the Rav 4. And we now know, based on the words of the defendant, himself, that Bobby Dassey was not the last Dassey to see Teresa Halbach alive.

An hour passes. An agonizingly slow
hour for Teresa Halbach, no doubt. You see, she's been overcome. She's now handcuffed, leg-cuffed and spread eagle on the bed of Steven Avery so that he can have his way with her.

Enter the defendant, Brendan Dassey. You will recall there's no disputing that he got off the bus at $3: 45$, again, about an hour after her arrival on the property, with his brother, Blaine, and they head up the driveway to the house. And, as you might expect, as usually happens in families, the older brother gets his way and Blaine gets the computer and the phone first to arrange his night's plans. And the
defendant watches TV for awhile and then he goes out to get the mail.

He goes down and he gets the mail. And he's coming back to his house, and he looks at it and says, oh, I got something here for Uncle Steve. Well, I'll just take it over there. So he goes over to Steve Avery's trailer, and as he's knocking on the door, he hears screams. Screams for help. And he's knocking. And as he told us in his statement, it takes five minutes for his Uncle Steve to answer the door. And when he does, what is his observation? Steven Avery is dressed in red shorts, a white $t$-shirt and sweating.

Come on in, Brendan. So he goes in. And in a matter of moments he begins to understand what's occurring, what horrors are occurring in that room, because he can look down that hallway and see Teresa Halbach's body on that bed, at which time his uncle extends a most gruesome invitation. Do you want some, he says. They talk.

The defendant is trying to decide, well, I -- I don't know. I -- I'm too young. I -I'm -- I'm not ready for this. Do you want some?

This is between 4 and 4:30. But it's starting to get late now. The defendant knows he's got to get home, because his mother's going to be home at five and Blaine is home. Got to find out what's going on.

So he goes home and he has dinner with his brother. He talks to his brother. And his mother comes home and he talks to his mother. And he learns that she's going to Green Bay to see the mother of Mr. Tadych. He knows that his brother, Blaine, is going treat or treating.

So what does the defendant decide to do? He decides to return to Teres -- to Steven Avery. He decides to take him up on the invitation. But before he does, he gets a call. He gets a call from Mike Kornely. I think Mr. Kornely was off maybe a half an hour. He gave us an hour in which that call would made. He thinks six. I think that call came in closer to 5:30. The call probably came in at 5:30, and Brendan clearly did talk to Mike Kornely, we have no dispute about that.

But he leaves and goes back. We know he goes back. We know he goes back because he tells the police he goes back. We know he goes back
because he tells his mother in those phone conversations, ten weeks later on May 13 and May 15, that he went back. That he was there.

And we also know through one other fact, he knows that Avery's fiancé, Jodi Stachowski, calls, and she told us that she called the first time about $5: 30$. So we know he went back. Meanwhile, back at the Avery trailer, Teresa remains a prisoner and we can only imagine. But the defendant, this man, he goes back. Why? Because he wanted sex. Because he wanted to know what it was like. Because he decided, he made his first choice, to accept the invitation.

So he goes back and he rapes Teresa Halbach while his uncle watches and applauds his effort. Ata boy, Brendan, that's the way to do it. Does that sound like something you'd make up? So they go back to the front room and they talk about their deeds. But more importantly, they talk about, what are we going to do next? Well, the answer is obvious. They decide to kill her.

They go back to the bedroom. Steven Avery stabs her in the stomach. He hands the
knife to the defendant. Says, here, cut her. And the defendant, he tells us he does. Right across here. Tells us that Mr. Avery chokes her to the point of unconsciousness.

The defendant is then told to cut off a lock of her hair. A souvenir, no doubt. She's unconscious. They uncuff her. They tie her up and they carry her unconscious body to the garage. And then Steven Avery gets another monstrous idea. I know, instead of burying her in a nearby pond, we'll burn her. But, first, but, first, Brendan, you wait here. I got to go back and get the gun.

And at that moment, the defendant becomes the silent sentinel for the last moments of Teresa Halbach's life. Steven Avery returns to that garage and shoots her 10 or 11 times on the floor of that garage. And in the blink of an eye the killers become pallbearers carrying her out on the Black Jack creeper to the fire that's already started, to the fire that's ready to go under cover of darkness, to a bonfire that's common on that property. Carrying her to the funeral fire.

Only this is not a funeral fire of days
of antiquity where family and friends came to honor the dead for their life. This was not that. This was an incineration. It was not conducted to honor her, it was conducted to destroy her. It was conducted, more importantly, to destroy the evidence of these heinous acts.

Moments pass, and it's time to clean up. It's time to cover up. The SUV is taken down to the other part of the salvage yard. It's covered with tire -- uh, excuse me, with bush, fence posts, with brush, and the hood of a car. All part of the plan to cover up these acts.

Then it's back to the fire. What are we going to do? Now, it's time for the fire to be tended. More tires, more wood, more brush, a van seat are all thrown onto the fire to conceal the horrific acts that they have done.

Now, let's step back for a moment. It's about $7,7: 30--7: 30$ to $7: 45$ now. The defendant's mother is returning with Scott Tadych from Green Bay. And you recall the stipulation. If called to the -- testify, Mr. Tadych would state that between 7:30 and 7:45 on October 31, he was at the property where he dropped off Barb Janda.

Tadych would state he observed a large fire in the burn area behind the detached garage of Steven Avery. Tadych would further indicate at that time he observed Steven Avery and the defendant standing by the fire.

Time passes. But there's more cleaning up to be done. There's more coverup to be done. The floor in the garage where the shooting occurred has to be cleaned with paint thinner, with gasoline, and with bleach. Bleach. Why would you use bleach to clean automotive stains off a floor in a garage? You wouldn't. But, if you're Steven Avery, you would know to use bleach to destroy the evidence.

What else is destroyed? Her clothes. There wasn't just a bag of rags that was used to clean up. Teresa Halbach's clothes were used to clean that up. And they were thrown in the fire along with the bedding. And just as Teresa and her clothes was burned, just as her personal effects were earlier disposed of in the burn barrel, the camera, the cell phone and the like, her purse, her palm pilot, all of that, burned.

Eventually, the killers have to go back to the fire, because to consume a body requires a
great deal of heat. More tires, more fuel. And they go back and they tend the fire. And they watch the fire. And they must have thought they were home free. But we know they were not, because Teresa's remains bear silent witness to the killer's deeds. Tom Sturdivant, Rod Pevytoe, Leslie Eisenberg and Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen would see to that.

And you recall Dr. Jentzen's stipulation. He would have told us, in his expert opinion to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that the manner of death was homicide and the cause of death was gunshot.

All right. Now, the question is, why should we believe the things that the defendant has told us? Let's talk about corroboration. Teresa Halbach was in Steven Avery's trailer on October 31. How do we know? His trailer was searched. And what did we find? An Auto Trader Magazine and a bill. of sale. Just the same information that Steven Schmitz received, that JoEllen Zipperer received.

Teresa Halbach was restrained in Steven Avery's trailer. How do we know? Handcuffs. Handcuffs and leg cuffs. Restraints.

Teresa Halbach was shot in the garage. How do we know? Well, remember, there was a search warrant that was issued shortly after the defendant gave his statement. His confession. We have bullet fragments from a .22 caliber. We have shell casings, 11 shell casings. Shell casings that were discharged from this weapon. Bullets discharged from this weapon. A .22 caliber Marlin Glenfield rifle. The very rifle that hung on the rack in Steven Avery's bedroom. The very rifle that fired the bullet which was found right there, in bullet number 23 , found in the garage. The bullet with the profile of Teresa Halbach. Her DNA is on that bullet.

Now, let's think about that for a minute. That rifle was effectively seized by 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 5, when the SUV was discovered on that property, because law enforcement had control of those premises. It was collected into evidence the next day, sunday, the 6 th, as the testimony revealed.

Now, that gun is the only gun that could have fired the bullet with Teresa Halbach's DNA on it. All right. Well, we know Teresa Halbach was alive on Monday morning. We know she was
alive on Monday afternoon. So that bullet with her DNA had to have been fired from that gun between Monday afternoon, October 31, and Saturday, the 5th, because how else does that bullet get in that garage with her DNA on it?

The bullet gets there because it comes from the gun of Steven Avery, from the shots fired by Steven Avery, that only this man, the defendant, knows. He told us she was shot ten times. That's pretty close. As we say, we have 11 cartridges. She was shot with a .22 caliber rifle. We have a .22 caliber rifle.

And what else did we find in the search? More ammunition, .22 caliber long rifle magazine, mini mags found in the trailer of Stre -Steven -- Steven Avery.

Teresa Halbach was shot in the head twice. She was shot on the left side of the head. How do we know that? Well, we have two bits of information. Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, the forensic anthropologist, told you that she examined the cranial fragments and found, not one, but two fragments that showed internal beveling consistent with a projectile, consistent with bullet entry wounds to the left side of the
head. Remember? The parietal bone. And into the back of the head, the occipital bone. There's an example of the cranial damage to the parietal bone right there. A bullet entrance wound.

X-rays. Remember the testimony of Mr. Olson? There's an x-ray from the parietal. That's the inside picture. Traces of elemental lead. Well, lead comes from bullets. There's the parietal and the occipital. Left side of the head and the back side.

Teresa Halbach's body was loaded into the rear of an SUV after she was shot. How do we know that? The defendant told us they did that. Well, we have Sherry Culhane and Nick Stahlke to tell us about that.

This particular photograph here shows the presence of a stain on the right rear well plastic molding. A stain that Mr. Stahlke told us was consistent with hair. With bloody hair.

But that's not the only blood in the back. We have the cargo door, the tailgate area where you have impact stains, you have dropping passive gravity stains. All blood stains. All blood belonging to Teresa Halbach. Clearly,
corroborating the fact, as the defendant told us, that her body was placed in and out of that vehicle.

He told us that her body was burned. It was mutilated in the fire pit behind Avery's garage. How do we know? Well, let's look at the site of the general layout. We have the defendant's trailer, the van, Mr. Avery's trailer and the burn area all in immediate close proximity. And you remember the defendant told us it only takes a minute to walk between his place and Steven Avery's. The burn area contains human remains. Remember, the silent witness.

Tom Sturdivant and Rod Pevytoe. Mr. Sturdivant, the one who began to find the remains of Teresa Halbach. The remains which were provided to Dr. Eisenberg from this burn pit just as the defendant said.

As Dr. Eisenberg told us, this was the first bit of forensic evidence from that fire pit. Now, all you have to do is look at that box. Those are the remains of Teresa Halbach. If that's not mutilation, if that's not burning to the point of mutilation, to the point of destroying, as best they could, her remains, I
don't know what is.
Remember Mr. Pevytoe telling us, Dr. Eisenberg and Sherry Culhane, this piece of bone recovered from the pit had the muscle tissue of Teresa Halbach. This was tested and the DNA confirms a match to Teresa Halbach. There's no doubt that it is her remains in the pit just as the defendant told you.

But as if that's not enough, do we have any more? Dr. Eisenberg told us that there were representative samples from almost every bone in the skeleton of Teresa Halbach that was found in that burn pit. You remember this photograph? She was assisted by Trooper Austin from the Wisconsin State Patrol, who put together this diagram reflecting the -- the bone fragments which were recovered from head to toe. There's no doubt that she was burned in that pit, that she was mutilated in that pit.

And if we needed more, we have more.
Dr. Simley. Tooth No. 31. The molar. He fracture matched it together, compared it with the dental x-rays he received from Teresa's dentist, and was telling you that it was very consistent, highly consistent with Teresa

Halbach.
So, you have DNA, you have the defendant telling us, you have a dentist confirming all what the defendant told us, it is her remains in that burn pit. He told you that a van seat and tires were thrown upon the fire. Is there any doubt of that? There is no doubt.

Remember the testimony -- excuse me -of Special Agent Pevytoe, with 27 years experience in the Arson Bureau for the Wisconsin Department of Justice, examining more closely the pit and its remains. And what did he tell us? He told us many things. Steel-belted wire from radial tires was harvested from that pit. And when he observed that wire, there were bone fragments in that wire. So we know the tires were used to consume Teresa Halbach. We also know tires were used, but he could tell you that encrusted-like surface of the ground from the tires being consumed and melting down, from the smell, he could confirm there were tires.

He also commented on this, Exhibit 170. The implements of mutilation. You can still see wire from steel-belted radial tire. There's the picture from the scene as it was. You can see a
tire in the background and the van seat.
And, as Agent Pevytoe told us, this ball of wire right here is steel-belted radial tires, and in that spool of wire were more remains, when he first saw them, of Teresa Halbach. He said there were many tires, multiple tires, at least five, probably more. Who knows how many radial tires that weren't steel-belted were used in the incineration of Teresa Halbach? He told us that fires -- fired excellent source of fuel.

But he also told you about the van seat. This van seat. A van seat, for all intents and purposes, is going to take two people to pick up and put on the fire. Agent Pevytoe told you that the polyurethane in that seating is like solid gasoline. It's a fuel that's roughly the equivalent of the fuel in the tires, that you're going to get quite a blaze from a tire. You can have just a couple of tires and have a flame that's going to go back and forth, three, four, five feet. Couple more tires in, you might have one that's going to go nine or ten feet with a great deal of heat. Enough heat to consume a body.

The defendant told us that Teresa

Halbach's SUV, her Rav 4, was driven to the pit area, as they call it. To the salvage yard. To a point in the yard as far away from Avery's trailer, far away from the defendant's trailer, in the far corner.

The defendant told you in his confession that the vehicle was covered with branches and a car hood as we talked about earlier. Well, we have the picture upon recovery that night. There's the car hood, the fence post and the other items. Earlier in the day, upon its initial discovery, another view. Branches on top, boxes, cardboard, and there's the hood, just as the defendant told us. The license plates were removed. You recall the testimony and stipulation. They were found by a firefighter in an abandoned car on that property.

But here's a key point. In that
statement the defendant tells us that Steven Avery opened the hood of that vehicle. How do we know? Well, based on that statement on March 1, they swabbed the hood and obtained a DNA profile on that hood. A DNA profile of Steven Avery. Only the killer and his accomplice would know that, to look there, because law enforcement had
not looked there before. And not until he told them to, is when they found this.

The garage floor was cleaned with gasoline, paint thinner, and bleach. Remember the testimony -- excuse me -- of John Ertl. Mr. Ertl told us that one of his duties for the crime lab is to come in and check areas for possible blood stain residue. And one of the tools they use is a -- is a spray called luminol, because it reacts to a -- a number of items. But most importantly it reacts to blood.

But when asked, what else does it react to? He said, bleach. It reacts "vigorously", I believe was his word, to bleach, just as it does to blood. And although subsequent testing found no blood, the luminol reacted to bleach. Bleach used to clean the stain in the garage. Paint thinner, bleach. Recovered items.

But here's a critical fact. The defendant's blue jeans. Exhibit 58. Those certainly look like bleach stains to me. The defendant told the officers on March 1, before he gave his statement, that these were the pants he was wearing when they asked him, hey, we heard from somebody else that you had bleach on your
pants. He said, yeah, there is the bleach. There are the pants.

Now, it seems to me the last time that I spilled bleach on any of my clothes, unless I knew it, unless I saw it, you don't really recognize that there's bleach on there until they're washed. The defendant is trying to sell you a bill of goods saying, well, I -- I didn't bend over, I didn't get dirty, but I decided to wash my pants even though I just put them on an hour or two earlier. I don't think so.

The defendant told you that the key for Teresa's vehicle was put, by Mr. Avery, in his bedroom. The key was discovered in a search in the defendant's bedroom. Now, that search occurred on November 8.

Teresa Halbach's clothes. He told us they were burned in the pit, but why should we believe him? Well, we have the five Daisy Fuentes rivets recovered in the burn area. We know that Teresa had a pair of Daisy Fuentes jeans from her sister, Katie. Exhibit 13. A pair very much like these. A pair with six rivets. Rivets that look just like that.

You remember Agent Sturdivant telling
you about a zipper pull, also, that he found when he first began searching that burn area on November 8. So we have a zipper pull, we have Daisy Fuentes rivets, and I think he also told you some grommets that are, no doubt, from her shoes.

The defendant told you that his uncle's finger had a cut on it at the time the SUV was hidden in the corner of the salvage yard. All right. There's multiple points that corroborate this. A search of the defendant, Steven Avery. You recall this picture with a cut on his hand. Interestingly enough, the right hand. The hand that you would put a key, if you were going to start a car with your right hand, you'd put it in that ignition. And where is the stain? Right next to the ignition. Right here. Ignition is right there behind the steering wheel, and there's the stain. So if you were actively bleeding, that's what you would expect to see. Blood right where you would expect to see it. But there was blood elsewhere. Remember? Steven Avery's blood was on the CD case and on the car seats, corroborating the fact that he was actively bleeding, that he did have a
cut on the day that that vehicle was hidden.
We have burn barrel contents. Defendant said he saw items in the burn barrel. Well, we know that he was right, because recovered from the burn barrel were various electronic devices, or at least their remains. A canon A310 PowerShot camera, a Motorola RAZR phone, a palm pilot, all recovered from the barrel. Things that only the killers would know.

We have a couple more. We have more corroboration. Jodi Stachowski testified that she called Steven Avery twice on October 31. The defendant told us that she called twice on the 31st.

Before we get to that, we have even two more points. And it's almost like it's like the -- the elephant in the room that no one's paying attention to for corroboration. There are two points. The richness of the detail provided by the defendant in that confession tells us that it's true. You can't have that rich of a detail unless you were there, unless you experienced it, unless you lived through it.

And the other one is the fact that everything he said, everything he said in that
story, corroborates Steven Avery's involvement in this. There was nothing inconsistent that suggested anyone else other than Steven Avery was his partner in this heinous act.

All right. Party to a crime. What he did. Let's talk about that.

First degree intentional homicide, mutilation of a corpse, second degree sexual assault. I want to talk a little bit about "party to the crime" before we review, specifically, how the evidence applies to the defendant. One is a party to the crime if they directly commit it or they intentionally aid and abet the person who's committing the crime.

The Court has just instructed you, and let me emphasize, a person intentionally aids and abets the commission of a crime when acting with knowledge or belief that another person is committing or intends to commit a crime. He knowingly either assists the person, he helps the person, or he is ready, willing to assist, and the person who's doing the act knows of the willingness to assist.

All right. So let's talk about that knowledge component. Think back. He opens the
door, and he knocks, and he hears screaming. He hears screaming for help. He goes in and he sees her tied to the bed, cuffed, spread eagle. And he hears the words again, help me. Clearly, there's knowledge right there. He knows there's a crime afoot. Whatever is happening, it isn't good and he knows it.

But the critical fact is the invitation by the defendant. The invitation to have sex with Teresa Halbach. The invitation to rape her. And he chooses. He decides to accept. So he participates. He directly commits second degree sexual assault because he rapes her. He assists. He helps kill her. He rapes her. He cuts her throat. Remember? The defendant stabs her in stomach and he gives the knife to the defendant and says, cut her. He cuts her.

He helps uncuff her. He holds her down to make sure she doesn't try to get away, after they've stabbed her and choked her, so that she can be tied up. He helps to carry her to the garage. He helps put her into the Rav 4 after Avery shoots her. He watches her while he gets the gun.

He helps carry her on the Black Jack
creeper to the fire pit. And he helps throw her on the fire. He helps putting fuel on the fire; tires and wood and brush and the van seat. All affirmative acts. All things that he did. He helped.

He gets the golf cart so that -- to make it easier to collect a van seat, a wood cabinet, and whatever else, and tires. Got to work fast before everyone gets home. And he watches. He's ready, willing and able to assist as Steven Avery tends to the incineration of Teresa Halbach. He's there. He knows what's going on. He saw the body parts. You bet he did. And he told his cousin that he did. We know that to be true. Now, before we do that, let's talk a little bit more about these jury instructions. First degree intentional homicide. The defendant, or a person with whom he was acting, in this case, Steven Avery, caused the death of Teresa Halbach. There is no doubt.
"Cause" means the defendant's act or acts, or the person with whom he was acting, was a substantial factor in producing her death. Well, cutting her throat, tying her up and carrying her to the garage so that Steven Avery
can shoot him -- shoot her is certainly a substantial act in furtherance of her death. A substantial factor in producing her death. Clearly, they intended to kill her. After they're done raping her, they have a little chat in the front room to decide what we're going to do next. That's the point they decide to kill her. That's the point where he had the knowledge. He knew that they were going to commit a crime. . He knew they were going to kill her because they had to kill her, because she'd been to the Avery Salvage Yard many times before. She knew her killers. She certainly knew Steven Avery. So to cover up the sexual assault, they had to kill her, and they did. Those are the acts.

Now, I'm going to comment on you've been given what we call in the trade, "a lesser included offense" called "first degree reckless homicide". At clearly, at a minimum, his behavior is reckless. It's clearly utter disregard for human life. The callousness by which he conducted himself. Turning a cold ear to her pleas for help. Don't do it. Do the right thing. Please. But he turned a deaf ear
and he didn't do the right thing. He wanted to do what he wanted.

Well, that, at a minimum -- that is so clearly beyond reckless. The evidence calls for a verdict of guilty on first degree murder as a party to the crime. He helped kill her. And while it's true that we make no bones about it that Steven Avery was the one who fired the gun, he was clearly assisted by Brendan Dassey.

There is no question on mutilation of the corpse. Why? You have to burn the body. We got to get rid of the evidence. Fire is better than discarding a body in some pond some near -somewhere nearby. A fire will consume the remains. There'll be nothing left. We'll get away. Or so they thought. Second degree sexual assault only requires two elements. Did he have sexual intercourse with her, and he did so without her consent. Well, I think "without consent" is pretty apparent here. And he told you. He didn't have to tell you. That whole confession, he could have laid it all on Steven Avery, but he didn't. No one had to -- he didn't have to admit that he raped her, but he did. We know he did
it.
All right. Now, let's look at the evidence from another perspective. Let's look at the evidence from the perspective of what he didn't do, of the choices he made, because it's important. While we are free to choose our actions, we are not free to choose the consequences of our actions. And this is about consequences. This is about justice.

What's the first choice as we go back and think about the evidence? What was the first choice he really had to make here? Well, remember, it's between 4 and 4:30, and he's over there at Steven Avery's trailer, and he sees her tied to the bed. He's asked, do you want some? It's decision time.

Well, he could have tried to rescue her. But I'll grant him that. He's not going to pull that off. We all know that. But what were the choices that he had? He could run, leave, call 9-1-1. He could just say, Uncle Steve, you can't do this. He could have at least tried to talk him out of it. He could have simply left and said, no, to the invitation. And when he got back at 5:00, he could have told his mother. As
we know in the call, and as she rightly noted, I would have put you in the car and we would have left.

The defendant was not someone who was in the wrong place at the wrong time. He was in the right place at the right time. He was the only person who could have saved her, and he chose not to save her. Why? Because he wanted to know what it was like. That was the choice he made.

A second choice. Showing his
complicity. He didn't have to go back.
Remember, he's at home at 5:00. He hadn't done anything yet but see what was likely to happen. He hadn't done anything but receive an invitation. At 5:00, he didn't have to go back. He could have told Blaine. He could have told his mother. He could have -- I got to go trick or treating, Blaine, you got to take me. Or, mom, can I go with you? But he didn't. He chose to go back. That's the decision he made.

The third choice. Okay. He's still got a chance to rape or not to rape Teresa Halbach. Try to rescue her probably wouldn't have been too successful. He could have ran out and called 9-1-1. He could have left. Or, you know what?

At least he could have said, no. But he didn't. He chose to rape her. Even with her saying, don't do it, do the right thing, tell him to stop: But he didn't.

So think about the decisions that he had to make along the way just in a matter of moments. He's got to go into that room. He's got to take his shirt off. Got to take his pants off. He's going to take his shoes off. He's going to take his underwear off. He's going to climb into that bed and he's going to penetrate her.

All steps along the way. Decisions. Stop anywhere. Say, no, I don't want to do this, Uncle Steve. But he didn't. He gets done and they go into the other room, and he gets his -Instead of making a call, instead of receiving the thanks from the Halbachs, instead of receiving that adulation from the -- from the family for reporting this crime and saving their daughter, instead of receiving thanks from them, he's receiving thanks from Steven Avery. Ata boy, that's how you do it. That's the choice. He could have chosen thanks from the Halbachs, but he chose thanks from his uncle.

Fourth choice. The decision to help kill her. All right. He'd already found out what he wanted to know. He found out about sex. He didn't have to kill her. Could have let her go. At least a conviction for rape is better than a conviction for murder. Could have called 9-1-1, couldn't you. You know what? At that point he probably wasn't going to call 9-1-1, but he could have said, no, I don't want to do it. He could have left. He could have gone back to his trailer. But he didn't.

So he decides. He goes back into that bedroom and his uncle stabs her, and he takes the knife and he cuts her throat right across here above the Adam's apple. Instead of saying, no, instead of leaving, that's what he chooses to do.

There's a second part. He also chooses to help carry her to the garage. He chooses to help uncuff her, to hold her down while Uncle Steve ties her up. He helps carry her to the garage. He could have said, no. He could have ran out that door and said, I can't do it anymore. I just can't do it. This is wrong. But he didn't.

Put her in the SUV, or, excuse me, on
the garage floor and he's left alone with her. Now, think about that. He's left alone for a moment or two. Probably a minute. He knows from their conversation that Avery's going to go get that gun. He could have ran out that door. He did not have to be there. But he stayed as the silent sentinel for Teresa Halbach's last moments while his uncle fired 11 shots into her body.

The final choice was his choice to help dispose of the body, to help cover up this crime, to lie about it. He gets the cart. He gathers the fuel, as we've just said, and they burn her, they incinerate her in their effort to destroy the evidence. The mutilation was made and done for the purpose of concealing these brutal, heinous acts. That's why that corpse was mutilated. That's why it was burned. That's why the fire was tended with the shovel and the rake, to break up into pieces, to create more surface area to burn the body quicker, more efficiently. The cleanup and the coverup. Let's clean up the garage. Let's hide the SUV. Let's burn the bedding. Let's burn her clothes. Could have stopped anywhere. But he didn't.

And if he is as innocent as he would
have you believe, he didn't have to lie to Detective O'Neill. He who helps the guilty shares the crime. Was he there? Absolutely. Is there any doubt? This is beyond any doubt. He clearly was there. The richness of the detail, the corroborative evidence answers that question as does it the second. Did he help? Did he assist? Was he ready, willing and able to assist? Yes. Did he assist? Yes, he did. Did he help? Did he help Teresa Halbach? No. Did he help Steve Avery? Absolutely.

The defendant cannot escape the responsibility for his actions by claiming they were the ideas, that it was the fault of Steven Avery, because, in essence, this case comes down to this very point. The invitation to participate in these monstrous acts clearly speaks to Steven Avery. No doubt. But this case isn't about the invitation, this case is about the acceptance of that invitation, and the acceptance of that invit -- invitation speaks to the defendant, Brendan Dassey.

The evidence calls for verdicts of guilty on first degree murder, for second degree sexual assault and for mutilation of a corpse. A
weakened sense of responsibility does not weaken the fact of responsibility. And there's only one verdict. Those are verdicts of guilty. And we ask you to return those verdicts.

On behalf of the prosecution team, Mr. Kratz, Mr. Gahn, Mr. Fassbender and Mr. Wiegert, we thank you for your time and your consideration.

THE COURT: All right. We will recess until 2:00. Uh, ladies and gentlemen, again, I'll advise you the time for deliberations has not yet arrived so don't discuss this or anything about the case amongst yourselves. All right. We're adjourned.
(Recess had at 12:48 a.m.)
(Reconvened at 2:05 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: Good afternoon. Is the defense
ready to proceed?
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Yes, Judge, thank you. THE COURT: Go ahead.

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: In the opening, I -- I explained to you that a good example of a trial is a novel. There's a --

THE COURT: Counsel, you may wish to turn the microphone --

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Oh.
THE COURT: -- on.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN. Thank you, very much.
Can you hear me? Okay. Sorry about that. I don't know if you're familiar with Sherlock Holmes. I tend to like Sherlock Holmes novels and there's a novel called the Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes. And it's actually kind of a compilation of stories, and one of the stories is called the Silver Blaze.

And if you're familiar with Sherlock Holmes and Sherlock Holmes stories, there's two main characters. There's Sherlock Holmes, who is the intelligent private detective, and there's Dr. Watson, his sidekick, who he often has do the grunt work. Dr. Watson goes and collects statements from witnesses, talks to the police. Dr. Watson is the one who is, essentially, doing all the legwork.

And in the Silver Blaze, Dr. Watson goes and talks to all of the witnesses and the police officer. And he comes back to -- to Holmes, who has a tendency to sit there and puff on his pipe while he's listening to Dr. Watson, and he starts puffing away as Dr. Watson explains and runs
down, this is what we know. We know this, we know this, we know this. And as he's talking, Sherlock Holmes interrupts him and says, well, what about the dog?

Watson doesn't understand, and just continues to keep reciting what he's learned from the investigation. And he be -- begins to continue to recite the investigation. And, again, one -- Holmes interrupts and says, well, what about the dog?

Finally, Watson says, Holmes, what do you mean, what about the dog? And Holmes says, what did the dog do? Watson starts sifting through his notes and turns to Holmes and says, the dog didn't do anything. And Holmes says, there -- there you have it. I know who's the killer. The killer is a person the dog knows.

Essentially, what Holmes -- The story in -- in Silver Blaze is that Holmes was able to determine that it's not necessarily what you know, it's not necessarily what you see and what you hear, sometimes it's what you don't see and what you don't hear that's as important. And that's something that I wanted to touch upon in this case.

There's a lot in this case that we don't know, there's a lot in this case we don't see, and there's a lot in this case that we don't hear. Much has been talked about DNA, and the State focuses on DNA in their, uh, closing. They talk about it in the trial. They have witnesses -- several different witnesses that explain what DNA is. Sher -- uh, Sherry Culhane, Nick Stahlke. DNA is a very important aspect of this case.

But what -- what we know is that they tested over 180 items, over 500 items submitted to the crime lab, not all for DNA, but items individually. What we do know about the DNA is that none of it matches Brendan Dassey.

We do know that there are handcuffs and leg irons that were found in Steven Avery's residence. The same handcuffs and leg irons that the State brought out to show you. The same ones that have Steven Avery's DNA on them. But nothing with Brendan Dassey. Or Teresa Halbach for that matter. There is no evidence of DNA matching Brendan Dassey on any of the evidence that's submitted to this Court, to you jurors to consider.

Nothing on the rifle. The rifle that was used, according to the State, according to the witness, to shoot Teresa Halbach. There is blood in Steven Avery's house. They find it on the molding. But that's not Brendan Dassey's. They find it in his bathroom. But that, as well, is not Brendan Dassey's.

We do know that they decided not to test certain items. The creepers. Now, the creepers seem to be a pretty significant piece of evidence for the State. But what we do not hear and do not see is any evidence that suggests the creepers were actually used by Brendan Dassey.

Mr. Fallon mentions in his closing argument that this is how it happened. He analogizes it to a funeral procession. Using the creeper to move the body from one place to another. But there's no blood found on the creeper. And, yet, as important a piece of evidence that this creeper apparently is, if it's brought up by the State as being the item that moved this body to the burn pit, why is it not tested for DNA? The answer we received from Sherry -- Sherry Culhane was, no one asked her to. No one asked her to test it for DNA.

She looked for blood. That made sense, because the theory of the State's case is that this piece of evidence, this creeper, about three- four-feet long with wheels, was used to wheel Teresa Halbach to the burn pit. Yet, they decide not to even test the creeper for DNA.

The knives. She indicated that they received a number of knives. The police went through Steven Avery's house, took out every knife in the kitchen, sent the items down to the crime lab. The crime lab looked for blood and that was it. There was no blood on them. So they stopped. Why? They were told -- they were not told to test for DNA.

Now, State points out during the trial when asked questions of Sherry Culhane, well, could it have been wiped clean? And she said, sure. Would you have been able to obtain DNA if it had been wiped clean? Probably not. But the bullet would -- had no visible blood, and she talked about how they washed the bullet to be able to tell if there was DNA, and that they did find DNA. Teresa Halbach's DNA. So it is possible. Why did they choose not to wash the knives? They chose not to.

Brendan's jeans. They had bleach on them. They appeared to be a significant piece of evidence. The State pulled them out, showed you the jeans again. When they tested it, they found no blood. If he were crouched down on the ground, as was presented to you by one of the State's witnesses, why isn't there blood? They could have tested for DNA. But, again, they chose not to. Didn't find the blood. They chose not to test.

And the hairs. Again, they chose not to test. It's too difficult. Too much.

They went through yards and yards of soil. You saw the pictures. Three, four, five crime lab technicians digging through the soil to find minute pieces of bone and teeth, which they found. The box that Mr . Fallon referred to, showed you the picture of, they found minute pieces of bone by sifting inch by inch, piece by piece through the dirt.

But the officer said it was just too difficult to go through hundreds or thousands of hairs in a vacuum. Again, that was their choice not to fur -- fully investigate and fully corroborate Brendan Dassey's statement.

The shell casings on the garage floor and the Rambler hood. If you recall, I believe that the first technician from the crime lab, Mr. John Ertl, came, testified, indicated that when he arrove (phonetic) -- when he arrived at the, uh, Avery Salvage Yard, the first thing he noted with the Rav 4 was that it might be, um -it might be -- excuse me -- it might need to be taken immediately to the crime lab because of the in climate weather.

One thing he also noted was that instead of processing the Rambler hood and the cardboard box on top of the Rav 4, they sent it down immediately with the Rav 4 to be processed, fingerprinted, checked for blood. Steven Avery has this cut finger and he's leaving blood throughout the entire Rav 4. Certainly there should be or may be some on the Rambler hood. Rather than process it on the field, they sent it to the crime lab.

That was the intent of the crime lab tech. Was it ever checked? No. DNA person indicated, no one asked me to. The fingerprint analysis. No one asked me to check for fingerprints. Two, apparently, vital pieces of
information, pieces of evidence that one of their own crime lab technicians sent to the lab they chose not to test.

The bedding and the carpet. The bedding and the carpet is important to note that despite the statement where Brendan indicates in his statement to the officer that bedding was thrown into the fire, there was other bedding that was taken. The investigators felt it was necessary, important enough to look at, but not test it. The carpet. Never tested. Never checked.

The investigators -- Or excuse me. The crime lab, uh, witnesses all indicated, we would have checked had someone told us. So this investigation, they chose not to test items that didn't match with their theory. They'd already decided what happened in this case. They needed to prove their theory. The hairs, they're not going to help their theory. The vacuum's not going to help. Only time they would have looked for DNA is when there was blood or the bullet.

The fingerprint analyst testified that he did print Brendan. He also found a number of different prints throughout the Rav 4, including on the outside of the Rav 4 where, one, you would
suspect, if they're placing brush, a wooden post, a hood, would have placed their hand upon it. And he was able to actually detect a print. He was able to actually process the print, save the print, and compare the print. And when he compared the print, didn't match the print they had for Brendan Dassey. None of the prints within the vehicle matched the print they have for Brendan Dassey.

The fingerprint analyst indicated that he could have checked the handcuffs. It was a smooth surface. Wasn't rusted. He could have looked for fingerprints, but no one asked them to.

Could have looked at the leg irons. Smooth surface. But no one asked them to.

The creeper. He could have looked at the creeper. If the creeper were used by Brendan Dassey, if Brendan Dassey actually helped use the creeper to move Teresa Halbach's body into the burn pit, then it could have been checked for fingerprints. But it never was because nobody asked them to.

The same with the Rambler hood and the rake and the shovel. If they were, according to
the theory, using the rake and the shovel to move around the body parts in the burn pit, then that, too, could have been tested. But no one asked them to test it.

The State indicated in opening statements that this was the -- an investigation of historic proportions in the state of Wisconsin. From number of individuals involved, to the cost of the investigation, the resources that were used, yet they chose not to test anything that didn't fit into their theory of what they believe occurred.

What we don't see up to this point, and have not heard, is anything scientific that matches Brendan Dassey, that come -- that places Brendan Dassey at Steven Avery's at the date and time that Teresa Halbach is killed. No DNA. No fingerprints.

If Brendan Dassey is to be believed, and the statements he gave to the officer, then every detail in the statements must be corroborated. Not picking and choosing the ones that fit your theory. The State has picked and chosen those details and presented them to you that fit their theory. But there are a number of uncorroborated
details and inconsistencies that they choose to ignore.

Brendan claims they used the creeper to move the body into the fire pit. That is what was, uh, presented by Mr. Fallon just rec -- just previous to my closing argument. Again, as I point out, there's no blood found on either of the two creepers. Never processed. Never asked to process for DNA. They would have tested it if someone had asked them to. An uncorroborated detail.

The throat. What's interesting to point out about the State's theory is the State indicates they believe, they've argued to you already, that Steven Avery first stabbed Teresa Halbach in the stomach and Brendan Dassey slit her throat. Nick Stahlke from the crime lab testified, and did indicate, that if a person were -- had their throat slit and were alive, it would likely cause what's called "blood splatter".

This is Steven Avery's bedroom. This is the bed. This is where the State indicates Teresa Halbach was lying with her arms pinned up against the headboard. The headboard, itself. A
wooden dresser. A wall. And, if you could see further, the carpeting.

If, according to Nick -- according to Nick Stahlke, if she were alive when, according to Brendan's statement, he slit her throat, there would be blood throughout that bedroom. There'd be blood on the walls, on the headboard, on the posts, on the furnishings, on the carpet. No evidence has been presented to you that anything such as any blood, any splatter, any indication of blood in that area. There's been no testimony and no evidence presented to you by the State.

If you recall, I believe John Ertl
testified that when they did a luminol test, what Mr. Fallon in -- indicated, as well, in his closing argument, it became -- it came positive right behind the John Deere. When asked, John Ertl indicated that the stain appeared to come and abut up to those boxes. So they did luminol the box. A foot-and-a-half up on the boxes. Why would they go a foot-and-a-half up? Well, if there were blood splatter, blood splatter -- splatter can go up. There might be evidence on the box. There should be evidence on the box. And there wasn't any evidence on the
box.
Again, the State points out that you must believe Brendan Dassey's statement. If Brendan Dassey's statement is believable, he says to the officers that she was placed into the Rav 4 and shot in the Rav 4 . That's what he initially says to the police. No blood splatter evidence. There's a swipe of blood. The indication of bloody hair. And as was pointed out by the State in their closing argument, passive blood drops which fall to the -- towards the ground due to gravity, not splatter.

Again, in Brendan Dassey's statement, if he is to be believed, every detail should be corroborated. Those are not corroborated. Neither is the mattress. He tells the, uh, officer that there's a blood stain about that big on the bedding. About six to eight inches in diameter. They never found any stain. Didn't find any bedding. But they certainly didn't find any stain on the mattress. They, in fact, if you recall, asked him, did you flip the mattress over? But there was no stain.

Again, if you believe Brendan Dassey's statement, as the State tells you you must
believe, then there should be rope fibers, or at least rope. Somewhere on this table of evidence should be some rope. Rope used to tie Teresa Halbach's arms, legs and hands.

As I pointed out to you before, the State commented that Steven Avery did a good job cleaning up the house. That's why you don't find evidence connecting Brendan, or Steven for that matter, to any injuries that might have occurred to Teresa Halbach within the house.

But if he's doing such a good job at cleaning up the house, why such a sloppy job leaving blood in the Rav 4? His DNA is on the leg irons. His DNA is on the handcuffs. If he wiped those clean, his wouldn't show up. But only his show up. Not Teresa's. And certainly not Brendan's. Another uncorroborated detail in Brendan's statement.

And where is Teresa's hair? Could be in that vacuum. It's possible. I'll grant you that. But the State chose not to look in the vacuum. Could be in that Bissell, I suppose, but they chose not to look in the Bissell either. If there was hair, according to Brendan's statement, Steven kept it on his dresser. I think he first
said he put it on the counter. Upon further questioning by the officer, he changed it and said, well, I think it's on the dresser. And not a lock of hair, as Mr. Fallon pointed out. He told the officers cut her hair right off.

The State brought in evidence of a cousin who claimed that Brendan told her, in December of 2005, that he did see Teresa Halbach. In her statement, she says, he said she was pinned in a chair. Contrary to the State's theory. Probably why, when Officer Wiegert was questioned about that on the stand, he referred to her being pinned in the bedroom. Not pinned in the chair. Kayla said, pinned to the chair. When asked, Officer Wiegert said, pinned in the bedroom. Why? Because there is no chair that they could find that would match that story.

Brendan's drawing of the bedroom. Certainly it doesn't have to be to scale, but I think it should at least match where items are. If the bed were all the way up against the wall, then that drawing should show the same. That's all the way up against the wall.

Another uncorroborated detail, the knife. Where's the knife? According to

Brendan's statement, if it's to be believed, as the State wants you to believe, it should be in the middle console of that Rav 4. That's what he told the police when he first talked to them. He said it was in between the front seats of the Rav 4. No knife was found in the Rav 4.

Later, Brendan changes it and says, oh, he cleaned it up and put it back in the kitchen -- put it right back in the -- in the cupboard or the cabinet. And they got all the knives out. They checked all the knives. They took all the knives down to the crime lab. Nothing with blood on it. Maybe there was DNA, but they chose not to look for the DNA.

There is nothing in Brendan's statement, independent of Brendan's statement, that corroborates that there was any sexual intercourse. There's no physical evidence that suggests that. There's no DNA. No evidence of semen or any other bodily fluids in the bedroom, on any other bedding, on the mattress, because it wasn't tested.

> Which leads us to the inconsistencies.

As I said before, that if you are to believe Brendan's statement, as the State wants you to
believe, everything, every detail, must be corroborated. If he is so detail-oriented, as Mr. Fallon said, there -- such concise detail, such clear detail, then there shouldn't be any uncorroborated detail. And, certainly, what we've seen is significant amount of uncorroborated detail.

But there shouldn't be any inconsistencies either. But there are plenty of inconsistencies as well. Brendan says in his statement, originally to the officers, I helped carry her to the burn pit. Had her by the feet. As he talks to the officers more, he starts to add things. Well, I actually used the creeper. Same creeper that was -- no blood was found.

Then they -- he says, well, actually, we placed her body in the back of the Rav 4. If this bloodied body was placed in the Rav 4, why just a small amount of what appears to be bloody hair, some passive blood drops on the door? If this bloodied, stabbed, throat-slit body was placed in the Rav 4, there should be a pool of blood. A stain as big as the back of the cargo area. And there is none.

The gunshots. The first person that
brings up the idea that she was shot in the head is Officer Wiegert. I believe he even admitted that on the stand. He agreed. Yep, I was -- I brought it up.

Brendan says, initially, it's two shots. But he changes it. It's two shots in the head, one shot in the stomach, which is okay. Doesn't change the theory of the State's case. They can live with that. But he goes further. It's three shots. One in the head, one in the stomach, one in the heart. That's different. Then it's ten, which they want to latch on to because of the casings found in the garage.

There are bullet holes in the burn barrel. There are guns throughout this salvage yard, different residences, as the testimony showed. These people have lots of guns. It's not unusual to see case shellings.

He first tells the officers that she was shot in the Rav 4. That were the case, there would probably be a significant amount of blood in the burn -- Rav 4. But there isn't. Then he gets back, changes it, and says, well, she was shot on the floor. Now, that matches. That's good. Let's keep that statement.

It fits the State's theory, so it must be right. You can ignore all the other con -inconsistencies. Ignore the fact that he changed his story. Ignore the fact he first said it was in the Rav 4. The number of times she -- she was shot. Where she was shot. But, remember, it was on the floor because that matches the State's theory.

The times are inconsistent. He first says he went to Steven's around 4 or -- 4 or 4:30, according to the videotape statement. He also says it was sometime after he got back from -- from school. Sometime after 3:45. Later on, he says it was sometime around 6:30. When questioned further, the times are somewhere between 6 and 6:30. In fact, at the very end of that videotape, he says it was actually around 5:30.

Now, that might not seem like a big deal. A half-hour here or half-hour there. But it is a big deal, because in order for it to fit into the State's theory, there can't be any times that are close to $5: 30$, because, as the State pointed out, Mr. Kornely called sometime around that period of time; $5: 30,5: 45,6$. As Mr.

Kor -- Kornely said, he wasn't sure. It could have been anywhere in that time frame, and they conceded. Absolutely. He called. Probably closer to 5:30, I think, is what Mr. Eallon said, but it probably could have been as -- 5:45, as Mr. Kornely said on the stand.

But in order for it to fit, the times need to fit the State's theory, you have to ignore all the other inconsistent times. Ignore the 5:30 at the end of the videotape. Ignore the 6 to 6:30. Pick the time that fits the theory. But that's not your role.

At the beginning, I mentioned to you what your role is. Actually, I'm sure you all knew your role. Your role is to simply use common sense, make decisions based upon the evidence. Your role is not to be the attorneys. Your role is not to decide who is the victor. This isn't a competition. It's not a basketball game where somebody has to walk away as a winner. If you decide that you have doubt, and it's a reasonable doubt, then you have to acquit.

Finally, what I want to talk about, and then I'm going to actually pass on to Attorney Edelstein to finish, and he'll talk about the
statements a little further with you, and finish up the closing, I want to talk about the sequence of events that occur according to the videotape statement of Brendan Dassey.

Initially, he tells the officers that Teresa's stabbed by Steven Avery and then she's tied up. He changes that and indicates that Steven stabs Teresa, and then gives the knife to him, and he slits her throat. And then Steven chokes her and then ties her up. That's what the State has told you in their closing argument is what happened. They've now adopted that theory of what happened.

But does that make sense? Someone have their throat slit and then choked? Why choke someone who just had their throat slit? And if that occurred, there should be a lot of blood in that bedroom. I know we talked about it. I know I've -- I -- I spoke just recently about no blood, no blood splatter. There's no evidence at all that anyone was stabbed or had their throat slit in that bedroom on October 31, 2005, or any other time. The State's theory doesn't make sense. And Brendan's statements are just simply not consistent.

At this time I'm going to pass on to Attorney Edelstein. Thank you.

ATTORNEY EDELSTEIN: Your Honor, members of the jury, Counsel. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of defense team and Brendan Dassey, I want to thank you for your service in this case thus far. But it's a long way from over.

We've heard a lot of testimony, and a lot of exhibits have been received as evidence. My colleague just went over with you some of the things about the State's case that should result in a finding of not guilty. So much of the inconsistencies, so much of what the State has adopted as their theory, that they just got done arguing to you within the last couple of hours, is absolutely unsupported by the evidence.

When we look at this case, when you look at this case, guided by the evidence and the rules of law that the Judge gave you, ask yourself at some point, since, obviously, it's a huge issue, is his statement reliable? Is it believable? Well, things are believable when you can demonstrate that it's accurate.

Now, were there some things that he said that turned out to be accurate? Of course. But
the State has told you before and insists that this is only because someone there would know. A participant. But that's not necessarily true. These instructions tell you about a reasonable hypothesis, and I'm going to revisit that here in a little bit.

Since, I guess, I'm among the technically challenged here in the group, and you guys have been looking at pictures all week, if it's something critically sent -- important, I guess I'll resort to the ELMO. We do have some slides we want you to look at.

But let's begin with Brendan. That's where I get to use this. Brendan's 16. At the time, he was in the tenth grade. He has some special education classes. He likes video games. How many times -- and think about it, even on that $3 / 1$ statement -- how many times did the police tell him, Brendan, start over again. Start over again. What did you do? I got home, got off the bus, played video games.

What else do we know about Brendan? We have school records. We know from the school records that he consistently does not look adults in the eyes. It would be very easy -- And these
instructions allow you to use your common sense and you should use your common sense. Anybody that's ever been around kids, and they're feeling bad, and if they did something, they kind of hang their head, they don't want to look at you. And it would be awful easy for the Government to get up here and say, all you have to do is look at that. All you have to do is look at him. And he's covered with guilt. But he's not.

Brendan is expressionless. And, for the record, and for the benefit of you members of the jury, Exhibit 224. This is from his school. Brendan is expressionless. No facial expression. Seemingly blank stare, possibly indicating daydreaming.

This isn't something new. This isn't something that results because, as the state wants you to believe beyond a reasonable doubt, and that's the standard, beyond, that somehow he's acting funny because of the way he comes across in that video. That he's acting guilty. They want you to surmise things. This isn't about surmising. It's not about guessing. It's about them meeting their obligation under the law to prove each element beyond a reasonable doubt.

What else did we learn from the school? On Exhibit 220, this was completed September of 2005. It describes various tests that were given to Brendan.

Recalling sentences as a subtest. Age-equivalent, five years and eight months.

Formulating sentences; nine years, nine months.

Number repetition. Mr. Fallon, during the cross-examination of Brendan, talked to him about how well he did in math. Number repetition forward; age-equivalent, five years, three months. Backwards; six years, three months. His percentile ranks are so low that it's sad.

Now, that is not to say that because he may be a pathetic character, and I don't hesitate to say that because nobody can choose their family, you can't choose your parents, you can't choose your uncles, and you can't choose your cousins, and that's sad enough, that's not to say that that negates the horrendous and horrific tragedy that befell the Halbach family. But that is not the issue. The issue is, have they proven each element of every count they have accused him of? That's where you folks come in.

We know from the school records that there are specific learning disabilities. Speech or language impairment. Now, why is all this important? We'll get to Dr. Gordon here in a minute. But why is this important about who we're dealing with here? Who everybody here is dealing with. Ultimately, you folks.

These officers, when the case began -Now, I'm not going to sit here and say, well, they're bad guys. No, they're not bad guys. But I will sit here and say they did a bad job. Ask yourselves, when you look at this, if they did a bad job, and there's not the degree of reliability in the statement that you believe is required under the law, then you're going to disregard it. When you disregard it, you've got a table full of physical items, they're surely not going to prove anything beyond a reasonable doubt.

What did the officers do? You remember Detective O'Neill from Marinette. And I remember him because, I'm not trying to pick on him, but we saw a lot of witnesses, and he had the biggest thing hanging out of his pocket that I've ever seen. He's the first one talked with him for
over an hour.
How did this begin? Remember, he said, I had minimal information. Now, I bring this up because -- because, as we have suggested and believe to be the case, the police and the prosecution are, to use the phrase of the prosecution earlier in this case, "cherry picking." We like this part of his statement, but we're not sure about that, so we're just going to stay away from it. We like this part of his statement. But they were cherry picking.

When they testified, for example, they didn't -- even O'Neill -- And he had no reason not to give it up, but he claimed he had minimal information, which really wasn't true. He knew the Rav 4 had been found. He knew Brendan, uh, was to be interviewed. He was in contact with Skorlinski, from DCI, who was in contact with Fassbender, from DCI, who was literally at the command post at the Avery property. But even he, when asked, well, did you get argumentative with him? No, it was just kind of a give and take. In his own report, he used the word "confronted".

Now, I expect at some point you're going to hear an argument -- because the State gets
another opportunity to talk to you and we don't -- but you're going to hear an argument about, well, this is just good, proper technique. And that might be true if you're dealing with someone of average, normal, typical intelligence, demeanor and memory. But neither o'Neill, the first one, or Fassbender or Wiegert, the two lead investigators, really knew much, if anything, about this young man before they talked to him.

I think Wiegert admitted that. He didn't check the school. He didn't know anything about him. But this is not the typical young man. He might have been on this earth for 16 years at the time, but he didn't act like it and he didn't think like it.

And isn't it incumbent upon the Government, when they bring these type of allegations, to be able to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that the evidence that they're asking you to relie upon is, in fact, credible and believable and not tainted because of things that may have been said or done.

I asked all these officers about promises. And you folks, you had an opportunity to see the tape, you had an opportunity to listen
to it. You've heard portions of it twice. Okay? These are but excerpts. Excerpts from that.

Excuse me, if I might, but before -before we even get to that $3 / 1$ interview, keep in mind that on two separate occasions on the 27 th Brendan was talked to. What did Wiegert say when asked in response to when Brendan Dassey became a suspect? He didn't become a suspect until March 1. You folks can see what's up on the screen. It's a rights waiver. It's the Miranda warning. And didn't Wiegert say there's a big difference between interviews and interrogations? We don't read rights to people we're just interviewing, trying to get information. He's just a witness. He's just a witness.

But on the 27 th , when they go down to Two Rivers, lo and behold, Brendan, we're going to read you your rights and you're going to sign this waiver. Why is that? Was he telling you everything there was to tell? It's all these little things that accumulate, that build back some of those bricks of the wall of innocence that surrounds him, which is that presumption of innocence that all of you swore that -- on your oaths, that you would abide by unless and until
the State dismantled it by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Again, one little item, in and of itself, not a big deal, but it's an accumulation of things, and you have to carefully scrutinize everything they bring you before you can decide if they've reached their burden. And if they have not, you must acquit.

But here they are on the 27 th. They talk to him in Two Rivers. They have him sign that.

Mark, can you switch that back?
We talked earlier, and there was testimony on cross-examination particularly about, well, what did you say to him? And this ties in, folks, with what Dr. Gordon had to say. And you're entitled to use your own common sense. Would someone -- And this is a question you're going to ask yourselves. Would someone admit to something, especially a terrible crime, if it wasn't so? Well, would any one of us? Maybe not. But, here, we're not talking about us, we're talking about Brendan.

Now, he is not ready for the institution, but he's not going to go work at

NASA either. And he might be lucky to even work down at the local machine shop. We know from the academic testing, we know from the testing from Dr. Gordon, he is at the lowest of the low average and then borderline range of intelligence and functioning.

But what do the police do? Go back to our little slide show. There's promises, there's praise, there's negative feedback, lies, and suggestions. Now, they like to give it other terms. It sounds, I guess, a little softer. In fact, that's how they talk about the soft room. I asked Wiegert, do you think you're a little smarter, maybe a little more sophisticated than Brendan? At first, he really didn't even want to answer that, and then he finally said, well, I should hope so. Well, I should hope so, too.

You have an unequal -- an unequal balance between the interrogators and Brendan. What are some of the things that are said? We're in your corner. We're on your side. Okay. You don't have to worry about things. We'll stand behind you. You're the good guy here. This is critical. These type of statements. Look at the
last one. If $I$ don't believe in you, I can't go to bat for you.

Anybody that's ever had a child has used somewhat of that same technique. I'm not going to take you to the party. I'm not going to take you to, uh, McDonald's to play in the balls. I'm not going to take you to go get ice cream unless you -- you're honest about what happened. In other words, tell me what I want to hear and then you get what you want.

The honest person's the one that's going to get a better deal. Yet, when I asked him, did you promise him anything? No, I wouldn't do that. A better deal? It's not your fault. If someone is repeatedly drilled that just tell it to us, it's okay, it's not your fault, nothing's really going to happen to you, don't you think they might be a little bit more easily persuaded to adopt what they are suggesting that they adopt? And that occurs repeatedly.

We're going to help you through this, all right? He even goes so far as to go over there, patting him on his knee. At one point, I'm sure you folks remember, during the course of that video, Detective Wiegert's over there, he's
sitting on the -- the couch in the soft room, here, draw this picture for me.

Says -- he tells you. And, again, not a big deal, in and of itself, but it's an accumulation. Why is it they don't want to tell you everything? Just give it up. It's not that -- that important. But part of it is because they take the position, we're right, nobody else's opinion matters, and you have to accept what we say hook, line and sinker. We're the professionals. We know better than you. Well, it's a good thing that not everybody on a jury is a police officer, because the defendant would never have a fair fighting chance.

What about praise? Okay, Brendan, you're doing a good job. When they hear what they want, they praise him.

It's like patting the puppy and -- on the head and giving him a treat when trying to get him paper trained and you get them outside and you go. You're doing a good job.

You're doing the right thing. Don't let us down. I think you're doing a real good job up to this point. That makes sense. Now we can believe you.

Keep in mind, and I think that's coming up here in a little bit, how many times he was told, we don't believe you, give us the truth, be honest with us. I think I asked Wiegert, well, how many times did you say that? And he didn't know. I wouldn't expect him to. I wouldn't expect him to sit there and count, in the course of a lengthy, three-hour interrogation, the number of times he or his partner suggested to Brendan, come on, be honest. Quit lying to us. I wouldn't expect that. But it happened a lot. And it's consistent with this technique.

And it wasn't so much at that point that they're interested in getting the truth so much as they want some information. Now, they took that information and ran with it and made it match as best they could. But, still, they insist only a person who participated as party to the crime would know these things. And that, folks, is not true.

Your cooperation and help with us is going to work in your favor. Now I can start believing you. Here's some of the negative ones. You're making this hard on us and yourself. Don't start lying now. Be honest. You're just
hurting yourself. Oops, I'm sorry, I went a little fast. You're just hurting yourself if you lie now. These are just a few -- a few of the things that were said to him in these type of techniques.

What are some of the lies? They said they didn't lie to him. They called it "deceptive practices". It's going to be a lot easier on you down the road if this goes to trial and stuff like that. Why not tell somebody that? It's absolutely untrue. But if they admit to things, and you don't verify that what they say is correct, how is it easier on him? You're putting him in a box. They convince this boy, it doesn't really matter, just tell us, we're your friends.

At one point, I think Wiegert -- I think it's in our presentation -- talks about, I just want to give you a hug. No police officer, who's investigating this type of an offense, vicious and cruel as it was, can honestly sit there with a straight face and tell you folks, I just want to give this young man a hug when I think he had something to do with this.

I'm your friend. Where was she? Come
on, we know this already. We know you were back there. And he's talking about the bedroom. We know you were back there. Where's the physical evidence to support that? He wasn't confronted one time.

You've all seen this on TV. They're talking to somebody, oh, come on, we know you did it. Somebody says, I didn't. They throw something in front of him and say, well, there's some pictures, here's some prints, here's this, here's that.

They had -- they didn't know it -- this. They kept accusing him of it without one piece of evidence to back it up. And, eventually, he adopts some of it. Of course they're going to tell you, well, that's because he finally broke down and told the truth. However, when they make that statement, I challenge you folks to discern for yourselves how much of what he said is true and try to answer that question by what they brought you. By what they brought you.

Even his own cousin, who they brought up on the stand, it doesn't match. She's pinned up in a chair. That's ridiculous. They never even followed up on that.

How is this for a lie? Truthfully, I don't think Steven intended to kill her. Awe, Brendan, just tell us, because it was probably an accident. We don't even think Steven intended to do it.

What happened to Teresa was horrendous. Steven Avery preyed upon that girl when he called and said, send me the same girl. We know what dates she'd been there before. She'd been there.

Now, that man -- young man, he's not dead, and he hasn't been through a fire pit, but if you do what the State asks, he might as well be.

There's the hug. How about suggestions? This is where they get to the part of saying, well, now, you know, in order for us to believe you, all you have to do is say you did some things, because then we'd probably believe you. It's not your fault. He makes you do it. It's okay. He was telling you to do it. What does Steven make you do? You went back into that room.

Some of these are doubles. We'd be here all day if we listed every single one and every single category of lies, suggestions, promises.

The point simply is, this went on over and over and over again. Was his will overcome? Did he say these things because he'd had enough? We know he's highly suggestible. You were there when she died. You helped tie her up, though, didn't you? What he made you do. We know he made you do something else. I think he probably told you.

You went over to his house. When the times didn't match, but they wanted it to match, their theory, they continually, repeatedly told him that his times were wrong. Yet, there's nothing, whatsoever, to suggest that the Kornely information is wrong.

They're saying that he went over there twice. Now, ask yourselves this, folks, would this young man, even Brendan Dassey with the limitations he has -- And like I said, he's not ready for the institution. But would this young man walk in, who's been described, not only by the school personnel, as quiet, reserved, respectful, tested out that way with the counselors, the teachers, the other professionals who examined him, is he just going to walk away from that trailer like they want you to believe?

What was his brother's testimony? I got off the bus. I saw Steve Avery walking over to that burn barrel. The same burn barrel where Teresa's property was found. What time was that? That was when they were walking home. His own brother said that. Their witness.

How many times did you shoot her?
Now, Mr. Fallon stood here and told you, not less than twice, that Brendan Dassey never pulled the trigger. He told you that. That's their theory. They believe that.

However, examine the statement. When Wiegert and Fassbender were asking him questions, again, without really having much contact with him, without knowing his cognitive limitations, without knowing how his ability to receive and process information and language, whether it was a good talent that he had, a poor skill, they asked him things like, how many times did you shoot her? They don't even say who they're talking about. And it's in there. If it would say, how many times did Steve do it? How many times did you do it? And they're going to talk about resistance. How he resisted that.

But the truth of the matter is, a couple
of times, when they weren't specific about who they're even talking about, he gives an answer, such as a number. And it changes. It bounces back and forth. He was confused. He was scared. And let's just briefly touch upon that. Ask yourselves, how probing were they when he told them, I seen it. And he said, he told, he seen me see it, so he told me not to say something or else it will -- he threatened me a little bit. He made it clear to them early on. And they had no reason to doubt it. They just didn't like the answers. They didn't like what he said. But they never explored the potential truth and alternative that this young man walked over there and did see something in a fire, and that something was Teresa Halbach.

They go through this scenario, and they start -- once he tells them, I seen it, and Steve knew it, and he said, don't say anything, that's when it becomes, you saw this, you saw that.

They admitted, and Wiegert testified to it, you saw it on the video, they brought up specific facts, again, that they claim only somebody involved would know, which at some point he adopted. But his adoption doesn't make it
true.
You all heard the phrase "you can't believe everything you read in the newspaper." Well, you can't, necessarily, believe everything Brendan Dassey says on a video, because there's no independent verification from a source -- from any source.

We know you shot her, too. Now, how dare the state of Wisconsin come into the courtroom in this state, that statement having been given to a cognitively limited young man, flat out accusing him of picking up that gun and shooting this poor girl. And they didn't do it just once. We know you shot her, too. Where? Where is the evidence to support that?

He's making it up on the fly. Sounds good to us. Let's see if he accepts it or rejects it. Why would you even do it when you combine that with the types of promises, offers of leniency, telling him it's okay, he didn't do anything wrong, somebody else made him do it, especially when you're dealing with someone like Brendan Dassey. Why?

And, yet, have the audacity to come in here today and say, we know he didn't do it.

Steve Avery shot her. But he helped. He was there. This isn't guilt by association. This isn't guilt by what family you belong to. It's guilt by proof beyond a reasonable doubt. And if they don't climb that ladder, you don't give it to them.

What did he do under the hood? They're the first ones that brought this up. You saw the hands and the forehead. Now, I can sit up here all day long and talk about these techniques, these statements, whether it's believable or not. Obviously, we believe it is not. It is not reliable, because it is not true that only a person who participated would know these things.

How many times during the course of that discussion on the 1st did they say, come on, Brendan, we know you and Steven talked about it. Mr. Fallon just got up here and told you. And then they went from that bedroom into that front room and had a little chat. That's how he characterized it. A little chat about what they're going to do. How they're going to get rid of Teresa.

It's more likely that little chat happened when he walked over there expecting a

Halloween bonfire, and went around with the little cart, and picked up all the stuff, and eventually they start throwing stuff in there, and he probably did see something. Pretty traumatic. Is that reason enough for a young man to be despondent? To be sad? Is that a reasonable hypothesis?

This is straight from the instruction. 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.

That's a very reasonable hypothesis. When he went over there, and I'm sure every one of you is sitting here right now and saying, where's this lawyer coming up with this? Brendan was up on the stand. And he says he got it from a book, and he said, "I don't know" countless times. But he did tell the police. He did tell the police he saw things. Steve threatened him. He told him to keep his mouth shut.

Is this a young man whose memory
skills -- And this isn't just based upon what people like to characterize as the "hired gun". It's not just based on Dr. Gordon. The school
has no reason to tell you anything that's not so. We know he has these difficulties. It's easy for the State to say, well, the school said he's not suggestible. The school never tested him for that. They didn't test him. They had no reason to test him.

Let's look at Dr. Gordon. You remember him. And he's the gentleman going down to St. Louis University. He's been in practice for quite some time. In fact, we had quite the array of specialists and experts in this trial. But that, in and of itself, no matter how much, the instructions tell you it doesn't matter how many witnesses. It's not a balance like that. They had more so they win. That's not how it works. It's not a question of qualifications. Well, they had a lot more experts.

But here's Dr. Gordon. He administered these tests. He's shy. Socially avoidant. And he has cognitive limitations. Borderline to low average intelligence. In fact, he came in and said the two different IQ tests that he provided, which are done as a check against one an -- one another, were actually a little bit higher than what the school had. His bottom line conclusion?

Very vulnerable to suggestion.
You recall when Dr. Gordon was testifying, he gave you this information about some of these tests -- various tests that he administered. I don't think there's much dispute about the IQ. That's fairly obvious, even in the video. And if it wasn't obvious in there, folks, if you believe that that poor boy was acting up there, then we should all chip in and buy him Academy Award. He does haven't that kind of skill. You saw him.

But look where he falls on the 16-PF. On the lowest end. Well below average. He's not independent. He's not socially bold. He's not dominant. So when Mr. Fallon suggests he had all these choices, did he really? When he walked over there and saw what he saw, what choice did he have? What choice did he have?

Don't hold it against him because he said things like, well, I don't like the police like the rest of my family. He can't pick his parents. He can't pick his uncle. But look at the results on that. That's not someone who's in a position to turn around and either walk away -he probably had no clue what to do. None.

Ask yourself, on this Gudjonsson Scale -- Now, they brought Dr. Armentrout in who said, I've been around forever, I know what I'm doing, and I've never heard of this thing other than what I've looked up on the internet, and I know the guy's from Iceland, now he's in England. And I really think it's stupid when you ask somebody, um, about being on holiday. Maybe so. But that's only one question. There wasn't anything else he talked about. But Gordon administered the test. It's a recognized, acceptable test.

So many years ago, when the prosecution came in and said to judge after judge after judge, we want to use this scientific evidence called DNA, it met with a lot of skepticism, but has become accepted and reliable. This is no different than any other measurement tool. He was qualified to give it, and those are Brendan's results.

You heard the testimony about the shift and the yield. And it wasn't just from Gordon. And what does that really mean? Basically, you give somebody a lot of feedback that's negative. He didn't like your answer. Are they going to
change it? Yes. And this is a one on one. This is not some kind of group dynamic test. This is one on one. He's faced two on one with very skilled, experienced officers, who, between the two of them, have got probably about three times as much experience just in their law enforcement career as many years as that boy's been alive. And when asked, did wiegert say, in response to the question, well, isn't it true that when you gave him negative feedback, that he changed his answer for you? Yes. Isn't it true that when you provided or suggested an answer to him, he changed his answer? Yes, that's true.

Like I said before, folks, I'm not here sitting here telling you that they're bad guys. They're not bad guys. But this is how they're trained to do this. But you don't apply the same techniques on every single person. This is not cookie cutter justice. One size does not fit all. And it is incumbent upon them, when they bring you what they characterize as a "confession", to convince you that it is reliable enough that you can hang your hat on it. And in this case, you simply can't.
Was it an error? Certainly, it could
have been done better. I think they would even acknowledge that. But that's what we have. And that's what we have to deal with.

They might get up and argue, well, gee, you heard this testimony about his ability to resist things, which is not very strong, but he resisted the shooting.

What about the phone call to his mom? You guys heard that. Who does all the talking? Barb does all the talking. You could have been the hero. Yeah. That's kind -- That's more of a response. It's not an affirmation in that phone call.

And, again, trust your collective memory, folks, if it's been different than mine. I know you guys have your little pads the Court gave you with all those notes of the testimony. That's mine. I'm not going to sit here and go through it. Not right now. But I've looked at it every day during the course of this. But if you remember it different, trust your memory.

Did he ever say -- Did his mom ever say, did you kill that girl? Did Brendan ever say, oh, you bet. No. That's not what happened. It was something like, did you do those things? And
what was his answer? Some of it. Some of what? Some of standing around the fire? Some of picking things up with the golf cart? What does that mean to him? It's not that clear. It's not clear beyond a reasonable doubt. Never, ever take anything out of context. You have to look at everything.

If all it was was a matter of simply saying, yes or no, we'd have left here days ago. In fact, I made a point of demonstrating with Detective Wiegert just how easily Brendan would go along. How many times did Wiegert say things like, Brendan, say yes or no. And Brendan would go, yes. I remember one other time, same interview, Brendan, say yes or no. No. He's doing what he's told.

His limitations are such that he can't go from the question up at the top of the page, halfway down when they're coming back to it, when they have interposed in between there promises, assurances, lies. And then they come back and say, aren't we right? He might say, yeah.

Tattoo's a perfect example of that. They claimed, and they presented to you, that they brought that up as an example of how he
could resist suggestion. Wrong. They're just wrong. All he did was say, in response to Wiegert, when Wiegert insisted that Teresa had a tattoo, was when -- because I think the question was, do you disagree with that, and he said, no, but I don't know where it is. That makes no sense. They want you to believe that the response means one thing when, in fact, it means something totally different.

The reliability of that video, of that statement, is such, combined with the expert testimony that's been presented in this case, which has not been refuted, Armentrout has never even heard of this, and the only thing he could do is say, well, I don't see any notes on the score sheet here, so I don't have a lot of faith in this.

These are some things we already talked about. Gordon's assessment's consistent with the school. He has memory deficits. And Armentrout doesn't know much about this test. Mr. Armentrout went so far as to say, I saw the word "suggestible" one time when I was checking the internet. And, again, he offers his opinion about why Gordon shouldn't be believed. But
there's no basis for that.
Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Brendan Dassey, Mr. Fremgen, myself, I want to thank you for your service in this case. It's been a long period of time. But this is so important that you abide by your oaths that you took when we first met you, when this case first began, and to deliver a true verdict based only on the law and only on this evidence.

And when you review it all, and you listen to one another, and you take the time necessary to consider it, and use your common sense, and don't just rubber stamp the version they provide you, keeping in mind it is their burden, and it's an awesome burden, that they have not -- they have not removed those bricks of protection, that presumption of innocence that surrounds him.

Don't convict him because this was a horrible thing. Don't convict him because he couldn't pick his parents. Don't convict him because he simply doesn't know and he's honest about it. If he doesn't know, and you believe him, and you judge him like you would anyone else under the instruction on credibility, you should,
and we hope that you will, return verdicts of not guilty on all counts. Thank you, very much.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Would you like me to go or do you want to take a break?

THE COURT: Uh, let's take 15 minutes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: All right.
THE COURT: All right. We'll be back at, uh, ten of the hour.
(Recess had at 3:33 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 3:50 p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Fallon.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you. Let me begin by making two points crystal clear. We are here and we're here for one reason; there's no issue, there's no doubt, we're here because the defendant has a constitutional right to have us prove him guilty. That's why we're here. That's what we've done. There's no mystery here. There's no issue here.

Point number two, for all that stuff that Counsel showed you on the screen, and for all this testimony, I think there's one thing that's inescapably clear about the defendant, while not the sharpest knife in the drawer, he's clearly low average intelligence, he's a
mainstream student, he's got two special classes.
All right. And I think Counsel probably misspoke, but let me clarify something. He wasn't reading as a five-year-old, he was reading as a fifth grader. Let's just keep that clear. Because he had some difficulties in reading, which certainly makes one wonder as to what books he was reading by the way. But we'll get to that.

First point, and I want to make this point because $I$ think it's significant and it feeds into the whole question of suggestibility, or I -- should I say, the absence thereof. And those are the statements to Kayla Avery.

Now, let's think about that. She's telling us in a statement, in which she denied on the stand, but she had a conversation with the defendant in December about body parts and people being pinned up. And while she thought he said "chair", we got pinned up, and we got body parts in a fire, we got blood coming out of concrete floors; right?

Now, think about that. She was so upset, so moved by that revelation that she went to her counselor in early January. Now, if you
were 16 years old, if we were in a situation like this, what would be the most disturbing images for the experience if you really had experienced it? It would be those images of a woman pinned up. Of body parts in a fire. Of blood coming out of a concrete floor.

Those are the things that would stick with you in your memory. And I tell you that because you know what? That's why he confessed. Because he couldn't live with it. And it started to eek out in his discussion little by little. Peeling the onion, little by little, to his cousin first. His peer. Followed by all that trauma that winter. The loss of weight. The tearful sessions. Sitting at a birthday party and he's in tears because he's by himself. Why? It's not because he lost a girlfriend, it's because he couldn't live with it.

And when we get to the discussion of the interrogation, that's the angle the officers took. That's why he confessed.

All right. Theme two, the absence of DNA or the absence of evidence. Well, it's been a while since I had my human anatomy class, but there was certainly a question about why there
isn't just oodles of blood all over that room if there was someone's throat cut. But think, now. Think about that description the defendant gave you on the videotape. As I said, across the front of the throat. And I believe -- my recollection is it was above the Adam's apple.

Now, the last time I looked, the carotid artery, or the jugular vein, which it seems to be - in common parlance, are on the sides of the neck. You're not going to have a whole lot of blood splurting (phonetic) around with a cut across here. Which, by the way, is the correct testimony of Mr. Stahlke from the crime lab. The blood spatter expert.

Sure, if you cut somebody on their carotid artery, you're going to have blood spurting. If you cut them across here, there isn't going to be a lot of blood. And that's also consistent with, and also makes the defendant's version credible because he wasn't entirely. sure that he wanted to cut all the way through. As he said, he put his fingers up like that and showed you a small cut. Not a laceration. Not a severed artery or vein.

There's not more evidence in that room
because the bedding is burned. He tells us that. The defendant is cleaning up. What's he going to do? Not put bedding back on a bed? He's got to sleep. He doesn't know when and if the police are ever going to come. He's cleaning the room. He's going to put fresh bedding on there.

And, remember, he's got four days to clean up. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. That's four days. The police show up on Saturday. Four days to clean that house. Four days to clean.

He already knows about bleach. We got bleach all over the garage. You think it takes two seconds to wipe down some handcuffs? Absolutely not. Counsel was saying, well, why didn't they wash the handcuffs? Well, there's a difference between handcuffs sitting around for four days in the exclusive possession of Steven Avery and a bullet that neither one of these guys knew existed being found four months later in the garage that she was able to obtain a profile from.

And probably most importantly, and let's talk about this, just because there is no DNA profile, just because there were no fingerprints
of the defendant present doesn't mean he wasn't there, doesn't mean he didn't do it. As Ms. Culhane told you, very easy, it's still fragile. DNA degrades. DNA gets cleaned up.

Mr. Riddle told you fingerprints entirely dependent upon the nature of the substance and to atmospheric conditions, weather conditions. After all, what did he tell you? They're 98 percent water. That's why there's no prints.

On a car hood sitting outside for four days, which, by the way, last time I looked that car hood isn't exactly like your brand new car off the showroom such that it's going to hold a print. I'm surprised the defense didn't try to sell you a bill of goods and say, jeez, why didn't they test the car seat for prints?

I'm not going to even address the hairs in the vacuum cleaner. That -- that's ridiculous.

The best example for the absence of evidence, even though we know someone was there, is Steven Avery. He's driving the vehicle. He drives it down there; right? He's opening the doors. He's driving the vehicle down there. His
prints aren't on there either, are they? They're not. We know he's there because his blood was there, because he left his blood there.

Counsel will say, well, why didn't he clean that up? Because he didn't think he had to. Because he was going to crush that car. That's what he was going to do with that car. Don't have to worry about cleaning up the car. Another day or two, that car would have been gone.

And, finally, why is there no defendant DNA there? Well, the last time I looked, I don't think anyone said Brendan Dassey was actively bleeding. There's no cut on him such that his blood would be found anywhere.

All right. Let's talk about
interrogation. First of all, let's keep in mind this is a gruesome rape/murder. This isn't your average retail theft, your average burglary, your average anything. The interrogation conducted by these officers is nothing short of exemplary, skilled, talented, pointed and directed, as I suggested, to appeal to his sense of guilt. They heard. They knew. They had that feeling.

As Counsel tell you, they've got three
times the experience that he has years on this earth. They appeal to that sense of guilt. They had that hunch that he wasn't going to be able to live with it, and they were right.

People who are innocent don't confess in the detail provided to the extent this defendant provided it. They don't do that. This isn't your walk in off the street I -- I killed. JonBenet Ramsey. We're about as far away from that idea -- And I'm not quite sure where Dr. Gordon's coming from, but I'm sure glad he's going to Missouri.

People who are innocent don't confess. The defendant confessed because he was guilty. Because he did it. An innocent person is going to deny the suggestion. They're not going to admit to this. Not to the degree that the defendant did. Now, let's keep one other thing in mind. I'll listen to that argument, it makes my blood boil, because those officers treated the defendant a heck of a lot better than he treated Teresa Halbach.

Now, let's clear up this corroboration issue. The defense, in their opening comments on argument, suggested to you that we needed to
corroborate everything in his statement. That's not true. That's not the law. We need -- As Mr. Edelstein corrected his colleague, we need only prove beyond a reasonable doubt the elements of those offenses; the murder, the rape, and the mutilation. We don't have to corroborate. We don't have to prove every single, solitary thing. We'd be here for the next six months.

We're required to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt the elements of the offense. The facts that make him guilty. So let's look at some, what I would characterize as, irrefutable corroboration. And it comes in facts that are either known only to the killers or facts that weren't discovered until after the defendant provided them.

How about that Teresa was shot in the garage? Sure, the officer said, well, who shot her? Wiegert asked -- he got tired, he got inpatient, he says, well, who shot her? He said, he did. Who's he? Steven. Where? In the garage. Where did that come from? With what? A .22 caliber. More than once in the head. And in the left side of the head.

And that the clothes were burned. That
was not discussed.
The officers had found some rivets.
That's true. And they knew it had -- there was at least one gunshot to the left side of the head from Dr. Eisenberg's initial report. But who else would know that? You don't know that unless you're there. That wasn't suggested, because if it was, you can bet Counsel would have shown that little tape to you. Even though he doesn't want to take anything out of context, I didn't see any of the answers or any of the setup to any of those questions that he flashed on the screen so -- so interestingly.

How about some facts discovered after he talked. That was more than one shot in the head. You recall, it was later on, as Detective Wiegert told you, that they learned that there was at least another gunshot in the head. They didn't know more than one on March 1.

How about the location of the bed? Counsel would have you believe that because the defendant's version of all -- of the placement of all the furniture is somewhat different than Jodi Stachowski's, that he shouldn't be believed. Again, core details versus peripheral. What's
important. What's not. The location of the bed is the critical fact. In other words, you can look down that hallway and see that bed, and that's the point.

The other critical fact is we know, because when the search warrant was executed the bed wasn't there. The bed was underneath the gun rack, also signifying that room was cleaned and moved in an effort to thwart the investigative efforts, in an effort to cover up this crime.

In fact, as you heard Detective Wiegert tell you, jeez, we didn't think that made any sense. We just thought that was just one of those things we couldn't explain until they went and they talked to Jodi Stachowski and they said, well, by the way, before you traded off to jail, where was that bed? She said, under the window, on the wall by the door.

All right. And after -- after he talked, they execute a search warrant and what did they find? They find the bullets. Nobody knew those bullets were there. Nobody knew for sure until he said they were shot -- she was shot in the garage. And they go back, well, let's go look for bullets. And lo and behold, they find a
bullet with Teresa Halbach's DNA.
What else did they do? They went back and they said -- Counsel will say, we'll, make a big deal out about how they suggested to him that he went under a hood. Well, let's take their argument at face value. My response is, so what? They went and they swabbed the hood and, jeez, guess what? Steven Avery's DNA is on that hood.

Let's talk about successful resistance. There were many examples. Think back. Many times the officers -- well, what about those wires hanging in the garage? Did you guys use those? Did you do anything? Did you string her up? Do you use those? Nope. Nope. He never bought into that. He never adopted that.

He said, no, there was never any blood on me from Teresa. Nope. He resisted knowing anything about what happened to the hair that he cut off her head. They tried to get him to say, well, you've got it. Steven's got-it. Where is it? He didn't know. He didn't adopt that suggestion.

He didn't adopt the suggestion when the officers pressed him, well, you were the one -how could you see that stuff in the burn barrel?

How did you know that was a cell phone and all that stuff if it's in a bag? How could you have known that? You were the one who put it in there, weren't you? He didn't adopt that suggestion.

And when he finally admitted to the rape, they went back at him again and they say, well, you saw Steven rape her, too, didn't you? You were there when he did it; right? And he said, no. No. He didn't adopt that.

But you know what the most important suggestion resisted here? And that's the suggestion that he shot Teresa Halbach. And you all know why he was asked that. Because he finally did cough up the fact that he held the knife and then he cut her throat. So the next logical question is, well, you also shot her too; right? And they went at him several times during that, and not once, once the "royal you" and the "individual you" were cleaned up for him so that he understood, he never said that he touched or shot that gun. He resisted suggestion.

And while Counsel has him one foot away from the institution, his presentation on the witness stand is far from that. I don't know
about you, but he seemed to resist my suggestions pretty well on cross-examination. At least to the extent, well, you saw body parts in the fire; didn't you? No, I didn't.

He resisted several of my suggestions, but most of them he just said, I don't know. We'll come back to that in a moment.

Well, the defense called Dr. Gordon. I don't know what more we can say about Dr . Gordon, but I took a couple of things, if you want to believe them at all. Here's a guy who's using this test which is normed, developed on Europeans. A test he just recently got himself, he said, after a year of trying. So it's not like he's used this test a lot either.

The test about Anna Thompson on holiday in the south of Spain who loses 50 pounds of traveler's checks. What is a kid from Mishicot, Wisconsin going to relate to that? Counsel says, well, it's only one sentence. Sure. It's only one sentence.

Then Dr. Gordon uses the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence. And as we heard, the Wechsler Scale of Intelligence has 11 scales, but you can give somebody the short
version, the Reader's Digest version, because it's got four scales on there, and to give you an idea as to how he would probably test out if you took the time to run the whole test; right?

Well, our esteemed Dr. Gordon only bothered to run two scales out of a four on the abbreviated test. So he's abbreviating the abbreviation. No matter. And, then, he has the nerve to try to mislead you by using the scoring criteria for the DSM-4, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Diseases and Disorders, and apply it to the Wechsler test, when the Wechsler has its own scoring criteria, all in an effort to make the defendant to be less intelligent than he is.

I could go on about Dr. Gordon. But the one thing Dr. Armentrout said that really made sense, two words; so what? As Gordon said on cross-examination, he's -- he's more -- he's suggestible to telling a confession. Could be telling the truth. Could be telling -- I can't say. I don't know. So what?

All right. We come now to the defendant. Counsel talked about the presumption of innocence and the reasonable doubt. The
defendant takes the stand, says, I didn't do it. I made it all up. Believe me.

And when I asked why -- repeatedly asked why did you do this? Why did you do that? He said, I don't know. He must have said, "I don't know" 30 times, which, interestingly enough, is about how many times the officers told him to tell the truth during that interview.

While a defendant is presumed innocent, he is not presumed believable. He is not presumed credible. When he gets there and he tells you, I don't know. I didn't do it. I made it all up.

I want to play for you one brief clip, and ask yourself, do people confess to rape, to murder, and mutilation if they didn't do it, and then apologize for it?
(Wherein portion of March 1 videotape is played)
There's your motive as sad as it is. Just as Teresa's lifeless body was consumed by that fire on Halloween night, the defendant's presumption of innocence has been consumed by the fires of his own desire. He wanted to know what it was like: His presumption of innocence has been destroyed by the fires of his own guilt.

There's only one verdict here for each count, and that's a verdict of guilty. And we ask you to bring that verdict. We ask you to bring justice for Teresa. Thank you.

THE COURT: Uh, ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to read you a closing instruction and several others.

Now, members of the jury, the duties of counsel and the Court have been performed. The case has been argued by counsel. The Court has instructed you regarding the rules of law which should govern you in your deliberations. The time has now come when the great burden of reaching a just, fair and conscientious decision of this case is to be thrown wholly upon you, the jurors, selected for this important duty.

You will not be swayed by sympathy, prejudice or passion. You will be very careful and deliberate in weighing the evidence. I charge you to keep your duty steadfastly in mind and, as upright citizens, to render a just and true verdict.

The following forms of verdict will be submitted to you concerning the charges against the defendant, Brendan Dassey.

We, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of first degree intentional homicide, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.01 (1) (a), 939.50 (3)(a), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes. We, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, not guilty of first degree intentional homicide, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.01 (1) (a), 939 -- excuse me -- uh, 50 point -- uh, (3)(a), 939.05, Wisconsin Statutes. We, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of mutilating a corpse, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.11 (1), 939.50 (3)(f), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes.

We, the jury, find the defendant,
Brendan R. Dassey, not guilty of mutilating a corpse, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections $940.11(1), 939.50$ (3)(f), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes.

We, the jury, find the defendant,
Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of second degree sexual assault, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.225 (2)(a), 939.50
(3)(c), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes.

We, the jury, find the defendant, Brenden R. Dassey, not guilty of second degree sexual assault, as a party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.225 (2)(a), 939.50 (3)(c), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes. We, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of first degree reckless homicide, as a party to a crime, a lesser included offense, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.02 (1) and 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes.

We, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, not guilty of first degree reckless homicide, as a party to a crime, a lesser included offense, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.02 (1) and 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes.

It is for you to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of each of the offenses charged. You must make a finding as to each count of the Information. Each count charges a separate crime and you must consider each one separately. Your verdict for the crime charged in one count must not affect your verdict
on any other count.
This is a criminal, not a civil, case. Therefore, before the jury may return a verdict which may be -- legally be received, the verdict must be reached unanimously. In a criminal case, all 12 jurors must agree in order to arrive at a verdict.

When you retire to the jury room, select one of your members to preside over your deliberation. That per -- that person's vote is entitled to no greater weight than the vote of any other juror.

When you have agreed upon your verdict, have it signed and dated by the person you have selected to preside.

Before we swear the jury officer, I'm going to, uh, ask the clerk to draw three names from the tumbler. The first two of those names will be jurors who are discharged. The third will be a juxor who will remain sequestered.

As to the discharged jurors, $I^{-1} \mathrm{~m}$ going
to order the following:
That you are not to discuss the matter with the media or anyone else until a verdict has been received by this Court.

Uh, once the verdict is received, you may, but are under no obligation to, discuss your participation in the case with the media or anyone you choose to discuss it with.

Madam clerk.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Judge, one thing, I --
THE COURT: Oh --
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Are we -- are we going to keep the name --

THE COURT: I -- I -- thank you for reminding me. I'm going to ask at this point that -- that any audio be muted so that any name is not a -- a matter of public broadcast. Thank you. THE CLERK: The first one is No. 11, Renee Schmidt.

THE COURT: All right. Remain there just a second, Ms. Schmidt -- Schmidt.

THE CLERK: Second one is No. 10 , Cynthia Edge.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Edge and Ms. Schmidt, uh, stay there just for a moment, but you will be the -- the jurors who are -- are discharged. Draw the third name, please.

THE CLERK: Third one is No. 1, Thomas Oakes.

THE COURT: All right. The three of you would exit the jury box, please, and join the officer here. He will -- he will, uh, escort you out. All right.

Would you swear the jury officer, please?
(Wherein bailiff is sworn)
THE COURT: Madam Bailiff, here are the original verdict form and 12 forms for the jurors to review.
(Jury out at 4:26 p.m.)
THE COURT: Be seated. The Court is going to adjourn during the deliberations. Uh, of course, we may have to return in the event questions are asked. Uh, the Court will provide a -- an hours notice, un, to the, uh, people who request it, uh, after the return of the verdict, before the verdict is announced, which may or may not be tonight. All right? We're adjourned.
(Recess had at 4:27 p.m.)
(Reconvened at 10:10 p.m. Jury in)
THE COURT: This is State of Wisconsin vs.
Brendan Dassey 06 CF 88. Uh, appearances, please.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State continues in
its appearance by Special Prosecutors Ken Kratz,

Norm Gahn and Tom Fallon.
ATTORNEY FREMGEN: Attorney Mark Fremgen appears with Attorney Ray Edelstein. Defendant appears in person.

THE COURT: We're here now to receive the verdicts from this jury. Before the Court receives and reads the verdicts, I want to remind all those present that this is a court of law. The Court recognizes the emotional nature of this case and its importance to all parties involved. However, vocal outbursts or displays of emotion will not be tolerated. Any violation will result in removal from the courtroom.

Uh, ladies and gentlemen, have you chosen a foreperson?

JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: I ask that the foreperson hand to the jury bailiff these verdicts.

As to Count 1, we, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guiley of first degree intentional homicide, as party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.01
(1)(a), 939.50 (3) (a), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes. Dated this 25 th day of April, 2007, and signed by the foreperson.

As to count 2, we, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of mutilating a corpse, as party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.11 (1), 939.50 ( 3 )(f) 939.05 Wisconsin statutes. Dated this 25 th day of April, 2007, and signed by the foreperson of the jury.

As to count 3, we, the jury, find the defendant, Brendan R. Dassey, guilty of second degree sexual assault, as party to a crime, on October 31, 2005, contrary to Sections 940.225 (2)(a), 939.50 (3)(c), 939.05 Wisconsin Statutes. Dated this 25th day of April, 2007.

I'm going to poll the jury at this juncture. I ask that, uh, any audio that is currently being run in the courtroom be muted or turned off.

And I'm going to start, uh, in chair No. 2, and ask, uh, Mr. Hughes, were these your verdicts as read-- read by the-court and are these still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR HUGHES: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Tedder, were these your verdicts as read -- read by the Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR TEDDER: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Shea, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they now still your verdicts in this case?

JUROR SHEA: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Durst, uh, were these your verdicts as read by the court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR DURST: Yes.
THE COURT: Mr. Heinzel, were these your verdicts as read by Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR HEINZEL: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Foss, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they now still your verdicts in this case?

JUROR FOSS: Yes.
THE COURT: I'll go to the front row. Mr. Covington, were these your verdicts as read by the court and are they now still your verdicts in this case?

JUROR COVINGTON: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Running, were these your verdicts as read by the court and are they now still your verdicts in this case?

JUROR RUNNING: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Orth, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR ORTH: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. McGuire, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR McGUIRE: Yes.
THE COURT: Ms. Lowery, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case?

JUROR LOWERY: Yes.
THE COURT: I'm sorry?
JUROR LOWERY: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Ms. Shippy, were these your verdicts as read by the Court and are they still now your verdicts in this case? JUROR SHIPPY: Yes. THE COURT: The polling has, uh, been
com -- completed. Members of the Jury, uh, on behalf of Manitowoc County, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude and appreciation for your service in this case. I recognize, particularly in this case, that personal sacrifice in terms of time
and restrictions on your normal activities have been required by this trial. That sacrifice is a necessary part of the price we pay for the judicial system every citizen enjoys. You, as jurors, act as the collective conscience of the community in making these decisions. Again, I thank you.

Before discharging you, I have one final instruction.

Now, that your service in this case is completed, some of you may have questions about the confidentiality of the proceedings. Many jurors ask if they are at liberty to discuss the case with anyone after receiving the verdicts. Because your role in the case is over, you are free to discuss it with any person you choose. However, you should know that you do not have to discuss the case with anyone or answer any questions about it from anyone other than the Court.
with anyone, I would suggest you treat any discussion with a degree of solemnity such that whatever you do say, you would be willing to say in the presence of your fellow jurors or under oath here in open court in the presence of the
parties. Also, always keep in mind if you do decide to discuss the case, that your fellow jurors fully and freely stated their opinions with the understanding they were being expressed in confidence. Please respect the privacy of the views of your fellow jurors.

If any member or members of the jury wish to discuss the case this evening with representatives of the media, arrange -arrangements can be made to permit you to do so before you leave. Uh, if you wish to do so, let the bailiff know that that is your desire.

Should anyone, whether from the media or otherwise, persist in attempting to question you over your objection, you should contact this Court.

Finally, should any of you have any questions for the Court before leaving this evening, please let the bailiff know before you leave the juxy room. and discharged.
(Jury excused at 10:17 p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, I see the microphone in front of you. Do you have a motion?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I do, Judge. I'd ask that the Court enter judgment on the verdicts. THE COURT: The Court will, based on these verdicts, enter judgment of guilty, uh, as reflected in the verdicts of this jury.

Uh, are we prepared at this point to set a sentencing date?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Uh, we can certainly set the date, Judge. There are two requests that I would make. First, I would ask the Court, uh, order a, uh, presentence, uh, investigative report. I'm sure, uh, that, uh, will be done as a matter of course.

Secondly, given the nature of the, uh, convictions, uh, and although, uh, the bond and bail that has been set in this case, uh, is, uh -- is rather high, uh, given the mandatory sentence, uh, that is, uh, necessary and imperative in this case, uh, I would ask that the Court, uh, revoke bail at this time.

THE COURI: Defense wish to be heard? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: No, Judge. THE COURT: All right. The -- the Court will, for the -- the reasons stated by the prosecutor, revoke the bail in this case. Court


THE COURT: How about Monday; August 6? ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine. THE COURT: Nine o'clock a.m.?

ATTORNEY FREMGEN: That's fine.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: August 6 at 9 ?
THE COURT: Yeah.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That will work out
fine. Thank you, Judge.
THE CLERK: Do you still want the PSI to be done by July --

THE COURT: Actually, we can move the PSI, uh, to the --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Sixteenth maybe?
That's a week later.
THE COURT: Yeah. The 16th, uh, is a Saturday, so -- Well, that's June. Excuse me. Uh, yeah, 16 th is a Monday. That's fine. PSI will be due then on the 16 th.

THE CLERK: Do you want an order drafted on the bail revocation?
on the bail modification.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I will, Judge.
THE COURT: Sentencing, 9:00, uh, August 6. Anything more to come before the Court this evening?


STATE OF WISCONSIN ) )SS. COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 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 $1^{\text {th }}$ day of December, 2007.

Serniger to trass
Jennif(e)r K. Haw, RPR Official Court Reporter

