REPORTER'S RECORD

## VOLUME 21 OF 35 VOLUMES

TRIAL COURT CAUSE NO. 1384794

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS NO. AP-77,025

OBEL CRUZ-GARCIA ) IN THE DISTRICT COURT

VS.
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

THE STATE OF TEXAS
) 337 TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Appellee
VS.

## GUILT-INNOCENCE PROCEEDINGS



On the 11th day of July, 2013, the following proceedings came on to be heard in the above-entitled and numbered cause before the Honorable Renee Magee, Judge presiding, held in Houston, Harris County, Texas;

Proceedings reported by computer-aided transcription/stenograph shorthand.

## A P P E A R A $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{E}$

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## I N D E X <br> VOLUME 21 <br> (GUILT-INNOCENCE PROCEEDINGS)

JULY 11, 2013
StATE'S WITNESSES

|  | Direct | Cross | Voir Dire | VOL. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carmelo Martinez | 5 | 15 | 18 | 21 |
| Santana | - | 29 | - | 21 |

William Ebersole - 64 - 21
$\begin{array}{llll}77 & 82 & 21\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Micah Webb } 84 & 101 & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Matt Quartaro } & 103 & 127\end{array}$
136 - 140 21
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21
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Courtney Head } 142 & 171\end{array}$
State rests.................................. 17421
Defendant rests
17521

Both sides close21

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(Admitted For Record Purposes Only)
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(Open court, defendant present, no jury)
THE COURT: We're back on the record in the State of Texas vs. Obel Cruz-Garcia. Mr. Garcia is present at counsel table with his lawyers, Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Madrid. And present for the State is Ms. Tise and Mr. Wood. And the bailiff is presently bringing out the jury.

And we'll proceed with witness Special Agent Bill Ebersole. Is he present? Is that correct?

MS. TISE: Bill Ebersole was on the stand, Judge.

MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, when --
(Open court, defendant and jury present)
(At the Bench, on the record)
MR. CORNELIUS: I really can't
cross-examine him now because my purpose would be if there is any inconsistent statement from Rudy's statement that he made to him, but $I$ haven't laid those predicates yet to do that, but the State is going to recall Rudy.

THE COURT: You are going to recall Mr. Santana?

MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor. I told him I was going to be recalling him this morning, but $I$ just found out he's not crossing Ebersole. I was going to
call him after Ebersole, but I'm prepared to do it now if the bailiffs can make it happen.

THE COURT: Let's do it.
(Open court, defendant and jury present) THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

We are ready to proceed in the case of the State of Texas vs. Obel Cruz-Garcia.

And at this time, the state has requested, and I'm going to grant it, for them to recall Carmelo Santana, also known as Rudy, for a few additional questions. And then we'll allow Mr. Cornelius to go into his cross-examination, which he waived yesterday.

Please bring out Carmelo Santana.
THE BAILIFF: Your Honor, the witness has previously testified and was previously sworn.

THE COURT: Thank you, Deputy Perry.

Mr. Santana, please speak into the
microphone. Keep your voice up. Have a seat.
THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: You may proceed, Ms. Tise.

MS. TISE: Thank you, Judge.

CARMELO MARTINEZ SANTANA,
having been first duly sworn, testified through the interpreter through the interpreter as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## CONT'D BY MS. TISE:

Q. Good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. Give us your name again one more time for the record. Remind us of who you are.
A. My name is Carmelo Martinez.
Q. Okay. And you are the person that we call

Rudy, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. And yesterday you told us a lot about the events that happened on the night of september 30 th, 1992, and in the early morning hours of October 1st, 1992. Remember that?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. And we were talking that whole time about an individual that you know as Obel Cruz-Garcia, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And he was sometimes called Chico by a lot of people, right?
A. That's right.
Q. Do you see the individual that you know as Obel Cruz-Garcia in the courtroom today?
A. That's right.
Q. And can you point him out for the jury?
A. That's right. He is the man over sitting between those two persons sitting (indicating).
Q. Okay. And can you tell us what color of shirt he has on and what color of suit he has on?
A. Well, he has a blue shirt and -- but $I$ couldn't tell you exactly the color of the suit, but it looks like a gray color.

MS. TISE: Your Honor, may the record reflect the witness has identified the defendant?

THE COURT: The record will so reflect.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) We also talked about an individual by the name of Roger quite a bit in your testimony yesterday.
A. That's right.
Q. And you were noting that he had changed quite a bit since you last saw him.
A. That's right.
Q. And you were looking at him from across the room, were you not?
A. That's right.
Q. Do you think looking at a closer-up picture of Roger might help you?
A. Well, yes, I believe so. MS. TISE: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) Let me show you State's Exhibit 91, and ask if you recognize the individual in that close-up photo (indicating)?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And in State's Exhibit 91, who is that a picture of?
A. That's Roger, Bory.
Q. And he is the same person that we see in this 1992 photo right here on Page 2 of State's Exhibit 34 in the striped shirt, correct (indicating)?
A. That's right.
Q. And it's the same person in this much later photo on the left of Page 2 of State's Exhibit 34 it's also the person that you know to be Roger or Bory?
A. That's right.

MS. TISE: At this time, I will offer State's Exhibit 91, tendering to defense counsel for any objection.
(State's Exhibit No. 91 Offered)
MR. CORNELIUS: No objection.
THE COURT: State's Exhibit No. 91 is
admitted without objection.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 91 Admitted)
Q. (By Ms. Tise) Is it fair to say, Rudy, that he is a whole lot skinnier than the Roger you knew back in 1992 ?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. You knew Roger back in '92 as a big man, did you not?
A. That is right.
Q. Tall with a bulky build?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. I want to ask you a couple of other questions about the things that you told us yesterday. You talked about the location where y'all went, the little neighborhood where the actual stabbing of Angelo Garcia, Jr. happened.
A. That's right.
Q. Can you describe -- I'm sorry. I need to wait for your answer. That's my fault.

Can you describe that area a little bit better?
A. Well, it's an area where the main street, there is a park in the front and then that's the same street that leads -- it ends at a street. I don't know exactly the name of that street right now. There are stores and washaterias and stop-and-goes. That's on that side. And on the other side, that's where we used to live
before. Ms. Diana and I, we were neighbors.
Q. Okay. Diana Garcia?
A. Yes, the little boy's mother.
Q. And it was in that same area?
A. Yes, pretty close.
Q. So, the little cul-de-sac where you described where y'all pulled over and stopped, were there houses over there?
A. Are you saying where we stopped where the death of the little boy happened?
Q. Yes.
A. No. It was a dark place.
Q. And were there woods in that area?
A. Well, it ends there at the cul-de-sac and what's over there was woods.
Q. Okay. You also described for the jury that you didn't actually see when Angelo was actually killed because you were -- you had to go to the bathroom, did you not?
A. That's right.
Q. I think you described it as your insides went loose; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. But you heard what was said and you heard what happened, right?
A. That's right.
Q. And when you walked back over, you saw Baby Angelo on the ground, did you not?
A. That's right.
Q. And could you see where his wounds were?
A. No, not the wounds. I didn't see the wounds.
Q. Did you want to look at the wounds?
A. No.
Q. Did you see where the blood was?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you describe where the blood was on Baby Angelo's body?
A. It was all over here from -- starting from his chest and all over here (indicating).
Q. And I'm looking at you, but the record can't see that. But $I$ see your hand starting in the collar area; is that correct?
A. Yes. From here all over down here (indicating).
Q. Going down?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, back when you talked to Agent Ebersole -let me stop just a second.

MS. TISE: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm going to show you state's Exhibit 31 and ask you if you recognize who that person is (indicating)?
A. That's the little boy, Michael Angelo, Angelito.
Q. Angelito?
A. Right.
Q. Is this the little boy that was killed that night?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. Back when you talked to Agent Ebersole, you knew you could have gotten an attorney in there before you talked to him, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. But you opted not to do that, didn't you?
A. That's right.
Q. And later on when you were brought back to Houston, you were appointed an attorney to represent you, were you not?
A. That's right.
Q. And Mr. Castro has been present with you throughout our interviews with you and in court frequently, has he not?
A. That's right.
Q. And he has explained to you that you don't have
any kind of deal for your testimony?
MR. CORNELIUS: Objection to the hearsay,
Your Honor, talking about what Mr. Castro --
THE COURT: That will be sustained.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) You know and your attorney has worked with you and explained things to you, hasn't he?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. And you continue to be willing to testify to all of these things?
A. The whole time.
Q. And have never even asked for a deal, have you?
A. No, never.
Q. You've never asked for one single thing from Agent Ebersole or us, have you?
A. No, no, no. I don't want to.
Q. And you knew -- you knew that there was going to be some inconvenience, some risk to you because you're testifying, did you not?
A. Well, yes, but $I$ don't care.
Q. Okay. You've been in prison a long time and you recognize things can happen, don't you?
A. That's right.
Q. And when you talked to Agent Ebersole, at first you weren't going to tell him any of this; is that correct?
A. No.
Q. And you told him some of your concerns, didn't you?
A. Like what do you mean? I don't understand.
Q. Do you remember talking to him about not wanting to move out of the federal penitentiary that you were in in Pennsylvania?
A. I don't remember, no.
Q. You don't remember.

Okay. And about your concerns about testifying, do you remember being concerned about that?
A. I don't understand the question.
Q. Okay. Initially you were concerned about having to come to court and testify against Chico, weren't you?
A. That's right.
Q. And there were times when you were concerned about being secure, having some security; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And you told Agent Ebersole all of those things up in Pennsylvania, didn't you?
A. No, I don't remember.
Q. I think Agent Ebersole will.

MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, I have to object to
the statement by counsel.
THE COURT: That will be sustained. No sidebar.

MR. CORNELIUS: I'd ask for the jury instruction.

THE COURT: You are instructed to disregard
that and not consider it for any reason.
MR. CORNELIUS: Move for a mistrial.

THE COURT: That will be denied.

You may proceed.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) And you didn't really want to be the only witness against Chico, did you? Do you remember that?
A. No.
Q. Is it fair to say, Rudy, that there were a lot of things on your mind before you finally decided to tell Agent Ebersole the truth about what happened?
A. That's right, a lot.
Q. Concerns about your own safety?
A. Yes.
Q. So, why did you decide to do it?
A. Because I wanted first with God and also with Ms. Diana and with the American justice, that everything to be known and to ask forgiveness for the mistakes I've made and the person that $I$ have harmed.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { MS. TISE: I will pass the witness. } \\
& \text { THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Tise. } \\
& \text { Mr. Cornelius, you may proceed. } \\
& \text { MR. CORNELIUS: Thank you, Judge. } \\
& \text { CROSS-EXAMINATION }
\end{aligned}
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## BY MR. CORNELIUS:

Q. Mr. Martinez, my name is Skip Cornelius. We've never met; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. You've never even been charged in this case, have you?
A. Well, I don't know. I'm here to tell the truth.
Q. Okay. But have you ever been charged with capital murder, a murder, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, or any crimes out of this particular incident?
A. Well, I don't care. I'm here to tell the truth.
Q. I understand that. I'm still trying to ask my question and $I$ need an answer to my question, please. Have you received any indictment or formal charges for anything concerning this incident?
A. No, but in the computer it say, when $I$ check it, on ICT to come here, the computer says that $I$ have a charge of a killing.
Q. Have you ever been indicted in this case or anything?
A. Well, I also say that the computer said so. I don't care, but the computer says so. I'm here to tell the truth.
Q. All right. Let me see if $I$ can get to the bottom of this. Are you sure the computer is not attaching you to this case because you are a witness in this case?
A. No, never.
Q. Have you ever been before this Judge and been presented an indictment or been before this Judge where you are accused of something and had your warnings or any proceeding other than the trial?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever had to enter a plea of either guilty or not guilty to any charge relating to this?
A. No.
Q. Has anybody ever come to your jail cell and served you with a document or any charge relating to this?
A. No.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can we approach the bench for a moment?

THE COURT: Yes.
(At the Bench, on the record)

MR. CORNELIUS: I'm not sure what
impeachment offenses that $I$ can go into with him. Honestly, I'm not sure. In fairness, I've got an investigator's report, but $I$ don't have that much confidence in it.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you saying you need to take the jury out?

MR. CORNELIUS: I think we should.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)
THE COURT: Let's take the jury out.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Open court, defendant present, no jury)

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cornelius, you are wanting to impeach this witness with extraneous conduct of his own?

MR. CORNELIUS: No, no, no. Prior convictions.

THE COURT: With prior convictions.
MR. CORNELIUS: Prior convictions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: And there is the -- you know, there are rules on what you can go into and what you can't go into on prior convictions and time
restraints and all this kind of stuff. And I've got some conflicting information from my own investigators and so, I'm going to accept pretty much whatever the State tells me or what he tells me, but...

THE COURT: Okay. Would you like to take this witness on voir dire then?

MR. CORNELIUS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed.
MR. CORNELIUS: May the record reflect we are proceeding outside the presence of the jury.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CORNELIUS:

Q. Mr. Martinez, as I understood your testimony from yesterday, you are in federal custody serving prison time. For what, though?
A. For drugs.
Q. And what was your sentence?
A. Seventeen years, seven months.
Q. Okay. And you've served how much of that?
A. I went in in December of 1997. I have been there almost 17 years -- 16 years, 16 years.
Q. Now, was this a conviction for one case or more than one case?
A. For two cases.
Q. What was -- okay. Are they both drugs cases?
A. No.
Q. What was the other case?
A. A revolver that $I$ had with drugs.
Q. Having a pistol?
A. Yes. A revolver, pistol.
Q. And is that did -- you get the same sentence on that case or did you get two sentences that are stacked or how does that work?
A. Well, I received two sentences.
Q. Are they running at the same time or are they stacked?
A. Seventeen years and seven months for the drugs and five years for the revolver.
Q. Is the five-year sentence running at the same time that the revolver is running -- let me rephrase that.

Is the $17-y e a r$ sentence running at the same time that the 5 -year sentence is running?
A. No. Because it's two charges, two cases, the drugs and the revolver. For the drugs, twelve years and seven months. And five years for the weapon. So, both sentences are seventeen years and seven months. That's what I'm serving.
Q. All right. So, the sentences are stacked on top of each other?
A. Well, $I$ don't know how that counts, but $I$ imagine so.
Q. Okay. Added together, they come up to 17 years and 7 months?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, I'm just going to ask this question. I don't know if it's true. Did you also get convicted of illegal entry after deportation and got a 45 -month sentence back in 2009? Is that you or somebody else?
A. No.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: I have no confidence that's him, unless the state tells me it is.

MS. TISE: It's not him.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) So, you were in prison in $2009 ?$
A. I sure did -- I sure was.
Q. All right. Back in 1992, did you have a conviction for a misdemeanor charge of assault here in Harris County that you got six months for?
A. Well, $I$ don't remember the year, but $I$ do know that $I$ served six months --
Q. Okay.
A. - for that charge.
Q. The person that you were accused of assaulting, was that person a male or a female?
A. No.
Q. Well, was the person you were accused of assaulting a male or a female?
A. No.
Q. It wasn't a boy or a girl?
A. It was a boy.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, can $I$ have just a second?

THE COURT: Yes.
(Pause)
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Was that case where you got the six months for assault, did it -- was that -initially were you charged with -- let me rephrase that. Were you initially charged with injury to a child?
A. That's right.
Q. And what was the age of the child that you were alleged to have assaulted?
A. I have no idea. Because I have not assaulted any child.
Q. So, even though you pled guilty to it, you are saying you were actually innocent?
A. That's right.

MS. TISE: Just for the record, Judge, he pled guilty to assault, not injury to a child.

MR. CORNELIUS: Let me just tell you what my -- can we stop for a second and --

THE COURT: Off the record?
MR. CORNELIUS: No. It's on the record.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. CORNELIUS: -- what my thinking is on
this. Ordinarily that wouldn't be admissible because it's not a woman, but the Court has great discretion in allowing into evidence prior convictions. I mean, it's always within the discretion of the court in a situation like that. Because we have, in this case, the murder of a child in 1992, I'm going to ask the court to allow us to at least ask the question that $I$ just asked of this witness because of the similarities between the two and because of the accusation in this case.

THE COURT: So, you are saying the
accusation -- I'm unclear. Was there an accusation -it was originally charged as an injury to a child? Is that what you are saying? And then it was reduced to assault. I'm unclear.

MR. CORNELIUS: Well, I would like to be able to get that in.

THE COURT: Is that what happened? That's what I'm saying.

MR. CORNELIUS: That is what happened. Well, according to the records. I wasn't there, but according to the records, he was charged or indicted, I guess, for injury to a child, but it ended up being reduced to a misdemeanor assault and he pled out for six months.

MS. TISE: And he says that's because it wasn't a child. That would be completely --

MR. CORNELIUS: I thought he just didn't do it.

MS. TISE: He said he never assaulted a child. He called it a male.

THE COURT: Instead of going back and forth here, put on the record what you are asking and then I'll let the State respond.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can I just ask him to see if that's what he is saying?

THE COURT: You may ask him. You've got him on voir dire. Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Mr. Martinez, are you saying you did assault someone, but it wasn't a child?
A. No, I have not assaulted anybody.

MR. CORNELIUS: That's what I thought he
said.

So, yes, I am seeking to go into that because of the similarities to this case. At least I'm seeking to go into the fact that he has the conviction for assault back in 1992 .

THE COURT: Okay. State, go ahead. What's your response?

MS. TISE: That flies in the face of everything that the impeachment rules allow.

First of all, Rule 609 only allows evidence of a conviction. You cannot go into the underlying facts of that conviction in any way. And there is a conviction here and the conviction is for assault. That's it. Assault. For you to allow him to talk about the fact that that involved injury to a child would be to completely ignore Rule 609 that says no specific instances of conduct, no going underneath the conviction with the facts. The only thing that's admissible is the conviction. And in this case, even the conviction is not admissible because it's -- first of all, it happened in 1992. It's very old, but, more importantly, the reason the conviction is not admissible is because it's not a crime of moral turpitude and it's not a felony.

So, we would object vigorously to him being able to go into that. There is nothing in the rules of
impeachment, which is what he's trying to do, to allow him to do that. And his specific reason for wanting to do it is expressly prohibited under the rules of evidence. The specific reason for wanting to do is to go into the fact that it was an injury to a child and make some comparison to the fact that a child was hurt in this case. And that is specifically going into the specific instances of conduct to impeach a witness, which the rules do not allow.

THE COURT: My ruling is that you will not be able to go into the conviction for misdemeanor assault back in 1992 of a male. And you will not be able to go into the fact that it was originally charged as injury to a child. And the only reason $I$ can see that you would want to go into that is to try and make a connection that he would be acting in conformity therewith and somehow impeaching his testimony here, even though he's not the charged individual.

So, I'm not going to allow it. And I don't believe the rules allow it.

So, do you want to continue with the voir dire of this witness?

MR. CORNELIUS: Yes. Just a couple more questions, if $I$ might, Judge. THE COURT: Okay.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Do you have any other convictions that $I$ haven't asked you about?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. What are they?
A. Well, $I$ had problems with the mother of my child.
Q. And when was that? What year approximately would that be?
A. I don't remember.
Q. Did you actually -- just having problems with her is not what I'm asking. Did you actually get convicted for something concerning that?
A. I don't remember exactly how much time $I$ served, but $I$ did go to jail.
Q. For assaulting who, the mother?
A. Sure, of course.
Q. How many times did that happen?
A. Well, that $I \quad--$ only once that $I$ remember. I don't remember more than that time.
Q. The conviction you had for assaulting your wife, $I$ guess it was -- was that about the same time that you were charged with this other stuff?
A. I don't remember, but -- I don't know exactly the times, what the times were.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: The records that I have show that he was charged on two cases. He's only admitted to being convicted of one. One is in '91 and one is in '92. And so, from that -- if he does admit that conviction of a woman, that is certainly admissible as a crime involving moral turpitude. And it's not remote because under attacking part of that, it would go back 10 years. And so, it wouldn't be remote. So, we also seek to go into that.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Tise.

MS. TISE: I agree with him. I think that it is remote, but $I$ do think that attacking would allow him to go into and it is assault of a female. I have actually provided -- and I think Mr. Cornelius is looking there -- the date of that and the cause number and all of that. That's the 1992 case out of County Court 14.

THE COURT: Okay. So, is that the same county court case that you were referring to that was reduced from an injury to a child?

MS. TISE: Oh, no Your Honor. That's a different case.

THE COURT: So, there was two convictions for assault. One was in 1991, assault of a female, out of County Court 14?

MS. TISE: Yes.

THE COURT: And one was filed in some felony court as injury to a child but was reduced to a misdemeanor and he did six months in 1992?

MS. TISE: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, I will allow the 1991 conviction assault of a female in from County Court 14 as a crime of moral turpitude. Okay? I will allow you to go into that conviction.

MR. CORNELIUS: Okay. I don't want to do that in any way that's unacceptable. Having interpreted all of this stuff, I'm not exactly sure how to ask the questions. I'm open for suggestion.

MS. TISE: I think it would probably be best to go off the record and instruct the witness.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can you do that, or Justin do it or --

MS. TISE: Can we do that, Judge?
THE COURT: Let's go off the record for a moment.
(Pause)

MR. CORNELIUS: I'm planning on going into the bare bones of the two federal convictions and the one assault. And that's it. And I would like to go into all of them, but $I$ understand your ruling and
accept your ruling.
THE COURT: Do we have anything further on
the record outside the presence of the jury?

MR. CORNELIUS: No, ma'am.

MS. TISE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's bring the jury in.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

We are ready to proceed with the cross-examination of Carmelo Santana by Mr. Cornelius.

You may proceed.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

CONT'D BY MR. CORNELIUS:
Q. Have we been calling you Martinez or Santana?
A. Well, Her Honor called me by Santana. And I am called Rudy, but I sign as Carmelo Martinez. And Santana is my second surname.
Q. Okay. All right. Well, if $I$ refer to you as Mr. Martinez, you'll understand that, right?
A. I sure do.
Q. Okay. Yesterday when you were testifying you told the jury that you were serving some time in federal court, right?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. What were you actually convicted of?
A. For drugs and for a weapon.
Q. Is that two different convictions?
A. That's right.
Q. And your sentences on those convictions were what?
A. Well, when $I$ was arrested, $I$ was caught with the drugs and the revolver and the sentence was five years for the revolver and twelve years and seven months for the drugs.
Q. So, a total of seventeen years and seven months?
A. That's right.
Q. And how much of that have you served?
A. Well, $I$ have been in jail since December of 1997.
Q. So, you've almost served it all?
A. That's right. I was told that on this year, the l3th, $I$ was going to finish my sentence.
Q. And you have no other criminal cases pending against you, correct?
A. Well, I didn't at the time of my sentence over there.
Q. Okay. Did you have a conviction for misdemeanor assault back in 1991 or '92 here in Harris County, Texas?
A. Yes.
Q. How long was it after that that you actually went to prison on these federal cases?
A. Repeat the question again.
Q. From the time you were convicted of a misdemeanor assault case here in Harris County until you were incarcerated on this drug and pistol case, how much time transpired?
A. Well, I couldn't tell you exactly the time.
Q. Well, it's about five years, isn't it? Didn't you say you went to prison in '97?
A. That's right.
Q. Yesterday, when you were testifying about how you got involved in the drug business, you said it was when you met some -- did you call her a Dominican woman, girl? How did you refer to this woman?
A. It was a Dominican lady.
Q. Okay. She's the one that got you started using drugs?
A. That's right.
Q. And also selling drugs?
A. No. I sold drugs.
Q. Okay. Well, I thought you were kind of saying that it was her fault that you got involved in the drug life.
A. No, but using cocaine.
Q. So, just her fault that you started using cocaine?
A. That's right.
Q. You decided to sell drugs yourself?
A. That's right.
Q. And when you started to sell drugs, was that here in Harris County?
A. That's right.
Q. And when was it that you met my client whom you call -- well, $I$ guess you don't call him Chico, but some people call Chico.
A. Well, I met him in Puerto Rico.
Q. Where was he when you started using drugs here, though?
A. Well, in Puerto Rico. I imagine so.
Q. Okay. So, he wasn't here then when you first started using drugs?
A. No.
Q. And was he here when you first started selling drugs?
A. No.
Q. You also told the jury yesterday that Mr. Obel Cruz-Garcia was mean to you and called you names. Is that true?
A. Yes. He began to -- he always -- he began taking control of the whole business and to control me because I was always -- I was always weak to him.
Q. Okay. So, basically, your troubles were his fault?
A. When you say "trouble," what kind of trouble do you mean?
Q. Being in the drug business.
A. Well, the problem is that he was putting me down. Yes. Sure.
Q. So, he was putting you down. Is that what you said?
A. The whole time.
Q. Okay. And is that the reason you were taking drugs and selling drugs?
A. $\quad \mathrm{No}$.
Q. All right. Well, $I$ thought the point you were trying to make to the jury is it was his fault that you got involved in all of this drug stuff.
A. No.
Q. It seems like you are saying on the one hand you want to be his right-hand man, his main ally to work with, and on the other hand he was terrible to you.
A. No. I arrived here first. And the business - I made the business with the people that $I$ met here. He
asked me to come here where I was. When he got here, we got together, the guys, him and I, in the business.

So, he had problems because he has a strong character with the other guys. So, since I had brought him here and he is the husband of my cousin, then $I$ went with him. We separated from the others.
Q. Well, don't you think it's a little consistent, though -- sorry -- a little inconsistent for you to say that he's such a bad person, he put you down all the time, and he's the reason you are in trouble, and yet you stayed with him through thick and thin? Don't you think that's a little inconsistent?

MS. TISE: I'm going to object that that mischaracterizes his testimony. THE COURT: I'm going to allow him to ask that. He can clear it up, if he likes.
A. Well, sure, of course. Because he came to me and he was the husband of my cousin and we were partners, we would run half and half. And then he went taking over all the power and staying as the boss and putting me down all the time.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Don't you think it's a little convenient for you, since you are not charged in this case, to put all the blame on Obel?
A. No, not at all. I am only telling the truth.
Q. Okay. Did you testify today that the area where you claim this little boy was killed was an area where y'all used to live?
A. No. Excuse me. What was the question? Can you repeat the question?
Q. Didn't you tell the jury earlier this morning that the area where the little boy was killed was an area close to where you used to live?
A. No, I haven't said that.
Q. Okay. I thought it was near a place where Diana used to live and you lived there, too.
A. You mean about the death of the boy?
Q. Yeah. Where you are claiming this boy was killed.
A. The little boy was murdered in Baytown.
Q. Yeah, I understand that.
A. But we lived here on 45. But -- at that time we lived in Humble, but I'm saying 45 because we always lived around 45.
Q. Okay. Well, maybe I misunderstood it. So, you correct me if I'm wrong, but $I$ thought you were telling the jury and were describing the place where the little boy was killed earlier today. Do you remember that?
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Do you remember earlier this morning when you
were testifying describing to the jury the place where the little boy was killed?
A. Yes.
Q. You talked about the buildings and stuff and where the woods were or forest, or whatever you said. Do you remember talking about all of that?
A. I remember the cul-de-sac where we arrived and I remember it was a place with gravel. It ended in a circle and the street ran like this (indicating).
Q. Okay. That's what I'm talking about.
A. That's right.
Q. Did you tell the jury it was near where Diana used to live and where you used to live?
A. No, I didn't say that.
Q. Why would it be that you know that area so well?
A. No, I don't know that area.
Q. So, are you telling the jury that you can remember where the buildings were and all this stuff from going out there one time at night 21 years ago?
A. Well, $I$ can tell the jury how the place -where we arrived was, but $I$ can -- well, it was a place that was away from houses.
Q. You knew that area around there because you used to sell drugs there, didn't you?
A. No.
Q. When the FBI agent came to see you in 2011 -do you remember that?
A. Yes, I remember that two agents came to visit me.
Q. And do you remember telling them that you were familiar with the Baytown area because you used to sell drugs in that area?
A. No.
Q. You didn't tell them that?
A. $\quad \mathrm{No}$.
Q. So, all of your recollection of how to get to Baytown and whether to use 225 or 146 or -- you may call it 176 , but $I$ think we know what you mean -- is all based on one trip there 21 years ago at night; is that what you're telling us?
A. Yes, that's what I'm saying.
Q. Okay. Now, you didn't tell the FBI agent when they met with you in 2011 that you had been to Baytown many times and had friends there for purposes of dealing drugs?
A. Well, of course, the guys -- the friends that $I$ had over here, they would go to Baytown.
Q. But did you make that statement to the FBI agents?
A. Not that I remember.
Q. All right. Did you not draw them maps of the area?
A. No, not that $I$ remember. The only thing that $I$ remember is what I'm always saying.
Q. Okay. So, what you're saying to the jury today is you did not know the area of Baytown because you had not sold drugs there?

MS. TISE: Objection. That's a compound question.

THE COURT: That's sustained.

Can you rephrase that?

MR. CORNELIUS: I sure can, Judge. I sure will.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) So, what you're telling the jury today is you did not know your way around Baytown?
A. No, I didn't know and I don't know it well.
Q. Okay. And you had not sold people drugs in Baytown?
A. That's right.
Q. And you didn't have friends in Baytown?
A. That's right.
Q. And you never told this jury this morning that where this boy was killed was near where you and Diana had used to live?
A. No, no way.
Q. Okay. Have you had an opportunity to read the 16-page, single-spaced document that reflects the conversation that you had with the FBI agents in 2011?
A. No.
Q. Okay. How often would you and Obel Cruz-Garcia go to Diana's apartment?
A. We would go frequently.
Q. And by "frequently," is that once a day, once a week, once a month? What do you mean by that?
A. No. We would go almost every day, once or twice, I imagine. It was for family -- we were like family, like we were related.
Q. Well, were you also selling them drugs?
A. No, I never sold drugs to her. He did.
Q. Okay.
A. Because -- well, I can't say it.
Q. Were you present when you claim Obel

Cruz-Garcia sold them drugs?
A. Yes, of course.
Q. And what was the quantity that was being sold to them?
A. Well, $I$ can't exactly tell you, but sometimes 1 ounce, most of the times; but sometimes $I$ was not with him. I didn't live with him anymore. I don't know what
amounts he was selling.
Q. When you say you didn't live with him anymore, are you talking about who? Didn't live with who anymore?
A. With Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. Well, I thought you testified to the jury yesterday you stayed with him the very night that you claim all this stuff happened.
A. Of course, during that time when that happened I was staying with him.
Q. He went in and slept with Angelita and you slept somewhere else in the apartment, correct?
A. The apartment in Humble is two-bedroom. There is room for -- you know, for the couple and the other room where $I$ stayed that night.
Q. But you remember that Obel slept with his wife?
A. No. Well, he stayed the rest of the night - the remainder of the night using drugs.
Q. You didn't tell the jury yesterday that Obel went and slept with Angelita?
A. No. We went to the apartment, but he didn't go to bed. He spent the rest of the night using drugs. I wanted to use drugs, too, but he didn't give me. He said to me to go to bed in the other room where he had that Buddha shrine.
Q. Do you think you told us that yesterday when you described this same thing?
A. I have never lied.
Q. Well, do you think you told that same story though yesterday?
A. Yes, of course.
Q. You did? You told the jury yesterday that Obel stayed up all night using drugs and you wanted to, but he wouldn't give you --

MS. TISE: Objection, Your Honor. He wasn't asked that question. This is totally mischaracterizing his testimony.

THE COURT: Hang on just a minute.

MR. CORNELIUS: Judge --

THE COURT: No. Wait. I'm going to rule
first before anybody else talks. We can't all be talking at the same time.

So, your objection is sustained.

And ask your next question, Counselor. MR. CORNELIUS: I object to speaking objections. THE COURT: Okay. No speaking objections. Proceed. MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Did you testify yesterday
that when y'all got to Angelita and Chico's apartment that he went and slept with Angelita?
A. Well, I can say "go to sleep" because we went to the apartment.
Q. My question is: Isn't that what you said yesterday?
A. Yes, I said -- well, because to me -- I'm telling the truth -- to go to sleep is like to go home, but he didn't go to sleep with Angelita. He spent the night using drugs.
Q. Okay. So, what was the quantity that Diana was getting from y'all?

MS. TISE: Objection. Asked and answered. THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Well, I know you said sometimes an ounce. What about the other times? MS. TISE: Asked and answered. THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) What did an ounce go for in those days?
A. Well, it depended on the customer. From 500 to 700, like that.
Q. Is that the bulk price buying the ounce or is that after the ounce is put in little baggies, like 1-gram baggies?

MS. TISE: I object to the relevance of
this.

THE COURT: I will allow him to go into it a little bit, but let's move on.
A. No, those are whole ounces.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Okay. You said that you had not been to -- or at least yesterday -- you had not been to that apartment the day that you claim that the little boy was taken?
A. Repeat the question.
Q. Did you testify yesterday you had not been to Diana's apartment on the day the little boy was taken until y'all went there that night?
A. I don't remember if we went during the day.
Q. Is it possible you did go during the day?
A. Well, maybe so.
Q. Okay. So, is it possible that Obel went there earlier that day?
A. Of course it's possible.
Q. Is it possible he went there without you?
A. Well, yes, of course.
Q. Yesterday, when the prosecutor was asking you about whether there was a cell phone or not, did you say that y'all did not have a cell phone?
A. Not that night.
Q. Did you normally have one and just didn't have it that night?
A. No. At that time, we didn't have one.
Q. Did Obel make any calls that night?
A. Yes. He made a phone call from a pay phone.
Q. And when was that?
A. On that same night before going -- before arriving to Ms. Diana's apartment.
Q. Did he make any other phone calls?
A. No, not that $I$ remember.
Q. He didn't call for a tow truck or call for a taxi or call Charlie or call anybody else?
A. Yes, but that was after the death of the little boy.
Q. Okay. But did he make all of those phone calls?
A. He -- well, excuse me. He made the phone call for a taxi, I think $I$ seem to remember because we arrived to Charlie's on a taxi. That's what $I$ think that $I$ can remember.
Q. Did he call Charlie?
A. I cannot tell you exactly one hundred percent, but it's very probable that he did.
Q. But you are saying he didn't have a cell phone?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Did you tell us yesterday that all four tires blew out on the car?
A. Yes.
Q. When you were having your conversation with the FBI back in 2011, did you tell them that two tires blew out of the car?
A. I don't remember how many I said, but they began to blow up. One of them blew up first. And later, shortly later -- he continued driving -- and another one blew up. And then he continued, he went on driving, and the others continued blowing up.
Q. So, you are telling us that all four tires blew up?
A. Yes, to my recollection. Because they were -they were like this, they were like in the rims (indicating).
Q. Okay. Now, that's what you remember today?
A. That's what $I$ remember happening with the tires on that night.
Q. Okay. When you talked to the $F B I$ agent back in 2011, they were very detailed, weren't they?
A. No. Well, it was me explaining what happened.
Q. Okay. All right. Do you recall only explaining to them that two tires blew up?
A. Well, maybe I did, but me -- after that, I was
thinking the whole time about what happened on that night. Because this is -- because $I$ want to tell all of the details about the truth. And this is something very big and everything needs to be said. And what I remember is that they were blowing up. And I have been thinking and remembering. And we arrived with the -- on the rims. I mean, you could see the sparks.
Q. Okay. So, what you're saying is you may have told FBI agents that only two tires blew up, but what you remember today is four tires blew up?

MS. TISE: Objection. That has been asked and answered.

MR. CORNELIUS: Well --
THE COURT: One last time. Make it clear.
And that's a yes-or-no answer.
A. Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) What I'm trying to do is make it clear. Are you saying that you may have told the FBI agent that it was only two tires, but today you remember it was four? Is that what you are saying?

MS. TISE: Your Honor --
THE COURT: I think this has been -- I
sustained that objection. I think you're saying it's been asked and answered.

MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Do you remember when you were talking to the FBI agents saying that Chico went in to sleep with Angelita? Do you remember telling them that?
A. Well, from the way $I$ see things, to go to sleep means to go to the apartment. And he goes inside his bedroom, his apartment, and he comes out whenever he wants. But $I$ remember like right now, when -- that he went inside the room and $I$ was laying down on the carpet and he was looking at me with the gun in his hand and I was pretending to be asleep.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Santana Martinez, you need to just answer the question that's asked. So, I'm going to instruct the defense attorney to ask the next question.

You may proceed, Mr. Cornelius.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) I'm trying to give you a chance to tell us if you remember what you actually told the FBI agent two years ago.

THE COURT: We're going to do this question and answer, not narrative.

MR. CORNELIUS: Okay.
THE COURT: So, proceed.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Did you tell him that when
you got to the apartment chico went in to sleep with Angelita?
A. Well, I don't remember saying it exactly like that.
Q. Okay. During all the time that you talked to the FBI agents and did whatever they did to make their notes, did you ever tell them anything about defecating either in your pants or on the ground out there when you claim the child was killed?
A. On the ground. But $I$ cannot say -- well, I don't think that $I$ said on my pants.
Q. Did you ever tell them anything about defecating at all?
A. Of course, I defecated, but that $I$ can remember, I was able to get to the ground.
Q. The question is: Did you tell the FBI that?
A. Not that $I$ remember. Well, if I told them that I defecated it's because that's the truth.
Q. It would be really hard to forget that, wouldn't it?
A. I have never forgotten everything. I always have that in my mind.
Q. Did you tell us yesterday -- "us" being everybody in the courtroom -- that the masks that were used on the night that that happened were like ladies'
stockings?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And what is that you've said as to how long the people were in -- out of the car that you were in and into Diana's apartment, if that's where they went, how long that took?
A. What do you mean exactly? Repeat the question.
Q. You were asked yesterday how long they were gone. You said that they got out of the car, went to where Diana's apartment was. I'm not sure if you could see the door or not. How long were they gone?
A. Well, from what $I$ can remember, it was something between $30--30,40$ minutes.
Q. Thirty to forty minutes, right?
A. Well, average, more or less.
Q. Okay. When you talked to the FBI and they interviewed you about this, did you tell them it was five to ten minutes?
A. I don't -- I don't believe that $I$ said that because that's not how it was.
Q. Okay. What did you tell us about whether they came back together or separate, they came back to the car?
A. Chico came with the little boy walking. When I saw him walking, $I$ got up and $I$ got in front of him and

I asked him why he was bringing him.
Q. Okay. When Chico came back, did he come back with Roger or was it sometime later before Roger came back?
A. No. Chico -- that $I$ remember, they came back one in front of the other one, like together.
Q. Together?
A. I don't remember exactly, but to me, my view that $I$ can remember, he came shortly first.
Q. Okay. And you said Chico had the boy?
A. Yes. The first time, sure, he brought the little boy.
Q. And do you remember the FBI asking if the boy was crying?
A. I don't remember.
Q. Do you remember him asking a number of times if the boy was crying?
A. Well, I don't remember, but the little boy was not crying, but $I$ don't remember.
Q. Okay. So, he wasn't crying?
A. No. The little boy was very calm. We're family.
Q. The boy was very calm because y'all were family. Is that what you said?
A. Yes. Yes. The little boy was in his arms and
he was very calm, as if he was -- as if he were his father.
Q. Did Chico have on a mask?
A. When he had brought the little boy, he did not have a mask.
Q. Okay. But the little boy was calm and not crying?
A. Very calm.
Q. So, what was then done with the little boy when Chico came back with the little boy?
A. Well, $I$ have always said that $I$ can't remember exactly if he left the little boy with me. I think that he left him with me because that's how I feel it. And he went back, supposedly, looking for the mother because I told him about that.
Q. Okay. So, you think either the boy was with Chico or with you?
A. I believe that he left him with me. I'm almost sure all the time.
Q. And he wasn't crying because you and Chico are like family to him?
A. That's right.
Q. Do you remember telling the FBI agent, when you talked to him, that Chico gave the boy to Rogelio?
A. No.
Q. Rogelio wasn't family, was he?
A. No.
Q. If I understood you correctly, you said yesterday that on this particular occasion Obel had a gun and Rogelio or Roger had a knife. Is that true?
A. Obel had a firearm and Rogelio had the knife, the pocketknife here outside (indicating).
Q. When you are saying "here" and making a gesture, was it attached to his belt or to his pants somehow? What do you mean?
A. It's like a pocketknife like this and it was here. Well, I don't know where it was hooked or what.
Q. So, one gun, one knife; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Did you tell us yesterday that the body of the little boy would not sink?
A. No, it didn't sink.
Q. Is that the way you remember it this morning?
A. Sure, of course.
Q. When you talked to the FBI back in 2011, did you tell them that the boy's body eventually went under the water due to the weight of the rocks?
A. Well, I couldn't tell you what he understood from what $I$ said or what depth he understood, but the body of the little boy was not -- did not sink very
much.
Q. Okay. So, you did not tell them that the boy's body eventually went underwater due to the weight of rocks?
A. Of course it sank, but not that much.
Q. Okay. Were you having any trouble talking to them, the FBI agents?
A. What do you mean?
Q. You made a comment that you don't know what they understood. Are you thinking they misunderstood you?
A. Well, I don't know if they misunderstood me or not, but it was the first interview -- it was the first time I talked about that.
Q. Were you having trouble understanding their questions?
A. Well. Maybe I don't remember, but it's possible.
Q. Okay. Where were you when you claim this boy was actually killed. Where were you standing or sitting or where were you in relation to everybody else?
A. I always have said that we arrived, all three of us opened the doors. Rogelio was behind him. I was in the back seat with Rogelio, but on the other side. And we were -- when we were standing outside, he told

Rogelio: You know what you have to do. That's what -I heard that

MR. CORNELIUS: I'll make an objection to not being responsive. I don't know what's faster.

THE COURT: I understand.

Mr. Santana Martinez, you need to answer the question that's asked you and only that question, not anything else.

So, you can rephrase your question or re-ask that question.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) I will try to do better with my questions. Where were you standing or sitting at the time you say the little boy was killed?
A. No. I was walking.
Q. Okay. Where?
A. At the place where the little boy was killed.
Q. Okay. Where was Rogelio?
A. He's here in the front directing Obel.
Q. One moment. Hold on.

In relation to the car -- front, back side, wherever -- where was Rogelio standing when you heard the gasping or whatever it was that you described hearing?
A. The gasp? Do you mean the scream from the
little boy?
Q. Yes.
A. I was walking to -- I was walking to vomit, to use the bathroom.
Q. Walking to vomit?
A. To use the bathroom. I was -- inside of me, I was -- I felt very much like vomiting and going to the bathroom.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can I use that up there,

Judge?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can I get a Sharpie from the briefcase?

THE COURT: I think I have one here.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Can you see that (indicating) ?
A. Yes.
Q. That is a crude drawing of a car going that way.

In relation to this car, as well as you recall, where was Roger or Rogelio and the little boy at the time you heard the scream or the gasp or whatever you've described?
A. I cannot tell you where he was because $I$ was
already walking. My back was facing them.
Q. Then where was the last place you saw Rogelio and the boy before you walked away?
A. When we stood up.
Q. Where was Rogelio the last place you saw him?
A. Standing on the side by his door.
Q. So, that would be towards the rear of the car?
A. That's right.
Q. On the driver's side?
A. That's right.
Q. Okay. So, that would be somewhere in this area over here (indicating)?
A. Yes.
Q. Was the boy with him?
A. No. When we all stood up, the little boy remained sitting on the seat.
Q. When you talked to the FBI two years ago, do you remember talking about this?
A. Well, I think so because -- of course, I talked about this because $I^{\prime} m$ talking about the story, how this happened.
Q. Okay. Do you remember telling them that Rogelio exited the vehicle and took Angelo to the driver's side rear of the vehicle?
A. Well, maybe $I$ told him that because $I$ have
always believed that Rogelio is the one who killed him because he ordered it. He is the one who told him: You know what you have to do.
Q. Okay. Did you make that statement to the FBI or do you not remember?
A. Of course. I'm always stating what happened on that night.
Q. So, you did say to the FBI that Rogelio exited the vehicle and took Angelo to the driver's side rear of the car?
A. Well, maybe $I$ did tell him that.
Q. Okay. Where was Obel?
A. Standing -- the last time I saw him, he was standing with his door open by the -- on the side of the driver.
Q. Do you remember telling the FBI that Chico was at the front of the car looking around?
A. I don't remember telling him that.
Q. Okay. Where were you in relations to the car?
A. I was in the back seat.
Q. Still in the car?
A. No. What time are you talking about?
Q. When you heard the boy gasp.
A. No, I didn't see that. I was walking to go use the bathroom.
Q. Where were you in relation to the car?
A. I arrived -- I was on that side, Rogelio on this side, and the little boy on the back seat. And he was at the driver's seat, behind the driving wheel.
Q. Okay. Did you get out of the car?
A. All three of us arrived and we got out of the car.
Q. Okay. Did you get out of the car?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get out of the back seat passenger side?
A. That's right.
Q. Where did you go?
A. I walked to the front.
Q. To the front.

So, you came out here and went that way (indicating) ?
A. Yes.
Q. Where were you when you heard the child gasp, if you remember?
A. Of course I remember. I was walking a short distance when $I$ heard the little boy scream, when he moaned.
Q. Had you cleared the car or what is your recollection on that?
A. I don't remember exactly, but $I$ think $I$ already had passed the car because it happened shortly, almost immediately.
Q. Okay. At that point, do you see Chico in front of the car?
A. Where $I$ was using the bathroom, he could be seen that he was at the front.
Q. Was that at the time the child moaned?
A. No.
Q. Before or after you heard from the child?
A. After.
Q. Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: I don't think I need this anymore. Can $I$ just move it so --

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) So, Mr. Martinez, from being there and observing what you observed and having thought about it, you think that Rogelio stabbed this little boy, right?
A. No. From what $I$ heard.
Q. You think Rogelio stabbed the boy or you don't think Rogelio stabbed the boy?
A. Actually, I'm not sure who stabbed the little boy, but $I$ have always thought that Rogelio did because he ordered it.

MS. TISE: Judge, can I, for the record, have him clarify what he means when he says "he ordered it"?

THE COURT: Clarify it. I will let you clear that up on redirect.

You can continue on your cross.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Well, all right. So, I'm confused. Do you think Rogelio stabbed the boy or you don't think Rogelio stabbed the boy?
A. I always believed in my mind from what $I$ heard and from the order that he gave that Rogelio killed him, but $I$ actually did not see who killed him.
Q. Okay. Would it be helpful for you to say one more time that you believe obel gave the order for the child to be killed? Would you like to say that again?
A. Yes, of course. He said: You know what you have to do.
Q. Okay. You want to say that again? Do you think there's any question about that, that that's what you're saying?
A. No, not completely.
Q. You sure?
A. One hundred percent.
Q. Okay. Did you tell us yesterday that when y'all got back to the -- I don't remember if it was the
apartment or the hotel, $I$ think it was the hotel -- that there was some statement made by Obel or by somebody about keeping this to yourselves? Do you remember saying that about that yesterday?
A. That's right.
Q. What did you say? What did you say happened?
A. He made us promise to him, both of us to promise to him that we were never going to tell anybody about this.
Q. Are you making that sound like a threat, that Mr. Obel Cruz-Garcia threatened y'all not to say anything?
A. I have always -- I have always felt his threats.
Q. Okay. So, that's the point you're trying to make by that, correct?
A. Yes, of course.
Q. When you were talking to the FBI, do you recall telling them that while at the hotel, Chico, Rogelio, and Martinez made a pact never to tell what had happened that night?
A. That's right.
Q. Nothing about being threatened by my client not to tell then, just that y'all made a pact?
A. Of course not, but he is the boss. He
always -- I was always threatened by him. And I was in this trouble because of him. And he ended Ms. Diana's life and mine as well.
Q. It's all his fault?
A. And he has also harmed many other people.
Q. I see.

You, on the other hand, have never harmed anyone, have you?

MS. TISE: I will object.

THE COURT: That's sustained.

Mr. Santana -- I believe that's right --

Santana Martinez -- excuse me -- please just answer the question. Don't add any additional details. The lawyers will ask you the questions that they're intending to get answers from you.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Don't elaborate on that any further.

Please proceed with cross-examination.
THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, I'm almost done.
Can $I$ review my notes for a minute, though?

THE COURT: Yes.
(Pause)
MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, I pass the witness.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Tise, do you have any redirect?

MS. TISE: I do not.

THE COURT: All right. We're going to
break for lunch at this time.

I'm going to remind you not to talk amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or to form or express any opinion thereon until the end of the trial. You're going to be going out to lunch today, so it will be an hour-and-a-half before we see you again.

You may go with the bailiff.
THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Open court, defendant present, no jury)

THE COURT: May the witness be excused?

MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Take him on back.
(Lunch recess)
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

We're back on the record in Cause

No. 1384794 before the jury. And the defendant is at counsel table with his two lawyers, Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Madrid. Present for the State is Natalie Tise and

Justin Wood. And we are ready to proceed with the cross-examination of the witness, Special Agent Bill

Ebersole, who has already been sworn.
You may proceed, Mr. Cornelius.

MR. CORNELIUS: Thank you, Judge. WIILIAM EBERSOLE,
having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CORNELIUS:
Q. Special Agent Ebersole, my name is Skip Cornelius. We've never met or discussed this case, have we?
A. No, sir.
Q. Okay. Obviously, I've heard your testimony from yesterday, so I'll pick right up into it.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You went to Pennsylvania to interview Mr. Martinez, correct?
A. I worked in Pennsylvania, so $I$ was there and $I$ responded to a lead from the Houston office.
Q. Okay. Then you went to the Pennsylvania -which prison unit was it?
A. It's Mashan Valley, which is -- I believe it's a private type prison. Sometimes prisoners are contracted out to private institutions. It's not in my
area. It's in the Pittsburgh office area.
Q. Okay. So, you went over there, though, to talk to Mr. Martinez?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you went over there because you were helping some special agents from Houston?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And you had a partner?
A. Yes. The other agent that went was Special

Agent Mike Hawthorne from the Pittsburgh division. So, it was actually his area that he worked.
Q. Correct.

And so, y'all sat down and talked to this gentleman, correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, did you record any of the conversation?
A. No, sir.
Q. So, it's all an oral conversation?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Unrecorded?
A. That is correct, sir.
Q. Do you know if your partner, the one from the Pittsburgh office, made his own 302 ?
A. He did not make a 302. Both of us made that one with the interview. He made a 302 with regard to
taking buccal swabs, I believe.
Q. Okay. And 302 is just the form number that the

FBI uses for official reports?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. How much time did you spend reviewing the documents and/or photographs that you received from Houston before you conducted this interview?
A. I don't recall specifically, sir.
Q. Can you give me a ballpark?
A. It would been more than an hour.
Q. Okay. All right. So, you go in there to talk to this suspect, $I$ guess we'll call him, although he hadn't been charged with this offense, right?
A. To my knowledge, he has not been charged.
Q. Okay. But you went in to talk to him, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And to see if he would talk to you?
A. Correct.
Q. When he started talking to you, how did you record either in your mind or in writing what it was he was saying to you?
A. Well, I took notes.
Q. Okay. Is that standard procedure in the FBI, at least at that time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It wasn't standard procedure at that time to actually record these types of interviews, was it?
A. You are correct.
Q. So, when would it have been that you would have converted your notes to a typewritten 302?
A. It would have been within the next day $I$ would have started typing it. It was a rather lengthy report, so I don't know if $I$ finished it in a day. Then $I$ have to run it by Agent Hawthorne as well to make sure he was okay with it.
Q. Okay. Because y'all obviously did your very best to record what was said in the conversation?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the report is 16 pages, basically, single-spaced?
A. Correct, sir.
Q. And typed?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So, it's a pretty long report?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you have a copy of it?
A. I may, sir. If I may.
Q. Why don't you get it out because I'm going to ask you some specific questions about it and $I$ want to be able to refer to it to refresh your memory.
A. Okay, sir.
Q. Before $I$ get into a few specific questions, did you have any problem communicating with Mr. Martinez?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any Spanish to English miscommunications that you detected?
A. Well, I had -- there were a couple of phrases that he used, which $I$ put in my report, for emphasis I put in there in Spanish. There may have been times, for example, where $I$ had to repeat myself or he had to repeat himself. We're in a prison where it's a relatively small room, we're huddled together trying to talk. So, it wouldn't be as easy to converse, for example, like it would be in here.
Q. Okay. Do you stand by the report that you wrote as being the most accurate version of what was said and being put together?
A. Well, I typed up what $I$ believed to be the substance of the interview. And FBI 302 is a summary, and large, of an interview. It's not a transcript like we would get in court proceedings.
Q. Right.
A. I stand by my report.
Q. Okay. For example, if Mr. Martinez had told you at the time of the alleged killing he defecated in
his pants or defecated on the ground, you wouldn't have trouble understanding that, if he said those words?
A. Yes, sir, you are correct.
Q. Okay. Now, I'm not saying the word "defecate," he might have said it in Spanish, but you know how to say that in spanish, $I$ take it?
A. Well, the majority of the interview was English. So, one way or the other, I would have understood it, yes.
Q. That's not something that would have escaped your attention that this was such a tramatic event that he defecated in his pants or on the ground?
A. Correct, sir.
Q. He never told you that, did he?
A. I don't recall that being said, sir.
Q. Well, is there any doubt about it? Do you need to read your report?
A. I don't recall that at all being put in my report. No, sir.
Q. Okay. I want to turn to Page 9 of the report so you can refresh your memory. And in the second paragraph, the second third sentence, did Mr. Martinez tell you that he was familiar with the Baytown area having sold drugs in that area?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, that's not a miscommunication that you would have just made up. I mean, are you confident he told you that?
A. I believe so, yes, sir.
Q. Because part of the -- what you testified to yesterday was how on earth could he have known how to describe how to get over to Baytown -- do you remember being asked that -- or giving the roads and the names and all that stuff. Remember those questions on direct?
A. Somewhat. I remember being asked and not being familiar with the roads.
Q. And you not being familiar?
A. Correct.
Q. And the next paragraph, did Martinez advise you that he had been to Baytown many times and had friends there for the purpose of dealing drugs?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. And, again, that's not something that was miscommunicated or you have any question in your mind about; he actually told you he was very familiar with Baytown, right?
A. I don't think there is a miscommunication, sir.
Q. All right. Now, turn to Page 7, the second full paragraph on Page 7 .
A. Okay.
Q. Let me orient you, if $I$ can, with my question. This is after he claims Rogelio and Chico had left to go to, perhaps, the lady's apartment. I don't know that he ever said he saw them go in there, but at the apartment. Did he tell you that Rogelio and Chico returned approximately five to ten minutes later?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And Chico was holding Angelo?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. And, again, that's -- you think that's a miscommunication?
A. I'm not aware of it, sir.
Q. On Page 8, the next page, the third paragraph talking about Chico and Roger returning from Diana's apartment. Did Mr. Martinez tell you he believed Chico handed Angelo to Rogelio? Do you see the second sentence on that third paragraph?
A. Yes. Martinez believed that Chico handed Angelo to Rogelio.
Q. Now, again, are you backing off that in any way? Do you think that's a miscommunication, you didn't have the names right, or --
A. I'm not aware of it, no.
Q. Okay. Let's go to Page 10 at the top. Was there a part of the conversation -- or time in the
conversation when Martinez was telling you about what happened where he alleges the boy was actually killed?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And, of course, you were, I'm sure, vitally interested in hearing what he had to say about that, correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And trying to determine what role people played?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of the ways to determine what role they played would be to sort of figure out where they were at the time that the killing allegedly took place.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So, did Mr. Martinez -- let me back up for a quick second.

Since there is not a recording of it -obviously, $I$ haven't heard any recording of it -- I don't know exactly how it was going, but were you kind of trying to give him the lead? Since he was talking to you, were you trying to get him to tell the story?
A. I wanted him to tell the story in his own words, yes, sir.
Q. Okay. So, was it more of him just telling you the story or him answering specific questions that you
were asking?
A. There was a mixture. There were parts where he would just narrate and $I$ would pay attention and then maybe, for example, have to ask a little more detail.
Q. Okay. If you thought it was something important that you needed to get some detail on, you would ask him that, right?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That's not exactly reflected in here, your questions, but where people were standing at the time the child was killed was probably pretty important to you, wasn't it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So, at the top of that did he tell you that Rogelio exited the vehicle and took Angelo to the driver's side rear area of the vehicle?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, I bet you made -- took great attention in getting that down as close to exact as you possibly could, right?
A. Uh-huh, yes, sir.
Q. And when you typed this out, referred to your note and talking to your compadre there, your partner there, this is pretty important and y'all would be very certain that's what he told you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. A little bit down from that, did Martinez say to you that he did not see Rogelio stab or slash Angelo, but did hear Angelo cry out one time, he heard Angelo say "uh" and then he heard him hit the ground. Remember that?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then he said, very next thing, at least you have recorded: At this time Chico was at the front of the car looking around.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Back to the sixth page -- I'm sorry. Not the sixth page, the twelfth page. Now, in the interview we're at the point where Mr. Martinez -- or you're getting him to tell you about what was done with the body.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right. And did he tell you they were trying to get the body to go underwater, put it in the water and make it submerge and they had to put rocks on it? Is that generally what the conversation was?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the end of that -- well, I don't if it's at the end of it, but on the -- one, two, three, four, five -- fifth full paragraph down there, did you record:

Martinez noted that Angelo's body eventually went down underwater due to the weight of the rocks?
A. That is correct, sir.
Q. So, do you stand by that statement?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Again, on Page 12, the last paragraph on Page 12, he was talking about the tires blowing out on the way back.
A. Okay.
Q. And you devoted quite a lot of space to that. And this is a pretty long paragraph, right?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you record that he told you about one tire and then a second tire blowing out, correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Nothing about a third tire or fourth tire blowing out?
A. No, sir.
Q. Pages 14 and 15; 14 at the top he is telling you how he had gotten the car back to a hotel?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he say to you that while at the -- you said he mentioned a hotel.
A. Correct.
Q. At he mentioned the hotel, Chico, Rogelio, and

Martinez made a pact to never tell what happened that night.
A. Correct.
Q. Now, when you use the words "made a pact," I don't know if he used those exact words, but was he saying to you that Chico threatened him or made him swear not to tell anybody or did all this at gunpoint or the three of them just made a pact not to tell anybody?
A. In that section, the sentence you are referring to, sounds to me like an agreement amongst three parties.
Q. Let's turn over to the next page, Page 15 , the first full paragraph. Did he reiterate that where you wrote: Martinez further noted that at the hotel the night of the murder all three agreed not to tell anyone regarding the murder of Angelo.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That's the way you remember hearing it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Skip back to Page 13, the second paragraph. And this is where he's telling you about them getting back to -- you wrote or he called it the apartment used by Angelita. Are you with me?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. He said he did not speak with Angelita, Chico
went in to sleep with Angelita. Do you remember that?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, is there any way that could be confused with Chico staying up all night doing drugs?

MS. TISE: Your Honor, I will object. That calls for speculation and conclusion on the part of this witness.

THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) Well, I mean, if he had said that Chico did not go in to sleep with Angelita, but stayed up all night doing drugs, you wouldn't have written in there Chico -- that he said Chico went in to sleep with Angelita, would you?
A. If there was mention of drug use, I would have typed it.
Q. All right.

MR. CORNELIUS: Pass the witness, Judge.

THE COURT: Any redirect, Ms. Tise?

MS. TISE: A couple of questions, Judge.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TISE:
Q. First of all, all of those things that you were just asked about --
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. -- and all of the page numbers you were just given --
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. -- are things that are in your report --
A. That is correct.
Q. -- right?

And your report is basically your
documentation at some later time from your handwritten notes during your interview of what was said?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Have you ever played the game telephone -- Do you know what that game is -- when were you a little kid?
A. No.
Q. Was there also a written statement taken from Carmelo Martinez Santana?
A. Yes. Towards the end of our time with him, we asked him to write in his own words what happened. I didn't want him to give law enforcement officer words. We gave him the opportunity to write out what he thought happened and at no direction from us.

MS. TISE: May I approach?
THE COURT: Yes.
MS. TISE: And I realize I can't offer this, Judge, but $I$ just wanted to identify it. I've
marked it as State's Exhibit 93.
A. The third page would have my name on it and the date May $23 r d, 2011$.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) Okay. And did he also sign it?
A. Yes. Carmelo Martinez.
Q. And you conducted this interview with him in

English, right?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. But you had him write his statement in Spanish?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Why?
A. I believe he felt more comfortable reading and writing in Spanish.
Q. Okay. And is it fair to say that what came out of his mouth in his own words in his own native language would be the more accurate version of his story?
A. That handwritten statement is his story without any questions, without any elicitation.
Q. We have seen throughout this trial the difficulties of -- even with a Spanish speaker communicating with a witness who speaks in spanish -MR. CORNELIUS: Objection to the form of this. There is not a question. She's putting things in evidence that he couldn't possibly know. THE COURT: Let her finish her question.

And then wait until $I$ rule on the objection.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) You've translated things for people who are Spanish speakers before, have you not?
A. Yes.
Q. Things get lost in translation, do they not?
A. Sometimes, yes.
Q. And different words are used to convey different things in certain languages that mean something different in other languages?
A. Yes. Even English. You talk to someone from Texas, you talk to someone from Louisiana, and you talking to someone from Pennsylvania, it's a lit bit of a difference.
Q. A couple of other things came up in the statement. We talked about the fact that initially he was not going to tell you the story.
A. That is correct.
Q. And you talked to him for a little while about telling his story and he expressed some concerns to you, did he not?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Can you tell the jury some of the things that he was concerned about before he gave his statement?

MR. CORNELIUS: Objection to hearsay, Your

Honor.
THE COURT: That's sustained.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) Would you say that there were three or four things that he talked to you about that he was concerned about before he gave his statement?
A. He did have some concerns. For example, about testifying --

MR. CORNELIUS: Objection --
THE COURT: That's going to be sustained as to hearsay.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm not going to ask you what his specific concerns were, but there were a number of them, weren't there?
A. There were concerns, yes.
Q. And did those concerns seem like legitimate, real concerns?
A. Yes. And if $I$ could further expound, the Williamsport office, my primary office of the $F B I$, one of its main missions is the bureau prison. We have several prison facilities out there. So, when we do custodial interviews, we are very sensitive towards what would be concerns by another inmate.
Q. Okay. And mainly I'm just trying to get across the point that he did express those to you and he did seem legitimately afraid or concerned about certain
types of things?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TISE: I pass the witness.
MR. CORNELIUS: A couple of more questions,
if I might.
THE COURT: Yes.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CORNELIUS:
Q. On this handwritten statement that he wrote, does it also contain some diagrams that he drew?
A. There were diagrams, yes, sir.
Q. Okay. And the diagrams were drawn to help you understand what he was saying?
A. There was a diagram to show positions of people, for example. And that in a sense, yes, it did help me understand.
Q. Okay. And also in terms of deciding what is the more accurate -- and you don't have any personal knowledge about this case, do you?
A. I've reviewed reports, I have talked to different investigators. I'm probably the least knowledgeable person in this courtroom about the case.
Q. So, you wouldn't be in a position to tell us what's accurate and what is inaccurate with respect to him or any other witness in this case, would you?
A. I have very limited knowledge about this case.

MR. CORNELIUS: All right. Pass the
witness.

THE COURT: Anything further, Ms. Tise?
MS. TISE: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Your Honor.
MS. TISE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Not to be recalled. Is that
correct?
MR. CORNELIUS: Correct.
MS. TISE: That's correct. We'd like him to be able to go home.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: You are excused, sir. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Call your next, Ms. Tise.
MS. TISE: The State calls Micah Webb.
THE BAILIFF: Your Honor, he has not been sworn.
(Witness sworn)
THE COURT: All right. Speak right into the microphone and keep your voice up, please.

You may proceed, Ms. Tise.

## MICAH WEBB,

having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TISE:
Q. Would you introduce yourself, please, sir, to the jury?
A. My name is Micah Webb.
Q. And, Mr. Webb, can you tell the jury what you do for a living?
A. I'm an investigator with the Harris county District Attorney's Office.
Q. And how long have you been an investigator at our office?
A. Six years.
Q. Okay. What did you do before that?
A. Immediately prior to, I was a healthcare fraud investigator with the attorney general's office. And prior to that, $I$ was a Houston police officer.
Q. Okay. What are your duties at the D.A.'s office?
A. Generally speaking, we assist the prosecution in preparing a case for prosecution.
Q. Did you actually get asked to assist us in our preparation of this case against Obel Cruz-Garcia for
trial?
A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
Q. Okay. And you were involved pretty much not too long after the case got filed, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And there were certain things that you were asked to do in order to help get the case ready for trial, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. At some point in time, were you asked to try to locate some of the witnesses in the case?
A. I was.
Q. And did you find that some of the witnesses have passed away?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Specifically, tell the jury who David Kerr is.
A. David Kerr was a gentleman that was crabbing along the --

MR. CORNELIUS: Objection. I mean, that's -- may we approach the bench?
(At the Bench, on the record)
MR. CORNELIUS: I'm not sure I'd object to everything that -- but $I$ don't have any control of what he is going to say. And for him to sort of go off what a witness' testimony would be, but not -- it's hearsay.

THE COURT: Just a general investigation as
to what role he played and --

MS. TISE: He was a crabber who found the body. That is all he was going to say.

THE COURT: He was concerned about --

MS. TISE: The other stuff $I$ want to
establish -- and we will confine him to --

MR. CORNELIUS: Okay. That's fine.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

THE COURT: Proceed, Ms. Tise.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) So, briefly, who was David Kerr?
A. David Kerr was the gentleman who had happened upon the remains of the victim.
Q. Okay. And were you able to find that individual?
A. No, ma'am.
Q. Why?
A. He was deceased.
Q. Also, when this case was filed, did you try to locate Angelo, Sr.
A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
Q. And what did you learn?
A. He was also deceased.
Q. Did you also try to locate Bienviendo Melo or Charlie?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Were you able to find him?
A. My databases were a little -- well, not confusing, but he was either in the Dominican or in Wisconsin. I was never able to find him.
Q. Okay. Or pinpoint an exact location?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Some people, obviously, you did find?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. We found and talked to Linda Hernandez, for example. We talked to the complainants in the case, the parents?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Talked to Rudy eventually?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And as you were working and trying to keep track of all of these names and all of these nicknames and what people looked like back then and what they look like now, did you create some tools to kind of help us do that?
A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

MS. TISE: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'll show what's been marked as State's Exhibit 34 , and ask if you recognize this packet
(indicating)?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And does this packet kind of summarize some of the key players in this case and what they looked like back then and what they look like now and some of their nicknames?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TISE: Okay. And if $I$ can just go
through it quickly with the jury by publishing --
THE COURT: On the screen?
MS. TISE: Because it's -- I can do it this way.

THE COURT: Let's do it on the screen. Yes, you may publish it.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) The jury has seen sections of this, but on Page 1 of State's Exhibit 34, who is that (indicating)?
A. That's Obel Cruz-Garcia, the charged defendant.
Q. And you were able to track down an old picture of him, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And a more recent photo of him as well?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Page 2, who is that (indicating)?
A. That's a gentleman that went by the name of

Roger, now known to be Rogelio Aviles.
Q. Okay. And he also went by another name, did he not?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What was that?
A. Candido Lebron.
Q. Okay. Page 3 of State's Exhibit 34 , what do we have here (indicating)?
A. Mr. Carlos Santana, also known as Rudy.
Q. Okay. Carmelo Martinez Santana?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. I know that's confusing at times, but we all have met Rudy.

And this is an old picture of who
(indicating)?
A. That's Angelita Rodriguez.
Q. And is this also an old picture of who?
A. That's Diana Garcia.
Q. And on the next page, obviously --
A. Arturo Rodriguez.
Q. And the next page, who is this (indicating)?
A. Bienviendo Melo, also known as Charlie.
Q. Okay. He also went by Fred Ferrer sometimes, too, didn't he?
A. I believe so, yes, ma'am.
Q. And finally, Leonardo German (indicating).
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Let's go back to Page 2 and this Rogelio Aviles person. You were asked to try to locate that individual?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And that request became much more significant after Rudy was interviewed by the federal agents, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And were you able to track his whereabouts?
A. I was.
Q. And where was he living?
A. We located him in Georgia.
Q. Okay. And were you also able, through your investigation, to determine and confirm by AFIS that this individual that was going by the name of Candido Lebron and living in Houston back in the early 90 s was, according to AFIS, the same individual that was living in Georgia at the time?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. And what is AFIS?
A. AFIS is an acronym for Automated Fingerprint Identification System. It's an automated database that collects fingerprints.
Q. So, basically, based on prints, we know that the person that we went to talk to in Georgia is the same person who was living here in Houston in the $90 s$ and used the name Candido Lebron?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Or Roger?
A. Yes.
Q. And once we located him, did an investigator go out to talk to him and interview him?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And after that interview, did you assist in preparing capital murder charges against Rogelio Aviles Barroso?
A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
Q. And that happened after the interview in Georgia?
A. That's correct.
Q. Additionally, was there a point in time in the history of this case that you were asked to meet with the defendant and obtain a buccal swab from him?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And did you do that?
A. I did.

MS. TISE: May I approach? THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'll show you what's been marked as State's Exhibit 68, and ask you if recognize that document (indicating)?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What is that?
A. It's a consent to take a blood, saliva, or hair sample.
Q. And did Obel Cruz-Garcia -- was he presented with that form?
A. Yes, ma'am. It was interpreted to him, he understood, and he voluntarily provided his sample and signed the form.
Q. Okay. So, you actually had an interpreter come and explain the form to him?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. In Spanish?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And he signed it?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And when did that happen?
A. That was on February $16 t h$ of 2010 . MS. TISE: At this time, I offer State's

Exhibit 68 .
(State's Exhibit No. 68 Offered)
MR. CORNELIUS: No objection.

THE COURT: State's No. 68 is admitted without objection.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 68 Admitted)
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm going to show you state's Exhibits 76 and 77, and ask you if you recognize what those items are (indicating)?
A. It's a swab container box that has my handwriting dated February 16th of 2010 at 11:20 a.m. with the defendant's name, my name, and evidence tape.
Q. Okay. And looking at the next exhibit, which is State's Exhibit 77 (indicating).
A. It's identical. It's a second sample. They both contain a singular cotton swab that was used to collect the cheek material to contain DNA.
Q. Okay. And is it standard procedure to collect two swabs?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And you did that?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And both of these swabs were collected from the cheek of Obel Cruz-Garcia, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Can you point him out for us and identify him for the record?
A. The gentleman in the gray suit with the headphones (indicating).
Q. That's the person you collected these samples from?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TISE: At this time, I will offer
State's Exhibits 76 and 77 -- actually, $I$ will withhold my offer at this point in time. I'll get back to that in a minute.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) Were you also asked to map out some of the locations that came up during the investigation of this case?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And asked to document those locations in a way that we could present it to the jury and show them those locations?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TISE: Can you help me with the exhibit number, Justin?

MR. WOOD: It will be 93, Natalie.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm going to show you State's Exhibit 93.

THE COURT: 93 is Rudy's written statement.
MR. WOOD: 94.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) All right. I'm showing you

State's Exhibit No. 94. Does this exhibit fairly and accurately show a number of the locations that were important during the investigation of this case?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And do you think that it would be helpful for the jury to be able to see this and kind of get their bearings on these individual places?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. TISE: At this time, I will offer

State's Exhibit 94 .
(State's Exhibit No. 94 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: I just want to look at the stuff that's written on it.

No objection.

THE COURT: State's Exhibit No. 94 will be admitted without objection.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 94 Admitted)

MS. TISE: I would ask the witness to step down.

THE COURT: Yes. Just keep your voice up.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

MR. CORNELIUS: Can I stand over there, Judge, so I can see?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'll try to do this where everyone can still see.

Okay. Take a look at that diagram. You have color coded and indicated what those individual locations are?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Let's start at where it began at Diana and Arturo's apartment over on Fairway.
A. What's indicated, $I$ guess, navy blue or close to it, dark blue, is the 6705 Fairway address.
Q. Okay. And let's go next to where Linda Hernandez and Bienviendo Melo were living at the time over on Westover.
A. That's indicated in red as 7523 Westover.
Q. And did you also locate what at one time was the Pasadena Motor Inn?
A. Yes, ma'am. Indicated in the green.
Q. Okay. And what freeway is that (indicating)?
A. This is 225.
Q. Okay.
A. Also known as the Pasadena Freeway, the LaPorte Freeway.
Q. Okay. And did you also locate the place where Angelo Garcia, Jr.'s body was discovered on Goose Greek?
A. Yes, ma'am. That's in teal.
Q. Okay. And did you also locate where Angelita and Obel Cruz-Garcia were living in an apartment rented for them by Diana?
A. Yes, ma'am. Up here in the yellow (indicating) .
Q. Up in the Humble area?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. That apartment was on Golden Eagle up there, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Is this location in Harris County? In fact, is all of Baytown in Harris County?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And if you were going to Baytown and went down 225 to get to this location where the body was found, where would you -- what would be the next street you would go on after you got off of 225?
A. The most logical to that location is off of Highway 146 , which goes over the Fred Hartman Bridge.
Q. You can take your seat.
A. (Witness complies).
Q. Additionally, did I ask you to estimate the time that it would take, if you went a straight shot, from Diana and Arturo's apartment on Fairway to the location where the body was dumped in Goose Greek?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And did you prepare an exhibit that illustrates that?
A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
Q. I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Exhibit 78 (indicating).
A. Yes, ma'am. That's the map that $I$ put together.
Q. And did you indicate the miles that it takes -the number of miles between those two locations?
A. This particular exhibit, I used Google Maps. So, that's the estimate according to Google.
Q. And what's that estimate?
A. 20.7 miles.
Q. And what's the estimated time to get there?
A. Twenty-three minute.

MS. TISE: I will offer State's Exhibit 78.
(State's Exhibit No. 78 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: No objection.

THE COURT: State's Exhibit 79 is admitted without objection.

Please proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 78 Admitted)

MS. TISE: May I publish?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) And is that basically the map we're talking about that documented that route?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And, finally, were you asked to go out to that Fairway location and get some photographs documenting some things that we didn't have from the original scene photos?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And did you drive by that location and confirm the accuracy of these photos?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. I'm going to show you State's Exhibits 71 through 74 and ask you if those are photos of the Fairway apartments now (indicating)?
A. With the exception of 73, which is a shot taken across the street from the address, yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay.

MS. TISE: At this time, I'm going to offer State's Exhibits 71 through 74 .
(State's Exhibit No. 71 through 74 Offered) MR. CORNELIUS: No objection. THE COURT: State's Exhibits 71, 72, 73, and 74 are admitted without objection.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 71 through 74

## Admitted)

Q. (By Ms. Tise) Looking at State's Exhibit 71, is that the front view looking at those apartments from Fairway (indicating) ?
A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
Q. And State's Exhibit 72, can we see where we would be looking back from the street towards the apartment that at one time Diana and Arturo lived in?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And can you point out where Apartment No. 3 is on your screen there to the left?
A. It's the second apartment at the -- the first floor from the corner (indicating).
Q. And right across the street from that apartment complex, there was now and there still is what?
A. Barnett Stadium.
Q. And if you look down Fairway, would this be your view (indicating)?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And it's going to be really hard to see, but right down there you can see the street sign where a little street intersects with Fairway down there (indicating)? And it would be kind of behind Diana and Arturo's apartment.
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. And can you circle for the jury where that street sign is?
A. Just above my mark -- apparently there's something -- well, you see it (indicating).
Q. Okay.
A. It's between those lines.

MS. TISE: Can $I$ have just a moment, Judge? THE COURT: Yes. (Pause) MS. TISE: I'll pass the witness.

MR. CORNELIUS: Could I have just a second, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.
(Pause)

MR. CORNELIUS: May I proceed, Judge? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CORNELIUS:
Q. Mr. Webb, I'm Skip Cornelius. We've met before, but we've not really talked about this case, right?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I've just got a couple of questions for you.

Do you know Baytown? Have you been to
A. I have been to Baytown.
Q. If you were anybody in the southern part, I guess, of Harris County or Houston and was asking for directions to Baytown, would you tell them 225 to 146 ?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That's the way he may have gone?
A. Generally, yes.

MR. CORNELIUS: All right. Pass the
witness?

THE COURT: Anything further?

MS. TISE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: May this witness be excused?

MS. TISE: Yes.

MR. CORNELIUS: Yes.

THE COURT: You may step down, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, ma'am.

THE COURT: Please call your next.

MS. TISE: The State calls Matt Quartaro.
(Witness sworn)

THE COURT: Sir, keep your voice up and speak right into that microphone.

THE WITNESS: Certainly.

THE COURT: You may proceed, Ms. Tise. MATT QUARTARO,
having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TISE:
Q. Would you introduce yourself please, sir?
A. Yes. My name is Matt Quartaro.
Q. And can you tell the jury what you do for a living?
A. Yes. I'm a supervisor of forensics at Orchid Cellmark in Dallas, Texas.
Q. Okay. And Orchid Cellmark, is that an independent lab?
A. Yes. We're an independent lab who performs DNA testings on specimens from criminal cases around the country.
Q. And as an independent lab, you are not connected with or controlled by any police agency, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Can you tell the jury what your background and training is that qualifies you to do what you do?
A. Sure. I have a bachelor's degree in molecular biology from Texas A\&M University and a master's degree in molecular biology from the University of Texas at Dallas. And I have approximately twelve years experience performing forensic DNA testing. We have a
vigorous training program at our laboratory that helped me to become qualified to become a DNA analyst. And then we have to perform continuing education every year to maintain that status.
Q. And have you testified as an expert in court before?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And has that been on few or many occasions?
A. Approximately 60 times.
Q. Okay. And have you testified and been recognized as an expert in the courts here in Harris County, Texas?
A. I have.
Q. Okay. Tell the jury what DNA is.
A. Sure. DNA is a chemical that's found in every cell in your body, except for red blood cells. The long name for it is deoxyribonucleic acid. And it's basically the blueprints, the genetic information that makes you who you are. The majority of DNA is the same from person to person, but what we concentrate on in doing forensic DNA testing is those small differences that make each person unique.
Q. And the testing that you do, how is it used in a forensic setting?
A. Basically, we obtain a specimen from the crime
scene samples. So, it may be a blood or semen or another biological fluid. And we'll try to see if we can obtain a DNA profile from that sample. We'll then compare it to a DNA profile that we'll get from potential parties that were associated with a crime scene, whether it be a victim or a potential suspect, and see if those two profiles, you know, match or if we can exclude some of those people from being a contributor.
Q. Okay. And were you asked to do just that in the case involving Obel Cruz-Garcia that we're here on today?
A. Yes.
Q. When did Orchid Cellmark first become involved in assisting with the case against Obel Cruz-Garcia?
A. It was -- may $I$ refer to my notes?
Q. Yes.
A. Thank you.

We first received evidence in this case on October 3rd of 2007 .
Q. Okay. And who did you receive that evidence from?
A. I believe Sergeant Eric Mehl from the Houston Police Department sent this evidence to us for testing.
Q. And can you tell the jury what evidence you
received in 2007?
A. Yes, ma'am. We received a cigar, a sexual assault kit, and reference samples from Diana Garcia and Arturo Rodriguez.
Q. At that point in time, had you received any sample from anyone named Obel Cruz-Garcia?
A. No.
Q. Okay.

MS. TISE: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm going to show you some items and ask you to identify them. First, State's Exhibit 32 (indicating) .
A. Yes. This is the cigar that we received in this case.
Q. Okay. In 2007?
A. Correct.
Q. And I'm showing you State's Exhibit 33 (indicating).
A. Yes. This is the sexual assault kit that we received in this case.
Q. And I'm showing you State's Exhibit 95 (indicating) .
A. Yes. This is a cutting from a pair of panties that we tested.
Q. Okay. And what were you asked to do with those items when you first received them in 2007?
A. We were asked to first see if we could identify any semen that was present on the sexual assault kit or the panties. And if we could, to see if we could develop a DNA profile that may be suitable for comparison.
Q. Okay. And did you do that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And were you also asked to do something with the cigar?
A. Yes. We were also asked to see if we could obtain a DNA profile from someone who would have smoked the cigar as well.
Q. Okay. And did you also have instructions to do something with the panties?
A. With the panties, yes. As I said, to look for any potential semen there and see if we could generate a DNA profile from that as well.
Q. Okay. Now, let's start with -- well, where do you want to start; the cigar, the panties, or the rape kit?
A. For me -- the cigar is Sample No. 1, so that's the easiest for me.
Q. Can you tell the jury when dealing with a cigar
specifically, that's an item that you are not looking necessarily for DNA in the form of semen, obviously, correct?
A. That's correct. Basically, what we're looking for on a cigar is the DNA from the person who would put the cigar in their mouth as they're smoking it or chewing on it. It may even be from their fingers as they're holding it while they're smoke it. So, really, it's DNA close to the mouth and the end of that cigar that we're trying to identify.
Q. And those cells are a different type of cells, are they not --
A. That's correct.
Q. -- than semen, correct?
A. Yes. You would expect to find what's called epithelial or skin cells on that type of item. It wouldn't be sperm cells that you would find in the sexual assault portion of it, yes.
Q. And your science allows you to actually differentiate between those two kinds of cells in your analysis, correct?
A. Yes. And we're looking for -- we can visually look at cells and determine if there are sperm cells present. And if there are sperm cells present, then we do slightly different testing than if we're just looking
for epithelial cells.
Q. Okay. So, let's talk about the cigar. You were asked to see if you could develop a profile. And that was the limit of what you were asked to do at that point, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And were you able to do that?
A. Yes. We were able to obtain a complete DNA profile from an unknown male from the cigar.
Q. Okay. And the only samples that you had at that point to compare, were you asked to compare those samples at that point?
A. Yes. We had reference samples from Diana Garcia and from Arturo Rodriguez. So, we did compare the DNA profile that we obtained from the cigar to those two reference samples. Neither one of them matched. So, we said it originated from an unknown male.
Q. And, of course, you documented and prepared a report that included that profile that you developed from the cigar?
A. That's correct.
Q. What did you do next in 2007?
A. Well, sort of at the same time we also tested the vaginal swabs, the vaginal swabs from the sexual assault kit. We screened those for the presence of
semen. And sperm were identified on the vaginal swabs.
Q. And I will ask you to take a look inside that sexual assault kit because $I$ believe the vaginal swabs in there are individually marked.
A. Yes. This is the vaginal swabs envelope.
Q. Okay.
A. Inside there --
Q. And it's marked as?
A. State's Exhibit 33-B.
Q. Okay. And do you recognize that as the vaginal swabs that you were asked to test?
A. Yes. They're labeled vaginal swabs and smear on the envelope. And this is our purple evidence tape in here, as well as our sample stickers as well. Inside there are two boxes, which would contain the vaginal swabs as well as some smears that were -- we didn't -these came with the kit.
Q. Okay. And when you analyzed the vaginal swabs, what result did you get?
A. Like I said, we identified semen. And when you identify semen on an item of evidence, you can perform what's called the differential extraction. And as we were speaking about earlier, if there are epithelial cells that you would expect to find from the female victim or from --
Q. Okay. Let's take this slowly. You've got vaginal swabs?
A. Correct.
Q. You are going to expect the female that you got those vaginal swabs skin cells to be present, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Go on.
A. Sure. And so, the skin cells are basically -or then we also found semen here. So, the sperm cells are a much hardier type of cell. They came from a male, obviously. So, we can separate those cells out during our testing so that we have two separate fractions. One of them which contains the epithelial cells or skin cells and one that would contain the sperm cells. So, we have an epithelial fraction and a sperm fraction.

The epithelial fraction was consistent with
Diana Garcia. And the sperm cell fraction was a mixture, meaning there was more than one individual present who contributed the DNA to the sample.
Q. Did you take the known sample that you were given of Arturo Rodriguez and compare it to that mixture of semen cells that you found in Diana's vaginal swabs?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And what did you find?
A. That he could not be excluded as a possible
contributor to this vaginal swab.
Q. Okay. Did you also find that there was some male DNA there that was not consistent with Arturo Rodriguez?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And did you learn anything about that profile in particular?
A. That it was consistent with the -- basically, what we said is that Arturo Rodriguez and the unknown male donor from the cigar could not be excluded as potential contributors to this sample.
Q. Okay. So, in summary, you got Diana's DNA on epithelial cells from her vagina?
A. Correct.
Q. You also have Arturo Rodriguez's sperm, the sample is consistent with Arturo Rodriguez's DNA?
A. Yeah. He could not be excluded as the contributor.
Q. But you also know that there is another individual based on the DNA that you found?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And that other individual is a male because we're still talking about sperm fractions, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that male cannot be excluded as being the same male as the person that you found on the cigar?
A. Correct. That profile from the cigar could also not be excluded as a contributor to that vaginal swab.
Q. All right. What did you do next?
A. We also tested a cutting from a pair of panties --
Q. Okay.
A. $\quad-\quad$ as well.

And, again, the first thing that we did was screen it and look for the presence of semen, which we did find. And, again, we performed the same differential extraction, which separated out the skin or epithelial cells from the sperm cells. The epithelial fraction from the sample matched the DNA profile from Diana Garcia. So, again, it was her panties and her DNA profile was obtained in the epithelial fraction.

The sperm cell fraction, again, was a mixture, meaning there was more than one person's DNA present. There was a major profile. And what a major profile is, is the person who contributed the most DNA to this sample. So, you can tell relatively who contributed the most DNA to the sample. So, that is a major profile, which was consistent with the DNA profile
that we obtained from the cigar. And then Diana Garcia and Arturo Rodriguez could not be excluded as the minor contributors to this sample.
Q. Okay. So, when you tested the panties or the crotch of the panties, you had, again, a mixture of DNA?
A. Correct.
Q. And the epithelial cells on the crotch of the panties were Diana Garcia's?
A. Correct.
Q. And the sperm was separated out?
A. Correct.
Q. And Arturo Rodriguez contributed to that mixture?
A. Correct. He could not be excluded, yes.
Q. But the major profile, the person who contributed the most DNA to that sample, was an unknown individual whose DNA was also on that cigar?
A. Correct.
Q. And was also on the swabs from the vagina or could not be excluded from those swabs?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Did you document those results?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And did you send those results to Sergeant Mehl?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. At some point later, did you hear from Sergeant Mehl again?
A. Yes. We received some more evidence December 7th of 2007 .
Q. Okay. And what evidence did you receive from Sergeant Mehl in December?
A. We received samples from four different potential suspects.
Q. Okay. And tell the jury who those people are.
A. The first sample was from Candido Lebron.
Q. Okay.
A. The second sample was from Bienviendo Melo.
Q. Uh-huh.
A. The third sample was from Leonardo German or German. And the last sample was from Carmelo Martinez.
Q. Okay. Let's talk about the last one first.
A. Sure.
Q. Did you have enough DNA on the sample you received from Carmelo Martinez at that time to make a comparison to the results that you had gotten on the cigar and the items from the rape kit?
A. No, we didn't. You know, basically when you receive a reference sample, you expect to get a complete DNA profile that you can compare to any of the evidence
samples that we tested. For Carmelo Martinez, we obtained a very partial profile from his reference samples. So, weren't able to make any comparisons to those evidence samples that we had already tested.
Q. At that time?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Let's talk about the other three individuals that you received reference samples on.
A. Sure. The other three individuals were excluded as possible contributors to any of the samples tested.
Q. Okay. So, they weren't on the cigar, they weren't on any of the items from the rape kit that you tested?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you prepare a report about that?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you send that off to Sergeant Mehl?
A. Yes.
Q. At some point later on -- and let's just skip ahead a little bit to deal with Carmelo all at once.
A. Sure.
Q. -- did you receive a more full sample from Carmelo Martinez?
A. Yes, we did. On June 2nd of 2001 , we had
obtained a new profile from Carmelo Martinez. And at this point, we were able to generate a complete DNA profile and he was excluded as a potential contributor to all of the samples that were tested as well.
Q. Okay. Now, let's go back into our time order. When did you -- that's right. When did you get the sample from -- the sample of Carmelo Martinez?
A. It was June 2nd, 2011.
Q. Okay. Now let's go back to after you notified Sergeant Mehl of the results of the testing from Candido Lebron and Bienviendo Melo and Leonardo German that was sent to you in December of 2007. Did Sergeant Mehl come calling again?
A. Yes.
Q. About when was that?
A. May 28th, 2008 , we received a reference sample from Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. Okay.

MS. TISE: May I approach?
Q. (By Ms. Tise) I'm going to show you two items that are already in evidence, State's Exhibits 65 and 66 (indicating).
A. Okay. This is the reference sample that we obtained from Obel Cruz-Garcia. We actually received both of these envelopes. We actually tested the sample
from this envelope. This is our purple evidence tape here, along with our evidence sticker as well.
Q. Okay. And did you test what's in State's Exhibit 66, the second reference sample?
A. No, ma'am. No, we did not.
Q. And why is that?
A. Well, we received, basically, two different swabs and that's more than enough DNA to perform our DNA testing. So, we just tested one of the swabs that was sent to us.
Q. And is that common practice, to use what you have and reserve a sample in case further testing is ever requested by either the state or the defense?
A. Absolutely. We never want to consume evidence when we have the opportunity. That way, if there is any retesting that needs to be done, we can do that.
Q. So, you tested the buccal swab in State's Exhibit 65, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And were you able to obtain a DNA profile from State's Exhibit 65?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And does your envelope here indicate who sent you that swab? Where did it come from?
A. As far as the remarks on it?
Q. What individual sent you that?
A. Griselle Guzman from the FBI.
Q. Okay. And does it indicate whose swab that is?
A. Yes. Obel Julian Cruz-Garcia.
Q. Okay. And when you tested this buccal swab in State's Exhibit 65, what result did you get?
A. We obtained, obviously, his profile. And we compared that to the samples that we had already tested.
Q. Okay. And what result did you get from that comparison?
A. Sure. We'll just go through the samples again as we have before.
Q. Okay.
A. So, the DNA profile that we obtained from the cigar, it matched the DNA profile that we obtained -that we had from Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. It was an absolute match?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And the DNA profile that you obtained from the sexual assault kit vaginal swabs?
A. Yes. He could not be excluded as a possible donor to the sperm fraction of the vaginal swabs.
Q. Okay. And the DNA that you obtained from the cutting of the panties?
A. Yes. We talked about there was a major profile
or major contributor. And the major profile we obtained from the cutting of the red panties matched the DNA profile from Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. So, he was the major contributor?
A. That's correct.
Q. There is more of his DNA there than Diana's husband's?
A. That's correct.
Q. There is more of his DNA there on the panties than Diana's?
A. In the sperm fraction, yes. I can't really say as a whole.
Q. All right. And so, you were able to determine that the DNA, the sperm in her panties, belonged to Obel Cruz-Garcia?
A. The major profile from the sperm, yes.
Q. Okay.

MS. TISE: Your Honor, at this time, I'm going to offer State's Exhibit 95, the cutting from the panties, the crotch of the panties. I'm going to offer State's Exhibit 33 and the individual swabs inside.

THE COURT: Is that 33-B?

MS. TISE: 33-B. I'm going to go ahead and call it 33 and its contents, which are $33-A$ through $D$, the contents of the rape kit.
(State's Exhibit No. 33, 33-A, 33-B, 33-C,

## $33-\mathrm{D}$, and 95 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: Is that it? I need to put something on the record to effect my motion.

THE COURT: We'll take the jury out.
THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Open court, defendant present, no jury)
THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Cornelius.
MR. CORNELIUS: Judge, I know you've
already ruled on this. I don't want to beat a dead horse, but $I$ think so the record is clear and it doesn't look like $I$ waived my motion that $I$ tried pretty hard to preserve and demonstrate for the record. All of the arguments that I've made before in writing and orally, I re-urge. We're in the position $I^{\prime} d$ thought we'd be in when this time came. So, my specific objection really is kind of a reiteration.

But what we don't have in the chain of custody and in this case, starting with the cigar I guess, is the -- at least before the jury, the storage, HPD Crime Lab's work in preserving or not preserving the cigar, what was done with it. We have Mehl obtaining it from a location, but nothing as to really how it got there and what was done with it.

With respect to the panties, we have the
nurse that provided the HPD Crime Lab with the panties from which they made a cutting and from, I guess, this cutting -- let me ask one question of the witness so I don't misstate something.

THE COURT: Okay. You can ask one question, but you're kind of mixing argument with testimony here, so...

MR. CORNELIUS: I don't want to make a mistake.

Did y'all make your own cutting from the panties or you used the cutting that HPD provided you?

THE WITNESS: We talked about this in the hearing. The HPD had cut out the entire crotch of the panties. We took a cutting from that crotch cutting.

MR. CORNELIUS: All right. But the overall cutting is what you got from HPD?

THE WITNESS: We received -- well, the entire crotch was cut. So, yes, we received the cutting of the crotch and then we took our own cutting from that crotch.

THE COURT: Which was all contained within the sexual assault kit; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: It was packaged separate. It was packaged as a cutting, but initially, I believe, it all was.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CORNELIUS: So, we don't have the person or the procedures or the quality control or any testimony as to how those panties were preserved and cut and kept. And that's the part that we wanted to go into. And $I$ understand you're not going to let us, so we're not going to. But $I$ think that maybe I haven't said in my motion that we have a breach in the chain of custody. We have completely jumped a whole step in what's being offered here because we don't have any input from the HPD Crime Lab. And that's what we're trying to get into and that's the basis of why we're objecting to the admissibility of this stuff.

I don't think that's too different from what $I$ said before, but $I$ won't have to say it anymore. THE COURT: Right, it's not. And so, I'm going to rule on your objection right now, which I'm going to allow in State's Exhibit No. 95, which is the cutting from the panties. And it's my understanding -although, it seems like you are saying something different now -- that the cutting from the panties was delivered to you by Sergeant Eric Mehl when he delivered the sexual assault kit that he picked up from the HPD Crime Lab. Is that correct? Am I remembering correct? MS. TISE: Yes.

THE COURT: So, that was delivered to the laboratory by Sergeant Eric Mehl. Correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: So, I'll allow that in over objection.

And I'm going to allow State's Exhibits 33
and $33-A, B, C$, and $D$, which was the panties from the sexual assault kit, the vaginal swabs and smears from the sexual assault kit, the saliva sample of Diana Garcia in the sexual assault kit, and the blood sample of Diana Garcia from the sexual assault kit. Okay? And that's all in over objection. And your objection is noted.
(State's Exhibit No. 33, 33-A, 33-B, 33-C,

## 33-D, and 95 Admitted)

MR. CORNELIUS: Thank you, Judge.

MS. TISE: Can we just say 33 and its contents and then specifically labeled items $A, B, C$, and D? Because there are some other items in 33 --

THE COURT: Which are not admitted.

MS. TISE: Okay. I will do that.
THE COURT: They're not marked, they're not admitted, or anything. So, I'm not going to let all that in unless you want to go through and say what those items are. I have no idea what's written on them or
anything else. We haven't reviewed them.
MS. TISE: Okay.

THE COURT: So, I don't want to put those in.

Specifically, in regards to your objection, I will let you cross-examine this witness on any perceived contamination or whether the items that he received and examine were degraded in any way or whether he could determine if they had been contaminated in any way. I will allow that in cross-examination. I believe you've already gotten into, in your prior cross, that some of this evidence at one point did go to HPD Crime Lab. And you can ask him if he can tell if anything happened to it there. But $I$ will not allow in the results of the Houston Crime Lab or any testing that was done by the HPD Crime Lab.

So, is that clear?

MR. CORNELIUS: I can ask if he can tell it came from the HPD Crime Lab?

THE COURT: I think we went there. If
you --
MR. CORNELIUS: I'm afraid to use the
words --

THE COURT: Let's ask him right now so we don't go into a lot of stuff that -- can you tell that
it went to the HPD Crime Lab from your evaluation?
THE WITNESS: I can tell there was some
testing done and we received it from the Houston Police Department, from Sergeant Mehl. So, I couldn't tell you who tested it or who touched it at the crime lab.

THE COURT: Then he can answer those questions right there. Okay?

MS. TISE: Well, he can tell that somebody tested it is going to open the door to the test. I mean...

THE COURT: Not if they're inadmissible.

MS. TISE: If he says somebody tested it, I thought that was the whole thing that we weren't going to get into, was the testing.

THE COURT: We're not getting into the results of the testing. This goes only to any contamination issues or any storage issues as to whether it was degraded or anything.

MS. TISE: And $I$ understand that, but I think if he gets into the fact that it was tested, that opens up the whole thing that you ruled wasn't going to come in.

THE COURT: He can't open his own door. Okay? I'm not going to allow him to go into that. If he wants to ask that question in regards to
contamination and degradation of the evidence, he may. And he can argue whatever he wants to, which is a reasonable conclusion from the evidence if he wants to, but he's not going to be able to go into the testing. He can, by asking that question, open his own door to the testing of the HPD laboratory. Okay?

All right. Let's bring in the jury.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

We're ready to proceed with the
cross-examination of the witness, Matt Quartaro.

You may proceed, Mr. Cornelius.
MS. TISE: I hadn't passed him, but $I$ will, Judge.

THE COURT: Sorry.

MS. TISE: That's okay.

THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Cornelius. MR. CORNELIUS: All right.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CORNELIUS:

Q. Mr. Quartaro, we met briefly before this trial started, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. But before that, we had never met or talked about this case, right?
A. No, sir.
Q. Does Orchid Cellmark have quality control procedures?
A. Yes, sir, we have many quality control procedures.
Q. And why would you have that?
A. We're always concerned about the quality of our results. It's very sensitive technology, so we want to make sure we're getting the best and most accurate results that we can to all of our clients.
Q. Do lawyers sometime scream about contamination or - I mean, that's a common claim, right?
A. Yes, sir, it is. And it's a concern that we take very seriously. Sometimes -- like in this case, it's a very old case, there is a limited amount of evidence, and we want to make sure we get things right the first time.
Q. And so, you have quality control to try to prevent there from being any contamination, right?
A. Both to prevent contamination and to identify it if it does happen.
Q. Because if evidence is contaminated, if it is contaminated, doesn't necessarily mean it's done intentionally, right?
A. No, sir.
Q. I mean, contamination can just be an accident?
A. It could, yes.
Q. And it's kind of hard to see because you actually can't see contamination?
A. I wouldn't say that. You can tell from the testing results or from the condition of the evidence. There are many different ways that things can be contaminated. So, I'm not sure exactly what you're speaking to, but...
Q. Well, some of them you can't see, though, can you, with the naked eye at least?
A. Well, I mean, you wouldn't be able to -- I mean, basically what you are looking for is contamination in the results themselves, which you really can't see with a naked eye. We're talking about DNA, it's very small amounts. But, I mean, that's why we have quality control steps, like I said, to identify them. We have computer software programs that search all of the DNA profiles that we obtain from each case to the DNA profiles that have been tested in our lab in the past two months to all of our employees to make sure there isn't any contamination from sample to sample in our laboratory. We have checks, when samples are moved from one tube to another, to make sure we're moving them from the correctly labeled tubes. We wear gloves and
masks and lab coats and hair nets to prevent ourselves from contaminating the evidence. We bleach all of our instruments in between each use. We only have one sample open at a time. So, there is a long list of quality control steps that we have in the laboratory to prevent contamination.
Q. Now, can Orchid Cellmark control how some other lab attempts to control or have quality control?
A. No, sir.
Q. Okay. The evidence that you received in this case came from where?
A. It came from the Houston Police Department.
Q. Okay. And can you tell if it came from -specifically where in the Houston Police Department?
A. Sergeant Eric Mehl sent the evidence to me.
Q. And can you tell from your study where he got the evidence?
A. No, sir, I don't know.
Q. Okay. But can you tell that this evidence was handled by the HPD Crime Lab?
A. I can tell it was somewhere before it was sent to me, but $I$ don't know who before.
Q. All right. When you said that you received a sample from Obel Cruz-Garcia -- you really don't know Obel Cruz-Garcia, do you?
A. No, I do not.
Q. And you really received a sample that was labelled Obel Cruz-Garcia, correct?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. Because you didn't get the sample from Obel Cruz-Garcia, did you?
A. No, I didn't. It was in this envelope, like I said, right here. It was just labeled with his name on it.
Q. All right. So, somebody else provided you with something that is labeled Obel Cruz-Garcia, right?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. And you don't exactly know where that came from?
A. Just from the labeling on the evidence itself, yes.
Q. Okay. Or what measures were kept to keep it; you don't know that, do you?
A. I don't know. We received this evidence in a sealed condition with this label on it.
Q. All right. And that applies to all of the stuff that you've looked at today, right? You received it all from the same person?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Okay. DNA -- can you actually see DNA?
A. With the naked eye, no, sir.
Q. The epithelial cells that we're talking about, which are the skin cells, can you actually see those with the naked eye?
A. You can see them with a microscope, but not with the naked eye.
Q. What about the sperm fractions?
A. Sperm cells, again, they're microscopic. You couldn't see them with the naked eye.
Q. Did you examine any of the sperm fractions in this case yourself?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Under a microscope?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And when you look at the spermatozoa -- did you see spermatozoa?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Heads and tails?
A. I saw heads. The tails are the first thing to degrade, so it's not really common to see the tails.
Q. So, no intact spermatozoa?
A. The sperm heads were in tact. The sperm is basically a cell and there is tail on the end of it, a propelled cell. And, again, it's not common to see tails on the sperm, especially in a case that's worked,
you know, many years after the sample was collected.
Q. It's not common to see them or not to see them?
A. It's not common to see them.
Q. Okay. So, did you find any spermatozoa with heads and tails?
A. I don't have it in my notes. I found many heads, but $I$ don't recall seeing any tails. I made no notes of seeing tails.
Q. And this would have been -- when you first looked at it under the microscope, what year was that?
A. In 2007.
Q. 2007 .

So, if that spermatozoa was first
discovered in 1992, we're talking about 15 years?
A. That's correct.
Q. So, the spermatozoa can last 15 years?
A. They can. They can last a long time, yes.
Q. In your part of this case, your work on this case, other than what's labeled on various things, can you tell from looking at them where -- we'll start with the spermatozoa -- it was actually found? Can you tell by looking at them where they were found?
A. No, sir. I mean, the swabs were all labeled coming from different locations, but looking at an actual sperm cell it testify, no, there is no way to
tell where that came from.
Q. So, you've got to rely on the labeling that somebody gives you, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. I mean, I guess it doesn't matter for your testing, it doesn't matter to you where it was found; you're trying to see if it's semen, right, to see if there is sperm cells there?
A. That's correct.
Q. So, I'm not trying to make you the detective, Inspector Clouseau on this or whatever; but my point is, you don't know how it was placed, where it was placed, when it was placed, where it was placed, how it was collected, and how it was stored before you got it, do you?
A. No. My job was to basically figure out is there DNA there, can I get a DNA profile from it, and whose DNA profile it is.
Q. And so, in the case of spermatozoa, you can't tell from anything that you look at or study whether this was the result of consensual sex or a sexual assault, can you?
A. No, sir, I can't.
Q. Now, the epithelial cells, the skin cells, pretty much the same thing, you can't tell how they got
there or under what circumstances they got there, how long they had been there, can you?
A. No, sir.
Q. And, again, with epithelial cells, if that evidence was collected in 1992 and you didn't examine it till 2007 , it had been there for 15 years?
A. Apparently, yes.

MR. CORNELIUS: Could I have just a second,

Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.
(Pause)
Q. (By Mr. Cornelius) I want to get back to the cuttings from the panties for a moment. There was a cutting from the crotch of the panties, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. You don't know who did that cutting?
A. No, I don't.
Q. But it's from that cutting that you made your own cutting?
A. Yes, that's correct. We received -- basically, the crotch of the pair of underwear was cut out from the original pair of panties and we took a cutting from the crotch area for our testing.
Q. Now, was that cutting that was done by somebody else packaged in its own package?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. For example, you didn't take the panties themselves that were left and try to make your own cutting from that, you took a cutting out of whoever else had already taken a cutting from the panties. Does that make sense?
A. Yes. And it was a large sample. Again, if it would have been a very small sample, we would have gone back to the panties; but it was the crotch of the underwear, which we'd expect to find semen there, if there is semen there. So, we took a cutting, we did our own testing, looked for semen, and then performed the DNA test on that.
MR. CORNELIUS: Okay. I pass the witness.
THE COURT: Anything further, Ms. Tise?
MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TISE:
Q. When you received the evidence in this case, you told us some -- scratch that.

When you received the evidence in this case, did you see anything that indicated any kind of contamination or mishandling that you could see?
A. There was no notations made of any sort of potential tampering with any of this evidence.
Q. Everything seemed to be in good condition?
A. Yes.
Q. And packaged the way you would ordinarily expect it to be?
A. All evidence is packaged a little bit different, but, yes, there was nothing that stood out about this evidence.
Q. Separate items were packaged in their own plastic bags to keep them from being -- touching other items?
A. Correct. Whether it be plastic or envelopes, yes.
Q. And the items in the rape kit were in a bag and in that box, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. The panties were in the little bag that we see here, correct (indicating)?
A. Yes. The cutting from the panties, yes.
Q. Cutting from the panties sealed up.

And you didn't get a cutting from the crotch, you got the whole crotch of the panties, correct, it had been cut out.
A. We got that cutting, yes, which was a large cutting from the crotch.
Q. And you cut out your own cutting from it - -
A. Correct.
Q. -- to test it? Nothing unusual about that, right?
A. No.
Q. And the cigar came to you in its own package, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. All sealed up, right?
A. Yes.
Q. If you were just a bad person and you wanted to contaminate some DNA from a crime scene, would you be able to contaminate evidence to create a DNA sample with someone's DNA that you did not have?
A. I would not be able to, no.
Q. All right. So, hypothetically, let's say
someone was mishandling evidence. Okay? But they didn't have Obel Cruz-Garcia's DNA. Is there any way they could put Obel Cruz-Garcia's DNA on evidence that didn't already have it?
A. No. You would have to have a sample of his DNA to contaminate the evidence with.
Q. Okay. Because it's there, right?
A. Those profiles match, yes.
Q. And if you don't have his DNA, you can't put it on there if you are an evil person and have bad
intentions, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And let's just talk about cross-contamination. Let's say you have one item of evidence that has his DNA on it, like the cigar, and another item of evidence like the panties. If you were just an evil person and you wanted to just deliberately mess things up and contaminate those panties with the cigar, what about the evidence tells you that that didn't happen?
A. Well, basically there is -- we obtain a DNA profile from the cigar, which would be epithelial cells. From the panties and from the vaginal swabs, we obtained his DNA profile -- or a profile that matches DNA profile from sperm cells. So, you'd have to have a semen sample in order to contaminate those samples with sperm cells.
Q. So, it's not only the fact that they didn't have his DNA -- they would have had to have his semen, correct, to contaminate the items from the rape kit and the panties?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Because that's semen we're talking about, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. So, you wouldn't be able to take the cigar with epithelial cells on it and turn that into the
defendant's semen to put it in the rape kit and the panties?
A. No. And if there was -- if the cigar -- if there was epithelial cells that would have came in contact with the vaginal swabs or the panties, you would expect to find that in the epithelial fractions of those samples, but we found his DNA profile in the sperm fractions.
Q. Okay. Anything in this case that indicates any kind of contamination or mishandling to you?
A. Nothing that $I$ can see.

MS. TISE: I will pass the witness.
MR. CORNELIUS: A couple more questions, if I may.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CORNELIUS:

Q. All of these quality control procedures and assurances, are they in place just to detect evil people or mistakes?
A. They're just to detect contamination regardless of how it happens.
Q. I mean, contamination happens, right?
A. It does.
Q. It doesn't necessarily mean that people are evil that do it, does it?
A. No, it doesn't.
Q. Okay. In you looking at this evidence and being asked whether there is anything indicated, any kind of contamination, did you receive from HPD any notations of quality control procedures or assurances?
A. No, I did not.

MR. CORNELIUS: Pass the witness.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. TISE:
Q. Did you see any mistaken contamination as well as evil contamination?
A. I didn't see anything that -- you know, there was nothing to me to indicate there was contamination. MS. TISE: Nothing further.

MR. CORNELIUS: Nothing further. THE COURT: Okay. Very good. May this witness be excused?

MS. TISE: Yes, Your Honor. MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you, Mr. Quartaro.

Call your next, please.

MR. WOOD: The State calls Courtney Head.
THE BAILIFF: Your Honor, this witness has not been sworn in.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Please raise your right hand.
(Witness sworn)
THE COURT: Take the stand. Speak directly into the microphone and you keep your voice up.

We'll start in just a moment. One of the attorneys just stepped out.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
(Pause)
THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed?
MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Tise, you may proceed.
MR. WOOD: Actually, Judge, it's my
witness.
THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Wood, you may proceed.

## COURTNEY HEAD,

having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WOOD:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Head.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how you're employed?
A. I'm employed as a criminalist specialist with
the Houston Police Department Crime Laboratory.
Q. How long have you been with the Houston Police Department Crime Lab?
A. I've been at HPD for three-and-a-half years.
Q. What is a criminalist specialist?
A. My role there is a first-line supervisor. So, I supervise a small group of about eight individuals. I'm also responsible for some of the training programs in the section. I'm also a qualified DNA analyst as well as a screener.
Q. So, you supervise and you do actual work, DNA analysis?
A. Yes.
Q. Tell me a little bit about your education leading up to this point.
A. I have a bachelor's degree in biology from Ouachita Baptist University. I also have a master's degree in forensic science with a concentration in forensic molecular biology from the George Washington University.
Q. And through that education, have you had training in the area of DNA analysis?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And when did you start working in that field?
A. I started working in the field of forensics in

2001 .
Q. What did you do in between finishing up your education and coming to HPD three years ago?
A. Actually, while $I$ was still in graduate school I got an internship at a lab in Virginia. And so, I started working there. And $I$ got hired on full-time as a DNA analyst at that laboratory. I worked there for about four years. And I moved back to Texas and worked in Dallas for a while at the medical examiner's office, also as a DNA analyst. I worked for Dallas Police Department for about a year before $I$ moved to Houston as the director of the Crime Scene Unit.
Q. Ms. Head, have you been called upon in the past to testify as an expert in the area of DNA analysis?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And would you say that's few or many times?
A. I would say many times.
Q. Okay. Ms. Head, I want to take about two minutes and teach the jury everything you know about DNA. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. Just a quick rundown about general concepts of DNA. Tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury generally what is DNA?
A. DNA is really what makes the person that you
are. You get half your DNA from your mom, half your DNA from your dad. DNA is kind of what makes us all look similar. Our legs are in the same spot, arms in the same spot, but DNA is also what makes us look different from each other and act different from each other. We have to have different DNA, obviously, inside our body to that makes that happen.
Q. Is DNA unique to specific individual?
A. DNA is unique to all individuals unless you have an identical twin, in which the identical twins would have the same identical DNA.
Q. So, it varies from person to person excluding identical twins?
A. That's correct.
Q. Does your DNA change over time?
A. Not really, no. Only if you were to have a blood transfusion or something major like that.
Q. In the area of forensics, are there particular sources of DNA that you usually -- that are common?
A. Yes.
Q. And tell us about that.
A. It's common to receive evidence that may contain blood or semen or something like contact DNA, in addition to buccal swabs. These are normal pieces of evidence that would possibly contain DNA.
Q. And how does that -- how is that applicable in a forensic setting regarding what you do?
A. Usually, we try to examine evidence items and get a DNA profile from that piece of evidence that might have been left at a crime scene and compare that to a reference sample or a known sample of DNA that is collected from a certain individual.
Q. What happens -- well, let's go back. What is a known sample or reference sample?
A. A known sample or a reference sample is a sample of DNA that's collected from an individual. For example, a buccal swab would be collected by placing some -- what looks like a bigger Q-tip inside of your mouth, rubbing it around a little bit, and collecting those cells that are inside of your mouth, which are called buccal cells. And so, that would be a known sample of DNA from a person.
Q. And what about evidence samples? How is it that you commonly encounter evidence samples in your work?
A. At HPD, the Crime Scene Unit usually goes to the scene or maybe a hospital some SANE nurses, depending on the type of evidence that's collected, but usually it's from a crime scene. And evidence is collected by HPD personnel and is taken to the property
room.
Q. What happens generally when you receive an item of evidence, whether it be a known reference sample or an item of evidence, for you to do DNA analysis on?
A. Usually we'll get a request from an
investigator asking us to work this case, along with some information on whether we need to test for blood or test for semen or these are the references that we need to compare them to. And then we'll just get started based on what type of testing is requested.
Q. Is there some type of screen or extraction process involved?
A. There is a screening step that would first kind of try to identify what kind of biological fluid we are dealing with. So, we have certain tests that we can use to identify blood or semen. And then once a certain biological fluid is identified, we can do a step further and start DNA testing, which would require extraction of that DNA and some other steps as well.
Q. And when you go to extract DNA from an item, generally what does that mean?
A. That means that the DNA is contained in cells and we need to bust open those cells in order to get DNA out of them. There is also a bunch of other stuff. I don't know if you can flashback to your biology classes
in high school. Liquids and fats and other things that are inside of that cell, that we just need to clean them out as well as we can so we can get the most pure form of DNA that we can get.
Q. After you have extracted an item for DNA, what happens next?
A. After we've extracted DNA, we know exactly how much exact DNA we have. So, we have a process, which we call quantification, in which we can determine exactly how much DNA we have collected from a sample.
Q. And then at some point, do you perform analysis on that extraction?
A. Yes. Yes. After the extraction, the quantification happens, we do a couple of other processes. And, ultimately, we can get a profile that we can analyze.
Q. And when you say "a profile," what is a DNA profile?
A. A DNA profile is a set of markers that is contained within the chromosomes in your DNA. And we look at certain locations which ultimately make up an entire DNA profile.
Q. Can you obtain DNA profiles from both known reference samples and also evidence samples?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you are able to obtain those known -I'm sorry -- a DNA profile from each of those, a reference sample and an evidence sample, are you able to then compare those --
A. Yes.
Q. - DNA profiles?
A. Yes.
Q. And what would the comparison tell us?
A. The comparison? So, if we had a sample from a crime scene or a piece of evidence and a sample from known individual to compare it to, we would try to determine whether the profile from the known sample could be included, so that person could be a possible contributor to whatever evidence was left at the crime scene, or that person would be excluded and could not be included as someone who might have left that DNA at the crime scene.
Q. Are there different methods of DNA analysis that are used?
A. There are different extractions and different kits and some different locations that are looked at.
Q. And when you say "locations," what do you mean?
A. I mean different location on the actual chromosome.
Q. Ms. Head, I want to visit with you about your
work on this case. Would you consider this case to have been what we call in our industry a cold case?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you done work on cases similar to this in the past?
A. Yes.
Q. Because it was considered a cold case, was your work a little bit different than it is on maybe a fresh case?
A. Yes, it was a little bit different.
Q. When was it that you were first assigned to do some work on this particular case?
A. In 2010 .
Q. And at that time in order to, $I$ guess, get up to speed, were you -- did you review some reports and documents in order to get up to speed on the case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you learn that at that point in 2010 that a lab called Orchid Cellmark had done some work on this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Are you familiar with that lab?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that a lab that HPD Crime Lab worked with in conjunction or has in the past?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Was this case assigned or had it been assigned a uniquely identifying case number for y'all's record purposes?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you tell us what that lab number was?
A. Sure. The lab number was L92-10367.
Q. Did you ultimately generate a report of your findings and your work in this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And are you a custodian of those records?
A. I am.
Q. Are those records kept in the normal course of business at the Houston Police Department Crime Lab?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. And were those records actually made by you?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had personal knowledge of what went into those records?
A. Some of the reports, yes.
Q. And they were made at or near the time that you were doing your work on this case?
A. Yes.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, I'm going to show you what's been marked as No. 70. Can you take a second and tell me if you recognize that (indicating)?
A. Yes. It appears to be a copy in which I have the original of the report $I$ generated on this case.
Q. And is it a fair and accurate copy to the best of your knowledge?
A. Yes.
Q. And it summarizes the work that you did in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you think it would assist the jury in understanding your work and analysis in this case?
A. Yes.

MR. WOOD: I will offer State's Exhibit 70 after tendering.
(State's Exhibit No. 70 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: I have a copy of this. No objections other than ones $I$ have already made, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. State's
Exhibit 70 will be admitted over objections.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 70 Admitted)
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, going back a little
bit. In your training, is it possible to test whether an item -- whether there is the presence of blood on a particular item?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And that happens when certain items are submitted to your lab and you're asked to test for that, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Generally how is that done when -- where you test for the presence of blood on an item?
A. For example, if it was a t-shirt or an item of clothing, we would look for certain stains. A red-brown stain would be a pretty good indication that blood might be on this item. However, if there are no stains or we've since talked to an investigator and they have told us to continue with the blood work testing, then we would basically take what is a larger Q-tip and swab across the area or maybe even take a filter paper, wet it with a little bit of water to try and collect some samples from the t-shirt and transfer that onto the filter paper.

We would then apply some chemical testing and look for a color change. And if we see a color change, then that would indicate to us that blood would be present on that item. However, if we do not see a
color change, that would be indicative that blood is not present on this item.
Q. At some point, Ms. Head, was your lab asked to test a t-shirt that was related to this case?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. And was that to test for the presence of blood, whether or not there was any?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you able to -- well, I'm going to show you first -- I'm going to show you what's been previously admitted as State's Exhibit 64. This is what's been previously admitted as State's Exhibit 64 . Does this look familiar to you as it relates to any of the records that you have of any testing that was done by your lab in this case (indicating)?
A. Yes. I have a record of testing that was done, some photographs that were also provided in which $I$ can tell that those look to be the same t-shirt. In addition to $I$ could see there was a tag on that t-shirt that would indicate the analyst tested.
Q. And was -- according to your records, was that t-shirt tested by your lab for the presence of that -whether or not there was blood?
A. Yes.
Q. And what were the results of that test?
A. Blood was not detected on that item.
Q. I'm going to give a hypothetical situation, Ms. Head. If you were told that blood was on an item of clothing, potentially on an item of clothing and that that item had been submerged in water and/or exposed to the elements, weather and whatnot, for a period of time, say, for example, 30 plus days, would you necessarily except for there to be blood on that item given those circumstances?
A. No. Given the fact that it was in water, or, perhaps, exposed to the elements for that amount of time, $I$ would not expect there to be blood on the item.
Q. I want to go back to the other testing in this case, Ms. Head. Did you learn -- you stated that you were familiar with the lab of Orchid Cellmark?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had learned that they had previously done some analysis or work on this case; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you review reports and information from Orchid Cellmark at the time that you were assigned this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you independently receive a known reference sample from an individual in this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Would you say that that's unrelated to anything that Orchid Cellmark did in this case?
A. Yes. To my knowledge, Orchid has never seen or touched that sample.
Q. And based on your records, who was the known reference sample from that you received in your lab?
A. The known sample was from Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. And do you know when that reference sample was submitted to y'all?
A. I believe it was submitted on February 8th of 2010 .
Q. And what kind of reference sample was that? Were those buccal swabs like you've discussed?
A. They were buccal swabs.
Q. What did you then do with those buccal swabs?
A. Once I took them into my custody, I started the DNA extraction process on those samples.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, may I approach?
THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Exhibits 76 and 77. Can you identify what those are for the jury (indicating)?
A. Yes. These are the buccal swabs that I tested. I can tell that because my initials, the date, and all
the appropriate lab identifiers are on that item.
Q. Also contained on State's Exhibits 76 and 77, is there an individual's name who is the source of the those buccal swabs?
A. Yes.
Q. What is the name?
A. Obel Cruz-Garcia.
Q. And does it show who those were collected by?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Who is that name?
A. It says M.K. Webb.
Q. And does it show a date and time at which time those samples were collected?
A. Yes. February 16th, 2010 at 11:20 a.m.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, at this time, I will offer State's Exhibits 76 and 77 .
(State's Exhibit No. 76 and 77 Offered)
MR. CORNELIUS: No additional objections, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. State's Exhibits 76 and 77 will be admitted over objections.

You may proceed.
(State's Exhibit No. 76 and 77 Admitted)
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, when you say that you started doing the extractions on those items, 76 and 77 ,
what do you mean by that?
A. It means that $I$ cut a portion of that sample and put it into a tube and applied certain chemicals that will aid me in extracting that DNA from the cells that they're currently in.
Q. Was your goal in doing that in attempting to see if you could obtain a DNA profile from that item?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you able to do that?
A. Yes, I was.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, I'm going to ask permission to publish parts of State's Exhibit 70 that was admitted, the report.

THE COURT: State's Exhibit 70? Okay.
Yes, you are allowed to.
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, as contained in your report in State's Exhibit 70, I'm going to show you, if I can, if it shows up on here -- is this the final page of your report in State's Exhibit 70?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And we're not going to go into specifics, but, basically, tell us what this first column is that I'm pointing at in the upper left-hand corner (indicating).
A. That is the locations on the chromosome that we're looking for when we do DNA testing to get a
certain DNA profile.
Q. And the second column just to the right of that, is that the DNA -- essentially the DNA profile that you obtained from that item?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would be the DNA profile of obel Cruz-Garcia; is that right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. You've talked about evidentiary samples. What did you rely upon regarding evidentiary samples in this case?
A. Do you mean what did I compare this reference to?
Q. Yes. That's probably a better question.
A. I compared this to a cigar, the sperm fraction vaginal swabs, and also the sperm fraction of panties, the crotch and -- from Diana Garcia.
Q. And when you say you compared that, are you saying you compared that to DNA profiles obtained from those items?
A. Yes. I compared the known profile, which is what you can see on the screen there, to the profiles that Orchid Cellmark generated on the samples.
Q. So, in this case -- well, let me ask you this. Was this case a little bit different in that you had
evidence samples that DNA profiles had been already obtained from to work with?
A. Yes. Typically, in our laboratory we do the testing on the evidence and then compare the references, but in this case, since another laboratory had previously done the testing, we could rely on their results and compare it with the reference sample.
Q. And the DNA profiles that you compared the known samples to regarding the panties, the cutting from the panties, the crotch of the panties, and the vaginal swabs, was that sperm fraction DNA?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. As opposed to -- what about the cigar?
A. The cigar was just a straight extraction. So, in some situations, we extract DNA and we can make two fractions, what we call an epithelial fraction and a sperm cell fraction, and those would be in semen-containing samples only. If we do DNA extraction on other types of samples, we would just get one DNA profile. We wouldn't separate that into two different types.
Q. Were you able to ultimately make comparisons between the known reference sample, the DNA profile of Obel Cruz-Garcia, and those three items of evidence, the DNA profiles from those three items of evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's talk about those one-by-one. With regards to your findings about the cigar or the comparison with the cigar to the known DNA profile of Obel Cruz-Garcia, what were your findings?
A. I found that $I$ - or that Orchid Cellmark obtained a full single-source male DNA profile. And when $I$ compared it to the buccal swabs, I determined that Obel Cruz-Garcia cannot be excluded as a contributor to the DNA profile obtained from this item.
Q. And, you know, I guess, I'm probably used to this wording, but we hear "cannot be excluded" and all of those words. What does that mean if you break that down?
A. We, as a crime lab, do not say that a certain individual matches the profile. So, we usually say the person is excluded or the person cannot be excluded. So, therefore, if they can be excluded, then that person's DNA is not found on that item. If the sample -- if the person cannot be excluded, then potentially that person is on that sample.
Q. Okay. So, I want to make sure I'm clear on that. So, if you say that a person cannot be excluded, what does that mean?
A. That means that the profile obtained from the
buccal swab contains all of the same alleles as the evidence sample.
Q. Okay. What were your findings regarding the vaginal swabs, the sperm fractions from the vaginal swabs of Diana Garcia?
A. The vaginal swabs sperm fraction was a mixture of DNA from at least three individuals and Obel Cruz-Garcia cannot be excluded as a possible contributor to this DNA mixture.
Q. What about your results regarding the sperm fraction DNA from the panties of Diana Garcia?
A. The panties was a mixture of DNA from at least two individuals and Obel Cruz-Garcia could not be excluded as the contributor to the major component of that profile.
Q. Let's go back. As far as a mixture of DNA from two individuals, does that appear to be -- was there any differentiation between male and female contributors to that mixture?
A. Well, the way the DNA works is if you get an $X$ and $Y$, that would indicate that a male profile -- or a male would be contributing to this DNA sample. However, females only contain an X. And so, we can't necessarily differentiate to know that the female and the male is contributing to this sample because there would always
be an $X$ and $a \operatorname{Y}$, or at least in this DNA mixture there is.
Q. Okay. Are we talking about -- regarding the vaginal -- I'm sorry -- the panties, sperm fraction from the panties, are we talking specifically about sperm fraction DNA?
A. For the panties?
Q. Yes.
A. I'm sorry. Could you rephrase the question?
Q. I've probably asked a confusing question. Regarding the panties, let me ask you this: It was a mixture of DNA from at least two individuals, right.
A. Yes.
Q. Are we talking about sperm fraction DNA?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And how does that factor into your analysis of that?
A. Well, if we get a DNA profile with sperm fraction, then typically that sample would contain sperm and could only come from a male because females do not have sperm. Sometimes, however -- in this case, the sample was collected from a pair of panties that a female is wearing. So, at times we get a mixture that contains mostly male DNA, which is from that semen
sample, but it could contain some carryover DNA from the female. That would be epithelial DNA.
Q. And with regards to you identifying obel Cruz-Garcia being -- cannot be excluded as a major contributor to that DNA mixture, what does that mean, "major contributor"?
A. That means that when we're looking at the DNA profile, we can tell based on the intensity of the profile that one person is contributing much more DNA than another person.
Q. And when you said that it was a mixture of at least two individuals, did you have any other known reference samples by which to compare that -- those results to?
A. I did not.
Q. So, for example, if there -- Diana Garcia's husband, Arturo Rodriguez, you didn't have a known reference sample from Arturo Rodriguez to compare to see if he was the other contributor or if he was at all in play in that DNA mixture, did you?
A. No, I did not.
Q. You were just looking at the known reference sample of Obel Cruz-Garcia, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Once you obtain results, Ms. Head, are you able
to apply statistics to those results?
A. Yes.
Q. And explain that for the ladies and gentlemen of the jury.
A. We try to use statistics to kind of give a weight to how common or uncommon that DNA profile may be.
Q. And when you say statistics, are we talking about particular population groups or what do you mean?
A. Yes. We use population groups and the frequencies that we typically see certain DNA profiles in those population groups.
Q. And are those split up into -- do you have specific population groups that you look at in each and every case or how does that work?
A. Well, we use a database to assist us in calculating the statistics. So, there are some population groups within that database.
Q. What are those population groups?
A. They are the Caucasian, the African-American, the Southeast Hispanic, and the Southwest Hispanic.
Q. Now, I guess it's probably a dumb question, but does every individual necessarily fit nice and neat into one of those categories?
A. No. And in order to develop these databases, a
certain subpopulation of each of the population groups were sampled in order to get enough to create this database. And so, some people may think they are Caucasian and so they say that they are Caucasian when they were giving their samples in order to go into this database. However, they may not know their complete lineage. And so, it may not be completely accurate.
Q. So, when you report on these statistics, do you report on each of those subpopulation groups?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you think often it's helpful to compare those statistics, your results on those statistics to what the world's population is?
A. To give a reference as to how great or small the statistic may be?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. Generally or approximately do you know what the world's population is?
A. Yes. It's about 7 billion.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

THE COURT: Yes.
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Exhibits 96, 97, and
actually 92. Generally, 96, 97, and 92, would you say that these are summaries of your results in this case regarding 96 and 97?
A. Yes. They appear to be the paragraph taken right out of my actual report.
Q. And with regards to 92, are those some statistics or figures that you think would be helpful in aiding jury in understanding your findings and results in this case?
A. Yes. It contains the approximate world population and then some examples of what a quadrillion and what a quintillion looks like as far as how large that number is.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, at this time, I will offer 92, 96, and 97.
(State's Exhibit No. 92, 96, and 97 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: No additional objections, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. State's Exhibits 92, 96 , and 97 are admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 92, 96, and 97

Admitted)

MR. WOOD: Permission to publish?
THE COURT: Yes, you may publish.
Q. (By Mr. Wood) Ms. Head, I want to visit with you about State's Exhibit 96. And I know the words are small, but in State's Exhibit No. 96 , is this just a section from your report (indicating)?
A. Yes.
Q. And what we're looking at in State's Exhibit No. 96 , is that your results regarding the testing you did on the cigar or the comparison you did on the cigar?
A. Yes.
Q. I just want to focus a little bit on the statistics. Can you read for the jury what the statistics are regarding the cigar?
A. The statistics would be 1 in 6.2 quintillion for Caucasians; 1 in 700 quintillion for African-Americans; 1 in 140 quadrillion for Southeast Hispanics; and 1 in 100 quintillion for Southwest Hispanics.
Q. And in pink, can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what your results read?
A. It says: To a reasonable degree scientific certainty, Obel Cruz-Garcia is the source of this DNA profile, excluding identical twins.
Q. And in State's 97, this is, is it not, your results regarding the comparison of Obel Cruz-Garcia's known DNA profile with the cutting from the crotch of
the panties?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you read the statistics as it relates to that item of evidence?
A. The statistics are 1 in 6.2 quintillion for Caucasians; 1 in 700 quintillion for African-Americans; 1 in 140 quadrillion for Southeast Hispanics; and 1 in 100 quintillion for Southwest Hispanics.
Q. And, again, can you read for us what is written in pink on that sheet?
A. To a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, Obel Cruz-Garcia is the source of the major component of this DNA mixture, excluding identical twins.
Q. Okay. So, put some of those numbers in context. I think you said before that the world's population is approximately 7 billion. Is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's what's on that first line in State's 92?
A. Yes.
Q. Many of the statistics that you just read off dealt with numbers like quintillion and quadrillion, did they not?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. As it relates to -- compares to 7 billion, what
is a quadrillion?
A. Quadrillion is much larger than a billion.
Q. And, in fact, a billion has nine zeros, does it not?
A. Yes.
Q. And a quadrillion has -- is that 15?
A. Fifteen, yes.
Q. And a quadrillion then is many times over what the world population is, is it not?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And what about a quintillion, is it that 18 zeros?
A. It is 18 zeros.
Q. And that is even a larger number than the quadrillion, is it not?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Many times over what the world's population is?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that partially what contribute to your findings that you state to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty Obel Cruz-Garcia is the source of this DNA profile or mixture on both of those items?
A. Yes.
Q. Was there a technical review of your work in this case, Ms. Head?
A. Yes.
Q. And what is a technical review?
A. A technical review is when $I$ hand my work, all of the work that $I$ have done and the report, the allele chart, to another analysts that will independently look at everything to determine if they agree with the ultimate conclusions that $I$ have drawn.
Q. Is that an element of quality control within your lab?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And that was done in this case?
A. Yes.

MR. WOOD: I pass the witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wood.

Mr. Cornelius, you may proceed.
(Pause)

MR. CORNELIUS: May I proceed?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CORNELIUS:

Q. Ms. Head, we've met before and actually on this case, but not during this trial, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. If I'm understanding what you said, you did not perform any testing on the cigar, correct?
A. No. That's correct.
Q. Or on the vaginal swabs?
A. Also correct.
Q. Or on the cutting from the panties?
A. Yes.
Q. So, there is no quality control or technical review on your work on those because you didn't do any work on those, correct?
A. I simply reviewed their work.
Q. Okay. You developed a profile from the buccal swab or buccal swabs that you were provided by the D.A.'s office?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that would have been what, in 2010?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that about when you went to work for the Houston Crime Lab?
A. Yes.
Q. So, the only quality control about your work would be on the buccal swabs that the D.A.'s office provided you from Obel Cruz-Garcia, correct?
A. They would also be -- when I do my comparisons and $I$ calculate the statistics, they would make sure that $I$ included everything correctly.
Q. Just that the math is right?
A. Right.
Q. Okay. Well --

MR. CORNELIUS: Can I approach the bench,

Judge?
THE COURT: Yes.
(At the Bench, on the record)
MR. CORNELIUS: I'm thinking, if you'll
allow me to go into the quality control that existed on other things when they were ran by the crime lab because of what -- she didn't work there, number one. And, number two, the old crime lab -- I want to do that, but I don't want to do it if you've told me not to.

THE COURT: Do not go into that.
MR. CORNELIUS: Okay.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

MR. CORNELIUS: I'm going to pass the witness, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. WOOD: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. May this witness be excused?

MR. WOOD: No, Judge.

MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Judge.
THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Please call your next.
MS. TISE: Your Honor, at this time, the State rests.

THE COURT: What says the defense?
MR. CORNELIUS: May we have a five-minute recess?

THE COURT: Yes. Let's take jury out.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Open court, defendant present, no jury)

THE COURT: Okay. So, the State is offering State's Exhibits 99 and 100 for purposes of the record only, not to go back to the jury. And I'm going to allow that.
(State's Exhibit No. 99 and 100 Offered)

MR. CORNELIUS: All right.
(State's Exhibit No. 99 and 100 Admitted

For Record Purposes Only)

THE COURT: So, you will keep them, but they have to stay separate. They're offering them, but put them as Court exhibits. And there is no objection to that, correct?

MR. CORNELIUS: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Let's talk about tomorrow.

We're going to bring them back at 10:00, if that's good with everybody. And we can meet at 9:00 and go over the
charge. We'll talk a little bit about it after we release them and see what you think about the charge right now and see if there is anything you want to add. And then we can work on that more between 9:00 and 10:00 in the morning.

Does that sound good to everybody?

MR. CORNELIUS: Whatever you want to do, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Have you had a chance to look at it?

MR. CORNELIUS: I've had a chance to look at it. I know what I'm going to request. And you've probably already considered it, so you may be able to make your -- there is a mistake on the accomplice charge.

THE COURT: So, we'll stick with that schedule. Bring them back now and release the jury.
(Open court, defendant and jury present)

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

THE COURT: You may be seated.

We're back on the record in Cause No. 1384794 .

The State has rested. What's says the defense?

MR. CORNELIUS: We're going to rest, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. And so, you also.
State, you rest and close?

MS. TISE: State rests and closes.

THE COURT: Defense rests and closes.
MR. CORNELIUS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What that means, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is that all of the evidence in this case is before you. However, you have not been given the Court's charge, which will be the law that you should apply to this case. And you have not heard the closing arguments of counsel.

So, we're going to take a recess at this time. We need to prepare that charge and I want to give the attorneys an opportunity to review it before reading that charge to you. We'll do that at $10: 00$ in the morning. We'll read the charge to you and then the lawyers from both sides will have an opportunity to argue their case to you. Okay?

In recessing tonight, $I$ want to continue to admonish you that all of the same instructions are applicable tonight. It is most important that you, of course, don't do any investigation on this case. Don't watch any media reports on the case. And, please, you are reminded, you should not talk amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial

So, we stand in recess until 10:00 a.m.
tomorrow when you will be read that charge and hear arguments from counsel. Okay?

You may go with the bailiff at this time.
THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Open court, defendant present, no jury)
THE COURT: Let's go over the charge and make some notations. Let me see if I've got my copy here.
(Discussion off the record)
(Proceedings recessed)

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

THE STATE OF TEXAS ) COUNTY OF HARRIS )

I, Mary Ann Rodriguez, Official Court Reporter in and for the 337 th District Court of Harris County, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing contains a true and correct transcription of all portions of evidence and other proceedings requested in writing by counsel for the parties to be included in this volume of the Reporter's Record, in the above-styled and numbered cause, all of which occurred in open court or in chambers and were reported by me.

I further certify that this Reporter's Record of the proceedings truly and correctly reflects the exhibits, if any, admitted by the respective parties.

WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND this the 3rd day of October, 2013.
$\frac{/ s / \text { Mary Ann Rodriguez }}{\text { Mary Ann Rodriguez, Texas CSR } 3047}$
Expiration Date: 12/31/2013
Official Court Reporter
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