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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF FRESNO		
10	CENTRAL DIVISION		
11		Coss No. 21 CD WD C05002	
12	DOUGLAS R. STANKEWITZ,	Case No. 21CRWR685993	
13 14	Petitioner,	THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL FILING TO AMENDED EMERGENCY PETITION REGARDING CLAIM 1: THE GUN IN	
15	On Habeas Corpus.	EVIDENCE IS NOT THE MURDER WEAPON	
16	on moous corpus.	(Fresno Superior Court Case	
17		#CF78227015)	
18	TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE ARLAN L. HARRELL, SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE		
19	COUNTY OF FRESNO AND TO THE DISTRICT A FRESNO:	TTORNEY FOR THE COUNTY OF	
20		C. 1. (DOVICE AGD GERMAN	
21	YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that De		
22	through counsel, files this supplemental brief to provide	le new facts, evidence, and to clarify the	
23	previously alleged facts regarding Claim 1 that Petitioner has uncovered since his Petition for		
24	Writ of Habeas Corpus was first filed in this Court on	January 28, 2021. Specifically, the new	
25	facts and evidence show that the gun introduced against Petitioner at trial was planted several		
26 27	days after police reported recovering it in Ms. Graybeal's vehicle. Petitioner requests a hearing to		
28	further educate the court on these issues.		
	Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emerger	ncy Petition - 1 -	

)

NEW FACTS AND INFORMATION

Clarification Regarding the Reports on the Firearm Between 2/9/1978 to 8/20/2021

Petitioner has prepared a Firearm and Ballistic Evidence Chart to track the reports which pertain to that evidence. See Exhibit 23d hereto. The Chart is divided into sections for each agency that was involved in processing the ballistics evidence in this case. The Chart and its attendant Exhibits, demonstrates the following:

- 1. Forensic analysis of the holster confirms the defense allegation that the firearm was in evidence is not the murder weapon (*i.e.* it was planted by police). Specifically, FACL identified the following engraving on the metal portion of the holster: "351 7-25-1973" (hereinafter "1973 etching"). Further the FACL report states, 'The scratches were deliberate and appeared to be markings to denote when the holster was recovered. It is difficult to see with the naked eye. Roger Clark has determined that the 1973 etching is consistent with law enforcement evidence processing protocol in which the employee etches his/her identification number and the date it was booked into evidence.
- 2. The firearm in evidence, with serial number 146425, was reported stolen on 6/7/73⁵.
 Approximately six weeks later, the holster was engraved by law enforcement with the date of 7-25-73⁶. This establishes that law enforcement had the firearm from that date forward

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¹ See Exhibit 23a, FACL Report, dated 3/21/23, at 2; and Addendum 2 holster photos at 4 and 5.

See Exhibit 23a, FACL Report, dated 3/21/23, at 2.

³ The fact that Detective Lean overlooked the previous evidence processing marks when engraving his own initials and the 1978 date demonstrate that there was no real effort to carefully examine the holster or obtain fingerprints to ascertain whether Petitioner handled the weapon. It's also a reasonable inference that Fresno police planted the weapon without Lean's knowledge, so he did not think to check of prior evidence processing marks. Again, they can easily be overlooked if you aren't aware they are there.

⁴ Despite the presence of the 1973 on the holster, no law enforcement report, from any agency, documents the date, contrary to police practices and procedures at that time. See Reply Exhibit 19c, Declaration of Roger Clark, dated 10/8/21, at 13; also see Exhibit 23b, Declaration of Tayce Conteras, dated 3/15/23, at 2.

⁵ See Habeas Exhibit 1a, and Exhibit 23b, Declaration of Tacye Contreras, dated 3/15/23, at 2.

⁶ See Exhibit 23a, FACL report, dated 3/21/23, at 2.

as there is no CLETS report or any other information showing the firearm was released to anyone.

- 3. The CLETS report also contains a reference to Sacramento PD Internal Affairs Division.⁷ This indicates that Internal Affairs investigated the firearm. The PRA response from Sacramento PD pertaining to the investigation states that not all information regarding the incident can be provided because the records are 'investigatory law enforcement records.'⁸ This is a further indication that law enforcement had possession of the firearm because there appears to have been further investigation by Internal Affairs with respect to the firearm.
- 4. There are no further entries on either the CLETS report, the holster or the firearm until 2-10-78. On 2/10/1978, Det. Lean had the firearm and ran the CLETS firearm report.

 Therefore, it could not have been in the possession of Petitioner during that period, including the evening of the murder on 2/8/78 as shown by the CLETS report, engraving on the holster, and result of the Public Records Act Request.
- 5. Forensic testing of the holster, combined with dated entries in CLETS, now establishes a logical timeline and scenario for how the weapon was planted:
 - a. Proffered timeline and scenario with consideration of the new facts:
 - i. Titan handgun stolen out of Stockton in 6/7/739
 - ii. Titan handgun and holster recovered by police 7-25-73¹⁰, however, an officer chooses to keep the weapon as a backup or "throwaway" weapon.¹¹
 - iii. Titan handgun remains in close proximity and in control of at least one

⁷ See Habeas Exhibit 1a and Exhibit 23b, Declaration of Tacye Contreras, dated 3/15/23, at 1.

⁸ See Exhibit 23c, Sacramento PRA Response, dated 2/8/23, at 1.

Stockton and Fresno are approximately 120 miles apart, both located on Highway 99.
 We infer the gun was recovered in Fresno.

[&]quot;A firearm held by police for the purpose of framing an innocent person for a shooting." Habeas Exhibit 1b, Declaration of Roger Clark, dated 12/4/19, at 10.

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Fresno area law enforcement officer or agency until 2/10/78.

- iv. Ms. Graybeal is murdered on 2/8/78, but no firearm is located on or near Petitioner. A .25 caliber shell casing is located at the scene. Officers are informed that one of their peers is on their way with a .25 caliber. Officers assume it will have the serial number removed to scrub the origin.
- v. Between 2/8/78 and 2/10/78, officers place the planted weapon in the car and take photographs as if they discovered the gun and holster for the first time.
- vi. Detective Lean takes possession of the gun on 2/10/78 and begins processing it as though it is legitimate evidence. Detective Lean is not aware that the serial number should have been removed, nor does he look closely to identify that the holster has evidence processing indicators from 1973.
- 6. The firearm in evidence, with serial number 146425, was not recovered by FPD. The firearm allegedly recovered by FPD did not have a serial number and was therefore a different gun than the one in evidence, perhaps even the one from the Lewis case. 12 The firearm that FPD recovered was not entered into the CLETS system because it did not have a serial number. 13 There are no markings on the holster or the firearm in evidence from FPD. Further, despite the many reports and photos documenting the firearm and holster, none of the FPD reports mention the 7-25-1973 date or 3-digit badge number on the holster. According to police procedures, this should have been done if it were noticed.14

¹² See Examination of the casing and firearm from FPD Case #75-41415 section, infra. 13 See Exhibit 23b, Declaration of Tacye Contreras, dated 3/15/23, at 2.

¹⁴ See Habeas Exhibit 1d, FPD Procedure regarding marking of evidence upon recovery, dated 5/30/2003 at 2; See Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emergency Petition - 4 -

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indicates that the photo introduced at trial was not a representation of Mr. Graybeal's car at the time Petitioner was arrested, but rather a representation after officers planted the murder weapon several days later. 8. Despite the many reports and photos documenting the firearm and holster, no report from either FPD or FCSD documents the 1973 date on the holster. This includes reports prepared by Det. Lean who likewise did not document the 1973 holster date in any reports.

7. The photos of the firearm, and even clearly visible today, shows the firearm in evidence's

serial number is clearly visible with some very minor scratching and/or wear and tear; 15

however, none of this would result in a "no serial number" finding by anyone. This

9. As Petitioner stated in his Reply, the People submitted Exhibit A, a report regarding their inspection of the holster. 16 In that report, they omitted Date #1 on the holster: 7-25-73. The date of 7-25-73 is exculpatory evidence because it shows that the firearm was in the possession of law enforcement as of that date.

FACL Examination and Testing Results

FACL tested the firearm and ballistics evidence during March, 2023. As a result of that examination and testing, the following key facts were revealed:

- 1. The firearm does not bear any marks from the Fresno Police Department. This is consistent with the CLETS report. 18
- 2. A loose round unfired round is contained in the Court Exhibits, which the defense labeled as $5x^{19}$. The round is not listed on the Court Exhibit list for either the first or second trial.²⁰

also Reply Exhibit 19c, Declaration of Roger Clark, dated 10/8/21, at 13.

¹⁵ Exhibit 23e, photo of firearm from DA discovery

¹⁶ See Exhibit A to Informal Response - FCDA Report #1978H001, dated 8/20/21.

¹⁸ See Declaration of Tacye Contreras, Exhibit 23b hereto, dated 3/15/23, at 2.

¹⁹ See Exhibit 23a, FACL Report, dated 3/21/23, at 1, 2 Item #9; and Addendum 2 Photos at 1: photo #20230307 221238252.

²⁰ See Habeas Exhibit 5z, First Trial Exhibit Record; and Exhibit 23f, Second Trial Exhibit Record. Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emergency Petition - 5 -

So it was apparently placed in the court exhibits sometime after 1983. The existence of that round is unexplained but raises further doubt about the integrity of the court exhibits.²¹

- 3. In 2017, DA Investigator Mike Garcia wrote a report stating that Evidence Property Card attached to the envelope containing .25 cal test fire casings labeled them as .22 casings from the Meras case. The report specifically stated that the label had ".22 cal casings," however, the casings themselves that were in the envelope were .25 caliber. Det. Boudreau in his prior declaration provides that he did not label the envelope, however, he did put the casings in the envelope.²² The DA never investigated how this happened or who was responsible.
- 4. According to the head of the forensics team who tested the materials and co-author of the FACL report, Chris Coleman, the court exhibits

were all inside a taped sealed orange cardboard box. There were separate manila envelopes in the box labeled for individual items and all of them were opened and unsealed as received. The evidence was all loose inside the box. . . This is an unacceptable way to store evidence and compromises the integrity of the items. '23

In preparation of a report filed with this Court, the court ballistics exhibits were accessed by the District Attorney's office on August 20, 2021.²⁴ This is the last known access of the court exhibits.

5. The integrity of the court exhibits are further at issue because we don't know who has accessed them over the decades. Despite Petitioner's request in January, 2023²⁵, no log or

 $^{^{21}}$ See Exhibit 23a, FACL Report, dated 3/21/23, at 1 and Addendum 1 FACL Evidence Submission Form and Addendum 2 at 1: photo $\#20230228_192420620.$

²² See Habeas Exhibit 2g, Declaration of Allen J. Boudreau, dated 3/14/20, at 4.

²³ See Exhibit 23a, FACL Report, dated 3/21/23, at 1.

²⁴ See Exhibit A to Informal Response - FCDA Report #1978H001, dated 8/20/21.

²⁵ See Exhibit 23i, Email sent to Dept 62, dated 1/9/23.

record of who has accessed the court exhibits over the years has been provided by the court.

Examination of the casing and firearm from FPD Case #75-41415

- 1. From the various reports uncovered after trial, namely the reference to the FPD Case #75-41415 which was discovered by Public Records Act Request in 2020, Det. Lean inspected the firearm and shell casing from this 1975 case while investigating Petitioner's case. The defendant in the 1975 case was one of Petitioner's brothers.
- 2. On February 10, 1978, Det. Lean, along with his numerous other actions, prepared a Request for Evidence Examination for a comparison of the shell casing re FPD case #75-41415 to the Titan .25 cal auto in the Graybeal case. The Examination Results at the bottom of the report were prepared by FCSD Criminalist Allen J. Boudreau. The results state that the cartridge case from case #75-41415 was probably not fired from the Titan pistol in Petitioner's. Fit is important to note that FPD case #75-41415 involved one of Petitioner's brothers, Gary D. Lewis a/k/a Stankewitz. The gun was turned in by a citizen and alleged to be used by Gary Lewis. The gun in case #75-41415 was missing a serial number. The case file indicates that the case against Gary Lewis was closed in 1975. The case file indicates that the case against Gary Lewis was closed in
- 3. Even though a shell casing from case #75-41415 was compared to the Titan pistol in Petitioner's case, Petitioner was never given the opportunity to perform the same test, nor examine the weapon from case #75-41415. According to the police report, despite PC Section 12028, which provides for destruction of evidence after a case is closed, the

²⁶ See Exhibit 23h, FCSD Request for Examination #273 re: case #75-41415, dated 2/10/1978.

²⁷ See Exhibit 23g, FPD file Case #75-41415, dated 11/6/1975.

²⁸ See Exhibit 23g, FPD file Case #75-41415, dated 11/6/75, at 20.

²⁹ See Exhibit 23g, FPD file Case #75-41415, dated 11/6/75, at 21.

³⁰ See Exhibit 23g, FPD file Case #75-41415, dated 11/6/75, at 17.

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³² See Exhibit 23g, FPD file Case #75-41415, dated 11/6/75, at 22. When Det. Lean was asked whether he had a pistol like the one in the case, that was stolen, rather than unequivocally answering 'no', he answered that he didn't recall. See Habeas Exhibit 1e, Transcript of Interview of Det. Lean, dated 3-27-20, at 4.

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firearm in that case was still being held in evidence well after it should have been destroyed. It was not destroyed until 9/27/78, twelve days after Petitioner's first conviction.³² Given that the firearm in Petitioner's case was planted, it seems likely that Det. Lean was considering using the gun from the Lewis case as the firearm to plant when he inspected the firearm and casings from the Lewis case.

These reports and further facts indicate that the initial reports with respect to the firearm in Petitioner's case was actually the firearm from the Lewis case, which was then switched out for the firearm currently in evidence. See the previous section, Clarification Regarding the Reports on the Gun Between 2/9/1978 to 8/20/2021, for more detailed explanation.

MEMO OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

This supplemental filing provides additional facts and clarification for Claim 1 of the Amended Emergency Petition. A supplemental filing requires leave of court only if it alleges new claims. Board of Prison Terms v. Superior Court (2005 CA6) 130 Cal. App. 4th 1212, 1235. Accord, In Re Kavanaugh (2021 CA4, Div. 1) 61 Cal. App. 5th 320, 342.

CONCLUSION

The firearm currently in evidence and was used to convict Petitioner at both his first and second trials was not actually the murder weapon, and law enforcement not only planted the firearm as shown implicitly by their own reports and subsequently mirrored by the 1973 date, but there may have been additional firearms that were either planted or considered for planting. 40 A review of all evidence paints a picture of officers searching for an appropriate murder weapon to plant in the vehicle over the span of several days.

In summary, the firearm in evidence was reported stolen on 6/7/73, and collected by law enforcement on 7-25-73. The firearm remained in law enforcement custody, and even was the subject of a potential Internal Affairs investigation. Petitioner's brother was involved in a case on or about 11/6/75 where a firearm with no serial number and a shell casing were collected but not destroyed. The homicide in Petitioner's case occurred on 2/8/78 whereby an unknown caliber firearm⁴¹ was used in the homicide. On 2/9/78, photos are taken of what appears to be a firearm and a holster in the vehicle, however, the photos do not depict the specific identifying features, such as the serial number, engravings on the holster, nor even make/model of firearm. Reports on this date show "serial number removed."

On 2/10/78, Det. Lean gathers the holster and firearm from FPD, and on the same date, he requests inspection of the firearm and shell casing from the Lewis case. During this time, the reports list a firearm with a serial number matching what is now in evidence. Det. Lean's initials and the 2/10/78 date also now appear on the holster. From this date onward, the reports have conflicting information about there being a serial number on the firearm, sometimes with both "serial number removed" and the serial number appearing on the same report. No references to the 1973 date nor the potential badge number also on the holster are listed anywhere in any reports or notes. Petitioner's first trial ended on 9/15/78, and the firearm from the Lewis case was destroyed on 9/27/78. These facts and evidence demonstrate that the firearm used to convict Petitioner in his first and second trials could not have been the murder weapon as it was in law enforcement custody the entire time from when it was collected in 1973 through today.

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⁴¹ As discussed in the initial Habeas Petition, DDA Ardaiz, at the preliminary hearing, even withdrew his statement that the caliber of the firearm was a .25, and trial counsel for Petitioner never properly cross-examined on this point. See Amended Emergency Petition, p, 63. Also see Habeas Exhibit 1b, Declaration of Roger Clark, dated 12/4/19, at 5. Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emergency Petition - 9 -

4	Dated: March <u>21</u> , 2023 Respectfully Submitted,
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20	Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emergency Petition - 10 -
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1	PROOF OF SERVICE	
2	The undersigned declares:	
3	I am a citizen of the United States. My business address is P. O Box 7225, Cotati,	
4		
5		
6	THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL FILING TO AMENDED ENTER CENTERS.	
7	I AUGMENT CLAIM I THE CITY IN EVITABLE ROTTER ATTREET ATTREET	
8	to be served on the following parties in the following manner:	
9	MailX Overnight mail Personal service Fax	
10		
11	Office of District Attorney 2220 Tulare Street, Suite 1000	
12	The second secon	
13	Office of the Attorney General	
14	2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5090 Fresno, CA 93721-2271	
15		
16	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this	
17	declaration is executed on March, 2023, at San Francisco, California.	
18		
19		
20	Alexandra Cock	
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	Petitioner's Third Supplemental Filing to Amended Emergency Petition - 11 -	