1 THE COURT: Let's bring out the jury. 2 (Jury enters courtroom) 3 THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and 4 gentlemen. 5 All right. State, you may proceed. 6 MS. LOGAN: Thank you, Judge. The State 7 will call Sergeant Booth to the stand. And for the 8 record, this witness has already been sworn. 9 WILLIAM BOOTH, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. LOGAN: 12 13 Q. Sergeant Booth, would you please introduce 14 yourself to the folks on the jury? 15 Yes, ma'am. I'm William Booth. I'm a sergeant A. 16 with the Houston Police Department. I've been with the 17 department for twenty-eight years and worked Homicide 18 for about eight years. 19 All right. Now what is your current assignment 20 with HPD? 21 I'm assigned to the Auto Theft Division. A . 22 Q. How long have you been doing auto theft? 23 About seven months now. Α. 24 Okay. Now you said that you were in Homicide Q. 25 about how long?

A. Eight years.

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- Q. Okay. While you were in Homicide, did you work with a detective by the name of Alan Brown?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And is he still employed with the HPD Homicide Unit?
 - A. No, ma'am. He's retired.
- Q. Is that the same Alan Brown that we see on "Cold Justice" every now and again on TNT?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, that's him.
 - Q. So he's headed for greener pastures?
- A. Much greener.
 - Q. Okay. Now I want to talk to you about a case that you and Detective Brown worked back in 2006, specifically June of 2006. Do you remember being dispatched out to a convenience store on Veterans Memorial June 15th of 2000?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Can you tell us about what time of the day it was that you-all went out there?
- A. It was in the morning time. I'm not positive.

 Maybe around 11:00 o'clock. And we're not actually

 dispatched. We're advised by our supervisor or

 lieutenant will tell us that they had a scene that was
- 25 called in and that we have to go make that scene.

In this particular case, I remember en route to the scene we were being advised that there was kind of a fluid situation where there was a secondary scene where patrol officers were looking for some suspects from that original scene.

- Q. Okay. So as you're arriving to that scene, you're receiving updates; is that right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Did you-all make a decision as to how it was you were going to handle this particular crime scene?
- A. Yes. In a normal homicide investigation, one of the investigators will be assigned to do what we call the interview side of it, talking to witnesses, and so forth; and the other officer will do the scene side of it, trying to describe what the scene looked like, what was going on when we got there, and so forth.

I took the witness side of it at that particular -- on this particular case, and Alan Brown took the scene side of it. The original scene was the convenience store. The secondary scene was a few miles away from the convenience store, the convenience store itself being contained. We decided that we could wait on that scene to be processed by our Crime Scene Unit and we go to the other scene, which was outdoors, to make sure we didn't lose any evidence and things like

that. So, Alan proceeded to the other scene to process that one first.

- Q. All right. Now as the scene side officer for a homicide investigation, would that officer work closely with the Crime Scene Unit as far as determining what evidence was important to collect and what evidence didn't need to be collected?
- A. Very closely. A lot of times it's the investigators suggesting on things being, you know, taken for possible processing. And sometimes it's the investigator. It could go either way, because they both work so closely.

Crime Scene Units -- once the investigator identifies something they want to be, you know, taken in for evidence, the Crime Scene Units will then process that evidence, the tagging of it.

- Q. Now we talked about how you-all kind of divide the labor on a homicide investigation. But are you, nonetheless, working very closely with one another, discussing information that you received to try to solve the crime?
- A. Yes, ma'am. Just because we're working two different sides of it, we're getting together and talking about what it is we learned; because sometimes it's relevant to know what happened on the scene side of

it to know what the witnesses may tell us. So as partners, we're telling each other everything that we learned and, you know, back and forth.

- Q. All right. So you mentioned that you had the witness side. Do you recall observing a statement being taken from Dung Nguyen, the widow in this case, and also her son, Darrion Nguyen?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Were those statements taken with the benefit of an interpreter?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Did you, personally, also take statements from other witnesses that were there at the scene?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, I took several statements.
- Q. And we can't talk about what those people told you because that would be hearsay; but based on the statements that you took at the scene and the information that Mrs. Nguyen and her son provided, were you all -- did you have some descriptions as far as what the suspects might look like that was helpful in your investigation?
- A. Yes. We had descriptions of what the suspects looked like, what they were wearing, what they were driving and when they left the scene, what they left in.
 - Q. Okay. Now in your experience as a homicide

investigator, are people maybe in high stress situations very good at determining a person's height?

- A. No. And there is a lot of factors that come in. An individual's height will affect how tall they think someone else is. The distance that they are from the individuals can affect the perception of height. Without having something to compare to, it's difficult for a lot of people to accurately guess a height.
- Q. So if a witness at a scene like this tells you, I saw them, they were, I think, six feet tall, are you only going to look at people who are six feet tall as possible suspects for that case?
- A. We wouldn't look at people that are only six feet tall. That might be our jumping off point where we say, okay, if they're correct in this, then this is what we're looking for. But knowing, again, like I said, if you're at a distance from when you're observing someone or when you're -- if you're a shorter person, then people seem taller, and things like that. So just because someone gives a height, we wouldn't eliminate anybody from possibly being involved.
- Q. Okay. And correct me if I'm wrong, but is it sort of a totality of the information process that you're using when you're trying to determine who a suspect might be on a homicide?

- A. Right. There is several sources of information that you go by. There is several things you look at.

 There is not just any one thing. There is -- there is a combination of things that you look at, yes.
- Q. Do you recall speaking with some folks that worked at the Quick Tune Auto service store that was directly adjacent to the convenience store?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I talked to several people that worked there.
- Q. And did those individuals provide you with information that was helpful to your investigation?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you also have a conversation where y'all come into contact with Kendra Bonner?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And was she able to provide you-all with information that was helpful in your investigation?
- A. Yes, she did.
- Q. Did you, likewise, speak with a lady by the name of LaShandra Gooden?
- A. I don't recall the name, but we did speak to a lot of people. I don't recall the name off the top of my head.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall speaking with Kendra's mother?

A. Yes.

- Q. And so, based on the information that you had from Mrs. Nguyen, her son, the folks at the Quick Tune Auto store, Kendra and her mother, were y'all able to develop the names of some possible suspects who may have been involved in the shooting death of Thi Nguyen?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Tell us what names you developed.
- A. I was given the name, Kevin Chaney. And there was a -- someone who had a nickname of Dumpling.
- Q. At that point in time when you're talking to these folks, is it right after the capital murder, or did it take you some time to get all of these statements taken?
- A. Some of the statements are right after the incident. Some come in later on. Some may be a couple of days or could even be a couple of weeks that people finally decide that they want to come forward and say something. The people at the mechanic shop, obviously they were right there; and we took their statements right away. Some of the other statements came several days later.
- Q. Now did you-all, as Homicide investigators, do anything to get information out to the public in the hopes that someone would come forward and help you

develop suspects in this case?

- A. Yes. There were several articles of clothing and some items that appeared to be used to kind of mask the suspects' identity that were found at the secondary scene. Those items were photographed, and then a press conference was held where the items that were recovered were shown on TV to see if anybody recognized any of the items or possibly knew anybody that might have been wearing the items.
- Q. All right. And specifically, was the wig that was recovered from the scene -- this jury's already heard about the wig -- was that one of the items that was shown on TV to try to get some help in solving this crime?
 - A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
- Q. Now, did you speak with individuals who had -- who felt like they recognized that wig?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And who was that?
- A. Kendra Bonner, specifically.
 - Q. And after speaking with her, you told us that you now had the name and nicknames of two people that you were going to focus your investigation on; is that right?
- 25 A. Two people that we were going to at least look

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- Q. Weren't ready to charge anybody at this point?
- A. No.
- Q. Okay. Now with respect to the scene investigation, you mentioned that there was a car, there was a convenience store, and then there was the area near the bayou that evidence was located in, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you-all make an attempt to get fingerprint evidence from those locations, to your knowledge?
- A. There were numerous items that were submitted for fingerprints, right.
- Q. Now let's start with the car, the white

 Integra. Based on your review of the offense report, as

 one of the Homicide investigators in this case, did you

 ever become notified as to whether or not we could make

 a fingerprint identification from the white car?
- A. I never had anything indicating there was results, positive results from the fingerprints obtained from the car, no.
- Q. Okay. And so, certainly, had there been suspects that -- whose fingerprints were in that car, would those have been people you wanted to go and talk to with respect to this case?
 - A. Definitely. If there were fingerprints found

1 in the car and we developed a possible suspect from 2 those, we would have followed up on that side of it, 3 yes.

- Okay. But that didn't happen in this case? Q.
- 5 Α. No.

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- 0. All right. Now let's talk about -- and before I move on, in the white car, do you recall there being an Aquafina water bottle in there?
- I recall seeing in the report that there was an A . 10 Aquafina water bottle, yes.
- 11 And we swabbed that water bottle and sent those 12 swabs off to the lab, right?
- 13 A . Yes.
- 14 Do you recall that? Q.
- 15 I know that the items in the car were tested, A . 16 yes.
 - And was there any information given to you, as 0. the Homicide investigators, that gave you information about possible suspects in this case?
 - Α. No.
 - Now with respect to the evidence from the scene that was fingerprint tested, did you-all develop any new suspects based on fingerprint testing from those items?
- 24 A . No.
- 25 And, likewise, with respect to those pieces of Q.

evidence, did you ever come across anything that made you want to exclude Charles Jones or Kevin Chaney as possible suspects in your case?

A. No.

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- Q. Now based on your training as a Homicide investigator, when a person wears gloves, does that affect whether or not they leave fingerprints on items?
- A. Yes, it would. And it's usually done to prevent leaving fingerprints on items.
- Q. Now at some point in your investigation, were you able to determine who the person that you initially knew as Dumpling was?
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. And what is that person's name?
- A. Charles Jones.
 - Q. Were you, during your investigation, ever able to establish a connection between Kevin Chaney and Charles Jones?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Tell us what that was.
 - A. We determined that Mr. Chaney and Mr. Jones both had children with the same mother.
- Q. Now with respect to Charles Jones, do you
 recall an address that was listed in your offense report
 that he was, at least, known to live at -- I don't know

WILLIAM BOOTH - October 25, 2013 Direct Examination by Ms. Logan

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   if it's from a driver's license or what -- but do you
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   recall an address?
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       Α.
            Yes.
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       Q. Okay.
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                 MS. LOGAN: May I approach the witness
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   briefly, Judge?
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                 THE COURT: You may.
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       Q. (By Ms. Logan) I'm going to show you Page,
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   looks like, 72 of the report. And have you looked at
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   the address? Can you read it?
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            Yes, ma'am.
       A .
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       0.
            Now, are you familiar with the address of 131
13
   West Parker?
14
       A. Yes, ma'am.
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            Can you tell us what part of town that's in?
       0.
16
            It would be considered in the area of Acres
17 l
   Homes, north side.
18
       Q.
           Okay. And is that in the vicinity of, you
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   know, Interstate 45 and Gulf Bank?
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       A. Yes, ma'am.
21
           Okay. In the area of Gulf Bank and Veterans
       0.
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   Memorial?
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       Α.
           Yes.
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           Now in your discussions with the witnesses in
       Q.
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   this case, were you able to identify Dumpling as Charles
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1 Jones? 2 A . Yes. 3 And do you recall taking a statement from Kevin Q. 4 Chaney in September -- on September 5th of 2006? 5 Α. Yes. 6 0. Okay. Now, based on your conversations with 7 him, did you develop any new suspects besides Kevin 8 Chaney and Charles Jones in this case? 9 I didn't develop any new suspects. He did A . 10 mention --11 MR. EASTERLING: Object to nonresponsive. 12 He answered the question. THE COURT: Sustained. 13 14 0. (By Ms. Logan) Once again, I'm sorry. 15 question may not have been clear. But we can't talk 16 about what Kevin Chaney told you because that would be 17 hearsay. But after that conversation with him, did you 18 continue your investigation with the two suspects that 19 you originally believed might have been involved? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Now despite having information as to who it was 22

Q. Now despite having information as to who it was you thought might have been involved in the case, did you ever have information enough at this point in time, 2006, 2007, to actually go and arrest anybody?

A. No.

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Q. Why not?

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- A. At that time there was no confirmatory information. There was nothing from the crime scene that was linking them to it at that time.
- Q. Okay. And was it your understanding -- tell us what your understanding was as far as whether the folks that did the robbery/murder of the Happy Food Store on June 15th, 2006. Were they wearing disguises?
- A. Yes, they were.
- Q. Did that affect the ability of the folks that came into contact with them -- did that affect their ability to make an identification?
- A. Yes, it did.
 - Q. In certain cases, are we able to positively identify suspects by photospread?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- 17 Q. By live lineup?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q. Was that an option for you in this case?
- A. It was -- we attempted, but there was no positive identifications.
- 22 Q. Okay. And is that common, uncommon?
- A. It's not uncommon.
- Q. So at that point, does the case sort of go cold?

- A. There -- when you run out of direction to go, then it can sit until something new comes up, yes.
 - Q. And did that very thing happen in this case?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. All right. Tell us about that.
- A. Well, we didn't have any more information leading -- you know, leading to -- enough evidence to charge anyone. And then we had -- we were notified that the DNA came back to some -- two hits on two different suspects.
- Q. And you've already mentioned that Charles Jones and Kevin Chaney were your original suspects. Once you got this information about the DNA, did that change who your suspects were?
- A. No.
- Q. And was it approximately October 15th of 2007 when you received that notification about the DNA?
 - A. I believe we got one before the other, but yes.
- Q. Now once you had the information with respect to a possible CODIS hit on one piece of evidence for one suspect and another piece of evidence for another suspect, did you obtain any documentation as far as a Court order?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Tell us what that was.

- A. We got a Court order to do -- to get a -- you know, a buccal swab, which is basically getting a DNA sample directly from the individual that we suspect was involved so we could match it to the evidence that we recovered. Because even though we had a hit, we wanted to make sure that the person that the hit came back on, this CODIS hit came back on, was actually the person that we had. So we got Court orders to get swabs from the suspects.
 - Q. Now, do you recall on January 22nd of 2008, again meeting with Kevin Chaney?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now why -- I mean, it sounds like at this point you knew who your two suspects were.
 - MR. EASTERLING: Objection, leading.
- $extit{THE COURT:}$ Sustained. Rephrase.
- MS. LOGAN: Sorry. I was just trying to
- 18 set it up.

- Q. (By Ms. Logan) Why did you decide to meet with Kevin Chaney first?
- A. Based on the DNA results, their blood evidence from the complainant, the victim, was found on the pants of one of the suspects, which would indicate since they were in two different sections of the store that that suspect had to be the one that was close to the victim

1 when they were killed. 2 The other suspect, not being the actual 3 shooter, or at least our belief that he was not the 4 actual shooter, would be more likely to tell what happened based on the fact that he didn't do the 5 6 shooting; the other guy did. So we want to go to the 7 person that we did not believe did the shooting and get 8 a statement from them first. 9 Q. So that's why you ended up meeting with Kevin 10 Chaney first? 11 Α. Yes. 12 0. At that point in time, do you recall how many 13 statements did you take from him? 14 Recorded statements, we took two. A . 15 Okay. And based on the information that you 0. 16 gathered during that statement -- we can't talk about what was said -- but did your focus ever change or 17 18 exclude Charles Jones as your second suspect? 19 A. No. 20 Q. Did you gain information that was consistent 21 with the rest of your investigation at that point in 22 time?

hearsay, Judge.

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THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. EASTERLING: Objection. Calls for

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       0.
            (By Ms. Logan) All right. So January 22nd of
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   2008, you meet with Kevin Chaney. Was it the very next
3
   day, January 23rd of 2008, that you met with the
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   defendant, Charles Jones?
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       Α.
            Yes.
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                 MS. LOGAN: May I approach the witness,
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   Judge?
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                 THE COURT: You may.
9
            (By Ms. Logan) Let me show you what I've
       Q.
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   marked as State's Exhibit 116 and ask you whether or not
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   you recognize it?
       Α.
12
            Yes.
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       Q. And does State's 116 fairly and accurately
14
   depict the way that Charles Jones looked when you met
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   with him January of 2008?
16
       Α.
            Yes.
                 MS. LOGAN: Offer into evidence State's
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18
   Exhibit 116. I'm tendering to defense counsel for
19
   inspection.
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                 MR. EASTERLING: No objection, Your Honor.
21
                 THE COURT: Okay. State's 116 is
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   admitted. You may publish.
23
                 MS. LOGAN: Thank you, Judge.
24
           (By Ms. Logan) Now when you met with Charles
       Q.
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   Jones, did you give him an opportunity to give a
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recorded statement to you?

A. Yes.

- Q. And during your conversations with him, did you confront him and tell him about some of the evidence that you had in this case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now based on that encounter, did you learn anything new with regard to your investigation in this case?
- MR. EASTERLING: Objection. Calls for hearsay again, Judge.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. (By Ms. Logan) At that point in time, when you were with Charles Jones on January 23rd of 2008, did you obtain a known DNA sample in the form of a buccal swab?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - O. And tell us how that is done.
- A. We -- in this case, we had a Court order to get a buccal swab. We took the swabs to the -- with us when we met with Mr. Jones and had Mr. Jones swab the inside of his mouth with the swab. There was two -- there is two different swabs in the container. And then he returned them to the container, which we then sealed and turned in to be tested.
 - Q. And at some point in time between when you took

1 those known samples of his DNA and when they were 2 submitted to the lab for testing, did they ever leave 3 your custody? 4 A . No. 5 Now during your investigation, did you have an Q. 6 opportunity to compare the height of Charles Jones 7 versus the height of Kevin Chaney? 8 A . In a written form, I guess you'd say, where you 9 can see how, on paper, how tall they are, yes. 10 0. All right. And can you tell us which of the 11 two is taller? 12 A . Mr. Jones is taller than Mr. Chaney. 13 Is that by several inches? 14 I think it's four or five inches, something A . like that. 15 16 MS. LOGAN: I pass the witness, Judge. 17 THE COURT: Your cross, Counsel. 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. EASTERLING: 20 Q. Hello, Mr. Booth. How are you doing? 21 I'm fine, sir. How are you? A . 22 Pretty good. What are you doing in Auto Theft Q. 23 now? 24 Α. Reactive investigations. When somebody gets 25 their car broken into or gets their vehicle stolen and

1 there is any type of leads to follow, they send it to
2 the Reactive Unit.

- Q. Were you in Homicide for about eight years, did you say?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. All right. When you and Officer Alan Brown were first called out to the store, did you get briefed from the primary patrol officer about what you had?
 - A. That would be the normal procedure, yes, sir.
- Q. And you remember an Officer Baldwin, a long-time patrolman in that area -- was he the primary officer y'all met there?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And was the -- was the surviving wife, Thi Nguyen (sic), and the eleven-year-old son, Darrion Nguyen -- were they still at the scene there when you first arrived?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And where were they? Do you remember?
- 20 A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Did you or your partner interview those two witnesses before you went to that Tarberry scene?
- A. I never went to the Tarberry scene. Alan Brown did. And I don't know if he spoke with them prior to going over there or not. I did not.

- Q. Do you remember when you first spoke to the mother and the son?
- A. I don't recall offhand whether it was at the scene or not until we got down to the Homicide Office itself.
- Q. Eventually, both of those persons went with y'all to the Homicide Division and gave formal statements?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. A little bit later in the day?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. Now how many, if you remember, people do you remember talking to at that store scene that were nearby whenever this happened?
- A. I know that I took statements from at least four people from the mechanic shop that's kind of next to the store, adjacent to it.
 - Q. Quick Tune, I think it's called?
- A. I don't really recall the name of the shop; but if that's what the report says, then that's what it is, yes, sir.
- Q. Do you remember talking to two of thosewitnesses that actually claim that they followed thiswhite car?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Okay. Where did you talk to them about that?
- A. I talked to them at the -- at their shop.
- Q. Okay. So I assume when you talked to them at the shop, that them following this car and everything had already happened and now they were back at their shop?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Is that your understanding?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Okay. Now what did you have from Thi Nguyen (sic), if you remember, when she first talked to you at the scene about a description of the suspects?
- $\it MS.\ LOGAN:$ The only reason I'm objecting here is because Thi Nguyen is the deceased, and it's Mrs. Dung Nguyen.
- Q. (By Mr. Easterling) Dung Nguyen. I'm sorry. The surviving wife, Dung Nguyen. I had the wrong name.
- A. Off the top of my head, I can't remember what she might have said at the scene, if I even spoke with her at the scene. I'm not positive about that. I know that the formal statement that she gave was not until we got down to the Auto Theft Division -- I'm sorry, the Homicide Division. I think I said Auto Theft.
- Q. Okay. Then I'll get to the witnesses at the Quick Tune here in a little bit. Let's switch to the

WILLIAM BOOTH - October 25, 2013 Cross-Examination by Mr. Easterling

1 other scene you didn't go to where the car was allegedly 2 abandoned. That was Officer Brown's job? 3 Α. Yes. 4 Okay. So you stayed at the Happy All scene for 0. 5 a long time, I assume? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Okay. When you went in the store, did you see 0. 8 where the body was in the store? 9 Α. Yes, sir. 10 Okay. And did you work around that area to see 11 the blood, the three blood drops or deposits there on the floor in one of the aisles? 12 13 No, sir. I didn't have the scene side of it, Α. 14 so in a lot of cases I might just go in and take -- just 15 maybe look overall, but not really be focusing 16 specifically on anything since my partner is going to be doing that side of the investigation. 17 18 Q. Did you learn of any neighbors or customers of 19 the store that saw anything happen --20 Α. If you --21 0. -- at the store when the robbery was happening? 22 Α. Inside the store? 23 Or outside. 0.

I took statements from the gentlemen at the

shop across the way who, I guess, if you consider

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A .

neighbors as in, you know, business neighbors. I took another statement from someone that was passing by at the time of the robbery.

- Q. Okay. Now, I meant other people besides the Quick Tune employees.
- A. I believe I took one statement from a person who lived in the neighborhood. I believe he was a juvenile.
- Q. Okay. And was he able to give you any positive, specific identification of anybody?
- A. You say positive, as in I know who the person is? No. But if I got descriptions similar to the other individuals that gave descriptions, meaning they gave a description, also, now I don't recall off the top of my head how he described the suspects as opposed to the others, but yes.
 - Q. It's generally two black males, right?
- 18 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. But this witness couldn't see their face well, right?
- A. Off the top of my head, I don't recall exactly what he said about his ability to identify him or what they saw; but my recollection is that he didn't -- there was something covering their face, I believe, from his statement.

- Q. Now, him saying nothing was covering the face would be inconsistent with what everybody else said; because everybody else said they had disguises, like bandanas or something black across their face, right?
- A. I don't recall what he said in his statement; but my recollection was that there was something covering the face, is what I just said, that there was something covering their face.
- Q. I'm sorry. I thought you said nothing was covering their face. I'm sorry.
 - A. I apologize.

- Q. Just about everybody -- everybody, from your memory and from your report, said there was a lot of disguise on these guys, right? A wig, hat, something covering the face, maybe gloves?
- A. I'll say to the best of my recollection, the majority of people I spoke to, if not all, said there was some type of disguise.
- Q. And as the prosecutor said, that makes it difficult for people to make positive identifications later on, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So you did -- you eventually worked with Officer Brown about this white car, the Integra that was found abandoned, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And y'all ran the VIN number, what's called the vehicle identification number, in your system because it didn't have any license plates, right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that car came back stolen that day, correct?
 - A. It came back stolen, yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And it appears that that car -- you did some research -- was stolen June 8th, 2006, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now the date of this offense was June 15th. If you do the math, that was exactly one week before this incident we're here for, right?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Okay. And it's common for a vehicle like that that get abandoned by some suspects, to be towed down to the Vehicle Examination Building for the Houston Police Department and closely examined and evidence documented, evidence tested? All of those things happen,
- 21 particularly on a capital murder, right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And that was done by one of y'all's police officers, correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Okay. Now, the -- I want to go through some of the items that are listed, typical items that can be found in a car. There was a water bottle, correct?

 Remember that?
 - A. I don't recall all the items in there, yes. But yeah, I recall a water bottle, yes, sir.
 - Q. And real quick. Hang on. It's common for the vehicle examination officer to list any items that he tags and that are sent to the lab for processing, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Out of all the items that were taken from the car and processed, there was no fingerprints that could be identified, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes, sir.
- Q. And there was definitely no fingerprints that were identified to Charles, that were matched to Charles Jones, correct?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. And there were DNA swabbings on the bottle and other items found in the car, just typical items; and none of those DNA swabs matched Charles Jones, correct?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. And if we use common sense and we assume that a suspect is in a stolen car possibly for a whole week, or

at least some of that time, they're going to touch
things -- and they're not wearing a glove -- they're
going to touch things in that car. That's pretty common
sense, right? You understand?

- A. I understand what you're saying.
- Q. Do you agree with me?

- A. I don't know what -- is it common sense to say that it couldn't happen?
 - Q. No, that it could happen.
- A. That they can be in a car and not touch anything?
 - Q. No, that they are touching things in a car.
- A. If a person was in a car for a week, I would say it would not be unlikely that they would touch things.
- Q. Even for a few days, they're going to touch things, to get in the car, like the door handle. They're going to close with the door handle. If they're driving, they're going to touch the steering wheel, the gearshift. Or if they're getting in as a passenger, they're going to touch the same the item over there on the door. Sometimes they can touch the window, correct?
- A. If they're in the car, they can touch a lot of things, yes, sir.
- Q. And so, out of all the DNA swabs for the car on

the items, as well as the car, none of them came back to Charles Jones, correct?

- A. Nothing came back to Charles Jones. I don't know if they did any DNA swabs on the car itself, so --
- Q. That would be common in a capital murder case, wouldn't it?
- A. I wouldn't venture to guess exactly what they do in the Dart lot. That's not my area.
- Q. Okay. At the store scene, Officer West, the Crime Scene Unit, processed that scene, correct?
- A. Officer West is one of the CSUs that was involved in the investigation, yes, sir.
- Q. Same questions there. Out of all of the items that he tried to fingerprint or get fingerprinted, dusted for fingerprints, he was not able to get any identifiable fingerprints that matched Charles Jones in the store, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Out of all the swabbings that Officer West did on items and things in the Happy All Store, none of that DNA came back to Charles Jones, correct?
 - A. There was no DNA that came back from the store, no, sir.
- Q. So is it a fair statement that you and all the other officers never developed a single scintilla piece

of evidence matching Charles Jones to inside of that store during this robbery, physical evidence?

- A. From inside the store, at the time, no, sir.
- Q. There appears to be a camera near the front register area. That wasn't working; and there is no surveillance video for evidence in this case, is there?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. So we don't have any type of video for the jury to see, correct?
- 10 A. Correct.

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- Q. Some stores have them working and some don't, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. The items of clothing that you put out on the press conference were the wig, some pants and some shirts, correct?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Okay. And just in case the jury doesn't understand what is Crime Stoppers, the tips line, what is that?
 - A. It's basically an organization that you can call in tips to Crime Stoppers where your identity is kept confidential. And if your tip leads to a development of a suspect or something of that nature, could possibly reward you for your tip.

- Q. So a lot of these people are motivated to get a reward when they call in, right?
 - A. A lot of people are, yes.
- Q. And sometimes they make it into a report and can be a possible witness, where they go from being confidential to being a witness, right?
- A. The same person that calls in could end up being a witness, but not based on the Crime Stoppers tip, because they don't -- I don't know who the tipster is unless, of course, later on during our investigation they telephone me, yeah, I called Crime Stoppers. But Crime Stoppers doesn't tell me who it is that calls.
- Q. Yeah, I understand. I was just trying to explain to the jury that sometimes they will tell you later on that they did it, right?
 - A. Sometimes, yes, sir.
- Q. Now, the ladies that Miss Logan talked about, Kendra Bonner and LaShandra Gooden, they looked at these items and told y'all that they thought they looked familiar. Remember that?
- A. I believe, specifically, the wig is what they thought looked familiar.
 - Q. You've seen the wig, right --
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. -- many times, and you've seen the photograph

1 of the wig. And the wig's right over here in this box. 2 It's a black hair, you know, moderate length wig, right? 3 Α. Yes, sir. 4 I mean, there is nothing unusual about the wig 0. 5 or distinctive about that wig, is there? 6 Α. Not to me. 7 Okay. In other words, it doesn't have any 0. 8 colored, striped hair, or it doesn't have a hairband all 9 the way around it or stripes or something unique. It's 10 just a standard-looking wig where there is thousands of 11 them out there, right? 12 A . I believe there was -- I believe there was 13 something in the wig, like a ribbon or a bow or a tie. 14 0. A tie. 15 So --A . 16 Q. Yeah. There is like an orange tie on it, 17 right? 18 A . Yes, sir. 19 Was there anything distinctive about an orange 20 hair tie that would make that any different than the thousands of other orange hair ties that are out there 21 22 in the City of Houston? 23 Not to me. Α. 24 Okay. The shirt, the T-shirt, the short Q.

T-shirt, had a large photograph of the face of a rap

1 singer, Tupac. Remember that? 2 Yes, sir. Α. 3 Was there anything unusual about that T-shirt 0. 4 that's any different than the thousands of other 5 T-shirts with Tupac on the front? 6 Α. I haven't seen others, but I would assume not. 7 It looked like a standard issue kind of 0. 8 photograph with him on it. I mean, again, there is 9 nothing unusual or distinctive about it except the face 10 itself? 11 Α. Yes, sir. 12 0. And he's, I don't know, into rap music; but he 13 was a very huge rap star when he was alive; so there is 14 probably thousands of those T-shirts out there, right? I would assume so. 15 A . 16 0. The black sweatshirt, pullover sweatshirt, it 17 had Polo in letters on the front of it, correct? Remember that? 18 19 Yes, sir. A . 20 Q. Again, anything distinctive about a Polo 21 sweatshirt that makes it any different than the

23 the world?

No, sir.

A .

22

24

Q. Okay. The jeans that look like they -- kind of

thousands of other black Polo sweatshirts out there in

like cargo pants that would have the pants with the pockets, anything uncommon about those kind of cargo pants that make them any different than the thousands of others out there?

A. No, sir.

- Q. So these women that you talked to, they talked about Kevin Chaney. Because I believe was it Kendra Bonner that was -- had a baby with Kevin Chaney?
- A. I don't know if they had a baby together. I know I was told that they had been together, I guess, a couple or --
- Q. All right. But you did learn that Kevin Chaney, this one other suspect, and Charles Jones, they both had a child with the same mother? You learned that, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I assume you didn't learn any other details about whether that same woman having the same child created any drama or friction with the family or not? You didn't get that deep into it, did you?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. All right. Were you asked -- anytime in your investigation, do you remember anything about asking to look into some clothes, about whether some clothing had been stolen from Mr. Jones by this group of people, like

1 Kevin Chaney or any of these women? 2 A . No. 3 Okay. You typically, and did in this case --0. 4 after you got some names that you developed, Kevin 5 Chaney and Dumpling, that then led to Charles Jones' 6 real name, you conducted a photo. Excuse me. You 7 created a photospread, correct? 8 A . Yes. 9 (Brief recess) 10 (Jury enters courtroom) 11 THE COURT: You may proceed, Counsel. 12 0. (By Mr. Easterling) I believe right before the 13 break I was asking you about how you create a 14 photospread. And so, I'm going to repeat that last 15 question because I believe the court reporter needs to 16 get it. 17 You get photographs, facial photographs of 18 six people that look similar, you put them onto like a 19 sheet of paper or a cardboard file like this in order to 20 do what's called a photospread or photo array 21 identification, right? 22 A . Yes, sir. 23 And you go show that to an eyewitness or crime 24 victim to try to see if they recognize somebody, 25 correct?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And you did that in this case. You do that in a lot of cases. And, of course, you did that in this case, right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you put Charles Jones' photograph that we've seen there -- you put that photograph in a photospread with five other black males, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And then you took that, I believe, in the early part of September, you met with Dung Nguyen, the surviving wife of the deceased, to see if she could recognize Charles Jones in that photospread, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And she was not able to make an identification or pick him out in there, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir, you're correct.
- Q. Now, you also did some investigation and looked up the owner of the white Integra automobile that was abandoned and stolen, correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you met with him, did the same thing with him. You showed him the photospread with Charles Jones' photo in it and see if he could identify the person that had robbed him at gunpoint and stolen his car from him,

1 correct? 2 Yes, sir. A . 3 And that person was not able to identify or Q. 4 recognize Charles Jones in that photospread, correct? 5 Α. Yes, sir. 6 0. And Charles Jones was not charged with stealing 7 that car from that man, correct? 8 Α. As far as I know, that's a County case; but no, 9 sir. Well, he wasn't, all right? 10 0. 11 Α. Okay. 12 0. All right. Lastly, I want to cover some 13 descriptions. Whenever you take the formal statements 14 at your office where everything kind of calms down, you 15 want to know from the witnesses, the eyewitnesses, what 16 did the guys look like, right? 17 Yes, sir. Α. 18 You want to try to get a description of their 19 general size, generally what they were wearing, their 20 race, those kind of things, correct? 21 Yes, sir. A . 22 Q. You talked to two Quick Tune witnesses that 23 day. One of them is Bryant Thlang, T-H-L-A-N-G. And he

was an employee of Quick Tune, correct?

Yes, sir.

Α.

24

1 0. And he saw these black males run out to the car 2 after, I believe, the son had come over and notified 3 them, right? 4 Yes, sir. A . 5 Okay. In his statement to you that day, he 0. 6 give a description of the two black males being in all 7 black, right? 8 I don't remember their -- his statement off the 9 top of my head; but if that's what it says in the 10 report, then that's the description they gave, yes. 11 I'm looking at it. And he also told you that 12 both of these suspects were six feet tall and were big, 13 correct? 14 Yes, sir. A . 15 Okay. And then you interviewed that same day 0. 16 another Quick Tune employee that also had the same 17 viewpoint from across the street, had seen --18 MS. LOGAN: May I provide the witness with 19 the report so that he can be sure? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MS. LOGAN: Thank you, Judge. I think 22 that has all the statements he's talking about. 23 (By Mr. Easterling) It's just on Page 2.026 0. 24 with Mr. Thlang, if that's how you pronounce it --

25

Α.

Yes, sir.

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1
       Q.
            And now I'm to the next page, Page 2.027. You
2
   also interviewed the same type of employee across the
3
   street at Quick Tune that had the similar viewpoint
4
   where he saw these two guys run out to the car. And his
5
   name was Quoc, Q-U-O-C, Nguyen, correct?
6
       A .
            Yes, sir.
7
            And when you asked him about a description, he
       0.
8
   said they were in all black, right, right there in the
9
   middle?
10
            Yes, sir.
       A .
11
            And he stated the suspects were both six feet
12
   to six-foot-one tall, correct?
13
       Α.
            Yes, sir.
14
            And the last statement on that second paragraph
15
   there, you say the driver appeared to be wearing black
16
   gloves, correct?
17
            Yes, sir.
       Α.
18
       Q.
            Y'all never found any black gloves in this
19
   case, did you?
20
       Α.
            No, sir.
21
       0.
            Okay. Okay.
22
                  MR. EASTERLING: I'm almost finished,
23
   Judge, if I can just have a minute.
24
                  THE COURT: Okay.
25
            (By Mr. Easterling) The last two witnesses we
       Q.
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1
   discussed, Mr. Nguyen and Mr. Thlang, their vantage
2
   point, that Quick Tune store is correctly across the
3
   street from the side of that store, correct?
4
            From the side, yes. There is a cross street.
5
   It's on the other side of the cross street.
            Yeah. It's a residential street that goes down
6
       0.
7
   into that neighborhood there?
8
       Α.
            Right.
9
            All right. Do you remember whether they told
       Q.
10
   you that they got closer to the Happy Store whenever
11
   they observed this or whether they were across the
12
   street at their shop?
13
            From my recollection, everyone that -- from
       A .
14
   that store that gave a description was from across the
15
   street at the store.
16
       Q. Okay. Mr. Jones cooperated with you and
17
   allowed you to take the buccal swab in his mouth with
18
   the Q-tips, correct?
19
            Right. He cooperated when he came to the
20
   buccal swabs.
21
       Q. All right. Okay.
22
                 MR. EASTERLING: I believe that's all I
23
   have, Judge. I pass the witness.
24
                 THE COURT: All right.
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MS. LOGAN: Brief redirect, if I may,

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1
   Judge.
2
                  THE COURT: Okay.
3
                  MS. LOGAN:
                              Thank you.
4
                      REDIRECT EXAMINATION
5
   BY MS. LOGAN:
6
       0.
             When you met with Charles Jones during your
7
   investigation in this case, did you tell him about the
   DNA results on the clothing?
8
9
       Α.
            Yes.
10
            And did you, likewise, tell him about the DNA
11
   results on the glove?
12
       Α.
            Yes.
13
            Did you show him photographs of the evidence
       Q.
14
   that you all collected in this case?
15
       A .
             Yes.
16
       0.
            And did you show him a photograph of Kevin
17
   Chaney, the other suspect in the case?
18
       Α.
            Yes.
19
            Now in your investigation, in your experience
20
   as a Homicide investigator, if you get information about
21
   a possible suspect having an alibi, let's say, is that
22
   something you're going to want to check out --
23
       Α.
             Yes.
24
       Q.
           -- if you get information?
25
                  MR. EASTERLING: May we approach, Judge?
```

1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 (At the bench) 3 MR. EASTERLING: Judge, that is a 4 violation of Article 38.22. This was not a recorded 5 statement by my client. This is a way to try to get out information from that interview that is inadmissible 6 7 that I've talked to the State about before. And she's 8 going into some things that are obviously trying to get 9 the jury to presume that he didn't give any alibi, that 10 he didn't give the officers any evidence. 11 THE COURT: Hold on a second. Let me 12 excuse the jury for a second. 13 (Continuing in jury's hearing) 14 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and 15 gentlemen, we need to take up a legal issue. So, please 16 step out. And remember your admonitions from the Court. 17 (Outside jury's hearing) 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. EASTERLING: Judge, when the officers 20 interviewed Charles Jones that day, they didn't record 21 the statement. So, therefore, as the Court is 22 well-aware, Article 38.22, Code of Criminal Procedure 23 requires any statements made by the defendant to be 24 admissible have to be recorded or in writing and signed 25 by him.

The question she's going into now -- I allowed her to ask a few questions about what they showed him. That's getting close. But now she's asking questions that are purely designed to put into the mind of the jury that my client didn't give an alibi to these officers, all right, which is clearly improper.

She can't leave the impression that he didn't give certain information in his statement, because that's letting the jury know the contents of his statement. And it's clearly objectionable. It's prejudicial, and it's inadmissible; because they know they can't get the evidence in any other way. So this is a back door attempt to try to get out some of the things that he said to the officers that were not recorded. So any questions about, did he give an alibi, or did he investigate an alibi are clearly improper, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

What's the State's response?

MS. LOGAN: That was the only question I intended to ask on that. And the reason that I asked it, first of all, it does not go into the content of the statement, which I know and agree would not be proper to offer. But it does pertain to their investigation with respect to the suspects in this case.

WILLIAM BOOTH - October 25, 2013 Redirect Examination by Ms. Logan

The defense has brought forth evidence during cross-examination that there was no evidence linking this defendant to the crime inside the convenience store. And information as to whether or not an alibi was investigated, whether or not other suspects were developed and this officer's investigation, is relevant for this jury to consider, given the fact that DNA is the way the identification was made in this case.

Now, I don't intend to ask any additional questions; but I believe that the question that I've asked and the answer elicited is proper and within the rules.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. EASTERLING: Could we have exactly what the question was -- what your question of proffer will be so I'll know exactly what it is, Judge? I think I heard what it is, but I might have cut her off a little bit.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. LOGAN: The question I asked this officer was with respect to, in his experience as a Homicide investigator during investigations, if a suspect provides information regarding an alibi, would that be something that they would look into? Not with respect to this defendant, but with respect to his

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1
   procedure as a Homicide investigator.
2
                 MR. EASTERLING: Judge, that question was
3
   asked directly after she asked questions: Did you show
   him this? Did you show him this? It's clearly related
5
   to the statement being taken at the time. You got to
6
   put it in context, Judge. It's clearly asked directly
7
   after questions, what happened, what were you showing
8
   him in the statement?
9
                 And it also shifts the burden. It's not
10
   our burden to give an alibi to the State of Texas or to
11
   police officers for them to investigate or to disprove a
12
   case. So that's also prejudicial, also.
13
                 So the way the context is and the timing
14
   of this is improper, and it's not necessary. It's
15
   clearly designed to try to get in evidence that he
16
   didn't give them an alibi when he talked to them. And
17
   that's not proper; and it's clearly reversible error if
18
   you allow this, Judge.
19
                 THE COURT: Okay. The defense's objection
20
   is sustained.
21
                 MS. LOGAN: Okay, Judge.
22
                 THE COURT: All right.
23
                 (Off-the-record discussion)
24
                 THE COURT: Let's bring them out.
25
                 (Jury enters courtroom)
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THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. You may proceed.

MS. LOGAN: Thank you, Judge.

- (By Ms. Logan) Sergeant Booth, in the investigation that you and Officer Brown conducted in the shooting death of Thi Nguyen at the Happy Food Store, were you able to ascertain a motive for the death of Thi Nguyen?
 - Α. Robbery.

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- And what made you believe that? 0.
- There was a demand for money.
- 0. Now on cross-examination, you were asked by the defense counsel as to whether or not there was any evidence from inside the Happy Food Store that linked this defendant to the shooting death of Thi Nguyen. I believe your answer to that question -- do you recall what your answer to that question was?
 - Α. Not inside the store, I believe.
- All right. Was there evidence that you located 0. in your investigation, whether from inside the Happy Food Store or outside the Happy Food Store, that connected the defendant, Charles Jones, to the shooting death of Thi Nguyen?
- Α. Yes. The DNA evidence off the pants had the 25 victim's blood on the pants, that the DNA came back to

Mr. Jones.

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- Q. And on cross-examination you were, likewise, asked about whether or not the wig that's evidence in this case was distinctive to you. And I believe you told us that it was not distinctive to you.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now when you were speaking with Kendra, did you get the impression as to whether or not there was something about that wig that was distinctive to her?
- A. She believed -- what she said is she believed the wig was hers and that the tie, or whatever it is that goes -- the knot that goes in it was, I believe she said, her niece's. She seemed more positive about the knot itself than the wig itself.

MS. LOGAN: May I approach the exhibits,
Judge?

THE COURT: You may.

- Q. (By Ms. Logan) I'm going to hold up what is entered into evidence as State's Exhibit No. 101, the wig. And when you're referring to the knot --
- A. Yes.
- Q. -- are you talking about this orange hair tie right here?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- 25 Q. Okay.

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1
                 MS. LOGAN:
                              I'll pass the witness, Judge.
2
                 THE COURT: Okay. Any recross?
3
                      RECROSS-EXAMINATION
4
   BY MR. EASTERLING:
5
       Q. Is Kendra --
                 MS. LOGAN: Bonner.
6
7
            (By Mr. Easterling) Kendra Bonner. Now, you
       0.
8
   never learned that there was any specific relationship
9
   between Kevin -- excuse me -- between Charles Jones and
10
   Kendra Bonner, correct?
11
            When you say specific relationship --
       A .
12
       0.
            Yeah.
13
           -- they knew each other.
       A .
            Boyfriend/girlfriend?
14
       0.
15
            No. As far as I know, they were just
       A.
   acquaintances.
16
17
            It was a more close connection between Kevin
       0.
18
   Chaney and Kendra Bonner; they were
   boyfriend/girlfriend, right?
19
20
       A. Yes, sir.
21
            Okay. How tall do you think I am? And I have
22
   cowboy boots on, so that's another inch and-a-half. But
23
   how tall do you think I am?
24
            I'd say you're probably about
25
   six-one-and-a-half.
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WILLIAM BOOTH - October 25, 2013 Recross-Examination by Mr. Easterling

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1
                 MR. EASTERLING: Can you stand up?
2
       0.
            (By Mr. Easterling) How tall do you think this
3
   gentleman is to my right?
4
            Well, I already have previous knowledge of it.
5
            I'm not asking about that right now. How tall
       Q.
6
   do you think he is?
7
            I'd say he's probably about five-eight.
8
       Q.
            Okay. Thank you.
9
                 MR. EASTERLING: That's all I have, Judge.
10
   Pass the witness.
11
                 MS. LOGAN: I'm all through with this
12
   witness, Judge.
13
                 THE COURT: You are excused.
14
                 All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the
   jury, we are going to recess for lunch. We're going to
15
16
   take a forty-five-minute recess. Well, actually, we'll
17
   take a little bit longer. We'll start back at 1:00.
18
   Please remember your admonitions from the Court. Do not
19
   discuss this case with anybody, not even among
20
   yourselves.
21
                 Court's in recess.
22
                  (Lunch recess)
23
                  (Jury enters courtroom)
24
                 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.
25
                 Did you guys enjoy your lunch?
```