. _

Okay?

But today, that doesn't mean much because we're here on other acts anyways.

I'm assuming, Mr. Henderson, you have an interest
in those issues independently of what I uttered that
I -- hopefully now we've straightened out. Okay?

MR. HENDERSON: Okay.

THE COURT: That's fine. Okay.

With regards to then the other acts you've put forth in your motion.

MS. TANCK-ADAMS: I'm asking the Court to allow the jury to hear about the Dr. Hammes robbery. The Merlots had a robbery to their residence that during the preliminary -- well, an attempted robbery. That during the preliminary hearing the court commissioner found that the State had not met its burden of proof and were not bound over. I would like to elicit testimony from Rachel Ritacco that she had dropped off Martell Rogers at the residence and she believed they walked through their ravine and believe that he had pointed a handgun at them.

In addition, I had put forth in my motion about the Lomira robbery; the robbery at the Kenosha gas station; as I indicated, the gentleman at the grave site; and then Rachel also talks on her interview

reporting about a time with a glass boat; attempting to set up a man and rob him again at his house because, again, a weakness being that he lived down a dead-end street. So I'm basically seeking those six other acts.

THE COURT: Your position?

MR. HENDERSON: Okay. I'm going to start with the amending the Information issue, then I'll go into the other acts if that's okay with the Court.

The State also filed an Information trying to bring in a charge involving a Mr. Therkelsen, Richard Therkelsen, allegedly occurred on July 28th, 2006.

That charge was a part of the original complaint, that was part of the preliminary hearing that was held on this matter on May 6th of 2009. And that transcript should be in the file also, I hope.

The State at that time made an affirmative motion to dismiss that count stating that they could not prove that allegation. So the State made a -- actually moved to dismiss that count at preliminary nearing. They didn't include it in the Information, hasn't been part of the Information that we've been working off of all this time, over a year-and-a-half, and I don't believe the State can -- should be allowed now to turn around and say now let's put this in as a charge.

It's not an issue where they may have just

forgotten about it, that evidence wasn't even presented at the preliminary hearing because no evidence was presented at the preliminary hearing regarding the Therkelsen matter.

So again, the State makes an affirmative motion to dismiss that count and take it off the table as part of the preliminary hearing. So I don't think the State has any legal ability now to come in and ask that now become part of the information a year-and-a-half later and ask us now to prepare and have to deal with that issue.

So I think the State should be estopped, whatever word we want to use with regards to this, from being able to add this into this Information and have to defend on this. If the State feels at some future time they want to re-charge it and start from square one that might be their prerogative. I don't think they can take inconsistent positions and dismiss it at a preliminary hearing and now come back a year-and-a-half later and ask that this matter be part of the charges that Mr. Rogers now has to face because he's essentially been put on notice the State didn't think they could have support to have probable cause at a preliminary hearing.

THE COURT: Well, has an amended Information been

other crimes.

the outcome of the case, or with other charges

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depending on the outcome of the case.

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I think what's important here is that by him to enter pleas and have those come in as evidence anyway, I think it puts a burden on Mr. Rogers' decision as to whether he's going to have to testify now to explain himself of the ones he's pled to already versus not wanting maybe to take the witness stand in the other cases if he feels that the evidence isn't sufficient enough that requires him to get on the stand to testify and explain anything. Again, we have no burden of proof. But I think that Mr. -- because obviously if the State's allowed to bring in that evidence they would certainly probably bring in the evidence that Mr. Rogers gave a statement admitting to his involvement in those first three matters, and Mr. Rogers may then have to make a decision to have to explain that versus what's going on with the other And I think that puts an unfair burden on him with regards to making a decision whether to testify or not testify in this trial if it goes forward with those three other acts.

With regards to the Merlot residence, I -- unless I'm missing a police report or discovery, I don't believe Ms. Ritacco ever indicated -- this is the 3025 Spring Street incident alleged to occur on July 19th,

2006 -- that she ever drove Mr. Rogers or Mr. Halcsik to this location. I have a statement as part of the discovery where she indicated she heard Gerald and Mr. Rogers allegedly talking about this robbery but that she had no personal involvement in bringing them there, taking them from there, advising them of this location or any active involvement in this particular robbery. So I dispute the State's position that -- unless I'm missing something, and that's not out of the realm of possibility, but I don't think so, that Rachel Ritacco ever admitted involvement in the 3025 Spring Street incident as being the driver or get-away driver of any kind. So I don't think the factual basis is correct regarding that issue.

With regards to the Country Corners gas station,

Lomira. Again, Mr. Rogers has never been charged with

that crime and so I -- there's no pending charge in

Dodge County regarding that. So I don't believe that's

a relevant factor or anything relevant about that

incident that would help prove any of the allegations

that happened in Racine County.

Also, with regard to the Kenosha incident, again,
Mr. Rogers has not been charged with or any pending
case in Kenosha County regarding any alleged robbery
that was supposed to have occurred. Again, I don't see

1	how any facts there are going to be relevant to proving
2	any facts that are concerning the Racine County cases.
3	The the next incident involving the person with
4	the glass boat
5	THE COURT: Let me stop you a minute. Let's
6	assume all that's true.
7	MR. HENDERSON: Right.
8	THE COURT: What's that got to do with admission
9	of other acts?
10	MR. HENDERSON: In terms of?
11	THE COURT: Well, you're saying maybe they weren't
12	involved or charged in Racine County.
13	MR. HENDERSON: Um-hum.
14	THE COURT: Other acts essentially go to evidence
15	of a propensity or opportunity or something of that
16	nature.
17	MR. HENDERSON: I understand.
18	THE COURT: We never have that on other acts.
19	Why
20	MR. HENDERSON: Not always.
21	THE COURT: Well, correct. Not why would that
22	prevent it from being an other act that she could use?
23	MR. HENDERSON: I'm saying because of the nature
24	of the allegation of it being an armed robberies, and
25	they are not charged, I think kind of diminishes their

weight or -- their weight or relevance to this case. I mean, we're not just talking about some minimal stuff.

THE COURT: Your argument is it's unduly prejudiced based upon --

MR. HENDERSON: And I was going to be getting to that, too. That's true. And I think when we add these all up it does become unduly prejudice and the jury may look to this person and say, Hey, this guy sounds like a bad guy, he must be guilty of something. And they are not going to look at the evidence anymore in terms of assessing each separate incident in trying to weigh out the evidence, the credibility of the witnesses and make a fair determination as to whether the State can meet its burden of proof that Mr. Rogers is guilty of these offenses beyond a reasonable doubt.

The State's evidence are these two people basically, Halcsik, Mr. Halcsik, and Ms. Ritacco. Those are their witnesses to these incidences in terms of what other person may have been involved here. What other things they might be able to talk about doesn't change anything. Either the jury is going to believe their versions of what happened on the events we're supposed to be going to trial on or they're not.

THE COURT: Okay. You're saying the cumulative effect of these other matters is so great it's going to

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affect -- could affect the jury's decision.

MR. HENDERSON: Absolutely.

THE COURT: But if these other acts are true, isn't that what we're dealing with? They may be other acts that individually don't have much of an impact but as we consolidate them in this case, they become -they may give the jury the impression you've just argued.

MR. HENDERSON: Right, right.

THE COURT: Is that your position?

MR. HENDERSON: Yes, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. TANCK-ADAMS: Your Honor, as I set forth in my motion, I believe that the whole question is going to come down to, number one, identity, and number two, if there was a plan. And clearly the theory of the State's case is that Mr. Rogers is planning to select victims that are weaker than him, an older gentleman and younger kids. And I think that's bore out by the fact that he goes to these gas stations that are in the middle of nowhere, Lomira, Dodge County, late at night; a Kenosha gas station; and again, these people that are in July sitting in their screen house minding their own business. So I believe that the State is using a legitimate means to paint the picture for the jury of

intent, which I have to prove as elements of these crimes.

MR. HENDERSON: Just briefly. The State talks about kids and old people. Kids and old people generally don't work at gas stations, so I don't see the -- I'm not seeing the connection.

MS. TANCK-ADAMS: Again, I believe that was someplace that's isolated in the middle of the night.

MR. HENDERSON: And the State -- and the Court's going to have to give jury instructions to the jurors to use different burdens of proof in terms of how they look at other acts evidence versus how they are going to make the decision on the ultimate issues regarding the charges beyond a reasonable doubt versus by a preponderance of the evidence for other acts evidence.

THE COURT: Isn't that exactly what the instruction says?

MR. HENDERSON: Yes, I know. For whatever that's worth.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. HENDERSON: I know. I know.

THE COURT: -- this is not an uncommon situation with other acts where they exist. You know, the State always wants them in. The defendant never wants them in. And really what we deal with is should they be

admitted. My conclusion is generally they should be if time and place are truly relevant and close enough because many of the situations don't meet that observation.

And if they exist and the State wants to utilize them in an effort to prove -- and I think

Ms. Tanck-Adams was close to the real reason was to help establish the Defendant's, bad word, but what I want to say is state of mind. It encompasses everything: Planning, the situation, the purpose, the way the events occurred, things of that nature. It shows a -- that method because in some cases it's more important than others. But helping the jury reflect upon whether the Defendant did in fact have the intellect, ability, and purpose to commit the crime for which he's being tried.

MR. HENDERSON: And just one more comment, not to interrupt your train of thought.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. HENDERSON: When we were ready to go to trial on August 31st, these other acts had been out there.

The State hadn't filed the request for other acts to come in even as of August 31st.

THE COURT: Tough. No trial until there is a trial. You know, that may be the case. I'll say this,

that is the case, and -- but it wasn't tried and that shouldn't be a basis in my view to not allow the State full opportunity to present a case. Ved Le denied mine

My conclusion, and after reflecting on the arguments and being familiar with this situation is the other acts as requested to be presented to the jury in the manner suggested is appropriate. I'm going to allow those others acts.

Now, I am -- I do have some difficulty with the admission of the new charge so to speak. You know, it's a situation where I think you've both got meritorious arguments. And what drives it is as much as I would like to see all the matters resolved in one trial --

Did the notice from August, with the history of this case and the statements made at the prelim, give Mr. Rogers a chance to appropriately react knowing that the State has a reasonable basis as to why they withdrew the charge, meaning "we didn't have a witness", but also reflecting on the fact that it probably could have stayed in there, transactionally related, because it was charged properly to start with is what creates the dilemma for me. Should I, quite simply, give Mr. Rogers an opportunity for another trial on that based upon the equities as argued?

Legally I think the State's probably on pretty

good grounds to include it. It's a matter of equity.

That's a bad word in a criminal case but that's really

what it boils down to is what should we do to be fair

to Mr. Rogers because ultimately fairness is what I'm

really looking at with every defendant.

Understanding that the charge was there from the beginning and known to Mr. Rogers, it didn't develop later, I'm going to allow the State to proceed on the amended Information with that charge.

I've considered the balances both directions, but on the overall, I'm satisfied that Mr. Rogers can mount a defense to that allegation just as easily today as he could at any point. It's not a matter of significant additional discovery and it does include, as I recall the file, a witness that was known, just simply unavailable.

For that reason we'll proceed as requested on the motions.

(Proceedings concluded.)

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1	STATE OF WISCONSIN)
2) SS
3	COUNTY OF RACINE)
4	
5	I, Sandra L. Campbell, do hereby certify that I
6	reported in shorthand the proceedings held in the
7	above-entitled matter before the Honorable Allan B.
8	Torhorst, Circuit Judge, at Racine, Wisconsin.
9	
10	I further certify that the foregoing and attached
11	pages constitute a full, true and correct transcription of
12	my shorthand notes then and there taken.
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14	
15	8-22-11 Sándra L. Campbell,
16	Court Reporter
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