



CRIMINAL CASE EXPERTS INC

Coercive Interrogation & Interview Expert

EXPERT REPORT

Type of Report: Examination : Video / Audio Interview / Transcripts

Criminal case Consultants Case File #: 226-F

Primary Examiner: Brian Leslie

Date of Report: June 4, 2024

Charge: Attempted Second Degree Murder, Two counts of Aggravated Assault, Two counts of Endangerment, and Discharging a Firearm at a Residential Structure

Charged Person (s): Christopher Handy

State: Arizona

List Of Documents Examined:

- Cote Investigations & Associates LLC Report
- HSH Investigative Report

The Purpose Of This Report:

The purpose of this report is to conduct a forensic examination on audio / video interviews / transcripts / written statements & police investigation methods and provide expert opinion. Items examined are listed above.

Client's Specific Area of Concern:

Coercive questioning, investigative methods and interrogation techniques used

The Offense Occurred in the State Of:

Arizona

Police Agencies Involved:

Flagstaff Police Department

List of Attached Exhibits:

EXHIBIT # 2 - Cote Investigations & Associates LLC Report

EXHIBIT # 1 - HSH Investigative Report

General Background Information

Interview and Interrogation Techniques Used by Law Enforcement Agencies:

The primary difference between an interview and an interrogation is as follows:

Interview:

- Non-accusatory
- Purpose is to gather information
- Interviews are conducted earlier during an investigation
- Interviews are free flowing
- Notes are usually taken during the interview
- Interview room is generally set up for building relationship
- Interviews can be conducted in both informal and structured settings

Interrogations:

- Interrogations are accusatory
- Involves persuasive techniques
- Conducted in a controlled environment
- Interrogations are conducted only when the investigator is reasonably certain of the suspect's guilt.
- Investigators are trained not to take notes until after suspect has told the truth.

- Interview room set up with the interrogator facing the suspect in the personal space

Coercive Techniques During Interviews & Interrogations:

False confessions can be directly attributed to coercive techniques that may have been used by law enforcement during an interview or interrogation. In some cases, untrained interviewers may not recognize their line of questioning or style as coercive. Coercive techniques used during questioning should not be confused with “misconduct” by the interviewer, however, can still be responsible ultimately for false confession. Below are some examples of coercive techniques that could be attributed to a false confession that are not necessarily misconduct issues:

- Trauma, lack of sleep, sleep disruption or highly aggressive manipulative interrogation techniques used by the interviewer
- Convincing vulnerable persons (alcoholics, drug users) that they committed the offense during a “black out”
- Confusing the accused with his/her own words (narrative traps)
- That there is trace evidence, witnesses or physical evidence that ties them to a crime.
- In sexual assault cases the crime maybe minimized and suggest that if the accused confesses it will save the victim from testifying and they will be forgiven.
- In sexual offenses where consent was an issue the accused may be convinced, he just did not see the signs the partner was attempting to convey
- Convincing an accused, he had culpability of a crime by simple proximity to where the crime took place
- Investigators improperly vetting eyewitnesses / victims

Below are examples of improper techniques that could be considered misconduct issues. These techniques would be if used outside of their training.

- Suggesting that if the suspects confesses to the crime, they will receive a much less sentence (something the investigator has no control or authority to authorize)
- Witnesses who wrongfully identify an accused by manipulated photo line-ups by investigators and/or purposely failing to disclose exculpatory information during witness interviews.
- Tipping suspected persons off or implanting specific evidence prior to an interrogation that was found at the scene but not released to the public. Then during the interrogation, in some cases days later, construct specific questions where the suspect reveals the information.

Definitions & Terms

- **Vulnerable Persons –**
 - Person's who are **alcoholics or drug users**
 - **Sleep deprived** – This may make an individual susceptible to the use of coercive techniques by the interviewer
 - Person's with **mental disabilities**
 - A person who maybe involved in a relationship and has an emotional connection to both the alleged victim or friends in common to the alleged victim. These friends may place pressure on a suspect to confess so that the alleged victim gets closure. This is in some cases used in connection with “minimization” of the offense first such as IE: tricking a suspect into writing a confession masked as an apology letter, when the suspect believes that's all that is required with no further action.

- A person who may have **deep seeded religious or political belief(s)** may also be vulnerable to manipulative tactics or coercive questioning by the interviewer.
 - A victim in a historical child sexual abuse case who is also implicated in offenses as an adult may be vulnerable if interviewers target their **child sexual trauma** to minimize their culpability.
 - A **low (IQ) Intelligence Quotient** may also affect a person's ability to articulate answers or not fully understand the questions asked. This may also be the case for persons that speak English as a second language.
 - Someone with an extreme emotional connection to family members or persons of authority over that person may also be vulnerable to manipulative tactics or coercive questioning by the interviewer when used as leverage.
- **Minimization** –is when an interviewer minimizes a suspect's culpability or involvement in a crime or provide less culpable reasons why to make it more likely for a suspect to confess. Treating a potential suspect as a witness is one tactic used. Another tactic used is when the interviewer suggests that by admitting to specific information it will be helpful for the suspects case.
 - **Maximization** - Overstating Strength of Case Against Suspect
 - Techniques to motivate the suspect into confessing by interrupting denials, accusing suspect of lying, false evidence ploys.
 - Conveying the interrogator's absolute certainty of the suspect's guilt.

- **Deductive Method of Investigation** - Deductive Method of Investigation refers to a model used when investigators only accept information that fits the initial theory, they have formed of how the crime occurred and who the prime suspects are. In this investigative method, adverse or exculpatory evidence is potentially ignored thus creating the framework for a specific narrative the investigator is attempting to achieve. Public pressure to solve a case can also influence how investigators conduct an investigation potentially targeting wrong suspects due to lack of vetting information and the sources that provide this information.
- **Inductive Method of Investigation** - Inductive Method of Investigation refers to a model used when investigators accept all information during an investigation vetting and the source of the information for credibility as well as the information the source provides. If the information provided is credible but the source may not be due to conflict or may have an interest in the result of the investigation, a second source should be sought to corroborate the provided information.
- **“Predisposition”** – This is when an interviewer or investigator, due to the nature of a crime (personal distaste), misinformation or a personal belief disallows the possibility of an alternative narrative purposed by the suspect being interviewed. Conducting an interview having predisposition disallows an interviewer to be open to potential exculpatory facts that may dispute the original narrative provided by witnesses or victims.
- **“Narrative Trap”** where the question or series of questions that are asked are constructed in such a way by the interviewer that the context or purpose may not be understood completely by the suspect who provides an answer that may later become incriminating.

- **“Word Integration”** is when the interviewer integrates words that are more dramatic in nature or fit a specific narrative the interviewer is attempting to achieve. An example of this would be integrating the victim’s usage of the word “hit” to “wacked” or “gun” to “weapon”.
- **“Narrative Integration”** is when an interviewer attempts to feed specific words, phrases, or idea’s masked through structured suggestive questioning to the subject.
- **“Narrative Compliance ”** is when an interviewer attempts to control a specific narrative and line it up with the investigators theory of how the crime occurred. To do this the interviewer may use coercive techniques such as word integration, maximizations, minimizations or target vulnerabilities of the individual
- **Confession Compliance** is when a suspect concedes to the interviewers suggested narrative by the overwhelming use of coercive methods.
- **“Blackout Confession”**- Is a coercive line of questioning that attempts to solicit a confession targeting the vulnerability of person’s who are alcoholics or drug users, suggesting they committed the crime during a “blacked out”.
- **“Timecode Burns”** - Timecode burns on video is method of transparency to ensure that the video has not been tampered with or altered. Although this is just an indication, as audio / video editing software is now affordable and accessible to the average individual. A true test would be to have the video output forensically examined for an “edit footprint”.

- Examples of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques: ***(Generally not used by military or civilian law enforcement in the United States or Canada)***
 - **beating,**
 - binding in contorted stress positions,
 - hooding,
 - subjection to deafening noise,
 - **sleep disruption,**
 - **sleep deprivation to the point of hallucination,**
 - **deprivation of food, drink, (Common in non-military interrogations)**
 - **withholding medical care for wounds,**
 - waterboarding,
 - wall standing
 - sexual humiliation,
 - subjection to extreme heat or extreme cold,

Enhanced interrogation techniques (above) are for the most part never used by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The exception to this, in specific cases, is “sleep deprivation”. This may be an issue for example, if an interrogator knowingly wakes a suspect, who may be in lock up, in the middle of the night while in deep sleep. This may also apply if an interrogation commences after a suspect is detained ending a night shift for example or excessive unreasonable periods of interrogation style questioning.

Written Statements from Witnesses & Victims

When reviewing witness and victim written statements the most important element to look at is did the interviewer write the

statement and have the witness or victim sign it or was it written by the witness or victim. Either way a start date and time as well as end date and time should exist. The location where the statement was written should be also on the document but almost rarely that happens. It should be noted in the police report and if not there in the officer's notes written at the time.

When examining such documents other considerations are , was the statement written in a Q & A format where the officer writes the question that he asked followed by the answer provided or was it written in a narrative form by the witness or victim in their own handwriting. In any written statement without audio or video the danger is that there may have been conversations between the officer and witness or victims which could be critical:

- Did the officer or investigator assist in describing the suspect because the witness or victim was unsure.
- Did the officer or investigator assist in probing the memory of the witness or victim.
- Did the officer or investigator use word integration (see definition) to create a narrative.
- Did the officer or investigator have discussions with the witness or victim about other elements of the crime that did not involve them.

- If there was a suspect mentioned in the statement did the officer or investigator share privileged information about the suspects criminal background to motivate the witness or victim providing a statement.

Although this happens quite frequently it is very difficult to determine without audio or video record of such conversations. One indicator that can be found is “police terminology” used throughout the statement however without a law enforcement background this also maybe difficult to identify. (This is why retaining an expert with a law enforcement background is critical)

Recorded Interviews with Witnesses – Victims – Interrogations - General Information

In felony cases investigators usually utilize video or audio technology when conducting interviews with witnesses or victims and suspects in a formal setting. These maybe secondary interviews, meaning that a primary interview may have been conducted in an informal setting such as a residence or in a police vehicle prior to requesting a more detailed interview.

Video Interviews – Witnesses – Victims - Interrogations

During interviews or interrogations recorded on video there are specific technical areas I examine.

- **“Time Code Burns”** - Does the video COPY contain “time code burns”? These are the embedded running time codes seen usually on the bottom or top of the video screen. It should contain date and time (hours/minutes/seconds). The purpose of time code burns is to show that the video has not been edited in any way. This however would only be a true statement if the video being looked at was an original and not a copy and that the time codes were embedded from the original source. For the most part copies that are provided are pretty accurate. How I assess the video integrity is to look closely at the time code burns. It is my experience that if there is an edit it will usually be a micro edit and will be noticed in the “running seconds” in the time code burns. As the seconds are running at high speed on the time code burns it is not caught by the human eye so you have to look carefully or slow the video down. The reason why there maybe an edit is to remove one or two small segments which may change context of a response in an interview. This can also be done by leaving the video intact but muting the sound over a word or phrase to change context. If this is noticed I would recommend to the attorney to consult with a forensic video editor who will locate the “digital thumb print” to show the video was edited.

- **“No Time Code Burns”** – If a video has no “time code burns” the question I ask is “why?”. Today most police agencies the United States have the ability to video record using formal interview rooms. Most equipment used by these agencies has always had the ability to generate time code burns. This function on most equipment can also be turned on or off. A copy of a video interview or interrogation not having time code burns leaves the integrity of the video in question and I address this in my forensic reports. I always first look

for “flickers” in the picture then look at the before and after for body positioning. If the continuity of the picture is out of sink I will once again recommend to the attorney that a forensic editor may have to be retained for examination. If this does occur it could be for many reasons including malfunctioning equipment. But it could also mean the video has been tampered with or edited.

Audio Interviews

Interviews that are recorded on audio present their own set of issues to determine the integrity of the interview.

- I look to see if the copy of the audio file I am provided is a true copy (meaning an exact copy)
- How was the “chain of custody” handled in the evidence room after the recording. (chain of custody establishes how the file was downloaded and stored including who had access or handled it prior to trial)
- Unlike video, audio files are much harder to detect tampering, except for “bad edits” which will sometimes be detected if done in the middle of a word or sentence. It can also be noticeable if the context changes suddenly without a “lead in”
- If a recent interview was recorded on audio only and the police agency had access to video the question I would always ask is why? This would be noted in the forensic report as a concern.

Interrogations:

Interrogations are generally conducted in a controlled environment, usually an interview room with minimal furnishings and generally equipped with video technology. It is important to note that most law enforcement agencies received training in various types of interview and interrogation techniques. The standard requirement prior conducting an interrogation on a suspect is the presumption of guilt. This simply means that the investigators have conducted a thorough investigation, which I opine in my forensic report, and are satisfied that the evidence points to the suspect they are interrogating was responsible for the alleged crime.

Some Area's I Look At When Examining Interrogations

- Length: An average interrogation would last between 1-4 hours in length. Anything more than could mean that the investigators are relying on the confession as a major part of their case and may not have met the minimum standard their training requires being “the presumption of guilt”.
- Were there evidence of any conversations that took place outside the interrogation room that were not recorded. Was there promises or threats made directly or implied using coercive techniques.
- Prior to the interrogation while in custody was there any evidence of casual conversation with investigators where specific evidence was revealed that was later on discussed during the interrogation.

This is can be determined during examination by I look at context of specific conversations.

- Was the interrogation conducted in early morning hours such as 1 am – 4 am. If so, I always note the amount of sleep prior to that. Also, I determine if the interrogation was conducted in sleep segments (interrupted sleep several times during a night)
- I identify word or narrative integration used during the interrogation and how much (see definition)
- I identify all areas of minimization or maximization that occurred through out the interrogation (see definition above)
- I include in my report how many officers were present during the interrogation and how many were on camera or were noted on record in the police report or transcript. I would also make note when examining the video how many if any of the officers have firearms visual?
- Was complete Miranda warning read and understood by the suspect and if so at what point? I also examine if there was pre-questioning to determine potential vulnerabilities by the interviewer.
- I examine the premise in which the individual was motivated to meet police in the first place. Did they make him think he was a

witness, target of an investigation, a person of interest or just providing information.

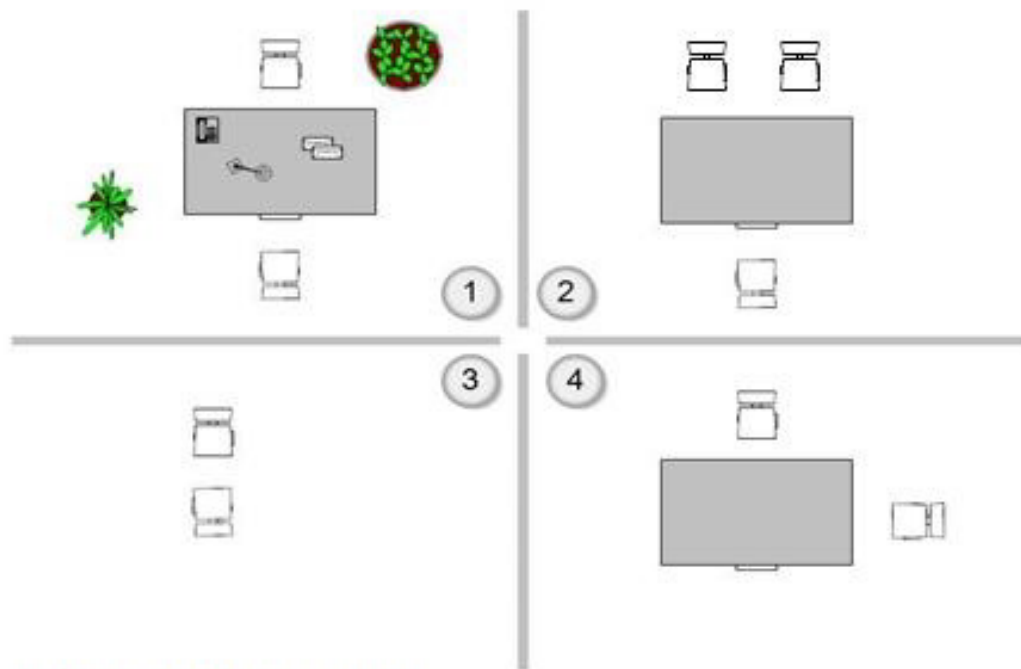
- I note the time the interview turned from an “information gathering interview” to accusatory. And was the person told they could leave at anytime and during the interview were officers near or blocking the door.

NOTE: THE ABOVE DEFINITION SECTION IS GENERAL IN NATURE AND SHOULD BE USED AS A POINT OF REFERENCE ONLY. NOT ALL INFORMATION STATED ABOVE APPLIES TO THIS REPORT.

How To Read This Report

Each interview is broken into sections called ITEMS. Each interview will have a technical breakdown which will include relevant technical information on audio or video. You will notice in the report that there are different sizes of underlined text **BOLDING**. The purpose of this is to draw attention to specific area's of the text. The larger the text the more important the relevance to the examiners notes.

INTERVIEW ROOM CONFIGURATION



1. Informal Interview Setup
2. Formal Interview Setup
3. Interrogation Style
4. Intimate Interview Style (Witnesses / Victims)

NOTE: A soft interview room used specifically for women or children victims may contain living room style furnishings.

Examiners Notes & Opinions:

The following opinions are based on the examinations of EXHIBIT #1 and EXHIBIT #2 – Private Investigation Reports.

ITEM # 1 – EXAMINATION OF EXHIBIT # 1 - HSH - INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

27. Officer Nathan Knight who was the crime scene detective that collected evidence, photos, measurements, and testified in court, was decertified from the Flagstaff Police Department on 3/19/2014 for Dishonesty/False Statements. Although his information was presented to Mr. Handy's attorney, there was no cross examination made in regard to these issues for the jury to make a judgement on his credibility.

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

When a Police Officer's credibility has been placed in question through an official investigation as stated it is my expert opinion that ALL testimony and evidence presented by the Officer going months back should have been retested and evaluated to establish whether the evidence presented for charges was factual and corroborated.

29. The witnesses were not sequestered during the crime scene investigation. Witnesses were allowed to be in the area of the crime scene while detectives were investigating the incident further contaminating the area.

30. Witnesses were allowed to speak with the victim prior to the police conducting an interview and getting a statement. The victim initially did not know or remember what had happened immediately after the incident. Later his statement matched those of his friends

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion that if witnesses were allowed to speak to the victim prior to a law enforcement interview the version of events can become tainted and unreliable. (See My Published Article Below)

The Dominant Witness Theory: How Eyewitness Identification Becomes Flawed

by Brian Leslie

Eyewitness interviews are a vital part of any criminal investigation. How police approach, question, and vet witnesses can be a critical factor in why they target a specific suspect. The truth is many police agencies, because of lack of resources, don't provide specialized training in this area to new officers.

Unfortunately, these are often the same uniformed officers who are first responders to a crime scene. They secure the scene, locate critical witnesses, and in many cases take initial statements from witnesses. In larger police

agencies, this information is passed to detectives who will potentially conduct a formal interview with key witnesses.

Inevitably, these witnesses can be responsible for misinformation, flawed suspect identification, and ultimately the targeting of a wrong suspect.

In a multi-witness crime scene, police generally interview witnesses separately, asking each for their version of events. Most witnesses, who are eager to cooperate with police, will provide this. The problem is that some vital information, such as the color of a car, a tattoo, ethnicity, height, weight, or color of clothing, may have been implanted through suggestion by the so-called dominate witness— the one who influences the other, passive witnesses—and not actually seen by the witness.

For example, the dominant witness may go so far as convincing a passive witness that the object in a suspect's hand was a gun, and not a cellphone like they initially thought. Why would a witness change his or her story for police after having conversations with other witnesses?

Passive witnesses will generally have some doubt of what they observed during a traumatic event and can easily be convinced that what they thought they perceived was actually something else.

When police arrive at a crime scene, the first question to a witness should not be “what did you see?” but “who did you speak to before my arrival?”

This way, the information sources can be tracked and verified, not just the information they provided.

How police conduct witness interviews also can be a significant factor in whether inaccurate or biased information is provided. The first interview is usually done immediately upon arrival by police, in a closed area such as a police vehicle. A

written statement is generally taken by the officer. What is critical during this initial interview is not what questions are asked by the officer, but how the questions are structured.

An example of this would be the officer using suggestive language to steer a witness in a specific direction or providing particular facts of a crime to a witness that he or she may not have volunteered. Coercive or suggestive questioning by police during witness interviews can be responsible for targeting the wrong suspect. This also is true if police do not challenge apparent conflicts in a witness' version of events or if police assist the witness in creating a narrative that supports their predetermined theory of the case.

It is doubtful that 14 months later at trial the witness would recall that the facts of a case he or she is testifying to were actually suggested by a dominant witness or an interviewing officer. What the witness will testify to (and remember) is that it was his or her own recollection of events.

Non-vetting of witnesses, coercive questioning, and misidentification can ultimately be responsible for wrongful convictions.

31. The statement made to the police by **Joe Winner** (alleged victim) was extremely racist and should have been brought out to the jury to hear by Mr. Handy's defense attorney. Shows intent to provide perjured testimony against the defendant.

- Joe Winner mentions to the police that they looked at his Facebook and he doesn't look like a very nice guy.
- He also states "**I guess he - I guess he just a - a drug dealer.** I guess he don't have a job." "Like I dunno why but it's - it's stupid to take it down.

- “Does this - does this black guy know the black family that lives there?” **So, then he probably does.** “Buying drugs from him or something.”
- “Apparently, he was parked in front of the black peoples’ house. Yeah, but there’s only one black family in the whole neighborhood right there. I mean we don’t talk to them I don’t know though.”
- “**I’m just aggravated** I mean who the fuck just jumps out and shoots you? This isn’t the ghetto. I don’t live in the ghetto.”
- “**Well, he’ll probably do jail, right?**” “Most likely. So, he’s gotta go through the court process just like (unintelligible).” “I don’t even know why - I don’t even why he was there. **The only reason is he probably** knew that family that lives there.”
- “**I guess** why else would there be a black dude in a neighborhood with a bunch of white people. Black dude is parked in front of their house they said and he’s just sittin’ there or something.”
- “**I mean I guess** when he shot me, he backed up and was on the phone yellin’ with somebody. But you know if he jumps out and fuckin’ just shoots me that quickly, how many other people has he shot? You know?”
- “**I mean obviously he shot more people than just me.** I mean if you’re that quick on the draw to shoot somebody, you’ve done it before. I mean people don’t just jump out and bam and shoot people that quickly. I mean where I’m from, man, we fight. We don’t shoot each other. That’s not how I was raised.”

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion that if law enforcement had heard the words stated above combined with inconsistent physical and trace evidence as stated in this report, the JOE WINNER's statement of events should not have been considered credible.

33.Lab Reports indicated no blood found on the bullet, wood, or metal found at the scene. **DNA testing was requested but never done**. Having this information would have corroborated Mr. Handy's testimony

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion that conclusive evidence could have been established by conducting DNA testing.

34.The physician who testified as to the wound on Joe Winner's head stated that it was a "through and through gun shot wound". A through and through gunshot wound is defined in forensics as a bullet that has passed through a body, leaving both entry and exit wounds. To diagnose a through and through gun shot wound requires a combination of multiple experts. **There was no residue testing done on the victim and no further examination to the wound to determine if it was a wound from a bullet or an injury due to hitting his head on the ground**. This was prejudicial to Mr. Handy giving the jury the indication that the injury was due to a bullet wound when there was insufficient evidence to support this. Obtaining this information would have corroborated Mr. Handy's testimony

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion that based on the investigation conducted and the findings in EXHIBIT #1 there were failures to conduct tests that would have been critical evidence in establishing fact required to prove guilt. This was not done.

ITEM # 2 – EXAMINATION OF EXHIBIT # 2 -COTE INVESTIGATIONS & ASSOCIATES LLC

The state contends that Winner was shot. The defense hired Ron Scott, a gun expert to challenge the state's testimony regarding the trajectory of the bullet. **According to the testimony by Justin and Michael, if Joe Winner was standing facing Handy, then how did the injury to the back of the head occur if the gun was pointed at the front of Winner's head.**

Wound Pattern

In viewing the photos on the wound pattern on the back of Winner's head, it does not look like a bullet wound pattern or a graze wound. Private Investigator Connie Mayhugh went into great deal explaining the origin of the wound and discussing graze wound research. I agree with Investigator Mayhugh's explanation and conclusion regarding origin of the wound.

I viewed all of the photos and read the testimony of the Dr. Julie Wynn. **It appears to me that the wound on the back of Winner's head was not caused by a bullet but occurred when he fell and struck the back of his head on the curb.** He was highly intoxicated. **If Winner was struck in the front of the head, he would have been dead.** The bullet will not somehow curve to strike the back of the head. This is impossible. **The bullet wound is not a "through and through" as she testified to during the trial.** I have seen many gunshot wounds during my career as a police officer and as a private investigator. Most of my cases are homicides and capital cases. I know a gunshot wound when I see one.

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion by looking at the photo's presented in EXHIBIT #1 about the head wound (Joe Winner) it appears to be consistent to the findings that the head wound was as a result of other trauma not a bullet wound.

ITEM # 3 – WITNESS – INTERVIEWS AND INVESTIGATIVE METHODS

WITNESSES THAT TESTIFIED ACCORDING TO EXHIBIT #1

HOPE SCHARICH - Neighbor

JULIE WYNNE, M.D.

AARON SEIFERT (Pinal County Sheriff's Office)

PATRICK PALOMAR (Pinal County Sheriff's Office)

TRACY BAXTER – Neighbor (No Criminal Records)
KEVIN RENZAGLIA – (Neighbor No Criminal Records)
ANTHONY SANFILLIPPO - (Pinal County Sheriff's Office)
JUSTIN SCHARICH (No Criminal Records)
PAUL DUDISH (Pinal County Sheriff's Office)
JOHN YEOMAN (Pinal County Sheriff)
NATHAN KNIGHT
JOSHUA ADAMS
CASSANDRA BROPHY
JOEY FIMBRES
VERONICA SANTEE
MICHAEL COLLINS
CHRISTOPHER HANDY
RICHARD CASAN JAMISON
RONALD SCOTT

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is unknown how the witnesses were interviewed. It is my expert opinion that based on the seriousness of the allegations in this case audio or video interviews should have been conducted, other than law enforcement witnesses, in a controlled environment to be able to identify inconsistencies in account of how events played out including establishing suspect identifications.

ITEM # 4 – INVESTIGATIVE METHODS

Deductive Method of Investigation - Deductive Method of Investigation refers to a model used when investigators only accept information that fits the initial theory, they have formed of how the crime occurred and who the prime suspects are. In this investigative method, adverse or exculpatory evidence is potentially ignored thus creating the framework for a specific narrative the investigator is attempting to achieve. Public pressure to solve a case can also influence how investigators conduct an investigation potentially targeting wrong suspects due to lack of vetting information and the sources that provide this information.

Inductive Method of Investigation - Inductive Method of Investigation refers to a model used when investigators accept all information during an investigation vetting and the source of the information for credibility as well as the information the source provides. If the information provided is credible but the source may not be due to conflict or may have an interest in the result of the investigation, a second source should be sought to corroborate the provided information.

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

It is my expert opinion that upon examination of EXHIBITS # 1 & # 2 it is evident that the investigation conducted in this case was Deductive in nature and flawed establishing fact. Based on the specific critical area's I examined from both exhibits in my report, it is my expert opinion that there was an extremely flawed investigation conducted by law enforcement that brought insufficient credible evidence to support the charges they had laid. It is also my expert opinion that based on

the facts covered in both exhibits by investigators the investigating agency either didn't have sufficient experience in serious investigations or purposely ignored incomplete and flawed evidence.

ITEM # 5 – EXAMPLES OF FLAWED INTERVIEWS BY WITNESSES

WITNESS #1 - VERONICA SANTEE - MP3 AUDIO INTERVIEW

TIMECODE - 00:51

A. In the garage there's a bar and Hope and I was sitting at the bar Justins house, sitting at the bar in Justins house Hope and I were sitting there talking and this car came barrelling down the street going pretty fast

TIMECODE - 01:22

Q Can you describe the vehicle to me?

A. Toyota Camerie or Honda Civic a smaller sedan maybe blue

Q. How many doors?

A. 4 doors blue or navy blue in color something like that. It went by kinda fast and at that time we were trying to clean up everything and starting to put everything away for the night.

TIMECODE - 03:07

Q. So how far away from Joe did the vehicle stop?

A. Um honestly I thought it was going to hit Joe. Probably fairly close

Q. Okay

A. I can't say for sure, I wasn't really paying attention that much to the distance cause I was kinda picking stuff up and so I kept picking up the ice and things and I heard then you know kind of arguing and I turned to walk in the house and about 3 steps into the house is when I heard the gun shot.

TIMECODE - 03:51

Q. Did you ever see the driver of this vehicle?

A. Aaaaah maybe from a distance when he was coming up and started arguing with Joe, I may glanced at him. I can tell you it was a black male other than that I can tell you nothing about him. I can tell you his hight I couldn't even tell you if he had facial hair or anything

TIMECODE - 04:13

Q. After you guys came inside did you go back outside or did you peek out the window or did you see anything further?

A. My husband told me do not go outside, so I tried to find a phone to call 911 my husband was already calling 911.

TIMECODE - 04:38

A. I really had no idea what was going on it was very confusing so I was just staying in the house based on what my husband had said

TIMECODE - 05:26

Q. So from the point you turned around and went inside heard the gun shot as far as the anything that occurred outside from that point you didn't see.

A. No I did not see

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

Upon examination of this audio interview of SANTEE it is my expert opinion that any information she provided to the INTERVIEWER was unreliable as she first stated she was in the house at a bar. When asked if she had ever seen the driver her reply was "Maybe from a distance." When answering whether she could identify the driver her answer was:

"it was a black male other than that I can tell you nothing about him. I can tell you his hight I couldn't even tell you if he had facial hair or anything"

WITNESS #2 - HOPE SCHARICH - MP3 AUDIO INTERVIEW

TIMECODE - 01:04

A. I flipped around and saw this car

Q. What car?

A. **I don't know what color but looked like a small hatchback I don't know if it was a dark grey or something** flip around this way. I turned around and my neighbor across so someone was walking from my house towards their house behind a car right here.

Q. I'm sorry walking from this house

A. **two doors down I heard commotion**

(Other Person In Room during interview answers) She was 2 doors down

A. Yah I live 2 doors down and I'm walking this way to get my son. I heard a fast car so I'm turning around there's a person walking behind the car that had just turned around

TIMECODE - 02:21

Q. Did you see that person?

A. **I didn't see the person in the car at all.** I saw someone behind with his dog. So **I turned around and someone got out of the car** it was like a small hatchback type of car. Get out hold a

gun I just saw my other neighbor walking across behind his car with his dog. **I could barely see it was super dark** I could see his arm out then I heard a gun shot.

TIMECODE - 03:34

Q. Did you by chance see what the person the gentleman who got out of the car.

A. **Just looked like super dark.**

(a male and a female in the room assisting answering questions)

TIMECODE - 04:57

Q. **So when you were walking by who all did you see that was involved in the altercation or did you kinda pass it and hear it as you were passing it.**

A. **I saw no one** I was walking I saw the car it flipped around and we all you know watching out for cars I just turned around and saw a car and my other neighbor walking across that's it. So just the car and me and the other person.

TIMECODE - 05:56

Q. So ultimately it was the dispute between your (???) based off of him driving erratically or

A. To me it was someone who was going super fast (???)

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

Upon examination of this audio interview it is my expert opinion that witness SCHARICH made it clear to the INTERVIEWER she had seen nothing. On two occasions the INTERVIEWER uses a coercive technique called "Narrative Integration" suggesting a cause and suspects in the altercation.

"Narrative Integration" is when an interviewer attempts to feed specific words, phrases, or idea's masked through structured suggestive questioning to the subject.

WITNESS #3 - TRACY BAXTER - MP3 AUDIO INTERVIEW

911 -- CALL

TIMECODE - 00:26

911: Yah we got multiple callers calling in.

A. I'm just across the street from them, there's a whole bunch of them out there but a car came by with music on real loud and somebody yelled something so I opened up my door which has a screen

911: What kind of vehicle did you see?

A. **The vehicle out here right now don't have lights on can't tell** (???) the van but I don't know which one was involved... They're backing up right now really quickly

911: Can you see a licence plate number

A. No they're backed up into the cul-de-sac right now

DETECTIVE WILSON - PHONE INTERVIEW

TIMECODE - 00:04

Q. I'm calling about the incident you reported on January 5th of 2019 there on Julia court

A. Correct

Q. **I understand that none of the Deputies talked to you when you were out there.**

A. They did speak to me and my son **they spoke with my adult daughter but didn't take her statement** but I did tell them what I knew but **it seemed a little kinda people roaming around not quite I think knowing who took who's statement**

TIMECODE - 00:43

Q. If you could briefly tell me what you heard and saw that night

A. My daughter was visiting from out of town so she was in the very front room that faces the street there and I happened to be in that (cut off)

TIMECODE - 01:05

A.She was in the front room and I was in the front room with her cause we were just hanging out visiting and my son who older son who lives in Texas ...he was currently here for the month of January... so he was also there **his truck was out on the street.**

TIMECODE - 02:02

A. There was very **loud music from a car which is not anybody I know that does that.** That really deep base sound it was late at night. **I heard that and at that same time I heard something that sounded like a crunch** and at the same time neighbors yelling something sounded like slow down or something like that it was kinda muffled cause **it was outside but my first thought was somebody doesn't belong** in the area drove too close in the dark and took off my son's bike rack.. that's what the sounds my brain (???) so I opened up the door and when I did that there was a car straight in front of our driveway where the incident happened there was a car there and there was a man standing up like the driver they were facing out of the cul-de-sac and the driver side the far side **the driver was standing up**

and as soon as I realized that car was there the driver stood up and suddenly there was a gunshot go off.

TIMECODE - 03:17

Q. Did you see who (???)

A. It was a black male the driver of the car

Q. So the driver of the car had the gun

A Correct. as far as I could tell I could not see the person in front of him that he shot so I could not tell if he actually shot anyone cause I couldn't see because we have no street lights out there.

Pitch dark and um but I knew the neighbors across the way they had all been out there my eyes went to what just happened I immediately shut the door Thers a gun this person I'm going to shut the door here.

TIMECODE - 04:05

A. Now I couldn't see his gun because it was his back was to me that's what my brain said that's who had the gun that's where the shot came from.

TIMECODE - 04:16

Q. Did you see him with the gun?

A. Later yes when it actually happened there was a car there with a man standing a black male standing on the far side the car which was the drivers side facing his back to me facing the neighbors and a gun shot noise right at that moment. I realized something wasn't right shut the door.

TIMECODE - 05:03

A. I'm on the phone with police telling them he's in the cul-de-sac he just got back in the car he backed up with the lights off he has not left the cul-de-sac I was telling that to the dispatch so when I'm saying that my daughter's also saying he had a dark she was describing what he was wearing because she saw him get back in able to see the driver so she was describing his clothing

NOTES & EXPERT OPINIONS

Upon examination of this audio interview the witness BAXTER states that the street has no streetlights and it was "pitch dark" but then states she could see could see a black male standing by the vehicle and later saw a gun. It is my expert opinion that BAXTERS credibility was in question when she stated:

"I couldn't see his gun because it was his back was to me that's what my brain said that's who had the gun that's where the shot came from."

In all three interviews above it is my expert opinion that the interview techniques used by law enforcement were flawed. There was evidence of conflicting facts and evidence of narrative integration used by law

enforcement to identify a suspect. It is my expert opinion that other interviews should be re-examined to determine if these flaws existed in other interviews and the credibility of the evidence used from witnesses as well as the investigative process used by investigators.

This forensic opinion report is created as a result of examining specific documents provided by the client (stated above). The expert's examination notes, opinions and comments provided in this report are only based on the documents that were provided to the examiner and are in no way representative of the complete case. This report in no way offers or represents a legal opinion and thus should not be relied upon for that purpose. Criminal Case Consultants Inc. provides analysis on the contents of interrogations, witness statements, interviews, court testimony, police notes and investigative methods. The comments, expert opinions and findings in this report are solely based on supporting documentation provided by the client and expert opinions are that of the expert. This report is private and confidential, and its distribution should be authorized by the author.

I have reviewed the materials provided for this report and provided an expert opinion.



Brian Leslie
Forensic Expert
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Investigative Methods**

EXPERT CV

Brian Leslie is a coercive interrogation & interview techniques expert, with over 14 years of previous law enforcement experience which includes major case investigation and specialized training, as well as a term serving as Chief of Police. Throughout Mr. Leslie's law enforcement career, he has conducted over 2000 interviews with witnesses / victims including interrogations. He is regularly retained to examine, investigative methods used by law enforcement as well as examine the contents of written, video and audio witness / victim interviews, suspect interviews and interrogations (audio, video and written transcripts) that were conducted by law enforcement and forensic interviews conducted by child protection service agencies in both the United States and Canada. Mr. Leslie has testified and been qualified as an expert in Federal, State and Military Courts throughout the United States.

Brian Leslie

Forensic Expert

Coercive Police Interrogation & Interview Techniques

Most Recent Summary of Major Criminal Cases

Post Conviction & Trial – United States, Canada & U.S. Military

*Providing Expert Testimony & Opinion, Consultation & Forensic Reports
2014 – 2020*

**NOTE: This CV may only be distributed with permission of
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**Our United States Verified Government Contractor Information Military &
Federal Agencies On:**

SAM.gov

DUNS # 243201917

NCAGE # LOGT8

IRS # 473501-421



Policing History

1978 – 1981 Hinton Police Service - Alberta
1981 – 1982 Luseland Police Service – Saskatchewan
1982 – 1983 Weyburn Police Service – Saskatchewan
1984 – 1987 Macklin Police Service – Saskatchewan
(1985 -1987) Promoted To Chief Of Police
1987 – 1993 Sarnia Police Service - Ontario

Formal Education

1977 – 1978 Mount Royal College (Presently Mount Royal University) – Police Sciences
1978 – 1979 Basic Police Training - Edmonton Alberta

Books Published (*Distributed Globally*)

- 2012 – *Reaction Analysis Profiling*
- 2014 – *Deception of a Witness*
- 2016 – *Visual Liar*

Criminal Case Consultants - 2011 - Present

Expert Consulting & Providing Proprietary Training in “Reaction Analysis Profiling”
Expert Examination Of Interrogation & Interviews
Expert Examination Of Investigative Methods

Article Contributor

1. LEGAL 360

- Do People Give False Confessions? All Too Often

2. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE CENTER -- CRIMINAL LEGAL NEWS

- The Dominant Witness Theory: How Eyewitness Identification Becomes Flawed -

- How Coercive Interrogations Can Lead to a False Confession

3. NATIONAL TRIAL LAWYERS

- 3 Ways Coercive Questioning Brings False Confessions, Wrongful Convictions

4. FORENSIC MAGAZINE

- Expert: Wrongful Convictions Can be Reduced by 30 Percent

5. THE FORENSIC GAZETTE

- Police Criminal Investigations Are Commonly Carried Out Using A Deductive Method

KEYNOTE SPEAKER / PRESENTER

East Coast Forensic Conference

Topic – “Coercive Interrogation Techniques” – Baton Rouge, Louisiana
August 9 – 10 , 2018

Minnesota State Public Defenders

(State Conference) Topic – “Coercive Interrogation Techniques” – BRAINERD,
MN - OCTOBER 10 -12, 2019

Rhode Island Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

Custodial Interrogations & Electronic Recording – Past, Present & Future
Issues - THE JOHN J. HARDIMAN MEMORIAL CONTINUING LEGAL
EDUCATION SERIES Thursday, February 27, 2020 from 1:00 to 4:00 pm -

Contact: Michael A. DiLauro -- Assistant Public Defender / Director of Training & Legislative Liaison

North Dakota

Indigent Defense 2020 Summer CLE Webinar

- Thursday June 25, 2020 - Coercive Interrogation & Interview Techniques 2 Hour Presentation

Federal Public Defenders – State Public Defenders -

August 2020 - Coercive Interrogation & Interview Techniques 2 Hour Presentation

Local Media Interviews: Case Coverage as an Expert in Coercive Interrogation & Interviews





Major U.S. News Papers

The New York Times

The Washington Post

Chicago Tribune

The Seattle Times

The Miami Herald

The Washington Times



National Media Interviews: Case Coverage as an Expert in Coercive Interrogation & Interviews





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
TRIAL DEFENSE SERVICES
THAYER HALL, ROOM 206
WEST POINT, NY 10996

MAJA-TDS

27 February 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR Record

SUBJECT: Documenting Mr. Brian Leslie's Expert-Consultant and Testifying Expert's Assistance – CDT Trevon Turner's Formal Board (Army Regulation [AR] 15-6's Formal Board), Based on an Allegation of a Sexual Assault, under Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice

1. On behalf of CDT Turner, the Respondent at a Formal AR 15-6 Board, I want to document the following achievement:
 - a. Mr. Brian Leslie was an expert-consultant and a testifying expert at CDT's Turner Board. The Board had to decide whether CDT Turner committed an offence of sexual assault. The alleged victim refused to testify, and the only evidence against the Respondent was the statement from the alleged victim's former boyfriend.
 - b. CDT Turner was questioned by an Agent from a Criminal Investigation Division (CID), Special Agent (SA) Berry. CDT Turner, who was only 18 at that time, explained to SA Berry the events of the night, when he and the alleged victim had sexual intercourse, describing it as a consensual encounter. After hours of keeping CDT Turner at the CID, SA Berry pressured the teenager to put himself into the shoes of the alleged victim and name how the crime would have been called if someone would have had sex with her without her consent. CDT Turner said that it would be rape or sexual assault, or words to that effect. After that statement, the Prosecution and SA Berry claimed that CDT Turner "confessed" to rape or sexual assault of the alleged victim.
 - c. Mr. Leslie examined all of the evidence in CDT Turner's case and analyzed it. Based on his review, he was able to determine that CDT Turner's so called "confession" was coerced and was not given freely and voluntarily. Mr. Leslie also educated the Board members about different types of investigative techniques, and which techniques were used in CDT Turner's case. After his testimony, it became clear to the Board members that CDT Turner's "confession" should be disregarded as coerced and unreliable.
 - d. Due to Mr. Leslie's expert assistance, knowledge, and incredible professionalism, the Defense believes that CDT Turner and his family were able to get their son's life back and prevent him from being not only separated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, but also from being irretrievably characterized for the rest of his

life as a sexual predator, a characterization that would have virtually ended any chances of him having a normal life.

2. Mr. Leslie's expert assistance aided in restoring justice and fairness in this case, making a tremendous positive impact on the life of the 19-year-old CDT Turner and his family.

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DN: c=US, o=US Government, ou=DoD, ou=PTM, ou=US A,
ou=COLLINS.OLESEA.1455529243
Date: 2018.01.28 12:55:34 -0500

//originally-signed//

OLESEA ROAN (Collins)

CPT, JA

Defense Counsel, Officer in Charge



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
TRIAL DEFENSE SERVICES
THAYER HALL, ROOM 206
WEST POINT, NY 10996

MAJA-TDS

7 December 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR Record

SUBJECT: Results of Trial, *United States v. SPC Audrequez Evans* – Expert-Consultant/ Expert Witness, Mr. Brian Leslie, Coercive Interrogations Techniques Expert

1. SPC Evans was accused and charged with allegedly committing sexual assault of one of his friends. SPC Evans was interrogated by a special agent, Special Investigation Division (CID), U.S. Army, and "confessed" to the sexual assault although he was a pass-out drunk at that time of the claimed offense. The charges were preferred and referred to a General Court-Martial at Fort Meade, Maryland. The trial took place on 4 December 2016 through 6 December 2017. SPC Evans was acquitted of all charges against him.
2. During the trial, the Military Judge, COL Daniel Brookhart, accepted Mr. Brian Leslie as an expert in coercive interrogations techniques.
3. Prior to trials, Mr. Leslie testified at the motions' hearing, when the Defense filed a Motion to Compel a production of an expert. After the Judge heard Mr. Leslie's testimony at the hearing, discussing the area of his expertise, the Military Judge compelled the Prosecution to produce Mr. Leslie as Defense's expert- consultant and a possible testifying expert in coercive interrogations techniques.
4. Mr. Leslie's assistance was invaluable as he was able to break down the techniques used by the CID agent. As the result of such understanding, the jury did not give any weight to the coerced false confession.

COLLINS, OLESEA, 14555292 (1) 06/04/2017 09:00:00
43

OLESEA COLLINS
CPT, JA
Defense Counsel



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TRIAL DEFENSE SERVICE - WEST
FORT LEWIS FIELD OFFICE
JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD, WASHINGTON 98433-5000



AFZH-TDS-JA

12 January 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Mr. Brian Leslie Expert-Consultant Assistance in United States v. Williams

1. I am CPT Marissa K. Dominguez, and currently serve as Defense Counsel at Joint Base Lewis McChord, Washington. I write this letter in support of Mr. Brian Leslie's Expert-Consultant Services in *United States v. Williams*. As an Expert in the field of Interrogation, Mr. Brian Leslie provided services that were instrumental to the Defense. Assisting in all aspects of the case, Mr. Leslie's services were greatly appreciated, and cannot be duplicated or substituted by any other source.
2. *Williams* involved allegations in violation of Article 120, of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The case was referred to a General-Courts Martial and heard in front of a mixed panel on Joint Base Lewis McChord, Washington. During the investigation of this case, the Accused was interrogated by CID for several hours and made inculpatory statements. The Defense filed a Motion to Suppress, claiming that CID's interrogative tactics were improper and unlawful. For this reason, the Defense specifically sought Mr. Leslie's expert services in Coercive Interrogations Techniques, to assist with this voluminous complex case. Mr. Leslie was a consummate professional and a dedicated member of the Defense team.
3. Mr. Leslie, assisted the Defense with the preparation of Defense motions, testified in Court, and providing alternate theories of defense and case strategy. Mr. Leslie provided detailed reports, and assisted with the drafting of cross-examination questions, and provided key points regarding interrogation tactics used by CID, Military Police, Investigators, and Police Officers. Mr. Leslie was very thorough, following through with short suspense deadlines, being very responsive, and easily accessible. His services were invaluable.
4. For these reasons, I endorse Mr. Leslie as an Expert-Consultant in Interrogations Techniques.

MARISSA K. DOMINGUEZ
CPT, JA
Defense Counsel

United States Military Cases - Army

2017 – United States v. Audrequez Evans – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault, Rape
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- Fort Drum Field Office – Atlantic Region
- **Expert Testimony Provided** - Fort Meade, Maryland
- General Court Martial – December 04, 2017
- Our File Reference # 1247-c
- State: Maryland

2017 – United States v. Alejandro Gentry – U.S. Army - Article 15 Proceeding

- Sexual Conduct
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- Fort Drum Field Office – Atlantic Region
- **Expert Testimony Provided** - Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- December 15, 2017
- Our File Reference # 1261-c
- State: North Carolina

2018 – United States v. Ean Nacke – U.S. Army - Summary Proceeding

- Sexual Assault
- Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided** - Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- February 2, 2018
- Our File Reference # 1233-c
- State: North Carolina

2018 – United States v. Guillermo Batista-Mendez – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault (3 counts)
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- Provided Forensic Report For Trial
- **Expert Testimony Was Pending** March 27 / 2018 & April 9, 2018
- Examination Conducted – Forensic Report Provided
- Case Ultimately Settled
- Fort Bragg
- Our File Reference # 1268-c
- State: North Carolina

2018 – United States v. Trevaun Turner – U.S. Army - Summary Proceeding

- Sexual Assault
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided** - Fort Benning, Georgia
- February 21, 2018
- Our File Reference # 1271-c
- State: Georgia

2018 – United States v. Ty Moore – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided – Motion Hearing** - West Point, New York
- June 12-15, 2018
- Our File Reference # 1291-c
- State: New York

2018 – United States v. Nathan Smith – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Misconduct
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- West Point, New York
- April 20, 2018 - Examination Conducted – Forensic Report Provided
- Case Settled
- Our File Reference # 1310-c
- State: New York

2018 – United States v. Monroe – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided – Motion Hearing** – Seattle, WA
- June 29, 2018
- Our File Reference # 1349-c
- State: Washington

2018 – United States v. Mathew Counter – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided – Motion Hearing** – Fort Bragg
- July 12, 2018
- Our File Reference # 1342-c
- State: North Carolina

2018 – United States v. SPC Damon Williams Jr.– U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Sexual Assault
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony - Motion Hearing Oct 22**
- Fort Lewis, Washington
- Our File Reference # 1360-c
- State: Washington

2019 – United States v. Goodwin – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Rape
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- **Expert Testimony Provided – Motion Hearing To Compel – Fort Bragg**
- Jan 25, 2019
- Our File Reference # 1410-c
- State: North Carolina

2019 – United States v. Anthony Chasse – U.S. Army - General Court Martial

- Rape
- JAG Lawyer: **Provided On Request**
- Examination& Report For **Motion To Compel**
- Our File Reference # 1425-c
- State: Fort Belvoir, VA

NATIONAL PROFILE CASES

2018 – State Of Iowa v. Cristhian Bahena Rivera

- Case Currently In Progress
- 1st Degree Murder
- Trial Date – January 2020
- Expert Testimony Provided
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1408-c
- State: Iowa
- **Testified**

Death Penalty Cases - United States

2016 - People Of The State Of California v. Hooman Ashkan Panah

- 1nd Degree Murder – Capital Case – Death Penalty
- Post Conviction– Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1071-c
- State: California

2019 - People Of The State Of California v. Darnell Hammond

- 1nd Degree Murder – Capital Case – Death Penalty
- **Case In Progress – Testimony Pending**
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1431-c
- State: California

Federal Public Defender Cases - United States

2018 – United States Of America v. Samy Hamzeh

- Federal Gun Charges – Terrorist Related (request details)
- **Case In Progress** – Trial Date Not Set
- Federal Defender Services of Wisconsin Inc.
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1320-c
- State: Wisconsin

2019 – United States Of America v. Jeremy Campo

- Federal Drug Charges –
- Federal Defender Services – Tampa Division - Middle District of Florida
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1423-c
- State: Florida

2019 – United States Of America v. Jonathan Bohn

- Federal Drug Charges – Causing death
- **Case In Progress** – Trial Date Not Set
- **Expert Testimony Provided November 2019**
- Federal Defender Services – Orlando Division - Middle District of Florida
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1430-c
- State: Florida
- **Testified**

2020 - United States vs Daniel PEGGS

- Sex Trafficking
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference#: # 1462-c
- State: Wisconsin
- Federal Public Defenders Office

State Public Defender Cases - United States

2018 - The State Of Minnesota v. Timothy Miller

- 1 st Degree Assault - Greater Bodily Harm
- **Expert Testimony July 30, 2018**
- Public Defenders Office Minneapolis
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1293-c
- State: Minnesota
- **Testified**

2019 - The State Of Minnesota v. Juvenile (unnamed)

- Sex offense
- Public Defenders Office Minneapolis
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1390-c
- State: Minnesota

2019 - The State Of Iowa v. Alicia Ritenour

- Murder
- Court Appointed
- Office Of The State Public Defender
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1421-c
- State: Iowa

2019 – The State Of Minnesota v. Richard Diamond Myers Sr.

- 1st Degree Criminal Sexual Conduct
- Office Of The State Public Defender
- **Attorney Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1427-c
- State: Minnesota
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 – The State Of Minnesota v. Zachariah James Baker

- Murder in the Third Degree
- Murder in the Second Degree; Unintentional Murder
- Office Of The State Public Defender
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1414-c
- State: Minnesota
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 – The State Of Rhode Island v. Francisco Melo

- Sexual Assault of a Child
- **Attorney – Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1426-c
- State: Rhode Island
- **Testimony Pending**

2020 – The State Of Minnesota v. Adam Travis

- First Degree Manslaughter of a child
- Second Degree Manslaughter
- Office Of The State Public Defender
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1432-c
- State: Minnesota

2020 – The State Of Minnesota v. Nathan McDonald Jr.

- Murder
- Office Of The State Public Defender
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1434-c
- State: Minnesota

2020 – The State Of Iowa v. Jarett Scharper

- Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1467-c
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- State: Iowa

2020 – State of Minnesota vs. Robert Louis Canfield

- Death Related - Case Resolved
- Our File Reference File #: 1473-c
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**
- Minnesota Public Defenders Office
- State: Minnesota

2021 – The State Of Colorado vs Jorge Vazquez

- 2nd Degree Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1476-c
- State: Colorado
- **Attorney: Provided On Request**

United States Cases

2015 - State Of Texas v. Robert Espinoza

- Capital Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1171-c
- State: Texas

2016 - State of Florida v. Tamara Taylor

- Conspire to Commit Organized Fraud, Grand Theft of the 2nd Degree
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1022-c
- State: Florida

2016 - State of Maryland v. Reginald Love

- 1st Degree Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder, Attempted 1st degree murder, handgun charges (2 counts)
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1074-c
- State: Maryland

2016 - State of Louisiana v. William Felix Vail

- 2nd Degree Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1219-c
- State: Louisiana

2016 - State of Michigan v. Christopher Winowiecki

- 1st Degree Attempt Sexual Assault, Sexual Criminal Conduct in the 1st Degree (2 counts), Criminal Sexual Conduct 2nd Degree
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1062-c
- State: Michigan

2016 - State of Texas v. Arthur Kirven

- Injury To A Child (2 counts causing death)
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1099-A-c
- State: Texas

2016 - State Of Delaware v. James Hamilton

- Unlawful sexual contact 1st degree & unlawful sexual contact 3rd degree
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1076-c
- State: Delaware

2016 - State Of Texas v. Tarik J McIntyre

- Assault Causing Bodily Injury
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1070-c
- State: Texas

2016 - The State Of California v. Michael Lopez

- Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1066-c
- State: California

2016 - The State of Florida v. Christopher Douglas

- Robbery with a Firearm
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1080-c
- State: Florida

2016 - The State of Florida v. Roderick Mathis

- 1st Degree Murder and Armed robbery
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1086-c
- State: Florida

2016 - The State of Michigan v. Gregory V. Young

- 1st Degree Premeditated Murder, Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1072-c
- State: Michigan

2016 - The State of Texas v. Rudolfo Jr. Munoz

- Wrongful death in custody
- Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1092-c
- State: Texas

2016 - United States v. Anthoine Plunkett

- (Conspiracy To Murder For Hire) Federal Charge
- Post Conviction– Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1123-c
- State: Virginia

2016 - The State of Pennsylvania v. Leon Garland

- 1st Degree Murder
- Post Conviction– Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1146-c
- State: Pennsylvania

2016 - The State Of Louisiana v. Marcus Artis

- Murder
- Post Conviction– Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1153-c
- State: Louisiana

2016 - The State Of Texas v. Benny Linenschmidt

- Aggravated Sexual Assault On A Child Under 14
- Post Conviction– Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1077-c
- State: Texas

2017 - State of Virginia v. Timothy Wright

- 1st Degree Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1024-c
- State: Virginia

2017 - State of Louisiana v. Lekeithen Harris

- Attempted 2nd Degree Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1031-c
- State: Louisiana

2017 - State of Wisconsin v. Kim Gentz

- Stalking
- Post Conviction
- Attorney - **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1027-c
- State: Wisconsin

2017 - State of West Virginia v. Juan Moore

- Sexual Abuse by Parent or Guardian (20 Counts)
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1051-c
- State: West Virginia

2017 - State of Mississippi v. Leo Laurent

- 2nd Degree Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1046-c
- State: Mississippi

2017 - State of Ohio v. Timothy Hubal Jr.

- Gross Sexual Imposition – Rape
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1053-c
- State: Ohio

2017 - State of Tennessee v. Kenneth Deangelo Thomas

- 1st Degree Felony Murder
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1068-c
- State: Tennessee

2017 - The State of California People v. Matthew Worthen

- Murder
- Assault On A Child Causing Death
- Post Conviction – Client: Family
- Our File Reference # 1143-c
- State: California

2018 - The State Of North Carolina v. Roderick Wyche

- Murder, Statutory Rape, Felony Conspiracy, 1st Degree Sex Offense With A Minor
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1220-c
- State: North Carolina

2018 - The State Of Wisconsin v. Bujanowski

- Child Abuse Case
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1322-c
- State: Wisconsin
- **Testimony Pending**

2018 - The People Of The State Of Michigan v. Kevin Waller

- Criminal Sexual Conduct 1st Degree / Extortion
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1348-c
- State: Michigan

2018 - The State Of Texas v. William (Tariq) Lacking

- Capital Murder (2 Counts)
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1361-c
- State: Texas

2018 - The State Of California v. Lonnie Johnson

- Murder (1 Count)
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1368-c
- State: California

2018 - Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Mark Barry

- Post Conviction
- Child Pornography
- Attorney - **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1396-c
- State: Massachusetts

2018 – The State Of Texas v. Jason Sorrells

- Unlawful possession of a firearm, evading arrest, deadly conduct, and nine counts of aggravated assault of peace officers,
- - **Post Conviction**
 - Client Family
- Forensic Examination Conducted
- Our File Reference # 1399-c
- State: Texas

2018 - The State Of California v. Edward Contreras

- 1st Degree Murder
- Client Family
- **Post Conviction**
- Our File Reference # 1401-c
- State: California

2019 - The State Of Ohio v. David Simpson

- 1st Degree Murder
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1404-c
- State: Ohio
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 - The State Of Ohio v. Norman Smock

- Sexual Assault / Minor
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1405-c
- State: Ohio

2019 - The State Of Arizona v. Robert Navarro

- Aggravated Assault
- Attorney's **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1412-c
- State: Arizona
- Post Conviction

2018 – State Of Iowa v. Cristhian Bahena Rivera

- Case Currently In Progress
- 1st Degree Murder
- Trial Date – January 2020
- Expert Testimony Provided
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1408-c
- State: Iowa
- Testified

2019 - The State Of Texas v. Mauricio Navarrete-Torres

- Capital Murder
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1415-c
- State: Texas

2019 - The People v. Nicholas Lancaster

- Murder
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1413-c
- State: California
- **Testimony Pending** -

2019 – The State Of Texas v. Tyler White

- Sex Assault
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1411-c
- State: Texas
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 – The State Of West Virginia v. Andrew Wells

- Sex Assault with a Minor (6 counts)
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1419-c
- State: West Virginia
- Testimony Pending –**

2019 – The State Of California v. Francisco Banos

- Murder
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1418-c
- State: California
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 – The State Of Michigan v. Derek Schummer

- Criminal Sexual Conduct (6 count)
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1420-c
- State: Michigan

2019 – The State Of Iowa v. Alicia Ritenour

- Murder –
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1421-c
- State: Iowa
- **Testimony Pending**

2019 – The State Of California v. Joseph Duran

- Murder –
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1422-c
- State: California

2019 – The State Of California v. William Bradley

- Aggravated Assault –
- Attorney – **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1428-c
- State: California
- **Testimony Pending**

2020 – The State Of Connecticut v. Michael Ranieri

- Sexual Assault
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1436-c
- State: Connecticut
- Testimony Pending**

2020 – The State Of Virginia v. Jason KEGLEY

- Sexual Assault (Child)t
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1435-c
- State: Virginia
- **Testimony Pending**

2020 – The State Of Washington v. Jeevan SINGH

- Forensic Examination of Investigation into Rape Allegations
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1438-c
- State: Washington
- Case Did Not Proceed

2020 – The State Of Kansas v. Wallace DIXON

- 1st Degree Murder by Arson
- Client Family
- Post Conviction
- Our File Reference # 1440-c
- State : Kansas

2020 - State Of Colorado v. Sarah Bryne

- Kidnapping
- **Attorney - Provided On Request**
- Our File Reference # 1443-c
- State: Colorado

2020 – The State Of Texas v. Jose Ismael Salvador

- Attempt Capital Murder
- Our File Reference # File #: 1444-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Texas

2020 – The State Of Wisconsin v. Reginald Clytus

- First Degree Intentional Homicide
- Our File Reference File #: 1447-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Wisconsin

2020 – The State Of Michigan v. Lawrence Abela

- CSC 3RD DEGREE
- Our File Reference #: 1448-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Michigan

2020 – The State Of Illinois v. Henry Hopkins

- Murder
- Our File Reference #: 1449-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Illinois

2020 – The State Of New Jersey v. Leonard Johnson

- Robbery
- Our File Reference #: 1452-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: New Jersey

2020 – The State Of Ohio v. Wendell Callahan

- Capital Murder X 3
- Our File Reference #: 1453-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Ohio

2020 – The State Of Wisconsin v. Ronald Morgan

- 2nd Degree Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1455-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Wisconsin

2020 – The State Of Georgia v. Greg Graham

- Sexual Related Offense
- Our File Reference #: 1456-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Georgia

2020 – The State Of North Carolina v. Dwayne Degraffenried

- Drug Related
- Our File Reference#: 1460-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: North Carolina

2021 – The State Of South Dakota vs Marlon Iron Crow

- 2ND Degree Murder
- Our File Reference #: 1461-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: South Dakota

2021 – The State Of IOWA vs SOE TUN

- SEXUAL ABUSE - 3RD DEGREE—
- Our File Reference #: 1464-c
- Client Family
- State: IOWA
- **Attorney : Provided On Request**

2021 – The State Of IOWA vs JARETT SCHARPER

- Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1467-c
- State: IOWA
- **Attorney : Provided On Request**

2021 – The State Of Texas vs Jason Hart

- Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1468-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Texas

2021 – The State Of Texas vs Kira Dodson

- Murder
- Our File Reference #: 1471-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Texas

2021 – The State Of Delaware vs Ronnell JACOBS

- Sexual Assault
- Our File Reference #: 1472-c
- Post Conviction
- Client Family
- State: Delaware

2021 – The State Of New York vs Johnny Hincapie

- Civil Case – Wrongful Conviction
- Murder
- Our File Reference #: 1474-c
- Post Conviction
- State: New York
- **Attorney : Provided On Request**

2021 – The State Of Louisiana vs Andrew MOSBROKER

- Pornography (4 counts)
- Our File Reference #: 1477-c
- State: Louisiana
- **Attorney : Provided On Request**

Canadian Cases

2015 - R. v. Shane Lund – Ontario

- Sexual Assault, (multi-count) Possession, Distribution, Manufacturing of Child Pornography (multi-count) Bestiality
- Attorney: **Eginhart Ehlers**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2015 - R. v. Adam Collins – Ontario

- Criminal Breach Of Trust, Theft
- Attorney: **Eginhart Ehlers**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2015 - R. v. Jordon Lampert – Ontario

- Sexual Assault
- Attorney: **Walter Fox**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2015 - R. v. Nick Fortonato – Ontario

- Fraud Over 1 M
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2015 - R. v. Troy Ellison – Ontario

- Possession for the Purpose Trafficking
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2016 - R. v. Andrew Fallows– Ontario

- Criminal Negligence Causing Death, Impaired Operation Causing Death,
- Dangerous Driving Causing Death
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2016 - R. v. James McNabb– Ontario

- Possession for the Purpose Of Trafficking , Possession of a Restricted Weapon
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2017 - R. v. Neil Malick – Ontario

- Fabrication of Evidence, Attempt to Obstruct Justice
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2017- R. v. Ryan Patterson – N.W.T.

- Assault on a Child
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2017 - R. v. Kwesi Ellis – Ontario

- Dangerous Driving Causing Death
- Dangerous Driving Causing Bodily Harm X 2
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Forensic Consulting Expert – For Trial

2018 - R. v. Andrew Lawrence-Bisram – Ontario

- Human Trafficking
- Attorney: **Provided On Request**
- Case Resolved

Other Consulting & Forensic Reporting

Some Consulting and Forensic Reviews On Felony Cases, Child Abuse Allegations, Death Related Investigations, Police Misconduct Allegations Related To Investigation Are Not Listed.

Previous Specialized Law Enforcement Training During Police Career 1978 - 1994

- *Analytical Investigative Methods – Anacapa Sciences Inc.*
- *Sudden & Suspicious Death & Homicide Investigation*
- *Complex Drug Investigations*
- *Crime Scene & Evidence Control*
- *Police Management – Identifying Misconduct*
- *Sexual Assault Investigations*
- *Organized Crime – Tracking Proceeds Of Crime*

Research & Education – Law Enforcement Training Materials

- *Essentials Of The REID Technique – Criminal Interrogation and Confessions – Second Edition – By John E Reid*
- *Anatomy of Interrogation Themes – The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation – Second Edition – By Louis C. Sense*
- *FM 34-52 Intelligence Interrogation - US Army Manual*
- *How To Identify, Interview & Motivate Child Abuse Offenders To Tell The Truth – Second Edition – David Buckley*

Continual Updated Education Seminars & Training

National Association Of Criminal Defense Lawyers (Membership # 95130)
Classification: Forensic Expert
1 Hour Seminars

Continuing Legal Education Seminar Training Credits 2015 - 2017

- Cross The Narcotics Officer – **Presenter:** Dirk Manoukian
- GPS, Cellphones – **Presenter:** Robert Aguero
- Money Laundering & Rico – **Presenter:** Dominic Gentile
- Crossing Informants, Cooperating Witnesses, Snitches & rats
- **Presenter:** J.W. Carney Jr.
- Sexual Assault Cases Involving Children – Investigation & Preparation – **Presenter:** EG Gary Morris
- Felony Gun Possession – **Presenter:** Doris Holt
- Gang Defenses – **Presenter:** Katherine Corrigan
- Conspiracy To Commit Murder – **Presenter:** Robert Jones
- Self Defense In Homicide Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- False Confessions – **Presenter:** Dr. Antoinette Kavanaugh (Chicago)
- Child Abuse & Molestation Of A Child – **Presenter:** Dr. Rich Kaplan, M.D.
- Theories, Themes and Storytelling in Sexual Assault Cases – **Presenter:** Cynthia Roseberry
- The Role Of The Forensic Psychologist in Defending Sex Offender Cases – **Presenter:** Joanne Daley
- Cross Of The Alleged Rape Victim – **Presenter:** Professor Herschella Conyers
- Shaken Baby Syndrome – **Presenter:** Keith Findley
- Voir Dire in Sex Cases – **Presenter:** Marvin Schechter
- Interrogation, Coercion and False Confessions- **Presenter:** Professor Richard Leo
- False Confessions- Obtaining Clinical Psychological Evidence – **Presenter:** Paul Casteleiro
- Working With Experts In False Confession Cases – **Presenter:** Paul Cateleiro
- Cross-Examining Law Enforcement In False Confession Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Defending Child Pornography Cases – **Presenter:** Jay Clark & Michael Iacopino
- Cross-Examination of Child Witnesses – **Presenter:** Shaun McCrea
- Conspiracy Allegations In A Drug Case: Evidentiary Implications – **Presenter:** Don

Samuel

- Defending Drug Cases : Mail Order Pharmacists, Compounders, Street Crimes
- Battling 21st Century Surveillance – **Presenter:** Hanni Fakhoury
- Successful Litigation In Cases Dealing With Selective Enforcement& Racial ---Profiling – **Presenter:** Colette Tvedt
- Sexual Predator Defenses – **Presenter:** Robert LeBell
- Debunking the Prosecutors Claim Of A Drug Conspiracy – **Presenter:** Thomas Decker
- Capital Murder, Death Penalty Training – Making The Case For Life
- Defending Modern Drug Case – 4th Amendment, Suppression, Search Seizure – **Presenter:** Vincent Savarese
- Conspiracy Allegations in a Drug Case
- Street Crimes, Stress and Suggestion: Helping the Jury see what the Witness did not- **Presenter:** Jonathan Rapping
- Forensic Science, the NAS report and a Case Analysis- **Presenter:** Brent Turvey
- Beating the Assault & Battery Charge – **Presenter:** Drew Finding
- Cross a Snitch in a Drug Case – **Presenter:** Robert Fichinan
- Self Defense in Homicide Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishney
- Rodriguez & the Roadside Detention – **Presenter:** Vincent Savarese
- From PhaRxm to Table: False Prescriptions, Pill Mills, Doctor Shopping & Pharmacies – **Presenter:** Marcia Shein
- Cannabis DUI's – **Presenter:** Abe Hutt
- Interpreters & Translators During Auto Stops & Interviews – **Presenter:** Christopher Dupont
- Forfeiture – **Presenter:** Steven Kessler
- Child Pornography Sentencing – **Presenter:** Larry Matthews & Tracy Sabenow
- Ethical Online Investigation In The Age of Social Networking & Technology – **Presenter:** Bill Gallagher
- Effective Use Of Experts In Sentencing
- Sex Offense Allegations With Jurors – **Presenter:** Rick Kanmen
- Making the Case For Life: Mitigation in Capital Cases – **Presenter:** N.A.C.D.L
- Making the Case For Life: Investigation – Capital Cases – **Presenter:** N.A.C.D.L

Toronto, Canada - 2017

1 Day Seminar – September 27, 2017 - Rock and a Hard Place: False Guilty Pleas and Wrongful Convictions – **Presenter:** Innocence Canada

Continuing Legal Education Seminar Training Credits

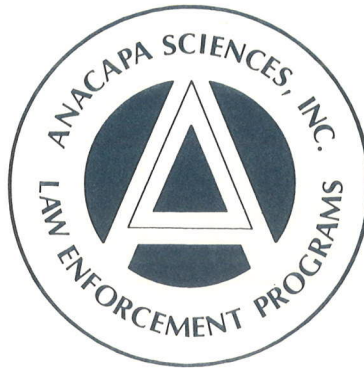
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2017 - 2018

- Self Defense in Homicide Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Evaluating Strangulation Evidence – **Presenter:** Tara Godoy
- Working With and Crossing the Pathologist in a Gunshot Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Voir Dire in Self Defense Cases – **Presenter:** Eric Davis
- Eyewitness Identification – **Presenter:** Ellen Eggers & Scott Fraser
- Science in Sexual Assault Cases– **Presenter:** Nellie King
- Not So Total Recall Memory and Witness Identification– **Presenter:** Dr. Elizabeth Loftus
- Suppressing Eyewitness Identifications – **Presenter:** Paul Rudof
- The Science of the Mind Sanism, Pretextuality and Mental Disabilities – **Presenter:** Professor Michael Perlin
- Challenging the Confession of a Mentally Ill Client – **Presenter:** Dr. Clarence Watson
- False Confessions in Sex Cases – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Forensic Mental Health & the Law – **Presenter:** Professor Steven Drizin , JD
- Exposing & Fighting Misconduct in Criminal Cases – Police Misconduct on the Streets– **Presenter:** Colette Tvedt
- Misconduct in Police Investigations – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Mental Aspects Of False Confessions – **Presenter:** Dr. Antoinette Kavanaugh
- The Science Behind False Confessions – **Presenter:** Christine Funk
- Understanding and Challenging False Confessions – **Presenter:** Deja Vishny
- Ethical Use Of Experts – **Presenter:** Christopher Leibig
- Defending Cops Accused of Misconduct – **Presenter:** Richard Jaffe
- Systematic Police Agency Misconduct – **Presenter:** Scott Sanders
- Forensic Lab Fraud – **Presenter:** Nancy Caplan
- Investigating Police Misconduct – **Presenter:** Kevin McClain
- Brady and Giglio – **Presenter:** Denis Devlaming
- Applying the Scientific Method In Fire Investigations– **Presenter:** Paul Bieber & Len Walker
- Presenting Forensic Evidence At Trial – **Presenter:** Iris Eytan
- Understanding Mobile Forensics– **Presenter:** John Elis
- Introduction to DNA Mixtures – **Presenter:** Bicka Barlow
- Abusive Head Trauma – **Presenter:** Tara Godoy
- Drug Recognition Evaluations (DRE) – **Presenter:** Steve Oberman
- Firearms & Toolmarks – **Presenter:** William Tobin

- Digital Evidence – **Presenter:** Doug Carner
- Fire Investigations – **Presenter:** Paul Bieber
- Computer Search Warrants – **Presenter:** Professor Orin S Kerr
- Strangulation Evidence – **Presenter:** Tara Godoy
- Bitemark Evidence – **Presenter:** Hon. Christopher Plourd
- Bloodspatter Evidence– **Presenter:** Tim Palmback
- Building a Mental Health Defense – **Presenter:** John Niland
- Confronting & Utilizing the Pathologist in Murder Cases – **Presenter:** Robert Sanger
- Fighting the Fantasy of Forensics– **Presenter:** Jose Baez
- Forensic Pathology & Toxicology– **Presenter:** Michael Cristalli
- DNA Database Issues– **Presenter:** Bicka Barlow
- Locating, Vetting, Retaining and Using Experts – **Presenter:** Christine Funk
- Under the Shadow PTSD – **Presenter:** Michael Harris
- Developments in Fingerprint Evidence – **Presenter:** Simon Cole
- Time of Death Calculations – **Presenter:** Jim Cooney
- Qualifying Forensic Science Opinions – **Presenter:** David Kaye
- Shaken Baby Syndrome – **Presenter:** Professor Keith Findley
- Using Forensic Science in Sex Assault Cases– **Presenter:** Michael Waddington
- Cross-Examination of Alleged Rape Victim– **Presenter:** Callie Steele
- Shining Light on Suggestiveness in Children’s Interviews– **Presenter:** Dr. Michael Brannon
- Computer Forensics in Child Porn Cases – **Presenter:** Don Vifer
- Racial Profiling & the 4th Amendment – **Presenter:** Juval Scott
- Conspiracy Law Fundamentals – **Presenter:** John Cline & Prof. Steve Morrison
- Criminal Conspiracy: Challenging The Prosecutor’s Darling – **Presenter:** Prof. Steve Morrison and John D. Cline
- The Future of Conspiracy Law – **Presenter:** Marjorie Pearce & HON. Jed S. Rakoff & Alexandra Shapiro
- Conspiracy to Defraud the U.S. – **Presenter:** David Angeli , Scott Frewing & Enu Mainigi
- The Syllogism of Expert Testimony – **Presenter:** Prof. Edward Imwinkelried
- Dealing with Experts and Standards of Admission – **Presenter:** Charles Sevilla
- Defending Female Defendants in Sex Cases – **Presenter:** David House
- Defending Juveniles Facing Sex Offenses – **Presenter:** Brad A. Meryhew
- Detecting and Fighting DNA Errors in Sex Cases – **Presenter:** Prof. Greg Hampikian
- Deconstructing the Child Exploitation Case – **Presenter:** John Arrascada
- Living With the Collateral Consequences of Sexual Assault Convictions – **Presenter:** Michael Iacopino
- Handling High Profile Cases – **Presenter:** Marie Henein
- Improving Sexual Assault Interview Techniques – **Presenter:** June T. Rodgers
- Ethical Dilemmas in Sex Cases – **Presenter:** Juval Scott
- Audrey Moorehead
- Sexting, Searches and Sentencing in Child Porn Cases – **Presenter:** J.W. Carney
- The Rape Shield Statute & Developing Cross – **Presenter:** Cynthia Roseberry

- Voir Dire in Child Sex Cases – **Presenter:** Kathleen Stilling
- Home Searches – **Presenter:** Jennifer Sellitti
- Drones & Spyware – **Presenter:** Blasé Kearney
- 4th Amendment Update – **Presenter:** Gerald H. Goldstein



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
BRIAN A. LESLIE

SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE 40-HOUR
ADVANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COURSE IN

ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION METHODS

CONDUCTED

15-19 February 1982 - Richmond, Virginia

The course provided advanced investigative and analytical methods required for complex criminal cases—organized crime, economic crime, narcotics trafficking, and related conspiracies.

ANACAPA SCIENCES, INC.


INSTRUCTOR