

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 Plaintiff,

5 vs.

CR-15-00212 MCA

6 JAMAICO TENNISON,

7 Defendant.

8

9 REDACTED TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
10 MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS, VOLUME 3  
11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE M. CHRISTINA ARMIJO  
12 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
13 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2016, 9:10 A.M.  
14 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

13

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24 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography,  
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25

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1 REDACTED MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS, VOLUME 3

2 (Court in session at 9:10 a.m.)

3 COURTROOM DEPUTY CAROL WALKER: All rise.

4 Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye. The United States  
5 District Court for the District of New Mexico is now in  
6 session, the Honorable M. Christina Armijo, Chief United  
7 States District Judge, presiding.

8 God save these United States and this  
9 Honorable Court.

10 THE COURT: You good morning, counsel.

11 MR. NAYBACK: Good morning.

12 MS. MEASE: Good morning.

13 MR. COBERLY: Good morning.

14 THE COURT: You may be seated.

15 It's a cold morning out this morning, isn't  
16 it?

17 MR. NAYBACK: It is, indeed.

18 THE COURT: Let us resume here in the case of  
19 United States v. Jamaica Tennison. This is on the  
20 Court's criminal docket, 15-CR-212.

21 May I have appearances, please.

22 MR. NAYBACK: Good morning, Chief Judge  
23 Armijo. The United States by Kyle Nayback and Sarah  
24 Mease.

25 MS. MEASE: Good morning, Your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Good morning.

2 MR. COBERLY: Good morning, Your Honor. Todd  
3 Coberly on behalf of Jamaica Tennison, who is present  
4 here.

5 Along at counsel table is my paralegal, Lily  
6 Hofstra, and Dr. Honts appears. Good morning.

7 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to you,  
8 Doctor.

9 DR. HONTS: Good morning.

10 THE COURT: All right. Let us resume here.

11 Dr. Honts was previously testifying, and let  
12 me look at my notes here. Just a moment. You may take  
13 the witness stand there, Doctor.

14 DR. HONTS: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Sure. Just give me a moment.

16 I've continued this matter several times, and  
17 I think we were last in session on January 21; is that  
18 correct?

19 MR. COBERLY: Yes, Your Honor.

20 MR. NAYBACK: I believe that's correct, Your  
21 Honor.

22 THE COURT: Let us continue here.

23 MR. NAYBACK: Thank you, Your Honor. May it  
24 please the Court.

25 THE COURT: Go ahead.

1 CHARLES ROBERT HONTS,  
2 having been previously duly sworn under oath,  
3 was questioned and testified as follows:

4 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 BY MR. NAYBACK:

6 Q. Dr. Honts, welcome back to New Mexico.

7 A. Thank you.

8 Q. Uh-huh. I don't know if I heard on your direct  
9 examination. When did you start administering  
10 polygraphs? I know it has been some years.

11 A. 1976.

12 Q. Okay. And in your career, how many would you say  
13 you've done, administered?

14 A. I don't know with certainty, but I believe it's  
15 about 2500.

16 Q. 2500 polygraph exams. Now, I assume some of those  
17 are for criminal defendants or clients; and then are  
18 others like when you do research studies or validation  
19 studies, do you participate in those? And then am I  
20 missing some context in which you might administer  
21 polygraphs? Training, maybe?

22 A. Complex question.

23 Q. Okay.

24 A. Yes, some of them are from research studies.

25 Q. Okay.

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1 A. And a substantial number of them were when I was  
2 first a polygraph examiner and I did screening work  
3 for -- well, this was before the Polygraph Protection  
4 Act of 1988, so I did polygraph screening work for  
5 private companies.

6 Q. I see.

7 A. And occasionally for police departments, but not  
8 that much. Mostly it was private work, sometimes guard  
9 companies and that sort of thing.

10 Q. In recent years, you do perform polygraphs for  
11 clients who are criminal defendants, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. And sometimes when the defendant passes the  
14 test, you advocate for the admissibility of that test in  
15 court, correct?

16 A. I have, yes.

17 Q. And the reason you do that, or the argument you  
18 may, anyway, is that it corroborates the defendant's  
19 denials or alibi, something to that effect?

20 A. Something to that effect.

21 Q. Okay. That the alibi corroborates the defendant's  
22 position, whatever it is?

23 A. It bolsters their credibility as a witness.

24 Q. Thank you. And you generally support the  
25 admissibility of polygraphs to increase their

1 credibility, right? Or corroborate their story?

2 A. Yeah, I generally support the admissibility of  
3 polygraph.

4 Q. Now, do you support the admission of polygraphs for  
5 purposes of supporting guilt of a defendant?

6 A. I have.

7 Q. Okay. And have you ever advocated for that  
8 position in a Federal Court, to your knowledge?

9 A. No, I have not.

10 Q. You were hired in this case to review the FBI's  
11 work, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And you came to Albuquerque to review the charts at  
14 Special Agent Sullivan's office, correct?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. So you testified earlier, I think on direct, that  
17 you -- that there were cuff pressure problems at least  
18 in a portion of the chart?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Do you recall that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Okay. And I think your testimony was that in that  
23 third, bottom chart of the defendant's exhibit, the air  
24 pressure seemed to have gone away and it was more of a  
25 straight line as far as the air pressure cuff was

1 concerned?

2 A. Yes. It was -- the apparent leak appeared to have  
3 been fixed or had disappeared because the cuff was being  
4 run at a lower pressure.

5 Q. Okay. Thank you. You testified also that the  
6 charts were mediocre?

7 A. I thought they were mediocre quality.

8 Q. That the MSD was not working or --

9 A. It was either missing or not working. It's a  
10 straight line.

11 Q. Isn't it true that MSD really just monitors for  
12 countermeasures? Or do I have that right?

13 A. No, it monitors for movements. Not all movements  
14 are countermeasures.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. There are subjects that have a difficult time  
17 sitting still, and it gives you a marker of when they  
18 actually move, even though that may not be intentional.

19 Q. But they're not a general concern as far as the  
20 polygraph results are, are they?

21 A. They can be, yes.

22 Q. But you've testified in other courts that  
23 countermeasures are not a general concern in determining  
24 the accuracy of polygraph results, have you not?

25 A. I don't believe I've ever given that testimony. If



1 I have, it would only have been in regard to a specific  
2 test where there was no evidence.

3 Q. Okay. So once you got the raw data from the FBI,  
4 you used a different scoring method to score the charts,  
5 correct?

6 A. Might I elaborate on your previous question?

7 Q. Did you have more to say about that?

8 A. I did.

9 Q. I didn't mean to cut you off.

10 A. No, you didn't. It's just more came to me while  
11 you were --

12 Q. Oh.

13 A. One of the things that the research literature  
14 shows is that countermeasures are ineffective unless the  
15 person has received training. And so unless there is a  
16 possibility or reason to suspect the person has received  
17 training, you're not concerned about spontaneous  
18 countermeasures.

19 So I might have given testimony in that form  
20 at some previous time.

21 Q. Thank you, Doctor, for that addition. So you have  
22 the raw data from Special Agent Sullivan's polygraph  
23 back on your big screens in Idaho, and you hand-scored  
24 them, correct?

25 A. I did, yes.

1 Q. And then up used both the Utah and the ESS to score  
2 the charts, correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And both of them, you found the results were  
5 inconclusive, right?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. There's no testing that you've done that showed  
8 that Mr. Tennison passed the polygraph, did you?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Okay. And you're not making any claim here that  
11 Mr. Tennison in fact passed the polygraph?

12 A. I am not.

13 Q. Okay. Do you know what Mr. Tennison is charged  
14 with?

15 A. I know the general nature of the crime. I don't  
16 know the specific statute. He's charged with sexually  
17 touching an underage girl.

18 Q. Do you recall her age?

19 A. She was young. I'm thinking six, but I --

20 Q. Would it surprise you if it was four years old?

21 A. It might not, no.

22 Q. So inconclusive result, Doctor, if you have an  
23 opinion on this, means he's neither lying nor telling  
24 the truth, according to that one polygraph?

25 A. It means that -- yes, it means you can't arrive at

1 a decision.

2 Q. As to whether to interrogate? Or whether the  
3 defendant is telling the truth or lying?

4 A. Well, I believe that you can't arrive at any  
5 decision. It doesn't provide you with any useful  
6 information, although the data are that inconclusives  
7 are more common with innocent people than with deceptive  
8 people.

9 I published a paper on that with William  
10 Schweinle a few years ago, 2009 I believe, that we  
11 looked at that, and passed -- or inconclusives actually  
12 give you some information that the person is innocent  
13 because inconclusives occur more frequently with the  
14 actually innocent.

15 Q. So why not just administer another polygraph to Mr.  
16 Tennison?

17 A. Why not?

18 Q. You didn't do that in this case?

19 A. I did not, no.

20 Q. Nor were you asked to, I take it?

21 A. I was not asked to.

22 Q. Wouldn't that be the best way to determine whether  
23 he can pass a polygraph in this case?

24 MR. COBERLY: Judge, this is irrelevant.

25 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor --

1 THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. Let me hear  
2 the objection.

3 MR. COBERLY: The objection is relevance. The  
4 issue before the Court is whether Mr. Tennison's  
5 statements should be suppressed, and what happened on  
6 June 11, 2014, to cause him to make this statement.  
7 Theoreticals about after the fact taking a polygraph is  
8 irrelevant.

9 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, I think Dr. Honts is  
10 an excellent physician to comment on hypotheticals, and  
11 I thought that was part and parcel of what expert  
12 witnesses can be asked.

13 THE COURT: Overruled.

14 THE WITNESS: Would you repeat your question?

15 MR. NAYBACK: Could I have Ms. Goehl read it  
16 back, Your Honor?

17 THE COURT: Yes, you may. I think the  
18 question was:

19 *"QUESTION: So why not just*  
20 *administer another polygraph to Mr. Tennison?*

21 *"ANSWER: Why not?*

22 *"QUESTION: You didn't do that in*  
23 *this case?*

24 *"ANSWER: I did not, no.*

25 *"QUESTION: Nor were you asked to, I*

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1           *take it?*

2                         "ANSWER: I was not asked to.

3                         "QUESTION: Wouldn't that be the best  
4           *way to determine whether he can pass a*  
5           *polygraph in this case?"*

6                         THE COURT: Is that correct?

7                         THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

8                         THE COURT: And that drew the objection. And  
9           the question next was:

10                        "QUESTION: Wouldn't that be the best  
11           *way to determine whether he can pass a*  
12           *polygraph in this case?"*

13           A. I believe it would, if a properly-conducted  
14           polygraph was administered.

15           Q. The National Research Council -- are you familiar  
16           with the National Academy of Science?

17           A. I am.

18           Q. They've found that important unanswered questions  
19           remain about polygraph accuracy, have they not?

20           A. They did.

21           Q. Okay. I take it you take exception to the National  
22           Academy of Sciences' position?

23           A. Yes, I did at the time. That was in the early  
24           2000s, and certainly now, because so much more research  
25           has been done.

1 Q. Okay. Now, you're familiar with the Federal  
2 Three-Position and the Federal Seven-Position scoring  
3 methods, correct?

4 A. I am.

5 Q. You didn't run Mr. Tennison's data through those?  
6 Or did you?

7 A. No.

8 Q. And can I ask why not?

9 A. Because the research is that the methods that I  
10 used are more accurate.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. And I'm not formally trained in either the Federal  
13 Seven or Federal Three.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. I could do that. I'm familiar with them. I was at  
16 the Polygraph Institute for a number of years and  
17 certainly know of the Seven-Position Scale, but I didn't  
18 feel there was any need for me to do that.

19 Q. But you knew that that is what the FBI had used to  
20 score -- that Chase Foster and Special Agent Sullivan  
21 used those methods to score their hand-scores, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Can I ask you just -- it came up at some point in  
24 the last three sessions we've had. How were you  
25 involved in that algorithm that Lafayette has? Did they

1 just base it on a study and appropriating your name  
2 without your consent? Or did you help them draft the  
3 algorithm, if I can ask?

4 A. I had no involvement at all in drafting their  
5 algorithm. And, in fact, one of the studies they cite,  
6 I don't even see how it's related.

7 Q. So they have this algorithm and they've put "Honts"  
8 on the algorithm, and you didn't give Lafayette  
9 permission to do that?

10 A. No, but they can certainly cite the research my  
11 name was on, but I had nothing to do with the  
12 development of that algorithm.

13 Q. And you didn't run Mr. Tennison's raw data through  
14 any algorithms for this case, did you?

15 A. I did not.

16 Q. Do you think those algorithms are accurate if used  
17 properly?

18 A. They are accurate if they are applied to the test  
19 upon which they were built.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. And they were not built upon two relevant, two  
22 comparison question tests.

23 Q. You have already agreed, I think, that there is  
24 room for human interpretation of raw data; is that  
25 right?

1 A. I'm not sure what you mean by that question.

2 Q. I don't know if you were here -- well, I think you  
3 were here for all of this hearing. Mr. Foster testified  
4 that if, you know, he and Special Agent Sullivan and you  
5 all hand-scored one criminal defendant's charts you may  
6 very well come up with different results?

7 A. He said that, yes.

8 Q. Okay. Is that -- do you share that opinion, that  
9 there is room for interpretation when hand-scoring  
10 polygraph charts?

11 A. I think in the Utah System and ESS there is much  
12 less subjectivity.

13 Q. But we couldn't just plug it into a computer? I  
14 mean, a trained polygrapher has to interpret the charts  
15 before you run it through the Utah Scoring Method,  
16 correct? Do I have that right?

17 A. Well, I mean, the trained interpreter does the Utah  
18 Scoring Method.

19 Q. Okay.

20 A. It's not an algorithm, although there is an  
21 algorithm now for ESS, although it's not commercially  
22 available.

23 Q. Okay. A brief moment? Would I be wrong if I  
24 concluded from -- well, let me ask you a different way,  
25 Doctor.



1           Is the bar raised for determining deception in  
2 both the Utah and the ESS? If that's a fair question.

3 A. No, I don't believe that's a fair way to describe  
4 it.

5 Q. Okay. Can you help me understand it?

6 A. I can try. The difference is that the Utah System  
7 was designed to -- was designed to statistically produce  
8 the highest estimates of accuracy, and so the goal was  
9 to -- well, statistically, you need both kinds of errors  
10 count. So false negative errors, where guilty people  
11 pass, have a weight; and false positive errors, where  
12 innocent people fail, have a weight.

13           And the Utah System is more balanced in the  
14 errors that is produced; whereas, the particular  
15 techniques that were used in this case, where you used  
16 spot scoring and Three-Position, create a bias, and the  
17 bias is against the innocent person.

18 Q. Thank you. So we were talking about the two -- the  
19 Air Force Modified General Question Test when we last  
20 met, and you had sent us a number of articles, or  
21 through Mr. Coberly graciously sent them over to us.

22           Are you familiar with the validation studies  
23 -- it seems like you must be -- for the MGQT?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay.

1 A. Although there are various versions of the MGQT,  
2 and the version here, the FBI MGQT, was two relevants  
3 and two comparisons. There are no studies on that.

4 Q. Okay. That's where maybe I was misunderstanding.  
5 I thought you said there were studies critical of the  
6 two-question test, but it's just that there are no  
7 studies?

8 A. There are no studies of the two-question test.  
9 There are a number of studies that are critical of the  
10 MGQT in general.

11 Q. Okay. And you know Dr. Senter, right?

12 A. I have met him, yes.

13 Q. Okay.

14 MR. NAYBACK: Approach the witness, Your  
15 Honor?

16 THE COURT: You may.

17 Q. Dr. Honts, will you look at what has been marked  
18 for identification as Government's Exhibit 17 and tell  
19 me if you recognize that study that you sent us?

20 A. I do.

21 Q. Do you recognize this as a validation study, and  
22 indeed is that in the title?

23 A. Yes, it is.

24 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, I move Government's  
25 Exhibit 17.

1 THE COURT: Any objection to the tender of  
2 Exhibit 17?

3 MR. COBERLY: I don't think it should be  
4 tendered and admitted as evidence. I mean, I think he  
5 can talk about it, if he relied on it. But as far as  
6 evidence, itself, I object.

7 THE COURT: It will be admitted.

8 (Government's Exhibit 17 admitted into  
9 evidence.)

10 Q. Dr. Honts, will you turn to Page 182 of that  
11 validation study?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Under "Discussion" it says, "The results of this  
14 study showed a high level of reliability and decision  
15 accuracy." Did I read that right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Now, when we last met, Dr. Honts, you were saying  
18 that -- I think you testified to this before, that NCCA,  
19 the NCCA, is one of -- is the premiere training grounds  
20 for polygraphers in the country, correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And in that same hearing, you ended it by saying:  
23 Anyone that gives a two-question test is -- I think you  
24 said "grossly incompetent"?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. And you also know now that the FBI is teaching,  
2 through Mr. Foster and others, the two-question test to  
3 the FBI polygraphers around the country?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. Now, you've testified over 100 times? More?

6 A. Well, if you consider this one testimony, 118.

7 Q. 118? Oh, you're keeping track of those. Now, you  
8 have had credibility findings made against you by other  
9 federal judges, haven't you?

10 A. One.

11 Q. That court --

12 MR. NAYBACK: Approach the witness, Your  
13 Honor?

14 THE COURT: You may.

15 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, may I tender a copy  
16 of Government's Exhibit 14 to the Court?

17 THE COURT: You may.

18 Q. Dr. Honts, Government's Exhibit 14, do you  
19 recognize that opinion?

20 A. I do.

21 Q. You were testifying in Federal Court in the United  
22 States District Court for the Northern District of  
23 Georgia Atlanta Division, correct?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. And you have read this opinion before, have you

1 not?

2 A. I have.

3 Q. And the Court did make, as you admitted, some  
4 credibility findings against you, correct?

5 A. They did.

6 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, may I tender a copy  
7 of Government's Exhibit 14?

8 THE COURT: You may. What's the name of the  
9 case?

10 MR. NAYBACK: I'm sorry. United States v.  
11 Ricardo C. Williams, 03-CR-636-JEC-JFK.

12 THE COURT: You may. Thank you.

13 Q. (By Mr. Nayback) Dr. Honts, in this case --  
14 correct me if I'm wrong; I'm trying to summarize it --  
15 but there was a criminal defendant charged with bank  
16 robbery. He had passed a polygraph exam administered by  
17 a private polygrapher, and you were advocating for the  
18 admissibility of his polygraph results in order to  
19 corroborate his defense?

20 A. Yes. The private polygrapher was a retired FBI  
21 agent.

22 Q. Yes. And did you oversee the administration of the  
23 polygraph, or were you brought in as a consultant  
24 afterwards?

25 A. I was brought in as a consultant afterwards.

1 Q. Okay. And the Court found or the Court had serious  
2 concerns about the credibility of you, in your testimony  
3 before the Court; is that true? Or is that what the  
4 Court found?

5 A. They raised -- the Court raised issues about --  
6 particularly about my written report.

7 Q. Can you turn to Page 14 of this opinion, Doctor?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Right before the first full paragraph, the Court  
10 states, "However, the court has serious concerns about  
11 the credibility of Dr. Honts' testimony on the issue  
12 before the Court."

13 Did I read that right?

14 A. Yes, you did.

15 Q. Now, this National Academy of Science issue came up  
16 in this case; in other words, the National Academy of  
17 Science's position that questions the quality of all the  
18 available studies regarding polygraph accuracy?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And it included those in which you participated in  
21 or on which you relied in the Ricardo Williams case,  
22 correct?

23 A. Both.

24 Q. Okay. And you took quotes, Dr. Honts, out of  
25 context in order to support the arguments that you made

1 as a proponent of the admissibility of the polygraph  
2 evidence, did you not?

3 A. They were described that way. I do not agree.

4 Q. You take exception with the findings that the  
5 federal judge made, correct?

6 A. I do.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. I --

9 Q. Even though the Court gave an example of the quote  
10 that you took out of context?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. The Court went on to say, "If not intending  
13 to intentionally mislead the court, this omission at  
14 least exemplifies Dr. Honts' bias."

15 Does it say that?

16 A. It does.

17 Q. Now, remember when we were talking about the MSD  
18 just a minute ago, Dr. Honts, and you were -- well, you  
19 wanted to add something about your positions that you've  
20 taken in the past about the MSD device and whether they  
21 even have any effect on the accuracy of polygraph  
22 examinations.

23 In this case, you took the position -- when I  
24 say "this case," I mean in U.S. v. Ricardo Williams --  
25 that countermeasures are not a general concern in

1 determining the accuracy of polygraph examinations;  
2 isn't that right?

3 A. I would have to look that up and see the context it  
4 was in.

5 Q. Will you turn to Page 21 and go to Footnote 13.  
6 And tell me when you're there.

7 A. I'm there.

8 Q. Middle through that footnote, the Court says,  
9 "However, he" -- and it's referring to you, Dr. Honts --  
10 "gave little credence to the idea that countermeasures  
11 are a general concern in determining the accuracy of  
12 polygraph examinations."

13 Did I read that right?

14 A. Yes. And then the next sentence says, "It seems to  
15 be Dr. Honts' opinion that only with his training on  
16 countermeasures can they be successfully employed and  
17 impact the accuracy of a polygraph examination's  
18 results."

19 And that is exactly what the science says.  
20 That was not my opinion. That's based on data. No one  
21 has ever shown that untrained countermeasures have an  
22 impact on the accuracy of polygraph. And in fact, there  
23 are at least four published studies that show exactly  
24 the opposite.

25 Q. Will you read the sentence right after that,



1 Doctor?

2 A. "This self-centered reasoning is another example of  
3 why the court attributes little weight to Dr. Honts'  
4 opinions."

5 But it's self-centered because it's based on  
6 data.

7 Q. So do you teach criminal defendants countermeasures  
8 before you give them a polygraph examination?

9 A. Never.

10 Q. That would be unethical, wouldn't it?

11 A. It would also be illegal. I believe it would be  
12 illegal. In fact, the Justice Department has indicted  
13 more than one person for doing that.

14 Q. And then you were questioned about the way you put  
15 the -- the way you structured the questions in this  
16 polygraph examination, right? In other words, you  
17 testified that a properly structured ZCT/CQT consisted  
18 of relevant and comparison questions formatted in a  
19 certain way.

20 Do you remember that part of the case?

21 A. I don't. Could you give me a page reference?

22 Q. Page 26, Footnote 15. I'll give you a moment,  
23 Doctor.

24 A. Well, I mean, this isn't accurate because I was  
25 never trained to conduct tests at the Department of

1 Defense Polygraph Institute, so the tests that I conduct  
2 would all have been in the Utah format.

3 Q. Okay.

4 A. So that I did not say that, because it's absolutely  
5 not true.

6 Q. The Court got it wrong, Doctor?

7 A. The Court got that part wrong.

8 Q. Okay. The other parts were, that I just  
9 referenced, the last three examples and the opinions,  
10 those were accurate, correct?

11 A. They are accurate. I don't remember exactly what  
12 the deviation from format was. It was in the -- I'm  
13 sure it was in the order of the questions, but I don't  
14 recall specifically.

15 Q. The Court said that, "It constitutes another  
16 example of Dr. Honts offering up any explanation  
17 available to avoid invalidating the examination of  
18 Defendant Williams, and second, if believed, the  
19 testimony supports the finding that there are no uniform  
20 standards that govern the conduct of polygraph  
21 examinations."

22 Did I read that right?

23 A. You did.

24 Q. Dr. Honts, is it safe to say that if you had found  
25 that Jamaica Tennison had actually failed the polygraph

1 in this test, like Special Agent Sullivan found, like  
2 Special Agent Foster found, that you probably wouldn't  
3 be testifying here today, correct?

4 A. Possibly, although there are other problems beyond  
5 the scoring.

6 Q. Okay. You've been doing this for 30 years almost?

7 A. We'll, I've been doing polygraph tests longer than  
8 that now; I believe '76.

9 Q. I mean, you can look at a polygraph chart and the  
10 context in which a polygraph was given, and find a  
11 problem with it, can't you, with that many years of  
12 experience, whether it's cuff pressure, MSD, the length  
13 of the question? Couldn't you look at any polygraph  
14 examination and find a problem with it?

15 A. I don't think there are any perfect tests, no.

16 Q. Okay.

17 A. Mine included.

18 Q. But you think you could have gotten better chart  
19 results than Special Agent Sullivan, don't you?

20 A. I believe I could have used a more accurate  
21 technique.

22 Q. And even though those charts were mediocre, you  
23 went ahead and scored them?

24 A. I did.

25 Q. Right?

1 A. And occasionally I've produced mediocre charts, as  
2 well, because it's not the examiner's fault; it's the  
3 subject's fault or the setting's fault.

4 And so I believe that they were scoreable.

5 Q. Thank you, Dr. Honts.

6 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, I'll pass the  
7 witness.

8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

9 BY MR. COBERLY:

10 Q. Dr. Honts, Mr. Nayback asked you about whether you  
11 had advocated in support of a guilty verdict, if you  
12 will, in Federal Court. Do you recall that?

13 A. I do.

14 Q. What about in State Court? You mentioned, last  
15 time you testified, that you had testified for Kari  
16 Brandenburg?

17 A. I did.

18 Q. Can you expound on that?

19 A. I had been actually retained under stipulation.  
20 There was a defendant in a homicide case. He had been  
21 given two private polygraph exams. I was asked to  
22 review those by the District Attorney. I reviewed them.  
23 I thought that they produced deceptive results, not  
24 truthful results, but I thought that they were poorly  
25 conducted and had very weak comparison questions, and so

1 I was concerned that they might be false positive  
2 errors, from my scoring.

3 And so in negotiations that I was not involved  
4 in between Ms. Brandenburg and defense counsel, they  
5 agreed to have me retest the defendant, Mario Chavez.  
6 And I retested him and produced a deceptive result and  
7 then testified at trial to the outcome of the test that  
8 I ran.

9 Q. Regarding the motion sensor device, how would a  
10 motion sensor device affect how a polygrapher scores a  
11 question?

12 A. Well, it would affect the way you score the charts  
13 if you see -- you have several tasks that go on  
14 simultaneously while you're running the polygraph. One  
15 is, you're asking the question and you're also  
16 maintaining the instrument, so that you make sure  
17 everything remains adjusted and within the bounds of the  
18 channels that are there.

19 You're also observing the person being tested,  
20 and one of the things you're doing when you're observing  
21 the person being tested is to look for movement. And  
22 we're concerned about movement because movements can  
23 cause mechanical artifacts, because they move the  
24 sensors. So the one that's most obvious would be the  
25 cuff on the upper arm. If you move the arm underneath

1 that cuff, the mechanical manipulation of the arm will  
2 cause artifacts in the tracing.

3 But there are more subtle -- and normally you  
4 can see those and those are very obvious -- but you can  
5 make more subtle movements, subtle movements in the  
6 chair, or subtle movements of fingers, even movements of  
7 the eyes. If you cross your eyes, that can cause  
8 responses.

9 THE COURT: Let me ask you about that. This  
10 is the device the person is sitting on?

11 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: And it can document movement of  
13 the eye?

14 THE WITNESS: Actually, it will not document  
15 movement of the eyes.

16 THE COURT: So let's clarify that.

17 THE WITNESS: We would want a video for that.

18 THE COURT: But the question, I think, was on  
19 the motion sensor device.

20 THE WITNESS: Yes.

21 THE COURT: So limit your responses at this  
22 point to that so I understand what you're trying to say.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

24 A. But even very subtle movements that you might not  
25 see. And so from -- usually the polygraph examiner is

1 behind a desk. There's parts of the subject's body you  
2 can't see directly. And if there should be a subtle  
3 movement that you don't see, the movement sensor will  
4 pick that up.

5 And the sensors that we have now are extremely  
6 sensitive. If you turn the gain up on them, you can  
7 easily see the breathing pattern and you can also read a  
8 heart -- the beat of the heart is -- the movement in  
9 your bottom is enough to deform that sensor enough that  
10 you can see the beat of the heart in it if you turn the  
11 sensitivity up.

12 Q. So is there a point where a polygrapher could see a  
13 movement and say, "Well, I'm not going to score this  
14 question because there was a movement"?

15 A. If there was a movement during the period of time  
16 you're asking the question and then for a few seconds  
17 after the answer, you're going to question that  
18 response. You may or may not score it, depending on --  
19 you know, that is one of the judgment calls an examiner  
20 has to make. But at least having the sensor, movement  
21 sensor there alerts you to that.

22 THE COURT: Let me ask a question here since  
23 we're on this topic. Well, the movement of a foot or a  
24 leg or the extreme tension of a muscle, I understand  
25 that. But how subtle, in your opinion, would it detect

1 movement?

2 THE WITNESS: It will --

3 THE COURT: It isn't as subtle as what I'm  
4 suggesting, the movement of the foot, the ankle, the  
5 toes, or a cramping of the muscle, let's say.

6 THE WITNESS: Contracting the anal sphincter;  
7 that will show up on the sensors.

8 THE COURT: Any other parts of the body?

9 THE WITNESS: Other parts of the body, yes,  
10 because anything that would be sufficient to just even  
11 slightly shift your posture or how you're sitting in the  
12 chair, your balance. They are extremely sensitive, Your  
13 Honor.

14 THE COURT: What does breathing have to do  
15 with that?

16 THE WITNESS: Well, breathing -- every time  
17 you breathe, you change the shape of your body and your  
18 posture in the chair, and you can pick that up through  
19 the sensor. That's how subtle the movement that can be  
20 picked up.

21 THE COURT: And is that being read during the  
22 examination?

23 THE WITNESS: It depends upon how much  
24 amplitude is set for the signal, but you can -- if the  
25 sensor is there, you can come back later and turn the



1 amplitude up through the software, and then see that in  
2 the background. Normally you would turn the sensor down  
3 so you don't see that. But it's possible to see  
4 movements that small.

5 THE COURT: So it's read at a later time?

6 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

8 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) Regarding scoring, I've heard  
9 terminology like: Did you run the charts through a  
10 scoring method? Is that accurate?

11 A. Well, if you would run -- you would run the  
12 algorithms.

13 Q. Let's talk about the Utah. Mr. Nayback just asked  
14 you, did you -- you ran the charts through the Utah  
15 Method and the ESS Method. Is that an accurate way of  
16 describing it?

17 A. No. I would say I applied those methods. Because  
18 what I did was look at the recordings and make  
19 measurements. So in the Utah System, we actually make  
20 measurements. We measure how large the electrodermal  
21 responses are, and then there are rules for how we  
22 assign the points. So we require ratios of difference.

23 So if we look at a relevant and a comparison  
24 question, we make a measurement. And to assign a score  
25 of 1, there has to be a difference of two to one. So

1 one response would have to be, say, twenty millimeters  
2 in height, and the other one ten. In that, you would  
3 achieve a score of 1.

4 And then the direction depends on which  
5 question is bigger. Is it the relevant question? That  
6 would be a minus 1. If it's the comparison question,  
7 that would be a plus 1. So to get a score of 2, we  
8 would need three to one; and a score of 3, we would need  
9 four to one.

10 So we have rules that we have to apply, and I  
11 make measurements.

12 Q. So as opposed to running it through a system,  
13 you're applying the methodology?

14 A. I'm applying methodology, yes.

15 Q. And Mr. Nayback just asked you whether you applied  
16 the Three-Position Federal or the Seven-Position  
17 Federal. Do you recall that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Let me show you what's -- I'm going to show you  
20 this, put it here on the ELMO in a minute, what has  
21 previously been admitted as Defense Exhibit Y, which is  
22 a copy of your ESS score sheet?

23 A. Yes.

24 MR. COBERLY: May I approach the witness, Your  
25 Honor? I can do it without the ELMO.

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1 THE COURT: You may.

2 Q. I'm handing you Defense Exhibit Y. We all have a  
3 copy of it. So can you explain -- I believe on your  
4 direct examination, you talked about converting scores  
5 to a Three-Position and how that works?

6 A. Yes. You could -- ESS is similar to the Federal  
7 Three-Position scoring, in that it's scored -- it  
8 doesn't have the same kind of rules that the Utah System  
9 has for making measurements. It's just a noticeable  
10 difference standard.

11 So if you can see that one is noticeably  
12 different, noticeably larger than the other -- that is,  
13 more relevant compared to a comparison question -- you  
14 assign the score. The difference between ESS and the  
15 Federal Three-Position Scale is that it gives 2s to  
16 noticeable differences in the electrodermal response,  
17 and it does that because it's trying to follow the  
18 scientific research which says that approximately twice  
19 -- that the electrodermal system has approximately twice  
20 the discriminative power of the other two channels.

21 So if you look at the statistical research  
22 that has been done and the algorithms that are  
23 available, they give electrodermal weight of about 2, as  
24 compared to a weight of 1 for the other channel.

25 Q. So how would one go about converting the ESS to a

1 Federal Three-Position?

2 A. Well, I believe, you know, the simple way to do it  
3 would be to convert all of the 2s in the ESS to 1s, and  
4 you would be very close to the Federal Three-Position  
5 Scale.

6 Q. And if you did that with how you scored the ESS,  
7 what would the result be?

8 A. Well, if I did that, there are two plus 2s and two  
9 minus 2s, so if those were converted to 1s it actually  
10 wouldn't change the total score at all.

11 Q. And what would the results be?

12 A. It would still be plus 1.

13 Q. Which means deception, inconclusive, or --

14 A. Inconclusive.

15 Q. I'm sorry?

16 A. Inconclusive.

17 Q. Let's talk about the article that you were  
18 provided, the Exhibit 17. Counsel asked you, I believe  
19 on Page 182, "Discussion." Can you explain what is this  
20 study, what is this article, and what other articles --  
21 well, let's start with that.

22 A. Well, it's an article about the Air Force Modified  
23 General Question Test, which is a three relevant, three  
24 comparison question test. And this is the single study  
25 of the MGQT. Of all the different forms of the MGQT,

1 this is the highest accuracy study. We -- I provided to  
2 you nine studies, and this one is an outlier among those  
3 nine in having high accuracy.

4 Q. Did you also provide to me another article by  
5 Senter?

6 A. I did.

7 Q. And what do you recall about that article?

8 A. It also looked at the MGQT and had far lower  
9 accuracy rates, particularly when the techniques that  
10 were used here were used, which was spot scoring, at  
11 least spot scoring. And also if you look through that  
12 literature, when you use the Three-Point Scale you get  
13 much lower accuracy.

14 Q. You've testified as an expert 118 times, correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And counsel pointed out one time when your  
17 credibility was, I guess, questioned by a court?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Do you recall that? Have there been other  
20 instances where a court has questioned your credibility?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Let's turn to Government's Exhibit 14, Page 21,  
23 Footnote 13. I'm a little confused by the terminology  
24 here, "this self-centered reasoning." Do you have any  
25 idea what the Court was referring to, "self-centered

1 reasoning"?

2 A. I don't. I mean, the reasoning was based  
3 completely upon data and studies that were cited at the  
4 hearing. This was a Daubert hearing.

5 Q. And what was the topic that was being discussed? I  
6 know it was countermeasures, but what was the context of  
7 the studies that you did?

8 A. Well, the context of the studies, there are two  
9 kinds of studies that are referenced. One of the areas  
10 within polygraph research that I am extremely well known  
11 in is in the area of countermeasures. And so my  
12 master's thesis and my doctoral dissertation were both  
13 experiments looking at training people to use  
14 countermeasures. It was a major issue.

15 This was in the early 1980s, and there was a  
16 major issue in the national security world about foreign  
17 agents being trained by foreign governments to beat our  
18 polygraph screening test, and no one had done research  
19 on that and nor had there been any research in a  
20 criminal setting, either, about people trying to beat  
21 the test.

22 And so I did three studies, actually four  
23 studies in a series in the 1980s on bringing people into  
24 laboratory and setting up mock crimes, and then we'd  
25 take a certain percentage of the people who committed

1 the mock crime and then train them in countermeasures.

2 And we trained them to do a variety of things.

3 We trained them how the polygraph test worked, so that  
4 they could recognize relevant and comparison questions,  
5 and then instructed them to do things during the  
6 comparison questions to augment or to make a response.  
7 So we had people press their toes to the floor. We had  
8 them bite their tongue. We had other people count  
9 backward by seven from a random number larger than 200.

10 And all of those things, with the training  
11 that we gave them, increased the false negative rate,  
12 and the high, it says here, the high is 40 percent.

13 But at the same time, we were also collecting  
14 data -- and we have continued to do this to this day --  
15 we have collected data from people who come in who don't  
16 receive training. And a large percentage of people in  
17 the guilty condition in these studies, and a noticeable  
18 percentage in the innocent condition, do things to try  
19 to help themselves pass the test.

20 And what we have consistently found -- and to  
21 my knowledge, there is absolutely no data to dispute  
22 this -- is that without training, they're completely  
23 unsuccessful. They're even unsuccessful in producing  
24 inconclusive outcomes.

25 And I published a number of studies on this,

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1 and they are all consistent, and that's what was talked  
2 about in this hearing. So yes, there is a potential for  
3 countermeasures to be effective if people have training.  
4 But when they come in and they spontaneously use  
5 countermeasures, they're not successful.

6 Q. Was your testimony in that case that only you could  
7 do that particular training?

8 A. No, just that they had to have hands-on training.

9 Q. So in this case, you were testifying at a Daubert  
10 hearing, right?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Wherein the underlying impetus was to admit the  
13 examination results of a defendant, right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And the government was challenging the credibility,  
16 essentially, of polygraphs in general?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. But in your experience with the training that  
19 you've done at NCCA, DODPI, and in your review over the  
20 years, does the FBI and the federal government believe  
21 in the validity of properly-conducted polygraph  
22 examinations? That's a very lengthy question. If I  
23 need to ask it again, let me know.

24 A. I'm -- yes, you should ask it again.

25 Q. Okay.



1 THE COURT: Before you do that, let me have my  
2 IT person check the doc cam, Mr. Coberly, just to get it  
3 working.

4 MR. COBERLY: Okay.

5 THE COURT: Let's take a 15-minute recess here  
6 while we try to adjust that.

7 (Recess from 10:11 a.m. until 10:22 a.m.)

8 THE COURT: You may be seated. Let us  
9 continue. And we're going to use hard copies, I guess  
10 is what we're doing, because the equipment isn't  
11 working.

12 MR. COBERLY: Yes, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: All right. We had a vendor in  
14 here over the weekend to fix and improve things, but  
15 sometimes the result isn't what you'd expect. I  
16 apologize.

17 MR. COBERLY: That's all right. Thank you.

18 THE COURT: All right. Let's continue.

19 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) We were talking about the Ricardo  
20 Williams case, and my last question to you was pretty  
21 drawn out and extended, but essentially the question is:  
22 In your experience, does the federal government believe  
23 in the use of polygraphs?

24 MR. NAYBACK: Objection; calls for  
25 speculation, Your Honor. This witness isn't qualified

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1 to comment on FBI policy or government policy.

2 MR. COBERLY: I'm not asking him to comment on  
3 -- he has trained FBI examiners. He has trained CIA  
4 examiners.

5 THE COURT: Well, it is calling for  
6 speculation. What are you trying to get at here?

7 MR. COBERLY: The fact that the federal -- the  
8 government has just -- my perception of the government's  
9 attempt on cross was to undermine the science of  
10 polygraphy. The fact is, the federal government relies  
11 on polygraphy. They rely on it for national security  
12 issues for agent screening.

13 THE COURT: You've made that point, I think,  
14 through the testimony. I'm going to sustain the  
15 objection. If you want to rephrase it within his  
16 knowledge, does he know whether or not the government  
17 relies -- or uses; I don't want to say relies -- but  
18 uses these tests, you can ask that.

19 MR. COBERLY: Sure.

20 THE COURT: But in terms of the extent of  
21 their belief, that's sustained.

22 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) Dr. Honts, in your experience, do  
23 you know whether the CIA uses polygraphs?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And in your experience, does the FBI use

1 polygraphs?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. The Ricardo Williams case. Tell us a little bit  
4 about the background. What were the facts in that case,  
5 just very briefly? What type of case was it?

6 A. The case was an armed robbery of an armored car  
7 that was carrying funds from one Federal Reserve Bank to  
8 another. A group of people stopped the armored car,  
9 forced the guards out, and in some way one of the guards  
10 was killed, so there was also a homicide, and the monies  
11 were stolen.

12 Q. How many defendants were there in that case?

13 A. Six.

14 Q. And you were working for one of the six; is that  
15 correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And ultimately, the result of the polygraph you  
18 conducted was not admitted, correct?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. How many individuals in that case ended up going to  
21 trial?

22 A. I believe it was three.

23 Q. Was one of the defendants -- was Ricardo Williams  
24 one of the three?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Do you know the outcome of the trial?

2 A. I do.

3 Q. What was that?

4 A. Mr. Williams was acquitted. The other two were  
5 not.

6 Q. Sir, I'm going to hand you --

7 MR. COBERLY: May I approach, Your Honor?

8 THE COURT: You may.

9 Q. I've just handed you, sir, what was admitted in  
10 evidence at the last hearing, Government's Exhibits 15  
11 and 16.

12 MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, I believe -- does  
13 Your Honor have a copy of those?

14 THE COURT: I do. These were tendered? Have  
15 they been tendered?

16 COURTROOM DEPUTY CAROL WALKER: Yes, Your  
17 Honor, they were tendered during the other hearing.

18 THE COURT: Yes. I think I've got them. Let  
19 me see here. Oh, there they are in the wrong folder.  
20 Yes, we have them here.

21 MR. COBERLY: Okay.

22 THE COURT: These are the probability analysis  
23 documents?

24 MR. COBERLY: Yes, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Yes, I have them here.

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1 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) And counsel for the government  
2 asked you about this on cross-examination, the fact that  
3 your name appears on these screen shots, right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Again, do you have any reason to know why your name  
6 is on that?

7 A. I don't. And interestingly, one of the author's  
8 names, Horowitz, they spelled his name wrong.

9 Q. So the Raskin, Kircher, Honts, and Horowitz in  
10 1988, is that an article that you published?

11 A. There were actually two. There were two articles  
12 that year with that list of authors, so I don't know  
13 which one it's referring to. There was a report that we  
14 did for a grant from the Department of Justice on the  
15 validity of polygraphs at the U.S. Secret Service; and  
16 there was a paper that we gave at the psychophysiology  
17 meetings that the abstract was published, that I believe  
18 was data from the same study.

19 So it could be either one, or either or both,  
20 I suppose.

21 Q. But you did not have any input on the creation of  
22 this probability analysis program?

23 A. The probability analysis program was already in  
24 existence before Raskin, Kircher, Honts, and Horowitz  
25 was done. It was applied in that study, but it wasn't

1 developed there. It was developed by Kircher and  
2 Raskin.

3 Q. In your experience -- well, take a look at the  
4 scroll bar on the right-hand side. Am I correct in  
5 assuming that if one were to take that scroll bar and  
6 scroll down, that more information is beneath this, that  
7 the government did not admit into evidence?

8 A. It looks that way.

9 Q. And what might that additional documentation show  
10 below there?

11 A. I don't know. I have not run these particular  
12 analyses. I've never seen these before.

13 Q. Is it significant to you, if you compare Exhibit 15  
14 to Exhibit 16, and you look in the far right-hand column  
15 components, and there's numbers associated with the  
16 different physiological components, if you look at that,  
17 can you tell us if there's anything significant between  
18 15 and 16?

19 A. Well, the significant thing between it is that  
20 they're not different.

21 Q. Why is that significant?

22 A. Well, it's significant because supposedly these are  
23 different models; that is, one is for the MGQT and the  
24 other one is for an event specific/single issue zone.  
25 And the chance that the models that were developed on

1 those two data sets, if such models were ever developed,  
2 the chance that they would have exactly the same weights  
3 to three decimal points is not reasonable.

4 Q. Do you recall, at the last hearing, Agent Foster  
5 testifying about using the two algorithms on Mr.  
6 Tennison's charts?

7 A. I do.

8 Q. Do you recall Agent Foster testifying ultimately  
9 that he was not using those results to support his  
10 conclusion, but he was just submitting them; he did that  
11 out of curiosity's sake?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Have you, as an expert witness, ever provided a  
14 report and included information on a test that you  
15 conducted out of curiosity's sake?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Regarding the blood pressure cuff, is it standard  
18 practice to run the cuff pressure at 65 milligrams or  
19 lower?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And is that true for every person, no matter their  
22 physiology?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Have you ever had an issue getting a clean reading  
25 at a pressure of 65 or lower?

1 A. No.

2 Q. On any person you've tested?

3 A. Well, the issue of getting a clean reading  
4 occasionally, particularly with people that are very  
5 much overweight, it's difficult to get a reading, but  
6 raising the pressure doesn't help.

7 MR. COBERLY: I'm going to put up Exhibit T,  
8 and if the Court would like, I've got another copy.

9 THE COURT: That would help. My eyesight is  
10 not that good.

11 MR. COBERLY: Yeah.

12 Q. You were just asked by -- let me wait.

13 THE COURT: We're fine.

14 Q. You were asked about the time to ask issue that you  
15 testified about last time we were here. And briefly,  
16 can you explain the analysis you did on the time to ask  
17 the questions?

18 A. Yes. It might be easier if I would go up so I  
19 can --

20 Q. Please.

21 THE COURT: You may do so.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

23 A. The issue that I have here is with how long it took  
24 to ask the questions. And if we look, here's the  
25 clearest example.



1 Q. And what are you pointing to?

2 A. Chart 3.

3 Q. Chart 3?

4 A. Chart 3, question 4C. And you can just look at  
5 that and look at how long, what the width of the gray  
6 bar is.

7 And then look at 7R and 5R, which are the two  
8 relevant questions that surround it, and it looks  
9 obvious to me that the length of time it took to ask  
10 question 4C is much less.

11 And if you actually measured the seconds,  
12 there's about two seconds difference in comparison to  
13 7R. And yet, phonetically, in terms of the word counts,  
14 4C is longer in terms of word count. And in terms of  
15 syllables, they're about the same.

16 So that was the issue that I raised and  
17 collected data from each location.

18 Q. And my recollection is that your testimony was that  
19 you could only think of two reasons that that could  
20 happen?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. What were those reasons?

23 A. One was that the questions are deliberately  
24 mis-marked. Because it's not an accidental mis-marking,  
25 because it's consistent and it goes in one direction so

1       that the length of time for the comparison questions  
2       looks underestimated.

3               And the other would be that there was some  
4       systematic difference in the way the questions were  
5       asked, in terms of question pacing or enunciation. In  
6       the profession, they talk about stomping on one kind of  
7       question to make it appear more important by the way you  
8       ask it.

9       Q.     Sir, I'm going to hand you Defendant's Exhibit N,  
10      which is the score sheet of Agent Foster.

11      A.     Yes.

12      Q.     Now, we had talked in the previous hearing on the  
13      first chart, if you look at relevant question 6C, do you  
14      recall discussing that issue?

15      A.     Yes.

16      Q.     Okay. And what do you recall about Agent Foster's  
17      testimony about that particular question and how it  
18      affected its scoring on relevant question 5?

19               MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, I'm going to object  
20      to the question because it has been covered in direct  
21      examination. I didn't ask about this area at all on  
22      cross-examination. It seems like we're rehashing,  
23      either rehashing stuff from direct or we're creating new  
24      stuff on redirect, Your Honor.

25               THE COURT: Overruled.

1 A. Yes. My recollection is that Special Agent Foster  
2 had two problems with the area -- may I rise? Because  
3 it would be easier to point. With this area that's  
4 circled in red, he had two problems. One, he said that  
5 the question shouldn't have been asked then because the  
6 response at 7R is in recovery. And that he believed  
7 that this response was too early to score.

8 Q. So the result of it being too early to score, what  
9 did that do to his score for 7R?

10 A. Actually, it's to 5R.

11 Q. I'm sorry. 5R.

12 A. Yes, because they're reversed on the two score  
13 sheets. He nulled this out because he didn't have a  
14 comparison to compare it to.

15 Q. Okay. In nulling -- Agent Foster, in deciding that  
16 he was not going to use comparison question 6, did that  
17 also affect his score on 7R?

18 A. Yes, it did. Because normally with 7R, you would  
19 compare to the stronger of two controls. If 6 is out of  
20 play, and he took it out of the play, you can't compare  
21 to 6C. But if he did compare it to 6C, 6C is bigger  
22 than 7R, so that would earn a plus score. Instead, he  
23 compared it to 4C and gave it a minus score.

24 Q. So in your scoring, you believe 6C should be in  
25 play?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Right? And by it being in play, how did you score  
3 5R?

4 A. I scored 5R at zero with the Utah. And 5R would  
5 have been a plus 2 on the ESS because 6C is bigger than  
6 5R, and so on ESS it's just noticeably bigger.

7 Q. So by taking 6C out of play, the result for Foster  
8 was 7R was a negative 1, and 5R was null?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And if it was in play, it should have been, for 7R  
11 a positive 1, and for 5R a positive 1?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Sir, if you could take a look at the bottom chart,  
14 chart 3, and go back to question 4C, the question you  
15 were first referencing. Take a look at that.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Compare that question to the 6C in chart 1, and  
18 what do you see there? What is significant?

19 A. Well, what I see there is that it's exactly the  
20 same type of response that we see on the first chart,  
21 where the red circle is.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. You have a larger response, a relatively large  
24 response at 5R that is still in recovery, and this  
25 response actually to me looks even -- it's -- I don't

1 think there's any question about this one being early.

2 And so by the reasoning that Agent Foster used  
3 for 6C, he should have also nulled out 7R on the last  
4 chart.

5 Q. And did Agent Foster apply that same reasoning to  
6 chart 3, 4C?

7 A. No.

8 Q. And by not doing that, what was the result of 7R  
9 according to Agent Foster?

10 A. According to Agent Foster, he scored that a minus  
11 1.

12 Q. In your analysis, were you consistent in how you  
13 treated 4C in chart 1 -- I'm sorry -- 6C in chart 1 and  
14 4C in chart 3?

15 A. Well, in my judgment, this particular response is a  
16 bit early, and this is a much smaller response, so I  
17 ended up assigning minus scores here to 7R.

18 Q. So you did use -- you did as Agent Foster did? You  
19 used 4C, a score negative for 7R, right?

20 A. I did.

21 Q. Thank you. So ultimately, Dr. Honts, what was your  
22 conclusion using the Utah and the ESS Scoring Method?

23 A. Both of those methods produced inconclusive  
24 results.

25 Q. And if you were to convert the ESS to a Federal

1 Three-Position, what would the result be?

2 A. Inconclusive.

3 Q. And what does that mean in the world of polygraphy,  
4 "inconclusive"?

5 A. It should mean that you have no information to do  
6 anything.

7 Q. And ultimately, I think the government asked you  
8 questions: So that means that maybe he's lying, and  
9 maybe he's not lying? Or maybe he's telling the truth,  
10 and maybe he's not telling the truth?

11 A. Yes. I mean, by analogy, if you think about a  
12 medical diagnosis, an inconclusive medically diagnostic  
13 test doesn't mean you go do surgery. It means you run  
14 additional tests.

15 Q. And what does the data show regarding the  
16 percentage of inconclusives being more likely to be from  
17 a deceptive, ultimately a deceptive or non-deceptive  
18 person?

19 A. Inconclusives are more likely from actually  
20 innocent people.

21 Q. And have you authored studies or presented papers  
22 regarding the FBI technique of interrogating individuals  
23 who have inconclusive results?

24 A. I have.

25 Q. What were the results of that study and that paper?

1 A. Well, that paper was given at the American  
2 Psychology and Law Society, and it indicates that it  
3 puts a substantial number of actually innocent people at  
4 risk of being interrogated, and thus giving false  
5 confessions, for a tiny gain in the number of actually  
6 guilty people you interrogate.

7 MR. COBERLY: May I have one moment, Your  
8 Honor?

9 THE COURT: You may.

10 Q. Sir, let me have you go back to Exhibit Number 17,  
11 which was the study provided to you earlier today. And  
12 if you could turn to Page 178, sir, "Table 1. Polygraph  
13 Test Questions." What sort of -- what type of test was  
14 used in this study by Senter?

15 A. It was an MGQT format. It had two relevant and  
16 three comparison questions.

17 Q. And does that differ from the test that was used in  
18 this case?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. How so?

21 A. The test used in this case had two relevant and two  
22 comparison questions.

23 Q. Of the other -- this was one of the nine studies  
24 provided to the government. What do the other eight --  
25 how does this study compare to the other eight studies

1 that you've reviewed?

2 A. This study by far is an outlier in terms of how  
3 accurate it was with actually innocent people. And it's  
4 also an outlier on the deceptive, the actually guilty  
5 people, because it produces the lowest level of accuracy  
6 with them.

7 MR. COBERLY: Thank you, Your Honor. I have  
8 no further questions.

9 THE COURT: Dr. Honts, let me ask you. You  
10 said a moment ago that inconclusive results are more  
11 likely for actually innocent people?

12 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: By what ratio?

14 THE WITNESS: About five to one, as I recall;  
15 four or five to one. I'd have to pull the study to give  
16 you an exact number.

17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there  
18 any further need of the witness here?

19 MR. NAYBACK: No, Your Honor.

20 MR. COBERLY: No, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right. Sir, I do excuse you  
22 at this time.

23 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Let me have counsel approach here  
25 for just a moment.

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1 (A discussion was held off the record between  
2 the Court and counsel.)

3 THE COURT: We'll be in recess for ten  
4 minutes.

5 COURTROOM DEPUTY CAROL WALKER: All rise.  
6 (Recess from 10:45 a.m. until 11:02 a.m.)

7 THE COURT: All right. Let us continue here.  
8 You may call your next witness.

9 MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, defense calls  
10 Jamaica Tennison.

11 COURTROOM DEPUTY CAROL WALKER: Please raise  
12 your right hand. You do solemnly swear that your  
13 testimony in this matter shall be the truth, the whole  
14 truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

16 COURTROOM DEPUTY CAROL WALKER: Please be  
17 seated. Please state your name and spell your last name  
18 for the record.

19 THE WITNESS: My name is Jamaica Tennison.  
20 J-A-M-A-I-C-O; Tennison, T-E-N-N-I-S-O-N.

21 JAMAICO TENNISON,  
22 after having been first duly sworn under oath,  
23 was questioned and testified as follows:

24 DIRECT EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. COBERLY:

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1 Q. Good morning, sir.

2 A. Good morning.

3 Q. Jamaica, let me ask you to pull the mic a little  
4 closer to you. Have you ever testified in any type of  
5 court proceedings before?

6 A. No.

7 THE COURT: Sir, can you move your chair just  
8 a little closer? There we go. Thank you.

9 Q. Mr. Tennison, where did you grow up?

10 A. I grew up in Gallup, New Mexico.

11 Q. Are you married?

12 A. No, but I have a common wife, Dorothea Spencer.

13 Q. I'm going to ask you to again -- just you're going  
14 to have to speak up. I know it's your first time.

15 So you have a common-law wife?

16 A. Yeah.

17 THE COURT: What's her name, again?

18 THE WITNESS: Dorothea Spencer.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

20 Q. How do you spell that?

21 A. D-O-R-O-T-H-E-A. Spencer is S-P-E-N-C-E-R.

22 Q. Do you have any children?

23 A. Yes, I've got -- I have five children.

24 Q. How old are your five children?

25 A. I have two boys. My oldest son, he's nine. My

1 youngest son, he's two years. And then I have three  
2 daughters. My oldest daughter, she's eight years old.  
3 The second is six years old. And my youngest daughter,  
4 she's five.

5 Q. And are all of these children born to you and  
6 Dorothea?

7 A. Yes, they're all my kids.

8 Q. Mr. Tennison, when did you first come in contact  
9 with Agent Matt Schaeffer of the FBI?

10 A. He contacted my -- well, he stopped at my house out  
11 in Red Rock, five miles south of Gallup, and he left a  
12 business card with my brother, Jonah Tennison.

13 Q. And do you recall approximately the month and year  
14 that this happened?

15 A. This was like in May of 2014.

16 Q. What did you do when you received the card from  
17 Agent Schaeffer?

18 A. I contacted him later that day.

19 Q. What did Agent Schaeffer tell you that he --

20 A. He just asked me to come in, to ask me some  
21 questions. And I asked him if I needed a lawyer  
22 present. He said, "No."

23 Q. So when did you then actually see Agent Schaeffer?

24 A. I seen him that same day. He came out to my house  
25 probably around -- probably around 3:00. 3:00.

1 Q. And when you met with Agent Schaeffer, did you know  
2 why he wanted to speak with you when you first met with  
3 him?

4 A. Not at the time.

5 Q. When did you -- how did the conversation start off  
6 with Agent Schaeffer?

7 A. He asked me where I -- where I lived, and if my  
8 Social Security matched who I was, and what my name was.

9 Q. He was verifying your identity?

10 A. Yeah. Yes.

11 Q. And how did -- when was it that you learned why he  
12 wanted to talk to you?

13 A. He told me that -- well, he said, "Well, the reason  
14 why I called you in here was for K., the K.C.  
15 incident." So right off right then, I knew why I was  
16 there.

17 Q. So you knew what that meant, "the K.C.  
18 incident"?

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. How did you learn about an accusation that "K.C."  
21 had made against you?

22 A. The day that -- well, a couple days after the  
23 incident, I guess my -- my mother-in-law came and picked  
24 up "K.'s" brother, "J.," and told my wife that "K." had  
25 accused me.

1 Q. How did you learn that? Did you learn from your  
2 wife, or did you learn from your mother-in-law?

3 A. I learned from my wife.

4 Q. All right. So back to your time with Agent  
5 Schaeffer. Just talk about the beginning, the first  
6 part of the interview or your meeting with him. How did  
7 that go?

8 A. He was -- he was polite at first. He asked me what  
9 happened that night, and I told him what happened. And  
10 he started accusing me, like saying that I touched  
11 "K.," and that if I was -- like if I told him something,  
12 you know, it would go smoothly; and if I did not tell,  
13 like if I would say -- like if I did not tell him  
14 anything, he said this would be a long drawn-out process  
15 and he wouldn't leave me alone.

16 Q. Did you feel like -- well, did you start getting  
17 upset?

18 A. Yes, I started getting upset when he started  
19 accusing me of me touching her.

20 Q. And did he say anything about an alibi?

21 A. Yeah. Well, he asked me what was going on that  
22 whole night, and I told him what happened.

23 And then he said, "Oh, so you have an alibi?"

24 And I was all, "What are you talking about?  
25 What's the alibi?"

1 And he was all, "Your wife was up all night?"

2 And I said, "Yes. She was cooking all night.

3 We were having an Easter party, you know, the next day,

4 so, you know, the kids were out coloring eggs."

5 Q. So I take it that -- did you start to feel like

6 Agent Schaeffer wasn't believing what you were telling

7 him?

8 MS. MEASE: Your Honor, I object to the

9 leading nature of the question.

10 THE COURT: Rephrase your question.

11 Q. Did you believe that Agent Schaeffer believed what

12 you were telling him?

13 A. No.

14 THE COURT: Same thing, counsel. Rephrase the

15 question.

16 MR. COBERLY: I'm sorry. I'm thinking on how

17 to rephrase this.

18 Q. Why did you start getting upset?

19 A. Well, because he started saying that, "Why would K.

20 say this?" And he kept saying that I had an alibi and

21 that he -- he literally like said that he'd put me in

22 his crosshairs and whatnot.

23 Q. How did it come about that you ended up leaving

24 that interview?

25 A. I told -- I kept telling him that I didn't touch

1 "K." and that she -- well, he said that she got -- they  
2 got evidence that I touched her.

3 And I told him, "Well, that wasn't my  
4 evidence."

5 And he said, "You touched her."

6 He just kept really getting at me about like  
7 touching her, and I told him, you know, "I don't know  
8 what you're talking about. You know, I don't know -- I  
9 don't know why you're saying that I touched her."

10 Q. What did --

11 A. And I got up and I left.

12 Q. Okay. When you left, was there ever any -- did  
13 Agent Schaeffer ever mention anything about a polygraph?

14 A. Yeah. He told me to take a polygraph test, and I  
15 said, "Yeah, I'll take one."

16 Because, you know, I didn't touch her, and I  
17 was confident that I would pass it.

18 Q. And then when you left the room, how did you get  
19 back outside?

20 A. Agent Schaeffer was still harassing me downstairs  
21 or down the hallway when, you know, he told me that,  
22 "I'm going to close the door so we won't air out your  
23 mess."

24 And here he was, chasing me down the hallway,  
25 telling me about my whole case.

1 Q. And then did anything happen when you got to the  
2 lobby?

3 A. My wife, Dorothea, was waiting at the door, and she  
4 was -- I told her what was going on, and her and Matt  
5 Schaeffer started yelling at each other at the doorway.

6 Q. Did you say anything else about wanting to talk or  
7 talking to Agent Schaeffer again?

8 A. I just told him that, "Next time that you contact  
9 me, I want a lawyer present, and I plead the Fifth."

10 Q. So after you left the FBI office, did something  
11 happen to your brother? Well, first of all, who is your  
12 brother?

13 A. My brother is Jonah Tennison.

14 Q. Where was Jonah Tennison living at that time?

15 A. Well, I live with my mom, Virginia Tennison; my  
16 brother, Jonah Tennison; my wife, Dorothea; and my five  
17 kids.

18 Q. Did something happen to Jonah shortly after your  
19 meeting with Agent Schaeffer?

20 A. Yeah. He started getting stomach pains, and he  
21 went to the hospital sometime in May, and they gave him  
22 a medication that he was allergic to, so he swelled up  
23 and he fell into a coma.

24 Q. And so then what happened after he fell into a  
25 coma?



1 A. They flew him up here to Albuquerque, and I was  
2 worried the whole time, so I came up here that night  
3 that he was flown out of here.

4 Q. And how long did you stay in Albuquerque?

5 A. I was here for a couple of weeks. I'm not too  
6 sure. He was in a coma for a couple of weeks.

7 Q. Were you up here in Albuquerque the entire time  
8 that your brother was in a coma?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Where were you staying at?

11 A. I was staying at the hospital and at the Best  
12 Western on Coors.

13 Q. Who was staying with you at the Best Western?

14 A. My wife, my kids, my mom, and my sister.

15 Q. After you left Agent Schaeffer's office in May,  
16 when did you next hear from Agent Schaeffer?

17 A. When I was at the hospital watching my brother, he  
18 contacted me, and he wanted me to come in for a  
19 polygraph, saying Ms. Sullivan was in from Denver and  
20 that she could only be there for just a -- just a --  
21 just quite a time, so he needed me to be there to take  
22 that polygraph.

23 Q. Okay. So how did he contact you?

24 A. He contacted me on my cellphone.

25 Q. Did he contact you -- how many times did he contact

1 you?

2 A. Well, then when he contacted me the first time, I  
3 told him it wasn't a good time because, you know, I was  
4 watching my brother and he was in a coma and I was  
5 worried about my brother the whole time.

6 Q. And --

7 A. And he kept calling and saying stuff, you know,  
8 like, "You know, you need to come in. You know, it's  
9 not going to go away."

10 And I asked him if I needed a lawyer at that  
11 time, and he said, "No. It's just only going to be a  
12 polygraph."

13 Q. Did he ever offer to talk about a mutual time that  
14 was convenient for both of you to come in?

15 A. No. He just said that Sullivan was in at that time  
16 and that she came from Denver, she was a specialist, and  
17 I needed to come in at that -- at that time.

18 Q. So when did -- did you ultimately agree to go take  
19 the polygraph?

20 A. Yeah. I -- I agreed to Matt Schaeffer. I told him  
21 that, "All right, I'll go down there and take a  
22 polygraph."

23 Because I was -- I knew I was going to pass  
24 it. I did nothing wrong.

25 Q. So at the time that you went to take the polygraph,

1 was your brother still in the hospital?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Where was the polygraph? Where were you supposed  
4 to meet Agent Schaeffer and Agent Sullivan?

5 A. I met him at the FBI building down in downtown  
6 Gallup.

7 Q. And then so when you first arrived there, what  
8 happened?

9 A. I -- I went to the desk. Matt Schaeffer came out.  
10 He told me to leave my cellphone and anything that -- by  
11 the desk. I walked to the -- he took me to the  
12 restroom. I washed my hands. He told me to use the  
13 restroom.

14 He told me it was going to be only like 30  
15 minutes or so.

16 Q. And so how did you first get -- how did you first  
17 meet Agent Sullivan?

18 A. Well, she was sitting in Matt Schaeffer's office,  
19 and we went into his office, and he said that -- he  
20 introduced me to Sullivan, and he left me with Sullivan  
21 and he exited the door.

22 Q. Okay. And then what was the next sort of  
23 significant thing that happened with Agent Sullivan?

24 A. Well, we started talking, and she showed me some  
25 papers about my rights.

1 MR. COBERLY: May I approach, Your Honor?

2 THE COURT: You may.

3 Q. Sir, I've handed you what has been admitted into  
4 evidence as Defendant's Exhibit J. Do you recognize  
5 that piece of paper?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Okay. And what is it?

8 A. It's an Advice of Rights.

9 Q. Okay. Is this the form that you just -- one of the  
10 forms that you just talked about, that you went over  
11 with Agent Sullivan?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. Did you go over this form with Agent Sullivan?

14 A. Well, she told me to read it first, and then we  
15 went over it.

16 Q. Okay. Sir, if you can take a look there at the top  
17 where it says "Your Rights." Do you see that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And then there's a number of rights below that,  
20 right?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. If you can go to the second-to-the-last one, can  
23 you read that sentence, please?

24 A. "If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be  
25 appointed for you before any questioning if you wish."

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1 Q. Do you recall going over that right with Agent  
2 Sullivan?

3 A. Yes. I asked her if -- I asked her if I can get a  
4 lawyer, that she can appoint me a lawyer, and she said,  
5 "No."

6 Q. And why? Did she give any reason why she would not  
7 appoint a lawyer?

8 A. She said that they don't do that.

9 Q. Is it fair to say, though, that you then went ahead  
10 and took a polygraph, right?

11 A. Yeah. Because I didn't -- I knew I didn't do  
12 anything wrong.

13 Q. So before you actually took the polygraph -- after  
14 you went over these forms, after Agent Sullivan said  
15 that she was not going to appoint you an attorney,  
16 before you took the polygraph, what happened next?

17 A. She was showing me graphs of an agent that had  
18 taken a polygraph, and she showed me where he failed  
19 and --

20 Q. So she was showing you someone else's polygraph?

21 A. Yeah, she showed me someone else's polygraph.

22 Q. Okay. And what did she say about that, if you  
23 recall?

24 A. She showed me where he failed, where he failed  
25 miserably, and where he -- where he didn't pass it.

1 Q. Okay. Did you then -- did you at some point talk  
2 about generally what happened on the night that --

3 A. She -- she told me about the -- about the  
4 accusation that was going on, and I think -- I remember  
5 she showed me a little clip of what "K." -- a little  
6 clip of "K."

7 Q. You say "a little clip." Like a --

8 A. Like on a computer. She showed me like --

9 Q. Like a video?

10 A. Yeah, like a video of "K."

11 Q. And when you got hooked up to the -- how did you  
12 get hooked up to the polygraph equipment? What do you  
13 remember about that?

14 A. She put this wire around my chest. She had these  
15 clips for my fingers, and she had the blood pressure  
16 thing on my arm.

17 Q. Do you remember where on your arm the blood  
18 pressure was?

19 A. It was here on my arm.

20 Q. So your upper arm?

21 A. Yeah, my upper arm.

22 Q. And how did the equipment feel?

23 A. Well, the pressure -- the arm thing was pretty  
24 tight, and it made my whole arm numb, and it was kind of  
25 uncomfortable.

1 Q. So you took the polygraph, right?

2 A. Yes, I took the polygraph.

3 Q. What happened at the conclusion of the polygraph?

4 A. She -- she -- she unhooked me, and she showed me my  
5 results, and she showed me on the graph where I failed  
6 miserably.

7 Q. How long -- before she showed you on the graph  
8 where you failed miserably, according to Agent Sullivan,  
9 how long were you sitting there? And what was Agent  
10 Sullivan doing?

11 A. I was probably sitting there probably for maybe  
12 five minutes, ten minutes.

13 Q. And what was Agent Sullivan doing during that time?

14 A. She was looking at her computer, the graph.

15 Q. Let me show you Exhibit T.

16 MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, if I may have Mr.  
17 Tennison come up to the chart?

18 Q. Well, sir, first of all, do you recognize -- does  
19 this stuff look familiar to you?

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. Do you recall where Agent Sullivan pointed out,  
22 telling you that you failed miserably?

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. Okay. Can you please get up and come show the  
25 Court where that was?

1 A. Right here.

2 Q. You're going to have to speak up.

3 A. She showed me this huge bump right here, is where I  
4 failed miserably. And she said the spike was really  
5 high, that it said that I was lying right here at this  
6 spike, that I failed miserably.

7 Q. Thank you. You can sit down.

8 THE COURT: Just for the record, the witness  
9 is pointing to the area that has been circled in red?

10 MR. COBERLY: Yes, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: The middle chart, for the record?  
12 If you would identify that.

13 MR. COBERLY: Sure. For the record, it's  
14 chart 2, the point right after control question 4C,  
15 that's circled in the pink highlight.

16 THE COURT: On the middle chart?

17 MR. COBERLY: On the middle chart.

18 THE COURT: Go ahead.

19 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) Did Agent Sullivan go over any  
20 other parts of the chart to show you where you, in her  
21 words, failed miserably?

22 A. Just that one spike, and I seen, you know, just the  
23 spike that she showed me that where I had failed  
24 miserably.

25 Q. How many times -- well, do you remember how many



1 times Agent Sullivan said those words, "failed  
2 miserably"?

3 A. She used it through the whole -- the whole  
4 interview.

5 Q. Did she say -- what did she tell you about the fact  
6 that you had, in her opinion, had failed miserably?

7 A. She said that I was lying and that this polygraph  
8 was --

9 Q. Did she say anything about what could happen to  
10 you?

11 A. She just said that I can go to jail for lying on a  
12 polygraph and I can go to jail for a long time.

13 Q. And when she was saying that, was she pointing at  
14 anything?

15 A. At that failed miserably, that spike.

16 Q. Well, then what happened, basically, after the next  
17 few minutes here?

18 A. We sat down and we talked, and she was asking me,  
19 "Well, what happened that night?"

20 And I kept telling her, "Nothing happened." I  
21 kept telling her that I didn't do anything.

22 And she kept saying, "No, no, no, that's not  
23 what I want to hear. That's not what I want to hear."

24 And she kept going on and on, that she didn't want to  
25 hear nothing like that.

1                   And I told her if she wants to hear bullshit,  
2                   I'll give her bullshit.

3                   Q.    How were you feeling at the time?

4                   A.    I was really down at the time, and I wasn't really  
5                   up to taking a polygraph, but I still came in and did  
6                   it.

7                   Q.    Did --

8                   A.    And I was thinking about my brother the whole time  
9                   because he was in a coma and --

10                  Q.    Were you scared?

11                  A.    And I wanted to be there for him.  Yeah, I was  
12                  scared.

13                  Q.    Did Agent Sullivan say anything about helping you  
14                  out somehow?

15                  A.    She told me that if I barely touched her or I  
16                  accidentally touched her, she'll help me; and if it was  
17                  an accident, you know, it's okay; and if I just like  
18                  barely touched her, you know, she could help me, and I  
19                  won't go to jail.

20                  MR. COBERLY:  May I have a moment, Your Honor?

21                  THE COURT:  You may.

22                  MR. COBERLY:  Your Honor, I have no more  
23                  questions.

24                  THE COURT:  You may proceed.

25                  MS. MEASE:  Thank you, Your Honor.

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1 CROSS-EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. MEASE:

3 Q. Good morning, Mr. Tennison.

4 A. Good morning.

5 Q. I want to talk to you first about your interview  
6 with Agent Schaeffer on May 15th of 2014. I think your  
7 attorney just asked you a few questions about that. And  
8 I think in your own words, Agent Schaeffer was friendly  
9 with you, correct?

10 A. Yeah, at the beginning of when he first introduced  
11 himself.

12 Q. Okay. And throughout the beginning of the  
13 interview, he told you that you're not in custody;  
14 you're not under arrest; he's here to find out the truth  
15 about what happened. Is that a fair characterization?

16 A. Yeah.

17 Q. Okay. And the testimony you provided about Agent  
18 Schaeffer's statements, that's from your memory,  
19 correct? Because there was a recording of this, wasn't  
20 there?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So these things that you're saying, that's just  
23 your memory; but there's an actual recording which will  
24 truly reflect what was said during that interview?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. And you said that Agent Schaeffer said that towards  
2 the end of the interview that --

3 MR. COBERLY: Can you direct me to a --

4 MS. MEASE: Sure. I'm looking now at  
5 Government's Exhibit 2. I'm not quite there yet,  
6 though.

7 Q. Towards the end of the interview you stated that  
8 Agent Schaeffer said, "I've got you in my crosshairs"?

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. That was your testimony on direct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. But, in fact, in Government's Exhibit 2, Page 16,  
13 Agent Schaeffer actually said, "I'm not, like, putting  
14 you in my cross hairs, you know what I mean."

15 So it's actually the opposite of what you  
16 said; is that correct?

17 A. Yeah, but you know, it was kind of a threat to me.

18 Q. You took that as a threat?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Even though he said, which is different than what  
21 you said on direct, that he was not putting you in his  
22 crosshairs?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And you agreed to come back in for a polygraph?

25 A. Yes. Because I knew I did nothing wrong.

1 Q. Okay. So but my question is: You agreed to come  
2 back in?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And Agent Schaeffer said, "Are you willing to come  
5 in on another day?" And you said, "Yes"?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And just shortly after that, you decided to end the  
8 interview, and you walked out?

9 A. Yeah, when he started accusing me of something I  
10 didn't do, I got mad and I left.

11 Q. Are you saying that after you agreed to take a  
12 polygraph, prior to ending the interview, he accused you  
13 of doing something that you didn't do?

14 A. He was -- yes, he was accusing. Like he was  
15 putting words in my mouth. He was saying that --

16 Q. But the accusations came before he asked you to  
17 take the polygraph?

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. And you started getting upset at that point?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. But you still agreed to come in and take a  
22 polygraph?

23 A. Yes, ma'am.

24 Q. And that's when you say you walked out and there  
25 was that kind of confrontation where your wife was

1 present, correct?

2 A. Yes, ma'am.

3 Q. So after that day on May 15th, there was about a  
4 little less than a month before June 11th when you  
5 actually came back in for the polygraph, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And I don't think you ever actually answered your  
8 lawyer's question. How many times did Agent Schaeffer  
9 call you? How many times did you talk to him, actually  
10 talk to him on the phone during that almost one-month  
11 period?

12 A. Well, he called me like probably -- I don't  
13 remember -- a couple of times that first, that first  
14 day. And then the second day, he called me another  
15 couple of times.

16 Q. Now, I'm not asking about calls that you didn't  
17 answer. I'm asking about times you actually talked to  
18 him. Is it your testimony that you talked to him?

19 A. Yes, I --

20 Q. Four times?

21 A. I talked to him.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. I told him that it wasn't a good time.

24 Q. Eventually, closer to the date when you actually  
25 came in, at some point you agreed to come in?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Okay. Do you know, was that pretty close to the  
3 date you actually came in?

4 A. Well, he called me that Wednesday before that.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. Before that polygraph. And from Wednesday, then on  
7 Friday is when I agreed. And I asked him if I needed my  
8 lawyer present, and he said no, that it was only going  
9 to be a polygraph and it's only going to be 30 minutes  
10 or so.

11 Q. Okay. You asked something to the effect of, "Is a  
12 lawyer required? Do I need a lawyer?"

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And did you have a lawyer?

15 A. Well, I was looking for one at the time.

16 Q. Did you actually retain a lawyer?

17 A. They said if I was actually charged, that they  
18 would give me a lawyer, but other than that --

19 Q. Who is "they"?

20 A. The people that I contacted, like the law firms.

21 Q. But you didn't actually retain a lawyer?

22 A. No.

23 Q. So you brought yourself in to the FBI building on  
24 June 11th, right? You drove yourself there?

25 A. No, my wife did.

1 Q. Well, you came in on your own?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Agent Schaeffer didn't go pick you up and bring you  
4 down, right? You got there on your own?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And when you first got there and met with Agent  
7 Schaeffer and Agent Sullivan, everyone was cordial and  
8 friendly, correct?

9 A. Matt Schaeffer was.

10 Q. Okay. Well, he is who you initially met, right?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And you were allowed to use the bathroom, wash your  
13 hands, things like that?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. And eventually you went up and you met Agent  
16 Sullivan?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And you were not under arrest, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You were not in custody?

21 MR. COBERLY: Objection, Your Honor; calls for  
22 a legal conclusion.

23 THE COURT: Let me ask the witness what he  
24 believed.

25 Q. At any time did either of the agents say, "You are



1 under arrest," prior to taking the polygraph?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Did you believe that you were under arrest?

4 A. I --

5 Q. You thought you were there to clear your name,  
6 didn't you?

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. So you went -- I think you went over this with your  
9 attorney a little bit. You talked with Agent Schaeffer  
10 (sic) about your Advice of Rights and a consent to take  
11 a polygraph. Do you remember doing some forms with her  
12 on the computer?

13 A. Just the two -- the two I signed.

14 Q. Okay. And specifically, the first one you did was  
15 called Consent to Interview with Polygraph. Do you  
16 recall going over that?

17 A. Yeah.

18 Q. Okay. And it said, "You have the right to refuse  
19 to take the polygraph." Did you read that right?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And you have some college education, don't you, Mr.  
22 Tennison?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. So, I mean, you can read that and understand that?  
25 That means you don't have to take that test?

1 A. Yes, but I was -- I was confident.

2 Q. You wanted to clear your name?

3 A. I was confident I would pass it.

4 Q. And you read that, and you understood that to mean  
5 you don't have to take the test if you don't want to?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. The second right said if you agree to take the  
8 test, you have the right to stop at any time. And you  
9 understood what that meant, didn't you?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. But you wanted to clear your name?

12 A. Yes. And at the same time, I wanted Matt Schaeffer  
13 to stop harassing me with phone calls.

14 Q. But this is dealing with your conversation with  
15 Agent Sullivan prior to taking the test, correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And you understood that your right was to stop the  
18 test if you decided during the test that you didn't want  
19 to take it anymore? Did you understand that right?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And you also agreed that you could refuse to answer  
22 any of the individual questions during the polygraph?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. And your signature is on this form, correct?

25 A. Yep. Yes.

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1 Q. After that, you went over the Advice of Rights form  
2 which your lawyer talked to you about. But, again, was  
3 there any confusion about the rights that were detailed  
4 on this form?

5 A. Well, when I -- when we got to the lawyer part, if  
6 I can't afford one, one will be appointed to you, that's  
7 when I thought that I could get a lawyer.

8 Q. Okay.

9 A. And the whole thing will -- the whole polygraph  
10 will stop then, and --

11 Q. And you testified --

12 A. -- continue at a different time.

13 Q. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you.

14 A. I was saying that I thought they would appoint me a  
15 lawyer so I could take the test at a different time with  
16 the lawyer present.

17 Q. Okay. So you testified that you asked Agent  
18 Sullivan if she could appoint you a lawyer, or something  
19 to that effect?

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. And she said, "I can't appoint a lawyer," because  
22 she's an FBI agent?

23 MR. COBERLY: Objection; misstates prior  
24 testimony.

25 THE COURT: Rephrase your question.

1 Q. Did you ask -- your testimony is that you asked  
2 Agent Sullivan if she could appoint you an attorney,  
3 correct?

4 A. I asked if they could appoint me an attorney.

5 Q. Okay. And was Ms. -- I'm sorry -- Agent Sullivan's  
6 response to you that she does not have the ability to  
7 appoint an attorney, something like that?

8 MR. COBERLY: Objection; that misstates the  
9 prior testimony.

10 MS. MEASE: I don't believe it does, Your  
11 Honor.

12 THE COURT: Let me review the question again  
13 here. I think that's consistent. Answer the question  
14 if you can.

15 A. What was the --

16 Q. I'm asking if Agent Sullivan responded to you that  
17 she does not appoint lawyers?

18 A. Oh. Yeah.

19 Q. Okay. The next right listed on that form after the  
20 right regarding an attorney says, "If you decide to  
21 answer questions now without a lawyer present, you have  
22 the right to stop answering at any time."

23 Did you decide at that point that you were  
24 going to go ahead and go forward with this polygraph  
25 without a lawyer present?

1 A. Yeah. Because I was -- like I said, I was  
2 confident that I would pass it, and I did nothing wrong.

3 Q. Okay. So you went ahead and did the polygraph. I  
4 think there has been plenty of testimony about the  
5 actual polygraph, correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Afterwards, after waiting a few minutes, you had  
8 some discussion with Agent Sullivan, correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 MS. MEASE: And, Your Honor, may I put up  
11 Defense Exhibit T-1, the chart?

12 THE COURT: You may.

13 Q. Mr. Tennison, you were looking at these charts with  
14 Agent Sullivan on a computer screen, correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So you weren't able to see, like we're looking at  
17 this exhibit, everything together?

18 A. Well, it was all on a whole layout on a --

19 Q. But you would have gone through chart 1, chart 2,  
20 chart 3? You can't see -- the computer screen would not  
21 allow you to look at everything like that all at once?  
22 You'd have to scroll through it, correct?

23 A. I'm not too sure about that.

24 Q. Okay. Well, I guess it doesn't really matter. My  
25 question is: Today, as you sit here, your testimony is

1 that you remember this one particular spike as being the  
2 one that Agent Sullivan directed you to when she said  
3 that you failed?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. And would you agree that there's lots of spikes in  
6 all of the different graphs on all three charts?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. But today, you remember it was this particular one?

9 A. Yes, the one, the big spike.

10 Q. Well, would you agree there's lots of big spikes?  
11 There's one right next to it, correct?

12 A. Well, I know because that spike was really sharp  
13 and narrow.

14 Q. Okay. And there's another sharp and narrow spike  
15 in chart 3, correct?

16 A. Yeah.

17 Q. But you remember it was this one in chart 2?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. While you were speaking with Agent Sullivan, you  
20 started providing some more detailed information about  
21 sort of what happened that night when "K." was spending  
22 the night, right? Like in terms of where everyone was  
23 sleeping, the kids were on the floor in the bedroom,  
24 stuff like that?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Okay. And, in fact, you drew sort of a diagram  
2 with Agent Sullivan, to help understand and explain the  
3 layout?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. And you had described that yourself, you and  
6 your wife, were sleeping on the bed, and there were six  
7 children on the floor at the foot of the bed?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Okay. Eventually during this interview, which  
10 actually was not very long, you actually confessed to  
11 touching "K.," didn't you?

12 A. Well, at the time that Sullivan was --

13 Q. Well, I'm not asking -- I'm asking: Did you admit  
14 during that interview to touching "K."? Yes or no?

15 A. Not -- not to what they're saying, where I touched  
16 her at. But yeah, I admitted.

17 Q. Did you say that you touched "K." on her vagina  
18 during the interview with Agent Sullivan? Yes or no?

19 MR. COBERLY: I object. This is beyond the  
20 scope of direct. And second of all, it's irrelevant.

21 And I would refer the Court to Supreme Court  
22 case *Lego v. Twomey*, T-W-O-M-E-Y, 404 U.S. 477, cite  
23 485, Footnote 12, that says, quote, "The sole issue in  
24 such a hearing" -- on a motion to suppress a statement  
25 -- "is whether a confession was coerced. Whether it be

1 true or false is irrelevant; indeed, such an inquiry is  
2 forbidden. The judge may not take into consideration  
3 evidence that would indicate that the confession, though  
4 compelled, is reliable, even highly so. As difficult as  
5 such tasks may be to accomplish, the judge is also  
6 duty-bound to ignore implications of reliability in  
7 facts relevant to coercion and to shut from his mind any  
8 internal evidence of authenticity that a confession  
9 itself may bear."

10 The point is, that I'm making, the actual  
11 contents of the statement is irrelevant under Supreme  
12 Court precedent. And I did not get into this on direct  
13 examination.

14 THE COURT: Counsel?

15 MS. MEASE: Your Honor, the defense is arguing  
16 that this was a coerced confession, and I think I'm  
17 entitled to elicit some of the details because, one, he  
18 went beyond what he told Agent Sullivan, which he said  
19 if he barely touched her, then she would help him out.  
20 He went beyond that. And he also added new information.

21 I think it's relevant to whether or not this  
22 was coerced.

23 THE COURT: I'm going to require the witness  
24 to answer the question, but I will take it under  
25 advisement whether the Court will ultimately consider



1 this.

2 All right. You need to answer the question.  
3 You may ask it again if you wish.

4 MS. MEASE: Sure.

5 Q. (By Ms. Mease) Mr. Tennison, what I'm asking is:  
6 During your interview with Agent Sullivan immediately  
7 after your polygraph, did you, during that interview,  
8 admit to touching "K." on her vagina?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Now, we stated earlier that you do have some -- you  
11 completed high school, you have your GED, and you have  
12 some college education, right?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. So you know that if you admit to something like  
15 that, there could be some consequences, don't you?

16 A. No.

17 Q. You don't think it's a problem or that there can be  
18 trouble for you if you admit to touching a child on her  
19 vagina?

20 A. Well, what they told me was that they'll help me;  
21 and that if I admit something, you know, that they'll  
22 help me.

23 Q. Okay. So that brings me to my next point. You  
24 stated earlier, and just now, that Agent Schaeffer said,  
25 "If you barely touched her or if it was an accident,

1 we're going to help you out"?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. Right? But you didn't say that you barely touched  
4 her or it was an accident, did you?

5 A. Well, every time I said it, they didn't want to  
6 hear it.

7 Q. Well, there's a recorded statement with Agent  
8 Schaeffer, correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And you said that you slid down onto the floor and  
11 called "K." over and intentionally rubbed her vagina,  
12 didn't you?

13 A. Yes, at that time.

14 Q. And you didn't characterize it as an accident, did  
15 you?

16 A. Well, I was scared at the time.

17 Q. But did you characterize it as an accident? Did  
18 you say, "I accidentally touched her vagina"?

19 A. No.

20 Q. You said you did it intentionally, didn't you?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And you said that it aroused you, didn't you?

23 MR. COBERLY: Objection. Again, this is two  
24 things, Your Honor. One, I'm going to renew the  
25 objection about the specific contents of it.

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1           If we're going to get into it, I would ask  
2           that counsel refer him to specific -- if she's claiming  
3           that he made specific statements, it's a recorded  
4           statement, she can point it out in the recording.

5           THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that part of  
6           your objection. I take under advisement the objection  
7           portion relating to whether or not the question can be  
8           asked.

9           Go ahead, counsel.

10          MS. MEASE: Thank you.

11          Q.     (By Ms. Mease) Without the ELMO it's a little  
12          tricky. But, Mr. Tennison, if I directed you to your  
13          specific statement in the recorded portion of your  
14          confession with Agent Schaeffer, would you recall what  
15          you said?

16          A.     No.

17          Q.     You would not recall? Do you need to see the copy?

18          A.     Yes.

19          Q.     Okay.

20          THE COURT: Let me confer with my CRD for just  
21          a minute here.

22                 (A discussion was held off the record between  
23                 the Court and CRD Carol Walker.)

24          MS. MEASE: I apologize, Your Honor. I'm  
25          trying to use two different exhibits here, and I want to

1 make sure that I'm directing the defendant to the right  
2 page.

3 THE COURT: Do you need a moment?

4 MS. MEASE: I do need a moment.

5 THE COURT: Go ahead.

6 MS. MEASE: Okay. May I proceed, Your Honor?

7 THE COURT: You may.

8 Q. (By Ms. Mease) Mr. Tennison, I'm showing you  
9 actually Defendant's Exhibit B. This is going to be  
10 Pages 6 and 7 of the transcript.

11 THE COURT: You said B?

12 MS. MEASE: B.

13 THE COURT: B. All right.

14 Q. (By Ms. Mease) Are you on Page 6, Mr. Tennison?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Towards the top, Line 6, Agent Sullivan said,  
17 quote, "And you told me that you reached around. And  
18 you didn't go in under her clothes, but you did go on  
19 top of her vaginal area. And you were rubbing her.  
20 That's what you told me; is that true?"

21 And your answer was --

22 A. "Yes."

23 Q. Then on Page 6, at the bottom of Page 6, into  
24 Page 7, Agent Schaeffer said, "Okay. And so you said --  
25 so obviously, you know, while this was going on, you

1 were getting aroused, right, because you just said you  
2 had an erection. Did you -- did you take care of  
3 yourself after that or --"

4 And you said --

5 A. "Yeah."

6 Q. And then Agent Schaeffer asked, "And what happened  
7 there?"

8 And you said you woke up your girlfriend,  
9 Dorothea, went to the restroom, and had sex, correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And that was not information that anybody knew  
12 about prior to this confession, did they? That was new  
13 information that you provided?

14 A. About --

15 Q. That information, that you became aroused and had  
16 sex with your wife, that you became aroused after  
17 touching "K.," that was information that you provided to  
18 the agents, correct?

19 A. Well, the whole time when I was being interviewed  
20 by Sullivan, she kept using that word.

21 Q. Which word are you talking about? "Aroused"?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Well, the information that you provided, that you  
24 woke up your wife and went to the bathroom, that was  
25 information that you provided to them, correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Towards the very end of this interview -- so I'm  
3 backing up a little bit to your interview with Agent  
4 Sullivan prior to going in to speak with Agent Schaeffer  
5 again -- you drafted, with the help of Agent Sullivan, a  
6 letter to "K."?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And Agent Sullivan wrote it, but you dictated it?  
9 You told her what to write?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Are these not your own words?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you say you're sorry for what you did when you  
14 were intoxicated?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Well, at this point you'd confessed, correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And you weren't sorry to "K." for doing that?

19 MR. COBERLY: Objection, Your Honor. I mean,  
20 this is going far afield of the issue before the Court.

21 THE COURT: Sustained.

22 MS. MEASE: Your Honor, may I inquire about  
23 one line in this letter that I do believe is relevant to  
24 the issue of truth or lying during the polygraph?

25 THE COURT: You may.

1 Q. (By Ms. Mease) Mr. Tennison, at the very end of  
2 this letter you stated, through Agent Sullivan: I want  
3 to make sure the truth comes out?

4 A. Uh-huh.

5 Q. Did you feel that way? You wanted to make sure  
6 that the truth came out?

7 A. I --

8 Q. In fact, that's why you went there, isn't it?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And you wanted the truth to come out because you  
11 wanted to have that burden lifted from you, correct?

12 A. Well, I wanted them to find out the real truth,  
13 which Sullivan didn't want to hear.

14 Q. You wanted -- you stated you wanted the truth to  
15 come out. Are you disputing that you said that in the  
16 letter?

17 A. Like I said, I didn't write that letter.

18 Q. I know. Agent Sullivan wrote it. I'm saying, did  
19 you tell her to write: I want to make sure the truth  
20 comes out?

21 You just said that you wanted the truth to  
22 come out.

23 A. While she was writing that letter, she was just  
24 blurting out words to me, writing it, and saying, "Well,  
25 is this the way you feel? Is this how it is? Is this

1 the way everything went down?"

2 And I was saying "Yes" at the time because I  
3 was scared.

4 Q. Okay. Let me ask you very specifically. Earlier,  
5 I asked you if you wanted to make sure the truth came  
6 out, and you said "Yes." Is that true?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Now, do you think that -- my next question is: The  
9 bottom of this letter says, "I will make sure the truth  
10 comes out."

11 Do you disagree that that is something that  
12 you felt that day?

13 A. Not really.

14 Q. You wanted the truth to come out, didn't you?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And that is marked at 11:17 a.m. That was the last  
17 thing you did with Agent Sullivan, correct?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Prior to going to talk to Agent Schaeffer?

20 A. Oh, yeah.

21 Q. Okay. So then, starting at 11:26, just less than  
22 ten minutes later, you sat down and gave a more detailed  
23 confession to Agent Schaeffer, correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay.



1 MS. MEASE: Nothing further, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Is there any further need of the  
3 witness here?

4 MR. COBERLY: I'm sorry, Your Honor? I didn't  
5 hear you.

6 THE COURT: We have some problems up here with  
7 our equipment. I apologize. It feels like a Monday. I  
8 would expect this on a Monday.

9 MR. COBERLY: May I approach the witness, Your  
10 Honor?

11 THE COURT: You may.

12 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. COBERLY:

14 Q. Handing you what has been admitted as Exhibit A,  
15 which is a transcript of the meeting you had with Agent  
16 Schaeffer in May of 2014, have you reviewed this?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And do you recall being asked about -- well, isn't  
19 it true, Mr. Tennison, that Agent Schaeffer really said  
20 he was not putting you in his crosshairs? Do you recall  
21 those questions, the questions asked by counsel just  
22 now?

23 A. Well, the word "crosshairs" only meant one thing.

24 Q. What does that word mean to you?

25 A. It's like, you know, crosshairs are only on a

1       weapon.

2       Q.     Okay.

3       A.     And, you know, for somebody with the law  
4       enforcement to say that to me is kind of scary.

5       Q.     So did you feel like even though Agent Schaeffer  
6       said, "I'm not, like, putting you in my cross hairs,"  
7       that you were in his crosshairs?

8                 MS. MEASE:  Your Honor, I'm going to object to  
9       leading.

10                THE COURT:  I'm going to overrule that  
11       objection.  You may ask that.

12       Q.     So did you feel like even though Agent Schaeffer  
13       said, "I'm not, like, putting you in my cross hairs,"  
14       did you feel like you were being put in his crosshairs?

15       A.     Yes.

16       Q.     Okay.  Sir, if you could turn to Page 22 of the  
17       transcript, starting at Line 11 there on the left side,  
18       you'll see the line numbers.  Do you see that?

19                 I'm going to read along here, and it says:

20                         "MR. SCHAEFFER:  I know you didn't.

21                         You're covering yourself already.

22                         MR. TENNISON:  -- all in the bedroom.

23                         MR. SCHAEFFER:  You're covering  
24                         yourself already.

25                         MR. TENNISON:  I'm not covering

1           *anything, sir. I'm -- I'm just telling you*  
2           *like it is that what --*

3                     *MR. SCHAEFFER: No, you're not*  
4           *telling me like it is because if you were*  
5           *telling me like it is, we'd be farther along*  
6           *right now, okay?*

7                     *MR. TENNISON: Uh-huh.*

8                     *MR. SCHAEFFER: Now, something*  
9           *happened. I'm positive something happened.*  
10          *Whether it was an intentional incident, an*  
11          *accidental incident, you know what I mean?*  
12          *That's what I'm trying to figure out now."*

13                    How did that make you feel in regards to being  
14          put in the crosshairs?

15          A.       That he was already accusing me of doing something  
16          wrong.

17          Q.       Okay. And I want you to turn to Page 24 on the  
18          transcript. I'm going to read here starting at the top:

19                    *"MR. TENNISON: Because I don't*  
20          *understand how all that happened, you know, and*  
21          *I don't know why she's saying stuff like this*  
22          *in the first place, you know. It's just*  
23          *mind-blowing to me. It's -- man, I don't --"*

24                    And then Agent Schaeffer says, interrupts and  
25          says:

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1                   "MR. SCHAEFFER: Look, dude, I don't  
2                   think that, you know, you're a pedophile. You  
3                   know what I mean? I don't think that you  
4                   intentionally, you know, tried to have sex with  
5                   her or anything like that. But I do think that  
6                   you touched her."

7                   And then you start saying:

8                   "MR. TENNISON: I --"

9                   And then he keeps going:

10                  "MR. SCHAEFFER: It may have been an  
11                  accident, and if it was an accident, that's  
12                  fine. If you screwed up, that's fine; you know  
13                  what do I mean? But I need to hear that."

14                  And hearing those words again in relation to  
15                  that, how in relation to that did that make you feel in  
16                  regards to being put in the crosshairs?

17                  A. That if I admit to something, that he would like --  
18                  that -- that it's okay to admit to something that you  
19                  didn't do.

20                  Q. Did you believe that Agent Schaeffer wanted to get  
21                  your truth, the truth?

22                  A. No.

23                  Q. You were asked questions about whether you had  
24                  retained a lawyer, and you had said something about you  
25                  were told that you couldn't get one until you were

1 criminally charged. Did I get that right?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Do you recall who you contacted -- first of all, do  
4 you understand the difference between a public defender  
5 and a retained attorney?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Okay. Do you recall who you contacted that said,  
8 "You have to be charged before we can give you an  
9 attorney"?

10 A. I contacted Navajo P.D. from Crownpoint.

11 Q. Did you at any point attempt to retain -- that is,  
12 hire with your own money -- an attorney?

13 A. Yeah. And I drove around here in Albuquerque and  
14 we seen a federal attorney, and she cost six grand just  
15 for looking at my case, so I didn't have -- I don't have  
16 that kind of money.

17 Q. And at this time you were in Albuquerque, taking  
18 care of your brother?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And before this incident happened with your  
21 brother, essentially how much money were you making for  
22 your family to take care of your wife and five children?

23 A. I was just making just minimum wage.

24 Q. Now, counsel for the government went over some  
25 other parts of the forms that you and Agent Sullivan

1 went over, right?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And she pointed out that even though you asked for  
4 an attorney and you were not given an attorney, you went  
5 ahead and took the polygraph, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Based on Agent Schaeffer's interactions with you,  
8 did you think that this was going to -- if you refused a  
9 polygraph, did you think this would just go away?

10 A. No.

11 Q. I'm going to show you, and I'm just going to hold  
12 it here, Exhibit T. You were questioned about the  
13 spike, and counsel for the government said, "Well,  
14 there's many other spikes here." Right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Now, is there anything -- in reviewing this, is  
17 there anything in your mind that is as significant or as  
18 large of a spike as the spike that you pointed out?

19 A. No, just that big sharp spike.

20 Q. And how positive are you that that is what Agent  
21 Sullivan showed you when she said that you failed  
22 miserably?

23 A. I remember the bottom. It was on the bottom of the  
24 graph, and the scribbly things on the bottom were so  
25 close, and the way I spiked is really -- was up there.

1 Q. So how confident are you that that's the spike that  
2 you saw?

3 A. I'm 100 percent.

4 Q. Sir, I think you have -- I believe it's Defendant's  
5 Exhibit B, which is the recording, a transcript of the  
6 recording that was taken after the polygraph with Agent  
7 Schaeffer and Sullivan, and you were asked questions  
8 about that, right?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Okay. And specifically --

11 THE COURT: And let me -- do you mind, Mr.  
12 Coberly, if I talk to the IT person here for just a  
13 couple of minutes?

14 MR. COBERLY: Sure.

15 (A discussion was held off the record.)

16 THE COURT: My apologies again, counsel. Let  
17 us continue here.

18 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) Sir, so looking at Exhibit B,  
19 which is the transcript, do you have that there? I'm  
20 sorry. Mr. Tennison, do you have that transcript there,  
21 Exhibit B?

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. Okay. So you were asked specifically -- turn to  
24 Page 6, sir, if you will, starting at Line 6 through 10.  
25 You were asked about that sequence, right?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. I want you, sir, to turn back a page, Page 5,  
3 starting at Line 10. Now, I'm going to point out --  
4 well, I'll just start reading. Starting on Line 10,  
5 Agent Sullivan says:

6 *"MS. SULLIVAN: And sleeping, uh-huh.*  
7 *And what he told me --"*

8 And then she's telling Agent Schaeffer what  
9 supposedly you told her, right?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And then the next -- you don't say anything, but  
12 then Agent Schaeffer says:

13 *"MR. SCHAEFFER: Uh-huh."*

14 And then Agent Sullivan says:

15 *"MS. SULLIVAN: And then he said" --*

16 And then she talks about what, according to  
17 Agent Sullivan, you said.

18 And you say:

19 *"MR. TENNISON: Yeah."*

20 And then Agent Sullivan says:

21 *"MS. SULLIVAN: And initially --*  
22 *let's be honest, you said" --*

23 And it goes on now, and it continues that way.

24 My question is: Were you volunteering  
25 information in this series of questions?



1 A. I was scared. At the time that they were actually  
2 doing this and they were -- they were just going on  
3 about me being erected and horny and whatnot.

4 Q. Okay.

5 A. I was just saying "Yeah" because I was scared.

6 Q. So let's go ahead and take a look at Page 6, and  
7 then start at Line 11, where Agent Sullivan says:

8 *"MS. SULLIVAN: Okay. And then you*  
9 *told me, while you were doing that, what was*  
10 *happening with your body?"*

11 And your answer was:

12 *"MR. TENNISON: I was getting an*  
13 *erection."*

14 Can you tell the Court how, prior to this  
15 recording, how the topic of an erection came up?

16 A. When -- when -- when Sullivan was questioning me  
17 before that, she was talking about being erected and  
18 everything, and if a normal guy that would get erected  
19 would just whack off in a shed to porno magazines.

20 Which, you know, that's the whole point of me  
21 saying that I got erected, you know. And she -- she  
22 didn't -- she didn't feel like that I was telling the  
23 truth the whole time, so I -- I -- I just gave her  
24 bullshit. And I was scared of what, you know, she was  
25 saying, that I was going to go to jail.

1 Q. So the issue of you getting erect and then having  
2 sex with your wife, did that come up in the initial  
3 conversation that was not recorded with Agent Sullivan?

4 A. Say that again.

5 Q. I'm sorry.

6 THE COURT: Don't lead your client. Rephrase  
7 your question.

8 Q. How did the topic -- how did the statement that you  
9 made about having sex with your wife, how did that come  
10 up? Or how did that -- yeah.

11 A. Well, I was -- like I said, I was trying to tell  
12 her the truth, but she didn't want to hear it, so I just  
13 told her anything. And when -- what I told -- what I  
14 had told her, I guess she remembered, you know, that,  
15 you know -- I don't remember that much about what I told  
16 her because it was all bullshit.

17 Q. And did you tell Agent Sullivan the word you just  
18 used, "bullshit?"

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. So I'm going to hand you --

21 MR. COBERLY: May I approach, Your Honor?

22 THE COURT: You may.

23 Q. Sir, I'm handing you what has been admitted as  
24 Defendant's Exhibit L, which is the letter you were  
25 questioned about. So to be clear, is any of your

1 handwriting on this letter?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. What portion of this letter is your  
4 handwriting?

5 A. My name, and on the top where they told me to  
6 write, "I have ask the agent to write this for me."

7 Q. Okay. Now, you were present when Agent Sullivan  
8 testified, and she said that you wanted Agent Sullivan  
9 to write a letter because you were ashamed of your  
10 writing. Do you remember that?

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. Are you able to write?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Are you ashamed of your writing?

15 A. No.

16 Q. So how is it that this letter came about?

17 A. Well, she was like, "Are you ashamed of what you  
18 did? What do you think -- what do you think you should  
19 say to K.?" And she took out a paper and she started  
20 writing. "Are you sorry for what you did?"

21 You know, and she just started going on,  
22 writing this letter out, you know, and I was just  
23 sitting there agreeing.

24 Q. Okay. So let's talk about the first line, "Sorry  
25 for what I did."

1           The second line is, "I was intoxicated when I  
2 touched you. I'm so sorry for what I did."

3           MS. MEASE: Your Honor, I object. I was not  
4 allowed to go into the contents of this letter, other  
5 than the last line.

6           THE COURT: Counsel?

7           MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, I objected about  
8 this whole --

9           THE COURT: Well, if you're opening the door,  
10 you may proceed.

11          MR. COBERLY: Okay.

12          THE COURT: If that's your intention.

13 Q. (By Mr. Coberly) So this letter, let's keep it at,  
14 is anything that -- the writing that's not your writing,  
15 whose writing is that?

16 A. That's Sullivan's.

17 Q. Okay. Did you tell Sullivan to write this letter?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Is anything in here that Agent Sullivan wrote down,  
20 were those words from your mouth?

21 A. No. "Sorry. I was intoxicated when I touched you.  
22 I'm so sorry for what I did."

23           I would have put, "I was drunk." I wouldn't  
24 use "intoxicated."

25 Q. Well, did any other -- I mean, just the general

1 content of this letter, did you tell her to write this  
2 letter? Or did you tell her what to put in there?

3 A. No.

4 Q. How is it that your -- that the part that you said  
5 was your writing at the top, how is it that that came  
6 about to be in the letter?

7 A. She told me to sign it, and she had me write, "I  
8 have ask the agent to write this for me."

9 MR. COBERLY: May I have one moment, Your  
10 Honor?

11 THE COURT: You may.

12 Q. Mr. Tennison, I believe you had testified earlier  
13 about Agent Sullivan saying you could go to jail for a  
14 long time?

15 A. Uh-huh.

16 Q. In what context was she saying that? In regards to  
17 what was she saying that about?

18 A. For lying.

19 MR. COBERLY: Thank you, Your Honor. I have  
20 no further questions.

21 THE COURT: Is there any further need of the  
22 witness here?

23 MS. MEASE: May I inquire briefly?

24 THE COURT: You may.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. MEASE:

Q. Mr. Tennison, I don't know which exhibit you have in front of you, but I'm referring to Government's Exhibit 7, which is the letter that was just discussed.

A. Yes.

Q. I think you've said a few conflicting things here today about this letter, and I want to just clarify it. Your testimony is that Agent Schaeffer (sic) was asking you questions while she was writing this letter: "Are you sorry for what you did?" And she would write, "Sorry for what I did."

You just said that on the examination with your attorney, correct?

A. No. I -- I told her that -- Sullivan was saying it while she was writing it.

Q. Okay. That's what I'm asking. But you have said, just a moment ago with your attorney, that as she was asking you those things, "Are you sorry for what you did?" and "You're sorry for calling her a liar?" and things like that, that you were agreeing? They were not your words, but you were agreeing to what she was saying?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

1 MS. MEASE: Nothing further, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: I have a question here, Mr.

3 Tennison. You said that your brother fell ill and was  
4 in a coma?

5 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

6 THE COURT: Was that in Albuquerque?

7 THE WITNESS: Yes, it was here at Lovelace  
8 Hospital.

9 THE COURT: Okay. You also said that you were  
10 contacted by Agent Schaeffer when you were at the  
11 hospital; is that correct?

12 THE WITNESS: Yes.

13 THE COURT: All right. And then you said that  
14 you were told that Agent Sullivan was available to do a  
15 polygraph?

16 THE WITNESS: At that time, yeah, she said --  
17 well, he told me that she's from Denver and she's a  
18 specialist and she can only be here at that time.

19 THE COURT: Right. And the only thing I want  
20 to clarify was, I take it you met with Agent Schaeffer  
21 and Agent Sullivan not in Albuquerque, but in Gallup?

22 THE WITNESS: Yeah, in Gallup.

23 THE COURT: And how did that get arranged?

24 THE WITNESS: He called me and he told me that  
25 it's going to be -- that it has to be in Gallup and I

1 had to drive down there, drive back to Gallup.

2 THE COURT: Okay. So you were told to be in  
3 Gallup?

4 THE WITNESS: Yeah.

5 THE COURT: Okay. That's the only thing I  
6 needed clarifying. All right. Anything further here?  
7 Any further need of the witness?

8 MS. MEASE: No, Your Honor.

9 MR. COBERLY: No, not of the witness, Your  
10 Honor.

11 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Tennison, I do  
12 excuse you. You can resume your seat at counsel table.  
13 All right.

14 Any other witnesses?

15 MR. COBERLY: No, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Any witnesses for the government  
17 here?

18 MR. NAYBACK: Not on behalf of the United  
19 States, Your Honor. Thank you.

20 THE COURT: Anything further to proffer here  
21 for purposes of what is before the Court?

22 MR. NAYBACK: Not on behalf of the United  
23 States, Your Honor.

24 MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, there is for -- I  
25 don't have anything at the moment. There is outstanding

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1 the motion regarding the Rule 26.2, the statements. I  
2 just, if the Court has yet to rule on that, I would ask  
3 that the Court keep the hearing open until it does so I  
4 can re-call Sullivan or Schaeffer if necessary,  
5 depending on the outcome of the Court's ruling.

6 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask counsel how  
7 they want to handle the closing arguments here. Given  
8 the nature of the evidence that is before the Court, the  
9 testimony, I would assume that the most reasonable  
10 manner is to have them or invite them to be in written  
11 form.

12 Do counsel agree?

13 MR. NAYBACK: The Court's preference, Your  
14 Honor.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Coberly?

16 MR. COBERLY: I would agree, Your Honor. I  
17 mean, I don't think it should be that long or that  
18 detailed.

19 THE COURT: Let's look at the time. How much  
20 time do you need? Do you want to meet and confer with  
21 your respective colleagues, take a minute to do that to  
22 arrive at a date?

23 What's your pleasure?

24 MR. NAYBACK: Your Honor, the United States  
25 would ask that the briefs be due on or about March 25th.

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1 Ms. Mease has a Tenth Circuit brief due on  
2 March 7th. We have had three days of transcripts here.  
3 Ms. Goehl was kind enough to get us a single day. I  
4 know it took her a tremendous amount of time to turn  
5 that around, almost hour for hour in court time to  
6 turning into transcripts, and I think she deserves  
7 adequate amount of time to turn these transcripts  
8 around.

9 So the United States requests on or about  
10 March 25th. That would give us sufficient time to get  
11 the briefs and prepare summaries of this hearing for the  
12 Court.

13 THE COURT: Mr. Coberly?

14 MR. COBERLY: Your Honor, I understand that  
15 Ms. Goehl has done a tremendous job. I agree.

16 But that's too late for me, given the  
17 circumstances, my client, his position -- yes, he's not  
18 technically in custody in a jail anywhere, but the Court  
19 is very well aware he's on very strict conditions. This  
20 has been a long process. He was indicted over a year  
21 ago.

22 I would ask for sometime the end of February.

23 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, I'm looking  
24 to set the date for the closing arguments March 16th.  
25 Will that work for counsel?

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1 MR. NAYBACK: It's not ideal, Your Honor, but  
2 from the United States, obviously we're going to comply  
3 with anything the Court orders. Alternatively, we had  
4 discussions while the Court was off record, and another  
5 option would be to set a date for oral argument for  
6 closing arguments.

7 THE COURT: I think I would prefer, given the  
8 nature of this case and the evidence --

9 MR. NAYBACK: That's fine.

10 THE COURT: -- that they be in writing.

11 MR. NAYBACK: Okay.

12 THE COURT: With accurate citation to the  
13 record.

14 MR. NAYBACK: Sure.

15 THE COURT: That's important here. Mr.  
16 Coberly?

17 MR. COBERLY: March 16th is fine, Your Honor.  
18 One thing counsel and I discussed also, as well, is  
19 perhaps the Court setting a page limit, I think for  
20 everybody's benefit. I would suggest 15 pages.

21 THE COURT: Well, I'll let the government  
22 respond to that. What is your sense? We certainly can.  
23 The more concise, the better.

24 MR. NAYBACK: Yeah, I don't think I would have  
25 submitted anything longer than 15 pages, Your Honor.

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1 While we have spent three days here in the courtroom, I  
2 don't think it's a particularly complicated case. I  
3 think it's straightforward. And if it's of benefit to  
4 the Court to have appropriate citations to the  
5 transcripts, we'll do that on key points, and I'm sure  
6 we can do that within 15 pages, probably less.

7 Thank you.

8 THE COURT: That's fine. No more than 15  
9 pages. All right. March 16th, closing arguments due,  
10 no more than 15 pages.

11 Anything further to come before the Court at  
12 this time?

13 MR. NAYBACK: Not on behalf of the United  
14 States. Thank you so much for your time, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Are you going to let me hang on to  
16 one of these charts here, Mr. Coberly?

17 MR. COBERLY: Yes, Your Honor. Please keep  
18 the one that's up there. Or maybe the Court would  
19 like -- it would be best to have the one with the  
20 markings on it.

21 THE COURT: I'm thinking unless it's needed by  
22 the parties.

23 MR. COBERLY: No.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Let's switch them out,  
25 then.

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1 Probation Officer Valdez, Mr. Tennison, wants  
2 you to check in with him today, so maybe as soon as  
3 we're done here. I know it's the noon hour, but you may  
4 have to wait a little bit.

5 They may want to make an adjustment on your  
6 ankle bracelet so we don't have that issue come up  
7 again. All right?

8 So do check in with him today as soon as you  
9 are able to. It may have to be at 1:00. I don't know.

10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

11 THE COURT: So you might check in to Probation  
12 as soon as we're done.

13 MR. COBERLY: Okay. Thank you.

14 THE COURT: Anything further, counsel, to come  
15 before the Court at this time with respect to this  
16 matter?

17 MS. MEASE: No, Your Honor.

18 MR. NAYBACK: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Coberly?

20 MR. COBERLY: No, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right. We'll stand in recess  
22 here. I'm going to have the need of the bench for a few  
23 minutes. I need to bring my IT person back up here to  
24 do a little work.

25 MR. NAYBACK: Thank you.

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1 THE COURT: So you are excused and free to  
2 leave the courtroom.

3 Thank you, counsel.

4 MR. NAYBACK: Thank you.

5 THE COURT: We stand in recess officially  
6 here.

7 (Proceedings concluded at 12:28 p.m.)

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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
2 DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

3

4 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

5 I, Julie Goehl, RDR, CRR, RPR, RMR,  
6 New Mexico CCR #95, Federal Official Realtime Court  
7 Reporter, in and for the United States District Court  
8 for the District of New Mexico, do hereby certify that  
9 pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code,  
10 that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of  
11 the stenographically reported proceedings held in the  
12 above-entitled matter and that the transcript page  
13 format is in conformance with the regulations of the  
14 Judicial Conference of the United States.

15 Dated this 8th day of February, 2016.

16

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