Defending the Interrogation Case: Confession Contamination & Evaluations

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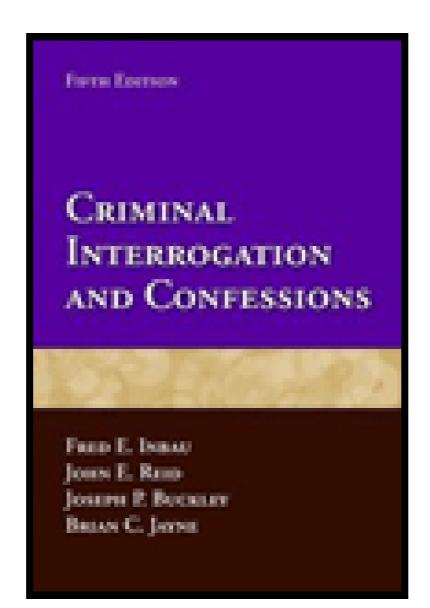
Our Clients



Police interrogation is <u>not</u> a search for the truth

Quest for a Confession

The Bible of Interrogation <u>WWW.reid.com</u>



Reid Technique

Behavior Description Interview Bait Questions The Nine Steps

Behavior Description

17+ Questions What should happen to the person who (describe crime) Should they get a second chance? **Body Language** assessment

Bait Questions

What would you say if I told you <u>we have this</u> <u>amazing airtight case</u> <u>against you?</u>

The Nine Slippery Steps

9.written statement
8.nail down the story
7.alternative question
6.handle passive mood
5.procure attention
4.handle objections
3.cut off denials
2.theme development
1.confrontation



a primer on police interrogation

Persuade suspect: case is strong situation is hopeless detective is on their side "truth" will help lesser penalty

Making a Murderer

Bluffing Evidence Ploys Appeal to Emotions

Coercion can sound mild

Client Interview

- Social history
- Arrest
- Food, meds, sleep
- Impact of interrogation techniques
- Tipping point
- Expectations after confession
- Source of information in statements

Review the interrogation

Coercion True/False Contamination

voluntariness

Lengthy repeated interrogations **Physical & psychological** discomfort **Maximization & minimization Extreme evidence ploys Vulnerable clients**

Client Vulnerabilities

Unknown

Ignored

Exploited

Dassey aftermath

Brendan Dassey

Miranda... Voluntariness... MiraMiranda...VoluntVolunta riness... ContContamination... Contamination...

Custody: Voluntary Interview

- Public safety
- Transporting Client
- Location at station
- Duration
- Custodial type setting
- Techniques used to break denial

Interrogation: "A practice that the police should know is reasonably likely to evoke an incriminating response" lechniques Used Interrogation ≠ Questi ons

Right to Silence

They don't hear it happen... ...We can't miss it

Undermining Miranda

Voluntariness



ask why (& other follow up questions)

Istening

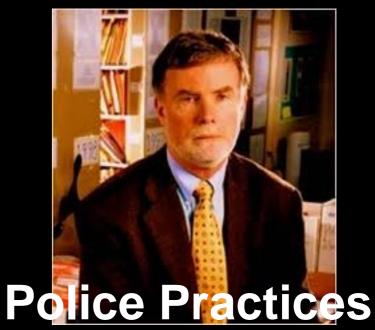




Consulting Experts:



Research Psychologist



Expert

Psychiatrist₃₀

Social Scientist

Client Testimony

MGHUMOR, COM by T. McCracken



"Your Honor, my client requests the opportunity to try a different story."

GT McCrockin mehumar.com

Basis Truths

- Even the most coercive interrogation can result in a reliable and accurate confession
- Just because a confession is accurate, does not mean that it is reliable.
- Confession evidence evaluation methodology can be applied to other statements as well.

False -Unreliable Statement Evidence

- Totally false statements
- True statement where contamination nullifies its reliability
- Statements that criminalize a non-criminal act or incident
- Statements that falsely increase the suspect's criminal culpability
- Statements containing false elements to conform to the investigators perception of the truth.

Interrogation...It's not just for suspects anymore.

- Interrogation: Used to obtain information that you believe a person has but <u>is not willing to</u> <u>provide to you.</u>
- Can apply to:
 - Suspects
 - Witnesses
 - Victims
 - Informants



Obtaining False Confessions – the "Three Step" Program

STEP #3: Contamination "They gave details that only

the killer would

know"

Truth Next exit

The Substance of False Confessions Brandon L. Garrett Vol. 62 Stanford Law Review pg. 1051 (2010)

- 40 false confession cases uncovered by DNA testing
 - In 97% of those cases, the innocent suspect provided "specific details concerning how the crime occurred..." often including "inside information" only the true suspect could have known.

Contamination From Outside Sources

- When your "hold back" ain't held back.
- Neighborhood knowledge and rumors
- Knowledge from inference



Question Structure



Leading questions

- "Didn't you come through the cut before the shooting happened?"
- Forced Choice
 Questions
 - "How did you get out, the door or the window?"

Investigator's Response to Answers

- "You're lying!!"
- Repeating the question when the first response was "wrong"
- The interrogation becomes a game of 20 Questions.



Revealing Evidence – Crime Scene Photos

- A picture is worth a thousand "hold back" details.
- False evidence ploys
 - "Witnesses saw you
 and another guy
 going through the
 back window"
 - Two suspects
 - Entry through the back window



Theme Development

- A monologue presented by the interrogator in which reasons and excuses are offered that justify or minimize the seriousness of the suspect's criminal behavior.
- If not careful
 - Details of the crime can slip in.
 - Provides the suspect with the minimum "script" that the interrogator will accept to provide the benefit.

Just "out and out" tell them...

- "And then you got the gun from the drawer, right?"
 - "yeah"
- "And you shot him through the door, right?"
 - "(sigh)…yeah"



"Cold Reading"

 Broad, noncommittal

answers

- Investigator fills in the blanks
- Guessing + Verification Bias



Selective Listening

- Hearing what you want to hear
 - Guilt
 presumptive
 interpretation
- Gratuitous concurrence



Obtaining False Confessions The "Nail in the Coffin"

Failure to corroborate the confession



Steps 1 of 3 in Statement Evidence Evaluation

- Crime scene analysis
 - Whenever the crime scene analysis is *found to be out of sync* with a given statement or theory requires that aspect of the theory to be *revisited*.
 - Bloodstain Pattern Analysis with an Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction (3rd Edition)

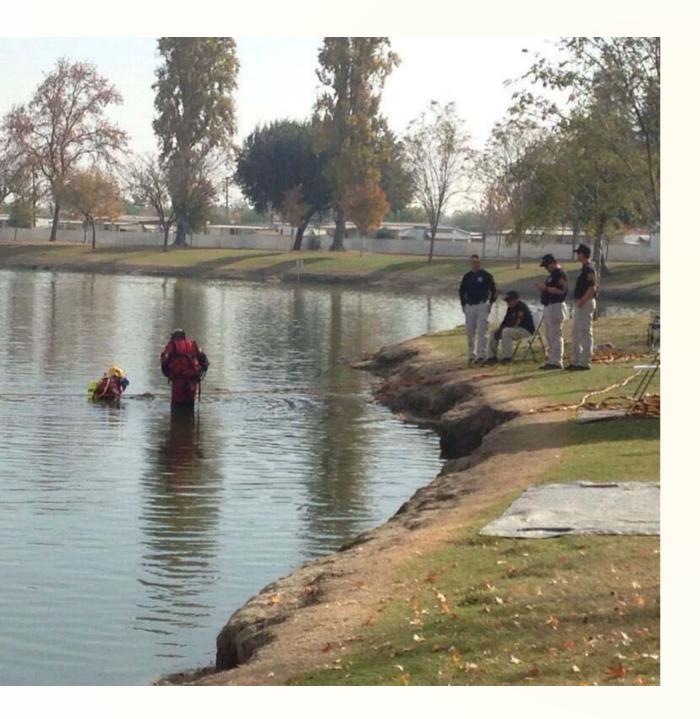


Witness Statement

- Was looking out my window.
- Saw Marcus and another man chasing the truck, shooting at it as he ran down the street.
- The truck crashed right across the street from me.
- Marcus and the man ran up and shot the man several times through the driver's side window.



Step 2 – New Information



 Does the statement contain information not previously known to the detectives and that can be corroborated?

Step 3 – Looking for Contamination.

 Does the statement contain information that is known to be true by the detective and can be shown to have been provided by the subject without contamination.



What about those details that just don't fit...

- Found in both reliable and unreliable statements.
 - Often explained away by the detective
 - The suspect is minimizing their involvement
 - Trying to protect someone.

On closer examination....

- Reliable Statement Clues:
 - Does the other information that was provided pass the corroboration tests?
 - Would the missing or incorrect details increase the criminal culpability of the suspect or link him to other crimes?

Unreliable Statement Clues:

- Is the suspect unable to provide the details because they were not provided to him during the interrogation by way of contamination?
- Does the suspect provide false information that increases their culpability?
- Is the suspect unable to provide mundane, neutral details

Breaking Down the Confession

- Timelines
- Evidence Charts
- Interrogation Spreadsheets
- Statement & Evidence Comparison
 Spreadsheets

Overall Timelines

- Captures progress of investigation
- Who knew what and when.
- Why decisions were made.
- Identifies potential contamination.
- Identifies potential verification bias.

Date	Event	Documented	Notes	Comments
	The Wards leave their residence - Wesley at	Tab 16 - copy of		
7/11/88 12:00 AM	home alone 7208 Rutland St	search warrant		
7/12/88 12:00 AM	Sara Stinson saw a W/M with a box standing on the northeast corner of Castor & St Vincent - looked like he was waiting to cross the street. Don't remember time but believes it was before Barbara was found. Saw him from her kitchen window (7200 Rutland St) - Asked if she knew Wesley Ward or any of his friends.	Tab 15 - Stinson 8/29 interview		·
7/12/88 7:00 AM	Sharon left for work	Tab 5 - Sharon 7/12 interview	between 700 and 730 - intended to work until 2000 hours. <i>Called John 3 or 4 times</i> and he called her twice (is this usual?)	
7/12/88 7:30 AM	Sharon Fahy went to work. John Fahy still sleeping	Tab 4 - Fahy interview by Miller		
7/12/88 8:30 AM	John Fahy woke when Barbara Jean tured on TV	Tab 4 - Fahy interview by Miller	Barbara Jean ate Lucky Charms for breakfast	
7/12/88 9:00 AM	Sharon called John	Tab 5 - Sharon 7/12 interview	Asked if he was up. Asked him if he was going to take out the trash and remined him about the stuff in the refrigerator that needed to be thrown out. John said Barbara was watching TV	
7/12/88 9:00 AM	Barbara Jean had breakfast - Lucky Charms	Tab 4 - John Fahy 8/8 interview		20
7/12/88 9:30 AM	Trash picked up at 1409 Vincent St	Tab 7 - Stanldy Zablocky interview		
7/12/88 11:00 AM	John called Sharon to say "Hi"	Tab 5 - Sharon 7/12 interview	Sharon said she would call back later - was busy. Added later in the statement that she spoke with Barbara - she asked for a freeze pop and Sharon said "after lunch". John said Barbara was not saying "Hi Mommy" (Sharon said she had heard it in the background) but "Hi to Charlie outside the window".	

Evidence Charts

- Identifies probative value of evidence and lab results.
- Identifies what wasn't done could have been done.
- Helps in understanding of crime scene

ltem #	Description	Location	Date Recovered	Tests	Results	Comments
4531	rolled condom	body recovery site - Southside of road	2/9/99			
4532	tire impression cast	body recovery site	2/9/99			
4533	feathers - 3	body recovery site - top of log near victim	2/9/99			
4534	two Blockbuster video cases	body recovery site - north side of roadway	2/9/99			
4535	fiber	body recovery site - top of victim	2/9/99			Fibers recovered under UV light
4535	fiber	body recovery site bottom of victim	2/9/99			
4536	six 9mm cartridge casings	body recovery site - roadway	2/9/99	processed for latent prints	no prints recovered	
4536-2	thirteen .40 cartridge casings	body recovery site - roadway	2/9/99	processed for latent prints	no prints recovered	
4537	condom wrapper	body recovery site - north side of roadway	2/9/99			
4538	[nothing listed]					in the detective's writter report he says all evidenc listed under 4531-4542
4539	rope	body recovery site - ground near victim	2/9/99			described in detectives' report as "section of insulated wire"
4540	soil sample from under victim	body recovery site	2/9/99			

Interview Charts

- Charts progress of interview/interrogation.
- Identifies tactics that change narrative account.
- Identifies potential contamination.
- Lets you see who is telling the story.

	DECOSTER		INTERROGATION TECHNIQUE/POINT	PAGE	COMMENTS	CLEAN/OTHER	TYPE OF QUESTION
				1	interview begins 9:23		
	I want to help you clean this thing upthis seems kind of messy, so we want toI understand you want to , you know clean this thing up.		Leniency - maximization	6	Lead in following several minutes of routine background questions	Clean this thing up	
		Yes, I did not do anything	Denial	6	2		
	We do not want to have somebody kick your ass for no reasonpeople were running their mouthsthreatening you more or lessthey [officers] felt like they needed to get you out of there and that is why you are here. Does that sound fair?	Yes.		6	Lead in for justification for bringing to station		
	l just want to make sure there is no misunderstanding, I know I said it earlier but you are not under arrest		2 2	7	Non-custodial justification	19. 1	
	The people at the scene are saying some stuff that is concerning, and so we need to get it all straightened out	l understand	Legal advice - leniency - control	7		Get it all straightened out	
				8	Past exposure to interrogation		
				89			
	So you know how the criminal process worksyou are no stranger to that. You got the thing dropped down to a misdemeanor which I guess is pretty good.	. 87	leniency	9	9 9 8		AT
r	What did you hear the people back at the house saying? What were they saying to you	They said I pulled down their son's pantsI did whatsoever did not do that.	indirect confrontation – denial	11	2 ₀	13	Open
ż		[provides initial account]		11 thru 15	. 8		
		I went upstairs to my room to go to sleep and then came in and saidM told me that you told him to pull downyou pulled down his pants. [added that S wanted to kill him]		15		2	

Statement/Evidence Comparisons

- Compares:
 - Subject statement to subject statement
 - Multiple subject statements to each other.
 - Statements to evidence
- Identifies narrative shifts and potential contamination.

Time	Statement 1	Statement 2	Cell	Jen's Statement
0001			Call to Hae's	
			residence 0.02	
0035			Call to Hae's	
			residence 1.24	
1000				Between 1000 and 1200,
				Jen speaks with Jay on
				his house phone. Jen was
				going to pick Jay up on
				her way home.
1045	Adnan calls my house at 10:45		Call to Jay's residence	
	or a quarter to 11		0.28	
1100		Adnan arrives at Jay's hours and		
		they leave for the mall		
1145	Adnan arrives about an hour	Went to Security Square Mall		
	later and we leave for the mall			
	Went to Westview Mall and did			
	some shopping.			
	Adnan gave Jay his car and cell	Adnan told Jay he was going to		
	phone, asking him if he would	kill Hae. Gave Jay his car and		
	pick him up later	cell and would call him when he		
1000	·	wanted to be picked		
1200				"Maybe" a little after
				1200 Jen called Jay to let
				him know she was
				running late and found
				out that he did not need a
1007				ride.
1207			Call to Jen's residence	
1020	D 141 00 1		0.21	
1230	Dropped Adnan off at school at			

Suppression due to Contamination

Trial before plea





BE A TRUE BELIEVER



"You know, we just might win that trial today."

