# McCray, Antron

Mary Veit, serologist with the Police Lab (pp. 2-59) (cross only)

Nicholas Petraco, criminalist with the NYC Police Department Laboratory (pp. 60-198)

2	(Jury present.)
3	(Mary Veit resumed the witness stand,
4	and testified further under oath, as follows:)
5	THE COURT CLERK: The defendants, their
6	attorneys, the Assistant District Attorneys
7	and all sworn jurors are present.
8	Miss Veit, may I remind you, you're
9	still under oath.
10	THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and
11	gentlemen.
12	THE JURY: Good morning.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Burns.
14	CROSS EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. BURNS:
16	Q Good morning, Miss Veit.
17	A Good morning.
18	Q Miss Veit, are you the I'm sorry.
19	How many serologists are there in the Police
20	Lab?
21	A Approximately eight.
22	Q Are you a Senior Serologist there?
23	A No, I'm not.
24	Q In making a conclusive determination to a
25	reasonable degree of serological certainty, as to a

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FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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Α Yes.

blood type classification, did I understand you to say that you have to find both antibodies and antigens?

VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

Yes, that's correct. Α

They're -- in other words, there has to be Q antigens, for you to both, antibodies and make that kind of a conclusion is that correct?

Α Yes.

Now, isn't it true that with respect to many of the tests that you ran, you were unable to make a conclusive determination, to a reasonable serological certainty, serological certainty, as to the blood type classification.

There was some evidence, yes.

it that with respect to I take ABO blood 0 type A classification, there had to be -- you had to find both B antibodies and H antigens.

You don't have to necessarily find H antigens, Α but you do have to detect A antigen and B antibodies.

0 A, that's capital A.

for -- it's a capital B, that's And В Q classification.

the examination of with respect to the Q Now,

Α Yes.

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1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2724
2	female jogger's shirt, when you first saw it, you say
3	that it was still damp or wet with blood?
4	A Yes, it was saturated.
5	Q Saturated.
6	A Yes.
7	Q And yet, when you ran the tests, you were
8	unable to find antibodies.
9	A Yes, that's correct.
10	Q So that you were, you were unable to make
11	a conclusive determination, to a reasonable degree of
12	serological certainty, as to the blood type classification
13	of the blood that was in that shirt, is that correct?
14	A That's correct.
15	Q And would the same be true with respect to
16	your examination of the swab or the cutting from the
17	jogging pants.
18	A Yes.
19	I was only able to determine antigens on
20	the jogging pants.
21	Q So that your findings, relative to the blood
22	type classification, was, similarly, not conclusive,
23	is that correct?
24	A Yes, that's correct.

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2725
2	of the Crime Scene Unit, that he visited the crime scene
3	on April 20, 1989, and he gathered certain materials.
4	Were you awrae of that, not that he told
5	us but that he, in fact, had been there on that date.
6	A His name is all over the evidence.
7	I knew that he went to the crime scene, yes.
8	Q On the 20th?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And was it also on the 20th when, was the
11	date that you received the jogger's clothing?
12	A I'm going to have to refresh with my notes.
13	Q I take it that you would have to refer to
14	your notes in order to answer that question, right?
15	A Yes, that's correct.
16	Yes, I received the jogging pants, April
17	20, 1989.
18	Q And, as well as the jogger's cloths, all
19	of the jogger's clothing, did you receive that on April
20	the 20th?
21	A Yes, I did.
22	Q And, incidentally, with respect to the bra,
23	you got that on the 20th, that was all
24	Is it also true that you were not able to
25	make a conclusive determination, to a reasonable degree

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of serological certainty, of the blood type?

VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

only -- I only went to determine blood on the bra.

I did not even attempt a blood type because it was filthy.

- time when certain fingernail There came а clippings were delivered to the lab for testing?
  - Could you be more specific?
- Were fingernail clippings, in relation to the female jogger, was that delivered to the lab?
  - Yes, it was, inside the Vitulo Kit.
- And what would be the purpose of fingernail clippings being sent to the Police Lab?

To see if there are any serological stains, Α other criminalistic stains, dirt, blood, semen, any anything of value to me.

And did you conduct the examination to determine whether any of those, any of the things that you have just mentioned were present?

- Yes, I did. Α
- And was anything present?
- I didn't see anything that Not of -- no, was anything of importance to me, anything of serological value.

FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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No skin or skin fragments? Q

Α No.

Were fingernail clippings of one Kevin Richardson, Q were they sent to you for your examination?

It was scrapings, not clippings.

VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

Scrapings. Q

Α Yes.

those clippings were And what what was sent to you for.

For the same reason as the jogger's fingernail Α scrapings, to determine whether or not there were stains of serological value.

And when you say "stains of serological value," Q you're talking about what?

Semen or blood. Α

examined you time when there came Q Now, clothing of Kevin Richardson.

Α Yes.

the clothing, did it consist of And did Q leather jacket and sneakers, and underwear, a hat, jeans, a blue sweatshirt and a T-shirt?

Yes. Α

Did you find any blood on any of those items? Q

Α No, I did not.

FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2728
2	Q No blood on the leather jacket?
3	A No.
4	Q And none on his jeans?
5	A No.
6	Q Now, let me ask this question:
<sub>-</sub> 7	When you do your, if I say your blood thing,
8	is that
9	A Or my analysis.
10	Q Okay.
11	When you do it, when you do it, I take it
12	that it's really, and you're on your way to making the
13	conclusive determination as to a blood type.
14	First you check, there's something that you
15	do to check whether it's human blood, is that correct?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And then, you check to see whether which
18	one do you do first, you check for antibodies first
19	or antigens first.
20	A Antibodies.
21	Q You check for antibodies first.
22	A Yes.
23	Q And then, you check for the antigens?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Now, in the course of running these tests,

Q

VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 1 is any of the material that you are testing consumed? 2 3 Yes. Α if Would it be fair to say then that you 0 4 only have a small amount to be sampled to make a determina-5 6 tion, the first, the first test --7 MR. BURNS: Withdrawn. If you're unable to --8 Q MR. BURNS: Withdrawn. 9 fair Would it be fair -- would it be 10 Q say that the reason why you couldn't 11 third test, so to speak, for the antigen, was because 12 13 there's nothing left. 14 I'm --Α 15 Am I making sense? 0 16 No. Α 17 Let me say it this way then: 0 First, you test for human blood. 18 19 Α Yes. 20 Is anything used up in the course of testing 0 21 for human blood? 22 A very small amount, yes. Α 23 Now, you have that much left. 24 Α Yes.

Or that much less, less the amount that was

Q

2730 VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 1 used up? 2 Α Yes. 3 So then, you run the test for the antibodies? Q 4 Yes. Α 5 Now, more is used up? Q 6 Yes. Α 7 for example, In the course of I. note, 0 8 -- let me ask this question: 9 note that with respect to Steven Lopez, 10 you said that you found blood. 11 Yes. Α 12 On his underwear? Q 13 Α Yes. 14 And you said that it was human blood? Q 15 Α Yes. 16 And you said an A antigen? Q SC:2 17 Yes. Α 18 But no antibodies? Q 19 With Steven Lopez' underwear, I did not test 20 for antibodies because it was a faint stain and in my 21 gotten antibodies. I wanted wouldn't have opinion I 22 to conserve as much stain as possible, so, therefore, 23 I directed my attention to determining an A antigen. 24

So, there wasn't enough left to run both tests?

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1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2731
2	A No. There was sample left, counselor, it
3	just was not strong enough to detect antibodies. It
4	wasn't a strong enough stain. You need a pretty strong
5	stain or a fixed stain to determine antibodies.
6	Antigens you can pick up better, you can
7	pick up antigens on a strong stain and on a weak
8	stain.
9	Q It was a single stain we're talking about?
10	A I believe so, yes.
11	Q Please look.
12	A No, counselor, there were two stains.
13	Q But they were both faint?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And it was too faint to pick up?
16	A It was too faint to try to get antibodies
17	from the stain.
18	Q So, that you have been unable then to
19	you were unable to make a conclusive determination as
20	to the blood type to a reasonable degree of serological
21	certainty relative to those two stains?
22	A Yes.

Q Now, there came a time when you did have a blood sample?

A known blood sample of Steven Lopez, is

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2732
                VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS
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     that true?
 2
 3
           Α
                Yes.
                      MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
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                      THE COURT: I'll let her answer.
 5
                If you can just bear with me.
           Q
 6
                      (Short pause.)
7
                And what was his blood type?
           0
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                      MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
 9
                      THE COURT: I'll let her answer.
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                 Type A.
           Α
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                                                                 fair
                                       blood,
                                                would
                                                       it
                                                            be
                 Now, there was
                                  no
12
     to say there was no blood on his sneakers, is that true?
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14
                 Of Steven Lopez?
           Α
                 Yes, Steven Lopez.
           Q
15
                 That's true.
16
                 Or on his blue tanktop?
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           Q
                      MR. JOSEPH: Objection, Judge.
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                      THE COURT: I'll allow it.
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                 That's correct.
            Α
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                 Or on his three pairs of socks?
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                                                                 this
                                        I'11
                                               continue
                                                          with
                      MR.
                            JOSEPH:
22
                 objection.
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                      THE COURT: Three pairs of socks?
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You tested three pairs of socks?

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2733
2	A There were no stains of serological value.
3	Q No blood stains.
4	A No.
5	Q No stains on his longsleeve T-shirt?
6	MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
7	THE COURT: I'll allow it.
8	A No.
9	Q And there were no blood stains on his pants?
10	MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
11	THE COURT: Overruled.
12	A No.
13	Q Now, on May 16 of 1989, you examined a red
14	top vacutainer and a blue top vacutainer for blood samples
15	belonging to a Kevin O'Reilly.
16	A (No response.)
17	Q I'm sorry, would it be helpful if I gave
18	you lab number 892766?
19	A Yes, it would.
20	May 16, 1989.
21	Q May 16, 1989?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And we have been informed that Kevin O'Reilly
24	is the boyfriend of the jogger.

hair samples,

I'm talking

about

head

Were

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2734
2	hairs and pubic hairs, were they submitted?
3	A Not to me, no.
4	Q What was brought to you was brought to you
5	by Detective Nugent of the Central Park Squad?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Incidentally, after you had conducted each
8	one of these tests, did I understand or am I correct
9	in saying you freeze it and preserve it for the FBI?
10	A I make a blood swatch and then freeze it,
11	preserve it for the FBI, yes.
12	Q So, after completing the tests, all the tests,
13	and that includes the tests relative to the blood samples
14	of Kevin O'Reilly, you froze it and that went to the
15	FBI as well, is that correct?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Have you ever seen or met Kevin O'Reilly?
18	MS. LEDERER: Objection.
19	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
20	Q Have you ever seen or met any of the subjects
21	the subjects who are the owners of the samples that
22	you have tested?
23	MS. LEDERER: Objection.
24	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
25	O Now, there came a time when you examined

time

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examined

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1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2735
2	a jacket, which has been marked as People's Exhibit
3	145, and known to you under your lab number as 89-2252.
4	A That's correct.
5	Q And that would be the jacket of Yusef Salaam?
6	A Yes.
7	MR. BURNS: Can I see the jacket, Miss
8	Lederer?
9	MS. LEDERER: Your Honor, the record
10	should reflect it's 142.
11	THE COURT: It's 142.
12	MR. BURNS: Beg your pardon?
13	THE COURT: I believe it's 142.
14	(Handing.)
15	MR. BURNS: Could you hand that to
16	Miss Veit?
17	(Handing.)
18	Q Miss Veit, as you are holding it now I'm
19	sorry.
20	The section that is facing us with the blue
21	and white, that's the interior of the jacket?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Now, could you hold up the outside of the
24	jacket?
25	MR. BURNS: May I help, your Honor?

we were talking about

to determine that

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before,

was human blood.

you ran

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2/36
2	(Handing.)
3	Q Now, 142, People's 142 in evidence, I note
4	there seems to be a number of spots on the outside of
5	the rear of the jacket.
6	A That's correct.
7	Q Did you test the spots?
8	A Yes, I did.
9	Q And these spots, you found them not to be
10	human blood?
11	A That's correct.
12	Q All these spots?
13	A I took a representative sample. They appear
14	to be coming from the same source. I took a representative
15	sample on the back where my initials are.
16	Q And none of these spots is human blood?
17	A In my opinion, no.
18	Q Now, as we look on the inside, reverse it,
19	the sleeves, you found human blood, is that correct?
20	A Yes, that's correct.
21	Q And that's where it's marked MV3?
22	A Yes.

You ran the test that

the first

test

1		VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2737
2	A	The first test that I do is a color test.
3	Q	Color test?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Does that determine it's human blood?
6	A	No. That just gives me an indication that
7	blood i	s present.
8		Then I want to determine what the species
9	of the	blood is, whether or not it's human.
10	Q	And you did that?
11	A	Yes, I did.
12	Q	And were you able to perform any other
13	tests?	
14	A	No, I was not.
15	Q	And would that be because there was an insuf-
16	ficient	amount to test for those purposes?
17	A	
18	· Q	
19		acket is the spot that you found to be human
20	blood?	
21	Α	I would say right before the elbow area.
22	Q	
23	A	
24	Q	
25		reasonable degree of medical certainty as to the
	co a	rearonable degree of mearour containey as co the

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2738
2	blood type classification of that spot that you found,
3	is that correct?
4	MS. LEDERER: Objection.
5	THE COURT: Yes. Scientific.
6	MR. BURNS: I'm sorry.
7	Q You are unable to make a determination as
8	to a reasonable degree or serological certainty as to
9	the blood classification grouping of that spot, is that
10	correct?
11	A Yes, that's correct.
12	Q Now, in relation to the number of items that
13	were submitted to you, can you tell us how
14	many items were submitted to you for serological testing?
15	A Including the blood control, approximately
16	70.
17	Q And with respect to did I understand you
18	to say that with respect to the defendants on trial,
19	you never found any blood on Salaam's pants?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q Or Santana's pants?
22	MR. RIVERA: Objection.
23	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
24	MS. LEDERER: Your Honor, I'd ask the
25	answer and the question be stricken.

3	Q Did you find any blood in relation withdrawn.
4	Did you receive did you receive clothing
5	that belonged to one Clarence Thomas?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And that consisted of underwear and sneakers
8	and sweatshirts?
9	MS. LEDERER: Objection.
10	THE COURT: You want to come up here
11	or a minute, please?
12	(Sidebar conference, out of the hearing
13	
14	of the jury.)
15	MS. LEDERER: My objection is, I understand
16	the clothing of Clarence Thomas was something
17	we did not object to when Mr. Joseph inquired
	about it. My objection is when Mr. Burns
18	states what the evidence is. For instance,
19	asked if she examined and found blood on
20	Mr. Salaam's pants.
21	MR. BURNS: I'll restate it.
22	THE COURT: There are certain items
23	that have been marked in evidence. And they
24	have already been testified to. It seems
25	to me the simplest thing is to ask about

VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

THE COURT: Yes, strike it out.

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et cetera, et cetera. And I think I should be able to go not only into Lamont McCall, but everybody whose clothing they did examine the testimony, at least relating to the statements, you have the Santana statement, since they're talking about 30 or 40 people. The jury can be left with the conclusion, even though these three fellows here, Lopez and Richardson's pants may not have blood on it, maybe some of the others. So, I want to go into all of that.

THE COURT: We already brought out direct that Lamont McCall, Clarence Thomas' blood was tested, typed.

MS. LEDERER: All right.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

(After the sidebar conference, in open court, on the record, the following took place.)

## CROSS EXAMINATION CONTINUED

### BY MR. BURNS:

Did not --

Counselor, could you just give me lab the number.

1		VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS
2	ପ	Let me give it to you, to the extent I have
3	it. Okay?	
4		Would you look at Lab Number 89-2293, please.
5	A	Okay, Lamont McCall.
6	Ç	Right.
7		Didn't his clothing consist of a red jacket
8	and a pair	of sneakers?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And a pair of jeans?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And a hooded sweatshirt?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Did you find any blood on any of those items?
15	A	No, I did not.
16	Q	Your Lab Number 89-2292.
17		Did you have occasion to examine the clothing
18	of a Micha	el Briscoe?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Did that clothing consist of a jacket, sneakers,
21		, and pants?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Did you find any human blood on any of those
24	items?	

No, I did not.

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## VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

2743

O Did you have occasion to examine any other, any clothing, or any other clothing, of that, that belonged to any of the individuals who have been charged with the crimes which these defendants are standing here charged?

MS. LEDERER: Objection.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q Did you examine any other clothing of anybody else?

MS. LEDERER: Objection.

THE COURT: Wait. Let him finish his question.

MR. BURNS: Okay. Withdrawn.

- Q Did you examine the clothing of one Jomo Smith?
  - A Yes.
    - Q Lab Number 89-2294.
- A Yes.
  - Q And did that clothing consist of a pair of shorts, jeans with belt, sweatshirt and a T-shirt?
    - A Yes.
  - Q Did you find any human blood on any of those items?
    - A No, I did not.

1	VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2744
2	Q Were any other samplings of clothing sent
3	to you for testing?
4	MS. LEDERER: Objection.
5	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
6	Q Directing your attention to 89-5412.
7	did you have occasion to examine the clothing
8	of one Jermane Robinson?
9	A 5412 was not clothing.
10	Q Excuse me.
11	Did you have occasion to examine the clothing
12	of a Jermane Robinson?
13	And I don't have the lab number?
14	A Mo, counselor, I did not. To my recollec-
15	tion, I didn't.
16	Q Now, did you conduct any tests relative to
17	items that were collected by Detective Honeyman on the
18	20th, did you collect, did you run any tests on the
19	20th itself?
20	A Yes, I did.
21	Q And Detective Honeyman returned to the crime
22	scene on the 21st and collected still more samples.
23	ian't that true?
24	A Yes.
25	

And did he bring them to you as well?

FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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20th?

#### 1 VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2746 2 I did determine a blood type on 3 of the evidence. 4 0 HOW many pieces o£ evidence Wele you able 5 to make a determination, to a reasonable degree of serologi-6 cal certainty? 7 According to my notes, it was one sampling. A 8 0 And pos many samples vere brought to Aon 9 on the 20th for testing as to blood? 10 Counselor, are you asking me how many 11 positive for blood or how many were positive for a blood 12 type? 13 No, ma'am, positive for blood type. 14 Ä Blood type? 15 0 Yes. 16 A One. 17 many samples were Q hov brought you 18 on the 20th for blood, you know, for blood classification, 19 blood type classification. 20 Fourteen. 21 Q 80, out σf the 14 that were submitted 22 you on the 20th, you could make a conclusive determination 23 to a reasonable degree of serological certainty as 24 one, is that right? 25 Α As far as the blood type is concerned.

That's People's --

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Q

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Yes.

1	VRIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2748
2	MR. BURNS: What is that, Miss Lederor?
3	MS. LEDERER: 117.
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6	What was the date that you first examined
7	that sock?
8	A April 20, 1989.
9	Q And would it be fair to say that on April
10	20th of 1989, your conclusion at that time was that
11	your examination of the sock did not show any stains
12	of serological value?
13	A No, counselor.
	I did get the presence of human blood on
14	the sock.
15	Q There was husan blood on that sock?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And after you had is that one of the items
18	where you were not able to make a determination as to
19	blood type, to a reasonable degree of serological certainty?
20	
	l a The quantity was insufficient for 120 to go
21	A The quantity was insufficient for me to go
21 22	any further.
	any further.  Q So, you were unable to make a determination,
22	any further.

#### 1 VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 2749 2 Q And, after you had completed your examination, 3 did you then preserve the sock for the PBI? 4 No. I did not. 5 Q You kept that sock? 6 λ I put it back in the bag that it originally 7 came in, and sealed it, and initialled the sock. 8 Did you take any cutting from that sock? 9 Mo, I did not. 10 And then, the second time you looked at O the 11 sock, what date was that, Miss Veit? 12 Actually, counselor, when the sock in. 13 it was wet, that was the first time I looked at the 14 nock. 15 second time I looked at the he Bock 16 couple of hours later, when it was dry. 17 And the third time I looked at the sock was 18 March 28, 1990. 19 The first two times you looked at the sock, Q 20 that occurred on April 20th of 1989? 21 A Yes, it did. 22 And then, th second time you looked at 0 the 23 sock was this year, what date was that? 24 A March 28th, 1990. 25 O How. how is it that you looked at

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3	
	looked at the sock on that date?
4	A I was going over the evidence before trial.
5	Q were you informed that trial was, the trial
6	was coming up?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Would that be Miss Lederer or one of her
9	representatives from the District Attorney's Office?
10	
11	A Yes.
12	Q And when you looked at the sock in march
13	of this year, the sock, it looked different to you at
14	that time than it did when you had put it away on the
	20th of April, 1989?
15	A Yes, it did.
16	Q And did you then subject it to did you
17	subject it to some kind of a test?
18	A Yes, I did.
19	Q Let me ask this question, Miss Veit:
20	Is it only the samples, when you cut a swatch,
21	or make a cutting, it's only the cuttings are preserved
22	in the state that they were at the time the test was
23	taken?
24	
25	
	I consume that portion of the sample.
į	

PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

how did it come

March,

28th of

2750

about

is cut

of

remainder

the sample

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3	the item and it is put - it's frozen.
4	So, it's only the cuttings, the unused part
5	of the cuttings, which are preserved.
6	A Yes, the unused portion of the stain is what
7	is being preserved.
8	Q And all other items would just remain intact,
9	is that right?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q Subject to age, wear and tear, is that cor-
12	rect?
13	A That's correct.
14	Q here's no lab or anything, or there's no
15	atmospheric condition that is done to maintain it at
16	the same temperature, the same, nothing like that?
17	MS. LEDERER: Objection as to form.
18	THE COURT: Do you understand the question?
19	Q Do you understand the question?
20	A Not really. If you could be more specific.
21	Q Well, it's not put in a it's not put in
22	an area where it is where the atmospheric conditions
23	are not are controlled, it's not put in a controlled
24	setting, that's what I mean.
25	It's not maintained in a controlled setting.

What's that title?

25

Q

Q

•	
2	A Chemist.
3	Q You're a chemist.
4	And is there an adjective that's added, are
5	you a senior chemist, or is there something added to
6	the title of chemist that you have?
7	A I'm just a chemist.
8	Q And you don't have a title of Senior Chemist,
9	is that correct?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q There is no title of Senior Chemist?
12	A That's correct.
13	Q Are you a supervisor with the Police Department?
14	A I do have some supervisory duties now, yes,
15	I do.
16	Q And you received the evidence that you testified,
17	part of the evidence that you testified here today,
18	on April the 20th, is that correct?
19	A Yes, that's correct.
20	Q And what time did you get the evidence?
21	A I don't remember the exact time.
22	It was in the evening.
23	Q It was in the evening of April the 20th?
24	A Yes.

what hours were you working on that

1		VEIT - PEOPLE - CROSS - RIVERA 2754	
2	day?		
3	А	Eight to four.	
4	<sup>*</sup> Q	And would this be after four o'clock?	
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	And you were asked to stay around, to assis	t
7	the Police	Department after four o'clock?	
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	Do you remember who called and asked yo	vu
10	do you	remember who told you to stay around?	
11	A	My lieutenant, my supervisor of the serolog	ſΥ
12	section.		
13	Q	And he indicated that there was a case that	ιt
14	was under	investigation, and he wanted you to stay ther	:e
15	to assist	the police officer, is that correct?	
16	A	To do the case it was my case, it was	<b>1</b> S
17	assigned t	o me.	
18		I had already analyzed a part, a portion	or.
19	of it.		
20		(Continued on next page)	
21			

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23 24

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Veit - People - Cross/Rivera

day when you were asked to wait around because there was going to be more items they wanted you to analyze, is that correct?

That's correct.

Do you remember what time you got out of work on that day?

MS. LEDERER: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let her answer.

I would say between 10:30, 11:00 p.m. Α

And would you say also you spent that portion of the evening analyzing the evidence on this case?

Yes.

And then the next day you received other items to analyze, is that correct?

Yes. Α

That would be the 21st? Q

Α Yes.

Q Do you recall what time you got those items to analyze?

Α I believe some of them were in the morning, Counsellor, but I'm not absolutely sure.

By the way, when you finished your investigation on the 20th or analysis on the 20th did you call anybody from the police department?

Α

### Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 1 I believe I called someone at the Central Park Α 2 I don't remember the individual who I spoke Precinct. 3 to, but I did talk to someone from the precinct. 4 And you told them the results of your analysis? 5 Yes, I did. 6 You told them where you found blood and how you 7 found the blood, is that correct? 8 Yes. A 9 Then let's go to the 21st. 10 You received other items, is that correct? 11 Yes. 12 And had you received them throughout the day Q 13 or a specific point in time? 14 It was throughout the day. 15 And as the items came in you would analyze them, 16 is that correct? 17 Yes. Α 18 Did you work -- what time did you start working 19 on the 21st? 20 Eight o'clock. Α 21 Did you work overtime on the 21st? Q 22 Yes, I did. Α 23 Till what time did you work on the 21st? Q 24

Approximately 10:30.

1	Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 2730				
2	Q In the evening?				
3	A Yes.				
4	Q And did you work exclusively on this case?				
5	A Yes.				
6	Q On the 21st?				
7	A Yes.				
8	Q And, again, did you call the police at the Cen-				
9	tral Park Precinct and give them the results of your ana-				
10	lysis?				
11	A Not on the 21st. On the 21st I told a super-				
12	visor up on the eighth floor of my building what the re-				
13	sults were and he relayed the message.				
14	Q Do you recall who that supervisor was?				
15	A It was Lieutenant Moran.				
16	Q And it's your information he relayed the infor-				
17	mation to whomever?				
18	MS. LEDERER: Objection.				
19	THE COURT: That's what she already testi-				
20	fied to.				
21	Q Is that correct?				
22	MS. LEDERER: Objection.				
23	THE COURT: I'll allow it. She already				
24	answered that question.				
25	Q Is that correct?				

25

Α

Q

1				
2	A Yes.			
3	Q What about the 22nd, did you also work on this			
4	case on the 22nd?			
5	A I believe the 22nd was a Saturday. I did not			
6	come in on Saturday.			
7	Q What about the Monday following, the 24th?			
8	A Yes.			
9	Q And did you spend all day on this case also?			
10	A I was finishing up on that date.			
11	Q And this would be a Monday, is that right?			
12	A Yes.			
13	Q Do you recall what items you worked on the 21st			
14	and the 22nd?			
15	A I worked on the Crime Scene samples. I worked			
16	on the victim's clothing and I worked on numerous other			
17	individuals' clothing.			
18	Q Would these be the individuals that are on trial			
19	on this case, notably Antron McCray, Yusef Salaam and Ray-			
20	mond Santana?			
21	A Yes.			
	O That would be the 21st and the 20th, is that			
22	correct?			
23				
24	A Yes.			

And you handed the results of your analysis to

23

24

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1	Veit - People - Cross/Rivera				
2	individuals?				
3	A Yes.				
4	Q And you were told to give this case priority,				
5	is that correct?				
6	A Yes.				
7	Q And you were told also this was an on-going in-				
8	vestigation by the police, is that correct?				
9	A Yes.				
10	Q And they needed the results immediately, is that				
11	correct?				
12	A Yes.				
13	Q Let me ask you another question. Do you know				
14	how long a semen stain can remain on a piece of clothing?				
15	A Indefinitely.				
16	$_{\mathbb{Q}}$ So, there is no known limitation of time as to				
17	how long a semen stain can remain on a piece of clothing				
18	is that correct?				
19	A No.				
20	Q What about a blood sample or on a piece of				
21	clothing, how long could that blood sample remain on that				

piece of clothing?

This is -- once it's deposited, I'm testifying to, once it's deposited it can last indefinitely.

So, there is no way of you being able to tell

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2761 Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 1 the semen stain that was found on Raymond Santana's shirt, 2 there is no way you are able to testify here today when 3 that semen stain was deposited on that shirt, is that correct? 5 Yes, it is. 6 That's your testimony, you can't tell? 7 That's my testimony. 8 And also with the blood stain found on Raymond 9 Santana's sneakers, there is no way of telling when that 10 blood stain arrived on that sneaker, is that correct? 11 That's correct. Α 12 Now, you received some slides from Metropolitan 13 Hospital on September the 11th, is that correct? 14 Α Yes. 15 And were these slides examined by chemists at 16 Metropolitan Hospital, to your knowledge? 17 MS. LEDERER: Objection. 18 THE COURT: Objection sustained. 19 Were you asked to examine these slides or to 20 re-examine the slides? 21 MS. LEDERER: Objection. 22 THE COURT: I'll let her answer. 23 I was told to examine them. 24

No indication was given to you that you were

Q

Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 1 asked to re-examine them, is that correct? 2 MS. LEDERER: Objection. 3 THE COURT: I'll let her answer. 4 No, I don't remember that, no. 5 And you weren't told one way or the other whe-6 ther these slides had been examined at Metropolitan Hospi-7 tal, is that correct? 8 Not when I first received them. 9 Were you ever told these slides were ever exa-10 mined at Metropolitan Hospital? 11 MS. LEDERER: Objection. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. 13 Now, you testified as to various ABO blood types, 14 0 is that correct? 15 16 Yes. Α Now, isn't it correct that there's, when refer-17 ring to type A blood, there's type Al and type A2? 18 19 Α Yes. And isn't it correct that when referring to peo-20 ple of European extraction that ten percent of indivi-21 duals of that extraction have type A2 and 35 have type 22 23 Al? 24 Yes. Α

By the way, were you able to determine the type,

2763 Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 1 the sub-type of type A blood that you examined? 2 MS. LEDERER: Objection. 3 THE COURT: I'll let her answer. 4 We do not do analysis to determine Al and A2 5 in our laboratory because of the fact it does not always 6 cooperate with the antiserum. 7 BURNS: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that 8 answer. 9 It doesn't always cooperate with antithe 10 serum we use. It's much more specific to get the Antigen 11 than to get the sub-type. 12 So, you have no knowledge as to the sub-type 13 of blood that was found that you tested, is that right? 14 That's correct. Α 15 And you further have no knowledge of the sub-16 type of the blood that Patricia Meili carries, is that 17 correct? 18 That's correct. 19 Now, isn't it also further correct that type 20 H Antigen is a precursor to type A blood? 21 Yes, it is. Α 22 As a precursor, that means it's found before 23 type AB blood is formed, is that correct? 24 That's correct. 25 Α

### Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 1 And that the H Antigen is found in type Al blood, 0 2 is that correct? 3 Yes. Α 4 It's found in type B blood? Q 5 Yes. Α 6 It's even found in type O blood, is that right? Q 7 It's found in all blood types. Α 8 Except AlB, is that correct? Q 9 No, Counsellor, I think it still is a precursor. Α 10 Aren't there some individuals that don't have 11 the H Antigen? 12 The H Antigen is on the sugar cane, it's 13 a precursor before the other sugars are present, which 14 would determine what type you are. 15 Referring to the A Antigen, isn't the A Antigen 16 also found in type Al blood? 17 Α Yes. 18 Type A2 blood? Q 19 Yes. Α 20 Type AB blood? 21 Q Yes. Α 22 And type A blood? Q 23 A Antigen? Α 24

A Antigen.

Q

1						
2	A Is not in A blood.					
3	Q And those are the various blood types that peo-					
	ple have, types that I have indicated?					
4	A Yes.					
5	Q So, every individual has one of these types of					
6	Antigen?					
7						
8	A Yes.					
9	Q Withdrawn. One of these types of blood, is that					
10	right?					
	A Yes.					
11	Q Now, going to acid phosphatase. Isn't it also					
12	correct that acid phosphatase is an osseo class?					
13	A I don't know, Counsellor.					
14	Q Is acid phosphatase part of the breakdown of					
15						
16	the bone?					
17	A I don't know, Counsellor.					
18	Q Is acid phosphatase a secretion of both men and					
19	women?					
	A Yes.					
20	Q I'm referring now to your lab number 892250.					
21	MR. RIVERA: Can I have the sweatshirt?					
22	(Handing)					
23	- ,					
24						
25	(Short pause)					

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Veit - People - Cross/Rivera

Miss Veit, I show you People's 147. Q

(Handing)

Is this the sweatshirt that you tested in re-0 ference to your lab report --

Yes, it is. Α

-- Lab 892250? Q

Α Yes.

Can I have it back. 0

(Handing)

And you indicated in your testimony that you Q found semen stains, is that correct?

Yes. Α

And the semen stains that you found on this shirt are in the lower portion of the shirt, is that correct?

Α Yes.

And you found it in the -- in this area right here, is that correct?

The waistband, yes.

that correct? This waistband right here, is

Yes. Α

And the area that is cut out is the area where O you found the semen stain, is that correct?

Yes. Α

And you also found it in these two areas, these

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FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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Veit - People - Cross/Rivera

two holes that are here, also indicate the areas you found the semen stain, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, you did not find any blood on Mr. Santana's shirt, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q You did not find it, the answer is yes, you did not find it?

A Yes.

Q You didn't -- you also tested Mr. Santana's under-wear, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And you did not find any semen stain on Mr. Santana's underwear, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q You did not find any blood?

A Yes.

Q You tested Mr. Santana's pants?

A Yes.

Q You did not find any semen stain?

A Correct.

Q You did not find any blood, is that correct, on Mr. Santana's pants?

A Yes, that's correct.

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1	Veit - People - Cross/Rivera 2768					
2	Q Mr. Santana, you tested a leather jacket belong-					
3	ing to Mr. Santana?					
4	A Yes.					
5	Q And you did not find any semen stain on his jac-					
6	ket, is that correct?					
7	A Yes.					
8	Q And you did not find any blood on his jacket,					
9	is that correct?					
10	A Yes.					
11	Q And the answer would be the same with his socks,					
12	is that correct?					
13	A Yes.					
14	Q And with his t-shirt, is that correct?					
15	A Yes.					
16	Q And you indicated that you found a stain of blood					
17	on Mr. Santana's left sneaker, is that correct?					
18	A No, I did not find blood on his left sneaker.					
19	Q Was that his right sneaker?					
20	A Yes.					
21	Q And you don't know you aren't able to deter-					
22	mine when that blood may have gotten on that sneaker, is					
23	that correct?					
24	A Yes.					

And you don't know the type blood of that blood?

25

2769 Veit - People - Cross/Rivera/Redirect 1 Α Yes. 2 MR. RIVERA: I have no further questions. 3 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 4 BY MS. LEDERER: 5 Other than the jacket that has been received 6 as People's 142, Yusef Salaam's jacket, did you examine 7 any other clothing belonging to Yusef Salaam? 8 Α No. 9 Did you examine any fingernail scrapings for 10 Antron McCray? 11 No. Α 12 MR. JOSEPH: Objection. 13 THE COURT: I'll allow it. 14 you examine any fingernail scrapings for 15 Yusef Salaam? 16 No. A 17 Did you examine any fingernail scrapings for 18 Raymond Santana? 19 Α No. 20 You had indicated in response to a question just 21 a few minutes ago from Mr. Rivera, that the New York City 22 Police Department Lab does not do the testing on the sub-23 Did you begin to explain something or typing of blood.

could you explain for what reason you don't do that tes-

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Veit - People - Redirect 1 ting and what tests you do perform instead? 2 When the Antiserum is used in connection with Α 3 this type of evidence, it doesn't always cooperate, which 4 means it doesn't always give a readable answer or relia-5 ble answer. 6 Is there a difference in the amount of acid phos-7 phatase that is present in secretions found in a man as 8 opposed to secretions found inside a female? 9 Α Yes. 10 Will you tell the members of the jury what that 11 difference is? 12 The amount of acid phosphatase in a semen stain 13 significantly higher than in the vaginal secretion. 14 Does acid phosphatase appear in the rectum or 15 any of the secretions in the rectum of a female? 16 There was rectum acid phosphatase. 17 In what amount is there acid phosphatase in that 18 area? 19 MR. RIVERA: Objection. 20 THE COURT: Are you talking about --21

MS. LEDERER: In a female.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- A small amount, not a large amount. Α
- In the course of your work in this investiga-

Α

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No.

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Veit - People - Redirect
                                                                2771
 1
     tion, did you ever receive any blood samples from an indivi-
 2
     dual by the name of Terrance Campbell?
 3
                    MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
 4
                    THE COURT: I'll allow it.
 5
               No, I did not.
          A
 6
               Did you ever examine any clothing from someone
 7
     by the name of Terrance Campbell?
 8
               No.
          Α
 9
               Did you ever receive a blood sample from some-
10
     one by the name of Doug?
11
                    MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
12
                     THE COURT: I'll allow it.
13
               No.
          Α
14
               Did you ever examine any blood samples from some-
          Q
15
     one by the name of Doug?
16
                    MR. RIVERA: Objection.
17
               No.
          Α
18
                     MR. BURNS: Judge.
19
               Did you ever receive a blood sample from some-
          Q
20
     one by the name of Jomo Smith?
21
          Α
               No.
22
                Did you ever receive a blood sample from some-
          Q
23
     one by the name of Ramsey Smith?
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Veit - People - Redirect

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone named Orlando?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A No.

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone named Jason?

A No.

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone named Shuron?

A No.

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone named Juan Brokeen (phonetic)?

A No.

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone named Dennis?

MR. BURNS: Your Honor, do I have a continuing objection?

THE COURT: If it's the same.

MR. BURNS: It's the same.

THE COURT: Yes.

Q Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone by the name of Dennis?

A No.

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Did you ever receive a blood sample from some-Q one by the name of Patrick?

Veit - People - Redirect

No. Α

Did you ever receive a blood sample from someone by the name of Tyrone?

No. Α

Did you ever send any blood samples from any Q of the people that I just named to the FBI for genetic or DNA testing?

MR. BURNS: Objection.

THE COURT: Objection overruled.

No, I did not. Α

Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to Ramsey Smith?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

No. Α

Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to Orlando?

Α No.

Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to Q someone by the name of Jason?

Α No.

Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to Q

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FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

1	•				
2	someone by the name of Shuron?				
3	A No.				
	Q Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to				
4	someone by the name of Rakeem?				
5	A No.				
6					
7	Q Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to				
8	someone by the name of Dennis?				
9	A No.				
	Q Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to				
10	a person named Patrick?				
11					
12	A No.				
13	Q Did you ever examine any clothing belonging to				
14	a person named Tyrone?				
15	A No.				
	Q Thank you very much.				
16	MR. JOSEPH: I have no questions.				
17					
18	THE COURT: Any questions?				
19	MR. RIVERA: I have a couple of questions.				
20	MR. BURNS: I do, I do.				
21	CROSS EXAMINATION				
	BY MR. BURNS:				
22	i delle finanzil garanings were				
23					
24	ever taken from Yusef Salaam?				
	n No				

No.

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Veit - People - Redirect /Cross-Burns

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Veit - People - Cross/Burns/Rivera

Do you know whether any other articles of clo-Q thing were taken from Yusef Salaam other than the jacket which is People's Exhibit 142, and I keep forgetting the number, the jacket that you have examined, do you know whether any other articles of clothing were taken from Yusef Salaam?

No. Α

MR. BURNS: I have nothing further.

MR. RIVERA: A couple of questions, Judge.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RIVERA:

Did you have the authority to determine whose Q blood samples you examined and whose blood samples you don't examine?

MS. LEDERER: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let her answer.

Whatever blood sample was vouchered and given Α to me I was able to analyze.

So, if you never got the sample from an individual by the name of Jomo, a blood sample, you wouldn't have examined it, is that correct?

That's correct.

You only examined those items that were delivered to you by police, is that correct?

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Veit - People - Recross/Rivera 1 Α Yes. 2 You, as a chemist, don't go out of your office 3 and investigate cases, is that correct? 4 That's correct. 5 You basically get the evidence from the police 6 department, from police officers, and you examine them 7 at the lab, is that correct? 8 Α Yes. 9 You indicated in your testimony you had examined 10 some acid phosphatase, is that correct, or you found some 11 acid phosphatase, is that correct? 12 Yes. Α 13 Were you able to -- can you tell us the amount 14 of acid phosphatase you found? 15 No, I can't. 16 You also indicated in your testimony that acid 17 phosphatase is found more in men than in women, is that 18 correct? 19 Α Yes. 20 And the reason why it's found more in men is 21 because the prostate gland is the gland that produces it 22

And an indication of large amount of acid phos-

in men, is that correct?

Yes.

Q

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Veit - People - Recross/Rivera/Re-redirect
 1
      phatase in men indicates a prostate problem, is that cor-
 2
     rect?
 3
          A
                I don't know that.
 4
                     MR. RIVERA: No further questions.
 5
     RE-REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 6
     BY MS. LEDERER:
 7
               You indicated that there were certain items of
 8
     evidence that you examined in this case, specifically semen
 9
     stains on the sweatshirt of Raymond Santana -- let me with-
10
     draw that question.
11
          I'd ask you to look at what's been received as Peo-
12
     ple's 147 in evidence.
13
                    MR. RIVERA: Objection, your Honor, beyond
14
               recross.
15
                    THE COURT: Objection sustained.
16
                    MS. LEDERER:
                                    I just want to establish -
17
18
                    THE COURT: Objection sustained.
19
               Did you examine a sweatshirt of Raymond Santana?
          Q
20
                    MR. RIVERA: Objection.
21
                    THE COURT: Sustained.
22
               Did you perform any acid phosphatase tests on
23
     clothing --
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MR. RIVERA: Objection.

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THE COURT: Let her finish the question.

Q -- On the semen stains of the clothing of Ray-mond Santana and Antron McCray?

Veit - People - Re-redirect

MR. RIVERA: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MS. LEDERER: May I approach?

THE COURT: No.

Q Did you perform acid phosphatase tests on semen stains you examined in the course of this investigation?

MR. RIVERA: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let her answer that question.

Q Did you perform acid phosphatase tests on semen stains that you examined in this case?

A Yes.

Q And will you describe, please, just briefly how that test is performed and what the results indicated, how you can read the results?

MR. RIVERA: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$  JOSEPH: I will object to it as to my client.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

A When you add a solution to a stain that has acid

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phosphatase present, there are chemicals in that chemical that reacts. If it is a semen stain, it will turn deep purple. If it's a vaginal phosphatase, it will be lighter purple.

Veit - People - Re-redirect

Q When you perform the test you performed on People's 147 in evidence, what was the color that was received when you did the acid phosphatase on that exhibit?

A It was a dark purple.

Q And when you performed the acid phosphatase -

MR. JOSEPH: Judge, I would object to that, as well.

THE COURT: Same ruling.

Q -- Test on People's 125 in evidence, what was the result, what was the color that was produced in that acid phosphatase?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection, Judge, beyond the scope.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- A It was also a dark purple.
- Q Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. RIVERA: One question.

RE-RECROSS EXAMINATION

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FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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BY MR. RIVERA:

The presence of acid phosphatase also indicates there is presence of sperm, is that correct?

Α No.

It's the liquid with the sperm inside it, is that correct?

Yes. Α

That's all it indicates, is that right?

It's a presumptive test. Α

So, that's the fluid with the sperm inside it? Q

Yes. Α

MR. RIVERA: No further questions.

THE COURT: Thank you.

We'll take a short recess, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Please don't discuss the case.

(Recess declared and taken.)

(After the recess, at the Bench, the following took place:)

The next witness, I'm told, THE COURT: is Detective Harry Hildebrandt, and in the course of his testimony, presumably you're going to offer a statement of Antron McCray.

MS. LEDERER: That's right.

J.M.

FMRRN TRANSCRIPT

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CORBY GROUP

#### COLLOQUY

COURT CLERK: The defendants, their attorneys, the Assistant District Attorneys and all sworn jurors are present.

THE COURT: Who's the next witness?

MR. CLEMENTS: People call Detective
Nicholas Petraco

DET. NICHOLAS PETRACO, called as a witness by the People, having been first duly sworn, testified under oath as follows:

COURT OFFICER: In a loud, clear voice, state your name, spell your last name, shield and current assignment.

THE WITNESS: My name is Nicholas Petraco, P-E-T-R-A-C-O. I am a retired detective from the New York City Police Lab.

COURT OFFICER: People's witness.

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. CLEMENTS:

Q Detective, during 1989 where were you employed?

A At the New York City Police Department Laboratory.

Q And what was your assignment there?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

A. I was assigned as a criminalist.

THE COURT: Keep your voice up.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

- Q Would you repeat what your assignment was?
- Α I was assigned as a criminalist.
- What were your duties as a criminalist?
- Examination of various types of Α trace evidence.
  - And what is trace evidence?
- It can be any type of particular matter, such as hairs, fibers, pieces of glass, paint chips, soils, minerals, soils like very tiny particles.
- What's your background training O. and experience in the area of criminalistics?
- I have a BS degree in Chemistry from John Jay College of Criminal Justice. I have a Master's degree in Forensic Science from John Jay College of Justice. I've taken numerous courses in the examination of physical evidence, use of microscope and chemical analysis. I also have been trained at the FBI Academy and trained at the Police Laboratory on police evidence.
- I've been involved in research in the use of evidence in forensic science, and have published

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

various articles on forensic science and also

contributed to several books.

THE COURT: Talk into the microphone.

A I've taught forensic science at John Jay School of Criminal Justice, and St. John's University. I also am a Fellow of the New York Microscopical Society.

Q How long did you work at the New York City Police Lab?

A Just under 17 years.

Q And before that, were you also working for the New York City Police Department?

A Yes, I was.

Q And how did you begin your career with them?

A I was a trainee with the Police Department, and I also was a street police officer for approximately five years.

Q How is the examination of trace evidence used for in the field of law enforcement?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection. I'd object to general statements.

THE COURT: What is your question?

MR. CLEMENTS: I'll withdraw the

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# PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

question, your Honor.

- Q Have you been qualified previously in the courts of New York as an expert in the field of criminalistics?
  - A Yes, I have.
  - Q Approximately how many times.
  - A Over 200 times.
- Q Detective, I'd like to direct your attention to April 20, 1989. Did you work that day?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And did you receive an assignment around midday?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q Where did you go as a result of receiving that assignment?
- A I was asked to go up to Central Park to collect some physical evidence.
- At the Central Park Precinct did you receive any property there vouchered under D480442 and D480443, vouchered under the name of Police Officer Darby?
  - A May I refer to my notes?
- Q Yes.
  - MR. BURNS: I didn't hear, Mr.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

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Clements, vouchered under the name of who?

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MR. CLEMENTS: Police Officer Darby.

It was material collected by the crime

by Police Officer Darby. And when I

I assigned it, had it assigned lab numbers

Beginning first with Property Voucher

Did you examine that property at your

the Central

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MR. BURNS: Darby?

and vouchered at

and I took it into my office for examination.

arrived at the precinct, he gave me these items

And did you return to the laboratory?

What did you do with the property?

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MR. CLEMENTS: Yes.

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A Yes.

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bring back to the laboratory.

Yes, I did-

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Q And just generally, what was the nature of that property vouchered under those two voucher numbers?

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A Yes, I did.

480442.

laboratory?

24 25 Q What was vouchered under that voucher number?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

MR. JOSEPH: Objection. May we just approach?

(Discussion at sidebar as follows:)

MR. JOSEPH: What I'm asking of the Prosecution now asking the detective about a specific number, the Prosecution has provided us with discovery material relating to this witness. My only concern when they say a lab number, they start asking a question. I'm thumbing through to see which report they are talking about. I'm asking if we can now be told what lab numbers and what it relates to.

THE COURT: So far they only talked about voucher numbers.

MR. JOSEPH: Lab numbers or voucher numbers, whatever they are talking about.

For instance --

MR. CLEMENTS: I'm not trying to confuse you.

MR. JOSEPH: I don't mean that.

MR. CLEMENTS: I'm talking about the first two vouchers relating to material handed over by Detective Darby. I can't

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS really go to a lab number.

> MR. JOSEPH: I don't care about that. I'm asking, whose property are A 1 1 talking about?

> > MR. CLEMENTS: He was describing it.

MR. JOSEPH: I understand. My objection has been and will be, if he's going to talk about Kevin Richardson, that's what I'm objecting to.

THE COURT: I assume some of it does.

MR. CLEMENTS: Not yet.

THE COURT: It will.

MR. CLEMENTS: yes.

THE COURT: I assume this is the same as the reason why we have talked about evidence from Kevin Richardson before?

MR. CLEMENTS: Absolutely.

THE COURT: And I made a ruling on that. It's the same. You have an exception.

MR. BURN: What I think what he's trying to say, since obviously it relates to people who are in custody, is i t possible that you can tell us who you're

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS talking about?

> MR -JOSEPH: What order are you going to do it?

> MS. LEDERER: Why is it necessary to tell you at this point what the direct examination is going to be?

> THE COURT: First of all, we know voucher number. Don't you have the vouchers?

> > MR. JOSEPH: I do. Okay.

(End of sidebar)

## BY MR. CLEMENTS:

Detective, with respect to the evidence you examined, that was vouchered under Voucher D480442, would you tell the members of the jury what was vouchered under that voucher number?

Well, there were several items. The first three items were marked possible blood specimens and labeled H1, H2, and H3, respectively. And I gave those to the serology section for examination.

The fourth item was marked hair sample, labeled -- it was labeled H4, the fifth item was a pair of sneakers and they were marked H5 and The sixth item was a long sleeve shirt, and it was

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

labeled H7. The seventh item was a rock and on the voucher it's stated hair, blood, fibers, and it was labeled H8, and the eighth item, the final item which says one female jogging bra.

Q Other than the items H1, H2, and H3 that you sent to serology, did you examine the other items you just mentioned?

A Yes, I did.

O Did you examine them together or one at a time?

A One at a time.

Q Would you describe the procedure by which you examined that evidence for trace evidence when you looked at it in your lab?

A Well, the first item I examined was marked item four of eight. From the voucher it was marked H4. It was a piece of paper wrapped, inside was a fiber.

THE COURT: Inside was a what?
THE WITNESS: A fiber.

A I opened up the piece of paper and removed the fiber and examined it under a stereo microscope and also visually, and then I also mounted it on a microscope slide with a mounting medium and examined

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

it with a microscope.

MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would ask the witness if he can be shown what has been premarked as People's 158 for identification.

(Handing to witness)

Q What is People's 158, Detective?

A This is a hair that was packaged in that package that was marked H4. I designated it as Q-1, just meaning question number one, and I put the laboratory number on it, and the item from the voucher number on it.

Q You mentioned Q, is there any other letter of the alphabet you use in your work to designate other types of samples?

A One is K, meaning known. I use S for soil sample, et cetera.

Q Did you also examine H5 and H6, the sneakers?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you describe to the members of the jury how you examined them?

A I removed them from their containers and looked at them visually and with a stereo

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS
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    microscope, and I removed the material that I saw on
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    the exterior surfaces from the sneakers.
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             And did you recover any material?
        A
             Yes, I did.
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        Q.
             What did you recover?
 6
        Α
             Some soil.
 7
        Q
             And did you label that in any way?
8
             The soil I labeled as Q3, meaning question
        Α
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   number three.
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                 And what was the next item you examined
11
    after the shoes?
12
             Next item -- well, I examined a rock,
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    of the items I examined next.
14
       Q
             Is that H8?
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             That was marked h8, right.
                 And what, if anything, did you observe
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   about the rock or recover from the rock?
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             It looked like it had a reddish/brown stain
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   on it, and I also saw at the high point of the rock,
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   some fiber like material.
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        Q
             Did you remove that material?
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And what did you do with that material?

I looked at it visually, I looked

Yes, I did.

A.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS 1 with the stereo microscope and then I mounted it on 2 a microscope slide and I examined it with microscope. MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I'd ask if 5 the witness could be shown People's 159 for 6 7 identification. 8 (Handing to witness) 9  $\mathbf{Q}$ Do you recognize People's 159? A. 10 Yes, I do. And what do you recognize it to be? Ō. 11 12 Α As the fiber material I removed from the rock-13 Are People's 158 and 159 in substantially Q. 14 the same condition as when you mounted the 15 specimens, as you just described? 16 A 17 Yes, sir. MR. CLEMENTS: AT this time I offer 18 People's 158 and 159. 19 MR. BURNS: These are both from the 20 rock? 21 MR. CLEMENTS: No. 22 MR. BURNS: One is from the rock? 23 MR. CLEMENTS: The first one, H4. 24

MR. JOSEPH: I have no objection.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

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THE COURT: Mark 158 and 159

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(People's 158 and 159 received and

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marked in evidence.)

here at 2:15.

luncheon recess is taken.)

MR. CLEMENTS: This might be a good

THE COURT: We're going to recess at

this point, at my request, until 2:15.

Please don't discuss the case or come to

any conclusions about it. See you back

(Jury exits the courtroom

place to stop.

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# COLLOQUY

AFTERNOON SESSION - Jury not present.

(At the bench, the following took place:)

MR. JOSEPH: Mr. Clements had brought up before the question of showing slides to the jury with this expert.

And it was mentioned, I think, off the record, but I don't think it was resolved, and I see a slide machine.

So. I just thought we ought to do it.

MR. CLEMENTS: Detective Petraco will testify about, about the way in which hairs vary from one person to another.

His testimony involves a lot of terminology, that is, I would expect very unfamiliar to the jurors, certainly very unfamiliar to me, before I began this case.

There are things about the way he describes hair, the different characteristics of the hair, the different morphology, the cuticle, the medulla, the cortex, other areas of the hair that probably none of us are familiar with.

It seems to me that he should be permitted to use approximately fifteen to twenty slides

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taken during the course of his time at the New York City Police Department which are unrelated to this case, but which serve to demonstrate to the jury something about the science and the way in which he is able to look under a microscope and observe different characteristics relating to hair.

I would make it very clear that these slides are not from this case.

He will not refer to the cases from which these slides were obtained, photographed.

And I expect that in the end, it will save time, because, for him to attempt to verbally describe this different, these different characteristics that he examines when he looks at hair, I think, will take much longer than if he is allowed to point out the characteristics to the jury.

I really think this is a case where a picture is worth many, many thousands of words.

MR. BURNS: Is he going to testify that he can talk -- what is the science of hair analysis called?

MR. CLEMENTS: The general science is

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Criminalistics.

MR. BURNS: All right, is he going to be able to give an opinion, as an expert, with a reasonable degree of a criminalistic scientist, as it relates to hair?

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes.

MR. BURNS: That the hair that was found on Richardson belonged to the jogger?

MR. CLEMENTS: He can say that it's similar to and could have come from.

MR. BURNS: Could have, not -- he couldn't say that it came from the jogger.

MR. CLEMENTS: Right. He can't say that.

No expert in this area can say, the way you can with a fingerprint, for example, which you're all familiar with that, and hair is absolutely unique to an individual.

THE COURT: He can't say that hair is absolutely unique, is that what you're saying?

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes.

MR. BURNS: But hair is unique to an individual -- it's not unique to an individual?

MR. CLEMENTS: There are a number of characteriistics that he examines and he will

# COLLOQUY

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say that the --

THE COURT: Let's finish this. That's fine. It's not -- he can't say that this hair, a hair came from a particular individual; patterns, I suppose.

MR. CLEMENTS: There are a number of characteristics. If I can analogize to something else, it's probably like an expert talking about a tire tread impression at the scene of a crime.

He can say it came from a particular type of tire, but he can't say that it came from one tire in particular.

It's -- there are a number of characteristics that he will describe.

And he will say that the questioned hair samples fit within the range of characteristics that he observed in the known sample.

THE COURT: That won't involve any of these three defendants, though.

MR. CLEMENTS: That's correct.

THE COURT: This is Kevin Richardson.

MR. CLEMENTS: This is Kevin Richardson and also certain Crime Scene evidence.

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MR. JOSEPH: Judge, my position, as has been stated, is that, as it relates to Kevin Richardson, should not be admissible against these defendants at this trial, and that what the People are attempting to do is to introduce it in a type of bootstrap theory, that should not be permitted. That's number one.

Number two, if the Court overrules my objection, and does admit it in evidence, I have an objection to slides being used.

I don't see that as being a proper way to bring forth the evidence to the jury.

THE COURT: Let me just understand your objection.

Is your objection the same as the objection that you placed on the record before about Kevin Richardson, the evidence obtained against Kevin Richardson, and to be used in this way against your client?

MR. JOSEPH: It's two-fold.

Number one, it's based on the same position I took before, based upon the same position I've stated before.

That since it's not a defendant, since

### COLLOQUY

it's a bootstrap theory, it shouldn't be admitted.

But secondly, I think that when the People are attempting to introduce evidence, as they candidly admit, is of a nature that a witness could say this hair is similar to, or consistent with, that it becomes speculative and should not be admitted as expert testimony.

It shouldn't be admitted in any case, certainly when it deals with an individual who is not the subject of this case.

So, I would object on that ground as well.

And then, a separate objection would be to the use, even if your Honor overruled my objection, I would continue with an objection to the presentation of a slide lecture to the jury from this witness.

MR. BURNS: I join in the application.

MR. RIVERA: Judge, I also --

MR. BURNS: My objection is still the same.

THE COURT: Okay. I've already --

MR. RIVERA: Judge, just for the record, I also join, just to point out the fact that the

#### COLLOQUY

evidence, the main evidence in this case, has been the evidence against, the video tape evidence against our clients.

This evidence has very little probative value.

Yet, the prejudicial effect of this evidence is -- far outweighs the probative value of this evidence.

THE COURT: In effect, I have already ruled on the use of Kevin Richardson evidence in this case.

And I'm going to adhere to that ruling, that it may be used, based on prior ruling.

Insofar as the testimony of this witness,

I think it should be first brought out to this

witness as to what the degree of certainty they

can establish question to known.

MR. CLEMENTS: Right.

THE COURT: And so that, you know, a jury will then be able to accept or reject it, based upon whatever scientific value it has.

And finally, as far as the slides are concerned, it's demonstrative evidence to establish how a scientist learned in this field

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would make their determination.

I will allow it for that reason.

MR. JOSEPH: Judge, just -- I would suggest that the demonstration of the science that this detective is testifying to should be outside the presence of this jury.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. JOSEPH: Well, to convince the Court that his testimony is not speculative in nature.

THE COURT: Well, he has already given his credentials.

MR. JOSEPH: I'm not contesting his credentials.

THE COURT: Well, what are you talking about?

MR. JOSEPH: I'm saying whether it's efficient for somebody to give a conclusion whether something is similar to or consistent with.

We dealt with a different situation, but there was some question raised by the Prosecution in terms of the conclusions in the psychological reports, presented by the --

# COLLOQUY

THE COURT: That was a different issue.

MR. JOSEPH: It's absolutely a different issue.

I'm just saying that the conclusion, that the conclusion here is a questionable conclusion, as to whether it should be presented to a jury, to say something is similar to or consistent with.

THE COURT: What do you have, you have something in your hands.

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes, I do.

I have a case that I would like to share with the Court, <u>Feople v. Alweis</u>, reported at 48 New York 2d, dealing with the admissibility, or one of the points deals with the admissibility of hair evidence.

THE COURT: What does it say?

MR. CLEMENTS: In essence, it says, quoting from Page 346, which is New York Sub. Cite 421, New York Sub. Cite.

"We all know that the value of hair evidence is recognized by legal scholars," and cites McCormack and a number of other cases."

And I think it's directly on point.

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Talks about the admissibility of this evidence.

THE COURT: Is that a murder case?

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes. If I could just add.

The opinion will be stated to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

The ultimate conclusion is, as we've stated, that the hair could have come from, and is similar to the known sample.

But he does have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

I think that any objection that is made deals with the weight of the evidence and the probative force of the evidence, not the admissibility of the evidence.

THE COURT: All right. I will allow the testimony, I will allow the testimony before the jury.

MS. LEDERER: There have been three stipulations that have been prepared and shown to the defense. This is the last one.

That has to do with the hair samples that were taken from Patricia Meili.

I believe all the defense attornies have

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seen it, but because this witness will be testifying about certain materials, this stipulation should probably be read before the witness resumes the stand.

(Handed to and examined by defense attornies.)

MR. BURNS: Yeah. I don't have any problem with that, but there's one other stipulation.

MR. CLEMENTS: Are we going to work that out?

MR. JOSEPH: Apparently not.

THE COURT: Okay.

So, that stipulation is agreed to and can be read, and should be marked.

Are you going to -- you're just going to read it into the record?

MR. CLEMENTS: Actually, I would like to read it before Detective Petraco takes the stand again, since it really bears on hairs that he looked at.

THE COURT: We'll bring the jury in, we'll bring the jury in first, rather than bring him in first.

MR. CLEMENTS: Exactly.

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#### COLLOQUY

THE COURT: Bring the jury out.

(Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom.)

COURT CLERK: The defendants, their attornies, the Assistant District Attorneys and all sworn jurors are present.

MR. CLEMENTS: Your Honor, before the witness is recalled, I would just like to read to the jury a stipulation that was entered into between all parties.

It is hereby stipulated by and between the parties that if called as a witness, retired Detective Joan Canty would testify that at approximately 1:00 p.m. on April 21, 1989, she and Detective Shandon were present at Metropolitan Hospital and observed Doctor Azar take head and pubic hair samples from Patricia Meili, which samples were vouchered under Voucher Number D605403, and delivered to the New York City Police Department laboratory.

I would ask if Detective Petraco could be recalled.

COURT CLERK: Mr. Petraco, may I remind you, you are still under oath.

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examined?

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(No response.)

Was that Voucher D480443?

1 PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS 2 long-sleeve shirt. THE COURT: Did he say a different voucher? 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Would that be which voucher 7 number? 8 That's original voucher D480442. 9 C) And was there a reason why you delayed in 10 examining that item? 11 MR. JOSEPH: Objection. 12 THE COURT: I don't understand what he 13 means by delayed. I just took things as they came along. I was 14 taking one at a time. I chose that one out of sequence 15 for some reason. 16 17 C) Did you recover any trace material from that 18 item? 19 From the long-sleeve shirt there was some soil Α on it. O. 21 What was the next item you examined? There was, from a different voucher. 22 Α 23 0 Which voucher would that be? Α This is D480443. 24 And what was that item you examined? 25

The rest of it is either in an aggregate

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sample or microscope slide.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I offer
People's 173 into evidence.

MR. JOSEPH: I have no objection.

MR. RIVERA: No objection.

MR. BURNS: No objection.

(Whereupon, the reporter marked the above-mentioned exhibit as requested.)

MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would ask if the witness could be shown Feople's 164A and B, previously marked, and an envelope that has not been marked.

(Handing.)

- Q Do you recognize People's Exhibit 164A and B?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q What do you recognize them to be?
- A This is an envelope in which was marked pubic hair and when I opened it up, I removed these fibers that turned out to be pubic hairs. I designated them as Q7.
  - Q Where did you get that envelope?
- A This envelope was contained in a kit, in the assault kit that was received.
- Q When you say "assault kit", do you mean the Vitulo kit?

1	PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS
.2	A Yes.
3	O Under what number was the Vitula kit
4	vouchered, if you know?
5	A Voucher Number was D303511 I'm sorry, it's
6	wrong. D480441, Central Park Precinct.
7	MR. CLEMENTS: At this time, I offer 164A
8	and B in evidence.
9	THE COURT: What are you offering?
10	MR. CLEMENTS: I'm offering 164A and B.
11	The envelope, which is previously marked
12	49E I'll offer that, as well.
13	MR. JOSEPH: I have no objection.
14	THE COURT: Mark it.
15	(Whereupon, the above-mentioned exhibits
16	were marked as requested.)
17	(Sidebar conference out of the hearing of
18	the jury:)
19	THE COURT: My question is, is 49E being
20	offered in evidence as 49E?
21	MS. LEDERER: Yes.
22	THE COURT: And 164A and 164B are also
23	being offered at this time?
24	MR. CLEMENTS: Right.
25	MS. LEDERER: Those are two slides

The slides I'm speaking of are Feople's 164A

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Yes.

and B in evidence?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

THE COURT: I'll allow what his experience

is in examining fingernail scrapings.

MR. JOSEPH: That's over objection.

A Rarely do you find something of value underneath fingernails as far as trace fibers or trace hairs. Rarely, most times you don't.

- Q Now, I'd like to direct your attention to Voucher 480442. Did you examine any property vouchered under that voucher number?
  - A (No response.)
- Q Let me do it a different way. Would you look at People's 121 for identification.

Do you recognize People's 121?

- A Yes, I do.
- Q What do you recognize that to be?
- A It is soil samples collected at the crime scene.
  - Q Were they designated with any H numbers?
  - A Yes, they were.
  - Q What numbers were those?
- A The soil samples were, one sample was marked H3, one sample was marked H4, one sample was marked H5 and one sample was marked H7.
  - Q And were those items, did you receive those

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS items under 480442? Yes, I did. 3 Were there any other items under that voucher 4 that had H numbers? 5 6 Α Yes. 7 What type of items were those? C) Α Those were items marked hospital blood 8 samples. 10 0 Did you examine those? Α 11 No, I did not. Did you designate People's 121, the soil 12 0 13 samples, in any way? 14 Α Yes, I did. How did you designate them? 15  $\mathbf{Q}$ Α As S1. 16 17 C) Meaning? 18 Α Sample, Soil 1. MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would offer 20 People's 121 into evidence. MR. JOSEPH: Judge, I have no objection it going into evidence. I would reserve the right, if I may, to talk about the writings that are on the top.

THE COURT: Mark it.

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Yes, I did. Α

Antron McCray?

0 And when you received the clothing, how was it packaged?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

Detective, did you have occasion to examine

(Whereupon, the reporter marked the above

Α The clothing was packaged in a large paper bag.

mentioned exhibit, as requested.)

any clothing vouchered under D4655405, relating to

- Ω. Was that bag sealed when you received it?
- Α Yes, it was.
- C) Did you examine the clothing before it went to serology?
  - Α Yes, I did.
  - For what reason?
- For the purposes of removing any trace Α evidence.
- 0 Would you describe to the members of the jury the procedure by which you examined clothing, that clothing for trace evidence?
- First thing we do is have a clean area, we put fresh examination paper down. We remove the items one at a time from, in this case the container was a bag,

FETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

from a bag. We placed the items on the examination

table and we go over it visually. The next thing we do

is go over it with a stereo microscope. A stereo

microscope is a device that allows you to see in three

dimension and allows you to go magnify up to about a

hundred power. Almost like normal vision, but only it's

magnified vision.

The next thing we do is examine the items by lifting tape liftings. Each item is tape lifted and any fibers or hairs that we might pick up are adhered to the tape and we examine those tapes under a stereo microscope at a future time.

Also sometimes we'll fully vacuum the clothing to remove any other traces we couldn't get with the other methods.

MR. CLEMENTS: AT this time I would ask if the witness could be shown People's 165 for identification.

#### (Handing.)

- Q Do you recognize People's 165?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q What do you recognize it to be?
- A This is the soil I removed from that clothing.
- Which items of clothing did you remove the

1	PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS
2	soil?
3	A The soil was removed from the sweatshirt,
4	jeans and sneakers.
5	Q And those items belong to Antron McCray?
6	A Yes.
7	MR. JOSEPH: Objection, Judge.
8	I would object to it, who it belongs to.
9	THE COURT: I mean, is there some
10	identification marked on it?
11	MR. CLEMENTS: I'm sorry.
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, Sir, there's a mark,
13	lab number.
14	THE COURT: Just give us the numbers that
15	are on it.
16	THE WITNESS: 89224 892249 is the lab
17	number.
18	And I have designated S3, meaning Soil
19	Sample Number 3, marked on the items.
20	MR. CLEMENTS: At this time, I offer
21	People's 165 in evidence.
22	(Handed to and examined by defense
23	attornies.)
24	MR. JOSEPH: Again, I have no objection to
25	it going into evidence, but I do have objection

149, 150, 151A and B, 152, 153A and B, 154.

A Yes, I did.

It's a jacket that I received, and it was

removed from Yusaf Hawkins -- I'm sorry, Yusaf Salaam.

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# PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

- A As clothing that I was that I received at the laboratory, and that was marked Kevin Richardson's clothing.
- Q And did you recover any trace evidence from his underpants?

MR. JOSEPH: Object.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- A Yes, I did.
- Q And what, if any, trace evidence did you recover?
- A One fragment of light colored hair that I designated as Q11, and five brown colored hairs that I designated as Q12.

MR. CLEMENTS: AT this time, I would ask if the witness could be shown People's 161 for Identification.

(Handed up to and examined by the witness.)

- Q Do you recognize 161 for Identification?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q What do you recognize it to be?
- A As a slide that I mounted the hair on and the hair I removed from the underwear that I marked Q11.
  - Q Is that the light colored hair you mentioned?

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1
              PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS
 2
         Α
              Yes, Sir.
 3
              Now, did you recover any trace evidence from
   the tee-shirt?
 5
                  MR. RIVERA: Objection as to leading.
 6
                  MR. JOSEPH: I would object.
 7
                  THE COURT: I will allow it.
 8
        Α
              Yes, I did.
9
              And what trace evidence did you recover?
10
              One brown colored hair which I designated as
        Α
11
   Q13, one light colored hair that I designated as Q14.
12
                  MR. CLEMENTS: AT this time, I would ask if
13
             the witness could be shown People's 162 for
14
             Identification.
15
                  (Handed up to and examined by the
16
             witness.)
17
              Do you recognize it?
        \Omega
18
        Α
              Yes, I do.
19
        Ω
              What do you recognize it to be?
20
              It's the light colored hair that I designated
        Α
21
   as 014, that I removed from the tee-shirt.
22
        0
              And did you mount it on that slide?
        Α
              Yes, I did.
24
        O.
              Did you recover any trace evidence from the
25
   jeans?
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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS

- A Yes, I did.
- Q And do you recall where you collected them from?

A From the area that was close to a tree, marked H2, it's about fifty feet away.

I was directed by Detective Arroyo, that the area was an area where a blood sample was found, and I collected some soil there.

I also collected soil from the bridle path.

- Did you voucher that soil under a particular number?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q And under what number was that?
- A It was vouchered under Voucher Number D. as in David, 30369-- I'm sorry, 629, Scientific Research Division.
  - Q And did you designate that soil in any way?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q And how did you designate it?
  - A Mark it S7.

MR. CLEMENTS: At this time, I would ask if the witness could please be shown 172 for Identification?

(Handed up to and examined by the

What did you do with that?

I removed them from the containers, and I

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 $\mathbf{G}$ 

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS 2 examined them visually with the stereo microscope, and then mounted them on microscope slides and then did  ${\sf my}$ examination. 5 I designated the head sample as K1, and the pubic hair specimen as K2. 7 0 Excuse me. K1 was the? 8 Α Head hair specimen.  $\Box$ From Patricia Meili? 10 Α Yes. 11 MR. CLEMENTS: AT this time, I offer 12 People's 172. 13 (Handed to and examined by defense 14 attornies.) 15 MR. JOSEPH: No objection. 16 THE COURT: All right. Mark it. 17 (People's Exhibit 172 received in evidence 18 and appropriately marked.) 19 MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would ask 20 the witness could be shown People's 171 for Identification.

(Handed up to and examined by the witness.

- () Do you recognize People's 171?
- Α Yes, I do.

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 $\mathbf{G}$ What do you recognize it to be?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - DIRECT - CLEMENTS
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@ Who was the vouchering officer?
A Detective Arroyo.
O What did you mount those hair standards on
slides?
A Yes, I did.
Q Are those the slides contained in People's
166A and B?
A Yes.
MR. CLEMENTS: At this time, I offer
People's 166A and B.
MR. JOSEPH: I have no objection.
I would object on the ground of relevance
(People's Exhibits 166A and B received in
evidence and appropriately marked.)

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

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 $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$  Detective, would you look at 167A and B, please, for identification.

4

(Handing.)

5

Were those in the container you examined a few moments ago?

6

A Did I receive them in this container?

7

No, no. Were they in the container you just examined in connection with People's 166A and B?

9

A These slides, yes.

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Q And with respect to 166A and B, are they adhere samples?

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MR. JOSEPH: Objection to leading.

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THE COURT: 166A?

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MR. CLEMENTS: Yes.

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MR. RIVERA: Objection, your Honor. Let him

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say what they are.

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A  $\,$  It's marked back here on the slide as 166A.

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MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

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THE COURT: No. What is 166A?

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THE WITNESS: Head hair specimens.

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What is 166B?

23

A Pubic hair specimens.

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Q What is 167A?

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A  $I^{\prime}$ m sorry, 166A and B are head hair specimens. 167A

 $\Box$ 

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From Antron McCray?

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3043
 1
                 Petraco - People - Direct - Clements
    and B are public hair specimens.
 2
 3
         Ū
              Did you designate A and B _{0} 167A and B with a K
    number?
5
         Α
              Yes, I did.
6
         0
              What K number was that?
7
         \alpha
              167A and B is K12.
8
                   MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I offer People's
              167A and B.
9
                   MR. RIVERA: Objection, your Honor.
10
                   MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
11
                   THE COURT: Overruled.
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                   MR. RIVERA: I don't know as to who, your
13
14
              Honor, against who are they being offered?
                   THE COURT: Come up here for a moment.
15
16
         0
              Are they samples from Antron McCray?
              Yes, they are.
17
              167A and B?
         \Box
18
19
              Yes, sir.
                   MR. BURNS: I'm sorry, we're not coming up?
20
                   THE COURT: I don't think it's necessary, it's
21
              been established.
22
              166A and B are?
         23
              Head hair samples.
24
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3044 Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 2 Α Yes. 3 THE COURT: Mark it. (Whereupon, the reporter marked the abovementioned exhibits, as requested) 6 MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would ask if the 7 witness could be shown 170 for identification. 8 (Handing) What is 170 for identification, if you know? 9 0 10 These are head and pubic hair specimens that were sent to me from Yusef Salaam. 11 12 MR. BURNS: Actually he didn't send them. 13 That were sent to me, I'm sorry, as being from Yusef 14 Salaam. 15  $\odot$ Did you receive them under a particular voucher number? 16 17 Α Yes, I did. 18  $\Box$ What number was that? 19 Was voucher number D610950. 20 What did you do with those samples, did you mount them on slides? 21 22 Α Yes, sir. And are those the slides you have before you? 23 0  $\triangle$ 24 Yes, they are. Who was the vouchering officer, if you know?

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 Detective Arroyo. 2 MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I offer People's 3 170. MR. JOSEPH: No objection. 5 THE COURT: Mark them. (Whereupon, the Reporter marked 7 the abovementioned exhibit, as requested.) 8 MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I would ask if the 9 witness could be shown People's 169 10 for identification. 11 (Handing) 12 <u>[]</u> Do you recognize People's 169? 13 Α Yes, I do. 14 And what do you recognize People's 169 to be? 15 A As head hair and pubic hair specimens that were sent 16 to me that were said to be Raymond Santana's. 17  $\tilde{Q}$ 18 Did you receive them under a particular voucher number? 19 20 Α Yes, I did. 0 What number was that? 21 Voucher number D607745, Central Park Precinct. 22 Did you designate those head and public hair samples 23 in any way? 24 Yes, I did. 25

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Petraco - Feople - Direct - Clements

Q How did you designate them?

A  $\,$  I designated the head hair as K15 and the pubic hair as K16.

Q Did detective Arroyo's name appear on that youcher that you read?

MR. RIVERA: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

A Yes, it does.

MR. CLEMENTS: At this time I offer People's 169 into evidence.

MR. RIVERA: I object to the introduction, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled. Mark them.

(Whereupon, the abovementioned exhibit, was marked as requested.)

Detective, as part of your responsibilities in the criminalistics section, did you conduct microscopic examinations and comparisons of soil from a known source with soil from an unknown or unidentified source?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection as to form.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

A Yes, I did.

Q Can you describe the kind of information an expert in criminalistics can obtain from the examination of soil?

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

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MR. JOSEFH: Objection.

3

THE COURT: Overruled.

**4** 5 A You cannot just from microscopic, but you can

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determine color, do a color comparison, look at the mineral content, do a mineral comparison and render an opinion as to whether a questioned sample could have originated from a

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source of some known samples after you do the comparison.

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© Did you compare the questioned soil samples from the clothing of Raymond Santana, Antron McCray and Kevin Richardson with the known soil samples you collected from the

11 12

MR. RIVERA: Objection.

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THE COURT: Overruled.

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A Yes, I did.

crime scene and were sent to you?

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Q Will you briefly explain how the questioned samples from the three individuals I mentioned and the known samples

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8 were analyzed?

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soil samples after sieving them. One thing I did was sieve

Well, one thing I did was to look at color of the

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them through different tractions. Another thing I did was

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examine mineral content under a microscope and also to examine some of the minerals with different forms of instrumentation.

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I also used a density grading method.

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Q Would you explain what you mean by sieving?

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

Sieving is you take the whole sample and you put it through various mesh, sieves, different sizes, starting out with the largest mesh, going down to the smallest mesh.

<u>[]</u> What, if anything, does that tell you?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

Basically, it just sieves fractions, you want to collect any evidence that might be in the fractions, also you see different fractions that make up the soil.

And you talked about a density gradient. What do you mean by that?

Different materials have different densities. you do is you make up a tube with various density liquids in it, mixtures of, and you put individuals soil samples in them, and if they have similar content, they will have a similar density in distribution.

You also talked about mineral content. With respect to the samples you examined, would you tell the members of the jury what you found to be the mineral content of the samples?

The sample had quartz, different samples had quartz, felspar, which is a mineral.

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

MR. JOSEPH: Judge, my objection is he examined

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements a variety of samples.

THE COURT: We'll find out.

- A All the samples that I examined, the questioned and known samples had quartz, felspars and primarily mica, various kinds of mica, and also some traces of garnet and some hornblende. Also had vegetable matter in them and other materials.
- @ Did you compare the questioned soil samples from Antron McCray's clothing from the known samples that you received from the crime scene and you collected yourself?
  - A Yes. I dic.
  - Q What were the results of that comparison?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: Which comparison is this?

MR. CLEMENTS: Antron McCray.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- A My conclusions were that they were similar in mineral content and composition, and the questioned sample could have originated from the source of the known samples.
  - MR. JOSEPH: I would restate my objection and move to strike.

THE COURT: I'll let it stand.

Q Did you compare the questioned soil samples from the material of Raymond Santana that you collected and were sent

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 2 from the crime scene? A Yes. 3 (i) What did you conclude? 5 I concluded they were similar in mineral content and 6 composition and that the questioned sample could 7 originated from the source of the known. And did you compare the questioned soil sample from 8 the clothing of Kevin Richardson with the known soil samples you collected and were sent to you? Α Yes. 11 12 What were the results of that comparison? I concluded they were similar in mineral content and 13 the questioned sample could have originated from the source of 14 the known samples. 15 16

Q. Detective, did you collect samples from elsewhere in the park at all?

Other than the bridal cath and where I collected, Α no, sir.

- O. Are you familiar with the soil within Central Park?
- Yes, I am.
- And do the characteristics of the soil that you examined in the area of the crime scene differ with respect to soil that exists in the rest of Central Park?

Well, if the area is cultivated area, it would be A

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements different.

- What do you mean by cultivated. Ð.
- Areas such as ballfields, bridal paths, gardens, things like this, places like that. Other areas that are uncultivated the soil will be similar.
- As part of your responsibilties the criminalistics section, could you conduct or did you conduct microscopic examinations and comparisons of human hairs comparisons with hairs from a known source and with hairs from an unknown source or unidentified source?
  - Yes, I did.
- Can you describe what kind of information an expert in your field could derive from the microscopic examination of human hair?
  - In a case of hair --

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

In a case of hair you can -- first thing we usually see what type of millian hair it is and if it is a is human, mammal, that's the first thing we do. We identify on the basis of morphology whether it is a human hair.

Next thing we do is try to associate the hair with one of the major three categories of race. The three categories are And you can determine Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid.

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 sometimes upon the basis of these characteristics which -- a 2 give hair came from, given information from a different race. 3 Another thing you can do is, in fact, look at the hair to 4 see if it is from head hair, pubic region, mustache, different 5 hair bodies, areas. 6 Another thing you can do is see if there is any force 7 used to remove the hair or if it was just naturally shaved hair. You mentioned several different racial 10 classifications. Where did those terms originate? 11 Originate from literature. 12 Literature in your field? 13 Literature in anthropology and in my field and 14 several other fields. 15 And with respect to the term Mongoloid. What 16 countries might people of that race be associated with? 17 MR. JOSEPH: Objection. 18 THE COURT: I'll allow it. 19 It would be hair from individuals that could be 20 21

American Indians, Eskimos, some Oriental people could fall into that category.

Did you determine the sex of a person based on their hair?

A No, I cannot.

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

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With respect to human hair, how many different characteristics can you examine in the case of a particular

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type of human hair?

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which literature you read, but approximately 20 different

There's some 20 odd characteristics, depending on

And what is the standard by which a hair from a

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characteristics.

source?

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known source can be compared with a hair from a questioned

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MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

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MR. RIVERA: Objection.

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THE COURT: I'll allow it.

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What an examiner does, in fact, after determining a hair, say a Caucasoid head hair, is to examine for a standard from someone who might be a suspect or who might be involved in a situation, and they want to associate that questioned hair as possibly originating from a given individual. So, we would ask for a sample of an individual's hair. If it was head hair, we would ask for a sample of hair representing the whole head, a couple of dozen hairs, at least.

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The reason we ask for a lot of hairs is because hair varies.

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The hair in my own head, for instance, varies in color, there's gray hair, there's darker brown hair, lighter brown

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

hair. The shape varies, the length will vary. And there are several microscopic sized characteristics you can only see with a microscope that also vary. So, what you have to do is look at this range in a given known sample. After you do that, you take the head hair and you see if that questioned hair can fit into the range of known sample. If it can, then you can eventually associate it and say that questioned hair could have originated from the source of the known. If it does not fall within the range, you can say it did not, is not consistent with the range of physical characteristics and could not have originated from the source of the known.

There is also an in between answer that you just can't draw a conclusion for various reasons.

- O So, you cannot make individualized determinations as to the source of a particular strand of human hair say the way you can with fingerprints?
  - A No, you cannot.
- Q Can you estimate what percentage of the population would have hair possessing a certain set of characteristics that you are able to measure?

MR. BURNS: I object to that.

THE COURT: I'll let him answer, if he can.

- A No, you cannot.
- Would you explain to the members of the jury how

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements hair is lost or shed?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let him answer.

Hair is basically just shed. It has a lifespan, and when the root dries up, it will just naturally shed. I seen in literature where it's estimate the average individual sheds

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- -- approximately 100 hairs a day. Α
- And can hair be transferred from one individual to another?
  - Yes, it can. Α
  - Q In what ways?
- Primarily by touching, touching people or places people, things in people. When two things come into contact, there can be a mutual transfer of trace material and hair i⊊ one source of trace material, one type of trace material. So it can be transferred during touching.
  - Can it be transferred in ways other than touching?
- It's primarily that way. But can be airborne. There are other ways, but primarily coming into contact.
- Now, you talked about different characteristics that exist with respect to human hair. Do you have any slides that

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

you brought with you today that can illustrate the types of
characteristics you look for when you examine hair?

A Yes, I do.

Q Are those slides related to this case, were they taken in connection with this case?

A No, they were not.

MR. CLEMENTS: With the Court's permission, I'd ask if the witness could explain different characteristics that he has observed in connection with his analysis.

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: Subject to a conference we had at the bench, I will allow it.

Q Detective, would you, using the slide, explain to the members of the jury what characteristics you look for when you examine hair and how you examine it?

A This is what a typical human head hair that has the three major anatomical regions looks like. The only thing that would be different pigment density, things like this. There is an outer region, you see that clear outer region. It's pretty thick and it's clear. That's known as a cuticle. That's made up of scales and it's primary purpose is to protect the hair.

There is another large area, that whole brown area, dark

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area, this area in here that's known as the cortex. That's

the main body of the hair, that has the pigment in it. Any
other kinds of bodies such as ovoid particles, these are
bodies you will find in here to use for comparison.

And this central portion of the hair, which is known medula. and it can take a lot of different the configurations, the medulla. This happens to have a thick amorphous medulla, very pigmented hair. Some human hairs do not have medulla, they will not have this or you cannot see it as clearly as this because they might be infiltration from mounting medium or might be cortical material, cortical cells that make up the cortex inside the medulla. So, you can't Ιt takes on the various kind distinguish it. configurations. As that last hair had a very thick cuticle, that outer margin, this hair has what would be considered a very thin cuticle. In fact, you cannot see it when you look under a microscope.

This hair has no -- you cannot see medulla -- medulla is not obvious. You can't see it. It would be said to be absent. The pigmentation is absent. The size, shape of the pigment granulars, the distribution of the pigment granulars that give the pigment the color are obvious much different than the last hair. These are kinds of things you look at.

This happens to be a light color brown hair. This would

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements be a hair that has a cuticle that's serrated and this

particular hair happens to be from chemical damage and from mechanical damage, but see how the cuticle is lifted away from the hair.

Some hair has that naturally, some human hairs will have that naturally or could be caused by chemical or mechanic damage.

This happens to be a gray hair. A gray hair is hair that has no pigment. Again, you can see the cuticle as its own manifestation. And this particular hair there is no medulla. These are known as cortmaduci (phonetic), which are spaces in the hair and there is a lack of pigment in this hair.

This happens to be a head hair. It's a red colored hair from an individual that has red hair. It's a natural color. The pigment in a person with red hair tends to move towards or be towards the center of the hair rather than the outer peripheries.

You can also see the pigment isn't as prominent as the last hair.

The pigment is distributed in a certain way again. red hair the distribution is toward the center of the hair and this hair also doesn't have the medulla.

This hair happens to be a light brown hair. You can see it has it's own manifested cuticle. No medulla. And the

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is distributed in a certain way. It's fairly even. pigment The distribution pigment throughout the hair. The size and shape of the granules are distinctive, they are small, very tiny and even distribution.

This hair, see it's a little thicker than the hairs All these hairs are at about 100 magnification, an before. 100 power magnification. It has a thick cuticle, no medulla, and you can see that the pigment is towards the peripheries and distribution isn't as even as some of the other hairs. And granules, the pigment causing granules that give it it's color are, in fact, distributed not as evenly as some of the other hairs.

This can vary greatly. This happens to be a little darker round hair wher the cuticle is, cuticle margin isn't as prominent. The distribution is much different. This happens to have a fragmented medulla, which means it's broken up and it's also amorphous, it appears black with no shape, amorphous.

This happens to be a very heavily pigmented human hair and has a lot of pigment in it, so you can't even see through the hair when you look at it with a microscope.

This happens to be a very thick cuticle, just slightly serrated. There is a medulla, but you can't see it because of the heavily pigmentation.

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

This is the way some chemically treated hairs appear. This is the chemical treatment up here. This is where the root has grown out into the chemical treatment and you can see that doesn't look natural as far as pigment goes, looks like it's painted.

You can usually tell when hair has been treated with some kind of chemical or dye. These are not pigment granules, these are corticuse (phonetic). You can tend to see that a lot in hair that's treated because what happens before you treat it usually you have to break down the hair in order to get out cortex so you can and the pigment or add the dye.

Caucasoid hair, this is a cross section, Caucasoid hair tends to be oval in shape and again you see the medulla in the center. If it's present, you will see that. If not, that will not be there, like that hair. And you can see how the pigment is distributed and also you can see the cuticle around here. It tends to be oval shaped. That's oval in cross section. A little thicker in the middle than it is at the end.

This one fairly typical human head hair with Caucasoid, fairly medium color brown and the pigment is fairly even. Tho hair isn't that thick, usually about a tenth of a millimeter in diameter, which would be across this way. And the cross section would be oval and the pigment would look something

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements like this. There can be many different variations.

This is a cross section of a hair from a person who is of the Negroid race.

This hair tends to be just a little flatter.

In cross section, it's what they call oblate, and it has a lot of pigement in it, as you can see, and the cuticle is fairly thin.

And again, if there is a medulla present, you will see it.

If there isn't the medulla present, you wouldn't see it.

Hair from people of the Negroid race sometimes have kinks, or tends to have kinks in it, and this is what a typical kink would look like, it's just a twist in the hair.

And at the ends, it's broken or frayed many times, and it happens to be brittle for some reason.

This is a typical cross section of a hair from a person of Mongoloid race.

And again, their hair tends to be round in shape, and again, that's usually heavily pigmented hair, and again, towards the outer peripheries.

And if there is a medulla present, there usually is a medulla present in Mongoloid, not all the time, but if it is, it's usually in the center, and it is usually pretty large, and the cuticle tends to be large, and thick and clear, but it

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements can vary.

It can have pigment in there, can have all the characteristics, could be servated, could be any variation.

This is a longitudinal view of the same hair, same type of hair.

See the thick cuticle and hair from people of Mongoloid race tends to be fairly thick.

It's usually a little thicker than average Caucasoid hair, or average hair from Negroid peoples.

Another thing we look at is the distal end of the hair, or the tip end of the hair.

And it can have a tapered tip, you'll see, as hair from public region, hair from head, transitional areas, in temporal areas, et cetera.

This tip of the hair that's been cut is a head of hair that's been cut.

This is the kind of thing you would see during normal grooming, barber, beautician, the hair would look, it would cut straight across.

This is typical hair where there is some kind of abrasion.

Usually, you will see this on the axillary hair, which is hair from under the arms, or hair from the pubic area, where there's wear.

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

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The hair is pretty brittle.

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So, what happens is, it just kind of sands down, rubs

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against clothing, and just forms a rounded edge.

And this is a hair from all the races.

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Pubic hair tends to have buckles in it, tends to be much coarser, much thicker.

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Again, pubic hair will be buckled, have a thick amorphous

This is just a slide to show you the difference in

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medulla, and have a bleaching color to its pigmentation.

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buckling thickness.

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Another variation is that it will vary in thickness from

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-- especially public hair, especially will change in variation

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from thickness, very quickly, abrupt variation.

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And pubic hair tends to have some kind of oblong cross

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section or triangular section.

in thickness, barbs, et cetera.

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Other body hair have regular cross sections.

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This is a triangle or shaped beard hair.

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I can tell from the slide, it's thicker on this side than on that side.

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Q What kind of microscope was used in that hair?

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4 This is a special kind of microscopy, known as

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Polarized Light Microscopy, and allows you to see variations

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This would be a cross section of the hair that looked

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements like that longitudinal view, very triangle cross section.

This is known as proximal end. This is the root end of the hair. And these are just two slides.

This would be what they naturally shed, hair dried root bulb, just a bulb, and there would be no pain associated with this coming out.

Where a root like this, which is known as actively growing root, or anigen root, is where it has tissues still connected to it, and everyone -- if you comb your hair, you could inadvertently do that, you could get a root that comes out like this, and just an actively growing root, so, you get the whole root folicle.

These are -- this hair from a Caucasoid person, it's pubic hair, same person, and a head hair from the same person.

You could see the way they vary in thickness, in pigment distribution, in pigment appearance, in thickness of medulla, cuticle, et cetera. They would vary a lot.

And again, I would like to point out that in these hairs, all you're really looking at in hair slides is a very tiny part of the hair.

A hair that would be two or three centimeters long, you would have to take a couple of hundred photographs to represent every area that was in the hair.

This is only a tiny portion of the hair, but you can --

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

but it -- you can fairly represent some of the characteristics

that you look at when you take photographs like this.

This is a hair from a person of the Mongoloid race.

Again, head hair, round cross section, cylindrical shape, heavily pigmented.

Pubic hair is much thicker, much coarser medulla, bleachy appearance, the pigment.

This is a hair from a person of the Negroid race, pigment that tends to be clumpy.

The hair in this case has no medulla.

That doesn't necessarily hold, but you can see it's much amo pho different than the pubic hair, which is much thicker, a more fuzz medulla, buckling, et cetera.

This is a hair from when you get an admixture.

And whenever you get an admixture, people of mixed racial background, you can get potpourri of characteristics that could be expressed in the hair.

This is a head hair, and this is a public hair.

And someone who examined might identify hair like this as hair from person of mixed racial origin, some might, depending on their experience, identify it as a hair, and couldn't give it a racial origin, they could just say it's a human head hair or human pubic hair.

In cases of force, or in other cases of split end, you

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements can see hair that's actually break. Again, it's brittle stuff, so, it can break.

When it's cut with a sharp instrument, such as a knife, or an axe, things like this, it can look pretty angular, can also be cut with scissor, but it will have angular shape, and it can be cut with glass, in case of an auto accident, where a person's head might hit windshield, hair can be shaved, and look something like this.

Can also be crushed, and this is what a typical crush hair would look like.

And what we do is, when we have a question hair and a known hair sample, that we think the question -- want determine whether that question could have come from that known, this is known as a comparison microscope, and what is is two light microscopes or two polarized microscopes bridged together with Optical bridge, and allows you to compare the hair, question and known hair, to determine whether the hair was common origin or dissimilar, does not have common origin, or inconclusive, you can't really say because of the various situations that arise in the sample.

And this, pretty much what you would see, you just see one hair, and compare it against the other.

And in comparison, you would go from the tip end to the route end, and you would also look at many hairs in the case.

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

We look at, you know, 20, 30 hairs from a given source, at least, and compare them to a question hair.

You go from the tip -- look for any differences, any subtle differences that might exclude the question hair, or any subtle differences that might include the question hair as being possibly from that source.

Detective, with respect to the hair you designated as Q1, People's 158 in evidence, the same sample received from detective Honeyman, marked H4.

Did you examine that with any of the known samples that have been received in evidence here today?

- Yes, I did. .
- And what were the results of your comparison? Q
- I concluded that Q1 hair was similar to the known.

THE COURT: Well have to take a short recess. Jurors asked for a brief recess. So, we'll take a short recess.

Please don't discuss the case.

(Recess declared and taken.)

(After the recess, in open count, on record, the following took place:)

(Detective Petraco resumed the witness stand and testified further, under oath, as follows:)

JURY PRESENT

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

THE COURT CLERK: Defendants, their attorneys, assistant district attorneys and all sworn jurors are present.

Detective Petraco, you're still under oath.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED

BY MR. CLEMENTS:

Detective, with respect to 01 that was received into evidence as People's 158.

Did you examine that and determine the type of hair it was?

Α Yeah.

I examined, and determined it was one fragment of light colored head hair of Caucasoid origin, and I compared it.

- And did you compare it with all the known samples that were introduced here today?
  - Yes, I did. Α
  - What were the results of that comparison.
- I concluded that the question hair in Q1 is a fragment of head hair, could have originated from the source of the Ki sample, which was the known head hair from Patricia Meili.

MR. JOSEPH: Judge, we have the objection based on the conference.

THE COURT: Yes.

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

And is that opinion -- are you stating that opinion O to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

MR. JOSEPH: Object to it.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- Yes, I am.
- And with respect to Q1, that was also designated H4 by detective Honeyman?
  - Yes, it was.
- Now, did you also have occasion to examine Q2, using methods that you've described during the slide show, in examining the characteristics that you mentioned?
  - Yes, I did. Α
  - What were the results of that examination?
- I determined those hairs to be three fragments of light colored head hair of Caucasoid origin, and I compared those.
- And did you compare those three fragments with the known samples that were introduced here today?
  - Yes, I did.
  - And what were the results of that comparison?
- My conclusion was that those three fragments were similar to the known head hair, K1, which was from Patricia Mi∈li.
  - And, from what item of evidence did you recover Q2? 0

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 From the rock. 2 MR. CLEMENTS: At this time, I would ask if the 3 witness could be shown People's 114 in evidence. 4 (Handed up to and examined by the witness.) 5  $\mathbb{Q}$ Do you recognize People's 114? 6 Ă Yes, I do. 7 Can you show the members of the jury from what part of the rock you obtained those three fragments you designated 10 as K2? Area in here. 11 THE COURT: Show it to the jury. 12 (Exhibited to jury.) 13  $\Box$ Is there a brownish red stain in that area that 14 remains? 15 Α Yes, there is. 16 What was the condition of those three fragments when 17 you examined it, examined the, under the microscope? 18 They were crushed and broke. 19 Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree 20 Ωf scientific certainty, as to how those hairs came to be 21 crushed, the three fragments? 22 MR. JOSEPH: Objection. 23 THE COURT: I'll allow it. 24 It was force from the rock, and it belief 25 Mas ŒΥ

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

the rock could have been used to strike the side of the head of Patricia Mieli.

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

- With respect to these fragments that you observed under microscope, were you able to determine the part of the body that they come from?
  - They're head hairs, from the temporal area.

They tend to have a very fine tapered medullar and fair/y distinctive appearance, not medulla, I'm sorry, tip and fairly distinctive appearance.

- And where is the temporal area?
- The temporal area is this area around the ear.
- Now, with respect to Q7, the pubic hair combings from the Vitulo kit.

Did you examine those under the microscope?

- Yes, I did. Α
- $\mathbb{Q}$ And did you compare them with the known samples?
- Α Yes. I did.
- And what were the results of that comparison?
- I determined all pubic hairs light colored and that they were similar to the known pubic hair specimen from Patricia Mieli I designated as K2.
  - $\mathbb{Q}$ Now, with respect to Q14, the hair that you

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 recovered from Kevin Richardson's T-shirt. 2 Did you examine that, using the methods you described, 3 during the slide show? 5 Yes, I did. Α 6 And what type of hair was that? 7 MR. JOSEPH: Objection. THE COURT: I'll allow it. 8 9 Α This is 014? 10 G! 014. I determined Q14 to be a light colored pubic hair of 11 Taucasoid origin. 12 And I compared it to the known pubic hairs of Patricia 13 14 ieli. And I concluded it was similar, and could have come from 15 lie known source, which was K2. 16 K2 being Patricia Miel's pubic hair? 17 Q. 18 Α Yes. Did you also examine Q11, recovered from Kevin 19 Richardson's underwear? 20 Yes, I did. Α 21 And what type of hair was that? 22 I determined that to be one fragment of a light 23 colored head hair of Caucasoid origin. 24 25 And I compared it, and determined that it could have come

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 from, come from the source of K1, which is Patricia Mieli. 2 MR. RIVERA: I would object, your Honor, and 3 move to strike. 4 THE COURT: Overruled. I'll allow it. 5  $\Box$ Ki is her head hair? 6 7 Α Yes. Did you also examine Q16 under the microscope, using 8 the methods you described? 9 Yes, I did. Α 10 And what type of substance was that? 11 I determined that to be one light colored fragment 12 of Caucasoid head hair. 13 And I compared it to the knowns, and concluded that it 14 could have come from the source of the K1 specimen, which was 15 16 known head of hair of Patricia Mieli. MR. BURNS: I'm sorry. What number was that? 17 MR. CLEMENTS: 016. 18 MR. BURNS: 0167 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 Did you also examine and compare, before Q8, Q9, 21 Q12, Q13 and Q26, Q26 being the hairs from Antron McCray. 22 Did you compare those hairs that I just mentioned with 23

the known samples that were introduced here today in court?

Α Yes, I did. 25

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Petraco - People - Direct - Clements 1 And what were the results of that comparison?  $\Box$ 2 3 I concluded they were not from Patricia Mieli. And did you examine them with respect to all the 4  $\odot$ known samples from the defendants? 5 6 Yes, I did. 7 And what was your conclusion? That they were not from the defendants. As far 8 9 the couple of hairs that were question hairs from 10 clothing, Q8 hair and Q4 hair.  $(\overline{\omega})$ Earlier you testified concerning your opinion with 11 respect to certain soil samples recovered from the clothing of 12 Antron McCray, Kevin Richardson, and Raymond Santana. Was the 13 opinion that you expressed with respect to those samples stated to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty? 15 Yes, it was. Α With respect to all the evidence that you examined case, did you identify with your initials and other markings? Yes, I did. Ã Lab numbers and voucher numbers and so forth? Α Yes, special lab numbers and my initials.

> $\mathbf{Q}$ Thank you.

> > MR. CLEMENTS: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen.

Petraco - People - Direct - Clements

we're going to recess at this point until 10:30 tomorrow morning. So you will not be expected to be here until 10:30. Hopefully we will be able to start at 10:30 tomorrow.

In the meantime, as always, please don't discuss the case, come to any conclusions, don't let anyone talk about the case. Please do not read any media accounts of this case nor visit the location. Have a good evening. See you tomorrow at 10:30.

(Whereupon, the jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: 10:30 tomorrow.

(Whoreupon, the trial was adjourned until July 20, 1990.)

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF NEW YORK: CRIMINAL TERM: PART 59

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

-against-

ANTRON McCRAY, RAYMOND SANTANA, YUSEF SALAAM,

July 20, 1990

Defendants.

BEFORE:

HONORABLE THOMAS GALLIGAN, J.S.C. (Appearances as heretofore noted)

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MR. JOSEPH: Judge, I want to renew the application I had previously made for the production of those documents which I have suggested should be provided under — as Brady material.

(Discussion at the bench as follows:)

And I would suggest that the cross examination of, I believe it was the Police chemist, Miss Veit, provides further reason why this material should be turned over.

Ms. Lederer in -- I'm sorry, not in cross examination, it was redirect of Ms. Veit, went into a list of individuals, saying, did you ever check any of their

COLLOQUY

clothing and named a series of names. The answers given by Ms. Veit were no, she was never given their clothing.

I think it becomes even more important that the Defense be provided with the statements, provided by any of those individuals, any written reports relating conversations had with those to individuals, since it is now suggested by these the Prosecution's questioning that individuals who might have been present, who might have had evidence of their presence, such as blood on their clothing, and that the that 71.0 conclusion can be drawn by the jury from the failure to find blood on any of the named individuals, since, since the fact that the chemist did not examine certain other individuals might mean that those unexamined clothes would have contained the blood.

I think that that's an unfair inference to leave the jury with, if those, in fact, those are individuals who the

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### COLLOQUY

prosecution has reason to believe were not of the attack of the the scene at even relevant anv other i f female jogger OT. forth from the would come information examination of those documents.

Again, this is, this is just an argument that I think shows further reason why the documents previously requested are and shows a further reason Brady material why it increases the possibility that the documents could affect presence of those and the final outcome of this case certainly would assist in the Defense.

MR. RIVERA: I join in his application.

MR. BURNS: I would join and also add cross examination, fact that OTI mγ questioning bу evidently precipitated the Lederer, I was not given to even touch question, I'm sorry, my area -that whether other clothes were relative serological stains, the examined for serological stains, it was presence o f objected to by Ms. Lederer and sustained by

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COLLOQUY

the Court.

I wasn't permitted to go into it in any degree at all. She was permitted to ask the questions relating to what the clothing of several individuals who, obviously, at one point, or at some point in time, were involved in the investigation.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. LEDERER: My recollection Burns' cross examination is different than that which he just stated. I recall that he went through all of the people whose clothes were examined by Mary Veit. But, be that as it may, the questions that followed on redirect were questions put to Veit about whether she examined Miss clothing from a series of people. The names of those people were names from the statements of these defendants. It was not simply reading a list of people that have been interviewed in this investigation. Those names came from the statements made by each of the defendants. And мУ

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COLLOQUY

recollection of the sequence was that bring out the other Burns tried to whose clothing was examined, people objected, and I believe the Court overruled objection, and permitted him to bring whose clothes had out the people heen not result which did in examined any finding of stains of serological And, because of that line of questioning, I whether she had examined then asked these clothing of people named bу defendants in their own statements, and she indicated that she did not.

don't think that it changes the Ι respect to the Brady with ruling all. I think it was based application аt on the statement by these defendants. And think it was a proper line of questions. But, I don't think it has any impact on the Court's ruling of the Brady material.

MR. BURNS: If Ι may just briefly respond. The statement which is attributed Salaam by Detective McKenna, who is the statement, only officer who took the

## COLLOQUY

mentions two individuals by name, two individual by name, and doesn't mention these other people, makes not reference to these other people. It's no -- there's nothing that you can determine from the reading of the statement which would give rise to these others, to the alleged statement attributed -- taken by Detective McKenna.

So that that -- when Ms. Lederer says that each one of the defendants mentioned each of these individuals --

THE COURT: I don't think she said that.

MS. LEDERER: I didn't mean to give the impression.

MR. BURNS: That's what I -- you may not have understood it.

THE COURT: I understood what she said. I didn't understand her to say that. I understood her to say, and that's my understanding before she spoke, that the names of the persons who were inquired about were people who were named by the

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## COLLOQUY

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MR. BURNS: No. your Honor.

I'm talking about the names that she brought up on redirect, that you permitted. Those names were not mentioned in the defendant's statement.

THE COURT: Three defendants on trial.

And her statement to you BURNS: MR. just now is that each of the defendants mentioned each one of those people's names.

THE COURT: That's your understanding, that's not mine.

JOSEPH: Judge, if I may say something?

I see it a little bit differently than Burns. It seems to me that the stronger reason to provide us with this material as Brady material is the words spoken by Ms. Lederer, that being that the Prosecution is saying these are names given by the defendants in their statements. The Prosecution has been this Court to take a name, permitted by defendant, and introduce given by a

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evidence against that individual, under the theory that it's relevant because a defendant names that person.

Therefore, if a defendant names that person and it can be proven by scientific evidence that he was there, that's something the jury should know.

The other side of that must also be consistent. If a defendant names another individual, and if the Prosecution has interviews with that individual, has police notes, or documents of any sort that would assistance to the Defense in be of establishing that the person names defendant in a statement was not, in fact, present at the scene of the assault on the jogger, for example, then that is not only of assistance to the Defense, it's absolutely necessary, especially in light of the Court's ruling concerning Kevin Richardson.

The jury is being told, yes, Antron McCray says Kevin, and here's proof that Kevin had clothing containing hair,

## COLLOQUY

consistent with the female jogger. All right?

Should I not be allowed information that would show that my client also named three other people that the Prosecution has evidence in their possession which would, which would at least indicate that that individual was not present.

And it seems to me that it's the very basis of my defense. It's the very basis of their prosecution against my client. It's not a collateral issue, it's the case.

THE COURT: Do you want to be heard?

MR. BURNS: You have another situation, and -- the Kevin Richardson statement, the statement that's attributed to Kevin Richardson doesn't refer to Yusef Salaam.

THE COURT: So?

MR. BURNS: Doesn't refer to Yusef Salaam.

THE COURT: So, what does that mean?

MR. BURNS: Well, they can use, they can use the evidence against Richardson to

### COLLOQUY

bolster or to lend some measure of credibility to the alleged statement of Yusel Salaam, and then introduce that kind of evidence, and, on the other hand, Kevin Richardson's statement, which — in which he described the incident, doesn't refer to Yusef Salaam. Isn't that Brady material?

THE COURT: I'm not going to answer your question in the way it's posed. I'll just wait til the jury passes. The ruling that I made originally will not be changed at this point. The record will reflect your arguments and my rulings, and it doesn't change.

People ready?

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes.

THE COURT: Defendants ready?

MR. JOSEPH: Just one moment, your Honor, and I will be.

(Short pause)

MR. JOSEPH: I am ready, Judge.

THE COURT: Bring out the jury.

(Whereupon the jury enters the countroom.)

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# COLLOQUY

MS. LEDERER: Could we approach for a second?

(Discussion at sidebar as follows:)

MS. LEDERER: My notes from yesterday's examination of Detective Petraco showed People's 160 for identification was received in evidence, I don't see it marked on the exhibit. I was just wondering if we could clarify that before we proceed.

MR. BURNS: I got it in on the 19th.

THE COURT: I didn't have a note it was in yesterday.

MR. RIVERA: We'll stipulate to that.

MS. LEDERER: Mr. Burns has no objection and Mr. Rivera and Mr. Joseph.

If we can just mark it received in evidence.

(Exhibit 160 received and marked into evidence.

(End of sidebar:)

COURT CLERK: The defendants, their attorneys, the Assistant District Attorney and all sworn jurors are present.

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#### COLLOQUY

Mr. Petraco, can I remind you you're

still under oath.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. JOSEPH:

Q Mr. Petraco, am I correct in understanding you are no longer working in the Police Department?

A Yes.

Q You were employed with the Police
Department for how long?

A For just about 22 years.

Q And prior to working in the Police Department, you told us that you had studied at John Jay College?

A While I was in the Police Department I studied at John Jay College.

Q And you studied specifically criminology while you were there?

A Forensic sciences, chemistry. A variety of different sciences.

Q And you went on and attended St. John's University?

A I taught at St. John's.

Q And you also taught at John Jay, is that right?

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Α Yes, sir.

Q.

And, would I be correct that when you

Yes, I have.

At or about the time you received the items evidence that you testified about, you were employed in the Police Lab?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

Yes, I was.

And you were provided with a series σf pieces of property and told to examine them, is that correct?

Yes.

And, in fact, one in particular, you were given some clothing that you were informed belonged to or was labeled Antron McCray; is that correct?

A Yes.

And you were informed that he was a suspect and that you were to look at those clothings to see if you could find anything in your area of specialty of evidenciary value?

Α Yes, sir.

And yesterday you were shown out of a baq some clothing that you said, yes, you recognized that clothing as being the clothing that you examined?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH examined that, you did that in the Police Lab?

Yes, I did.

looked that clothing, And you аt understanding that you were to see if you could find anything of evidenciary value?

Yes, sir. Α

And I assume that you examined it closely Q to do your job well?

Α Yes, sir.

And you examined all of the clothing was contained in that bag is that right?

Yes, I did. A

And having examined all that clothing, you told us that you came up with two hairs, is that right?

Yes, sir. A

And having found the hairs -- withdrawn.

The hairs that you found, that seems to be the only things of evidenciary value in your areas of specialty, right?

We also found some soil.

And the soil, correct.

soil in the mud Wefre talking about the worth following things you found were the two

look

3090 PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH 1 2 through and examining? 3 Α Yes, sir. Q Nothing else? 4 5 No. sir. А And when you were going to examine the 6 hairs, am I correct in understanding that you had 7 been provided with some known samples? 8 9 Yes, I was. And you had been told by the Police 10 Q Department these are samples of a victim, Patricia 11 12 Meili? 13 A Yes. And you were given her hair samples, right? 14 15 Yes, I was. A You were aware -- withdrawn. 16 17 It even came about you went to the crime scene at one point in reference to this case? 18 19 Yes. A So, you were aware something of the facts 20 21 relating to the incident? 22 Α Yes. And you had an idea what you were looking 23

When you look at clothing, you

for: is that right?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH objectively, you can find just about anything. something is there, you find it. If something isn't there, you don't find it.

Q What you found in reference to Antron McCray was some soil and these two hairs, correct?

Yes, sir. А

Q And you look at these hairs under the microscope you showed us yesterday in those slides, right?

Yes, sir. A

And you compared those hairs, the hairs on the Antron McCray clothing to the hairs of the victim, the known hairs, right?

A Yes.

And to your knowledge, the known hairs were hairs that had been taken from her by a police officer to assist you in your examination?

Α Yes, sir.

And when you compared the hairs from the McChay clothing to the hairs -- known hairs of Patricia Meili, am I correct that you saw that those hairs were not the same?

Α Yes.

0 You could tell that those hairs did not

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

the hairs on the McCray clothing did not come from

Patricia Meili?

A Yes.

Q And would I be —— by the way, did you compare the hairs on the McCray clothing to McCray's own hairs?

A No, I did not.

Q So, you don't know whether or not it's his own hair?

A No-

Q And you told us yesterday, I think, you gave us some numbers saying under normal condition we all would shed about a hundred hairs a day?

A Yes.

Q And you didn't compare the hairs found on McCray's clothing to his own hair?

A No. I did not-

Q Would I be correct, doing an analysis of hair, such as you did, that it is easier and more accurate to exclude than it is to say they came from the same source?

A Oh, yes.

Q For instance, if you look at a hair from one person of one race and a hair from a person of

7/20/9

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH
another race, based on what you taught us yesterday,
you could say hair number one doesn't come from
person number two?

A Yes.

Q And when you say that, you can be certain of that?

A Yes.

Q Because when a hair is dissimilar, then it couldn't have come from a person who has hair dissimilar to the sample you're looking at?

A Yes.

What I believe you were telling us yesterday, as well, if you take the other side of it and try to talk about hairs that are similar, you can't go as far to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, is that right?

A You can go to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty in saying they are similar and could have come from a given individual. That's to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

Q But I think you told us yesterday, it's not like a fingerprint, you can't say hair number one definitely came from Mr. Jones?

A You can't, that would be an

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individualization and you can't individualize hair. You can't say that a given hair came from one given individual to the exclusion of all others in the whole world, and that's what individualization is.

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

I correct, because of the nature of Αm Q hairs, that what you were telling us yesterday, that you can't even give percentages? You can't even say, well, it's a 20 percent possibility or anything like that?

Yes, sir. А

And you can't even tell us how many other people might have a hair similar to this hair?

No. I cannot. Α

All you can tell us is that this hair. under the best of circumstances, a certain hair is similar to another hair?

Yes, sir. А

And you can't tell us how many people the world might have such a similar hair under normal conditions?

No. I cannot. Α

Now, you did tell us under the questioning Mr. Clements that certain hairs you examined of property, I think, identified as Kevin Richardson's

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH
were not dissimilar, that they were similar to those
of the victim, Patricia Meili?

A Certain of the hairs found on his clothing, yes.

Q And I think you told us that these hairs could have originated from K-1 or K-2, meaning the victim?

A Yes, sir.

Q Just so it's clear. You are not saying that that hair definitely came from Patricia Meili, you can't say that to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?

A You can say to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that it could have come from.

Q Correct.

A You cannot individualize it.

Q Right. So what you're basically doing is you're saying this hair is not -- withdrawn.

Let me rephrase that.

That Patricia Meili is not excluded as a source of that hair?

A That would be one way of looking at it, yes.

Q And similarly, you would agree that that

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

hair, talking about the hair found on Kevin Richardson, there may be -- withdrawn.

You can't tell us how many other people also have hairs similar to the hair found on the Richardson clothing?

- A No, I could not.
- Q But, again, talking about my client, Antron McCray, the hairs found on his clothing allow you to say that they did not come from Patricia Meili?
  - A Yes, sir.
- $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$  Let me just talk to you about the testimony concerning the soil.

Again, when you're talking about soil, it's not like fingerprints, you can't say this soil definitely came from this little hole in the ground here, and no where else?

- A Yes, sir-
- Q And I think you explained to us all you could talk about in soil is similarities again, is that right?
- A You can say it's consistent and could come from.
- Q And you told Mr. Clements, the soil you examined, that was removed from Central Park, may be

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consistent with soil in lots of other parts of Park?

Yes, it could be so. Α

And, in fact, would you agree with me that Q if you talk about what you call the uncultivated, unchanged part of the Park, not changed by man, one could assume the soil would be similar to that in the area you looked?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

It's very possible.

It's more than possible. Would you agree it's likely, because soil in areas generally don't change every ten feet?

Α Yes.

That soil may be different than the makeup of soil in Arizona because of different climatic conditions and a variety of things, but probably would be similar throughout the Park and throughout the New York area, wouldn't it?

Not throughout the New York area, but Α throughout the park, yes.

You talked a little bit about areas that were changed by man. I think you had an example you gave was like the baseball field.

That would be a good example.

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# PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

When you talk about an infield of a baseball field, that's dirt, somebody came and put sand down, then obviously that would be different than the normal make up of Central Park, is that what you're talking about?

A Yes-

Q Am I correct in understanding then that -withdrawn.

You were given the clothes of Antron McCray and you removed some particles of soil, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell me how many particles you removed?

A It was a large quantity of soil. I didn't weigh it. There is still more soil on the clothing.

Q And that soil was compared to a known soil substance, right?

A Yes, it was.

Q And the know soil substance was obtained by police or by you with police?

A Yes.

Q And you didn't choose where to select the soil from?

7/20/9

# PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

A Well, when I went there, I was told about -- I was interested in looking at the color of the soil in the crime scene area, and I chose, after I was told that, I chose the soil samples myself.

Q I understand. But you chose the actual samples. But it was the police who said here's the area we're talking about?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the police didn't take you to any other area of the park and say take samples here, as well?

A No. I was free to do that. I had looked at other areas of the park, just not in this case.

Q All I'm asking, the areas you selected the soil from was the area the police took you to?

A Yes-

Q And would you agree with me that the test that you conducted and the conclusion that you reached don't cause you or allow you to say to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that the soil must have come only from this crime scene area?

A No, all it would allow you to say, it could have come from that area, within a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

Q It could have come from that area, it could

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there?

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No, it did not-Α

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It showed similar? Q.

Yes, similar.

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A Yes.

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Am I correct that when you looked at the Q. you concluded that the colors of the soils color. were close, but not exactly the same?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

because, again, there are a lot of cultivated areas

in Central Park. It's not all uncultivated.

you would assume that it would be the same, right?

When you say similar, the test that

conducted of the samples didn't show that the soil

soil that you took from Central Park when you went

on the McCray clothing was exactly the same

Could have come from the area around

You would have to look at these samples

But if you went to an uncultivated area,

have come from the area of Central Park around

Central Park, around 72nd Street, right?

When you say possible?

great deal of it has been cultivated.

It's possible.

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A Yes, sir.

7/20/9#

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# PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH

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And would I be correct that you break-down of the make-up of the soil?

Α Yes.

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And, for instance, you did an area of the crime scene you called like crime scene area?

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Α Yes.

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And just pulling something out, on the like Q. crime scene area, you found the quartz and fellsbar made up about 87 percent of that soil?

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Yes, sir.

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And in contrast, the McCray clothing that Q you examined, the soil from the McCray clothing had only 36 percent of quartz and fellsbar?

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Α, Yes.

materials like that.

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So, they weren't identical? Q

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Not for that one particular area, no.

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And you listed something as opaque materials, that's also part of the make-up of

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soil?

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And you put in the like crime scene area materials you took from the park, you said that had a trace of that or one percent of the opaque

Yes, it could consist of vegetation,

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Α Yes.

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - JOSEPH particles as compared to the McCray soil, soil from the McCray clothing, which was 21 percent of that opaque, is that correct?

A Yes.

And you talked also about the soil from the victim, did you examine that too?

Yes, I did. A

And there again the soils were not exactly the same make-up?

A No, they were not.

All you can tell us at best is that the soils are similar, correct?

Yes. А

And you're not telling us that the soil found on the McCray clothing from one area and one area alone, correct?

A Yes.

 $\mathbf{Q}$ Thank you.

MR.

JOSEPH: I

further n o

CROSS EXAMINATION

questions.

BY MR. BURNS:

Detective Petraco.

7/20/9

#### PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 1 2 Q And you're no longer a detective with the 3 Police Department? 4 Α Yes. 5 Q What are you now? 6 A Right now I'm a student. 7 Q A private student? 8 A. Yes. 9 I'll call you Mr. Petraco. 10 Α All right. 11 Now, Mr. Petraco, when was the first time 12 you visited the crime scene? 13 Α Myself? 14 Q. Yes. 15 Α When I actually went to the crime scene 16 area? 17 Q Yes, when you actually went to the crime 18 scene area? 19 A In August of 1989. 20 Q 189? 21 A, Yes. 22 Q And you were taken there by Detective 23 Arroyo?

Did he show you where the body of the

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A.

 $\mathbf{Q}$ 

Yes.

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1	PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS
2	female jogger was found?
3	A He showed me the general crime scene. My
4	main concern was
5	Q I understand that.
6	A All right.
7	Q But did he show you where the, where the
8	body of the female jogger was found?
9	A He pointed out approximately where she was
0	found.
1	Q I see.
2	A We have a set of crime scene photographs
3	and we went over the crime scene, and it was
4	approximately.
15	Q Were there any signs of dampness in the
6	area that he pointed out to you in August of 1989?
7	MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.
18	MR. JOSEPH: Objection.
19	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
20	Q The photographs that he showed you, did
21	that depict where the jogger was found?
22	MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.
23	THE COURT: I'll let him answer.
24	He said he had photos.

had photographs.

He

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS
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   approximately where she was found.
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             And the area where she was found was a damp
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   area, was it not?
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                  MR. CLEMENTS:
                                  Objection.
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                  THE COURT: Objection sustained.
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       Q
             Well, when you went to the, that was
                                                       the
    20th Precinct, on the --
8
             Central Park Precinct.
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             The Central Park Precinct?
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             Yes.
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             On April 20th of 1989, you received certain
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    items
           that had
                     been gathered by the Crime Scene
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   Unit?
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       Α
             Yes-
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             And I just ask you to recollect.
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             When you looked at the photographs of
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   area
          where the, where the female jogger was found,
    could you detect fingerprints -- footprints?
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             Were there any signs of footprints?
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                  MR. CLEMENTS: Objections.
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                  THE COURT: Is this in August?
                                                       Are
22
             you asking him in August?
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                  MR.
                       BURNS:
                                  When
                                        he
                                            looked at the
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picture, your Honor.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

Q I'm sorry.

Did you understand that, Mr. Petraco?

When you looked at the picture. I wasn't permitted to ask you --

MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q I'm asking you, when you looked at the picture. When did you look at the picture which depicted where the female jogger's body was found, when was that, sir?

MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

THE COURT: I'll let him answer it.

A Again, that was in August. The first time I saw the set of photographs was when I went out to the Central Park Precinct. Detective Arroyo had a set of photographs, he showed them to me when we were at the crime scene area.

Q And didn't that photograph depict a dark area, a area which is consistent with dampness?

MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

THE COURT: If he can answer it, I'll let him answer it.

A There were several photographs. One had, what I would call, a bog area, dark.

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Crime

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

Unit, when they go to the scene, and if they see footprints, they will take plastic casts, plaster molds, isn't that true?

MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

- Q Were you supplied with any plaster cast of footprints that were recovered from the Crime Scene?
  - A No. I was not-
- Q Did I also understand you to say, sir, Mr. Petraco, Mr. Petraco, did I understand you to say, Mr. Petraco, yesterday, that everything that is gathered by the Crime Scene unit is, is examined by you first for trace evidence?

Well, in this case, yes. It depends on what type of physical evidence it is. If they want to look for trace evidence first, what we try and do, and what Crime Scene tries to do is to sort out different items, if there's blood, if there are blood samples, to try and sort them out, so we can give them to the appropriate section, because we have different sections in the crime -- in the Police Lab. And we would try, for the purposes of being as efficient as possible, try to sort them out, and give them to the appropriate.

#### PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

Q So, would it be fair to say that the unit which you worked in was the unit which made the determination as to where things went?

A Well, if something was marked possible blood standard on the voucher and on the item, I have —— I take the individual's word, to give that to the serology section.

If something is marked, for example, trace evidence, then I would keep it. It's basically a decision that's almost made. Never ask you for a given type of material. You might find something else, but when you take the case in, they make a request for analysis and that's really, really where you go. You usually start out with, and you use your own judgment. You go from there to the next step.

Q Well, it comes to your first before it goes to serology.

A In this case, I hand carried the material back from Central Park Precinct, and was the person who had the lab numbers assigned to it. As my superiors told me to bring it back to my office and examine it.

O Do you generally go to the crime scene --

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## PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

2 withdrawn.

Do you generally go to the precinct to pick up specimens which have been collected by the Crime Scene Unit?

A No, I do not.

- Q Doesn't it generally come to you in the ordinary course of business?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q But it wasn't done that way in this case?
- A No. it was not.
- Q Do you recall who told you to go to the Central Park Precinct to pick up the specimens?
- A I was ordered by my lieutenant, whose name is Yander, and I went up there with him.
  - Q The lieutenant went up there, too?
- A Yes-
  - Q And when you went to the Central Park

    Precinct with Lieutenant Yander, who did you report

    to?
  - A The chief of detectives.
- 22 d Is that Chief Coangelo?
  - A Yes, at the time, it was Chief Coangelo.
  - Q And at that time, did Chief Coangelo give you a, a briefing, as to what had transpired?

### PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

A He spoke to my lieutenant and he told us what they wanted us to do.

- Q And, at what time -- at what point in time did you complete your examinations of the trace evidence specimens which had been submitted to you?
  - A Towards the end of December of 1989.

MR. BURNS: Withdrawn.

I don't know what I'm withdrawing, I didn't ask the question.

Q Let me ask this: Had you completed any examinations prior to August of 1989?

A Maybe one, one or two that I actually completed. It was a couple of items that were, fingernail scrapings that I had looked at, I wrote one before. Mostly I finished my examinations because I had to wait for hair standards and things like this, towards the end of the year, 1989.

- Q Did you ever get a hair standard, both head hair or pubic hair, from someone by the name of Kevin O'Reilly?
  - A No, I did not.
  - Q You were waiting for -- withdrawn.

You say that you didn't complete, you did not complete your testing analysis until sometime in

PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS 1 late 1989, is that correct? 2 A. Yes, sir. 3 And that would be the examination relative 4 to the hair? 5 Well, all, the soil and the hair, all 6 Α different trace materials. There was some fibers 7 there. 8 Well, had you completed anything, any 9 Q analysis, prior to August of 1989? 10 Well, again, I looked at a couple of items 11 that were negative, that I wrote some -- where I think I wrote one report, but, on some of the items there -- they were parts, parts of larger parts o f 14 15 cases. So, I waited until I finished everything in 16 a given case to write a final report. And that's 17 pretty much when I wrote my final reports towards --18 in the -- mostly in December of '89, towards the end 19 of the month. 20 Did you ever write any preliminary reports 21 other than the report that related to fingernails? 22 I, I never wrote a report, but there was a 23 Α preliminary report given in April, I think it was, I 24 forget the day, it was either Saturday or Sunday,

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2	which would be the the 22nd or 23rd of 1707.
3	Q Within two or three days?
4	A I didn't write it, someone else did, yes.
5	Q What did that report deal with?
6	A Some
7	MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.
8	THE COURT: I'll let him answer.
9	A Some potential valuable hair evidence, some
10	potential, potentially valuable blood evidence,
11	things like this.
12	Q And finally, did I understand you to say,
13	as you sit there, that you cannot, to a reasonable
14	degree of scientific certainty, tell us that the
15	hair, that was found in Kevin Richardson's
16	underclothing, came from the female jogger?
17	A No. What I said was
18	Q I know what you said.
19	MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.
20	$\mathbb{Q}$ I I would just like you to answer my
21	question.
22	THE COURT: Read
23	Q You can't tell us, to a reasonable degree
24	of scientific certainty, that the hair that was
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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS

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2	the	female	jogger.	You	cannot	tell	us	that,	i s	that
,	corr	ect?								

- A I can't tell you that it could have come from.
  - Q I understand. Anything could have.
  - A No, not anything could have, that's not so-
  - Q Excuse me. A lot of things could have.
- A Not necessarily so. It would have to fit in the range of physical characteristics.
  - Q I understand.
- A I excluded many more hairs in this case than I included as possibly coming from individuals.
- Q But a lot of things, a lot of sources fall in that category, isn't that true?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

- A I can't give you a number.
- Q That's correct. So, you can't tell us it came from that.

THE COURT: You can't tell us it came from that?

Q You can't tell us, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, that the hair that you found came from the female jogger, isn't that true?

MR. JOSEPH: Objection.

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1	PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - BURNS
2	A That it could have come from.
3	Q Isn't that true?
4	THE COURT: I'll let the answer stand.
5	He said it could have.
6	Q And then my question is
7	MR. BURNS: And my question is
8	unanswered?
9	THE COURT: Your question is answered
10	as far as it's going to be answered.
11	MR. BURNS: Thank you, Mr. Petraco.
12	CROSS EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. RIVERA:
14	Q Officer, when did you examine the hair
15	samples?
16	A Excuse me? I'm sorry?
17	MR. RIVERA: Withdrawn.
18	Q When did you examine the soil samples?
19	A All over the course of and period of time
20	starting from April, on through and to, towards the
21	end of the year.
22	Q When was the first time that you examined
23	the soil samples?
24	A I started examining them on Sunday which I

believe was the 23rd of April, 1989.

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS - RIVERA

And did you report your results immediately Q to the officers of the Central Park Precinct?

No. I said I had soil that I would need -needed. might need to get more standards, things like this. But I didn't have any results til, towards the end of the year.

Did you-- you indicated also, on Mr. Q Joseph's questioning of you, that the soil samples that you compared could only have come from the Central Park area, is that correct?

Well, Manhattan is built on a plate, which is known as Manhattan Schist, which is spelled, S-C-H-I-S-T, and it's called Manhattan Schist because it's indigenous to this area. Central Park is the biggest outcropping of that plate. And, as far as being fairly pristine, it's cultivated to a certain degree, but not totally. There are a lot of parks one or two in Manhattan. There might bе lots, they are cultivated. You would have to go subterranean, or underground to get samples that might represent that material.

Are there other parks in Manhattan where  $\Omega$ this square soil sample, similar to this, could have been found?

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - CROSS + RIVERA

A There's some potential of that, if it's not a cultivated park, yes.

Q What parks would they be?

A Probably towards the lower end of Manhattan.

Q Did you compare the hair samples of John Loughlin?

A John?

Q Loughlin?

A I don't believe so. I don't remember that name. John Loughlin?

Q Yes.

A No, never received a sample that I can tell.

Q Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Any questions?

MR. CLEMENTS: One second, your Honor.

(Short pause)

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. CLEMENTS:

Q Detective Petraco, or Mr. Petraco, did you examine all of the evidence that was vouchered in this case before any other part of the Police Laboratory?

PETRACO - PEOPLE - REDIRECT - CLEMENTS

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MR. RIVERA: Objection, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I'll let him answer.

or something like that, I sent to different

Items marked fingerprints I sent to a

What about the Vitulo kit or the rape kit?

THE COURT: I'll let him answer that.

You told us that you sent fingerprints,

Objection, your Honor,

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A Well, I went over it. I didn't examine it,

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every piece of evidence. Items that were marked

Q.

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Q

different area.

Yes.

Thank you.

move to strike.

blood

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RECROSS EXAMINATION

Q

BY MR. JOSEPH:

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MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

where did you send the fingerprints?

Who examined that first?

MR. RIVERA:

I believe it was Mary Veit.

Any other questions?

MR. JOSEPH: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: I'll allow it.

A There was -- we have a latent fingerprint

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PETRACO - PEOPLE - RECROSS - JOSEPH section that tries to develop any fingerprints. And I gave it to that section.

When you were given the samples.

I physically carried those samples back, A and I gave that to the officer.

And you had, you had been given those samples or fingerprints by Police Officer --

They weren't -- they were objects that might have fingerprints on them.

Okay. Q

They wanted to have these objects checked А for latent fingerprints.

And you brought them to that area?

It's within the confines of the laboratory section I worked in.

And there's an individual within that area that is a specialist or an expert in fingerprints I assume?

In developing, yes.

And you gave it to that individual for him or her to examine?

Yes, sir. P.

Q Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else?

# PETRACO - PEOPLE - RECROSS - BURNS RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BURNS:

Q How many different items were sent for fingerprint checking?

A It was one voucher that had, I think -- I don't recall the number of items that were on the voucher. I just -- the vouchers of that individual, I believe it was a couple, two or three items. I can look it up. It was one voucher with several items on it.

Q Do you have it there?

A I have it somewhere in here. I'll find it. I have the voucher number. I don't have a copy of the voucher. It was voucher number D, as in David, 480444, Central Park Precinct. And I delivered it to the officer, Detective. Romeo. I don't know the number. I believe it was just a few items on the voucher.

Q Okay.

A I never opened it.

MS: LEDERER: I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: I never opened the container.

Q Well, let me ask this question: Would any

7/20/9

 PETRACO - PEOPLE - RECROSS - BURNS items that's going to be checked for fingerprints, would that come through you?

A Not necessarily. I happen -- I happen to bring the items over and one of the requests for analysis, that these items be checked for fingerprints. They were put on a separate voucher by the vouchering officer and I just delivered that voucher to that section.

Q So, there may have been other items that went to finger -- for fingerprint checking directly

MR. CLEMENTS: Objection.

Q -- without you knowing anything about it?
THE COURT: Objection sustained.

He can only tell you what he knows.

- Q Have you ever heard of Inwood Park of in -- A Yes.
- Q Aren't there -- they don't have uncultivated areas of Inwood?

A It's a different plate. That's the Inwood plate. Pretty much out of dolomite. It's a different kind of metal.

Q And, Riverside, too, Riverside Park?

A I'm pretty sure that might include

that

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to change.

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24 25 area, where there's a -- there's a big hill in Manhattan up in the 100's, and one plate, Inwood Plate, goes over the Manhattan Plate, and that's

Q I see. Thank you.

A You're welcome.

MR. RIVERA: No questions.

where you get the hill, that's where the soil starts

PETRACO - PEOPLE - RECROSS - BURNS

It's up towards the 100's, 110, in

Riverside Park. I'm not certain about that.

You're not certain?

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

(Witness excused.)

MS. LEDERER: People call Detective

John Hartigen.

DET. JOHN HARTIGEN, called as a witness by the People, having been first duly sworn, testified under oath as follows:

COURT OFFICER: In a loud, clear voice, state your name, spelling your last name, give your shield number and current assignment.

THE WITNESS: John Hartigen, H-A-R-T-I-G-E-N.