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CR13-2673-J4 - Poss. C/S W/Intent To

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Distr.(2), Poss.

Marij. W/Intent To

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CHATHAM COUNTY

EASTERN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF GEORGIA

THE STATE OF GEORGIA

FABIAN KEITH NOTTO

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Transcript of the proceedings heard at the CONTINUATION of the MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION in the above matter on March 24, 2016 at the Courthouse in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia, before The Honorable Louisa Abbot, Judge, Superior Court, E.J.C. of Georgia.

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Appearances:

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For The State:

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For The Defendant:

LARRY CHISOLM Savannah, Georgia

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THE COURT: This is the State of Georgia v. Fabian Notto, CR13-2673-J2. He is here in court with his attorney, Larry Chisolm. And we are here on a - I believe it's a continuation of a hearing on a motion for reconsideration of the Court's denial of the defendant's motion to suppress. Is that everybody's understanding? Is there any evidence? Just argument?

MR. CHISOLM: Just argument is my understanding.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I think because it's a motion for reconsideration you would have the right to open and close, Mr. Chisolm. So do you want to waive opening and reserve closing?

MR. CHISOLM: Your Honor, I'll open.

THE COURT: Okay. Open, okay.

MR. CHISOLM: And I know the last time -

THE COURT: Right. For the record just let me note that there was evidence submitted, and the Court has reviewed that evidence prior to this hearing.

MR. CHISOLM: I know the last time that we were here you had difficulty hearing me. So I'll try to project my voice a little bit better this time, and we don't have the distraction in the background. And just for the record, I believe that the J designation on this case is a J4.

THE COURT: Yes, I think you're right. I retained the case because I'd heard all the motions. So it is still

a J4 case. You're correct.

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MR. CHISOLM: And just so that — just for the record's sake, there was a — since the time that this Court had this case, there was a scheduling order put in place on January 6th, 2016 by Judge Walmsley. And I'm just perfecting the record as to that. And my motion for reconsideration was filed on January 25th which was in line with the scheduling order. There was a deadline for responsive pleadings on February 1st, 2016, and there was nothing filed by the State in connection with this matter.

There was — as you indicated previously, we began the hearing on March 1st. And the witnesses that were called by the defendant were — was just one, Sergeant Robert Larry. And we offered one exhibit which was the DVD recording of the traffic stop. And we also asked the Court to review the transcript of the testimony of Officer Fikes from the probation revocation hearing as well.

In reference to establishing a need for a motion for reconsideration in this case, the defendant has shown that there was newly discovered evidence in this case since the time that the Court issued its order on the motion to suppress. The two newly discovered pieces of evidence or the two newly discovered issues were firstly the DVD recording of the traffic stop itself which had the real time transmissions from the law enforcement officers as

this incident took place.

And as the Court may recall, prior to the time of the last motion to suppress hearing, it was our understanding that the transmissions didn't exist. And as a result of persistence on the part of the defendant and numerous subpoenas, we were eventually able to get the recordings and the DVD from Savannah Chatham Metro Police Department.

Also since the time of the original order by the Court, there was a probation revocation hearing where Officer Fikes also had the opportunity to testify before the Court. And his testimony was relevant, I think, as to new information and evidence that was revealed in his testimony that would be relevant later in my argument.

In reviewing the Court's order, it appears that the Court has divided the issue basically into two parts. The Court first analyzed the legal basis for the stop and then secondarily analyzed the search of the defendant's person itself. Dealing firstly with the issue of the legal basis for the stop, a large part of the Court's order deals with the credibility of the witnesses. Just as a reminder to the Court, there were two witnesses that testified in the original motion to suppress hearing. That was Officer Castro who testified on behalf of the State and the codefendant in this case who testified on behalf of the defendant.

I think the Court actually implies in its order that that was pretty much a matter of — I guess I would call it equipoise in terms of one witness saying one thing happened, and one witness saying another thing happened. And the Court analyzed the case based on the credibility of those witnesses and also included a footnote in its order where it discusses — where you discuss the issue of credibility as to the two witnesses.

And credibility is an important issue here, and I'd like to highlight that as a part of the basis for my argument as it pertains to the legal basis for the stop. Officer Castro's testimony has been completely contradicted by the newly discovered evidence, and that's the radio transmissions. Officer Castro clearly testified, and it's quoted by the Court in its order, that there was a vehicle stopped at a red light at the intersection of Gwinnett and Montgomery Street.

And as a result of allegedly my client making an improper use of a turning lane, that he somehow cut off a vehicle that was stopped at the red light. And he was insistent and consistent in his statement – in his testimony that the light was red. And at one point he even tried to say it may have been stale red. And then he went back to red.

The Court has probably had an opportunity by now to

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review the transmissions themselves. And every time the officers came – approached an intersection, even starting as far back as 54th Street and Montgomery Street where my client picked up the codefendant, the officers were calling out the colors of the lights before they got up to them. And you will hear them say at some points red. They even at some points said stale red. They were very consistent when they got to the intersection describing what the lights were, which was good for us as far as this situation is concerned.

And when Officer Castro came to Gwinnett and Montgomery Street he clearly called out green, not red, not stale red. He called out green. And it was also after he called out green that he made the observation that the defendant had gone straight from the turning lane. So there was no question about a stale red. There was no question about the flow of traffic. When he came to the intersection at Gwinnett and Montgomery Street he clearly said green.

And then he clearly after that observed that my client made a change from the turning lane going straight down Montgomery Street. His own testimony is just — is now contradicted by the evidence in this case. And when the Court weighs the weight of the evidence as well as the credibility of the witnesses, first you have a witness who

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has not told you the truth under oath. Because the evidence itself clearly indicates that the officer was not telling the truth.

We also now have that evidence as well as the witness that was brought by the defendant, also who indicated that they never went around the vehicle. There was never any almost collision at that intersection. And so I would submit to the Court that the weight of the evidence now clearly goes with the defendant.

The defendant — the officer also testified that he couldn't say anything about the path that that vehicle may have — the second vehicle may have been traveling at the intersection. He could tell very — he could say very little about it. And I think the truth of the matter is there was no vehicle stopped at a green light at an intersection because that would have been an impediment to traffic. And I would submit that my client would even be more justified in going around the vehicle if there was a stopped vehicle in an intersection at Montgomery Street.

But if you listen further to the transmissions that we've discovered from Savannah Chatham Metro Police Department, when the officer was asked two more times about what provided the basis for the probable cause, he said nothing about another vehicle. He said nothing about almost creating an accident or going around a vehicle. He

clearly said the only basis for the stop was the client going straight from a turn lane.

I submit to you that the law is very clear that that is not improper lane usage. And I've briefed that a couple of times now, and the Court has had an opportunity to see both briefs. The question about – oh, and even beyond that, in his testimony at the last motion to suppress hearing the officer testified to the Court that he was so unsure about whether or not that that was improper lane usage on the day in question that he had to go research the issue after the fact.

He had doubts even in his testimony at that time about whether or not there actually was any improper lane usage. And at a minimum he didn't understand what improper lane usage was at the time. And so I would submit that that goes to his credibility and the weight of his testimony.

But finally as to the credibility of the witnesses, I did call Officer Larry to the stand to talk about an incident that took place on August 17th, 2013 in which the Officer Castro himself was found having given false information in a report and who admitted to covering up evidence in his report that he knew he should have presented to his supervisors and included in his report.

And he went further to say that he was intentionally deceitful because he knew that he had violated policies and

procedures that should have been in play as far as that particular situation is concerned. Now, ordinarily that information in and of itself probably wouldn't take on as much significance because it goes maybe generally to credibility. But I think what's more unique about this particular situation is that my client was arrested on October 8th, 2013.

And the testimony of Officer Larry was that this incident involving where he was — where the officer was disciplined for not being truthful in his report and violating procedures, it took place on August 17th, 2013. And the first interview that Officer Larry had with Officer Castro was on October 17th. So this incident involving my client was very contemporaneous to a point in time where Officer Castro admitted to not being honest in his report.

He admitted to violating procedures and covering up those procedures. And also the officer indicated that he needed additional counseling as to search and seizure procedures. So I would submit to the Court that it's instructive to the Court, and it bears to the credibility of Officer Castro when we look at the fact that this happened almost at the same time that this incident with my client took place. And it shows his attitude about evidence, about coming forward with evidence, and about procedures and being very cavalier when it comes to the

rights of other individuals in Chatham County.

So essentially the argument of the defendant is that this stop was not lawful. That there was no probable cause to make the stop. And that the evidence now shows that he did not - he was able to move from whatever lane he was in, assuming that the officer told the truth that he was in the turning lane. If he moved from a turning lane and went straight on Montgomery Street with safety, that is not a violation of the statute.

And it is clear that in order for there to be a violation the movement has to be without safety. And there's a number of cases that speak to that issue, and we'll get to that in the moment because I do have a case to present to the Court that is a little bit more on fours to this particular case.

Now, when we turn our attention to the second part of the Court's order which was the search of the defendant's person, the question was whether or not this was the product of an illegal detention. And I do have a case for the court, <u>Bowers v. State</u>. <u>Bowers v. State</u> is a case that arose in the context of an improper lane use and was a case out of Camden County, an I-95 case from 1996.

In that particular case there was a finding that the police officer's citation of two defendants, similar to this case, who were traveling together in a rental car had

not violated the improper lane use's statute. And it goes into some discussion about this issue of moving with safety. And again I think it's very similar to what we have in this particular case. It's not a question of whether or not the defendant used another lane while he was in the turning lane. The issue is whether or not he made his maneuver with safety, whether or not he moved outside of the standard lane with safety.

And in this particular case, the <u>Bowers</u> case, it addresses that same issue. And it indicated that the lower court was — that the finding or the initial citations of the parties in question was not valid. And it was an illegal stop. In this situation I would submit to the Court that we have a stop that was not supported by probable cause and was an illegal stop. There was no articulated basis for stopping the vehicle other than the assertion by Officer Castro that there had been an improper lane usage.

Similar to the <u>Bowers</u> case, I would submit to the Court that our case is a situation where we had a tainted stop. And as a result of the tainted stop, there was evidence that was uncovered. And the question is whether or not there was sufficient time between the tainted stop and the actual discovery of the evidence by the police from the defendant in this case to support a justifiable stop.

There are several other issues that I think are — that address issues and findings that were brought out by the Court in its order. The radio transmissions clearly show that Officer Fikes was not having any difficulty stopping the vehicle. And that was one of the things that the Court relied on in making its determination that even if there was — if there was some issue or challenge with regard to the improper lane that maybe the search of the defendant and the stop of the vehicle subsequent to that was proper.

And again the Court indicated that and quoted from Officer — one of the officers who indicated that Officer Fikes was having difficulty stopping the vehicle. In the radio transmissions there's absolutely no transmission that says that there was any difficulty stopping that vehicle. It says that the vehicle was lit up at Barnard and Oglethorpe, and it was stopped at Whitaker and Oglethorpe which was within a block. It's the only — which is the very next intersection after Barnard.

There was no statement by Officer Fikes saying that they won't stop or I need assistance or anything along those lines. And so there was nothing – there's no evidence to support the assertion of Officer – I believe it was – whoever the next officer was who made the stop in saying that Officer Fikes was having difficulty stopping the vehicle.

Also during the radio transmissions Officer Fikes could clearly be heard indicating to our radio operators what he needed and what was going on. He never said anything about needing any backup because he had any concerns about safety. He never said anything about smelling any smell of marijuana or having any suspicions of anything like that going on.

officer Fikes testified at the probation revocation hearing ironically that — two things that were inconsistent with the evidence that the Court was given at the prior motion to suppress hearing. And that is first he said when he got out of — when he noticed that the officer was trying to get his attention or that something was going on, he said there was no words. But he noticed that something was going on, and he got out of his vehicle.

He immediately went up to the vehicle, and he put his hands on the defendant, Mr. Notto, and assisted in extracting Mr. Notto out of the vehicle. If in fact he put his hands on the defendant, and they were forcefully taking the defendant out of the vehicle, that cuts against any assertion or argument that this was a voluntary consent to do anything. He was already being held by them, and he was in their custody.

And that goes to the voluntariness and whether or not he was willingly allowing them to pat him down or search

him. He wasn't willingly doing anything if they had hands on him and were forcing him out of the vehicle. And that was essentially almost the confinement of his person, and it was - and that goes to the issue of whether or not his consent, if he had given any, would have been voluntary.

THE COURT: I guess I think that the original motion was essentially based on the stop. And that I determined that that was the crux of the matter. The salient legal issue I think is what I said in the order. So I'm not sure you really need to go into the other matters. Because the real issue here is whether or not there was probable cause for a stop from the get-go.

MR. CHISOLM: Then I'll reserve any other argument in rebuttal.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, the Court issued a order on August 8th, 2015. Reading that order will tell us that Officer Castro's testimony as it was heard on January 6th, 2015 and between that time and August 8th, 2015 was unimpeached. Really the only determination that we have here today is given the two new pieces of evidence, the radio calls as well as the testimony given by Sergeant Robert Larry on March 1st, 2016, would lead this Court to now believe that the evidence received from that January 6th hearing, 2015, from Officer Castro is now unworthy of

belief.

I don't think that the case - I have a very different assessment of looking at the evidence than Mr. Chisolm which I guess might be expected. But I believe that, you know, that testimony from January 6th is both consistent and corroborated by the other testimony that we hear. It's consistent and corroborated by the report that was written on October 9th, 2013. That was made a part of the court record on March 13th, 2014 when it was included in the discovery. That's one day after the October 8th, 2013 stop.

I believe that the recordings that we hear of the radio traffic is extremely consistent with what occurred. Obviously we're relaying information in a quick manner over the radio, and we're really only putting forth the most important fundamental things that happened. Obviously we don't have a time to give a paragraph type response on what's happening as the car is driving quickly past different blocks.

And you hear essentially from my understanding of when I listen to the radio traffic – and of course Your Honor has had the opportunity to hear it. I believe Agent Castro picks up behind Agent Cogswell on around 37th and Montgomery. That at 435, 20 seconds later, Agent Castro takes over the primary follow. He's calling out the

streets as he's passing them, passing 34th, passing Anderson, passing Henry, Duffy, Park.

He goes 13 blocks before seeing any PC. I think we're all familiar living in the downtown area or frequenting the downtown area Gwinnett and Montgomery. If you don't — so basically when you're driving on Montgomery, if you don't move to the right you will end up in the turn lane. So he would have had to physically move right. It's very understandable that that infraction would occur.

And what you hear Officer Castro say is the defendant went straight from turning lane at Gwinnett, through that intersection. The question is not — I believe that was a traffic infraction. But that's really not the question. The question is whether if he observed that conduct, is it reasonable for him to believe that a traffic infraction occurred. I believe any of us objectively seeing that conduct would believe that that was a traffic infraction.

Two minutes later the officer is going to eventually pull over the defendant at - again where was that PC at.

Castro said, I quote, it was at Gwinnett. He went into the turning lane but went straight. And that's a direct quote from the radio traffic. I believe that corroborates both the report that he filed as well as his testimony that he gave on the 6th of January 2015.

I mean you're basically relaying the information as

quickly as possible. That is essentially what happened. He drove straight through the intersection from the turn lane. Whether another car was there, that's something that he would relay later. But essentially what you're looking for at that time is the traffic infraction which was what I believe occurred and saw. We're two and a half years into this now, and I believe that the State's testimony and evidence has remained consistent from the date of the arrest all the way to today. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Mr. Chisolm, anything further?

MR. CHISOLM: Nothing further.

THE COURT: All right. I'm ready to rule. I do believe that the evidence presented, particularly with regard to the radio transmissions, seriously undercuts the testimony of Officer Castro at the original hearing and casts not only just doubt about whether or not there was probable cause. That causes me to wonder whether or not this was all a pretext. That's a very rare thing to happen. He was looking for probable cause. He was following him to get probable cause.

We all know that's what was going on. And I certainly at the time of the hearing thought that cutting off another car because of not being – of moving over into another lane, that that was a serious problem. But it does not

appear that that's what occurred. And I don't think that Officer Castro's omission of that was something that was anything other than just the fact that it didn't happen. So his credibility is in significant doubt.

There was a witness who was there who said there was not another car there at all. And now the Court does not believe there was another car. I don't believe that Mr. Notto violated the law in a way that would create a probable cause to stop him. I am putting some weight on the evidence regarding the Michon Green (phonetic) matter testified to by Detective Larry. Because it shows a tendency on the part of this particular officer to either omit or even worse alter facts.

So I would grant the motion for reconsideration. I am granting the motion to suppress. There will be a written order. You have 48 hours from the date that written order is granted to appeal, if you do intend to appeal. And whatever you decide to do is fine. In the meantime is Mr. Notto held only on these charges?

MR. JOHNSON: No, he's had his probation revoked by Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Based on this charge.

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

THE COURT: What's the end date on that? Do we know?

MR. ABRAMS: I believe he also may have a federal

hold as well.

THE COURT: Well, the only reason I ask is because, you know, if this was the sole basis for the revocation, I might be willing to revisit that. But if there's another hold, obviously that would be an issue. I just didn't know whether or not I might need to consider a bond. But if he's been revoked, I can't really consider bond. And if there's a federal hold, then that would be another issue. We could take that up, Mr. Chisolm, at a later time.

MR. CHISOLM: I apologize, Your Honor. My client spoke to me, and I couldn't hear your last -

THE COURT: I was just saying that my question was whether or not I should consider granting a bond. But because he's already been revoked, you know, typically speaking, absent an appeal which would be out of time anyway, I can't grant a bond on the probation revocation. And if there's a federal hold, that would clearly be something I would need to consider impacting the matter of bond. So if you want to just file a motion if you think it's appropriate, then I can schedule it.

Now, I will say that the next week or so for me, I have a two codefendant case starting next week. And so I have very little time. But we'll get an order out very shortly, and then you all can make a determination whether or not you want to file an appeal. And I'm sure you would

want the transcript of this to go on. And my ruling will be consistent in the written order with what I said here today. That essentially I have found that the officer's testimony is not credible, and therefore the Fourth Amendment issue is going in favor of the defendant.

MR. CHISOLM: One other thing. In reference to your question to me about filing something subsequent, I would like to have an opportunity to discuss it with my client and to review the record so that I don't mislead the Court. So I would like to reserve the opportunity to file if necessary any additional motions that we may need to do once we've done some more investigating. And I understand you to say that your schedule is pretty involved. And so we will expect that it may be some time before we'd be able to have —

THE COURT: Right. And there are a lot of decisions to be made along the way here that have nothing to do with me. For instance, once the written order is entered the State does have – I think it's 48 hours. They gave y'all a little short time period there to file a notice of appeal. And if that happens, obviously that alters things. If that doesn't happen, then I would guess the State would make a decision whether or not to try to proceed.

And if the State doesn't appeal, and the State nolle prosses the case, then we go back and revisit some other

things. So we've got a whole lot of decisions that have to be made between now and then. And they're not — I've made my decision. Now the State has to make its decisions. And if we can get that transcript done pretty quickly from today. I think all the other transcripts have been done.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE COURT: And I think the evidence, the radio transmissions, all of that was put into evidence. And so Tamara has that. All right. Anything else, lawyers?

MR. JOHNSON: Nothing from the State.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. We're adjourned. Thank you.

MR. CHISOLM: Thank you, Your Honor.

END OF PROCEEDINGS.

CERTIFICATE

I, JANET M. DELOACH, do hereby certify that the foregoing twenty-one (21) pages of typewritten material were taken down and transcribed by me and that the same contain a true, correct, and complete transcript of the proceedings as stated in the caption.

I further certify that I am not of kin nor counsel to any of the parties hereto and, further, that I have no interest whatsoever in the outcome of said proceedings.

SO WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 26th day of March,

12 | 2016.

Mandet M. DeLoach, CCR B-1993 133 Montgomery Street, Room 511 Savannah, Georgia 31401 courtreporter@chathamcounty.org

CERTIFIED COPY

This document is a certified copy of the original document placed on record in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Chatham County, GA. Given and you have and seal this 20 day of March 20 8.

Deputy Clerk, S.C.C.C., GA