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COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT Complaint No. 2000-110 et seq

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In the Matter of Investigation of: :
The Honorable Maria I. Lopez, :
Associate Justice, Superior Court :
Department :

BEFORE: Hearing Officer E. George Daher, Chief Justice (Ret.)

Harvey Chopp, Clerk

APPEARANCES:

Goodwin Procter LLP

(by Paul F. Ware, Jr., Esq., Roberto M. Braceras, Esq., and Cheryl R. Brunetti, Esq.) Exchange Place, Boston, MA 02109, for the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Law Offices of Richard M. Egbert
(by Richard M. Egbert, Esq., and
Patricia A. DeJuneas, Esq.)
99 Summer Street, Suite 1800,
Boston, MA 02110, for the Honorable
Maria I. Lopez.

Held at:

Edward W. Brooke Courthouse 24 New Chardon Street Boston, Massachusetts Tuesday, December 17, 2002 9:45 a.m.

(Jane M. Williamson, Registered Merit Reporter)

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'm sorry I was
3	late, but I'm trying to reconcile my notes with the
4	transcript that I just received this morning. I
5	point to particularly Page 167 in regards to
6	questions put to Ms. Kenney.
7	MR. EGBERT: You said 167?
8	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes.
9	"Question: Did you learn some additional
10	information which Judge Lopez gave you after the
11	statement went out?
12	"Answer: Yes. Each time I talked to her
13	there was more information that she gave me. She
14	asked me specifically to call a police detective.
15	"Question: Do you recall the detective's
16	name?
17	"Answer: Jay Greene.
18	"Question: What did Judge Lopez tell you
19	to do and what did you in fact do?
20	"Answer: She gave me the name of Jay
21	Greene and said he would have information pertaining
22	to this case, and I called him at her suggestion."
23	It goes on.
24	So last night, in going over my notes, I

was concerned in regards to Ms. Kenney's testimony and as to whether it was her practice to seek out lawyers to speak on behalf of a judge concerning some general principle of law.

Judge Lopez asked Joan Kenney to speak to Detective Greene. It seems to me that Joan Kenney was acting more as an investigator than anything else. Judge Lopez went to Joan Kenney to speak to Detective Greene to learn something about the case. I still don't know what it was in Joan Kenney's -- that Judge Lopez wanted Joan Kenney to hear.

In order for me to discharge my duties of the Supreme Judicial Court, it's vital for me to hear what Detective Greene said to Joan Kenney. Both sides seem reluctant to call Detective Greene. Both of you apparently have concerns about his veracity, but I clearly want to know what Detective Greene had to know for the truthfulness — not for the truthfulness of his assertions. Rather, I need to know what he said in order to gain some insight of why Judge Lopez wanted Joan Kenney to make this call.

It seems to me that this relates to Judge Lopez's press release that there was some

exculpatory evidence in this case that she could not reveal. But without knowing what Detective Greene in fact said, I am at this point unable to draw any inferences from Joan Kenney's phone call with Detective Greene.

I am thus requesting that Joan Kenney be brought back to the stand to testify as to what Detective Greene told her. I will assume that everything that Detective Greene said is very highly questionable.

As you know, I've allowed both sides a tremendous amount of latitude in this case, and I have to get to the full truth of this matter. Without knowing what Detective Greene said to Joan Kenney, I'll be unable to make findings based upon all the evidence that should have been presented to me. I'll hear both sides.

MR. WARE: Well, Your Honor, as you correctly read, this conversation with Detective Greene purports to have been after the statement went out. So it could not affect the reason for the statement or the basis of the statement or the input to the statement.

Judge Lopez in her testimony did not give

any further particulars of what she was told by Detective Greene. So the statement stands in its own right. And nothing Joan Kenney was told by Detective Greene would have any bearing on the statement, principally because she didn't talk to him until after the statement was already published on September 7th. So I'm a little unclear what the thrust of the Court's problem is here.

Maybe there's curiosity about what
Detective Greene said. I think both sides are
satisfied -- I don't mean to speak for my
colleague -- that there's reason to believe that
Detective Greene's testimony before the Commission
was simply not true, not truthful. And that affects
both sides, and both sides have elected not to call
him because that testimony is quite unreliable.

I'm willing at the side bar, out of the presence or out of the hearing of others, to provide the Court with what I think he said or to mark for identification his testimony before the Commission. I don't have any objection to that, so long as we're both in agreement with respect to it and it's not considered by the Court as substantive evidence in the proceeding. I don't mind your reading his

1 testimony. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: But again -- I 2 3 totally understand your point, but again, what was 4 the purpose -- what did Judge Lopez know that was 5 exculpatory that she felt that Joan Kenney could 6 investigate and make known to the public? 7 MR. WARE: Well, Your Honor, these are 8 issues, of course, of argument. I don't believe the 9 Judge said what she knew. I think she wasn't given 10 particulars by the Judge. She was told, according 11 to testimony as I recall it -- and I'm prepared to 12 be corrected by my brother across the aisle -- that 13 indeed, she got a message from Ms. Goldbach with a 14 beeper number to call Greene and that she called 15 Greene and didn't have a substantive conversation 16 with him, and then passed along that beeper number 17 to Joan Kenney. 18 So my understanding of the stated testimony 19 is Judge Lopez didn't know anything from Detective 20 Greene about what he saw or didn't see. 21 MR. EGBERT: May I have a moment? 22 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Take your time. 23 (Pause) 24 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. Mr.

1 Ware, are you not finished? MR. WARE: Well, Mr. Braceras's 2 3 recollection is that Greene gave some vague 4 suggestion that he would be supportive of her 5 sentence, but I don't believe there was any 6 testimony or has been any testimony in the case of 7 particular facts which Greene provided to the Judge. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert? 9 MR. EGBERT: My concerns are a few-fold. 10 You asked why I didn't -- why counsel didn't call Greene as a witness. I think I'm ethically bound 11 not to call him as a witness. The canons of ethics 12 13 require that lawyers not present evidence that in 14 good reason we believe is false. 15 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes. 16 MR. EGBERT: By the way, sir, I think, so 17 that it not be -- $\operatorname{Mr.}$ Greene, in terms of what I 18 think all counsel think was probably erroneous 19 testimony to give it its best light, just basically 20 denies --21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: But I'm concerned, 22 Mr. Egbert, in a search for the truth. I'm 23 interested in what he told Ms. Kenney that sent her 24 out on an investigative search. That's what I'm

1 interested in. MR. EGBERT: Respectfully, you may be 2 3 interested in that --4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: And in my findings 5 that I have to make to the Supreme Judicial Court. 6 It's a search for the truth, and I want to get to 7 the bottom of it. MR. EGBERT: Respectfully, I do think the 8 9 Court is taking on a role that's in excess of the 10 authority of the Court. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Your 12 objection/exception noted. You can tell the Supreme 13 Court, if it ever gets that far. 14 MR. EGBERT: The Supreme Court has 15 indicated that you should be a Hearing Officer. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Right. 17 MR. EGBERT: Not an investigator. The 18 investigation in this case was done by the Judicial 19 Conduct Commission. 20 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I appreciate that. 21 MR. EGBERT: And it was done fully before 22 the formal charges were entered. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Right. 24

MR. EGBERT: There is now before you an

1 adversarial proceeding where counsel for each side -- after making their various choices as to 2 what evidence they choose to present --4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Right. 5 MR. EGBERT: I don't know of any authority, 6 respectfully, for a Hearing Officer to call 7 witnesses. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Right. 9 MR. EGBERT: And so that request seems to 10 me --11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Absolutely on 12 record. I appreciate that. 13 MR. EGBERT: -- beyond the authority of the 14 Court. 15 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I appreciate that 16 argument. 17 MR. EGBERT: The second part of this whole 18 event seems to be that whatever Judge Lopez knew 19 concerning Jay Greene's information at the time that 20 the press release was issued or the press statement 21 was issued, it's clear from the evidence came from 22 Anne Goldbach at proceedings in court, meaning the 23 plea conference. And Anne Goldbach is going to be 24 testifying in these proceedings. And that is the

1 only place, prior to the issuing of the press 2 statement, that Judge Lopez received any information 3 concerning Jay Greene, except from the prosecutors 4 and defense counsel during the proceedings in that 5 case. 6 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware? 7 MR. WARE: Yes, Your Honor. You know, I 8 don't have an objection in principle to the Court's 9 hearing additional evidence on this. And I would, 10 if the Court so requests, recall Ms. Kenney and put 11 those questions to her. In my direct examination I 12 was careful to ask her whether she had a 13 conversation and what she did as a result. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I've gone through 15 it. 16 MR. WARE: I did not ask her the 17 conversations --18 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Bring her back and 19 ask her the questions. Your objection is overruled. 20 Exception is noted. When can you get Ms. Kenney 21 back? 22

 $\mbox{MR. WARE: }\mbox{ I'm prepared to call the next witness.}$

24 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Call your next

1	witness.
2	SISTER ANGELA BEAUCAGE, Sworn
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. WARE:
5	Q. Good morning, Sister.
6	A. Good morning.
7	Q. Will you state your name, please, for the
8	Court.
9	A. Sister Angela Beaucage.
10	Q. And where do you currently I'm going to
11	ask you, Sister, if you would, to pull the
12	microphone toward you a little bit and speak as loud
13	as you can so that everyone can hear you.
14	Where do you currently reside?
15	A. At 382 Boston Road in Billerica.
16	Q. In Billerica?
17	A. Right.
18	Q. And for what period of time have you lived
19	at that address?
20	A. Since 1980.
21	Q. By whom is that home owned?
22	A. The Carmelite Sisters in Concord, New
23	Hampshire.
24	Q. And for a number of years you were a member

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- of the Carmelite order; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct, yes.
 - Q. When did you retire as a Carmelite nun?
- 4 A. In 1980.
 - Q. And since that time you've been affiliated with another group of sisters; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And tell us the name of those sisters.
 - A. Sisters of Christian Community.
 - Q. And where are the Sisters of Christian Community based?
 - A. They don't have a base. They function independently. They're a group of sisters who have been in traditional orders, then have left, but still function within the church.
 - Q. Tell us what kind of work you do on a day-to-day basis.
 - A. Taking care of elderly people mostly. I took care of my mother for a number of years, but now I'm just helping volunteer work for the elderly people.
- Q. If you don't mind me asking, Sister, how old are you as you testify today?
- 24 A. Seventy-three.

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- Q. At some time in or around September 6th, 2000, did you have occasion to observe what's come to be known as the Horton sentencing on television?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And will you tell us how that happened. Just give us a brief overview of what you saw.
 - A. It was on the 11 o'clock news. And I just -- that's when I saw the courtroom scene and reacted to it in my own way. I thought it was --
- 10 Q. I need to have you talk a little louder, 11 Sister.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. You said you were watching the news?
 - A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And what?
 - A. I was very upset by it, by the behavior -- the sentencing of it all.
 - Q. And what did you do after you saw the news broadcast with respect to filing any kind of a complaint?
- A. Well, I wrote to the Commission. Yes, I wrote to the Commission later, but it was in October, I think. I wrote to the Commission. Is that what you mean?

- Q. Yes. Between September 6th when you saw the news broadcast, and mid October, when you actually filled out a complaint form, did you take certain steps -- how did you get to the point at which you filed a complaint?
- A. All right. Okay. How did I come to that point? It was just a reaction to what I saw on TV and reading in the paper -- is that what you mean? I don't know what you mean.
 - Q. How did you get a complaint form?
- A. I got it from Representative Greene after -- I called his office after -- um, let's see -- after I received the phone call on November 1. Yes, November 1.
- Q. Prior to that time, you filed an initial complaint with the Commission; is that correct? A first complaint with the Commission?
- A. The first complaint was after -- no, it was -- the first complaint was in October.
- Q. Yes. The first complaint was in October.
 Let's do it this way. In front of you you have
 Exhibit 31. Do you see that? In court we're
 calling this series of documents Exhibit 31. And I
 put it also on the screen. Do you see that

come to your house?

1 document? 2 A. Yes. 3 And can you tell us what the first two pages of Exhibit 31 are? 5 What I sent into the Commission. Α. 6 That's the initial complaint that you filed 7 with the Commission, correct? That's right, yes. Α. And that is dated, under your signature, 9 Q. 10 October 17, 2000; is that correct? 11 A. Right. That's right. 12 Q. Following that complaint, something 13 happened; is that correct? On November 1? 14 A. Well, she called my house. 15 Tell us what happened on November 1. Q. 16 She called the house after 11 o'clock at Α. 17 night and asked if I was Angela Beaucage. 18 Q. Now, when you say "she called the house," I 19 want you to tell us from beginning to end what 20 happened. Where were you at the time that the phone call came in? 21 22 Α. I was asleep. I was in bed. 23 And about what time did this phone call

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- A. After 11 o'clock.
 - Q. What did you do when the phone rang?
 - A. I answered it, assumed it was the hospital, because I had spent the day in the hospital with my sister-in-law.
 - Q. So you thought this was a call from the hospital?
 - A. Yes, that was my only reaction to it.
 - Q. And what was the conversation with the person on the phone? What did she say and what did you say?
 - A. She asked who I was, and there were intervals -- somebody else was in the room. All I remember is at the end of the conversation she said "I'm pleased to meet you" or something to that effect. And I just assumed it was still the nurse at the nurse's station. And somehow there was a disconnect -- that was my only reaction to it.
- 19 Q. Did this individual on the other end of the 20 phone say "good-bye" or say "thank you" or anything 21 like that, or did she just hang up?
- A. No. Just -- I didn't hear a phone clicking. I just assumed it was a disconnect from the hospital. That was my reaction to it.

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the monitor.

1 So at that point you still thought that you Q. had gotten a call from the hospital that had been 2 disconnected; is that correct? 4 Α. That's right, uh-hum. 5 Q. After that call came in and after what you 6 thought was a disconnect, what did you do? 7 I got up and went into the kitchen to look at the caller ID. 8 9 Ο. And let me direct your attention to what 10 has been marked in this case as Exhibit 45. I'm 11 going to give you an actual photograph of that. Do 12 you recognize that as a photograph of your caller 13 ID? 14 Α. Yes, uh-hum. 15 MR. EGBERT: Could we have a moment, 16 please, and I'd ask that the cameras be shut down 17 for a second. 18 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sure. 19 (At side bar) 20 MR. EGBERT: I think that the phone number 21 of Judge Lopez should not be published.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Absolutely.

MR. WARE: Fair enough. I'll take it off

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that particular exhibit.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Absolutely. (End of side bar) HEARING OFFICER DAHER: In re Judge Lopez's telephone number, that's not for publication to the media. I don't think anyone's going to do it, but I'm requesting that -- and I know that you'll all comply with it -- that that number not be published. There's been enough notoriety in this case. I appreciate it. BY MR. WARE: I'm not sure whether we got this answer on the record, but am I correct that Exhibit 45 is a photograph of the caller ID as you observed it on the night of November 1, 2000, after 11 p.m.? Yes, I do. Α. MR. WARE: Your Honor, I want to be sure that an actual photograph is in evidence and not a Xerox copy for the exhibit itself. So I wonder if we could just substitute that. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Do you see a problem with that? MR. EGBERT: So long as the Court impounds

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I agree. Put it in

- an envelope and seal it. Okay. You can continue. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead.
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}.$ After you observed the caller ID, what was your reaction?
- A. At first I didn't know who M. Lopez was. I couldn't recollect. But then I remembered later that I had received a letter from the Commission of acknowledgment of a letter that I had sent, and I realized who it was. I realized that it was Judge Lopez.
- Q. And what was your reaction when you realized that it was Judge Lopez who had called you?

 MR. EGBERT: Objection as to relevance.

 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I want to hear it.

 Overruled. Go ahead.
- A. My recollection was I wondered $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ I thought it a very strange thing to happen and I felt really disturbed by it.
- Q. When you say you felt disturbed about it, why were you disturbed?
- A. Why would a judge call me about a letter I had written? It just seemed a very strange thing to do, and I had no idea what it all meant. I had no idea.

- Q. And what did you do as a result of receiving the call?
- A. The next morning I called Representative Greene's office, because that was the source of the form being sent to me, the complaint form. And I asked the girl in the office -- I told her what had happened. And I felt really disturbed by it. And I asked her if she had called anybody else, and she said "I have no idea." But I told her at the time that it felt like, you know, I-know-where-you-live kind of thing. That's really my only reaction, I quess.
- Q. You interpreted the call as I-know-where-you-live kind of thing?
 - A. Yes, yes.
- Q. And what did you do ultimately? Did you file another complaint or another letter with the Commission regarding the incident?
- A. After -- it was in January that I had heard that I guess nothing had happened. I understood whatever information I had, and I assumed that nothing had happened. So that's when I wrote the second letter.
- Q. You indicated that the morning after you

received the call, which I take it was on November 2, that you made a call to the representative's office?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And at some point did you receive a call from the local police?
- A. Yes. They called later that morning. They called that morning, yes; not too long after, yes.
 - Q. And what did they say to you?
- A. They asked about the call and could they come over. And I said yes, they could. And I told them I'd be working outside, but they didn't come.
- Q. Following that, at some point you filed another letter or complaint with the Commission on Judicial Conduct; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, in January I think it was.
- Q. And let me ask you to turn to the next page of Exhibit 31, and I'm also going to put it up on the screen for you. There's a letter there dated January 19th, 2001.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it has a complaint number on it. Is that the letter you signed regarding the telephone call you received?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. At any time on November 1 during this telephone call did the caller identify herself?
 - A. No
 - $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}.$ Did she give you any indication who she was?
 - A. No
 - Q. Directing your attention to the letter of January 19th, in the second full paragraph you describe the phone call; is that correct?
 - A. Yes. Yes.
 - Q. And you say that you were sound asleep, the phone rang, and then you described what occurred in the phone call. Can you, taking a look at this, tell us whether there's anything further that occurred that you haven't said so far? Let me put a less awkward question. Is this an accurate reflection of what was said in the phone call?
- 19 A. (Witness reviews document) Yeah, there are 20 intervals, I guess, that somebody else was in the 21 room and they were talking, but that's all I 22 remember, yes.
- Q. The caller said to you, "Is this Angela Beaucage"; is that correct?

correct?

1 Α. Yes. 2 And you answered, "Yes"? Q. 3 Α. 4 And then there was what you describe here Q. 5 as a, quote, long pause; is that correct? 6 Α. Uh-hum. 7 Q. And then --8 Pauses, whatever. Α. 9 Q. And then some language about, "I am pleased 10 to meet you," quote; is that correct? 11 Α. Uh-hum. 12 And then a hang-up? Q. 13 Α. Yes. 14 Now, in the first letter you indicated in Q. 15 your earlier complaint on the first page of -excuse me -- the second page of Exhibit 31 that you 16 17 did not know Judge Lopez; is that correct? 18 That's correct, yes. 19 In the phone call on November 1 you say 20 here that the caller said, "I am pleased to meet 21 you." 22 Uh-hum. Α. 23 And then hung up the phone; is that Q.

- 1 Α. Right. 2 And is that what you recall having Q. 3 happened? 4 Α. Yes. 5 Following this, did you have any further Q. 6 contact with anyone whom you believed to be Judge 7 Lopez? 8 Α. No. 9 Q. And why did you save the caller ID? 10 Well, the girl at Representative Greene's 11 office said to be sure to save it, and so I did, 12 because it meant that much to me. It was very 13 disturbing and I kept it over a long period of time, 14 apparently. 15 Did you take any personal precautions 16 because you were disturbed by this call? 17 No, no. Α. 18 MR. WARE: May I have just a moment, Your 19 Honor? 20 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes. BY MR. WARE: 21
 - Q. There is additional language in the following paragraph of your letter of January 19th that's contained in Exhibit 31 in the paragraph that

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was calling, correct?

1 says, "My reason for bothering to write..." Do you 2 see that? 3 Α. Yes. 4 Q. And you say, "Some would perceive this as a threat." Were you in fact concerned that this was 5 6 some kind of a threat, or could be? 7 Α. Yes, I did. 8 MR. WARE: I have no further questions. 9 Thank you, ma'am. 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Any cross? 11 CROSS EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. EGBERT: 13 Q. Good morning, Ms. Beaucage. 14 Good morning. Α. 15 Ma'am, am I correct that the reason you knew that it was M. Lopez at a particular phone 16 17 number was because it was on your caller ID? 18 Uh-hum, yes. 19 And that that was generated by the phone 20 caller's caller ID or caller information, correct? 21 Α. Yes. 22 You didn't have any kind of special

equipment of your own to indicate or to find out who

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- Α. No.
- So in the normal course of a phone call, Q. your caller ID picked up the caller ID information from the calling phone, right?
 - That's correct, yes. Α.
- 6 Q. And that's done by a number of -- strike 7 that.

You get that caller ID for a number of calls that you receive, correct?

- Α. Yes.
- Now, when you got this particular call --Q. let me go back a step.

It was Representative Greene who sent you 14 the complaint form to send to the Commission, 15 correct?

- That's right, yes. Α.
- And Representative Greene also sent you a Q. letter telling you that he was filing a complaint at the Commission because he didn't like Judge Lopez's sentence in the Horton case, right?
 - A. That's right.
- 22 And he told you in his letter that he was 23 going to write to the Commission because he didn't 24 like the Judge's sentence. He thought it was too

- 1 lenient and they should investigate the Judge for a lenient sentence; isn't that right? 2 3 Α. Yes. 4 And then he sent you a complaint form so Q. 5 you could do the same? 6 MR. WARE: Objection. The complaint speaks 7 for itself. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go 9 ahead. 10 Q. Is that correct? 11 A. What did you say again? 12 He sent you a complaint form with a copy of 13 his letter to the Commission, correct? 14 Yes. Α. 15 Q. And the complaint form you understood was
 - so that you could file a complaint?

 A. Exactly, uh-hum.
- 18 Q. Now, that was sometime in late October, 19 correct? October 19th, was it?
- 20 A. It was earlier than that. I kept it for 21 quite a while actually before I filed it.
- Q. I'm sorry?
- 23 A. I kept the complaint form for whatever 24 period of time. I got that immediately in

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- 1 September. I probably kept it for a month or five 2 weeks, whatever.
- Q. And you sent in your complaint on October 17th, correct? You looked at that a few minutes ago.
 - A. Yes. I guess so, yeah.
 - Q. Is that correct?
 - A. The complaint form, yes, whatever it says.
- 9 Q. And you received a confirmation from the 10 Commission that they received your complaint 11 somewhere towards the end of October?
- 12 A. Yes, it was. Yes, the end of October.
- 13 Q. And then on the November 1 -- was it the 14 1st or the 2nd that you received this phone call?
- 15 A. The 1st.
- Q. On November 1 when you received this phone call, the woman said to you, "Is this Angela Beaucage," correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And you responded?
- 21 A. Yes, I was.
- Q. You said, "Yes, I am"?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And did you ask, "Who is this calling?"

- 1 Α. No, I did not. 2 So that person asked if you were Angela Q. 3 Beaucage. And then shortly thereafter, after a 4 pause I think you said, she said words to the effect of, "It's a pleasure to meet you" or "It's been nice 5 meeting you," words to that effect? 6 7 That's correct. 8 And during that conversation she was Q. 9 courteous, correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. She did not raise her voice? 12 Α. 13 She did not threaten you? Q. 14 No. Α. 15 Q. She did not intimidate you? 16 Α. No. 17 Q. She was not arrogant? 18 Α. No. 19 And in fact, after that, you didn't file Ο. 20 any complaint with the Commission for almost two and 21 a half months to three months, correct? 22 A. It was in January.
- 23 Q. I think your letter is dated January 19th, 24 correct?

Q.

1 Α. Yes. 2 So about two and a half months after the Q. 3 event. 4 Α. Yes. 5 And the reason you filed the complaint, Q. 6 isn't it, is because you saw on television that 7 Judge Lopez had made a decision in a case permitting a striptease establishment to --8 9 No, that is not true. Α. 10 Let me finish the question. Q. 11 The reason you filed that complaint is 12 because you had read or heard on the news that Judge 13 Lopez had issued a decision permitting a striptease 14 joint to exist in a particular town over selectmen's 15 objection, correct? I don't remember that, no. 16 Α. 17 You don't? Ο. 18 There is a place in Billerica that had lost 19 their liquor license, but there was no -- I have no 20 recollection of that --21 So you have no --Q. 22 MR. WARE: May she finish her answer? 23 MR. EGBERT: I thought she did.

Did I cut you off?

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- A. I have no recollection of that whatsoever.
- Q. So you don't remember ever testifying in the past, then, that you had heard that Judge Lopez had overruled selectmen in town to put in a strip joint someplace and you thought it was so sleazy, it just bothered you a lot?
 - A. I have no idea where you got that information. I have no idea what you're talking about.
 - Q. You have no idea what I'm talking about?
 - A. Not at all, no.
 - Q. Did you testify at a Commission interview conducted on December 18th of the Year 2001?
 - A. I haven't testified to anything but what's been done here.
 - Q. Ma'am, do you recall going to the office of Goodwin Procter at 53 State Street and being interviewed under oath with a court reporter present?
 - A. Yes. I remember that, yes.
- 21 Q. And do you recall being examined by Mr.
- 22 Braceras, this gentleman over here?
- 23 A. Braceras, yes.
- Q. And do you recall giving testimony under

witness, Judge.

1 oath at that time? 2 A. Yes, I do, yes. 3 Q. And do you recall stating as follows --4 MR. WARE: Can we get a page? MR. EGBERT: 23. 5 6 "I'll just be interested in how the whole Q. 7 thing works itself out. I just heard recently about the -- she overruled the selectmen in some town to 9 put in a strip joint in some place. I think it's 10 just so sleazy, and she just bothers me a lot in a 11 lot of things, I guess." 12 Did you testify in that fashion before the 13 Commission under oath? 14 MR. WARE: Objection. This is months 15 after -- years after the complaint, and it's 16 inconsistent. 17 Q. Did you testify in that fashion under 18 oath --19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: One second. What 20 we're dealing with, according to Mr. Ware, it was a 21 substantial time subsequent to the alleged -- the 22 Horton incident. 23 MR. EGBERT: It goes to the bias of the

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead, Mr. Ware. MR. WARE: It cannot possibly go to the 2 3 witness' testimony. It occurred a year and a half 4 after the complaint was filed, a year and a half 5 after the phone call. 6 MR. EGBERT: She is testifying here today, 7 and her attitudes towards the Judge are appropriate 8 on issues of bias. 9 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: You may have to put 10 it in a proper timeframe, because what I have right 11 now is, according to Mr. Ware, this statement was made a year and a half subsequent to her filing a 12 13 complaint with the JCC. 14 MR. EGBERT: It's made on December 18th of 15 the Year 2001. And the call was made -- and the 16 complaint was January 19th, 2001. 17 MR. WARE: I amend it. A year, not a year 18 and a half. 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: We're talking a 20 year, 11 months or so subsequent to. 21 MR. EGBERT: Judge, she says in her 22 complaint on January 19th, 2001 --23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. 24 MR. EGBERT: -- "Today we learn that

Clinton gets a pass and Lopez gets a pass. God help any victim who appears in her court. Maybe she's in a position to do more harm than Clinton at this point."

She has indicated in her testimony that she wrote this complaint three months later because she had information, which she now knows to be erroneous information, which caused her to write the January 19th complaint. I suggest to the Court that the information that she had and what was there was this ruling of Judge Lopez's, which she disagreed with so violently --

THE WITNESS: So violently -- excuse me.
HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Wait a minute.
MR. EGBERT: -- and which she has denied
under oath every single word about it.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, how can an event which happened a year after the filing of the complaint have created a bias in the witness to file a complaint? The witness got a call and she filed a complaint.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Help me again with the timeframe, Mr. Egbert. When allegedly -- this says, quote, strip joint, end of quote. When was

that hearing? When was there a ruling on it?

MR. EGBERT: There were many of them,

Judge.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: But according to Mr. Ware, if she did have an attitude in regards to the liquor store and the strip joint -- if she did, which I don't know -- that occurred 11 months, a year later, after she filed a complaint with the JCC.

MR. EGBERT: Judge, let's start from the beginning. A witness' bias on the witness stand is appropriate for cross examination. When a witness calls a judge sleazy because of her rulings in a constitutional issue, I think that suggests bias, particularly when the witness has denied under oath that she ever made the statement.

THE WITNESS: I have no recollection -HEARING OFFICER DAHER: One second, please.
MR. WARE: First of all, Your Honor,
obviously the statement is hearsay. But in fairness
to the witness, the witness isn't calling Judge
Lopez sleazy. She's apparently referring to the
strip joint. This is really a misuse of the
testimony. But the important point is it's hearsay.

There's nothing inconsistent with what the witness has said, and it occurs months and months and months after the filing of the complaint.

MR. EGBERT: This witness has denied that she knew about any ruling, knew about any strip joint, knew about Judge Lopez's involvement in it, and has no bias towards her about it, and here she's made a statement over a year ago which exhibits the extreme bias based upon a judge's ruling on a constitutional issue. And her bias, as she testifies here today, is appropriate for you to consider some of the statements that have now come out on the witness stand.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I understand your point, Mr. Ware, but in this case I'm going to allow it. Overruled. Go ahead, Mr. Egbert.

BY MR. EGBERT:

- Q. Did you testify before the Commission as follows: "I just heard recently about the -- what she overruled the selectmen in some town to put in a strip joint in some place. I think it's just so sleazy and she just bothers me a lot in a lot of things, I guess." Was that your testimony?
 - A. That was not a hearing. That was at a

1 deposition. 2 Was that your testimony? Q. 3 If you say so. I have no recollection of her doing --4 5 MR. EGBERT: May I approach the witness? 6 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Please. For the 7 record we're talking about the 12/18/01 deposition? 8 MR. EGBERT: Yes. They've been calling it 9 an interview at the Commission under oath. 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: All right. 11 And I'm going to show you Page 23 of that. 12 Well, if it's there, it's there. I have no 13 recollection of it. That's all I can say. 14 In fairness to you, I'd like you to just 15 take a look at it for a minute and read it. Well, if it's there, it's there. 16 Α. 17 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: You take your time, 18 Ms. Beaucage. 19 MR. WARE: Can you point it out to her, 20 please? 21 Let me just show you. It's the bottom Q. 22 section here (indicating. 23 (Witness reviews document) This was at our deposition last time I was there with you.

Ware.

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1
        Q. Let me show the witness the front cover.
     Do you see that's an interview over at Goodwin
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 3
     Procter with Mr. Braceras?
 4
             Well, all I can say to you, sir, is I don't
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     remember saying that. I don't remember anything
 6
     that has happened that she had anything to do with.
 7
     If it was in Billerica, I probably would remember.
8
             So you don't remember saying what's in this
         Q.
9
    document?
10
        Α.
            Absolutely not.
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             MR. EGBERT: Your Honor, I would offer Page
12
     23, Line 17 through 24, of the interview.
13
             MR. WARE: Objection, Your Honor.
14
             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'll hear you.
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             MR. WARE: It does not make the transcript
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     evidence. The witness is here. We have her
17
     testimony. She's been impeached. That's the
18
     evidence in the case.
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             MR. EGBERT: She's not been impeached, Your
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    Honor, unless the document comes into evidence.
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     I've asked her if that's her statement. She says
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    she doesn't know.
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             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained, Mr.
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1 MR. EGBERT: Your Honor, I would offer it 2 as an ID exhibit, then, so the record is clear. 3 THE CLERK: T for ID. 4 (Document marked as Hearing 5 Exhibit T for identification) 6 Now, during your Commission interview, the 7 interview we were just talking about with Mr. Braceras --9 Uh-hum. Α. 10 Did there come times where the Commission 11 lawyer went off the record to have discussions with 12 you? 13 Α. No. 14 Q. It never happened? 15 A. No. Q. Are you sure of that? 16 17 A. I have no recollection of it whatsoever. 18 Ms. Beaucage, do you recall there came a 19 time during the interview with Mr. Braceras that he 20 asked you some questions concerning the phone call? 21 And then when you gave an answer -- the following answer to his question. You answered --22 23 MR. WARE: What page?

MR. EGBERT: Page 16.

- Q. You answered, "Maybe that's all she said, you know. I was just waiting for the nurse to tell me something, and that's it." And then there was a discussion off the record. Do you recall that?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. And as soon as the discussion off the record ended, you spoke, without a question, and said, "I would say intimidating." Do you recall that time?
 - A. It was intimidation, yes.
- ${\tt Q.}$ Do you recall that event of going off the record?
- A. It's too long ago. Whatever I said is there. If it's there, it's there. What can I say? Intimidation was certainly a part of it.
- Q. Would you take a look at this document and see if you agree that there was a discussion off the record ${\mathord{\text{--}}}$
 - A. I have absolutely no recollection --
- Q. Let me ask the question. Would you take a look at the document and see if you can agree that the words that you spoke, "intimidating," came just after a discussion off the record with Mr. Braceras?
 - A. Nobody told me to say anything. Whatever I

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    say is what I know is the truth. That's all.
        Q. Let me just ask you a question, if I may.
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 3
     Do you recall that your statement "intimidating"
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    came right after a discussion off the record with
 5
    Mr. Braceras?
 6
            Nobody told me to say "intimidated."
        Α.
7
        Q.
            Do you recall that there was a discussion
8
    off the record?
9
        Α.
             I do not.
10
             So you don't recall that event at all?
        Q.
11
        A. Not at all, no.
12
             MR. EGBERT: I would offer the transcript.
13
             MR. WARE: Same objection, Your Honor.
             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. Mark it
14
15
   for ID.
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             MR. EGBERT: May I be heard?
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             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sure.
18
             (At side bar)
19
             MR. EGBERT: Judge, this transcript is a
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    verbatim transcript under oath conducted by the
21
    Commission without me being present. It is evidence
22
    of the fact that they go off the record, have a
23
    conversation with her, ask her a question, that they
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go off the record and she comes back with a

response, without even a question, that says, "I would say intimidating." It goes to the issue of what was put in this witness' mouth, what conversations were had off the record, and what information she was provided and the like. It is the event itself. It is not hearsay. It's the event itself. They certainly can't complain of a lack of a right to cross examine. They conducted the interview.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'll hear you.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, it is no different
than any transcript. If we're going to start taking
out-of-court transcripts and offering them into
evidence, then we don't need live witnesses. That's
what live witnesses are all about. The defendant
here has the right to cross examine. He's
exercising that right. That's what impeachment is
all about. But that doesn't make the testimony
inadmissible. You can't just throw a transcript
into evidence.

MR. EGBERT: It is not throwing a transcript into evidence. It is a verbatim recitation of the event; and that is that they go off the record, have a discussion, and she comes

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hung up the phone.

back with the statement "I would say intimidating," 1 without a question. That is something that this 2 3 Court should consider in determining the credibility 4 of these events. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: The ruling stands. 6 (End of side bar) 7 BY MR. EGBERT: 8 When you got this phone call -- and I think 9 you said you thought there was a disconnect? 10 Α. Yes. 11 We're talking about the call on November 1? Ο. 12 Α. Yes. 13 And when you say you thought there was a Ο. 14 disconnect, because there was no hang-up sound, at 15 least to your ear? 16 To my recollection, no. I thought it was a 17 disconnect from the hospital, and I was going to 18 call them back. 19 So that if the phone was hung up, I take it Ο. 20 it was hung up in a very normal fashion, in terms of 21 it wasn't loudly banged or --22 MR. WARE: Objection as to how the caller

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. It

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- 1 doesn't mean anything.
 - Q. In other words, you just heard the call end, basically.
 - A. Because I assumed it was the hospital, it was more of a disconnect to me, to my recollection, yes.
 - Q. And right after the call when you hung up the phone, your thought at the time was that it was the hospital calling, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. That they were calling to give you some 12 information about --
 - A. My sister-in-law.
 - Q. Your sister-in-law?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And that you were going to try to get the 17 number to call them back?
 - A. Correct.
- 19 Q. So there was certainly nothing in the phone 20 call that intimidated you in any way, correct?
 - A. No, until I found out who it was.
- Q. And the only thing you say was intimidating is the fact that the caller left an identification of "M. Lopez," correct?

1	A. Of course, once I found out who it was.
2	Q. And the caller did nothing to disguise that
3	caller ID, correct?
4	A. I have no idea how anyone could disguise
5	it
6	Q. You got it
7	MR. WARE: Let her finish the answer.
8	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead.
9	A. I have no idea how anyone could interrupt a
10	call coming through on a caller ID. I have no idea.
11	Q. And in this case, no one did anything to
12	block that ID, correct?
13	A. No, I have no idea. It was on the thing.
14	Q. And you considered this call as merely a
15	call where someone called you to confirm your
16	identity; isn't that correct?
17	A. Yes.
18	MR. EGBERT: I have no further questions.
19	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Redirect?
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. WARE:
22	Q. When you say that you considered this call
23	just a call to confirm your identity, did that
24	understanding change when you realized who had

1 called you? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Ο. And how did you then feel? 4 I felt it a very strange occurrence, and I Α. 5 had no idea why she would call me at that hour of 6 the night. And I found it disturbing once I found 7 out who it was. 8 MR. WARE: Thank you, Sister. 9 MR. EGBERT: May I have a minute, please? 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sure. Take your 11 time. 12 (Pause) 13 MR. EGBERT: I have nothing further, Judge. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Thank you. 15 MR. WARE: Your Honor, Ms. Kenney is now available. I wonder if I could have five minutes 16 17 just to confer with her and get her focused on what 18 it is we're talking about? 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: That will be fine. 20 MR. EGBERT: I have Judge DelVecchio here. 21 She's been here ready to go and I'm anxious to get 22 her back to work, if I can. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I take it you've

heard Mr. Ware needs five minutes to talk to Ms.

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    Kenney. I don't suspect her testimony is going to
    be overly long, and I'm going to grant him the five
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    minutes, and we'll try -- I see Judge Russo here,
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     and I certainly want to give Judge Russo -- I don't
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     want to keep him here waiting any longer than
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     necessary. So I'll try to accommodate everyone.
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    Why don't you talk to Joan Kenney --
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             MR. EGBERT: And I take it I can be present
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     for that conversation with Joan Kenney?
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             MR. WARE: No, Your Honor.
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             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: No.
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             MR. EGBERT: Judge --
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             MR. WARE: If we're going to cry about it,
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     I'll put her on right now. It will just take
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     longer.
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             MR. EGBERT: We're not going to cry about
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     anything. We're going to make legal objections --
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             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Let's cut it short.
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     Put her on.
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             MR. WARE: May I have just one minute to
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     confer with my colleague, Your Honor?
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             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Absolutely. Right
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     after we get through with Ms. Kenney I'll take the
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motion in limine. I'll entertain that.

Q.

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Before we get started, Mr. Egbert, do you want a few minutes to 2 get ready for this witness or are you ready to go? 4 MR. EGBERT: I'm ready to go. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Let's go. 6 JOAN KENNEY, Sworn 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. WARE: 9 Ms. Kenney, you are still, I take it, a 10 Public Information Officer of the Supreme Judicial 11 Court? 12 Α. Yes. 13 Nothing's changed since yesterday; is that Q. 14 right? 15 Α. No. 16 Q. And you remain under oath? Do you 17 understand that? 18 Α. Yes, I do. 19 Yesterday I asked you some questions with Ο. 20 respect to conversations you had with Judge Lopez 21 prior to the time the statement was issued by your 22 office in her name. Do you recall that? 23 Yes. Α.

And following that statement, you had some

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1 additional conversation with the Judge; is that 2 correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And among the conversations you had was some reference to a detective by the name of Jay Greene?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can you tell us what Judge Lopez said to you about any conversations she had with Jay Greene?
- A. I don't remember any conversation that she had with Judge Greene that she told me about. She asked me to call Judge -- excuse me -- Jay Greene, and said that he would have information that would be useful or interesting for me to hear.
- Q. And did you ask the Judge, "Well, what is he going to tell me" or "Why are you asking me to call him"?
- 18 A. No. I just at that point said I would give 19 him a call.
- Q. At no time did Judge Lopez herself relate to you any information which purported to come from Mr. Greene; is that right?
- 23 A. Not that I recall, yeah.
- Q. Yesterday you testified that two pieces of

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Q.

1 information were given to you; namely, that --MR. EGBERT: Judge, I object to the 2 3 reiteration of her prior testimony. 4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go 5 ahead. 6 Two pieces of information which were given 7 to you were that this was not a kidnapping and that 8 the screwdriver was not used as a weapon; is that 9 correct? 10 MR. EGBERT: Judge, are we going to 11 embark --12 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'm only allowing 13 him a short leash on this. Go ahead. 14 Q. Is that correct? 15 Α. That's correct. 16 And at some point following the direction Q. 17 or suggestion of Judge Lopez, did you call this 18 Boston Police detective? 19 Α. I did. 20 And how did you get the number to call? Q. 21 A. She gave me the number. Q. "She" being Judge Lopez? 22

A. Judge Lopez gave me the number.

And what conversation did you have with Mr.

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1 Greene? MR. EGBERT: Just for the record, my 2 3 objection as to both process and the hearsay nature 4 of this conversation. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Absolutely. It's 6 on record. Go ahead. 7 MR. EGBERT: Not to mention the fact that we have yet to have anything that identifies the 8 9 person she's talking to. 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. 11 Well, perhaps we can address that. 12 Judge Lopez gave you a phone number which 13 she represented as being that of Detective Greene, 14 correct? 15 Α. That's correct. 16 Q. And you called that number and you got 17 someone on the other end; is that correct? 18 A. I called him, I left a message, he called 19 me back. 20 And did he tell you who he was when he Q. 21 called you back? 22 Α. Yes, he did.

A. I explained who I was and how I got the

Q. What did he say?

number, and asked him if he had some information about this case. It was a fairly brief conversation, but he told me that he had been at the scene of the incident. I think he said he was first at the scene or something like that. And he said he thought the boy was faking it. I don't think those were his exact words, but that was the impression that I was left with; that the boy, from his demeanor at the scene, that he was faking it, that he was not upset.

And he also said that he knew the boy from the neighborhood. He thought he was a very street-savvy boy. He mentioned a brother as well, said he knew the brother and was familiar with them from the neighborhood. I think he also indicated that this may not have been the first time that either he or the brother -- I wasn't sure -- had gotten into a car. And I took it to mean with Mr. Horton.

Q. Now, were you able in any way to verify a shred of that conversation?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ EGBERT: I object to the tone and nature of that question on direct examination. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled, the

intonation, but obviously -- go ahead.

- A. Well, I couldn't verify that that information was correct, but I felt it was in concert with what Judge Lopez had been telling me. She seemed skeptical that the boy had been kidnapped. She said it wasn't a kidnapping.
- Q. And did you take certain steps to try to verify what Greene told you, as you said yesterday?
- A. Well, I called the Boston Police Department to find out whether that information could be used in any way by the police department, what their rules are about that, and I had indicated that the press reports were giving information that was very different from what Jay Greene had told me.
- Q. And as you testified yesterday, you also asked Greene to go on the record.
- A. I did, yes. I asked him if he would give that information to the press, and he said he could not.
- Q. Was there any other conversation with Greene that you recall?
 - A. No.
- Q. And as you said yesterday, you never used this information.

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- 1 A. I did not. 2 Q. Why not?
 - A. I wasn't sure what role he had in this case. I was never quite sure who Jay Greene was and what this information -- you know, whether this information could be used. I was also concerned if the Boston Police Department couldn't use it, that I shouldn't use it either.
 - Q. Did you consider the information reliable enough to use?
 - A. Well, I just wasn't sure whether it was or not.
- 13 MR. WARE: I have nothing further. Thank 14 you, ma'am.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. EGBERT:

- 18 Q. Let's try to get some timeframes down.
 19 This conversation with Judge Lopez to call Jay
 20 Greene was after any press statement was released by
 21 your office, correct?
 - A. I think it was some days later, yeah.
- Q. And that was at a time where you were still trying to find out more information on the case?

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- 1 A. Well, each time I talked to Judge Lopez, I 2 feel I had a little more information about the case.
- 3 Q. And were you asking questions about the 4 case?
 - A. Somewhat. I mean, I was relying mostly on what Judge Lopez was telling me.
 - Q. And did Judge Lopez tell you that there was -- there were allegations by defense counsel in the Horton case that the Commonwealth had withheld or secreted exculpatory evidence that Jay Greene may have?
- 12 A. I don't remember discussing that with Judge 13 Lopez.
- Q. Do you recall the word "exculpatory to evidence" being used?
 - A. No, I don't.
 - Q. Do you know what that is?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you called Jay Greene and this man called you back, he told you that he was first on the scene or one of the first on the scene?
- 22 A. I think -- I believe so.
- 23 Q. You believe which?
- 24 A. That he was one or -- one of the first

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people on the scene.

- Q. One of the first people on the scene. Is that what you understood him to be saying?
- A. I think so. I don't have a vivid memory of that, but I believe so.
- Q. And this conversation you had with Jay Greene, did you find out Jay Greene's credentials with regard to how long he had been on the police department, for example?
- 10 A. No. It was is a very brief conversation I 11 had with him.
 - Q. Mr. Ware was just asking you about whether or not or what steps you took to find the reliability of Mr. Greene's -- Detective Greene's statements. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And so one of the ways to start the reliability check, so to speak, would be to find out how long he's been on the force and what his experience is, correct?
- A. Well, I didn't feel this was my role. I was simply calling Jay Greene at Judge Lopez's suggestion, and I felt what he was telling me was supportive of what she had been telling me.

- Q. And when you say "supportive of what she had been telling you," with regard to the kidnapping -- we're back to that kidnapping issue -- what she had told you is that she had believed that the child got into the car willingly, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And do you know if the Commonwealth ever suggested anything different than that in the case?
- A. I don't know. I didn't know at the time, either.
- Q. You think of kidnapping as people being snatched off the street, right?
- A. That would be the traditional sense of the word.
- Q. So when you're comparing kidnappings, basically when you talk about a regular kidnapping, you mean somebody snatched off the street either by force or with a gun or with a knife and the like, correct?
- A. That's right.
- Q. You don't think of a traditional kidnapping as someone agreeing to get into a car.
- 23 A. No, I don't.
- Q. So when you're talking about a traditional

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- kidnapping versus one where the person willingly got in the car, you draw that distinction, correct?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And did you know that the Commonwealth in the case of Ebony Horton actually alleged that the child willingly got in the car?
 - A. I didn't know that at the time, but a lot of these --
 - Q. Do you know it now?
- 10 A. Well, now, because it was pointed out to 11 me.
 - Q. Now, I think you said that Detective Greene gave you information about the boy, his family, and what Detective Greene knew from being a detective in that area over a period of time; is that correct?
 - A. He said he recognized or had some familiarity with the boy and his brother in that neighborhood.
- 19 Q. And Detective Greene didn't refuse to talk 20 to you, did he?
 - A. Refuse to talk to me?
- Q. Right.
- 23 A. No.
- Q. But what he refused to do is to go and give

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- 1 a press statement, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry; I didn't hear you.
 - Q. What he refused to do was to give a press statement, correct?
 - A. I asked him if he would give that same information that he gave me to the press, and he said, "No." $\,$
 - Q. So that means he refused to give a statement to the press.
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. Just like all the Boston police did in this child case, correct?
 - A. I presume so. I don't know whether --
- 14 Q. That's exactly what they told you when you 15 called people over at the Boston Police Department, 16 didn't they?
- 17 A. When I called the Boston Police Department, 18 they said they would not be able to comment on that 19 case.
 - Q. Because of the age of the victim, correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And so Detective Greene was basically doing the same thing as the rest of the Boston Police Department was doing vis-a-vis getting information

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- 1 to the press through you.
- A. Well, he said he couldn't comment because he wasn't part of that child sexual assault unit.
 - Q. And they were the only ones allowed to comment.
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. The child sexual assault unit, they wouldn't comment either, right?
 - A. Not that I know of.
 - Q. And you tried to get them to comment.
- 11 A. No, I wasn't trying to get anybody to 12 comment. I was simply asking what their procedures 13 were. I wasn't suggesting that anyone should 14 comment. I just wanted to know what the procedures 15 were.
- 16 Q. And they told you they wouldn't comment.
- 17 A. That they couldn't because this involved a 18 victim.
 - Q. Right.
- 20 A. A young victim.
- Q. You took no steps to confirm a shred of information or not with regard to what Mr. Greene -- Detective Greene told you, did you?
 - A. I didn't think that was my role to do.

- Q. But I do have to ask you the question. You 1 didn't take any steps to confirm or deny anything he 2 told you; isn't that right? 4 Α. That's right. 5 Q. And that's because you didn't think it was 6 your role. 7 Α. That's right. 8 So when asked whether or not you obtained any -- a shred of confirmation for his statements, 9 10 you didn't go looking, did you? 11 The only confirmation was what Judge Lopez 12 was telling me. 13 Did you go looking any other places for Ο. confirmation? 14 15 Α. No. That wasn't your task, was it? 16 Q. 17 Α. Right. 18 MR. EGBERT: One moment, please. (Pause) 19 I have nothing further. 20 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Okay. Mr. Ware, 21 anything? 22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- BY MR. WARE:
 24 Q. Judge Lopez told you that this was not a

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1 kidnapping; isn't that right? 2 Α. That's correct. 3 And to your best recollection, those were 4 her words, without qualifiers; is that right? 5 That's correct. Α. 6 Now, when Judge Lopez told you this prior Q. 7 to the statement being issued, she did not tell you that the boy, meaning the victim, and the defendant 8 9 did not know each other, did she? 10 I'm sorry; could you repeat that? Α. 11 Yes. Did Judge Lopez tell you that the defendant admitted that the victim and the defendant 12 13 did not know each other? 14 Α. No. 15 Did she tell you that the defendant 16 admitted telling the boy that he was searching for 17 his missing son, who, of course, didn't exist? 18 Α. No. 19 Did she tell you that --Ο. 20 MR. EGBERT: This is so far beyond what you 21 permitted this witness to be called for --

MR. WARE: Your Honor, Mr. Egbert's

testimony went far afield of the issue that you

permitted the witness to testify to --

1 MR. EGBERT: I think my cross was directly 2 related to the issue of her conversation with Mr. 3 Greene. 4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I have allowed a

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{HEARING}}$$ OFFICER DAHER: I have allowed a lot of latitude on this matter. Overruled. Go ahead.

MR. WARE: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. WARE:

- Q. Judge Lopez also did not tell you that the defendant admitted that he got the victim into the car by a ruse; that is, by being dressed as a woman and claiming that he was looking for his son and offering the child money; isn't that correct?
- A. I don't think I knew that at the time. It's hard to remember exactly, because I was reading, you know, newspaper accounts, too. And so a lot of this is mushed together.
- Q. But you do not recall Judge Lopez telling you those facts prior to the point at which you were putting out a statement in her name, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Judge Lopez did not tell you that the defendant admitted putting a screwdriver to the child's neck; isn't that so?

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- 1 A. Yes, she did not think it was used as a weapon.
 - Q. In fact, she told you the reverse; that it wasn't used as a weapon, right?
 - A. That's right, yes.
 - Q. She never told you that in open court the defendant had admitted to using the screwdriver as a weapon on the child, correct?
 - A. She told me what the charges were and what he had agreed to in the plea, but she obviously didn't believe that happened that way.
- 12 Q. In any event, she told you the screwdriver 13 wasn't used as a weapon.
 - A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. Whatever the defendant had said in open 16 court.
 - A. Right.
- 18 Q. The Judge did not tell you that the 19 defendant admitted that he was there for purposes of 20 some sexual act; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the Judge did not tell you that in fact, when the police approached, the child was crying.

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Α.

Yes.

1 I don't remember her telling me that. In fact, all she told you was that this 2 3 detective was someone whom you should talk to. And 4 you learned from this detective that at some point 5 later, the child, in his view at least, wasn't crying, correct? 7 Α. That's right. 8 And the Judge did not tell you that the 9 defendant had admitted in open court to having lied 10 to the police when they interviewed him; isn't that 11 correct? 12 Α. Yes. 13 MR. WARE: I have no further questions. 14 Thank you. 15 RECROSS EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. EGBERT: 17 You are the press office of the Court 18 system, correct? 19 Yes. Α. 20 You read the newspapers, correct? Q. 21 Α. I do. 22 That's part of your function, basically, in

one of these cases that's under scrutiny?

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- Q. And would you turn to Exhibit 20 of the book in front of you. This is an article that occurred on September 7th in the Boston Herald, correct?

 A. I don't have the date already.

 Q. To make your life a bit easier, turn the
 - Q. To make your life a bit easier, turn the page, and there's an Internet printout that's easier to read.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you have that?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. That's an article entitled, "Man Guilty of Sexual Attack on Boy Won't Go to Jail," dated September 7th of the Year 2000, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Now, you would have read that, wouldn't you?
 - A. I would have.
- 19 Q. And in that document -- you would have read 20 that probably the morning of September 7th, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that was before any press release or press statement, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

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- 1 And certainly well before your conversation Q. with Judge Lopez about Detective Greene. 2
 - Α. Yes.
- And well before your conversation with 4 Q. Detective Greene.
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. Correct?
- 8 Right. Α.
 - Ο. And so -- so you weren't ignorant of everything that had gone on in this case before September 7th, were you?
 - Well, I knew -- all I knew about the case Α. was what I learned from Judge Lopez and what I was reading in the press reports.
 - Let's see what you read in the press report Q. on September 7th.

For example, you would have read that -- if you go down to the paragraph that begins, "On the afternoon of November 20..." Do you see that?

- Α. Yes.
- "On the afternoon of November 20 on Corona Q. Street in Dorchester, Horton, dressed as a woman, lured the boy into her car under the pretense of needing help to find her lost son, according to

Suffolk County Prosecutor David Deakin. Horton then drove the boy to a deserted parking lot behind a warehouse at 50 Park Street and held a screwdriver to his neck while demanding oral sex, Deakin said. Yesterday in court Horton admitted to putting his finger and the screwdriver in the boy's mouth at various times while they were in the car," right?

- A. Yes.
 Q. And you also had, in combination with that information, the fact that Mr. Horton had in fact pled guilty to all of the offenses of guilty, assault to rape, assault and battery or assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and the like, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. So you knew all of that by September 7th.
- A. Based on what I was reading and based on what Judge Lopez was telling me.
- Q. Based on what you were reading, based on what Judge Lopez said based upon the charges, based upon the plea of guilty, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. This isn't some matter -- strike that.
 This isn't an area that you're unfamiliar with,

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- 1 pleas and guilty pleas and the like, correct?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. So you were familiar with the fact that he had pled guilty to these charges. You didn't need Judge Lopez to tell you that, right?
 - A. Well, I asked Judge Lopez about that to be sure, but yes.
 - Q. But you had already known it, correct?
 - A. Well, I knew it from her.
 - Q. You knew it from the press reports.
- 11 A. The facts that I believe came from Judge 12 Lopez.
- Q. Follow my questions for a minute and then we'll get to that.

15 What I'm asking you is, you knew that this 16 gentleman named Horton had pled guilty to these 17 various offenses, correct?

- A. I knew that from Judge Lopez.
- 19 Q. And didn't you know it from the news 20 reports, too?
 - A. Well, that supported it, I suppose.
- Q. Didn't you know it from the news reports?
 I don't mean to bicker with you, but did you read
 the paper?

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- 1 Α. I read the paper.
 - Did you see television? Q.
 - Α. Yes, I did.
- 4 This was a fairly high-profile, highly-Q. 5 publicized case.
 - A. I followed it carefully.
- And when you followed it carefully, was it 8 clear to you that this man had pled guilty to these 9 offenses?
- 10 Α. Yes, but I knew that from Judge Lopez.
 - And other sources. Q.
 - Α. And I was reading it in the paper.
 - And other sources, correct? Ο.
 - Sure. Α.
- 15 So your information was coming from a Q. 16 number of sources, not just Judge Lopez; isn't that 17 right?
 - Α. As I've testified, those two sources.
- 19 So when you were asked by Mr. Ware whether 20 or not Judge Lopez said this, that or the other 21 thing, many of those things you already knew from 22 various sources, correct?
- 23 I knew everything from what Judge Lopez 24 told me and from what I read in the press or saw on

Q.

1 television. 2 Q. Or saw on television, correct? 3 A. That's all I knew. 4 Q. And that was what the case was about, 5 correct? 6 A. That's right. 7 Q. For example, Mr. Ware asked you whether or not Judge Lopez told you that the boy was lured into 8 9 the car under the pretense of needing help to find 10 her lost son. You don't recall Judge Lopez telling 11 you about that, do you? 12 Α. Not specifically. 13 Not specifically. But that was a Q. well-known fact, wasn't it? 14 15 Well, as I said, a lot of this information 16 was mushed together --17 Q. Please --18 MR. WARE: Objection. The witness is 19 entitled to answer --20 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: This is a very 21 vital part of it. Overruled. Go ahead. 22 Q. I would like direct answers. 23 I'm trying to. Α.

This was a well-known fact, wasn't it, by

Q.

1 September 7th that the allegation was and what Mr. Horton pled guilty to was luring the boy into the 2 car to help her find her lost son? 4 MR. WARE: Objection. Did you say 5 September 4th? 6 MR. EGBERT: I said September 7th, I 7 believe. If I didn't, I mean September 7th. 8 MR. WARE: The plea was September 6th. 9 MR. EGBERT: I know the plea was September 10 6th. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Do you understand 12 the question? 13 THE WITNESS: No. Could you repeat it. 14 The question of the fact of the boy being 15 lured into the car by a man dressed as a woman, that 16 fact, you knew about that from the press, didn't 17 you? 18 If you call the press facts -- I mean, I 19 don't rely on those as always being the facts, but 20 yes, I read those press reports. 21 And you read that that's what he pled Q. 22 guilty to. 23 Α.

And did Judge Lopez ever indicate to you

- that Mr. Horton didn't plead guilty to those facts?

 A. No. I've already testified as to what I
- 3 recall Judge Lopez told me.
 - Q. Please, if you could direct yourself. Did Judge Lopez ever tell you that Mr. Horton did not plead guilty to these various facts that you now know were in the news?
 - A. No, she never said he did not plead guilty.
 - Q. And in fact, she told you he had pled guilty to these particular offenses.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And then she told you that in terms of her information, her understandings, she had certain beliefs as a sentencing judge, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And opinions as a sentencing judge based upon information that had been provided to her.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Now, these conversations you were having with Judge Lopez at the time, these were conversations like you have with many judges, where they share your opinions and thoughts with you; is that correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sometimes.

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- 1 Q. And during these conversations, do you 2 consider them to be on the record?
 - A. What do you mean by "on the record"?
 - Q. In other words, do you consider yourself to be privy to talk about anything judges tell you?
 - A. It really depends on what you're talking about. It's out of context --
 - Q. Are there times when you talk to judges about their thoughts and their opinions and the like which you don't consider to be on the record or for public release?
 - A. Do you mean about specific cases?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. If I'm asking a judge about a case, I want to know whether it's information that can be used or not used, if that's what you're suggesting.
 - Q. And did, for example, Judge Lopez tell you that you could or could not use any information she provided you?
- 20 A. I don't remember that. I mean, I don't 21 know, you know, what information she said you could 22 use or not use.
- Q. For example, it must be so, at least as to these comments you've made to us about her thoughts

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- 1 on the screwdriver and the kidnapping --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- it must be so, musn't it, that you consider that to be not releasable information based on the press statement which says that she wouldn't talk about it?
 - A. That's right.
- 8 Q. So that what she was talking to you about 9 was private?
 - A. I considered it that way, yes.
 - Q. And not for public dissemination?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. In fact, all of her opinions and thoughts with regard to this matter that she was talking to you about were not ones which you were permitted to release to the public at large; isn't that right?
- 17 A. Except about the sentencing guidelines, I 18 felt that was something I could.
- 19 Q. And that was in fact in the press 20 statement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But these other matters that we've discussed and the like, you didn't consider those to be matters which she was authorizing you to make

- public comment or public dissemination of; is that right?
- A. No, and I didn't feel I had all of the information to do that anyway.
- Q. Whether you had all the information or not, please answer my question.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. These matters which she was discussing with you, which we've talked about -- kidnapping, screwdriver and thoughts on sentencing and the like -- other than the guidelines, those matters were matters which she indicated to you were not to be made public and you were not to publicly disseminate them; isn't that correct?
- A. I don't remember her ever saying "You are not to disseminate this," but I just took it that that's what I should do.
- Q. Did you take it from the fact that in her press statement she said she was not permitted to talk about them, that you were also not permitted to talk about them?
- A. I took it that way, that I shouldn't either, yes.
- Q. And that was her decision and her

1 directive? 2 A. Yes, I guess I would say that. 3 MR. EGBERT: I have nothing further. 4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware? 5 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. WARE: 7 At the time you prepared or drafted, at least, the statement that Judge Lopez ultimately 8 9 issued under her name, the information that was the basis of that statement came from Judge Lopez and 10 11 Judge Lopez alone; is that correct? 12 That's correct. Α. 13 MR. WARE: Nothing further. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Anything else, Mr. 15 Egbert? 16 MR. EGBERT: No, Judge. 17 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Thank you. Shall 18 we take a short break here and start up in about 19 five, ten minutes? 20 MR. WARE: Yes. Your Honor, at some 21 point -- I don't know if you want to hear a comment 22 on the motion to exclude certain witnesses. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Do you have a 24 motion in limine?

Q.

MR. EGBERT: Judge, my first witness is 1 2 Judge DelVecchio, and that has nothing to do with 3 anything in this motion in limine, and I would like 4 to get her on the stand. 5 MR. WARE: That's fine. I'm just saying 6 it's fine to take a break, but then we'll put Judge 7 DelVecchio on. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: You are concluded with your case in chief; is that correct? 9 10 MR. WARE: Yes, subject only to just 11 confirming that all the exhibits are in fact in evidence. I believe they are. I just want to 12 13 reconfirm that. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Fine. We'll pick 15 that up in five minutes. 16 (Recess) 17 SUZANNE DelVECCHIO, Sworn 18 DIRECT EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. EGBERT: 20 Q. Good morning. 21 A. Good morning. 22 Q. Could you state your name, please. 23 A. Suzanne DelVecchio.

And what is your present occupation?

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- A. I'm Chief Justice of the Superior Court.
- Q. And could you give me a brief background of your professional history.
 - A. You mean from law school on?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Let's start with I was appointed to the
 Superior Court 17 years ago and I've been a justice
 of the Superior Court since then. I was the
 regional administrator justice for Plymouth County
 for many years and I was appointed Chief Justice
 three years ago.
- 12 Q. Was your appointment in the fall of '99 was 13 it?
 - A. Yes, I think so.
 - Q. How long have you known Judge Lopez?
- 16 A. Since she came on our court.
- Q. Would that be 1993 or so?
- 18 A. I don't recall, but I've known her since 19 she's been on the court.
- Q. And have you had any relationship with Judge Lopez other than a professional relationship?
 - A. No.
- Q. During your time on the Superior Court bench and most particularly your time as Chief

1 Justice of the Superior Court, can you tell me what you know of Judge Lopez's judging in the Superior 2 3 Court? 4 MR. WARE: Objection. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 6 objection? 7 MR. WARE: I don't know what that question 8 means. Of her judging in the Superior Court? 9 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: It's somewhat 10 ambiguous. 11 MR. WARE: Is this character evidence? 12 MR. EGBERT: No, it's not character 13 evidence. It's a Chief Justice of the Court who has 14 experience and knowledge of the performance of 15 judges --16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: "Judging" is so 17 indefinite. If you could be more specific. 18 MR. EGBERT: That's why I kept it to 19 judging, as opposed to any personal characteristics, 20 but if you'd like a better question --21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'd appreciate it. 22 In your experience, Judge, can you give us 23 an understanding of what your knowledge is as to Judge Lopez's handling of cases on the Superior

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sustained.

Court bench. A. Since I've been Chief Justice, I've never had a complaint against Maria Lopez about the way she's handled any case. I think that she's most noted in our court for having handled a very difficulty case when she first came on the Court, which was the Demoulas case. When you said most noted for that, can you give us some understanding of why that case was of note? MR. WARE: Objection. Irrelevant. The Demoulas case? HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the relevancy? MR. EGBERT: The relevancy is as to this Judge's performance on the bench on difficult cases. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: She's already testified that she had a very difficult case and she did a nice job on it. MR. EGBERT: And I think the nature of the difficulty of that case is important to note for the record. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Objection

BY MR. EGBERT: Have you followed the Demoulas case through Q. the appellate process? A. I read the advance sheets --4 5 MR. WARE: Objection. 6 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes or no. I'll 7 give him a short leash. Go ahead. A. I have read the advance sheets. I don't have any personal knowledge of the case, but I do 9 10 read the advance sheets regularly. 11 And are you aware of the result with regard 12 to the appeals in the Demoulas case --13 (Mr. Ware stands) 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 15 Objection sustained. MR. EGBERT: I'll ask then the Court to 16 17 take judicial notice of all the Demoulas cases in 18 the Supreme Judicial Court, including the Court's 19 decisions on the motions to recuse that were filed 20 in those cases. 21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Do you have any 22 problems with that? 23 MR. WARE: No.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: That's fine.

1 THE CLERK: For the record, it will be J, K 2 and L. 3 MR. WARE: One piece of paper is J, K and 4 L? 5 (Document handed to Mr. Ware) 6 MR. WARE: Just so I understand, if these 7 exhibits are copies of the cases, I have no 8 objection. 9 MR. EGBERT: He has the exhibits. 10 THE CLERK: For the record, it's J, K, and 11 L, judicial notice. 12 (Document marked as Exhibits J, 13 K and L moved into evidence) 14 Judge, in your dealings in the Superior 15 Court, do you make judicial assignments? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. And can you tell us what your experience 18 has been with regard to Judge Lopez and the 19 acceptance of assignments? 20 Α. In what? 21 Q. In her acceptance of various assignments. I don't think she's ever turned an 22 Α. 23 assignment down. 24

And with regard to the receipt of

Q.

complaints, do you receive complaints on occasion concerning judges?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you receive complaints concerning judges' demeanor in cases?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And during your course on the Superior Court have you ever received a complaint against Maria Lopez?
 - A. No.
- Q. Judge, during your time on the Bench and particularly, again, as a Chief in the Superior Court, have you had any experience with problems between the judiciary and the press in the district attorney's office?
- A. There's sometimes a very dynamic tension amongst those parties.
 - Q. And how would you describe that tension?

 MR. WARE: I object to the generalization.
- Q. I'll ask you a specific question. Have you had on occasion in the past seen, as a judge, district attorney offices using the press in an attempt to coerce or intimidate or affect a judge's decision?

1 MR. WARE: Objection. First of all, these are conclusions of this particular judge. They're 2 not observations. 4 Secondly, we have no timeframe. 5 Third, they're in the nature of character 6 evidence that's unsupported. 7 MR. EGBERT: They're not character evidence, Your Honor. It goes to some of the 8 9 problems in the judiciary which Judge Lopez also 10 faced at the time and which clearly are a factor in 11 what's going on in this case. 12 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 13 Judge, have you personally had experience 14 with district attorneys calling in the press in 15 cases where they were likely to be dissatisfied with 16 your results 17 (Mr. Ware stands) 18 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's your 19 objection? 20 MR. WARE: Irrelevant. It doesn't involve Judge Lopez --21 22 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 23 MR. EGBERT: The objection the first time

24 was that it wasn't in her personal knowledge. Now

1 when asked within her personal knowledge --2 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 3 Have there been conversations amongst 4 judges while you were Chief in various conferences 5 and other gatherings of the judiciary with regard to the issue of the DA's office's use of the press? 7 MR. WARE: Objection. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 9 Do you as Chief Justice -- strike that. 10 Was there recently a conference amongst 11 judges concerning the judiciary and the press? 12 Α. Yes. 13 And was Judge Lopez present at that Ο. conference? 14 15 MR. WARE: Objection. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: She can answer 17 that. 18 Α. Yes. 19 And were there discussions at that Ο. 20 conference with regard to the various litigants' use 21 of the press in criminal cases? 22 MR. WARE: Objection. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

Are you familiar, Judge, with the process

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- 1 called plea conferences or lobby conferences as used in the Superior Court in the Commonwealth? 2
 - Α. Yes.
 - And were you both -- did you take part in Q. such conferences as a judge?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. And you have an understanding of those conferences and procedures as a Chief?
- 10 And have those matters also been discussed Q. 11 at judicial conferences and the like?
 - Α. Yes.
- 13 And with regard to Suffolk County -- I'll Ο. 14 start for a moment. With regard to Suffolk County, 15 do you have an understanding of the regular process for something called a plea conference? 16
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. Can you tell us what that is?
- 18 19 Generally when a case is brought into 20 court, particularly in the First Session, but it can 21 be obviously in trial sessions, too, there will be a 22 conference between -- amongst the lawyers, the judge 23 where really both sides put on their -- tell the 24 judge about their case. And they ask the judge if

the judge would consider giving a sentence with regard -- if the defendant would take a plea rather than try a case. And that happens all the time.

- Q. Those conferences, in your experience, are often off the record? What I mean by that is without a court reporter?
- A. It depends on the judge. But most of the times they are off the record.
- Q. And during those conferences, is it basically a free exchange of --

MR. WARE: Objection to the leading nature of the question.

- Q. -- is basically a free exchange by the lawyers with the judge as to what they think the facts are and what they think the appropriate sentence may be?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And during those conferences, is it often the case where documents or information will be provided to the judge for purposes of advocating a particular sentence?

MR. WARE: Objection.

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 2 objection?

MR. WARE: Again, leading, Your Honor. This is the direct testimony of this witness who is not an expert on plea conferences. I'd like to hear from her.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Again, obviously I'm going to give you extensive cross examination. It's a very important dimension of this case. I've allowed a lot of latitude. I'm going to allow Mr. Egbert that luxury. Go ahead. You have it.

- Q. Do you recall the question?
- A. No. Just ask it again.
- Q. Are you familiar -- strike that.

 During the course of these plea

 conferences, it is not unusual for lawyers to

 present the judge with documents or information

 while advocating their particular position; is that

 correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what happened.
- Q. And during those plea conferences where there is no court reporter, the documents and information provided to the Court, are they placed on any permanent record?

- A. No. Sometimes they may be placed in a probation file, but they're not placed as part of the public record of the case. And I'm talking, there can be medical reports, psychiatric reports, even letters, character reference letters for a defendant, whatever, victim impact statements. Those are all placed in a -- if they are placed at all -- in a probation file.
- Q. And if they're not placed in a probation file, what's done with them?
- A. They're generally given back to the attorneys.
- Q. And is that after the judge has given their determination as to what the sentence will be?
- A. Yes, pretty much. It just depends on what that judge likes to do, what that judge's habit is. Some judges request that the documents be placed in a probation file. Some judges hand them back. It just is the judge's preference.
- Q. And during those plea conferences and lobby conferences, do the judge have an expectation as to the roles of the parties?
- A. It's an adversarial proceeding, and we anticipate that the parties will tell us their best

1 case. When you were -- just for clarity, while 2 Q. 3 you're Chief you don't sit on cases; is that correct? 5 Α. No. 6 While you were a judge, you engaged in a Q. 7 number of these plea conferences? For 14 years. 8 Α. 9 Q. And during those conferences, would you 10 understand that a judge's role would be to seek out 11 evidence? 12 Α. What do you mean? 13 Well, to seek out -- to review tapes, Q. 14 police reports, things like that? 15 A. No. We're not investigators. We would 16 anticipate that that information would be presented 17 to us by either side. 18 And with regard to -- do you have an 19 exhibit book in front of you? 20 I do. Α. 21 Q. Could you turn to Exhibit 3. 22 Now, that's entitled "Psychosocial 23 Assessment and Dispositional Plan for Charles Ebony

24 Horton." Do you see that?

1 Α. 2 Have you seen documents such as that Q. 3 before? 4 MR. WARE: Objection. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's your 6 objection? 7 MR. WARE: Your Honor, this is in the 8 nature of expert testimony regarding this report. 9 This is precisely what the Court instructed counsel 10 to notify us of prior to trial. We've been all 11 through this. This witness was not identified as an 12 expert on these reports or any kind of 13 psychosocial --14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert, you're 15 on record of a list; and in my order which indicated 16 if there were experts, I wanted a CV. You indicated 17 at some time in the proceedings -- we can go back --18 that there were no experts. And this indeed is in 19 the nature of expert testimony. 20 MR. EGBERT: It's not. I'm not asking her 21 for opinions of expert testimony. I'm asking her 22 for the customs and practice of the Superior Court. 23 It is not an expert question. It is simply the 24 custom and practices of the Superior Court and the

judges in the Superior Court over the course of many years, for which she is eminently familiar as Chief Judge.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, it is by definition in the nature of expert testimony. At a minimum the Judge presumably is going to testify based on her expertise, which again I don't doubt, and her experience in the Superior Court. It's precisely what we had a colloquy about back in November.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. I'm going to overrule you. Go ahead, Mr. Egbert.

- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}.$ Have you seen documents such as that before?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the course of your practice on the Superior Court and your understanding of Superior Court practices, is a document such as that unusual to be presented in a plea conference?

MR. WARE: Objection. Now we're having her speculate on whether documents like this are or are not unusual in Superior Court Bench conferences. We're way far afield.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Didn't she testify that some judges put it on record, some judges

review it, some judges give back the reports -- I think we've already explored that avenue.

MR. EGBERT: We haven't identified the type of report or type of information --

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go ahead.

- A. Reports such as these are submitted from time to time.
- Q. And I want to direct you to the last page of the document, which reads, "Joan R. Katz," or Katz -- I'm not sure how she pronounces it -- "licensed social worker and BCD, Director of Social Services Committee for Public Counsel Services." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In your experience, if a defense counsel presented a report such as that at disposition or at a plea conference and the Commonwealth sought to have that report considered unreliable by the Court, whose job would it be to present that information to the Court?

MR. WARE: Objection, Your Honor. Again, this is expert testimony on how this witness would react if this report were given to her as a judge in

the Superior Court. This is precisely what was disallowed. It's precisely why we asked for this in advance of trial.

MR. EGBERT: Judge --

MR. WARE: This is a back-door way of trying to build up this report into something. We've had the Judge's testimony. That's all we need. Judge Lopez was the only one who was there on August 1st.

MR. EGBERT: Judge, the Judge was cross examined extensively and this Court asked questions extensively concerning the proprietary of the manner in which the plea conference was held, whether the document was retained, whether it was put on the record, whether it was relied on, whether or not --Judge Lopez was cross examined at length as to whether or not she investigated who this person was and what she did and all these things. And I think it's appropriate to show that the custom and practice of the Court is exactly as she conducted herself.

21 herself.
22 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go
23 ahead.

Q. Do you have the question in mind?

1 Α. No. 2 Let me see if I can rephrase it. Q. 3 If presented a report such as this during a 4 plea conference -- when I say "such as this," I mean Exhibit 3 -- and the district attorney sought to 5 6 have a court consider this to be unreliable or the 7 like, whose role would it be to present the information of unreliability to the Court? 8 9 (Mr. Ware stands) 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 11 As a judge of the Superior Court, who would you expect to refute any information provided by 12 13 defense counsel? 14 MR. WARE: Objection. 15 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 16 objection? 17 MR. WARE: Your Honor, again, we are asking 18 this witness, however qualified, in effect to 19 speculate on whether the process Judge Lopez used or 20 should have used on August 1st, 2000 --21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I thought a few 22 minutes ago I heard you state you have no doubt 23 she's an expert. She's been there for 14 years.

MR. WARE: That's my point. You entered an

order in this case with respect to experts. We have now totally breached that order and we are listening to Judge DelVecchio testify as an expert, right now as an expert on these kinds of reports. That's what you ordered could not happen without advance notice, CVs, and some summary of what the testimony was going to be.

The defense to this document is Judge Lopez's own testimony. No one's questioned the procedure of plea conferences. That's not what's at issue here. What's at issue is conduct.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{HEARING}}$$ OFFICER DAHER: What do you want to say, Mr. Egbert?

MR. EGBERT: Judge, again, I am simply asking of the custom and practices of the Court. It has nothing to do with expert testimony. But I will say this. That certainly Judge DelVecchio has been on the witness list from time immemorial. I indicated that she would testify to a number of things, including facts. My understanding is that since she has been on the witness list, no one from the Commission has sought to talk to her, ask her about her testimony, ask her about anything she was prepared to say. If the Commission seems prejudiced

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by this, then I would suggest that the Court permit the testimony, continue her cross examination for a day or so away so that they can have time to prepare.

This whole issue of the custom and practice of the Court in these areas has been a subject of these proceedings from Day One.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go ahead.

- A. I think your question to me was, if I were presented with this, would I anticipate that somebody would refute it and who would that person be?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I would anticipate -MR. WARE: Objection.
 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. Go
- 18 ahead. 19 A.
 - A. -- that if presented with something that was given to me by defense counsel, if it were to be refuted, it would be refuted by the prosecution.
- 22 Q. Is it the custom and practice of the Court, 23 in your understanding, when provided with reports of 24 professionals, that the courts basically look at

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1 them at face value?

- A. Yes, we do. We look at them at face value. That's what we do.
- Q. In the Superior Court system and amongst Superior Court judges, are there certain factors which go into the decision of sentencing in various defendants?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And what, as you understand it, are the goals of sentencing?

MR. WARE: Objection. I don't know how this is anything other than expert testimony. And it's irrelevant. We've heard from Judge Lopez what she took into account. That's what's at issue here.

15 MR. EGBERT: Then if Mr. Ware and the Commission's position is that since we've heard from 16 17 Judge Lopez, that's enough, then if they'll 18 stipulate on the record that what Judge Lopez said 19 is to be credited by the Court and not to be at all, 20 as their cross examination indicated, either 21 discredited or not given weight, then that would be 22 one thing. But the question of Judge Lopez's 23 conduct as it relates to the custom and practice to

the Court and as it relates to the questions here --

and that is the conduct of the Judge being reviewed by you to make findings of fact relative to that conduct -- then certainly she is entitled to buttress that conduct with the fact that the Chief of the Superior Court thinks that that conduct is what occurs every day, and rightly so.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware, last word? Same argument?

MR. WARE: Your Honor, what's at issue in this disciplinary proceeding is Judge Lopez's conduct. It's not Justice DelVecchio's view of how she might have conducted the sentencing proceeding or what factors judges generally take into account. All that's relevant here is what Judge Lopez did.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert, once again, I'm the finder of fact. I'll take care of that. Overruled. Go ahead.

BY MR. EGBERT:

- Q. What are the goals of sentencing?
- A. Twofold. First of all, we have a victim.
 By the time we get to sentencing, there's either
 been an admission through a plea or there's been a
 trial where a defendant's been found guilty. And at
 that point we look to what happened to the victim,

we look to the record of the defendant, whether there was any past history, whether there's any criminal record, we look to the severity of the crime. In our court, unfortunately, because our court hears felonies, we have victims of crimes who are permanently disabled, either psychologically or physically, we look to that. These are all factors that we consider in sentencing.

We also look to the statute that the person has admitted guilt under or found guilty under to see what the statutory scheme is with regard to sentencing. And we also have a guideline system that we use, a sentencing guideline system.

- Q. When you say a sentencing guideline system, are you talking about the proposed guidelines before the legislature which have not been adopted?
- A. Well, when I came on the court 17 years ago, we had what we call the Ronan guidelines. These were a compilation of sentences that was put together by Justice John Ronan. And when we are ready to sentence somebody, we use -- the Probation Department uses numbers that they give under those guidelines to the process -- it's almost like the grid. And we are given a range of sentences that we

could impose pursuant, obviously, to the statute.

A few years ago we had a meeting of the

Court, where we decided that we might also impose -use the grid, which has never been adopted by the

Commonwealth. The difference is, under the Ronan
guidelines, the sentences were deemed to be served

concurrently under those guidelines, as opposed to
the grid where the sentences are deemed to be served

consecutively. It makes a difference in the time -it means a lot to us when we do that. So we know

that.

But when we are doing the sentencing conferences, we generally have a probation officer and we tell them to run the guidelines, just to give us an idea for a particular crime and taking everything into account that I've just talked about the way a sentencing could be.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Again, part of me -- pardon me, Chief, for a moment. On the website you have the proposed sentencing guidelines. You don't have the Ronan guidelines --

THE WITNESS: That's right.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: The Ronan guidelines of '82, they're not even on the website.

THE WITNESS: No. And we do use -- we changed the grid a few years ago. But some judges like the probation office to run both sets, because these are guidelines. These are not mandatory at all. They've never been mandatory for us. But it's an aid in sentencing. It helps judges to know in the past what's been done with sentencing for that particular type of crime.

- Q. Let me just show you, if I may, Exhibit E. Do you recognize what those are?
- A. Yes. This is the Ronan guidelines and it shows the process for placing a number in working out a formula how that's done.
- Q. The Judge asked you what guidelines were on your website.
- A. The website guidelines, we've changed from those to the proposed sentencing guidelines, which is done with a grid. What we found is, when we did have a meeting about this, the numbers were not that far off between the Ronan guidelines and the grid. What we did find is that the Ronan guidelines look to serving sentences concurrently versus the grid which looks to serving them consecutively. Once we figured that out, we understood that the numbers are

essentially the same. If I use the reason and/or if I use the grid, the numbers are pretty much the same.

- Q. And are the Ronan guidelines used by judges?
- A. Sometimes they are. Sometimes people prefer to use them. Especially people who have been on the Court longer, they'll ask the probation officers to work it out that way or even both ways. But it's just what a judge is used to working with, frankly. And these are informal. I want to stress the reason we have this flexibility is they are informal guidelines. They don't have to be used. But generally we have the probation office run these numbers for us, but they're not mandatory for us by any means.
- Q. In your experience in the custom and practice of the Court, after a plea conference is conducted and a judge announces what sentence he or she will impose if a defendant pleads guilty, is that basically the end of the sentencing phase in terms of advocacy?

MR. WARE: Objection. It's the same point, that this is expert testimony. We're now trying to

broadly generalize about all cases. We've had reams of testimony about the advocacy that occurred after August 1st in this case.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert, again, I think I've allowed you plenty of latitude on this matter. Again, it is expert testimony; and fine, and maybe through the guidance of -- I've allowed in a lot of it. I think I'm going to sustain Mr. Ware at this point.

 $\,$ MR. EGBERT: Judge, if the objection is that the Court is determining this to be expert testimony without notice --

 $\label{eq:hearing_officer_dater:} \mbox{ HEARING OFFICER DAHER: } \mbox{ That's essentially it.}$

MR. EGBERT: -- then I'm going to ask that the Court do one of two things. Either take the testimony and give the Commission whatever continuance they need to prepare for cross examination or continue it generally so they can prepare for cross examination.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: How about the alternatives, Mr. Ware? What do you want to do?

MR. WARE: I don't know, Your Honor. I don't want any continuances. I'd like the rules

enforced. I think when this Court enters an order pretrial, the parties are bound by it and both sides have to live with it. And I don't think speculative testimony about what might happen in plea conferences in other cases and the degree of advocacy that postdates a plea conference has any role in this.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Bear with me for a moment. At the sake of being somewhat redundant, I did send out an order that before any expert testimony, to notify -- give us a CV so that the other side would be prepared. I've allowed a lot of latitude in this thing, but I think at this time I'm going to sustain Mr. Ware.

MR. EGBERT: Let me put on the record, Judge, that both the rule and the law require that the Commission show prejudice, first of all. I submit to you it's not expert testimony, but if you so rule, there is no prejudice to the Commission. Judge Lopez is entitled to due process. A rule of convenience by the Court is not one which can circumvent her right to present evidence on these issues. There has been no suggestion of prejudice by the Commission.

If they want time, fine. Judge DelVecchio has been on the witness list from Day One in this case. They have not taken the steps of even a simply minimally competent advocacy, and even gone to see --

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware, let me hear you on the issue of expert versus an alleged violation of Judge Lopez's rights.

 $\,$ Mr. Egbert feels that, Judge, you did make an order, but this is so crucial to her due process rights, that --

MR. WARE: Your Honor, I can only say that you're the arbiter of what is relevant, probative here or not. This is a tangent. We know what Judge Lopez's position is. Everything was over on August 1st, so it didn't matter what happened after August 1st. I presume Justice DelVecchio is going to say something along that line.

It's irrelevant. We have what the Judge did. We don't need expert testimony which is, by definition, speculative as to how a hundred other judges permit or don't permit advocacy, whatever that's supposed to be, after a plea conference. There needs to be some control over the scope of

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this evidence.

MR. EGBERT: The Commission was permitted to go into the farthest depths and size of their presentation of this case. They put things down as deep over my objection of a tape recording of the victim in this case, which Judge Lopez had never seen, nor --

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: She didn't ask to see it.

10 MR. EGBERT: Why would she ask to see it? 11 With all due respect, Judge, we have apparently 12 reached the point in our system of justice where the 13 Commission expects judges to be advocates. And 14 judges are not advocates and they are not 15 investigators. Judges are presented with the 16 information by the advocates, by the litigants, and 17 that's what they rule on. They don't go looking for 18 information. They don't go asking to go into police 19 files. They don't go asking to go into DA's files. 20 And I suggest to you DAs would be quite reluctant to 21 start letting judges open up their files at plea 22 conferences. So to inject that kind of statement 23 into this proceeding borders on the frivolous. 24

And so for us to be out on this far-ranging

attack on the way Judge Lopez conducted a plea conference and statements such as she didn't ask to see a tape recording --

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Isn't that the argument that you presented to Leora Joseph? That she didn't ask to see --

MR. EGBERT: Leora Joseph is an advocate. She has a responsibility as an advocate, not only to represent her client, but to present to these judges the facts necessary upon which they can rule.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I appreciate the forcefulness of the argument. But where the allegation is a sexual abuse case, where the allegation is a kidnapping, where the allegation is a -- don't you think a judge should reach the point -- and they know that a tape has been made. Don't you think a judge should look at that tape?

MR. EGBERT: Judge, I don't want to act as

MR. EGBERT: Judge, I don't want to act as an expert.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead.

MR. EGBERT: In 30 years of practicing criminal law, I have never in my life seen a judge do such a thing, in 30 years, and I'm going to bet you that that Judge sitting on the Bench for 17

years has never done it either and has never seen it done.

You are asking judges to take on a role that they have never had, they have never been given, they neither want, nor do the litigants want them to have them. It's the litigants' responsibility to present the judge with the information they need to rule. And that's how the system is done every single day. And to think differently, I suggest to this Court, is to go down a road that doesn't exist.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead, Mr. Ware.

MR. WARE: With all deference to my

colleague, the defense in part in this case is there
are a bunch of disputed issues of fact. I don't

think Justice DelVecchio or anyone else is going to
say that in the event that the judge had a question
about a substantive disputed fact or opinion or
report, that that judge could either not ask for
additional information and continue the lobby

conference; secondly, direct counsel to do more
investigation or adduce additional evidence; or,
third, in certain circumstances say, "May I see it?

May I see your report? May I see a document?"

This is all within the realm of what happens every day. Nobody's putting a burden on judges to be investigators, but they are not mindless automatons. They are intelligent, honored people who make decisions, mostly good decisions. And they run plea conferences in a variety of ways, dependent upon the circumstances at hand.

What counsel is here trying to do is to give a broad brush to all plea conferences and thus whitewash the conduct of the Judge on August 1st.

MR. EGBERT: Judge, I've heard about as much disrespect out of Mr. Ware's mouth for Judge Lopez as I'm going to listen to. We've reached a point in these proceedings where his mouth is the most despicable conduct I've seen in a courtroom.

Judge Lopez is a judge in the Superior Court, and I will not sit by and accept his nonsense talk. I won't have it. I've had about enough of it. And I hope you'll stop it.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: The objection is sustained. Go ahead.

BY MR. EGBERT:

Q. Judge, in the sentencing of defendants in criminal cases, are the factors of deterrence to the

defendant, likelihood of recidivism, and the defendant's record considered by the courts?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And is -- for example, you've talked about the defendant's record as being a factor in sentencing. How about the likelihood of recidivism? Is that something that is considered?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And what kinds of things would one look to in that regard?
- A. Well, first of all, we look to the record to see what the recidivism rate has been in any event. That's one of the first things that we do. And we can look at the juvenile record as well as an adult record. We look at all of it. If there are any reports that are submitted to the Court with regard to expectation of recidivism, we can look to that.
- Q. Turn to Page 4 of Exhibit 3 that's in front of you. And do you see about three paragraphs down the sentence that begins, "I find..."
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you just read that sentence to yourself.

1 Α. Uh-hum. 2 MR. WARE: I'm going to object to this, 3 Your Honor. Now we have this witness opining about 4 this particular report. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: She's already 6 testified that recidivism is one of the issues 7 that's taken into consideration in re the disposition. I'm going to overrule that. Go ahead. 8 9 You have it. 10 Q. Have you read that? 11 A. Yes. 12 Q. Is that the kind of -- what you say, 13 statement in a report, is that the kind of statement 14 in a report you've been referring to? 15 Α. Yes. 16 Q. Is rehabilitation an issue in sentencing? 17

Α. Yes.

- 18 Q. And do courts look to the efforts of a 19 defendant to rehabilitate himself prior to 20 sentencing?
 - Α. Yes.
- 22 And would you look at -- actually, just 23 take a brief look through that report from beginning 24 to end.

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the same weight on it?

(Witness reviews document) 1 Α. 2 Q. Have you read it? 3 Α. Uh-hum. 4 And is that the kind of report -- type of Q. 5 report that you have seen in the past with regard to 6 rehabilitative efforts of a defendant? 7 MR. WARE: Objection. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 9 objection? 10 MR. WARE: Again, relevance. The witness 11 is just being used here to ratify this report. 12 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. 13 Yes, it is. Α. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Let me ask you one 15 question, Judge. Would it make any difference, if you were sitting on a plea, as to who supplied you 16 with this document? If the defendant's counsel 17 18 provided you with a document from a social worker 19 from their office, would you put the -- is it the 20 same weight that you would had you had a 21 court-appointed psychiatrist or a clinical 22 psychologist conduct an examination? Would you put

THE WITNESS: Probably not.

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- Q. What weight would you put on it?
- A. I would give it weight, especially if it hasn't been -- if there's nothing from the other side. But if a court-appointed person had done it, we might suggest that that person is a little less biased. But if there had been nothing to contradict it from the prosecutor, that would be a factor for me to consider.
 - Q. So that -- and what if, when you were presented with this report, the prosecutor didn't even object to it?
 - A. Well, then I would assume that the prosecution was in agreement with it.
 - Q. And what if the prosecutor presented no evidence to refute it or sought time to refute it or sought any kind of independent examination?
 - A. It would be a factor.
- Q. A factor towards the reliability of the report?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I take it you're familiar with the Horton case as it played out in both the media and the Superior Court?
- 24 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. And you're familiar with it as Chief 2 Justice, I take it?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Early on, after the sentencing in the Horton case, is it fair to say that there was a high degree of media attention?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And did you have conversations with Judge Lopez shortly after the sentencing?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And do you recall when the first of those conversations took place?
 - A. No. It was pretty much immediately afterwards, though.
 - Q. And did you have conversations with Judge Lopez concerning a remark that she had made in court concerning "low level" or "low scale"?
 - A. I don't recall exactly that conversation.
- Q. Well, you talked with Judge Lopez at some point concerning a press statement issued by the Court on Judge Lopez's behalf?
- A. Apparently I did. I didn't recall, and I don't recall specifically that conversation, but apparently I did have that conversation.

Α.

Yes.

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             MR. EGBERT: May I have a moment? (Pause)
        Q. I don't know if this has been put in your
 2
    book. It was a late entry. Could you check and see
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    if Exhibit 50 is in your book?
 5
        Α.
             Yes.
 6
             Now, have you seen Exhibit 50 before?
        Q.
7
        Α.
             I probably have, since it's addressed to
8
    me.
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        Ο.
             And do you recall receiving that fax?
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        Α.
            Do I recall specifically that I did? No.
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            Do you recall having some discussion with
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     Joan Kenney concerning a press statement by Judge
13
    Lopez?
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             Yes, I do.
        Α.
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             Then would you take a look at Exhibit 51.
        Q.
            There is no -- here it is. Yes.
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        Α.
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        Q. And does that contain your writing?
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        A. Yes, it does.
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            And your signature?
        Q.
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            Yes, it does.
        Α.
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             And it says, "Joan, I revised your original
        Q.
22
   draft after a telephone consultation with Justice
23
    Lopez. Thank you for all of your help in this."
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- 1 Q. "S. DelVecchio," correct?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. Does that now refresh your memory that you
 4 spoke with Judge Lopez concerning this matter?
- 5 A. No.
 6 Q. You did, however -- strike that. You were
 7 involved in looking at the press release, making
 8 some revisions to it, and discussing it with Judge
 9 Lopez; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And would you take a look at Exhibit 24.
 - A. Yes

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- Q. Go to the one that says "Final Version," if you would.
 - A. All right.
 - Q. And take a look at it, please.
 - A. (Witness reviews document) Yes.
- 18 Q. Is that, in fact, the document that 19 ultimately was sent back to Joan Kenney by you and 20 your office?
- A. I don't think so. I think that what was sent back was the first one, which is a little different from this one.
- Q. So the sequence of events was that there

was a first draft sent to you and you made some changes; isn't that correct?

- A. Right.
- Q. And then you sent those changes back --
- A. Right.
- Q. -- to Ms. Kenney. And go to the first page. Now, so you know, that's a compilation made by counsel in this case, which is a comparison basically, from first draft to second draft, with redlining. Do you see that?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And is that redlining consistent with the changes you made, your memory of the changes you made?
 - A. I think those are the changes I made.
- Q. Now, with regard to -- there's a section in that statement which says, "My statement in open court that it was low-scale matter pertains solely to the appropriate level of the sentencing guidelines used by judges in sentencing convicted defendants." Do you see that?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, what do you understand that to mean?
- 24 A. Well, that the probation office had worked

 the guidelines with regard to this case, and it came out to be -- the numbers -- I hate to use the words "low level," but that's what happens. As I say, our court is a case where we'll see major felonies. And a low-scale matter I assumed meant something to do with the sentencing guidelines.

- Q. And when you say in your court, the Court involves itself in major felonies and the like, take my example -- did I leave Exhibit E up in front of you?
- A. It's probably caught in the middle of these pages. Yes.
- Q. Take a look, if you would -- those are the so-called Ronan guidelines, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And --

MR. WARE: I object, Your Honor. There's no evidence that the so-called Ronan guidelines were used by anyone at any time in this case.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert?

MR. EGBERT: Judge Lopez testified that she relied on all the factors that she described in determining appropriate sentencing in this case, factors which are considered in the Ronan guidelines

and factors which are considered in the sentencing guidelines.

MR. WARE: Judge Lopez testified that she didn't use any guidelines, that no guidelines were in existence, and that she was talking about general factors.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Could you point me to that part of the transcript? My memory is somewhat consistent with that of Mr. Ware.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ EGBERT: I can hardly point you to that section of the transcript as I stand here now.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Again, I don't have any recollection that she said she relied on the Ronan guidelines.

MR. EGBERT: She didn't say she relied on the Ronan guidelines. She said she relied on the same factors relied upon by the guidelines -- in all of the guidelines that are used in sentencing defendants in criminal cases.

MR. WARE: Again, Your Honor, Justice DelVecchio is being asked to do something with the Ronan guidelines. There's no evidence in this case that anybody looked at the Ronan guidelines.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

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BY MR. EGBERT:

- Q. Judge, when you involved yourself in the sense of correcting or changing this press statement, you were a judge at the Superior Court at the time and Chief at the time, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was the Horton case a pending case at that moment?
- Α. Sentence had already been passed, and it was a plea -- there are cases that hold that the case is over when sentence has been passed, et cetera, so technically was it a pending case? Probably not.
- And in fact, was there any appeal Q. available, to your knowledge, in a case such as this?
- No, not that I know of. Because the Α. 18 prosecutor cannot appeal the sentence.
 - You are familiar with the canons that --Q.
- 20 I am. Α.
- 21 -- that relate to a judge commenting on a Q. 22 pending case?
- 23 Α. Yes, I am.
- 24 Q. And had you, as Chief Justice, believed

this to be a pending case at the time, would you have involved yourself in this press statement? $\qquad \qquad \text{MR. WARE: Objection.}$

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What is the objection?

MR. WARE: Speculative, Your Honor. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

 ${\tt Q.}$ $\;$ As Chief Justice of the Court, do you often give directives with -- strike that.

As Chief Justice of the Court, do you attempt to discuss with your other judges matters, if they become known to you, which may be inappropriate?

- A. What do you mean?
- Q. In other words, if matters come to your attention where a judge may be embarking on conduct which could be inappropriate, do you seek them out to discuss that matter?
- A. I'm trying to think if I have within the past three years. I have.
- Q. And did you in this case, as Chief Justice of the Court, tell Judge Lopez not to issue a press release or press statement?
- A. I told her she shouldn't say anything.

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- Q. Was that as a directive of the Court? In other words --
 - A. I can't direct a judge not to do something. I can advise. I can't forbid a judge from talking to the press. I can't do any of those things. But I advised her not to say anything.
 - Q. And was that from a public relations standpoint?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It was not from the matter of whether or not it was appropriate under the canons.
 - A. I didn't consider the canons at the time, whether it was appropriate -- but that's up to her to consider. I don't tell a judge how to conduct themselves pursuant to the canons, but I did think that at that point in this case, the less said, the better.
 - Q. And that was from a public relations standpoint; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, it was.
 - Q. And why did you tell her that?
- A. Because what happens from time to time in our court is judges give sentences that prosecutors don't like, et cetera, that the public doesn't like,

perhaps. And we do that. We do it in all good faith, and we think it's the right thing to do. And there will be sometimes a discussion about it in the press, and we have found -- judges in our court have found from past practice to simply not say anything about it. What we say we say on the record in the courtroom as we are sentencing. And we don't say anything beyond that.

We have had judges that have been excoriated by the press. And what we find is we explain ourselves in the courtroom, on the record, and nothing beyond that.

- Q. And during the course of your conversations with Judge Lopez, do you recall her talking to you sometime a week or two after these events concerning the issuing of a sentencing memorandum?
 - A. I vaguely recall a discussion about that.
- Q. And do you recall indicating to her -- MR. WARE: Objection. He's putting words in the witness' mouth.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

- 22 Q. Did you give her any advice with regard to 23 that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And what did you tell her?
- A. I told her at that point I felt it was too late to do that.
- Q. Now, Judge, you've been involved in the Superior Court on a number of cases, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And have you had an understanding of the practice of the Court with regard to making arrangements in various cases where there's media attention, to keep the parties away from the media?
 - A. Yes.
- ${\tt Q.}$ And can you tell us in general terms what that means?
- A. Sometimes cases ongoing get to be high-profile cases. The media is there, everyone is jostling for pictures, for comments, et cetera, and we try and conduct the Court in an orderly fashion. If we feel that something is going to be disoriented in any way about the proceedings, we will have our court officers devise some kind of a plan to bring a witness in, et cetera, so that we don't have that kind of a media circus.
- Q. And would that plan include using different doors for parties in the case?

- 1 Α. We could. 2 Or different rooms or the like? Q. 3 A. Yes, absolutely. 4 Q. Is that unusual? 5 No. If we know it's going to be an issue Α. 6 ahead of time, we can plan for it ahead of time. 7 And in those cases do you seek the district 8 attorney's permission? 9 Α. No. 10 MR. EGBERT: May I have a moment, please, Judge? 11 12 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sure. 13 (Pause) 14 MR. EGBERT: I have no further questions at 15 this time. 16 CROSS EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. WARE: 18 Q. Good afternoon, Judge. You indicated a 19 couple of moments ago that you think at some point, 20 perhaps two weeks after September 6th, 2000, you had 21 a conversation with Judge Lopez about the sentencing 22 memorandum? 23 Α.
 - 24
 - Q. And your advice at that time was, it was

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too late; is that correct?

- A. Uh-hum.
- Q. Now, again, it's your testimony that you don't tell judges what to do, do you?
 - A. No.
- Q. And as you put it, you're there to advise, you're there to give whatever counsel you can as Chief Justice, but each judge of the Superior Court has the same constitutional and legal power that you do; isn't that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And in fact, you personally take quite seriously your deference to all other Superior Court judges as colleagues, not subordinates; isn't that correct?
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. And you depend on those colleagues to be truthful with you and to provide you with information you need to give good advice and make reasoned decisions; isn't that so?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, nothing in this case, as you understand it, would have prevented Judge Lopez from issuing a sentencing memorandum on September 6th or

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- 1 for that matter after September 6th; isn't that so?
 - A. You're right.
 - Q. She could have done that?
 - A. Yes, she could have.
 - Q. And at no time until this roughly two weeks later did Judge Lopez come to you and say, should I issue a sentencing memorandum? That was all in her hands.
 - A. Not that I can recall.
- 10 Q. You indicated that -- in fact, many judges 11 do issue sentencing memoranda, do they not?
 - A. Yes, they do.
 - Q. And one virtue of a sentencing memorandum is that it, in general, lays out the basis for the sentence that's been handed down, correct?
 - A. Yes. It explains your reasoning and the factors you considered, what you took into account when you were giving that sentence.
- 19 Q. Now, there's nothing unusual about a 20 sentencing memorandum.
 - A. No.
- 22 Q. And there's nothing unusual about a 23 Superior Court judge in a criminal case issuing a 24 sentencing memorandum, correct?

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- A. No
- Q. It's entirely within the judge's discretion?
 - A. Yes, that's right.
 - Q. You indicated that -- first of all, do you recall or are you now familiar with the fact that sentencing in the Horton case occurred on September 6th, 2000?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And will you accept from me that the exhibit placed in front of you, the statement marked Exhibit 24, was issued on the following day, September 7th?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, you didn't know anything substantive about the Horton case other than what you might have read in the morning paper; isn't that so?
 - A. That's right.
- 19 Q. You were not doing some independent 20 investigation of the facts, correct?
 - A. Not at all.
- Q. And you certainly did not interrogate Judge Lopez with respect to the basis for the pleas of quilty in that case; isn't that so?

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- A. That's right.
- Q. Were you aware of the charges to which the defendant had pled guilty?
- A. I don't even recall what they were, frankly, and I don't know at the time if I was aware of what specific charges the defendant pled guilty
- 8 Q. Let me ask you to look briefly at Exhibit 2 9 in the very front of the book, which is a docket 10 sheet.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Exhibit 2 lists five felony charges as to which there were pleas of guilty, does it not?
 - A. Yes, it does.
 - Q. Whether or not you understood those particular charges after September 6th or not, you understood that this was a serious felony case, correct?
- 19 A. I think the fact that it's a felony to us 20 means it's not a District Court case. It's a 21 Superior Court case. So that in itself gives rise 22 perhaps to the word "serious."
- Q. But in this case, charges of kidnapping or assault with intent to rape a child under 16 are

1 among the more serious felony charges that we have; 2 isn't that so?

A. Yes.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ WARE: I apologize for the runny nose, Your Honor.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: That's perfectly all right.

- Q. When you received the draft statement, Exhibit 24, just to be clear here, Exhibit 24, the face page is a document which I prepared, showing the changes between the first draft, which you got, and the final draft that went out?
 - A. Uh-hum.
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}.$ The second page is the initial draft which came to you.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. Does that square with your recollection?
 - A. That's probably accurate.
- Q. And then moving back to the first page, just because it's easier to see, you made three relatively minor changes in that statement and then sent it back to Joan Kenney; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. For purposes of any substantive

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- information, you were dependent, were you not, on Judge Lopez to fill you in on anything that was inaccurate in this statement; isn't that correct?
- 4 Α. Yes. I didn't do any independent research 5 on this.
 - Nor would you expect that you would have Q. to; is that right?
 - That's right. Α.
 - Q. You received this as a proposed statement from Judge Lopez. You knew it had been drafted by Joan Kenney --
 - Α. I received it from Joan Kenney.
 - Yes. But you knew it was to be a statement of Judge Lopez; isn't that correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. And inherent in that, would you agree that you expected that Judge Lopez would look carefully at the statement, since it was attributed to her, and make any corrections that were appropriate?
 - I would assume. Α.
- Q. That would certainly be consistent with both good practice and with candor with your Chief 23 Justice, would it not?
- 24 Yes. Α.

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- Q. So that if there were any errors in this when Judge Lopez saw the document in draft form, you would have expected her to bring those errors to your attention before you saw the document, correct?
 - A. Yes, or even have corrected it with Joan Kenney ahead of time. I don't know what went on before I received a fax of the document.
 - Q. Now, the first sentence of the release says, "The judicial canons prohibit judges from commenting on pending and impending cases," correct?
 - A. Uh-hum.
 - Q. Is it fair to say that you left the question whether this was or wasn't a pending case to Judge Lopez?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You weren't trying to pass judgment on that, correct?
 - A. No.
- 19 Q. And in fact, you had no basis to know one 20 way or the other; isn't that so?
 - A. No.
- Q. Now, you mentioned in your direct testimony that the Commonwealth has no right to appeal. Am I not correct that in circumstances in which a new

1 condition of probation is imposed at the time of sentencing --2 3 MR. EGBERT: Just so it's clear, we're now 4 asking her her expert opinion? 5 MR. WARE: Well, I don't have much choice, 6 considering the direct testimony. 7 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Are you objecting? 8 MR. EGBERT: No. But if she's being asked 9 questions on her expert opinion, I intend to 10 redirect on those areas. 11 MR. WARE: I'm cross-examining with respect 12 to areas counsel covered. I don't have much choice. 13 The rulings have been made. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Fine. Evidently 15 she is going to be testifying in an expert capacity. 16 MR. WARE: I do not agree with that. And I 17 am not going to agree that Mr. Egbert can stand up 18 and have a free-for-all with this witness. I am 19 cross-examining, as is the Commonwealth's right 20 here. 21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: But again, you 22 objected to it and I overruled many of your 23 objections, but I did sustain several of them. But

in this particular regards, you're asking her for

her expert opinion, I take it. And I made my ruling. Go ahead. You may examine.

BY MR. WARE:

- Q. In any event, with respect to this particular case, the Horton case, you didn't know the particulars of the sentence that was imposed, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And you didn't know whether or not a condition of probation was a new condition imposed only at sentence, as opposed to discussed on August 1st, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Am I correct that in circumstances in which a new condition of probation is imposed, the defendant himself may have a right to appeal, even though it's a plea?
- A. I've never seen that done, frankly. No. I've just never seen it done.
- Q. You're not saying it can't be done. You're not familiar with it?
- 22 A. I have no idea. The problem has never 23 arisen.
- Q. You were asked with respect to other

language in this statement -- and let me direct you in that regard to the middle of the document. I'm going to work from the third page, which is less cluttered.

- A. Okay.
- Q. Actually, I guess it's the third sentence. "My statement in open court that it was a low-scale matter pertains solely to the appropriate level of the sentencing guidelines." Do you see that language?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And when you saw that in draft form, you understood that Judge Lopez was referring to -- was saying that her use of the term "low scale" in the sentencing proceedings applied to or was referencing the sentencing guidelines, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Earlier you were asked a number of questions with respect to what have variously been called plea conferences or lobby conferences, even though they may not be in the lobby. Do you recall some of that questioning?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, when lawyers engage in a lobby

conference before you or any other judge, you expect those lawyers to present information. And your job, as a judge, is to sift through that information and make some judgments about what's either true or not true or deserves weight or does not deserve weight; isn't that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So you were not there to simply accept at face value anything that's stuck in front of you. You're in the business of making judgments from advocates, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And each advocate may present you with information, you look at it, and based on your experience and your know-how you may say, well, I think that's a little out there?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. You might give deference to a different fact, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. And this case, in which Exhibit 3 was presented to a judge, you would expect would be no different than that; isn't that so?
- 24 A. Exhibit 3?

- Q. Yes.
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. And so the fact that a judge is given a report like Exhibit 3, as counsel referred to it, doesn't mean that report should be taken at face value, does it?
 - A. No.
 - Q. In fact, you are familiar, are you not, as an experienced judge, with the obligations you have to sift through the credibility of so-called expert reports; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And so there's a whole body of law and set of rules that attend that. There are references to a case called Daubert or Daubert from the U.S. Supreme Court. There's a so-called gatekeeper function; isn't that correct?
- function; isn't that correct?

 A. That's right. But this isn't a trial.

 When we're talking about this case, we wouldn't

 apply Daubert, because Daubert talks about evidence

 that's going to be presented to a jury during a

 trial. And if that case deals with the fact that we

 have to determine that the evidence is

 scientifically reliable.

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This is a different situation. This is where somebody is pleading guilty or has already pled guilty. And what we are doing at that point is something that is not going to involve the jury. It's going to involve us. And we get information from various reports that are presented to us to aid us in putting a sentence together.

- Q. Exactly. But that doesn't mean you put your judgment or your wisdom aside, does it?
 - A. No.
- Q. You still look critically at the document given to you; isn't that so?
 - A. Yes, of course we do.
- Q. And this particular document says -- first of all, it's got a pleading heading on it; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It's got the name of the case?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And it's set up like a pleading, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It doesn't look like an independent psychiatric report with attachments; isn't that so?
- 24 A. We get different kinds of things in our

- 1 court. I wouldn't tell you what the format is. 2 Some people do it one way, some people do it 3 another.
- Q. Let me direct you to the last page of this report?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you see there that it's indicated that it is authored by the Director of Social Services for CPCS?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What inference do you draw from that?
- 12 A. That CPCS -- they did the report -- that 13 they had the report done.
 - Q. All right. This is an in-house document for somebody who works for CPCS; is that correct?
 - A. Right.
- 17 Q. Is there anything mystical or difficult 18 about drawing that inference based on that 19 signature, in your opinion?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. It's pretty self-evident, is it not?
- 22 A. It is.
- Q. If you look at this report, it would not occur to you to think that this was a privately-

- 1 retained psychiatrist or psychologist, would it?
- A. Frankly, I don't know how CPCS does this, so I don't know. And sometimes CPCS, we give them money so that they can hire people. I have no idea what this means, frankly.
 - Q. But this document appears to be prepared by someone working for CPCS, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that's the way you would understand it?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. The document says that it's a dispositional 12 plan, in part. It says, "Psychosocial Assessment 13 and Dispositional Plan"; isn't that so?
 - A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And you understand that to mean it's an aid 16 in sentencing, right?
 - A. Yes.
- 18 Q. That's what disposition is. It means 19 sentencing.
 - A. That part of it could be.
- 21 Q. Yes. Have you had occasion to review this 22 report prior to today?
- 23 A. No.
- Q. You've never seen it?

- 1 Α. No. 2 And so any views you formed in your direct Q. 3 testimony are from scanning this report --4 Yes. Α. 5 -- in your direct examination? Q. 6 A. That's right. 7 Q. Let me direct you to the next-to-the-last page. I think you were asked about this language 8 9 that says, in part, "I find it highly unlikely..." 10 A. Uh-hum, yes. 11 Did you note, as you scanned through this 12 report, that there's no reference whatsoever to what 13 the alleged crimes are or the facts surrounding 14 these events as to which this individual is being 15 evaluated? 16 Α. There is nothing. 17 Q. There is not a word --18 A. No. 19 -- about the facts; isn't that so? Ο. 20 That's right. Α. 21 There is not a word about the defendant's Q. 22 conduct; isn't that so?
- 23 A. That's right. 24 Q. You certainly couldn't tell from this

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report whether or not the social worker even knew the facts that gave rise to the indictments and the conviction; isn't that so?

- A. Now I have to read it again to find out. Well, there's a reference in the first paragraph to "accepting responsibility for showing poor judgment being involved with a minor child." So I would assume that there must have been some kind, but I don't know what was told to the social worker, you know, but obviously from that, something was.
- Q. The closest this report comes to describing any of the events that are relevant to this crime are the language you pointed to --
 - A. Right.
- Q. -- "accepting responsibility for showing poor judgment being involved with a minor child" --
 - A. Right.
 - Q. That's it, right?
 - A. Right.
 - Q. Is that yes?
- 21 A. Yes.
- MR. EGBERT: You were asked a question concerning the whole report. If that's the whole place. Have you had a chance to look through --

1 THE WITNESS: Let me look through more.

- Q. Go ahead. And if you find any other facts specific to these indictments, let me know.
- A. (Witness reviews document) The other place, obviously, is the statement, "I find it highly unlikely that Ebony will repeat the behavior that brought her to court in this case." I'm going to assume from that that there must have been some kind of a discussion about the behavior that did bring her to court. And I'm going to assume that these charges must have been discussed with the social worker as a result of that.
- Q. But these are assumptions. There's nothing in the report with respect to the facts, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Now, you would agree, would you not, that most of what this report deals with is the background of the defendant and why the defendant's life has been unfortunate?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That's primarily what the report deals with, isn't it?
- 23 A. It deals with the defendant's history, what 24 the defendant's life has been like, what the

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- 1 defendant has done to rehabilitate herself. There appears to be a history that's been brought forth 2 after we're told about the problems that confronted 4 this defendant. We're also told about the defendant's attempts to deal with those problems through counseling, et cetera.
 - So we have somewhat of a history of the defendant's background?
 - Α. Right.
- And then some clinical impressions 10 Q. 11 beginning at Page 3?
 - Α. Right.
 - And then a recommendation, correct? Ο.
 - A. Yes.
- 15 Q. You can't tell from this report how long 16 this social worker met with the defendant; isn't 17 that so?
 - Α. No, that's right.
- 19 Let me direct you to the paragraph just 20 above the word "Recommendation" on the 21 next-to-the-last page.
- 22 A. Okay.
- 23 Do you see the language, "Further Q. 24 incarceration will be a disaster"?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you agree that that's not particularly professional language? That it's an emotional conclusion?
 - A. I've seen other reports containing such language, so I'm not going to...
 - Q. But you would agree that that's not scientifically dispassionate language. It's an opinion, based in part on emotion of a social worker who works for the defense lawyer; isn't that right?
 - A. I can't say that, Mr. Ware. I don't know how the social worker expresses herself. But I'm not going to get picky about that language, frankly. It's not the first time I've seen it in a report.
 - Q. Now, let me direct you to the top of the third page that begins, "Sometime ago..."
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Do you see the sentence that says, "Ebony is in agreement that she needs to return for counseling"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you draw the inference from that that Mr. Horton had not, until now, been in counseling -- had been then stopped, now needs to

1 return?

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- 2 A. I'd have to look and see what came before 3 that, frankly.
 - Q. Do you see in the third line where it says that Mr. Horton was frightened off medication?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the language goes on to say, in the next sentence, "I have suggested that she return to the agency for both counseling and a psychiatric consult." Do you see that language?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And do you understand that language to mean that this social worker is recommending that Mr. Horton be seen by a psychiatrist?
 - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. The report also goes on on that same page, 17 for example, the first sentence of the next 18 paragraph, "Ebony realizes she should be spending 19 her time with other individuals closer to her age." 20 Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it goes on to say that the defendant's been volunteering during the week educating teens. Do you see that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then the next line it references "working with young people."
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And down at the very bottom of the page, the social worker in essence gives the opinion that it will be hard for Mr. Horton to locate mainstream employment. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, CPCS is a professional defense firm, if you will; isn't that correct?
- A. It is the body that is publicly funded to provide lawyers for people who cannot afford them on the criminal side of the Court; defense lawyers.
- Q. And these kinds of reports from CPCS, as you've said, are not unusual; isn't that correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. They are fairly common in a number of CPCS cases.
- A. Well, I wouldn't say that they're fairly common. I have only seen them in cases where there is a psychiatric component. You certainly don't see them in every case, and we don't see them unless there is a psychiatric component to the

1 case.

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- Q. When you say a psychiatric component, you would agree, would you not, that a social worker is not competent to make a psychiatric diagnosis, correct?
- A. Well, there are licensed psychiatric social workers, and I'm not going to tell you that I don't think that they can't make certain judgments about things or have certain opinions that have been accepted in a court of law. And I will not say that. Because we do have licensed psychiatric social workers that perform a function.
- Q. This was not a licensed psychiatric social worker; isn't that correct?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. Well, if you look at the credentials --
- A. Yes. I don't know what "LIS" -- what a licensed social worker -- and what is a "BCD"?
 - Q. I've forgot myself. Board certified.
- 20 A. Board certified as a social worker.
- Q. This is not a psychiatric specialist; isn't that correct?
- 23 A. I don't know if -- she may not have been 24 board certified in that, but may not have a history

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- 1 in it. I don't know.
 - Q. In any event, as a judge reading this, you have no information to go from in that regard; is that correct?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. And, accordingly, you would not treat the report as a psychiatric evaluation? You would treat it as a social worker's evaluation?
 - A. You know, the boundaries --
 - Q. If you would, please, Judge. MR. EGBERT: Let her finish.
 - A. The boundaries between these professions, sometimes we do get reports from social workers, from psychiatric social workers, et cetera, instead of a full-blown psychiatric report.
 - Q. Let's talk about this report. If this report was presented to you, you would not view it as having a psychiatric opinion; isn't that correct?
- 20 A. I would view it as the opinion of a social 21 worker.
- 22 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Can we recess at 23 this time?
- 24 MR. WARE: Yes. That would be fine, Your

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0153	1 2 3 4 5 6	Honor.	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: See you at 2:00. (Luncheon recess taken from 1:02 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

BY MR. WARE:

- Q. I would ask you to take a look again at Exhibit 24, which is the series of press statements.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Earlier I asked you about the first sentence, I think, the one that says, "The judicial canons prohibit judges from commenting on pending and impending cases." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, when you received this statement in draft form from Joan Kenney, you made no change to that particular statement; is that correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Is that because you didn't know one way or another whether the case was pending?
- A. I didn't think about it. I mean, that's a true statement. The statement itself is a true statement.
- Q. Let's accept that it's a true statement. You understood that contained in this release it carried with it an implication to the media or the press that because this case was pending, it would preclude certain statements from being made; isn't

1 that right?

- A. No.
- Q. You don't think the inclusion of that language implied to the reader, the media, that certain things could not be said because the case was pending?
- A. I, frankly, didn't think about it. It was just a statement that prohibits judges from talking about -- commenting on pending and impending cases. I don't think it registered with me whether it was or it wasn't.

You have to understand something. It was up to Justice Lopez to determine herself whether she could comment about a case. It's solely up to her to do that.

- Q. Sure. I understand that, and I think you've said that clearly. But when you received the statement in draft form and when you made changes to it, you made no change in that particular sentence, correct?
 - A. No, I didn't.
- Q. And do you now agree that reading this statement, it carries with it an implication that one of the reasons that the Judge can't say more

1 about the case is that it's pending?

- A. Let me read the rest of it, then.
- Q. Sure.
- A. (Witness reviews document) But she does go along and talk about, afterwards, factors that she considered in sentencing. So, I mean, in reading through it...
 - Q. All right. My question really is, when you got the document, you're saying you didn't really pay close attention or didn't make particular note of the first sentence; is that correct?
 - A. I didn't make the judgment as to whether the case was pending or not pending at all. I read the first sentence. That happens to be an absolutely true statement.
 - Q. And one of the reasons that you didn't fix on that statement was you understood it was the obligation of Judge Lopez to decide whether the case was pending or not pending, whether she could say something or could not say something?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. It wasn't up to you, correct?
- A. No, it wasn't.
- Q. And you weren't purporting to be an

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intermediary vetoing what she said or blessing what she said.

- A. That's right.
- Q. Now, let me ask you again, am I correct or would you agree with me that reading this, it carries with it, since it includes that first statement, an implication that at least one of the reasons Judge Lopez could not say more was that the case was pending?
 - A. But she goes on to talk about the case.
 - Q. Am I wrong?
- A. You're asking me to make a judgment. I mean, I just read this on its face.
- Q. You do not read the statement containing the first sentence as carrying with it an implication that one of the reasons Judge Lopez could not comment further was that the case was pending?
- 19 A. But she does comment further. That's what 20 I'm trying to suggest to you. As I read further in 21 the body of this statement, she does comment 22 further.
- Q. Okay. And do you mean by that, yes, the first statement does indicate that she can't

comment, but she goes on and does it anyway?

- A. No.
- Q. You mean the first statement does not carry with it the implication that the case is pending?
- A. In reading this, this appears to be a statement of what the canons prohibit. Then she goes on to state that she is not going to talk about some of it, but she does then talk about some of it. So that, you know, as I say, it's up to her. That canon applies to her, and it's her case.
- Q. You left to Judge Lopez the decision whether or not the case was pending, such that it could or could not be commented on, correct?
- A. I left to her the decision to comment on the case.
- Q. Were you aware of the fact that Judge Lopez had specifically retained jurisdiction in this case?
 - A. No.
- Q. And would you agree that in circumstances in which a sentencing judge specifically on the record retains jurisdiction, that that case, in the event of a violation of probation, will go back before the sentencing judge?
 - A. That's true. And that's not unusual, by

the way.

- Q. All right. But at least in a case in which the judge has unambiguously retained jurisdiction, it's assured that the case will go back to the sentencing judge who retained jurisdiction.
- A. Yes. And that's for the probation matters. And that's to determine -- generally when that is done, it's because the judge has fashioned a probation program and the judge wants to make sure that that probation program is complied with.
- Q. And is it also the case that in the event of a violation of probation, having retained jurisdiction, the case would come back before that sentencing judge?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If I understood you correctly, you became Chief Justice of the Superior Court in 1999?
- A. Three years ago October -- I think it was October. So I think that would be it, isn't it?
- Q. Yes. That sounds like three to me.
 The proposed sentencing guidelines that
 were discussed earlier with you were promulgated in
 1998 by the Commission, of which Judge Mulligan was
 the Chair?

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- 1 A. That's right. And at the same time Judge 2 Mulligan was Chief Justice of our court.
- Q. Yes. So those sentencing guidelines came out in 1998, correct?
 - A. I don't really know, but if you tell me they did, I'm going to assume that they did. I'm not questioning you on that, Mr. Ware.
- Q. I'm going to show you a copy of Exhibit 23 in evidence.
 - A. It says February 1998.
- 11 Q. As far as you know, then, the sentencing 12 guidelines were promulgated and published at least 13 in 1998?
 - A. Right. They were never adopted.
- 15 Q. Now, the fact that they're not adopted 16 doesn't mean that district attorneys and judges 17 don't consider them; is that right?
 - A. That's right.
- 19 Q. In fact, they consider them every day, as 20 you've said, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That's routinely done, is it not?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me that it is inherent

1 in being a trial court judge having to pass sentence on criminal defendants, that the judge would be 2 3 subjected to public criticism sometimes? 4 Yes. Α. 5 And it's fair to say that criticism comes Q. 6 with the territory, whether it's fair criticism or 7 it's unfair criticism; isn't that right? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Ο. And it's also fair to say that judges are 10 not free or not as free as the rest of us to stand 11 up and defend themselves; isn't that correct? 12 Α. Yes. 13 They have limited options when they're Q. 14 criticized, do they not? 15 That's right. Α. 16 Q. And those options are governed, among other 17 things, by the canons of judicial conduct, good 18 sense and fairness; isn't that right? 19 Α. Yes. 20 MR. WARE: I have nothing further. Thank 21 you, Judge.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EGBERT:

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Q. Would you turn to Exhibit 22 in the book.

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1 Α. Yes. 2 Do you have it in front of you? Q. 3 Α. I do. 4 Just so that you know, that's a transcript Q. 5 of the change of plea in Commonwealth versus Horton. 6 I want you to turn -- first acclimate yourself. 7 You'll see that on Page 5 the Court begins to address the defendant at the plea colloquy? 8 9 Α. 10 You're familiar with that process? Q. 11 Α. Yes. 12 MR. WARE: You're Honork, I'm going to 13 object to this. This was not the subject of cross 14 examination. This is supposed to be redirect. 15 MR. EGBERT: We were talking about change conditions in probation, we were talking about the 16 17 sentencing that was imposed on cross, we were 18 talking about serious felony cases and the like. 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: But again, that 20 wasn't what came up on cross. 21 MR. EGBERT: I just quoted from his cross. 22 He asked Judge DelVecchio whether or not this was a

serious felony case, he asked Justice DelVecchio

whether or not a change in conditions of probation

affected people's right of appeal, all of which is taken care of right in this particular document.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware?

MR. WARE: Your Honor, I did not examine with respect to any of the proceedings, which is what Exhibit 22 is, at the sentencing on September 6th. It simply wasn't the subject of the cross examination because it wasn't the subject of the direct.

MR. EGBERT: He asked the Judge specifically whether or not a change in conditions of probation -- I take it he had to have some meaning in this case -- a change in conditions of probation affected the appealability or likelihood of appeal or right to appeal of the defendant in this case. And I want to put before this Judge the plea colloquy in this case, which makes certain matters clear concerning that issue.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. Mr. Ware's objection is sustained.

BY MR. EGBERT:

Q. You were asked whether or not the defendant has a right of appeal if conditions of probation are changed. Do you recall that question?

1	Α.	Yes.			
2	Q.	Do you have any reason to believe that the			
3	conditions of probation in this case were changed				
4		MR. WARE: Objection excuse me.			
5		HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Finish the			
6	question.				
7	Q.	Do you have any reason to believe that the			
8	conditions of probation were changed in this case				
9	after the defendant's plea was taken?				
10		MR. WARE: Objection.			
11		HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the			
12	objection?				
13		MR. WARE: The Judge is not competent			
14	and I use	e that in a legal sense to opine on			
15	anything	in this case.			
16		HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.			
17	Q.	You were asked by Mr. Ware whether or not			
18	this was	a serious felony case. Do you recall that?			
19	Α.	I think so, yes.			
20		And I think your response was, "All			
21	felonies	are serious," correct?			
22	Α.	Uh-hum.			
23		But there are matters of degree, are there			
24	not?				

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- A. Yes.

 Q. And each case has within it a matter of

 degree not subject to the title of the case, but the

 facts of the case?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. And is it true that the factors that you consider in gauging the seriousness of the case include the injury to the victim?
 - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Whether it be physical or psychological or 11 otherwise, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Whether or not -- in a sexual assault case, whether or not there had been penetration?
 - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. In a sexual assault case, whether or not 17 there had been repeated assaults or repeated 18 penetrations?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In a sexual assault case, whether or not the offender was a pedophile, for example?
- A. When you say "pedophile," do you mean a repeat offender?
- Q. Someone likely to repeat the conduct or

1 unable to control their impulses. 2 Α. Uh-hum, yes. 3 And in dealing with the seriousness of an 4 offense, calling it a serious felony and the like, 5 have you ever heard -- strike that. 6 Judge Lopez said to Mr. Deakin in these 7 proceedings, "Can you rate this case 1 to 10?" Is 8 that a discussion of sentencing guidelines? 9 MR. WARE: Objection. 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 11 objection? MR. WARE: Well, he's now asking for an 12 13 opinion of the Judge on what Mr. Deakin said in a 14 proceeding at which she was not present. 15 MR. EGBERT: The matter is the record as 16 to -- not what --17 MR. WARE: Your Honor --18 MR. EGBERT: Let me finish. 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Okay, guys. 20 MR. EGBERT: Okay, guys --21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Finish. I want to 22 hear you. 23 MR. EGBERT: It wasn't Mr. Deakin who said 24 1 to 10. It was Judge Lopez who indicated on a

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scale of 1 to 10, please advise me as to where this case stands. So I want to ask this Judge, because she was asked about guidelines, she was asked about what certain things meant in the guidelines, she was asked about what was meant by certain statements in the press release about guidelines, I wanted to hear the exact language that was stated by the Court at that time. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware? MR. WARE: Two things, Your Honor. No. 1, we're back to expert testimony. He now wants to take the transcript and have Justice DelVecchio say whether or not she agrees that this was or wasn't on a scale of 1 to 10, No. 1. No. 2, this is not the subject of cross examination, so it can't be a subject of redirect. MR. EGBERT: Judge, may I be heard? HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Please. MR. EGBERT: If you haven't finished, go ahead. MR. WARE: Essentially that's it, but we

don't need testimony here about Judge Lopez's

thinking. We have that testimony.

1 MR. EGBERT: I'm not asking --HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. What do 2 3 you want to say? 4 MR. EGBERT: I'm not asking her questions 5 about Judge Lopez's thinking. But two things come 6 to mind. In the first instance, this Court 7 prohibited me from asking certain expert questions of this witness on direct. Mr. Ware then went and 8 9 had his cross and asked her a number of questions as 10 an expert. I'm going back to ask a number of the 11 questions that I was kept from asking because of 12 your ruling on her testifying as an expert, because 13 the Commission has obviously opened the door by 14 asking her a number of questions on cross as an 15 expert to give an expert opinion, which she has done 16 continuously on cross. 17 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I allowed you a lot 18 of latitude, especially after you indicated that 19 there weren't any expert testimony coming in. Bear 20 with me for a minute. You're asking her to rate 21 this on a scale, is that correct, based upon the 22 guidelines? 23 MR. EGBERT: No, I'm not. 24

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What specifically

1 is your question? MR. EGBERT: I'm asking her first to 2 3 understand -- since you wouldn't let me show her the 4 transcript -- to let her understand what Judge Lopez 5 said at the hearing, when she turned to Mr. Deakin 6 and asked him to rate this case from 1 to 10. 7 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Rate it 1 to 10 in 8 re of the sentencing guidelines; is that correct? 9 MR. EGBERT: No, sir, that's not what 10 occurred in court. Let me go to the page. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. 12 MR. EGBERT: If the Court would turn to 13 Page 29, Line 19. 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I've got it. 15 MR. EGBERT: That is the statement of Judge Lopez, which says, "And of those hundred cases, in 16 17 terms of the facts of this case, on a scale of 1 to 18 10, where would you put this case?" That was the 19 language used by Judge Lopez at those proceedings. 20 There was nothing about guidelines. She didn't say 21 anything about guidelines. There's nothing in there 22 about guidelines. 23 I want to ask this judge, having heard 24 those words, whether or not that could possibly

1 refer to any sentencing guidelines, per se. 2 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware? 3 MR. WARE: Your Honor, I object, because 4 you're now asking a witness who wasn't there to 5 interpret the words of Judge Lopez, who's already 6 testified in the case, there's no probative value to 7 this. And we should not permit Justice DelVecchio, 8 in fairness to her and to the proceeding, to be put 9 in the position of giving an opinion whether this is 10 or isn't a case on a scale of 1 to 10. 11 MR. EGBERT: I haven't asked her that. 12 MR. WARE: Judge DelVecchio is not here to 13 interpret what Judge Lopez said. 14 MR. EGBERT: I'm not asking her to give her 15 statement of 1 to 10. I'm first asking her to look 16 at those words. And my question to her is, after 17 looking at those words of Judge Lopez, do you know 18 of any way that could refer to any sentencing 19 quidelines --20 (Mr. Ware stands) 21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Objection is 22 sustained. 23 Do you know of any sentencing guidelines Q.

that have a scale of 1 to 10?

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MR. WARE: Objection. It's irrelevant.
HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I want to hear
that, go ahead. Can you answer that?

A. No.

- Q. Now, with regard to the statement that you've been shown most recently by Mr. Ware, where he asked you concerning the pending case issued, do you recall those questions?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I think you testified that the first line reads, "Judicial canons prohibit judges from commenting on pending and impending cases."
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. 24, by the way.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And then you see that the Judge went on to comment on various matters with regard to the Horton case; is that correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And that's what you interpret that to be?
 - A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And with regard to -- you were asked with 23 regard to the statement on "low scale" and 24 "sentencing guidelines." Do you recall that?

 A. Yes.

Q. When you were discussing this -- strike that.

When you received this statement, did you understand it -- having in mind what the Judge said in open court was, "And of those hundreds of cases in terms of the facts of this case, on a scale of 1 to 10, where would you put this case"; and then her saying after that, that she considered it on a low scale or very low level, what did you understand those two statements to mean in conjunction?

MR. WARE: Objection.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What is the objection?

MR. WARE: Justice DelVecchio has never given any indication -- first of all, she certainly didn't have a transcript. She has never suggested in the slightest that she knew what words Judge Lopez used in the courtroom.

MR. EGBERT: The Commission, by its cross, asked Judge Lopez to interpret this statement on a number of events and a number of occasions, and I'm asking her to do the same and to fully explain it, as opposed to single-word answers.

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Anything else, Mr. 2 Ware? 3 MR. WARE: No, Your Honor. 4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. 5 THE WITNESS: What was the question again, 6 Mr. Egbert? 7 MR. EGBERT: Let me see if I can repeat it 8 again. 9 Having in mind that Judge Lopez's words in Q. open court that "And of those hundreds of cases, in 10 11 terms of the facts of this case, on a scale of 1 to 10, where would you put this case?" and then her 12 13 further statement that "... in the scale of cases $% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}$ 14 that charge sexual assault of children, this is on a 15 very low level" -- in conjunction with the statement 16 and the press statement which I've read to you, "My 17 statement in open court that it was a low-scale 18 matter pertains solely to the appropriate level of 19 sentencing quidelines used by judges in sentencing 20 convicted defendants," what did that statement mean 21 to you? 22 MR. WARE: Objection. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What is the 24

objection?

1 MR. EGBERT: Judge, how many times do we get to object? It's hard enough --MR. WARE: I get to object every time you 4 ask a question. 5 MR. EGBERT: I asked the same question that 6 you already ruled on. 7 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I want to hear it. 8 Go ahead. 9 First of all, I didn't --Α. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: It's overruled. 10 11 I did not know anything about this 12 transcript or what was said in that courtroom. 13 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Did you know what 14 the charges were? 15 THE WITNESS: No. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Did you know that 17 the charges included kidnapping, assault with intent 18 to rape a child under 16, indecent assault and 19 battery on a child under 14, assault and battery, 20 and assault and battery with a dangerous weapon? 21 Did you know that? 22 THE WITNESS: No, I did not. 23 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Now you can ask

24 your question.

- Q. Did you know in general the nature of the charges against the defendant?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You had no idea what the case was about?
- A. Well, I did from reading in the paper know what the allegations were in the case, but I had no idea what the formal charges were and what this defendant had pled guilty to.
- Q. And again, having in mind my question as to having all those factors in mind, what did you understand that statement to mean or what did it mean to you when you read it?

MR. WARE: Objection.

 ${\tt HEARING}$ OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. I want to hear the response.

A. First of all, initially, I thought in reading this, before I just paid attention to the transcript of the trial or to the plea -- I thought that this was -- "low level" meant sentencing guidelines. However, based on the colloquy that I've just read with regard to Judge Lopez --

MR. WARE: Objection, Your Honor. "Based on the colloquy I just read." The Judge is now going to give us an interpretation of the

1 transcript. 2 THE WITNESS: No. 3 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go 4 ahead. 5 It leads me to believe, based on that Α. 6 colloquy -- if that's what she meant -- and I don't 7 know what she meant -- but it leads me to believe that what she did was consider the things that were 8 9 behind our numerical guidelines, such as --10 MR. WARE: Your Honor, I object. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 12 MR. WARE: I move that it be struck. 13 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes. Stricken. 14 Well, you understand that the matter of the 15 Judge's statement, 1 to 10, as I've just described it to you in the transcript, and "low level" as I've 16 17 just described it to you in the transcript, you 18 understand that those segments of the Judge's 19 comments were played on television day in and day 20 out from the moment of sentencing for the following 21 number of days, don't you? 22 Α. I saw it on television. 23 And this press statement you understood to 24

be some kind of an explanation for the statements

1 the Judge made in open court? Didn't you understand 2 that? 3 Α. Yes. 4 And these are the very statements in open Q. 5 court that these were geared to explaining to the press and to the public; is that correct? 7 Α. Yes. 8 And having that in mind, what did you 9 understand from this statement? 10 MR. WARE: Objection. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 12 MR. EGBERT: I want to make an offer of 13 proof. First, I'd permit the Judge to answer for the offer of proof. 14 15 MR. WARE: No, Your Honor. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. He wants 16 17 to make an offer of proof and he wants the Judge to 18 respond. It's his witness. So it's not a witness 19 on cross. 20 MR. WARE: Your Honor, that is not an offer

20 MR. WARE: Your Honor, that is not an off 21 of proof.

MR. EGBERT: It is an offer of proof,
Judge. You obviously ruled it inadmissible, but the
record ought to reflect what her answer would have

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been had it been admitted. MR. WARE: I object to that. I've never seen an offer of proof with a live witness answering a question that the Court's just sustained an objection to. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. MR. EGBERT: Then I'll make the offer of proof based on my good-faith belief on what her answer would be, but I won't take any responsibility from any statement that what I'm saying isn't out of this witness' mouth or the like. I'm trying to get the most accurate offer of proof that's available under the law. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware? MR. WARE: Your Honor, I don't mind counsel making an offer of proof in the way it is supposed to be done, which is at side bar on the record. MR. EGBERT: Side bar is only when there's a jury present. There's no jury present here. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Side bar. Come on. MR. EGBERT: Judge, respectfully, I object to side bar. This is a public proceeding. This is

a public proceeding, and for those purposes I think

all of these matters ought to be in the public

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correct?

A. Yes.

1 record and in the public domain. 2 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Objection noted. 3 Side bar. 4 (At side bar) 5 MR. EGBERT: I believe the Judge's response 6 would be that reading this segment of the press 7 release, that it was her understanding that what the Judge was talking about in juxtaposition to the 8 position of low level was the factors that went to 9 10 the sentencing of the criminal defendants in most 11 criminal cases, including the seriousness of the 12 offense, the rehabilitation, likelihood of 13 recidivism, and the various deterrent factors and 14 the like that she has described in other events in a 15 more forward fashion. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Comment? 17 MR. WARE: No, Your Honor. 18 (End of side bar) 19 BY MR. EGBERT: 20 Q. And you were asked whether or not you 21 relied on Judge Lopez being candid with you in the 22 preparation of this statement and the like; is that

- 1 Q. Do you have any reason to believe she 2 wasn't being candid with you?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Turn to Exhibit 3, if you would, please, Judge. You were asked a number of questions by Mr. Ware about whether or not this document, first of all, indicated whether or not there was a description of facts either provided to the social worker or discussed with the social worker with regard to this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, first of all, when you receive a document such as this, Exhibit 3, executed by a licensed social worker or a professional of any kind, and submitted by an officer of the court, do you have any reason to doubt its accuracy?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And do you draw fair inferences from what's stated in the document?
 - A. What do you mean by that?
 - Q. Do you regularly draw fair inferences from facts which are stated in the document?
- 23 A. I don't know what you mean by that.
- Q. Well, let me ask you specifically. For

example, on Page 1 of the first paragraph the statement is made, "This is behavior that will not occur again."

- A. Uh-hum.
- Q. Do you agree that it's a fair inference from that statement that the behavior that was charged in the offense had been described to the social worker?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when, on the last page the social worker, if that's what she is, indicates, "I find it highly unlikely that Ebony Horton will repeat the behavior that brought her to court in this case," do you believe it to be a fair inference from that document?

MR. WARE: Objection. These questions are all leading. The witness should be asked how she reads the statement.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

- Q. Do you draw any inference from that statement?
- 22 A. I draw the inference that it is that social 23 worker's opinion that this defendant will not offend 24 again.

- Q. Do you draw any inference from the statement "will not repeat the behavior that brought her to court in this case"?
 - A. Just what it says; that that is the social worker's opinion.
 - Q. Would it be fair to infer from that that the social worker knew of the behavior that brought her to court?

MR. WARE: Objection. Again -- HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

- Q. You were asked also whether or not an independent examination would have been stronger, I guess was the word, than this particular document. Do you recall those questions?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How often in criminal cases at a plea is there some independent psychological or sociological report?
 - A. I would say it's rare.
- Q. In most instances are reports of this nature given to you by one party or the other?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Whether it be the prosecution or the defense?

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        Α.
             Yes.
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             And are those documents -- strike that.
        Q.
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             Who generally hires the people that provide
 4
    those reports?
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             Either the prosecutor or defendant's
        Α.
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    counsel.
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        Q.
             Is that unusual?
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        Α.
             No.
             And is that, in your opinion, any reason to
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        Q.
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   disregard the report?
             No.
11
        Α.
12
        Q.
             Or to lessen its impact?
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        Α.
            No.
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             You've now had a chance to look at this
        Q.
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    report in some depth?
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        Α.
             Yes.
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         Q.
             Would you describe -- how would you
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     describe this report in terms of its depth,
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     discussion of facts and discussion of history and
20
    the like?
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             MR. WARE: Objection.
             HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the
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23
     objection?
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             MR. WARE: Again, this is just expert
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testimony -HEARING OFFICER DAHER: You went over it considerably, Mr. Ware. Overruled.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, I asked because you let this in on direct testimony. We're now going to have an opinion about the opinion.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. I'll give it the weight that it deserves.

- A. This report does not state what the defendant told the social worker, for instance, although the report indicates that the defendant did talk to the social worker and recount some information to the social worker. And it says that in a couple of places. It does not say what that was. It does not go through the history. It doesn't list the crimes charged, for instance.
- Q. How about with regard to the defendant's prior dealings with the mental health system and the like?
- A. There's an extensive discussion here of the defendant's prior -- well, really from the defendant's childhood on into what the defendant's mental health issues were and what the defendant did to deal with those issues.

1	Q. And does it also discuss in some depth the
2	steps taken to rehabilitate to get
3	rehabilitation?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Does it discuss strike that.
6	In the scheme of things, would you call
7	this report an in-depth report?
8	MR. WARE: Objection.
9	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.
10	Q. How would you describe it?
11	MR. WARE: Objection.
12	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Too vague.
13	MR. EGBERT: I can't lead her and I can't
14	ask her how she would describe it, Judge. I'm not
15	sure what other questions can be asked.
16	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I sustain it.
17	Rephrase it.
18	Q. Would you describe this report as
19	comprehensive?
20	MR. WARE: Objection. The
21	characterizations of the report
22	HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.
23	Q. In the scheme of cases that you've had in
24	reports of this nature that have been before you,

1 how would you characterize this one? 2 MR. WARE: Objection. 3 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: He's asking on a 4 comparative basis as to what her experience is. 5 going to overrule it. 6 I've seen other reports like this. We get 7 some that have more detail with regards to pressing a crime charge. In these reports it doesn't list 9 that; but a type of report that would list the 10 history of the defendant and what history the 11 defendant has had, for instance, with the mental health system, et cetera, I've seen these before. 12 13 Would you rely on such a report? Q. 14 MR. WARE: Objection. 15 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's your 16 objection? 17 MR. WARE: Well, Your Honor, the relevance 18 of whether this Judge would rely upon this report 19 now, having seen it only today, is not probative. 20 Judge Lopez has testified she did rely on it. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. 21 22 MR. EGBERT: He has asked her a number of 23 questions which go to the insinuation that this

report should not be relied on and snippets of

pieces of information as to whether or not it is a 1 good report or a bad report. I think it's important to find out whether a Superior Court judge --4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I think there's a 5 vast difference of being on the witness stand seeing reports like this and having Judge Lopez intimately 7 involved in the proceedings. We're cosmically apart. Sustained, Mr. Ware. BY MR. EGBERT: 9 10 Q. You were asked about this gatekeeper

- 10 Q. You were asked about this gatekeeper 11 function of the Daubert case. Do you understand 12 that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. At a plea conference or a plea hearing, does the Court embark on Daubert hearings?
 - A. No

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- Q. What do you do with reports such as this when they're provided?
- 19 A. Read them.
- Q. And then do what?
 - A. Consider them.
- Q. And then do what?
- A. Give them whatever weight I'm going to give it and then consider that a factor as part of my

1 sentencing.

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- Q. And, Judge, in whose sole discretion is it in the criminal justice system as to what weight to be given to such a report as to the sentence to be delivered?
 - A. The judge.
 - Q. Anybody else?
 - A. No.
- Q. Judge, you were asked a number of questions about judges being subjected to public criticism, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that it's inherent in being a judge?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is it inherent in being a judge to have reporters in your yard and setting up radio programs in your yard and calling on people to call your home and come to your home and make threatening calls? Is that inherent in being a Superior Court judge in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?
- A. The First Amendment says that basically this is a country with a free press. And as long as they don't trespass on your property, they can certainly do that.

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1 Q. And have you -- and it's your testimony, and you said before, that a judge is limited in 2 their options on how they can defend against that; 4 is that right? 5 Α. Absolutely. 6 And one of their options, as you know, and Q. 7 has been done, is to engage surrogates to discuss the system and discuss the procedures in any 9 particular case, correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. Such as bar association members or 12 executives, correct? 13 A. That's right. 14 Q. Lawyers? 15 A. Uh-hum, yes. Q. Other scholars and professors? 16 17 A. This happens routinely. 18 MR. EGBERT: May I have a moment, please. 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sure. 20 (Pause) 21 MR. EGBERT: I have nothing further.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware?

MR. WARE: No questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Thank you very

1 much. 2 Gentlemen? Mr. Egbert, anybody else? 3 MR. EGBERT: Yes. Anne Goldbach. 4 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Egbert, I take 5 it this witness is going to be somewhat extensive 6 examination and cross examination? 7 MR. EGBERT: I would think. 8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I would think so, 9 too. Is Judge Russo here? 10 MR. EGBERT: No. I sent him home so that 11 he wouldn't be tied up. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I agree. Mr. Ware, 12 13 it's going to be a rather extensive examination on 14 this witness. Do you want to start it tomorrow? 15 MR. WARE: I would rather get going with 16 it, Your Honor. 17 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Let's go. 18 ANNE GOLDBACH, Sworn 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. EGBERT: 21 Q. Good afternoon. 22 A. Good afternoon. 23 Q. Would you state your name, please. 24 Anne Goldbach. Α.

- Q. And how are you employed?
- 2 A. I'm employed by the Committee for Public 3 Counsel Services.
 - Q. Let me go back. Are you an attorney?
 - A. I am an attorney.
 - Q. Licensed to practice in the Commonwealth?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- 8 Q. And can you give us a bit of your 9 professional background and experience.
 - A. I've been with the Committee for Public Counsel Services or the public defender's office for almost 25 years. I've been a staff attorney in both the Boston and Roxbury offices. I was the attorney in charge of the Boston trials office, which is the largest of the many trials offices in the Commonwealth. For the past five years I've been the forensics director for the state, for the public defender's office, as well as for bar advocates.
 - Q. What is the public defender's office or the Committee for Public Counsel Services?
 - A. We provide defense for indigent clients all over the state in criminal cases.
- Q. And who funds the Committee for Public Counsel Services?

- A. The state does.
- Q. Now, how much of your practice over the 25 years has been devoted to the trial of criminal cases?
- A. Most of my practice -- well, I'd say the first ten years was entirely casework. Running the trials office I maintained a case load, but I also had administrative duties, and I still have cases.
- Q. When you say "running the trials office," at what time did you begin running the trials office?
 - A. From November of 1987 to November of 1997.
 - Q. And what did that entail?
- A. We had over 20 trial attorneys in our office. We had two investigators, support staff. I would oversee the assignment of attorneys to various courts. We had supervisors overseeing teams in those courts. I would meet with the supervisors, I would meet with individual attorneys. We saw to some of the training of our lawyers. We had weekly meetings for ongoing training. I would evaluate the attorneys in the office, things like that.
- Q. And then you've indicated that for the last five years I think you said you've been head of

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forensics for CPCS?

- A. That's right.
- O. What is that?
- 4 I maintain a forensics resource list. It 5 contains hundreds of names of experts throughout the 6 state. I act as a resource both for bar advocates, 7 as well as public defenders. When they have any type of forensic issue that arises in one of their 9 cases in a criminal case, they call me. And that 10 could be looking for an expert, that could be 11 looking for information files. We also keep transcripts of expert testimony, and sometimes we 12 13 make those transcripts available to defense counsel.
 - Q. Ms. Goldbach, at some point in time did you undertake the representation of Charles Ebony Horton?
 - A. I did.
 - Q. Approximately when was that?
 - A. Late November of '99.
- Q. And in what court was the case pending when you first took the case over?
- 22 A. The Dorchester District Court.
- Q. So you were assigned to it -- strike that.
 Were you assigned from the initial arraignment?

- 1 A. I was not the arraignment attorney. Eve 2 Hanan was the arraignment attorney.
 - Q. And when did you come into the case in terms of process rather than date?
 - A. Maybe a couple of weeks later.
 - Q. And while you were in the Dorchester court, did there come a time when a proceeding occurred in which you served a subpoena on any particular police officer?
- 10 A. I served a subpoena on Detective Jay 11 Greene.
 - Q. When did that occur?
 - A. That was prior to the first probable cause date, which would have been December 16th of 1999.
 - Q. And was there a reason that you subpoenaed the police officer to a probable cause hearing?
 - A. It was because of a conversation I had with him when I ran into him in the Dorchester District Court on an entirely different date, when I had other cases in that court. And as a result of my conversation with him, I summonsed him to court.
 - Q. And prior to you summonsing him to court, had you had any conversation with any members of the district attorney's office concerning Detective

1 Greene? 2 I summonsed him and then had a conversation Α. with the district attorney's office. 4 Q. In the District Court? 5 Α. Yes. 6 Q. And who would that conversation have been 7 with? 8 A. I don't recall the name of that district 9 attorney now. 10 Q. Was it someone who was assigned to the 11 case? 12 A. Yes, it was. 13 Q. In the District Court? 14 A. Yes, it was. 15 And can you tell me what the conversation Q. 16 was with that member of the district attorney's 17 office? 18 MR. WARE: Objection. 19 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I want to hear it. 20 Overruled. Go ahead. 21 That Detective Jay Greene had what I 22 believed to be exculpatory information concerning 23 the allegations in this case. And I elaborated what

those exculpatory bits of information were to the

- district attorney, and I asked that the district attorney speak to Jay Greene.
- Q. Now, was Detective Greene -- at that time did you have the police reports in hand?
 - A. I had the police reports, yes, I did.
- Q. And do you know whether or not, from the police reports, Detective Greene was on scene at or about the time of the arrest?
- A. At this point I don't recall whether he was listed within the police reports.
- Q. I'm going to ask you to turn to Exhibit 27. Take a look at that for a moment.
 - A. (Witness reviews document) Yes.
- Q. Let me first ask you, is that at least one of the police reports involved in the case of Commonwealth versus Charles Ebony Horton?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And can you tell me from that report whether or not Detective Greene was on scene -- listed as on scene at sometime during that --
 - A. He is listed as being there, as being on scene.
- Q. And where are you looking to determine that?

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- A. It is the last line of Page 2 of a threepage eleven-incident report dated November 20th of 1999.
 - Q. Now I want you to turn to Page 3 of that same report and take a look at that. And does that give you any further information as to Jay Greene's presence and involvement -- Detective Jay Greene?
 - A. Yes, that there were statements made by my client to Officer Sweeney and Detective Greene.
- 10 Q. So Detective Greene was part of the team, 11 so to speak, that interviewed your client?
 - A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Now, I recognize, Ms. Goldbach, that -- let 14 me state it a different way.

Is there an attorney/client privilege that currently exists between you and Charles Ebony Horton?

- A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And has Charles Ebony Horton waived that 20 attorney/client privilege?
 - A. No, she has not.
- Q. So is your testimony limited by Charles Ebony Horton's nonwaiver with regard to conversations between you and Charles Ebony Horton?

- A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. I'm going to ask you some questions that may implicate those statements. And if there's any time where you can't answer because of that, would you indicate that as opposed to simply not responding?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. When you took on the representation of Charles Ebony Horton, did Charles Ebony Horton provide you a version -- his version of the events which occurred which formed the basis of his criminal charges?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And are you able to discuss those with us today?
 - A. No.
- Q. Prior to the Superior Court arraignment -let's go back to the process for a minute. You said
 that you were in the District Court and there was
 supposed to be a probable cause hearing and you
 subpoenaed Detective Greene?
- 22 A. That's right.
 - Q. Was there a probable cause hearing?
- A. No, there was not.

- Q. Why not?
- A. The Commonwealth sought a continuance. They said that the case was being indicted.
- Q. And what would normally happen at a probable cause hearing?
- A. At a probable cause hearing, if there had been one, I would have had the opportunity to subpoena and cross-examine Commonwealth witnesses and any other witnesses I sought to have there in the court. Normally the Commonwealth has some witnesses there, and sometimes we subpoena witnesses.
- Q. And without regard to who you could subpoena and the like, what does the Commonwealth have to do in a probable cause hearing?
- A. They have to present enough evidence to get by the probable cause standard. That's usually by way of the testimony of an alleged victim and, additionally, sometimes police officers.
 - Q. And that did not occur in this case?
- A. No, it did not.
- Q. Did there come a time when there was to be an arraignment in the Superior Court?
 - A. Yes. That was January of 2000.

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- 1 Q. And prior to the arraignment, had the 2 defendant, Charles Ebony Horton, been released on 3 bail?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And was there, at the time of the arraignment, from your mind, a consideration as to whether or not bail would become an issue?
 - A. I expected that it might become an issue.
 - Q. And in preparation for that, did you do anything?
 - A. Yes. I asked Joan Katz of our office, a licensed social worker, clinical social worker, to meet with my client and evaluate her. That wasn't the only reason I asked for her to meet with my client, but that was one of the reasons.
 - Q. And you mentioned Joan Katz.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. How long have you known Joan Katz?
- 19 A. I've known her for probably 15 years, at 20 least.
- Q. Do you know of her background and experience?
- 23 A. She had worked at the Committee for Public 24 Counsel Services as the social services director I

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believe from 1987 until about the past year. She is a licensed clinical social worker. They used to be called "psychiatric social workers." She's also a diplomate in her field, which means that she has extra training and extra certification on a regular basis to maintain that status as a diplomate. Prior to her coming to the Committee for Public Counsel Services, she worked in the Court Clinic at the Quincy District Court. She evaluated individuals for competency and responsibility. She evaluated others for other sorts of mental health issues or disorders. She even did some short-term therapy in her capacity at the clinic. Now, you say she evaluated people for competency and criminal responsibility. When did she do that, to your knowledge? MR. WARE: Objection. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's your objection? MR. WARE: This witness didn't know Ms. Katz at that time. MR. EGBERT: She knows her credentials.

MR. WARE: She's given an overview of her

background. I don't object to that. As to detail,

1 Ms. Katz can testify. MR. EGBERT: She's entitled, Judge, to tell 2 3 you the knowledge that she has about Ms. Katz's 4 background. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Which he had no 6 problems with. 7 MR. EGBERT: She gave an answer and I was 8 unclear whether or not that was done for the Committee for Public Counsel Service or for Court 9 10 Clinic. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Would you read back 12 that question, please, again. 13 *(Question read) 14 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. Go 15 ahead. 16 Α. When she worked for the Quincy Court 17 Clinic. 18 Q. And you're familiar with court clinics in 19 your practice? 20 Yes, I am. Α. 21 Q. What are they? 22 Α. The court clinics employ sometimes 23 psychologists, sometimes psychiatrists, sometimes 24 licensed clinical social workers. Quite often when

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1 individuals come into the court at arraignment, a probation officer or a court officer or a lawyer 2 will detect that there may be an issue with a 4 person's competency or responsibility, and there may 5 be a referral to the Court Clinic so that they can 6 be evaluated to that end. If there's a real concern 7 about the competence and responsibility, there may be a request for further evaluation beyond that, 9 which can be done at the Court Clinic.

- Q. And so as you came upon Ebony Horton's arraignment in I think you said January of '99; am I correct?
- A. January of 2000 was the Superior Court arraignment.
- Q. January of 2000. I apologize. As you came upon that date, did you have an understanding as to the background and experience of Joan Katz in the area of psychological disorders?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And how would you describe that?
- A. It was extensive. She had seen hundreds and hundreds of individuals by that point, both in her capacity as a member of the Quincy Court Clinic, as well as in her capacity as our director of social

services at the Committee for Public Counsel Services.

- Q. When you say director of social services, what is that position, if you could help us out?
- A. We have over the years employed a number of social workers in our various offices throughout the state, not in every office, and we have fewer now than we did a few years ago. So not only did she have responsibilities in terms of helping or advising or evaluating clients in our particular office, the Boston trials office, she met with the other social workers and discussed with them issues that they were dealing with throughout the state. She talked to them about ongoing training. She had certain supervisory duties as well.
- Q. And you say that you asked Joan Katz to see Charles Ebony Horton before the Superior Court arraignment?
- A. I did.
- Q. And do you know whether or not Joan Katz actually did meet with Charles Ebony Horton?
- A. I do.
- Q. And did she?
- 24 A. She met with Ebony Horton at first at the

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- 1 Nashua Street jail.
 - And were you present for that interview? Q.
 - No, I was not. I made a referral to her.
 - And do you know whether or not there were any other meetings before the Superior Court arraignment other than the Nashua Street jail meeting?
 - Α. My memory is that there was also a meeting at the office.
- Q. And do you know -- were you present for 11 that meeting?
 - Α. No.
 - And is it customary for the lawyers to be Q. present when meeting with licensed social workers and the like?
 - Many of us, what we will do is make a referral to Joan Katz in written form and outlining what we are seeking, for instance, to have an evaluation done, as I did in this case, attaching police reports, grand jury minutes, things like that. And in this instance, what I did was greet my client at the office, introduce her to Joan, but I did not sit through the evaluation.
- 24 Now, did you provide to Joan Kenney before

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1 the Superior Court arraignment the police reports in 2 this case?

- A. Joan Katz?
- Q. Joan Katz.
- A. Yes, I did, and grand jury minutes -- sorry. That was later. The police report, yes.
- Q. Do you recall on this first event now whether you supplied anything beyond police reports by way of documents?
- A. I don't believe I had other pieces of discovery at that point beyond the police reports. As I said, it was a written referral.
- Q. Now, you say you made a written referral. For what purpose did you make this written referral?
- There were multiple purposes. Based on my 15 16 experience, I expected that this case would take a 17 several-month period before it was resolved either 18 by trial or by some sort of disposition. And I felt 19 that it was important that Ms. Katz see my client as 20 early as possible, and then to be able to observe my 21 client over a long period of time, rather than just 22 having a quick evaluation. So that was one purpose: 23 to get her involved early in the case and keep her 24 involved early in the case.

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The other purpose, of course, was that I was anticipating that the district attorney's office might be seeking an increase in bail, and that if it were necessary and if Ms. Katz's evaluation were favorable, that I could bring that to court to use in terms of a bail argument. Did you in your referral tell Ms. Katz what Q. to put in her report? No, I did not. Α. Did you tell her what findings to make? Q. A. I did not. Q. Did you tell her anything about what conclusions she should draw? No, I did not. Α. In your experience with Ms. Katz, would she Q. permit that? MR. WARE: Objection. No, she would not. MR. WARE: Objection as to what Ms. Katz would do. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. Stricken.

Have you ever had any experience with Ms.

Katz succumbing to lawyers' requests to put certain

A. I did.

1 results in their reports? 2 MR. WARE: Objection, Your Honor. 3 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: What's the 4 objection? 5 MR. WARE: This is back-ended character 6 evidence. That's all it is. 7 MR. EGBERT: This is what this lawyer 8 presented --9 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. You have it. Go ahead. 10 11 No, I've never seen her succumb to 12 something like that. 13 Now, I take it you went to the Superior Q. 14 Court arraignment? 15 Α. I did. And Ebony Horton went? 16 Q. 17 My client went, some of her family went, Α. 18 her minister was there, yes. 19 And she was out on bail at the time? Q. 20 She was out on bail. Α. 21 And did you have a conversation with Leora Q. 22 Joseph at or about the time of the Superior Court 23 arraignment?

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- 1 Did you have any conversations particularly Q. with concern to Ms. Katz's reports? I offered her Joan Katz's report. 4 Q. Let me go back a step. 5 Α. Yes. 6 Was there a report prepared for Q. 7 arraignment? 8 There was an evaluation that was prepared 9 prior to arraignment. I brought it with me. 10 Q. To court? 11 Α. To court. 12 On the date of arraignment? Q. 13 On the date of the arraignment. Α. 14 Now, I want you to, in as much detail as Q. 15 possible, describe to us what occurred with regard 16 to the report in your conversations with Leora 17 Joseph. 18 I offered Joan Katz's report to Leora Α. 19 Joseph. She basically flipped through it very 20 quickly and handed it back to me very quickly, as
- 23 conclusion be struck.

MR. WARE: Objection. I move that that

24 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Stricken.

though she were not interested in it.

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- 1 Q. Describe her demeanor in as much detail as 2 you can.
- A. Her demeanor was a lack of interest in this psychosocialist's evaluation that I had brought to court.
- Q. When you say she handed it back to you, did she just hand it back to you pleasantly?
 - A. No, she did not.
 - Q. What did she do?
- 10 A. Very rapidly, with a look on her face that 11 was negative, just like it was a worthless piece of 12 paper.
 - Q. Did she keep a copy?
 - A. No, she did not.
 - Q. Did she seek to make a copy?
- 16 A. I had multiple copies. That was a copy for 17 her, but she didn't keep it.
- 18 Q. So you actually had a copy for her that 19 day?
 - A. That was her copy, yes.
 - Q. And she gave it back to you?
- 22 A. She did give it back to me.
- Q. Now, that was on the date of arraignment?
- 24 A. That was on the date of arraignment.

- 1 Q. Now, did that report differ -- turn to 2 Exhibit 3 in that book in front of you, if you would.
 - A. (Witness complies) Yes.
 - Q. Do you see what that is?
 - A. Yes, I do.
 - Q. And tell us what that is.
 - A. This is the psychosocial assessment and dispositional plan for Charles Ebony Horton that was prepared in the summer of 2000, prior to a plea conference in this case.
 - Q. The report that's Exhibit 3 in this case, is that materially different than the report that was prepared some I guess it was seven months earlier or so?
 - A. No. What it is is it's an updated report. Basically the same information that was in the first report is in here, but it is updated in terms of things my client had accomplished over that seven-month period, improvements in her life in various ways, and some of her activities, the things that she had been doing for self-improvement, if you will, over that seven-month period.
- Q. Is it the same type of report?

- A. Absolutely, it is.
- Q. Now, during the course of discovery in the Horton case, do you recall whether or not there came an issue -- strike that.

During the course of discovery in the Horton case, were you made aware -- before August 1st of the Year 2000, were you made aware that there had been any tests conducted on a screwdriver that was retrieved from Ebony Horton's car?

- A. Before August 1st?
- Q. Before August 1st of the Year 2000.
- A. No. I was seeking those tests, but I had yet to receive any lab reports.
- Q. Now, had anyone told you orally that the tests were negative?
- A. No. I knew of no forensic evidence at that point that was inculpatory, but I had not been told orally what the lab results were.
- Q. So by August 1st -- up until August 1st of 2000 -- we'll move on from there in a moment, but at least up until August 1st of 2000, you did know that there had been a screwdriver seized from Ebony Horton's car, correct?
 - A. Yes, I did.

- Q. You believed, I take it, that there were tests that had been conducted?
- A. Yes
- Q. And that those tests were for the presence of something that would indicate that the victim's saliva was on the screwdriver?
- A. That's right. I expected it to be the Amylase test.
- Q. And the amylase test -- why don't you tell us what that is.
- A. An enzyme that you have in saliva. And if, in fact, saliva had been detected -- amylase had been detected, these days further tests can be conducted, such as DNA.
- Q. And so was that an important fact for you in preparation for this case?
 - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. And why was that? Did it relate to some particular allegation?
- A. There were inconsistencies within the taped interview of the victim in this case. And there was other information that I had that led me to believe, from Jay Greene, as well as from my investigation, that the screwdriver had never been in the child's

1 mouth. And what would the amylase test do with 2 Q. 3 regard to that? 4 The absence of amylase would be 5 exculpatory, particularly in this case, where 6 supposedly the police happened upon the scene -- in 7 other words, happened in the midst of things --8 MR. WARE: I object. This is nonresponsive 9 at this point. She can give us her understanding of 10 an amylase test, but no more. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'd like to know a 12 little more, again, about the chemical background of 13 this amylase, as to how fast it degenerates. It's 14 an enzyme. DNA is totally virtually indestructible. 15 Amylase is an enzyme. It's a protein carbohydrate 16 enzyme. It deteriorates. 17 THE WITNESS: Right. 18 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I don't know if 19 she's an expert to testify in regards to that. If 20 that's what you're asking, I'd like to know. Why 21 don't you ask her about the amylase and what she 22 knows about it. 23 Amylase is an enzyme that breaks down

carbohydrates; is that correct?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor. 2 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Okay. Go ahead. 3 Because the police seized the screwdriver 4 so quickly, that it was supposed to be almost 5 minutes, if not seconds, after it was allegedly in 6 the boy's mouth --7 MR. WARE: I object to this, Your Honor. This is the witness' characterization. No police 8 9 officer is saying this. 10 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. It's her 11 belief that it was seized immediately. Go ahead. MR. EGBERT: I think, Judge, not only that, 12 13 we've had testimony from Leora Joseph as to the 14 immediate nature of the police arriving on the 15 scene. We have a colloquy at the plea where Mr. 16 Deakin said that the police came immediately on the 17 scene as the events were occurring and, as you 18 recall, as the boy's head was down. And we have the 19 boy's own statement now in evidence that the police 20 were immediately on the scene during the course --21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: This is turning out 22 to be a CSI case. 23 MR. EGBERT: We go where we must. 24 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'm going to give

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some latitude in regards to the amylase. At this point -- I don't know how much she knows about it and how the amylase was tested.

BY MR. EGBERT:

- Q. Have you, during the course of your professional career, had occasion to investigate the amylase tests?
 - A. I have.
 - Q. And to read and study on their use?
- 10 A. I have.
- 11 Q. And to examine and cross-examine experts in 12 the field?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And when dealing with -- I think you called yourself head of forensics right now for CPCS?
 - A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Is amylase testing something you considered 18 to be forensic?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And would you tell us, please, what you were looking for with regard to this amylase test, vis-a-vis the facts as you understood them to be alleged in the indictments and police reports?
- 24 A. What I was looking for was the absence of

amylase. I believed that the lab reports would demonstrate that the screwdriver had not been in the boy's mouth and that the absence of amylase would be exculpatory. And in fact, that is what happened eventually when I got the results.

And given that the screwdriver was taken into police custody so quickly, I anticipated that it was handled properly and that absence of amylase would be exculpatory, even if amylase breaks down --

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I've allowed some latitude. "Handled quickly." "I assume." I'm not going to allow that in.

- Q. Let me ask you this question, Ms. Goldbach. You've been a criminal defense lawyer for 25 years?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know what the definition of "exculpatory evidence" is?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in your formal understanding of the law, would it be exculpatory evidence in a case where a victim alleges that he was forced to put his mouth on a screwdriver and suck on it repeatedly, the police arrived within moments of that event, the screwdriver was seized, tested and found to not

1 contain amylase? MR. WARE: Objection. We're not here to 2 3 get a legal opinion from Ms. Goldbach. HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 4 5 MR. EGBERT: Judge, with all due respect, 6 virtually everything that this lawyer has done and 7 did with regard to this case, both in what was brought up by her to the Court or what was said to 8 9 the Court, all is based upon her investigation, the 10 proceedings which occurred in the past and her 11 professional experience. These are all matters 12 which were made available to Judge Lopez, which 13 you'll see in future testimony were part and parcel 14 of her arguments to Judge Lopez and upon which this 15 whole event continued on. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Mr. Ware, last 17 word? 18 MR. WARE: I don't have the last word, Your 19 Honor. 20 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: With that 21 presentation by Mr. Egbert, I'm very much inclined 22 to overrule the objection. Go ahead, Mr. Egbert. 23 You have it.

Q. Do you remember the question?

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1 Α. I considered it exculpatory, yes. 2 Did you also consider it important? Q. 3 Α. Very important. 4 MR. WARE: Objection. 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 6 Did you make a request of the Commonwealth 7 for production of any and all forensic reports of that nature? 8 9 Α. I did. MR. WARE: Objection. It's irrelevant, 10 11 Your Honor. 12 MR. EGBERT: Well, it goes to a couple of 13 matters. One, it goes to the conduct of the case by 14 the Commonwealth. 15 No. 2, I suggest that it is in direct contravention of Leora Joseph's testimony, where she 16 17 testified in this proceeding, one, that she orally 18 told Ms. Goldbach long before August 1st of the 19 tests and their results, and that she provided the 20 results to Ms. Goldbach in writing after August 1st, 21 but she fully apprised her of this information prior 22 to August 1st. That was Ms. Goldbach's testimony in

this case when presented by the Commission.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, again, this is a

side issue. The issue is not what Ms. Goldbach knew or what Ms. Joseph knew. The issue is what Judge Lopez knew at the time that she lobbied this case on August 1st. Judge Lopez didn't testify she was aware of any of this. That's the only way in which it could be relevant here.

MR. EGBERT: Judge, the issue of whether or not people come into this courthouse and courtroom, take the oath, and lie to this Court in presentations is always an issue. The credibility of Leora — her testimony need not be taken alone. She testified in direct contravention to what I know this witness will testify to.

MR. WARE: Your Honor, this goes to the same character issue that we've been trying to bring before the Court for the last two days. We cannot engage in a sideshow with respect to each witness in an attempt to assassinate or let's just say question the character of witnesses. That's not the way it's done. That evidence is not relevant here. This is a case about Judge Lopez's conduct and what Judge Lopez knew and on the basis of which Judge Lopez made decisions.

MR. EGBERT: This is a case about, as all

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1 cases are, what credibility this Court should give to any witness who has testified before it. 2 3 You have heard Leora Joseph come in here --4 (Mr. Ware stands) 5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Overruled. You've 6 got it. 7 BY MR. EGBERT: Did Leora Joseph provide you orally any 8 9 results from the amylase test prior to August 1st of 10 the Year 2000? 11 No, she did not. Α. 12 Q. Had you been requesting those results? 13 Yes, I had. Α. 14 What did she tell you before August 1st, Q. 15 2000, concerning those results? That she would get them for me, but not 16 17 what the results were. 18 Q. Did she tell you that she knew the results? 19 A. No, she did not. 20 Was Mr. Horton released on bail at the 21 Superior Court arraignment? 22 Yes. The bail remained the same at the Α.

Q. Was it argued? And what I mean by that is,

Superior Court arraignment.

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Α.

Yes.

was there a hearing in which both sides argued -strike that. That's very inarticulate. Was there a hearing in which the 4 Commonwealth sought to increase the bail? 5 That's correct. There was. Α. 6 Q. And who sought to increase the bail? 7 A. Leora Joseph. 8 Q. And do you have any question about that in 9 your mind? 10 I have no question about that in my mind. Α. 11 Were you at the hearing? Q. 12 Α. I was at the hearing. Members of my office 13 were at the hearing. And did Leora Joseph seek a dangerousness 14 Q. 15 hearing on that occasion? No, she did not. 16 Α. Q. Did bail remain the same? 17 18 A. Bail remained the same. 19 O. And the defendant was released? 20 Yes. Α. 21 Sometime between the arraignment and August Q. 1st of the Year 2000, is it fair to say that typical 22

discovery practices were ongoing?

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- Q. And at or about August 1st of 2000, had there been a proceeding scheduled for the Superior Court with regard to a lobby conference?
 - A. We were scheduled to be on the 15th floor in the First Session where the Judge is, as opposed to the magistrate session, for a possible plea conference on August 1st.
 - Q. When you say "a possible plea conference," what does that mean?
 - A. When I say "possible plea conference," what I mean is sometimes these conferences are scheduled, but they don't necessarily happen the first time around.

In this instance, it did happen the first time around, and we did have a plea conference on August 1st.

- 17 Q. So the "possible" was related to whether or 18 not a plea conference would take place?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Now, by the way, you say the word "plea conference."
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. What is a plea conference?
- 24 A. It's basically a scenario -- and it can

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- 1 happen in different locations -- that could be in the courtroom, it could be at side bar, it can be in 2 3 a judge's office or a lobby. But it's where the 4 Commonwealth and defense counsel present their sides 5 of the story and explain to the judge the type of 6 sentence that they're seeking -- present it to the 7 judge, sometimes backing it up with documentation of various sorts, and seeking to find out what type of 9 a sentence a judge would consider imposing after 10 hearing from both sides. 11
 - Q. And are those generally on or off the record? And what I mean by that is with or without a court reporter.
 - A. It's quite often done without a court reporter. But some judges do choose to have a court reporter there.
- 17 Q. Now, did a plea conference take place on 18 August 1st of the Year 2000?
- 19 A. Yes, it did.
 - Q. First of all, who was the judge?
 - A. It was Judge Lopez.
- 22 Q. And where did the conference take place?
- 23 A. It was to the Judge's right at side bar.
- Q. Was that the customary place for Judge

Lopez to conduct her lobby conferences?

- A. This was actually the first case I had ever conferenced with Judge Lopez. But I spent some time in the courtroom that morning before it was my turn. My case came up in the courtroom, before it was called up to the Bench. And all of the plea conferences were occurring at side bar that day.
- Q. And were they on the record, to your knowledge?
- 10 A. To my knowledge, none of them were on the 11 record.
 - $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}\xspace$. And how many occurred that day that you can remember?
 - A. I didn't count. I know that there were a lot of attorneys, including lawyers in my office, waiting behind me. It wouldn't surprise me if at least there were a dozen of them, but I didn't count. There seemed to be a lot of them. The courtroom was quite full.
 - Q. Now, at that lobby conference -- strike that.

Before that lobby conference, did you have occasion to have a discussion with Leora Joseph concerning your recommendation and her

recommendation and the like?

- A. I had a brief conversation with her. I don't know if I told her what my recommendation was going to be. I did offer Joan Katz's report, that is now Exhibit No. 3, to her on August 1st.
- Q. Stop there, if you would. Where were you when you offered the report of Joan Katz, which is now Exhibit 3, to Leora Joseph?
 - A. In the courtroom, in the audience area.
- 10 Q. And were you standing or seated, if you 11 recall?
 - A. Standing.
 - Q. And is that the area where lawyers stand, waiting to be called?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. During that -- tell us exactly what you said and what she said, to the best of your memory, concerning this report and its provision to her.
 - A. There wasn't much conversation at all. I handed it to her again, and basically the same thing happened as happened before. She looked through it and she handed it back to me.
 - Q. What you handed her, was that her copy?
- 24 A. Yes, it was.

Q.

1 Q. You had made copies for counsel? 2 Yes. I always do. Α. 3 Q. And she just gave it back to you? 4 Α. She did. 5 Q. Did you require that she give it back? 6 Did I? Α. 7 Q. Require that she give it back? 8 Absolutely not. That was her copy. Α. 9 Did you expect that she would keep it? Q. 10 Yes, I did. Α. 11 Did it strike you as unusual --Q. 12 MR. WARE: Objection. 13 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Allowed. 14 Sustained. Go ahead. 15 Yes --Α. 16 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: No. I actually 17 sustained the objection. 18 Q. You say that Ms. Joseph looked through the 19 document? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Q. How long did it take her to look through 22 the document? 23 Α. Seconds.

Did she read it, in your judgment?

- A. No. She glanced at it.
 - Q. Did she discuss it with you at all?
 - A. No.
- Q. And when she gave it back to you, what was her demeanor in giving it back to you?
 - A. She just handed it back to me.
- Q. Did you feel at that time that you had performed your ethical functions in providing copies to counsel?

MR. WARE: Objection.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

- Q. Why did you give her a copy?
- A. It's my practice to give the district attorney a copy of a psychosocial evaluation that I'm going to present to the Court. It would be unethical for me not to do that. And this was something that helped my client, in my view. I was hoping that perhaps it would in some way perhaps change the view of Ms. Joseph in terms of the way she viewed my client. So, of course, I wanted her to have a copy of this.
- Q. After that occurred, did you actually have a plea conference with Judge Lopez?
- 24 A. Yes. It was at side bar.

- Q. And can you first just tell us the procedure -- we'll get to the details in a minute. Tell us the procedure that occurred for this conference.
- A. There were clerks standing in the clerk area. The court reporter was seated in his chair, but not taking notes at that point.
- Q. Let me stop you for a moment. Where is the court reporter in the First Session.
- A. It's basically in the same position where the court reporters are here today, to the left of the Judge.
 - Q. The Judge facing out, to the Judge's left?
 - A. To the Judge's left.
 - Q. And where did this conference take place?
- A. To the Judge's right. In the First Session on the 15th floor there are two or three stairs that lead up to the Judge's Bench. And actually, I believe we took turns standing on those stairs next to the Judge's Bench in order to speak with her.
 - Q. And what was the process that occurred?
- A. The process was that Ms. Joseph, on behalf of the Commonwealth, outlined her view of what the allegations were, the events, the incident itself,

and then made -- she made a sentence recommendation, and then, of course, the procedure would be that I would follow with any comments that I had to make regarding those allegations, as well as the reasons why I was seeking probation for my client in this case.

- Q. And now, do you have a clear memory of what Ms. Joseph said with regard to the allegations that you put forward to Judge Lopez?
- A. I don't remember everything she said about it. I remember certain things, certainly, but I cannot be absolutely positive of each and every thing that she said.
- Q. Do you recall whether or not Ms. Joseph told Judge Lopez --

MR. WARE: Objection. Leading. I think we ought to have the witness' recollection.

HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained.

- Q. Was there any discussion of force being used to pull the boy into the car?
 - A. No, there was not.
- Q. Did you hear those words or words like those spoken at all by Leora Joseph?
- 24 A. No.

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- 1 Q. Is there any doubt in your mind about that? 2 No, there is no doubt. Α. 3 Ο. Was there any discussion of Ebony Horton threatening to kill --4 5 MR. WARE: Objection to the leading nature 6 of these questions. 7 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. 8 MR. EGBERT: Judge, I don't think it's 9 leading to identify an area and then ask her to give 10 us the discussion. 11 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Sustained. Go 12 ahead. 13 Did you see the tape of the victim Ο. 14 statement? 15 Α. Yes, I did. 16 Q. When did you see the tape? 17 I can't tell you the first time I saw it. 18 I haven't checked the date, but it was -- in the
 - course of discovery, it was weeks, if not months, prior to the plea conference.

 Q. We're going to play the tape now and I'm going to stop it in certain places and ask you whether or not any of those matters on the tape, individual matters --

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Again, if we could 2 do that tomorrow morning. We haven't had a break. 3 MR. EGBERT: I'll go with your schedule. 4 MR. WARE: Whatever you say, Your Honor. 5 Are we going to recess now? 6 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Yes. 7 MR. WARE: Your Honor, if we're going to 8 recess, I would like to make a demand at this point 9 for a copy of the report to which the witness 10 referred. I've previously asked for that report and 11 have been denied it and would like a copy of the 12 first report, the one that the witness has testified 13 is a precursor to Exhibit 3. 14 MR. EGBERT: I don't have it. I've never 15 seen it. 16 MR. WARE: I'd like the witness to produce 17 it tomorrow. 18 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, as Ebony Horton's 19 attorney, I would object to that. That never was 20 made part of the court record. I did not use it. 21 It was not necessary for me to present it to the 22 trial magistrate at the arraignment, and it has 23 never been part of any record in this proceeding --

in the Horton matter, Your Honor.

1 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Your position is --THE WITNESS: It's confidential at this 2 3 point. 4 MR. WARE: Your Honor, by definition it is 5 not privileged, and it's certainly relevant if it's 6 a precursor to the existing report. 7 This witness testified this afternoon that 8 she physically gave a copy to the district attorney, 9 and the district attorney looked through it. To the 10 extent there was any privilege, it was waived at 11 that point. And I'm entitled to that report. I've asked for it before. 12 13 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Counselor? 14 THE WITNESS: Again, Your Honor, I would 15 object. It's not substantially different --HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Forget the 16 17 "substantially different." You did make an offer, 18 did you not? 19 THE WITNESS: I offered it to her. It was 20 returned to me. It was not read. 21 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: I'm going to deem 22 the privilege waived. You'll produce a copy for Mr. 23 Ware.

THE WITNESS: Fine.

MR. EGBERT: And that goes to both counsel? 1 2 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Oh, yes, of course. 3 Okay. 9:30 tomorrow morning. 4 MR. WARE: Your Honor --5 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Go ahead. 6 MR. WARE: There is as well this pending 7 motion that we have with respect to --8 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: The motion in 9 limine, fine. Go ahead. 10 MR. WARE: Is that something you want to 11 deal with now, tomorrow morning or --12 HEARING OFFICER DAHER: Probably tomorrow 13 morning. I have my thoughts on that. I've been 14 going through it, I've been leafing through it. 15 Tomorrow morning. 16 MR. WARE: Thank you. 17 (Whereupon, the hearing was 18 adjourned at 3:36 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23

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	CERTIFICATE					
	2	I, Jane M. Williamson, Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that the				
	3					
	4	foregoing transcript, Volume XI, is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes				
	5					
	6	taken on Tuesday, December 17, 2002.				
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	10	Jane M. Williamson				
	11	Registered Merit Reporter				
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