

STATE OF MARYLAND,

* IN THE

V

CIRCUIT COURT

KERRON ANDREWS,

FOR

Defendant.

* BALTIMORE CITY

* 114149007-09

TRANSCRIPT OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

(Motion Hearing)

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE KENDRA AUSBY, Judge

HEARING DATE: August 20, 2015

APPEARANCES:

For the State: Katie O'Hara, ASA

For the Defendant: Deborah Levi, APD

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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (On the record - 10:07 a.m.) 3 MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, may I call the case? THE COURT: Yes. 4 MS. O'HARA: Calling State of Maryland v. Kerron 5 Andrews, case number 114149007 through and including 009. 6 7 This is assistant State attorney Katie O'Hara for the 8 State. 9 MS. LEVI: Good morning, Your Honor. Deborah 10 Levi on behalf of Mr. Kerron Andrews. He's present to my immediate left. 11 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Good morning. 12 13 You may be seated. MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, Judge Phinn sent us 14 15 here for a motion to suppress --16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MS. O'HARA: -- and Counsel and I agree that 18 because of the lengthy history and the hearings that have 19 already taken place as a result of this case, we wanted to 20 fill the Court in on that and let the Court know that the 21 background leading up to the motion to suppress is we may 22 make a summary. 23 THE COURT: Well, so Defense Counsel's looking

MS. LEVI: Well, I agree that we both need to

at me as if she doesn't necessarily agree.

24

address the Court, but seeing as it's our motion I would hope to be able to present to the Court sort of where we are first.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. That's fine.

MS. LEVI: Okay. So, Your Honor, this case is over a year old. On the eve of the fourth trial date --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this before you all give me whatever it is you want to give me.

MS. LEVI: Yeah.

THE COURT: Does any of this have anything to do with whether or not the Defendant's rights were violated in gathering some evidence that is sought to be suppressed?

MS. LEVI: The State's position, what we'll get to at the end but I'll start there, is that we already litigated this in front of Judge Peters and so there's no reason for us to reopen it. We absolutely disagree with that. So ultimately what I have are the official transcripts from the proceedings, but before we handed them over to Your Honor we wanted to give a little bit of a background. It'll only take about 45 seconds.

THE COURT: Did Judge Peters make a ruling as to whether or not the evidence is suppressed?

MS. LEVI: Judge Peters specifically said -- and I actually briefed this for Your Honor in case we, last

night in case got sent to another judge. Throughout the transcript on multiple occasions he said he was only concerned in the three-day discovery proceeding that took place over the course of a month. He was only concerned with the discovery violations, at the conclusion of which he -- we asked for multiple sanctions. Number one was the case to be dismissed, number two was the primary detective to be excluded from testifying. He granted that part of our motion determining that the discovery violations were so egregious and they were willful that the primary detective was no longer credible and could not testify.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LEVI: In addition, I asked for other sanctions such as the evidence to be suppressed as a sanction for the discovery proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LEVI: For the discovery violations. He denied our motion to suppress the evidence as a sanction in the discovery proceeding, but he ordered in the middle of this three-day proceeding for the State to give us all the evidence that they had withheld.

Specifically, we filed a pleading in November basically saying did you use Stingray in this case. Give us all of the electronic surveillance that you used in this case which you are entitled to give us under,

1 required under 4-263. The State responded in writing, we 2 don't have it. In January they responded in writing, we 3 don't have it. THE COURT: Okay, we're not going to relitigate 4 5 the discovery, so --MS. LEVI: Right, but --6 7 THE COURT: -- Judge Peters said the following. He said I hereby order that the detective may not testify. 8 9 MS. LEVI: Yes. MS. O'HARA: For the State. For the State. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay, for the State. 12 MS. LEVI: For the State. We can call him if we 13 want. 14 THE COURT: Okay. And? 15 MS. LEVI: And he said throughout the 16 transcript, look, Ms. Levi, as a remedy to you not getting 17 all of the Stingray evidence timely I'm going to let you 18 file the motion to suppress, which we did within 30 days 19 of the completion of that hearing. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MS. LEVI: The State then responded 30 days 22 later, well beyond the 15-day time period that was just 23 recently reiterated in the Sinclair decision, and they

asserted one single defense that this has already been

litigated and we're foreclosed from proceeding on this

24

1 issue already res judicata. That's the only defense that 2 they asserted. 3 THE COURT: Uh-huh. MS. LEVI: It was late, their pleading, It was 4 5 untimely and it didn't comply --THE COURT: Well, isn't this a regular motion to 6 7 suppress? 8 MS. LEVI: It is, but we would argue, Your 9 Honor, it's so egregious in this case that the --10 THE COURT: But I haven't heard the evidence. I 11 don't understand. What do you mean? 12 MS. LEVI: What's so egregious, Your Honor, is 13 that we waited for over a year. Not only was the Stingray 14 evidence suppressed, but exculpatory photo arrays and 15 witness interviews. THE COURT: It wasn't suppressed, you just said. 16 MS. LEVI: I'm sorry. That was withheld was 17 18 exculpatory negative photo arrays --THE COURT: Okay, I'm not arguing the discovery 19 20 issue. 21 MS. LEVI: What I'm saying --22 THE COURT: Today, I'm -- this is a motion to 23 suppress, I'm assuming. 24 MS. LEVI: It is, Your Honor, but the State is 25 misleading the Court in its pleading.

THE COURT: What's the grounds for your motion? 1 2 I'm not reading the pleading. I'm just waiting to have a 3 motion. MS. LEVI: Okay. Okay, great. We briefed it, 4 5 Your Honor. We filed about a 52-page brief with exhibits. THE COURT: So you want -- is this just your 6 brief and argument? You're not going to call any 7 8 witnesses? 9 MS. LEVI: Well, it's their burden on the motion 10 to suppress. 11 THE COURT: I understand that. 12 MS. LEVI: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. So this is just brief and 14 argument as far as you know? 15 MS. LEVI: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MS. LEVI: I mean, brief and argument and whatever witnesses the State's calling in support of 18 their --19 THE COURT: What, and without me having seen the 20 21 brief, what is the grounds for the motion to suppress? MS. LEVI: There's two. There's a motion to 22 suppress his statement, and the first one that we've 23 asserted is the motion to suppress the evidence that was 24 25 obtained as a result of the illegal search that was the

Stingray that was not authorized. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay, so it's a Fourth Amendment. 3 MS. LEVI: Yes, exactly. 4 THE COURT: Okay, and the other? You said there 5 were two. 6 MS. LEVI: The motion to suppress Mr. Andrews's 7 statement. He gave a statement to the officers. THE COURT: Okay. 8 9 MS. LEVI: That's the only one that the State --10 THE COURT: And that's just that it wasn't 11 voluntary or that --12 MS. LEVI: Exactly. Uh-huh. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 14 MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, my understanding based 15 on Ms. Levi's brief was that the first motion was falling 16 back on the discovery argument. Not on the Fourth 17 Amendment issue but on the discovery argument. 18 brief she states because of the egregious discovery 19 violations that is the ground that she suggested why the 20 Court should not permit the evidence obtained during an 21 arrest warrant and execution of the search and seizure 22 warrant. So I just want to make clear, we'll call 23 witnesses as it relates to the Fourth Amendment issue, but 24

I just want to make clear that the State's position is

that as it relates to the discovery issue, Judge Peters has heard the evidence --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. O'HARA: -- he has made a ruling, and Judge Peter's ruling on the discovery issue stands and does not need to be relitigated and should not be reexamined.

THE COURT: Understood. Uh-huh.

MS. LEVI: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay, that was easy.

MS. O'HARA: Thank you.

MS. LEVI: And then a brief response to that, Your Honor, just for the benefit of the record. I do think that if the State is going to respond that they need to set forth and in compliance with 4-252, the arguments that they're going to set forth at the hearing and the points and authorities that they're going to rely on.

That's what 4-252 requires. That's what the Court of Appeals requires from Sinclair, and they didn't do that here. And I would say they're foreclosed from raising any additional defenses. The reason for 4-252 that the Court of Appeals not only has made clear in Sinclair, but Ray, State v. Ray, is so that the Court and the State are not surprised by Counsel's argument, right, so that everybody has a time to prepare in advance of the motion hearing. The absolute same philosophy applies --

THE COURT: Well, I don't -- before you can -- I mean, I'm going to let you make your record, but I don't get the sense that the State is going to raise any defense other than his rights were not violated and his statement was given freely and voluntarily.

MS. LEVI: I don't know what points and authorities they're relying on. This is a complicated issue, the pen register versus the --

THE COURT: All right, let me let you have a seat for a moment, please.

MS. LEVI: Okay.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, anything else? You just don't think they should be able to argue that the Fourth Amendment was not violated?

MS. LEVI: Well, I don't know what they're relying on to say that the pen register trap and trace warrant -- I don't know what their argument is, really. I have no idea. And I do think this is a really complicated issue, and I think we're entitled to know what they're going to argue because this is such, there's so much secrecy surrounded by these Hailstorm machines that the officers have already admitted to having used without any notification.

If they're going to argue that Hailstorm doesn't

actually go into the phone and listen -- I mean, I don't know what their position is, but certainly I'm entitled to defend against it and know about it, right? And so for that reason I'd say we ought to be granted the motion because they haven't complied with the rule and haven't put forth any arguments and supported it with any points and authorities whatsoever.

Arguing the alternative is not something new to anybody. To say, first, we think it's been litigated; second, in the event the Court doesn't find it's been litigated here is the defense to the motion that we're asserting so Counsel can be prepared. They didn't choose to do that.

THE COURT: And you didn't do that. Okay.

MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, if the State could address that point. The exact testimony that we're going to hear about with regard to the Fourth Amendment issue Counsel heard as it related to the discovery issue because the discovery issue bled into the Fourth Amendment issue.

So there is nothing new. There is nothing -Counsel's aware that the equipment is called Hailstorm not
Stingray because of the testimony that Counsel heard and
extracted from the detective as it relates to this very
case. So there simply is, there is nothing new. We're at
the exact same issue that we were two months ago.

THE COURT: So do we even need, do you need to call the witness or can I just rely on the transcript?

MS. O'HARA: It would seem to me to rely on the transcript.

MS. LEVI: Your Honor, if I may speak to that briefly.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. LEVI: During the discovery proceeding, and this is Page 76 of the June 4th transcript, I tried when Officer Spinnato was on the stand to get to questions that would relate to the 4-252 motion. Judge Peters specifically said, I am not worried about that right now. You will get to file your 4-252 motion; we are just on the nature of the discovery violation.

So he specifically wouldn't -- and I said, Your Honor, you asked if I had a likelihood of success at a potential 4-252 motion, and so I'm just extracting questions on that. He said, no, not right now, we're not doing that; you file your motion in the ordinary course. So we would absolutely disagree with that.

And I have briefed it and I have the transcripts here to direct Your Honor's attention. I took those pages out, but if Your Honor wants to look even just at the June 4th proceeding, there's three days. He addresses this issue on May 12th and again on June 4th multiple times.

THE COURT: So, and what the --

MS. LEVI: And if I just may, then, for the completeness of the record, I asked questions during Detective Spinnato's testimony on, I think it was Detective Spinnato. It may have been the second detective, but either way I was asking questions that pertained to the 4-252.

The Court interrupted Counsel and said, okay, I mean that's fine but that's not, that may be a motion to suppress or something; We're on the discovery issue. That was the June 4th transcript, Page 76 Lines 3 through 7. I said, Your Honor had inquired as to whether there was validity of the motion to suppress that we've been unable to address so I just wanted to extract some information on that. To which the Court responded, well, I'm not really worried about that.

Again that was the same, 76, 16 through 17. Further along the Court was inquiring as to prejudice. He said as far as the Stingray, it's there. It seems to me that if you're going to proceed with the motion to suppress, you clearly have that information that you need.

Arguing prejudice for the Defense, I asserted the evidence of the phone and the evidence of the gun ought to be excluded because we were denied our opportunity to timely file the motion to suppress. It's

an egregious -- dot, dot, dot -- to which the Court responded, well, I'll let you file the motion to suppress. We were sent only on the discovery issue.

Then he -- so he felt like, your prejudice, Ms.

Levi, for getting all of this late is that go ahead, have a crack at it, you get to file it. But he wasn't concerned at the discovery hearing with the extent to which Hailstorm was an intrusion, which the extent to which it violated his Fourth Amendment rights. That was a whole separate proceeding that he wasn't going to let us get into during that three-day discovery proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay, that doesn't resolve. I don't -- maybe I misunderstood what you're saying. So the State is indicating that the testimony that the State would present today is the same testimony that was presented --

MS. LEVI: Right.

THE COURT: -- there.

MS. LEVI: Right.

THE COURT: And that's in the transcript, and the Court can just rely on the transcript to rule on your motion.

MS. LEVI: Right.

THE COURT: You're fine with that?

MS. LEVI: Yep.

THE COURT: Oh, that's -- okay.

1 MS. LEVI: Sorry. 2 THE COURT: Okay, so -- all right. Then why 3 don't you give that to me. MS. LEVI: Okay, thank you. I'm going to 4 approach then, Your Honor, with what I would mark as 5 Defense Exhibits 1A, 1B and 1C, which are the transcripts 6 7 from the discovery proceeding. 8 (Transcripts marked for identification as Defendant's 9 Exhibit Nos. 1A-C.) THE COURT: Okay, so those will be motion 10 exhibits, 1A, B, and C. 11 (Transcripts admitted into evidence as Defendant's 12 13 Exhibit Nos. 1A-C.) 14 MS. LEVI: These are the originals. 15 THE COURT: I'll take your brief as well. 16 MS. LEVI: In a stellar move of legal --17 THE COURT: Now I should note that --18 MS. LEVI: -- acumen I just don't have the copy 19 with all the exhibits which should be in the court file 20 because we filed it back in June. 21 MS. O'HARA: Well, that was the discovery brief. 22 And this is why we're --23 MS. LEVI: No, it's the motion to suppress. 24 MS. O'HARA: Right. 25 THE COURT: No, I thought you said the motion is

for me today. 1 2 MS. LEVI: We did. Oh, I have a reply to the 3 State's -- I just wrote out a reply to the State's 4 response, but I briefed the motion to suppress in June. 5 MS. O'HARA: But that was as it related to the 6 discovery --7 THE COURT: Understood. 8 MS. O'HARA: -- issue. So --9 MS. LEVI: Certainly --10 MS. O'HARA: -- the arguments in that are not 11 what is before the Court. 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MS. O'HARA: So the State's, keeps kind of --14 MS. LEVI: It says that this should be --15 THE COURT: Go on. 16 MS. LEVI: -- that it was implicated in the -that it was related to the seizure that implicated the 17 Fourth Amendment. Okay. The discovery was obtained in 18 violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States 19 20 Constitution. 21 But the problem is, Your Honor, I don't have a 22 copy with all of the exhibits, and they're lengthy. If I could run back to my office and bring it over, although 23 the State may have a copy with all my exhibits. 24

MS. O'HARA: I've written all over them.

1	MS. LEVI: That was my problematic move as a bad		
2	lawyer is I forgot to bring that copy with all the		
3	exhibits. Apologies.		
4	THE COURT: Are the exhibits in here?		
5	MS. LEVI: I mean rarely do I find something		
6	that's been filed actually make it into the court file.		
7	THE COURT: Welcome to my world. All right,		
8	hold on one second.		
9	(Pause.)		
10	THE COURT: So I'm just		
11	MS. LEVI: We also asked for a Franks hearing.		
12	MS. O'HARA: You're asking now for a Franks		
13	hearing?		
14	MS. LEVI: No, in the motion we asked for a		
15	Franks hearing.		
16	THE COURT: I noticed that. Okay, so from what		
17	I could tell most of this motion, I think, deals with the		
18	Fourth Amendment. I'm just looking at the headers.		
19	MS. O'HARA: I'm not sure what Counsel gave you.		
20	Is that what she filed after the June discovery hearing or		
21	before the June discovery hearing?		
22	THE COURT: Before, I think.		
23	MS. O'HARA: Before?		
24	THE COURT: Let me tell you. It says well,		
25	there's no date on this, but I assume it's the same thing		

that's in the court file. 1 2 MS. LEVI: The motion to suppress right there. 3 That one. MS. O'HARA: This is the one held --4 5 MS. LEVI: Yes. MS. O'HARA: -- June 30th. 6 7 MS. LEVI: June 30th, right. THE COURT: Yes. 8 MS. O'HARA: The Court just said before that 9 10 discovery hearing, so this is the one filed after. 11 THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. MS. O'HARA: That's okay. There's a lot of 12 13 background. 14 THE COURT: Okay, so this is the -- not. Okay. 15 MS. O'HARA: So what came first was the 16 transcripts. 17 THE COURT: Did you file a response to this June 30th? 18 19 MS. O'HARA: I did. Here's my copy. It's my 20 only copy, but it may be in the court file. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. MS. O'HARA: So in order, Your Honor, that the 22 transcripts were the hearing that occurred over the period 23 of May and June, and then Counsel filed the motion that 24 25 the Court just had in its hand, the June 30th, and then

1 the State responded to that motion with the one-page 2 response. 3 THE COURT: Okay. All right, so you want to get 4 me -- this is your copy. I didn't see this in here. 5 Maybe I'll see if there's one in here before I keep your 6 copy. 7 MS. O'HARA: I can print myself another copy. That's fine. 8 9 THE COURT: Oh, it's in here. 10 MS. LEVI: And I haven't date stamped it, Your 11 Honor, because I just finished the reply. But just to, 12 for the, I was just to point the Court out to all the 13 pages where this was --14 MS. O'HARA: I can --15 MS. LEVI: I was just going to argue for a 16 minute but I'd feel better if I just supplement the record 17 with a copy of the reply, although I haven't, it's not 18 docketed yet. 19 THE COURT: That's fine. Did you give it to the 20 State though? 21 MS. O'HARA: I'm just receiving it for the first 22 time. 23 THE COURT: Oh, okay. 24 MS. LEVI: So in any event, it didn't get sent 25 to Judge Peters.

THE COURT: Other than the exhibit is there anything else you want me to review?

MS. LEVI: No. The exhibits are the trap and trace and the -- that's it.

THE COURT: Okay, and then in terms of the other motion, the statement, I guess we should just deal with this one first.

MS. LEVI: Okay.

MS. O'HARA: And Your Honor, we can make argument after the Court has had a chance to review everything?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. O'HARA: Okay.

THE COURT: So -- right. Let me make sure I have your phone numbers.

MS. O'HARA: Okav.

THE COURT: And then you can, actually you can give them to the Clerk when I stand down. And in terms of your client's statement should you call witnesses have you made them available? Have you all talked about making them --

MS. O'HARA: The two witnesses who would be required, one has been excluded to be called by the State and I have made Detective Johnson available. He's on his way here. So he would be the second. He would be the

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witness then for the statement.
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               THE COURT: Okay. He would be your witness.
               MS. O'HARA: Correct.
 3
               THE COURT: I'm talking about the Defense.
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               MS. LEVI: Right, because it's their burden on
 5
     the voluntariness, we think.
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 7
               THE COURT: Right.
               MS. O'HARA: Sure.
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 9
               THE COURT: Okay.
10
          (Counsels confer with each other.)
               THE COURT: You're going to bring the exhibits?
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12
               MS. LEVI: I am going to run over and grab them,
13
     yes.
14
               THE COURT: Okay, great.
                                         Thank you.
15
          (Pause.)
               MS. LEVI: Shall we have a -- or you'll just
16
17
     call us when Your Honor's finished?
18
               THE COURT: Yes. I will, if you all will just
19
     leave your phone numbers --
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               MS. O'HARA: Sure.
21
               THE COURT: -- I'll give you a call maybe in
22
     about an hour or two, maybe closer to lunchtime to give
23
     you a sense of --
24
               MS. LEVI: That's fine. May I please be
25
     briefly --
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1	THE COURT: the best.
2	MS. LEVI: I have a Part 45 matter at 11:00, so
3	if I could then just go there?
4	THE COURT: Sure, you have plenty of time to do
5	that.
6	MS. LEVI: Okay.
7	MS. O'HARA: Thank you.
8	THE COURT: I'll give you a call around like the
9	midday recess to give you a sense of when it would be good
10	to come back.
11	MS. O'HARA: Sure.
12	MS. LEVI: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.
13	MS. O'HARA: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	(Off the record - 10:28 a.m.)
15	(On the record - 3:15 p.m.)
16	THE COURT: Please be seated. Could you please
17	recall the case?
18	MS. O'HARA: Yes, Your Honor, and thank you.
19	Calling the State of Maryland v. Kerron Andrews. This is
20	case number 114149007 through and including 009. This is
21	assistant State attorney Katie O'Hara for the State.
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	MS. LEVI: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Debi Levi
24	on behalf of Mr. Kerron Andrews who's present to my left.
25	THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated, okay.

MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, as it relates to the 1 2 motion to suppress I thank the Court for taking the time, 3 and it was lengthy, to read the transcript that Ms. Levi provided. 4 5 THE COURT: I didn't read the whole thing. I 6 hope you don't think I did. MS. O'HARA: No, the pertinent parts that the 7 8 State provided. 9 THE COURT: Pretty amazing but not that amazing. MS. O'HARA: I was just reviewing it because I 10 haven't had a chance to review it. And I'm not sure what 11 12 exhibits were provided because those were attached 13 separately, so I wanted to take this opportunity to 14 provide exhibits that would be beneficial, I believe, to 15 the Court. And those would be the arrest warrant for 16 Kerron Andrews is Exhibit Number 1, and the actual DNR 17 application that's referenced through the testimony of 18 Detective --19 (Arrest warrant and marked for identification as 20 Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1.) 21 THE COURT: That is here. 22 MS. O'HARA: That is here? 23 THE COURT: Uh-huh. MS. O'HARA: And it is -- let me see. 24 It's the 25 signed one or the true-test copy.

THE COURT: This is the application and the 1 2 warrant. 3 MS. O'HARA: Application and the order? THE COURT: And the order, I'm sorry. 4 5 MS. O'HARA: Thank you. THE COURT: 6 Yes. 7 MS. O'HARA: As long as that's in there, Your 8 Honor, then I'd like --9 THE COURT: May 5th, 2014 from Judge Williams? 10 MS. O'HARA: Yes. Let me just make sure. 11 THE COURT: And inside of here are two ATT work order forms? 12 13 MS. O'HARA: Those -- that's fine. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MS. O'HARA: I just wanted to make sure the 16 order and the application were included. 17 THE COURT: They're somehow included in this 18 exhibit. I think these papers may be out of order, but 19 okav. 20 MS. O'HARA: That's probably so. Okay. And 21 then that's as to the motion to suppress the cell phone. 22 As to the motion to suppress the gun, the State does have 23 an exhibit which is the actual search and seizure warrant 24 that was signed by Judge Etheridge, so I want to make that 25 part of the record which is State's Exhibit Number 3.

(Search warrant marked for identification as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 3.)

MS. O'HARA: But it would be the State's request to deal with these separately because I think that the issues are separate, just the phone and then the gun. Obviously the statement is its own separate issue.

THE COURT: Right. And we're not -- right. Okay.

MS. LEVI: Your Honor, we would object to this point to the record. I think the State had the burden this morning. They chose not to present evidence, to rely --

THE COURT: Stand.

MS. LEVI: -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I really do apologize. I am sorry. They, relying on the transcripts that's all they offered. We've had all this time for me not to look over and prepare argument in response to that. So I would object to the introduction of even as exhibits at this point.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the objection is overruled. And I'll hear from you, I guess, at the point in which I have questions for you, but I don't -- my understanding is that the gun was seized pursuant to a valid search and seizure warrant. And so I'm not sure how you want me to -- you may have an argument that I don't

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need to go there, but if you want me to suppress it I probably do need to go there. So I think that it is relevant and perhaps necessary for the Court. You can argue, I guess, at some point that I could just ignore it.

All right. All right, is there anything else?

MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, just by way of how

we're proceeding, do we want to proceed first with the

phone or first with the gun, so that the State can make

the requisite notations?

THE COURT: You can argue both.

MS. O'HARA: Okay. As it relates first -- well, I think we'll do the easy part first. As it relates to the gun, the State would first ask the Court to note that the Defendant has not made a showing of standing as to 5032 Clifton Avenue. Search and seizure was authorized by Detective -- excuse me, Judge Etheridge for that location. That location was searched pursuant to the search and seizure warrant, and at this point I believe the Defendant would have to establish standing to challenge that search.

THE COURT: Okay. And as to the phone?

MS. O'HARA: I'm sorry, okay. Then assuming that that is established as then continuing as to the gun, then it would be the State's position that the search and seizure warrant was valid, it was executed in a timely fashion, the gun was found on the premises, it was

recovered and it has been identified as part of the evidence in this case.

As to the phone, there was a valid arrest warrant and the State just admitted it as State's Exhibit 1 for Kerron Andrews. That arrest warrant was active on the date and time in question. There was a valid court order for a DNR aka a pen register. That order was signed by Judge Williams on May 5th, 2014.

The State would direct the Court to the application language which is "cell tracking device and cell site information without geographical limits." That language is contained in the application, but more importantly that language is contained on the very last page of the order where Judge Williams ordered that the phone company, which in this case was Sprint, provide identical services to those received by the subscriber including all communications transmitted over the telephone that the subscriber receives, regardless of which other communication carrier's facilities are involved, and is further ordered that the phone company provide the agency with all call data content, transactional/call data/call detail and cell site data simultaneous with all communications over 443-208-2776.

That order was active at the time that the equipment was used. The equipment as described by the

June 4th, 2015 was not as Counsel describes in her motion. I believe that she wrongly interprets the equipment and the technology.

Frankly, the officers describe exactly what the technology is and that it is an extension basically of a cell site tower and that is perfectly fits within the order which is enhanced cell site, which is cell site information without geographical limits.

The equipment does not, did not in this case, does not take information as described by Counsel and give the government all kinds of information that it didn't have. The equipment was used to locate the phone as described as it would be in the application to locate the phone as ordered by Judge Williams, and it acted, the equipment acted as a cell site to determine where the phone was with greater accuracy than other cell sites in the areas.

Paragraph E, let's see. The application outlines that -- the State would point to the Court in Paragraph E, and at this point the State does not see any change in technology, change in the way that it was used between when Judge Williams issued the order and when the technology was used to locate the phone on May 5th, 2014, and the State submits that the phone was located in compliance with the order.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. O'HARA: Thank you.

THE COURT: So before I hear from the Defense, and so the Defense did provide the Court a brief which I've had an opportunity to review, and the law. Let me make a few preliminary findings and then I will invite each of you to respond to sort of what's left, okay.

So preliminarily, based on my review of the record, the -- I don't -- let me just say this. I don't find that Judge Williams' order is invalid as a pen register or trap and trace, but I do find that the order does not authorize the use of Hailstorm and I would have, it would have been my intent to invite the State to tell me otherwise. And what I've heard the State say is that the use of the Hailstorm is not different from the use, the tracking of information that's authorized by this order.

I am not persuaded of that for a few reasons. It's very clear, I think, to me from this order, and even the paragraphs that the State just read to me is that the gathering of that information is based on the use of the phone, the user's use of the phone or calls coming into the phone with the user's use of the phone.

It does not authorize what I understood based upon -- now I can't remember which person's testimony it

was, but there's testimony in the transcript about -- I can't remember which detective it was. But he essentially testifies about how this works and he's having, he's been questioned by Ms. Levi about does it go into the wall, does it go through the wall of the house and does it go into the phone, and he's basically saying generally that's his understanding. It used to be called Stingray, it's Hailstorm, and based on what Ms. Levi's asking him he basically says that that's pretty much how he understands it to work.

And then of course that is how Ms. Levi describes it in her bench memorandum which the Court understood. And so my understanding of that is that essentially this particular piece of equipment goes into the phone. The testimony made it very clear that the person does not have to be using the phone. Quite frankly I think the detective testified that it would be difficult to use or you may not even be able to use it if the person is actually using their phone.

So this is very different from an order authorizing, for example, GPS or cell site information, because that is information that's generated by the phone. And my understanding of this equipment is essentially that it's forcing the phone to emit information, or it's taking information from the phone that the phone is not sort of

on its own generating at that time which is very different.

And so I think that the law is pretty clear that you can't take the information out of the phone, or I don't know if you could in this particular instance, I guess, force the phone to emit information. So it's a little high-tech, slightly over my head, but from what I can, my limited understanding is that it's very different. Clearly, it's very different from what the order, the pen register or GPS allows them to do.

Now I will give you an opportunity to, well,
I'll give you an opportunity to tell me otherwise. Is
there something else in this record or in this order that
makes you think that --

MS. O'HARA: Yes, Your Honor. Detective Haley who testified in front of Judge Peters indicated that the Hailstorm simply acts, and it acted in this fashion, as a independent hand-held cell site. And the order indicates very clearly that cell site data can be recovered simultaneously with all communications over the phone.

Detective Haley had testified --

THE COURT: Simultaneously with the communications over the phone.

MS. O'HARA: The phone is always communicating with cell phone towers so that you're up and ready to make

a phone call at whatever time. So the order doesn't say simultaneous with calls or simultaneous with text, it's any communication with all communications over the phone.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. O'HARA: So the phone is communicating with the various cell sites, the large permanent cell sites, and the Hailstorm as Detective Haley testified simply acted as a hand-held cell site. It has greater accuracy than the cell site data that we get from Sprint to say that the cell site at President Street and Pratt is the cell site, and you can look at corner number one which is the east-facing corner.

This is with greater accuracy, but in fact the order addresses that specifically and says without geographical limitations. And that is the language that permits this very use. They were not -- it doesn't matter what the technology can do, the testimony's what the technology did in this case.

They did not extract information from the phone. They did not call the phone and extract a third call from the phone like a wiretap. They did not take the phone's data. They did not extract text from the phone. They didn't extract data from the phone. The phone was putting out data to the nearby cell site, and the Hailstorm's acting as the nearest one.

THE COURT: Okay, hold on. Let's go back to his 1 2 testimony because I don't think that's what he said. 3 MS. O'HARA: Page 48 I just was reading. I don't have the benefit of the transcript. 4 THE COURT: Which day was it? I can't remember 5 which day it was. 6 7 June 4th is when he testified, Your Page 53, I think is what Your Honor's --8 MS. O'HARA: I would encourage the Court to look 9 at Page 48. That's --10 THE COURT: All right, so Stingray was the --11 yeah, this is what I just read. I mean -- okay, talk 12 about the Stingray. Now it's called Hailstorm, it used to 13 be Stingray. Hailstorm used to be, probably is pretty 14 15 sophisticated, yes. So it doesn't just look at the --16 MS. LEVI: I'm sorry, Your Honor, can Mr. 17 Andrews be uncuffed? I forgot to ask. THE COURT: I'm sorry? 18 19 MS. LEVI: Can he be unshackled in the hands? 20 THE COURT: You can put them in the front. You 21 can put his hands in the front. Thank you. MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, if the Court would look 22 23 at Page 48, that is the very first time that I see that 24 Detective Haley recites the equipment and how it was used 25 in this case. Line 18, he goes on to say, "And the

Hailstorm equipment acts as a cell tower. So we go into a certain area, and basically the equipment is looking for a particular identifier and that's the serial number." It's a cell tower.

It is Ms. Levi who is indicating that it's peering into walls and peering into neighborhoods and peering into other phones, but there is no indication, absolutely no testimony, no testimony from the Defense that in fact this Hailstorm was used that day, which is what is at issue. Not what it is capable of is not what is at issue. How it was used that day was simply as a cell site.

Could it have been used to pull out texts, third party calls, voice mails? I don't actually know the answer to that, but even if it was that doesn't matter. That's not what was done in this case. And the testimony relates to what was actually done in this case, and the Fourth Amendment is based on that day and the actions of the officers on that very day.

(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. O'HARA: And then, Your Honor --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. O'HARA: I'm sorry. If I could just, one

final word is that the very last sentence of the order

that Judge Williams authorized on May 5th is that the cell site data simultaneous with all communications over the phone was ordered to be captured. I don't see how this is different than any other communication. The communication with the Hailstorm as a hand-held cell site is exactly fitting in with Judge Williams ordered. This Hailstorm in no way has been accused of being used or in any way there's evidence of it being used in any other fashion than what Judge Williams ordered, which is what the application, applicant applied for in this case.

(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: All right, thank you. After consideration of the evidence and the State's arguments as well the Court is still, one, not convinced that Judge Williams' order is invalid. It's not. But I am convinced that the order does not authorize the use of the Hailstorm in the Court's understanding.

Based on my reading of the officer's testimony is that it is used to get the -- go into the phone and get information and which is very different from what the court orders, which is that information that the phone is generating on its own be gathered and/or collected to be able to further the investigation. I think it's very different, and my understanding is that it is going into the phone. It's the best understanding that I have based

on the testimony that's in here and the arguments of the counsel. In order to go into the phone to get information out of the phone you need a search warrant, and there was no search warrant in this particular case.

I'll allow the Defense, I guess, at this point to argue, we have what the phone -- so there was no search warrant to sort of go into the phone, but the Hailstorm went into the phone and found, essentially found the Defendant. There was a valid arrest warrant for the Defendant to begin with, so they find him and he has a phone in his pocket and they arrest him pursuant to the arrest warrant.

So I'll hear from you first as to why this is all not negated by the fact that there's a valid arrest warrant and the phone is in his pocket at the time of his arrest. Yes, ma'am.

MS. LEVI: Well, we think but for the illegal intrusion into the home they wouldn't have located him there. So that makes the intrusion into the home and his arrest -- I mean, the question really is what's the fruit of the poisonous tree, right? So poisonous tree is the entry into the home, but for Hailstorm they never would have known he was there. So there's no inevitable discovery because they would have had to wait for him to have walked out onto the street and we don't know when

that would have happened and whether or not they would have arrested him there with the alleged phone in his pocket. So they wouldn't have gotten him but for the illegal intrusion into that home. There's no other explanation for that.

They tried another address for him. They were surveilling another address for him. That's provided in the discovery. They had absolutely no intelligence that connected him to this neighborhood or this house or behind those walls, so but for that they wouldn't have come to that house to arrest him.

I mean, there's a direct connection immediately upon locating him is when they came to the house to serve the arrest warrant. So I don't think the fact that they had the valid arrest warrant gave them the authority to locate him in the home and go into the home to serve the arrest warrant. That's --

THE COURT: And what -- and then we have what is presumably a valid search and seizure warrant upon the execution of which there was located this gun.

MS. LEVI: Again, Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'll hear you.

MS. LEVI: -- that's the same as the Jardines case where they do pre-warrant an illegal search and that's a search that's illegal, and they use the illegal

search as the basis for the valid issued search warrant.

And for example in those cases what we argue here is if they do an illegal trash pull inside the curtilage of somebody's home and they go and pull the trash from the property without a warrant and then they use that mail or personal effects that they find in the trash to then go back and get the warrant, then that warrant's illegal. Because they have no other, let's say they have no other independent cooperation of the fact that the defendant is at that home.

That's the exact same --

THE COURT: All right, let me --

MS. LEVI: -- scenario that we have here.

But --

THE COURT: All right, let me look at the affidavit and see, which makes this sort of a quasi or impromptu Franks thing and unless there's any objection we'll just go with that.

MS. O'HARA: Well --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. O'HARA: I'm sorry. My concern is that I understand that Ms. Levi filed for the Franks motion but did not provide with particularity an affidavit, evidence, witness statement as to what the material omission would have caused.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. O'HARA: So in this particular case I think that she would have --

THE COURT: So it's really just the fruit of the poisonous tree essentially. I mean, I think her, I mean her arguments, I think it's pretty clear her argument is that it's the bad arrest. The only reason they got the search warrant in the first place -- and mind you, we haven't gotten to standing and we haven't gotten to whether or not it's a bad arrest. I haven't ruled on that yet.

But my understanding is the argument is that if it's a bad arrest, the only reason they got the search warrant in the first place is because he was there. And she's saying that if they weren't allowed to know that he was there essentially the way that they found out that he was there, then that is the problem with the warrant.

MS. O'HARA: But I think the State's issue with that is the situation described by Ms. Levi was that the, quote unquote, bad search -- because the State does not think that that's a bad search -- the bad search on the curtilage then is used to issue the arrest warrant. That is not the case here. The arrest warrant was outstanding before the Hailstorm was used.

MS. LEVI: The search warrant.

THE COURT: No, but she said, but she's saying 1 2 that the --MS. O'HARA: I understand. The arrest warrant 3 was outstanding before the Hailstorm was used. 4 THE COURT: Right. 5 MS. O'HARA: As a result of the Hailstorm the 6 7 Defendant was arrested. Even if the Hailstorm was not used and the Defendant was arrested at 5032 Clifton Avenue 8 9 that search and seizure warrant would have been obtained for 5032 Clifton Avenue because he was arrested there. 10 THE COURT: Right. And her argument is, is that 11 12 his being there or the warrant that they got as a result 13 of him being there is fruit of the poisonous tree because 14 there was a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights by 15 him using the Hailstorm on his phone to locate him at that residence in the first place. 16 MS. O'HARA: I understand that's her argument. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So unless there's any 18 19 objection I'm still going to read this. 20 MS. LEVI: No objection, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I mean, you've admitted it, 22 so --23 MS. O'HARA: Yes, of course. 24 (Brief pause.) 25 THE COURT: Okay, so all it says he was located

at this address and so we want to search this address. I mean that's really all it says. And so -- yes.

MS. LEVI: I'm just nodding my head in agreement that there is no other independent cooperation but for the illegal intrusion in 5032. They have no other independent cooperation that he had any connection to that address. So we think it's a direct fruit of the poisonous tree in that regard.

THE COURT: And what about the standing issue? You're just --

MS. LEVI: Well, the State alleges that he, I mean, in their own discovery they assert he has a property interest there; that there was property recovered from him there; that he was staying there. They interview witnesses that say he was an overnight guest there.

So I think the State can't have their cake and eat it too. Either the property that was found there they're attributing to him, that's the standing that they're giving him by going forward saying what we found there was yours and they have interviewed some witnesses saying that he was an occasional guest. This came after the warrant, the interviews from the witnesses who they had there.

So in their own discovery they're asserting he had a property interest in 5032 Clifton Avenue based on

the statements by the witnesses. And the location of the property that they found there, I mean, he, we need him to take the stand to say that he had a property interest there. He did, but they're asserting his own property interest in the property itself, saying that he -- and I think there are statements in the discovery that he was sleeping there occasionally. So they're asserting that by the evidence that they're putting forward.

I'm always perplexed by the State's assertion that somebody's staying there and the property was theirs, and then saying that they can't argue that it's theirs or that they had a property interest in it. It just seems illogical.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. O'HARA: Yes, Your Honor. This isn't how it works. It's not so because Ms. Levi says it's so. It works that the Defendant, once standing is raised the Defendant must prove by preponderance of the evidence that he's standing to challenge the search of the house.

That's -- I'm not making it up. I'm not creating anything new. This is well founded.

And so the State's theory of the fact that he has some interest there and that is why the gun from this crime, the murder weapon, was there with him that's for trial. This is a motion. And so for -- the Defense at

this point has the burden to prove by preponderance of the evidence through some testimony or some evidence other than testimony that in fact the Defendant had standing to challenge the search of the house.

MS. LEVI: So Your Honor, if I may respond briefly. This is what we were talking about before on the -- I mean we gave the evidence that we thought we needed this morning. If this Court wants to hear briefly, we submitted our brief under Simmons v. United States; any testimony taken from Mr. Andrews in the Fourth Amendment proceeding can't be used against him at trial unless he takes the stand.

So if the Court wants to reopen -- the State didn't respond with a substance of pleading. The State's now asserting standing for the first time. If the Court wants to take testimony of him of whether he was ever an overnight guest at there for the purpose of this motion then we'll go forward on that. I would proffer to you that the State asserts that he was an overnight guest at that property. If the Court needs more based on the last notice of the argument then we'll comply.

THE COURT: Okay, I just want to look at one more thing, so I'm going to ask you to give me a few minutes and then I'll come right back out, okay?

MS. LEVI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

(Off the record - 3:47:13 p.m.)

(On the record - 4:25:59 p.m.)

THE COURT: Thank you, you may be seated. All right, thank you for your patience. Let me, I'll just reiterate something with respect to the Hailstorm. I'm going to again, and I think I made the record very clear that the Court was not satisfied that use of the Hailstorm was authorized by the order for the pen register and trap and trace, and the State made an argument about it sort of being a miniature cell site.

And there's another reason for which the Court, even if, and I'm not persuaded that that's the case. I'm more persuaded as I stated before that it goes into the phone and gets information out of the phone as opposed to the phone already transmitting information to cell sites, which is what phones do.

And the reason that it's so easy, I think, to get -- easy. It's easier to get pen registers and trap and trace is because to some extent people when they buy and use cell phones they kind of are somewhat on notice that signals are being sent around. That's what a phone does and that's what it's for.

Even if, again I'm not a hundred percent convinced, but just so the record's clear, even if what

the Hailstorm is is sort of this mini cell tower or cell locator site tower, hand-held, whatever it is, it's the police department's device.

And so no one with a phone, even if we were to argue that people when they get phones they have a sense - some people more sophisticated than others -- have a sense that information's being sent around because that's how phones work, no one expects that their phone information is being sent directly to the police department on their apparatus; that the police department has its own cell, cell site or cell tower or mini handheld tower or whatever it is, and that the information on my phone is being sent to the police department which is a violation of our reasonable expectation of privacy. My Fourth Amendment rights.

And so just so the Court is clear, like I said
I'm not convinced that that's how it works based upon the
testimony I read in the transcript. But if for any reason
I'm wrong about that I'm still not convinced that the use
was authorized and that you wouldn't need a search and
seizure warrant to be able to use that because it's the
police department, it's the government taking that
information from the phone without the person having any
knowledge of it whatsoever.

So there's that issue. And so that leaves us

1 what, with what's left with the warrants and with the 2 arrest. MS. O'HARA: Yes, Your Honor. I think though in 3 the recess that we had, based on the Court's ruling at 4 5 this point the State would ask the Court if the Court would be willing to recess until tomorrow so that I can 6 7 speak with my supervisors. I have been advised that the 8 State would like to at least explore an interlocutory 9 appeal on the Court's ruling as to the DNR. 10 THE COURT: Okay, well, let me give you a whole 11 ruling --12 MS. O'HARA: Yes. 13 THE COURT: -- and then you can --14 MS. O'HARA: But just as it relates to this very 15 portion which is why I wanted to give the Court --16 THE COURT: Well, but I've got to make a ruling 17 on it. 18 MS. O'HARA: Oh, I thought you had. 19 THE COURT: I mean, I'm just giving you sort of 20 my opinion about what it is, but I have to rule on what 21 happens because of that. Do you understand?

MS. O'HARA: Well, it would be -- I do, but I guess I'm looking at it in the sense that if the Court has ruled that there's a Fourth Amendment violation with respect to the Hailstorm and the DNR then that then could

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1 affect moving forward. 2 THE COURT: But if I rule that there's a Fourth 3 Amendment violation but for some reason there's no consequence or no particular remedy, you can go to trial. 4 5 MS. O'HARA: Absolutely. THE COURT: So the issue of whether or not you 6 7 go to trial now or after appeal doesn't come into effect 8 until I've finished giving my ruling as to what the effect 9 of my opinion that I just gave is. 10 MS. O'HARA: Okay, understood. THE COURT: And then if you wish to have an 11 interlocutory appeal we'll check with Judge Peters and --12 13 MS. O'HARA: Thank you. 14 THE COURT: -- we can do all that. 15 MS. O'HARA: Okay, thank you. 16 MS. LEVI: So that sounds good for us. THE COURT: I don't think he was necessarily 17 sent here for trial. I don't know if you were sent here 18 19 for trial. 20 MS. LEVI: We were not. We were only sent for 21 the motion. 22 THE COURT: All right, thank you. You may be 23 seated. So the Court then essentially having found that

the use of the Hailstorm violates the Defendant's Fourth

Amendment rights, the Court is going to find that any

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information generated from the use of the Hailstorm be suppressed.

And so just so that I'm clear, it means that the jury cannot hear any testimony or evidence about information obtained from the Hailstorm, obtained through the Hailstorm device. And just so that I'm clear, it's my understanding that the Hailstorm device is what told the police that the Defendant was at that location.

And so that includes any testimony or evidence then that the Defendant was at that location, if that's what -- because that's what the Hailstorm told the police, And so the jury would be prohibited from hearing evidence or testimony of that. It does not invalidate the arrest or the search into the arrest with the phone that's in his pocket.

Now anything that came off the phone, again if it came through the Hailstorm device it is suppressed. There can be no evidence or testimony about it. And then again, any police knowledge that the Defendant was at that location again also suppressed, so the jury would not be able to hear any evidence or testimony of that.

So then that leaves us with the fruit of the poisonous tree argument for the search and seizure warrant. I reviewed the warrant and it literally says the Defendant was in there so now we need a warrant. And

that's all that it is. And so I analyze this different, a little bit different from a normal sort of motion to suppress a search and seizure warrant or even Franks in terms of standing.

I don't -- I understand the State's argument in terms of standing and this not being his residence, and the Defense's argument that he was at a minimum an overnight guest and has some reasonable expectation of privacy. I don't think I need to reach those issues because the warrant is really just fruit of the poisonous tree of the illegally obtained information about the Defendant's location. That's what it is.

And so I am granting the suppression of that for that very reason. And so that the record is clear -- and I know that the State is asking to take an appeal, the record is clear. The ruling of the Court is that the government violated the Defendant's Fourth Amendment rights by essentially using the Hailstorm to locate him at that residence.

And so information obtained about his location at that residence is suppressed, and if that information is suppressed then there would be no warrant, because it is fruit of the poisonous tree which is that illegal location information. And that is why I'm granting the motion to suppress the information recovered from the

search warrant. Let me note though that the exhibit that you gave me had two warrants. It had one for the house; it had one for the car.

MS. O'HARA: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I am not ruling at all about any search of any vehicle. I've not been asked to, and nor did I even, once I saw at the top of it it's got both and they're signed by two different judges on two different days.

MS. O'HARA: That was inadvertently included.

THE COURT: Okay, so I'm making no ruling about the affidavit application or search and seizure warrant with respect to some vehicle that was listed in here whatsoever. So it's just that warrant that says he was there so we need a warrant there. And again it's, for the Court it's fruit of the poisonous tree of the violation of the Fourth Amendment rights.

MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, my understanding though then, is then the burden shifts back to the State that the State can now put on evidence of good faith; that any officer acting in good faith pursuant to United States v. Leon, they had the warrant not knowing what the Court's ruling was going to be 17 months later, they were acting in good faith and executed the search and seizure warrant.

I think that -- I don't think that the analysis

ends at this point. If the warrant is successfully attacked by the Defense then the good faith exception is still available for the State.

I'm, because this for me is strictly a fruit of the poisonous tree issue as opposed to, I guess, the way we normally handle search warrant challenges, I think that, I mean, I guess you can argue good, I mean, I guess you're just sort of arguing good faith in general because they had the warrant.

MS. O'HARA: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, I think it's entirely appropriate at this juncture then if the Court is indicating that the Defense is successful on the search and seizure warrant being invalidated because of the fruit of the poisonous tree or for any other reason, the good faith exception still stands.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. O'HARA: I don't see why that doesn't stand.

THE COURT: And the Court finds that that is not, the Court's not persuaded nor do I think that it's applicable in this particular case because it is a violation of the Fourth Amendment right that led them there. So in terms of saying that it was good faith, the good faith is the bad faith in illegally essentially locating him or locating him through using the Hailstorm

in violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. And so it's, to me I think the good faith exception doesn't really apply here. So, based upon these facts.

MS. O'HARA: I guess I would just ask the Court to read McDonald and, v. State and United States v. Leon, because it appears two different sets of officers as testified in front of Judge Peters -- one set of officers who located the Defendant using Hailstorm; another set of officers who entered executing search and seizure warrant; and a third officer actually recovered the weapon.

So those officers who entered the house based on the good faith exception in the search and seizure warrant and the officer who recovered the weapon, they were acting, it's the State's position that the good faith exception applies to those officers, applies to the actions of those officers and would apply to the Court's analysis at this point.

THE COURT: So are you indicating that there was some other team?

MS. O'HARA: Yes.

THE COURT: Because when I read the transcript that they were in teams.

MS. O'HARA: So Detective Haley testified that he's part of the advanced technical team.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. O'HARA: He is the detective in his team who located the Defendant. Stop. Then WATF joins in and searches then for the Defendant. Stop. Then Patrol holds the house in the Southwest District, searched the house and found the murder weapon in the couch.

So yes, there's several different teams and that's, that is, I think, the reason for the good faith exception as articulated in McDonald and Leon because the officers who were standing there, the WATF officers, the Southwest District officers who then secured the house and searched the house were standing there knowing only they have the signed search and seizure warrant that Judge Etheridge signed that day based on, I understand based on what the Court believes now a year and many months later should have been excluded, but that is the very basis for the good faith exception.

THE COURT: Right. And again in this case I disagree. My understanding of what the portion of the transcript that I read that the teams, this was all sort of done in concert and contemporaneously. And so I don't, again based on the facts in this particular case, I don't believe that that applies. I think this was more of a, we're getting closer, we're getting closer, we got him. We had one team here, we had one team here. Let's call the patrol who tell them, you know, we got him here. And

so it was all really contemporaneously based upon this illegally locating him through the Hailstorm.

So I do understand your arguments. I understand exactly what you're saying. I just think the facts of this case do not apply, or that that good faith exception is not appropriate in this case because of the way that this entire sort of from the Hailstorm through the warrant was executed by the government.

MS. O'HARA: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, and so in terms of -- let me just --

MS. O'HARA: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Yes. Please.

MS. O'HARA: Can I just make one more point so that I have the record clear?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. O'HARA: The good faith exception is actually not available under very specific circumstances, so I want to make sure that I understand the Court. The Court's not finding a Franks violation; the Court is not finding that the issuing magistrate was not neutrally detached; and the Court's not finding that the affidavit was so lacking in probable cause that a reasonably well trained officer would not rely upon it or that the warrant was facially deficient in allowing the dwelling to be

searched, or it did not particularize the dwelling or place to be searched or the things to be seized that a reasonable officer would not presume it to be valid.

THE COURT: Well, I mean I can make a Franks -- I mean, that's essentially what it amounts to.

MS. O'HARA: But if the Court's making a Franks determination --

THE COURT: I know where you're going with this.

MS. O'HARA: -- the State, the Defense never proffered any testimony or a witness.

absolutely fine. And I figured that's where you wanted to go. What I'm telling you is what I'm saying essentially what amounts to a Franks. We didn't have a Franks hearing and I don't think one is necessary because it is fruit of the poisonous tree. I think I'm trying my best to be able to articulate what my ruling is and why it sort of doesn't particularly fall within Franks.

I mean, I think, is it analogous? Yes. But did we need a Franks hearing for me to be able to make this ruling? No. Because the ruling is really based upon the violation of the Fourth Amendment right by using the Hailstorm. And this again is just fruit of the poisonous tree. The fruit just happens to be the search and seizure warrant. It could have been something else that they

recovered or discovered or something else that was fruit of the poisonous tree. In this particular instance it happens to be the search and seizure warrant. So I don't know any other way to articulate it. I understand what you're saying with the case laws and what the four --MS. O'HARA: I'm just asking the Court --

THE COURT: -- exceptions are, so --

MS. O'HARA: Right, those four exceptions are the articulated exceptions to the good faith. It doesn't appear to me that we have an articulated exception, so I'm taking note. I'm just --

THE COURT: So I'm articulating it, and maybe --

MS. O'HARA: Okay, understood.

THE COURT: -- when you take your appeal now there will be a fifth one.

MS. O'HARA: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'm not sure.

MS. O'HARA: No, right. Understood.

THE COURT: Right, but I'm intentionally ruling the way that I'm ruling so that the record can be what the record is, and so that when you take your appeal that I don't want this to be confused about what I'm trying to rule here. I'm trying to -- what I'm saying is that there's no good faith exception in this particular case

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because the facts don't lead to a good faith exception, because to me this was contemporaneous with the violation of the Fourth Amendment right and that this just happened to be a fruit, the fruit of the poisonous tree happened to be the warrant in this case.

And I respect that you're saying that at this point there's no case law to support sort of the way that I'm doing this. And I understand that, but I believe that this is the appropriate ruling based upon the violation of the Defendant's Fourth Amendment rights. So what I would like to do, I would allow you to make additional record if you'd like.

MS. O'HARA: I think I've made everything I can,

THE COURT: I think you did. Okay. And then what I'd like to do is just give a call to Judge Peters to find out exactly what we should do in terms of an interlocutory appeal.

MS. O'HARA: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: Now before I step down for a second just in terms of where to, it's just a matter of where we put this on the calendar or what do we with it. We did not, we haven't resolved the issue of the motion to

1 suppress the statement. 2 MS. LEVI: Right. 3 THE COURT: Okay. MS. LEVI: And we both talked about it. Clearly 4 5 it's the end of the day and it's been a long week and 6 we're happy to delay that until the next, until we convene 7 again whether -- but let's see where we're going. 8 I was thinking, Your Honor, that we would probably come back and see Judge Phinn in the morning. 9 10 They still need to file the paperwork first for the 11 interloc to see what's going to happen, and then we would ask for his release. So Mr. Andrews' release on --12 13 THE COURT: Well, the case is not over. 14 MS. LEVI: Right, but if they're going to 15 interloc it, my understanding from our appellate and forensics division --16 17 THE COURT: Okay, well, you figure that out. 18 MS. LEVI: All right. But I was thinking we 19 would just float them over until the morning and go see 20 Judge Phinn again and let them decide if they're going to 21 interloc and then we can decide the appropriate scheduling 22 with Judge Phinn in the morning. Is that --23 THE COURT: On terms of the other motion? 24 MS. LEVI: The other --25 THE COURT: I'm sorry, the other motion in the

trial, if necessary.

MS. LEVI: Yeah.

MS. O'HARA: Right.

MS. LEVI: I had the impression we were only sent here to see Your Honor just for today, and so we didn't get to the other one and so then we'll let her decide what she wants to do with the second one and send us back, or is that up to you?

THE COURT: What is your -- do you have a preference?

MS. O'HARA: Your Honor, I think that the Court's ruling today actually puts a twist in the case that is much more sufficient. It's much more delaying to the case than going back to Part 46 tomorrow, potentially getting another motions date for the statement. I think that potentially the statement motion could be heard in conjunction with the trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. O'HARA: So I mean, I would think that we probably should wait to hear what Judge Peters' suggestion is as to how to proceed, but we should -- obviously we have to go back through reception court at some point.

THE COURT: I'm thinking he's going to say go back to Part 46.

MS. O'HARA: Right.

1 THE COURT: But I just want to double check. 2 MS. O'HARA: Sure. If we go back to Part 46, or 3 even he can give us an answer to Part 46 tomorrow as to how to proceed if it's not something that we can get this 4 5 afternoon. 6 THE COURT: Okay. So okay, then that's what 7 we'll do. But still with whatever the appropriate procedure is for this Court in terms of the fact that we 8 9 are now under the impression that your office may file an interlocutory appeal --10 11 MS. O'HARA: Yes. 12 THE COURT: -- and then you can deal with the 13 other motion where it makes the most sense. 14 MS. O'HARA: Wherever it goes next, okay. 15 MS. LEVI: And then, Your Honor, would I have 16 permission, does the Court want the original transcripts 17 in the file? I got electronic copies today so if the 18 Court wants to keep the originals, I don't know how that 19 works. But --20 MS. O'HARA: I mean they're part -- they're 21 admitted, so --22 THE COURT: They're admitted, and I think if

MS. O'HARA: They should be, yeah.

there's going to be an interlocutory appeal they've got to

So --

qo.

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1	MS. LEVI: Right. So I was just wondering if we
2	can keep them with the court file for now, and then if I
3	have permission on the record to replace with copies of
4	them.
5	MS. O'HARA: Well, you have an electronic copy,
6	don't you?
7	MS. LEVI: Uh-huh.
8	MS. O'HARA: So can you just use your electronic
9	copy?
10	THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, I think that now that
11	this is admitted and this is what I relied on it goes.
12	MS. O'HARA: Right, and that has to go.
13	MS. LEVI: Okay, that's fine.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MS. LEVI: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	MS. O'HARA: Thank you.
17	THE COURT: I'll give you an answer in just a
18	few minutes (inaudible).
19	(Off the record - 4:46:58 p.m.)
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TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the proceedings in the matter of State of Maryland v. Kerron Andrews, case number 114149007, 114149008, and 114149009 heard in Circuit Court for Baltimore City on August 20, 2015, was recorded on digital media with video.

I hereby certify that the proceedings herein contained were transcribed by me or under my direction. That said transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability and constitutes the official transcript thereof.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name on September 28th, 2015.



Sherry R. Miller, President