1	COURT OF APPEALS		
2	STATE OF NEW YORK		
3	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,		
4	Respondent,		
5	-against-		
6 7	GARY THIBODEAU,		
8	Appellant.		
9	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York April 26, 2018		
11	Before:		
12	CHIEF JUDGE JANET DIFIORE ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA		
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE LESLIE E. STEIN ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE M. FAHEY		
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROWAN D. WILSON		
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE PAUL FEINMAN		
16	Appearances:		
17	LISA A. PEEBLES, ESQ. OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER		
18	Attorney for Appellant Public Safety Center		
19	4 Clinton Square, 3rd Floor Syracuse, NY 13202		
20	GREGORY S. OAKES, DA		
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25	Karen Schiffmille:		



1 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: The next appeal on the 2 calendar is appeal number 63, The People of the State of 3 New York v. Gary Thibodeau. 4 Good afternoon, counsel. 5 MS. PEEBLES: Good afternoon, Your Honors. May 6 it please the court, my name is Lisa Peebles. I represent 7 Gary Thibodeau, the appellant in this action. With the 8 court's permission, I'd - - - I'd like to request two 9 minutes for rebuttal, if I may? 10 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: You may have two minutes. 11 MS. PEEBLES: Thank you. 12 If the ju - - - if a jury had heard the newly 13 discovered evidence that had been presented to the lower 14 court, Gary Thibodeau would be home with his family today. 15 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: What's the -16 JUDGE GARCIA: Counsel - - - oh. 17 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Go ahead. 18 JUDGE GARCIA: I was just going to ask the same 19 thing: what's the standard of review? What's our standard 2.0 of review here? They had a extensive hearing, where many 21 witnesses testified - - - I think, including the three 22 people now alleged to have done this - - - and it's 2.3 affirmed by the Appellate Division. What's our standard 2.4 for reviewing those conclusions?

MS. PEEBLES:

The basis for the court's decision

denying Mr.- - - Gary Thibodeau a new trial was based on his abuse of discretion as a matter of law in applying the admissibility with regard to the evidence that was presented. So for our - - - our position is that the court - - - lower court made a - - - abuses of discretion as a matter of law, when determining whether or not this evidence would be admissible at a new trial. What - - -

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JUDGE STEIN: Well, can - - - can we review - - - so much of it seems to me in this case rests on the trial court's credibility determinations and reliability determinations of - - - of the - - - the statements against penal interests. So how do we review those determinations?

MS. PEEBLES: Well, I'll give you an example in - in terms of how the court decided that one - - - for - for example, one statement that was against one of the
three new suspects' penal interest, Chris Combes. He's
called to testify at the evidentiary hearing about
admissions by one of the new suspects, Roger Breckenridge.
Roger Breckenridge, according to Chris Combes - - - and he
testified to this - - - told him that he was involved in - we were - - we burned her body, we put - - we
disposed of it in a vehic - - in a van, and we shipped it
off to Canada.

The court said he placed no reliability on that, because Chris Combes, at the time, didn't believe Roger



Breckenridge meant what he said. That's not a requirement when you look at the Settles criteria in terms of reliability as far as admissions against penal interest.

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JUDGE STEIN: But that - - - that wasn't just it.

I mean, there - - - there were also issues about whether

there was corroborating evidence and - - - and that sort of

thing. I - - - I think that when it comes to reliability,

it was based on a combination of things.

MS. PEEBLES: When you look at the standard under the fourth prong in Settles, which it really is minimal when you look at it, in terms of a statement against penal interest, it suggests that there's a reasonable possibility that the statement might be true. What did we bring forward to establish that these statements by these three new suspects to a variety of people who were not related to either Gary or Richard - - didn't even know Gary or Richard - - were related to one and another, and had been trickling in, beginning from 2000 - - what did we show? We did find a cabin on Rice Road. We did have three different cadaver dogs, including a state trooper cadaver dog who indicated for the presence of human remains.

The court in its decision said that the - - - the expert who testified from the Ma - - - Massasauga Volunteer Rescue Center with her canine dog, said could have indicated for the presence of human re - - remains. But

that's not what she said. She was unequivocal when she stated that her trained cadaver dog indicated for the presence of human remains.

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Now what else did we have? We have Jennifer

Wescott in a secretly recorded call that was monitored by

law enforcement, where she's talking about the three new

suspects bringing Heidi Allen over to her house in a van.

What did the court say about that? The court says - -
faulted the defense, because we couldn't establish what

happened to Heidi Allen after she was brought over to

Jennifer Wescott's in the van.

JUDGE STEIN: But Wescott - - - I - - - I mean, I

- - - I read the transcript of the call, right, and - -
and she didn't say very much on the recorded call, and -
- and she was all over the place. She - - - she recant -
- not recanted, exactly, but she denied what she said and
- and so doesn't that just really boil down to her

credibility?

MS. PEEBLES: When - - - the court determined that the recording would not be admissible because it wasn't a statement against penal interest. We disagree. Jennifer Wescott, during the call, acknowledged that she was involved in the disposal of the van.

JUDGE STEIN: That's the point; you disagree.

So, you know, I might - - - I might agree with you, but



1	that's that's I I'm not sure that's the			
2	question, because I'm not sure it's our place to second			
3	guess that. The the Appellate Division is is			
4	allowed to do that, but we can't get into those credibilit			
5	issues.			
6	MS. PEEBLES: When you look at the			
7	JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, what's the law question			
8	for why it's a statement against penal interests?			
9	MS. PEEBLES: Because Jennifer Wescott admitted			
10	that she was involved in the disposal of the van with her			
11	then-boyfriend, Roger Breckenridge. That's a statement			
12	against penal interest. And it's			
13	JUDGE RIVERA: That's a legal question to assess			
14	whether or not it satisfies that standard?			
15	MS. PEEBLES: That's a legal question, correct.			
16	JUDGE RIVERA: It has nothing to do with			
17	credibility?			
18	MS. PEEBLES: Nothing to do with credibility.			
19	And the court found that because that wasn't a statement			
20	against penal interest, it didn't meet the exception to the			
21	hearsay rule. The recording's hearsay, therefore, you			
22	couldn't get it in in a new trial, and the			
23	JUDGE WILSON: Well, even if you're right about -			
24				
25	MS. PEEBLES: the fact of a			

JUDGE WILSON: - - - even if you're right about that statement, that doesn't get the whole recording in, right?

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MS. PEEBLES: Well, I would argue, Your Honor, that it would be admissible under the defense right to present a defense and his due process right to - - - to establish third-party culpability under Chambers v.

Mississippi. It would be of probative value; a relevant probative value would be outweighed by any prejudicial or delay in - - in the proceedings. So certainly Mr.

Thibodeau would have a due process right to have a jury hear this.

Now what's interesting is Jennifer Wescott's reaction when she was confronted by law enforcement, which was videotaped, which we also offered as part of the evidentiary hearing, where she flat out denies ever having these conversations with Tonya Priest. When she's confronted that - - - that it was recorded, she thinks Je - - she thinks Tonya Priest recorded it. So she says, well, she chopped something. And then when they say, well, no, I heard the tape; we monitored it, then she said, well, I don't know what to say. I don't know what to say. Am I going to be in trouble?

That's - - - those facts should have been permitted for a jury to look at; and the court precluded



the defense from introducing this by suggesting it would be inadmissible, because it didn't meet these hearsay exceptions. And that, in fact, is where the court erred as a matter of law.

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Again, we also had third-party culpability or reverse-Molineux evidence against one of the three new suspects, who testified. All three of these individuals testified, and none of their denials to these statements were re - - convincing. And at some point in time during the course of their examination by counsel, they tried to invoke their Fifth Amendment for a variety of reasons, whether it was sending a directive to Wescott to keep her mouth shut from prison, whether it was Steen talking about his drug distribution. Steen admitted on the stand that he learned after the fact that he may have hauled Heidi Allen's remains to Canada.

JUDGE RIVERA: So you've set out a - - - a - - - quite a lengthy list of what you see as the errors. Are there one, two, or even three that are the ones that you say: Your Honors, if you discount everything else, if you disagreed with us on everything else, here are the ones that show that the court abused its discretion by failing to grant the new trial.

MS. PEEBLES: Yes. First of all, the Jennifer Wescott recording, that's number one.



2	MS. PEEBLES: The statements against penal		
3	interests that were through the testimony of Amanda		
4	Braley, Chris Combes, Tonya Priest, Jennifer Wescott's		
5	testimony.		
6	JUDGE RIVERA: You're kind of going through the		
7	whole list.		
8	MS. PEEBLES: Well		
9	JUDGE RIVERA: I was ask so in your opinion		
10	it takes all of them? We have to find that all of those		
11	were wrong		
12	MS. PEEBLES: No.		
13	JUDGE RIVERA: to show abuse of discretion		
14	That's really what I'm trying to ask you.		
15	MS. PEEBLES: The the tape itself would		
16	result in a new verdict.		
17	JUDGE RIVERA: Enough?		
18	JUDGE WILSON: What is the legal error on the		
19	reverse-Molineux? What is the error of law there?		
20	MS. PEEBLES: The court held us to a standard -		
21	- it failed to account for all of the evidence that we		
22	presented against Michael Bohrer as a third new suspect an		
23	looked at it like it's some freestanding propensity claim,		
24	which is not how we offered it. We actually brought in th		
25	victims and had them ready to testify from his prior		

JUDGE RIVERA: Um-hum.

1	attempted kidnappings and prior assault which		
2	JUDGE STEIN: What was the modus operandi there		
3			
4	MS. PEEBLES: Well, in		
5	JUDGE STEIN: that was common to everythin		
6	and		
7	MS. PEEBLES: The		
8	JUDGE STEIN: was so unique?		
9	MS. PEEBLES: The manner in which he was so		
10	brazen that he went right up to a woman and grabbed her an		
11	tried to shove her in his car, which the eyewitness that		
12	the People called to testify at during the hearing -		
13			
14	JUDGE STEIN: And that's enough? That		
15	that's enough?		
16	MS. PEEBLES: Well, when you look at it, not so		
17	much as a freestanding claim of propensity, you have to		
18	look at the fact that Michael Bohrer called in		
19	JUDGE STEIN: We're looking at admissibility.		
20	MS. PEEBLES: He called in false leads. He bega		
21	to cry during the course of the evidentiary hearing. He		
22	began to sob when he talked about driving by the Heidi		
23	Allen sign. He said he was incapable of any violent acts,		
24	which is why he told law enforcement he could not have don-		
25	this, because he's not a violent person. All of this he		

said before the defense uncovered all of his prior acts.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel.

MS. PEEBLES: Thank you.

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CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel?

MR. OAKES: Thank you. Good afternoon. May it please the court, my name is Greg Oakes. I'm the District Attorney for Oswego County.

There are a number of issues presented to the court, and what I would like to do is address - - - address Justice Garcia's question regarding the standard of review, and Judge Stein. And I think you're exactly correct on those issues, that there is no standard of review for this court, because a lot of the questions - - - the decisions that were presented to the hearing court relied upon issues of credibility and the reliability of those witnesses and were actually factual determinations in a weighing that the court made, really focusing upon the weight of the evidence in two different respects. One - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: What about whether or not a statement constitutes a statement against penal interest?

MR. OAKES: Well, it - - - and those reliability determinations relate to the fourth prong, Your Honor, again, in looking at whether there's a reasonable possibility that the statement may be true. Again, the court's been very clear in Settles. It's a reasonable



3 sheer number of these separate and - - - and seemingly 4 unrelated confessions by - - - by these three men and - - -5 with some independent coopera - - - corroboration? 6 MR. OAKES: Well - - -7 JUDGE STEIN: What - - - what do we make of that? 8 I mean, does that have any fact - - - I mean, does that 9 have any result? 10 MR. OAKES: Well, to your question, Your Honor, 11 the - - - the fact that there are multiple statements - -12 God bless you - - -13 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you. 14 MR. OAKES: - - - multiple statements, doesn't 15 make the independent statements more admissible. The fact 16 that a lie or an exaggeration is repeated multiple times, 17 doesn't make it inherently more reliable or admissible 18 under the court. And part of the problem we received in 19 this case - - -20 JUDGE STEIN: But it would be a factor, right? 21 MR. OAKES: Potentially a factor, but unique to this case is once the 440 motion was filed, there are a 22 2.3 number of stories in the media. And in fact, it seemed 2.4 that pretty much every affidavit, every video, every 25 recording, somehow made its way to Syracuse.com, was

possibility. So I think it's appropriate for - - -

JUDGE STEIN: What about - - - what about the

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published online, and really polluted the entire pool. So when somebody came forward with information we had no idea whether it was somebody who had actual credible information, based upon their independent knowledge; if they're just reading stuff online and coming forward and seeking their fifteen minutes of fame.

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But coming back to you, Judge Rivera, and your issue on the reliability. When we look at, is there a reasonable probability that it being true, the court looked at the reliability - - - reliability of those witnesses.

And again, when we talk about Jennifer Wescott's recorded phone call to Tonya Priest, as you said, Judge Stein, it was all over the map. There are inconsistent statements made even within that. And key in that, she said at one point, well, I don't know; I didn't actually see Heidi. I just took two and two together, and this is what I came up with.

As the defendant has said in his motion papers, there was no actual evidence that Jennifer Wescott was involved in the kidnapping, the murder, or the disposal of Heidi Allen. She has no criminal liability under any of those theories, so if she has no criminal liability, what's the standard for admitting that phone call? If she doesn't have culpability, those aren't declarations against penal interest relative to her.



But when we look at the reliability, the court looked at all of the evidence that came in at the hearing to see whether there was any indication, anything that would make these statements potentially be true. Focusing mostly on James Steen, the court could look at the objective information that was developed during the trial. According to Tonya Priest, James Steen said he came in through the back door, that he and the other guys, essentially, rushed her in the store, and forcibly carried her out.

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One, there was no evidence at the trial and there's no evidence at the scene of a forcible abduction. There's wasn't a newspaper, there wasn't a coffee cup or anything knocked over. But more signi - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: And what about the evidence of the man who was driving by, was it Pierce?

MR. OAKES: William Pierce, yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE FAHEY: What about his evidence?

MR. OAKES: His evidence, again, comes down to a credibility determination. Mr. Pierce came forward after twenty years; and his initial statement to the sheriff's office was, you got the right guy. I saw news reports shortly after this happened, and I saw that Gary Thibodeau had been arrested, and I believed you got the right guy. And I'm coming forward so you have that certainty of



knowing you got the right guy. And he steadfastly believed that so much - - again, so he came forward on his own.

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It was only after seeing these reports in the newspaper, the - - - the - the unduly influential photograph of James Steen in his jail outfit related to his murder conviction, that he says, oh, my goodness; I got the wrong person. But when presented of a photo array that was closer in time, a picture of James Steen closer in time, he couldn't pick him out. Now again, it wasn't from 1994, that photo of that photo array, but it was a lot closer in time than his photograph from 2010, sixteen years after the fact.

And when we talk about the issue of the standard of review and reliability and credibility, Judge King was in a position to hear directly the testimony of William Pierce, at times being confused, paused, hesitation, when presented with photographs that show that he wouldn't have a correct vantage point to see what he claimed to have seen. Again, he initially indicated the van being in one spot, and seeing one person, but when we talked to him about where he was and what he could have seen from that vantage point, then suddenly it shifted a little bit.

His excuse for not coming forward after all those years was either, well, I thought it was a domestic incident and I didn't want to get involved, to later on,



well, actually, I just figured you guys had the right guy, so I didn't want to get involved.

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The court could hear firsthand his responses. It was in the best position to make those reliability determinations, particularly when weighing his descriptions against, again, known evidence that was developed twenty years ago in the trial.

And as you talked about in the case before this one, if there had been a trial, if there had been a hearing where people could put forth evidence, well, we did that twenty years ago. And the deputies and officers testified about the weather. They showed photographs relating to the condition of the store. And Mr. Pierce's testimony conflicted with those known established facts.

I don't know if in his heart he honestly believes it, but again, I - - - I think this is a man, again, of advanced age, who's confused, having seen a photo in the paper, wants to believe he might have information; but again, those are credibility determinations left to the court, that, with due respect, are beyond this court. But again, that really goes to the fourth prong of should it be admitted as a declaration against penal interest.

And when we look at Steen's declaration, again, according to Tonya Priest, she said they went back to Roger Breckenridge's home on Rice Road. Well, there's no



testimony that Roger Breckenridge lived at that address.

In fact, one of the defense witnesses conceded, I knew

Roger Breckenridge back in the time; he lived with his

wife, Tracy - - not Jennifer Wescott - - and his kids

on Kenyon Road, which ironically was about two, three miles

down the road from where the defendant lived.

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The defense tried to show that Jennifer Wescott's mom may have lived there, but again, there's no testimony that she was living there necessarily. And again, it strains credibility to think that even if Roger

Breckenridge had been dating Jennifer Wescott, which again, there's no evidence at that point, that he and his buddies would kidnap this young lady, take her back to his girlfriend's parents' place to a garage. It - - - it strains credibility.

And again, when we look at the physical evidence that was developed - - - well, actually, if I can back up a moment. When we talk about them living at Rice Road, again, we established who actually did live at that residence, a young woman at the time, Darcy Purdy. She's now a legal secretary.

She came forward and said I moved in at the beginning of 1994. We had her lease that she signed in December of 1993. She said I know I lived there; here's my wedding registry. I had my bachelorette party at that



residence, and I lived there continuously for a couple of years. And not only did I live there, I can tell you, I did there - - - but here are some mailings that I received at the time. Here's a card that I sent to my mom on Mother's Day at the time, that's postmarked from that location.

And again, if Darcy Purdy lived there - - - and again, there's clear, factual evidence or proof that she

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And again, if Darcy Purdy lived there - - - and again, there's clear, factual evidence or proof that she did - - - then the whole Tonya Priest story doesn't make sense, because the entirety is premised upon that location at Rice Road.

JUDGE RIVERA: So you - - - you're - - - you're basically saying the way for us to look at the case is, you say what they presented is not believable; they say it is.

Trial jury - - - judge heard it. Agreed with you, it's just not believable or it's not enough, right?

MR. OAKES: I - - - I - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: And there's no - - - not a question of law embedded in any of this for this court to decide that would be a basis to reverse the Appellate Division.

MR. OAKES: That's correct, Your Honor.

JUDGE FAHEY: You know, there were three points that I think addressed Judge Rivera's question about the specific instances that you would point to that Judge



Centra in his dissent in the Fourth Department, identified, as problem areas for the - - - for the People.

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First was pre-statements regarding Steen's admissions; second was Braley's testimony concerning Breckenridge's admissions; and the third was Combes' testimony regarding Breckenridge's admissions. You got a few seconds. Would you address those?

MR. OAKES: I - - - thank you, Your Honor.

Again, those - - - those are legal issues that are presented, but within those legal issues, become a credibility determination, reliability determination, because this court said in Settles, perhaps the most important aspect of declarations against penal interest is that fourth prong. Again, there's been no independent evidence, no competent physical evidence, or other evidence outside of the declarations themselves - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Um-hum.

MR. OAKES: - - - that show that these statements are true.

Again, I've talked about the Tonya Priest

statement relating to James Steen. With Amanda Braley -
- and again, her statement is - - really probably fails

on multiple prongs, that he doesn't show competent evidence

- - but again, the statement is, essentially, I'm never

going to go to prison for what we did to Heidi. Well, it

doesn't say what he did. We have no idea if it relates to this case or something else, but interestingly, this came out during cross-examination of Amanda - - -

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JUDGE RIVERA: Are there no inferences that can be drawn, based on all of the evidence they presented?

MR. OAKES: There are perhaps some inferences that could be drawn, but when we talk about reliability, one of the issues that came out in cross-examination of Amanda Braley is, as part of the defense motion, they submitted an affidavit from Amanda Braley. Ms. Peebles or one of her investigators took that statement from her. That was submitted as part of their motion papers. In that statement, she never referenced the statement about I'm never going to go to prison for what I did. I cross-examined her about that issue. And again, her explanation was, well, I did tell defense counsel; they just forgot to put it in there.

Again, that - - - that itself strains credibility. And again, she's saying that she really believed these statements, yet she was with Tonya Priest in the woods walking.

And if I may for a moment, Judge Wilson, you had talked about the Molineux issue.

JUDGE WILSON: Yes.

MR. OAKES: Again, I think the court correctly



decided those issues. There is no MO other than the fact of a broad sense of trying to abduct a female. There's nothing specific or particular about the manner in which that was carried out.

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And interestingly, to go to your point, Judge

Fahey, again, the defense has limited their argument to

those three statements or pieces of evidence, for the

purpose of this appeal. The defense has not argued before

this court that any of the statements attributed to Michael

Bohrer should be admitted. Judge Centra didn't find that

any of the statements attributed to Michael Bohrer should

be submitted, so - - -

JUDGE WILSON: My - - - my question on the Molineux was really a little different from what you anticipated. It's whether the defense needs to meet the same legal test that the prosecution would need to introduce Molineux-type of evidence.

MR. OAKES: And - - - and I believe they do, Your Honor, again, showing that it either goes to intent, or a motive, or a lack of mistake, or modus operandi, that it was carried out in a particular fashion. Because otherwise, the defense who's trying to introduce third-party culpability evidence, could simply pick the worst guy in the jail, the worst guy in the community and say, look, he's got these rape convictions; he's got these burglary

convictions; all of that's going to come in. And it leads to juror confusion and takes away from the central issue is, well, did they commit this particular act.

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JUDGE RIVERA: But didn't they present evidence that the three are connected to this crime, that you could draw inferences to that effect or from their own statements?

MR. OAKES: Well, and again - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: Come to that conclusion?

MR. OAKES: Well, the statement that Roger - - - or James Steen made, again, according to Tonya Priest, implicated Michael Bohrer. But again, I - - - I don't think that necessarily should be used against Michael Bohrer. And again, all of the statements are attributed to Michael Bohrer himself; again, the hearing court and the Appellate Division found it didn't meet the standard for declarations against penal interest.

And the defense hasn't even argued that either of those courts have erred. Again, before this court, they're not asking you to consider the admissibility of any of the statements of Michael Bohrer.

So the point I - - - I was going to make is, if none of those statements regarding Michael Bohrer are being admitted, how does his criminal history come in, because clearly it was being offered as propensity evidence to show

that he's a bad guy, capable of violent acts, and you should just - - - jury, you should think he's a bad guy and did this particular act.

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CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel.

MR. OAKES: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Ms. Peebles?

MS. PEEBLES: I'm just going to lead off with where Mr. Oakes ended if - - - with regard to the Michael Bohrer and the reverse-Molineux evidence. First of all, we have not abandoned any claim regarding any admissions made by Michael Bohrer. Part of our argument to this court deals with the reverse-Molineux, and we're asking the court to consider it into context.

We did not cherry-pick Michael Bohrer as a new suspect, because we found that he had some prior attempted abductions and rape and attempted murder of other women.

Michael Bohrer's name came to light first in 2000, which the defense didn't know, because Tyler Hayes called the sheriff's department and said this man is making admissions about the abduction of Heidi Allen. It concerned him.

We never got that until we filed our 440 motion. Tyler Hayes reached out to us when he heard about it, because he saw Michael Bohrer's picture plastered on the media, come to find out, he had tried to reach out to the sheriff's department back in 2000. Michael Bohrer was



thereafter interviewed after we fi - - - or prior to our motion by the Oswego County Sheriff's Department. During that interview they said, well, people think you were involved with this.

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He throws out the fact that Heidi Allen's body might be somewhere in a junkyard in Crosby Hill, which just happens to be where Murtaugh's junkyard is, which is where Jennifer Wescott was sending text messages before she went to be interviewed by law enforcement. This information was presented and there was no reason, under the law, why it should not be able to be presented to a jury so that a jury can determine whether or not it would make a difference in the outcome; and we think it would.

Now with regard to, again, Michael Bohrer, he told law enforcement when he was being interviewed that he doesn't have the capacity; he's not a violent man, and that's why he couldn't have done this. Well, we found out that that wasn't true. He does have a very violent past.

So we're not offering it as some sort of freestanding propensity he did it once; he did it again.

We're offering it into context that he lived a half a mile down the road. He said he went to this store every day.

That Heidi Allen made him sandwiches. He collected a box of written materials he wrote himself. I tried to introduce those during the evidentiary hearing. The court



would not allow me to introduce those documents. I tried to question him about the meaning behind some of what he wrote. He's living in an RV. He has this box on the cha - - twenty years later, he still has this box.

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So the People chalked him up to some nut ball, not recognizing that the man is a psychopath who had tried to abduct and kidnap women in the past. And that's - - - again, it was not some sort of freestanding claim of propensity.

As far as Pierce, the lower court found that Pierce's credibility determination with regard to Steen had no evidentiary value. What the county court failed to recognize was his identification of a van that didn't belong to Richard and Gary. That was the key, because the van is unmistakable. The whole time they were investigating the case against Richard Thibodeau, they kept plastering the picture of the van all over the media.

And Pierce's testimony, a critical component of - of his testimony, and the county court acknowledged he
saw something. In the court's own decision, he said, well,
what he saw that morning, he may be - - but he wasn't
persuaded by his identification of Steen, some twenty years
later.

But the reality of it is, the court conceded he was there, and said he drove by, but he just couldn't - - -



you know, he talked about how he put all these studies out there and how eyewitness identification is somehow flawed, and his memory's not accurate, and he couldn't place any evidentiary value in that. But if the defense were able to call Mr. Pierce to testify about the fact that he saw a van and that wasn't the van he saw - - - it wasn't Richard Thibodeau's - - - that would definitely change the outcome of the trial. Thank you. CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counselor. (Court is adjourned)

ecribe

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1	CERTIFICATION			
2				
3	I, Karen Schiffmiller, certify that the foregoing			
4	transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of People			
5	of the State of New York v. Gary Thibodeau, No. 63 was			
6	prepared using the required transcription equipment and is			
7	a true and accurate record of the proceedings.			
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9	Kareg Schiffmille			
10	Signature:			
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17		New York, NY 10001		
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19	Date:	May 03, 2018		
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