

1 Q. And you're the same Eli Cisneros that testified  
2 yesterday in this same trial, correct?

3 A. Yes, I am.

4 Q. A few questions. Going back to your investigation  
5 at the scene at the time that the remains were found, you  
6 talked with some people, you said, out there that you  
7 thought were part of the homeless people that lived in the  
8 woods, correct?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. And from them --

11 A. Well, let me -- I'm sorry. Let me clarify that. I  
12 thought they were homeless individuals but not necessarily  
13 individuals that lived in that area.

14 Q. Okay. All right. You don't know who lived in the  
15 area, right?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Nobody knows even if anybody lived there or it was  
18 just a place where obviously people -- obviously people  
19 congregated there but I guess no one's found out who  
20 actually lived there.

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. But these people that you talked to, I think you  
23 called them panhandlers. Did you call them that or --

24 A. I didn't call them panhandlers. I said that they  
25 were panhandling out there.

1 Q. Panhandling. They were panhandling.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. And from them you found out information  
4 about Linda, right?

5 A. I found out that a Linda was missing from the area.

6 Q. Okay. You found that out from these people?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Okay. I just want to go straight to the statement.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. That you took from my client. My understanding is  
11 somebody brought -- some other police officer brought him to  
12 you; is that true?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And you met with him shortly after he got there,  
15 correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Do you know what the time frame would be from the  
18 time he was taken into custody and brought to you?

19 A. I don't have an exact time frame.

20 Q. There's actually no report ever been written on  
21 that, is there?

22 A. From the time frame that he was arrested till the  
23 time he was brought to --

24 Q. Yeah.

25 A. No.

1 Q. So, we don't know -- we wouldn't be able to tell,  
2 based on that time frame, when his last opportunity to have  
3 alcohol or drugs would be, right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. What is your estimate as to the longest period of  
6 time that could be, based on everything you know? I mean,  
7 could it have been -- he wasn't, like, in custody a day or  
8 two before you got to talk to him, right?

9 A. No.

10 Q. It all happened the same day, correct?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Can you give us a ballpark of how long it was?

13 A. Sure, yeah. At around 4:40 on the same day he was  
14 brought to me was when I actually received the phone call  
15 and he was brought to me shortly after that.

16 Q. Okay. All right. And I've forgotten what the time  
17 was but --

18 A. 4:40.

19 Q. And you started talking to him at what time?

20 A. I don't think I have the time listed here but of  
21 course it was on the video.

22 Q. 5:21, isn't it?

23 A. Yeah, I think that's around the ballpark of what  
24 the time was.

25 Q. So, maybe 40 minutes? And maybe your notification

1 that he was on his way to you and your time to talk to him  
2 is maybe 40 minutes?

3 A. Somewhere around there.

4 Q. Somewhere around there?

5 A. Uh-huh.

6 Q. In your 19 years and three months in the police  
7 department and all the experience that you have, chronic  
8 alcoholics and drug addicts don't get sober in 40 minutes,  
9 do they?

10 A. No. I don't think anyone does.

11 Q. All right. Now, tell us about your training that  
12 you've had with respect to learning how to interrogate  
13 suspects.

14 A. I've received -- well, I've attended various  
15 classes in interview and interrogation. Is there something  
16 specific that you're asking about, that training?

17 Q. Well, let's just stick with that for a second. How  
18 many classes, roughly, have you been to?

19 A. About four.

20 Q. Four. When you say "a class," is that just part of  
21 an overall training session or a whole training session on  
22 interrogation?

23 A. A whole training session on interrogations.

24 Q. Okay. How long would that training session  
25 typically be?

1           A.    Some of them were one-day classes.  Some of them  
2 were three-day.

3           Q.    Okay.  In addition to that training, have you  
4 observed other seasoned investigators interrogate suspects?

5           A.    Yes.

6           Q.    Okay.  On few or many occasions?

7           A.    Many.

8           Q.    And in your experience, can you give us sort of an  
9 estimate as to how many suspects -- I'm not just talking  
10 about witnesses or individuals but actual suspects you  
11 personally interrogated.

12          A.    It's probably well over a hundred.

13          Q.    Okay.  So, you got a lot of experience at that?

14          A.    I do.

15          Q.    And some of the people that you've interrogated,  
16 are some of them smart?

17          A.    Yes.

18          Q.    And are sometimes they not very smart at all?

19          A.    That's a hard thing to say when you're defining  
20 smart.

21          Q.    Intelligent.  Are some of them intelligent and some  
22 of them are not very intelligent?

23          A.    Sometimes.

24          Q.    The ones that have had a drug history or alcohol  
25 history, pretty rare that they're going to be very

1 intelligent, isn't it?

2 A. That's not true.

3 Q. Sometimes they can be intelligent?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. Just making really, really poor decisions?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. All right. That chronic history doesn't improve  
8 their intelligence, though, does it?

9 A. No, it does not.

10 Q. Okay. Now, when you talk to these people, is it  
11 permissible for you to tell them the truth?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. I mean, you can be completely honest with them if  
14 you want to be, right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And you're not trained to not be honest with them,  
17 right?

18 A. No.

19 Q. They don't train you and say, don't ever be honest  
20 with these people you're interviewing.

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. But you don't have to be honest with them if you  
23 don't want to.

24 A. That is correct, too.

25 Q. So, but when you make a decision to tell them

1 something that's a lie, that's a decision you make.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. You told a lot of lies to this defendant, didn't  
4 you?

5 A. A lot of lies, no, I did not.

6 Q. Okay. Now, another thing: Who determines when the  
7 recording equipment is turned on?

8 A. The person who is doing the interview.

9 Q. Okay. And in this case that'd be you?

10 A. That would be me.

11 Q. Now, the recording stuff works all the time, right?  
12 I mean, it didn't just work when you want it to work. It  
13 will work even when you don't want it to work. You just  
14 have to turn it on?

15 A. Just have to turn it on.

16 Q. If you wanted the jury to see every part of it, of  
17 your interaction with the defendant, you could just turn it  
18 on before you interact with the defendant, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. But you didn't do that in this case, did you?

21 A. No, I did not.

22 Q. So, we're never going to see what happened when you  
23 first started talking to him, are we?

24 A. You're not.

25 Q. Now, when you first started talking to him, did you

1 lead him to believe that you were going to help him?

2 A. No.

3 Q. You didn't?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Well, what did you say to the jury yesterday when  
6 you were asked that question, based on the defendant saying,  
7 You told me you were going to help me?

8 A. Okay. What I explained was is that when I  
9 initially went in, that the position that they saw him in,  
10 which was hunched over, hands on his knees, he was already  
11 beginning to whimper and cry. What I did was I explained to  
12 him -- he said he was scared and I told him, listen, what  
13 I'm going to do is I'm going to talk to you about this case,  
14 Linda Hartsough, and what I need you to do is be honest with  
15 me and relax and I'll help you through the process, meaning  
16 the process of being interviewed. That's what I said.

17 Q. You will help him to nail himself if you possibly  
18 can is really what you were thinking, right?

19 A. No.

20 Q. No? You weren't trying to get a confession out of  
21 him, I take it?

22 A. I was trying to get to the truth.

23 Q. Sure. Now, you didn't mind, though, that he  
24 interpreted that to be you were going to be his friend and  
25 help him.



1           A.    That's not what my intentions were and I don't know  
2 how he took that.

3           Q.    Your intentions were not to appear to befriend him  
4 and to be helpful to him?

5           A.    It was to be helpful.

6           Q.    Helpful by getting him to confess to murder?

7           A.    No, helpful as to getting him through the process  
8 of being interviewed.

9           Q.    And if that's all exactly the way it was, why  
10 wouldn't you have recorded that?

11          A.    When I --

12          Q.    I mean, if that's what you really said to him and  
13 what you were really doing, why wouldn't you want the jury  
14 to see that? I mean, why wouldn't it be recorded?

15          A.    It's not that I didn't want anyone to see anything.  
16 It's that when I went in initially, it was to introduce  
17 myself, make introductions and to let him know why he was  
18 there in the homicide office.

19          Q.    And to try to get him to trust you and tell you  
20 things about this?

21          A.    No.

22          Q.    Okay. Well, I noticed that -- you have your report  
23 there?

24          A.    I do.

25          Q.    Turn to page 2.044.

1           A.    I'm on it.

2           Q.    You're on it?  What do you call that?  You put a  
3 bold heading on your first initial encounter with him.  You  
4 called it what?

5           A.    Rapport building.

6           Q.    Rapport building.

7           A.    That's correct.

8           Q.    So, what does that mean to you?

9           A.    That means to me that, as I mentioned, I went in  
10 there to make introductions.  As I said yesterday, is to  
11 allow the person the opportunity to meet me, to make him  
12 comfortable speaking with me.

13          Q.    Uh-huh.  And to build rapport.

14          A.    Well, that is building rapport, sir.

15          Q.    Well, you could have just gone in and -- you went  
16 in on the recorded interview and told him your name and why  
17 you were there, correct?

18          A.    That's for the official documentation of the  
19 interview itself.

20          Q.    Okay.  So, if that's what you did beforehand, you  
21 might as well have turned it on and done that from the  
22 get-go.

23          A.    Well, everybody has a process in how they do  
24 things.  This is how I do it.

25          Q.    Okay.  All right.  When you said to him, Maybe this

1 was an accident, you didn't think it was an accident, did  
2 you?

3 A. No, I did not.

4 Q. That was a absolute lie, wasn't it?

5 A. A lie?

6 Q. Yeah.

7 A. Well, I guess -- okay.

8 Q. You were leading him to believe that you thought it  
9 was an accident.

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Trying to get him to agree with you that it was an  
12 accident?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And that was an absolute lie. You didn't think  
17 that at all.

18 A. No, I did not.

19 Q. The reason you didn't think that is because there  
20 was a crack in -- a severed hyoid bone that goes in the  
21 neck, right?

22 A. No, not at that point.

23 Q. Okay. You didn't know that yet?

24 A. I did not know that yet.

25 Q. You know, this -- well, I'll come back to it. When

1 you suggested to him all this business about maybe it just  
2 got a little rough, some women like rough sex and you  
3 started telling him, giving him an avenue to talk about  
4 this, you didn't believe that either, did you?

5 A. No.

6 Q. That was a lie also?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Just trying to get him to adopt that, right?

9 A. Trying to get him to adopt it?

10 Q. That's what he did, isn't it?

11 A. Well, I'm trying to answer your question. I'm not  
12 following what you're asking.

13 Q. Well, when you went into that, right after you went  
14 into that, then he said it was an accident.

15 A. At some point, yes.

16 Q. Okay. Well, so, he adopted that, didn't he?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Okay. Now, I don't know if it's true or not, you  
19 know; I'm not indicating I know what happened because you  
20 know I don't know what happened. But the truth is you don't  
21 know either because you weren't there and I wasn't there.

22 A. I know after the interview, I know what happened.

23 Q. I know what happened in the interview, too, at  
24 least the part that was recorded.

25 A. We're talking about after the interview. I know

1 what happened after the interview.

2 Q. Okay. Well, in the interview, speaking of the  
3 interview, you're the one that suggested that this was an  
4 accident, right? Right?

5 A. That is correct.

6 Q. You're the one that suggested it was rough sex,  
7 right?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. You're the one that suggested he put his hand on  
10 her neck, right?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. He didn't suggest that. You did.

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Do you know what a leading question is?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. Is that a question where the lawyer says --  
17 he wants to find out what color shirt somebody -- and he  
18 said -- he had on a red shirt. That's a leading question,  
19 isn't it?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And when the witness says, yeah, he had on a red  
22 shirt, you don't really know if the witness knew he had on a  
23 red shirt or the witness is just agreeing with you, right?

24 A. I disagree with that.

25 Q. Okay. Well, let me phrase it the other way. Do

1 you know that the reason that's not permissible on direct  
2 examination is because it states the answer in the question  
3 and the proper way is to say, What color shirt did he have  
4 on?

5 A. Right.

6 Q. And then you find out if the witness actually knew  
7 what color shirt he had on?

8 A. Right, that's correct.

9 Q. But if you tell him what color it is, you don't  
10 know for sure if they knew, right?

11 A. I see what you're saying.

12 Q. So, when you're interrogating a suspect, not that  
13 you can't -- I know you can ask leading questions. I know  
14 you can do it exactly the way you did it, okay? But you  
15 don't have to do it that way.

16 A. You don't have to but sometimes it leads to them  
17 answering things such as the three minutes he offered  
18 without being asked.

19 Q. I'm sure it leads to things. I'm sure it does.  
20 But if you had him volunteer these things, don't you think  
21 it would have a lot more credibility?

22 A. It does in this case right here with the three  
23 minutes that he offered on his own.

24 Q. When you said -- well, three -- do you think a  
25 crackhead knows how long three minutes -- you think that

1 means something? He's a crackhead, right?

2 MS. FULLER: Objection to argumentative, Your  
3 Honor.

4 THE COURT: Sustained.

5 Q. (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Do you think he was timing  
6 things out there and he would know how long three minutes  
7 is?

8 MS. FULLER: Objection to argumentative, Your  
9 Honor.

10 THE COURT: Maybe you can rephrase your  
11 question.

12 Q. (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Then when you told him, I don't  
13 think you're a bad guy, how many times did you tell him  
14 that?

15 A. Probably a lot.

16 Q. And that's not true, either. You'd have to tell  
17 the jury that was a lie, right?

18 A. That I don't think he's a good guy? No, I don't  
19 think he's a good guy.

20 Q. Okay. And when you said you knew it wasn't  
21 intentional, that's a lie, too.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. I don't know if it's intentional or not but you  
24 don't think it was. I mean, you do think it was  
25 intentional, right?

1           A.    Yes, yes, I do.

2           Q.    So, when you told him that, you were trying to  
3 deceive him into thinking you thought he was a good guy and  
4 he really wasn't guilty of doing anything wrong. Why didn't  
5 he just come on and admit that he had his hand on her  
6 throat, right? That's why you said that?

7           A.    As an interview technique, yes.

8           Q.    You got a little bit out of hand, didn't you, is  
9 what you said to him.

10          A.    Yes.

11          Q.    And that's not what you really thought.

12          A.    No.

13          Q.    That's a interview technique, okay. That's true,  
14 but when you've got somebody in the room that's a crackhead,  
15 don't you think that your so-called confession would have a  
16 lot more meat to it if you let them explain what happened  
17 rather than you telling them?

18                    *MS. FULLER:*  Objection to argumentative, Your  
19 Honor.

20                    *THE COURT:*  Overruled.

21          A.    When you have someone that's lying throughout an  
22 interview, it forces you to ask questions that you're  
23 referring to and at some point it will lead to them offering  
24 up something, which, in this case, was the three minutes  
25 that he held his hand around her neck.



1           Q.    (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Uh-huh. So, you're the judge  
2 and jury here. You know he's lying.

3                    MS. FULLER: Objection, argumentative.

4           Q.    (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Right?

5                    THE COURT: Sustained.

6                    MR. CORNELIUS: Well, actually he's arguing  
7 with me. I'm just responding. That was a nonanswer he  
8 gave.

9                    THE COURT: Then you make an objection to that  
10 but let's just ask him questions.

11                   MR. CORNELIUS: I want to give him free rein,  
12 Judge, but I would like to be able to respond to his  
13 answers.

14                   THE COURT: Ask your next question,  
15 Mr. Cornelius.

16           Q.    (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Then you told him, You had your  
17 hand over her neck because some of them, some women like it  
18 rough, right?

19           A.    Yes.

20           Q.    You said, Maybe it got out of hand. You're not a  
21 bad guy. It just got a little out of hand. You had your  
22 hand over her neck. Some women like it rough. You said all  
23 that, right?

24           A.    Yes.

25           Q.    And then he adopted that, immediately says, It just

1 got out of hand. I had my neck -- had my hand a little over  
2 her neck. Those were his words. He just adopted what you  
3 said, didn't he?

4 A. He agreed.

5 Q. He agreed. That's okay. He agreed with what you  
6 said.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And then he said, Just got a little crazy. It was  
9 just a second and then he said, About three minutes, didn't  
10 he? Didn't he first say, It was just a second; then he  
11 said, About three minutes.

12 A. He said that, then he clarified. When I asked,  
13 Well, how long?

14 Q. Uh-huh. And do you think that he actually knows  
15 the difference between a second and three minutes when he  
16 was talking to you in that room, crying and the shape he was  
17 in?

18 A. I think he did.

19 Q. And then he says, You tricked me into saying  
20 something that I didn't do, didn't he? Didn't he say that?  
21 He said, You tricked me into saying something I didn't do.  
22 He said that to you, didn't he?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. You said you were going to help me. That's what he  
25 said, right?

1           A.    Yes.

2           Q.    Now, on direct yesterday you said that what you  
3 were doing is suggesting a theme, right?

4           A.    Yes.

5           Q.    And the theme is what you conclude the truth to be,  
6 right?

7           A.    Yes.

8           Q.    Even though you weren't there.

9           A.    That's correct.

10          Q.    Okay.  Even though -- not even the medical examiner  
11 can testify that this woman was strangled.  You know she was  
12 strangled but the medical examiner doesn't.  Is that what  
13 you're telling the jury?

14                    MS. FULLER:  Objection, Your Honor,  
15 speculation.

16                    THE COURT:  Sustained.

17          Q.    (BY MR. CORNELIUS)  Do you know she was strangled?

18          A.    I'm sorry.

19          Q.    Do you know she was strangled?

20          A.    Yes.

21          Q.    How do you know?

22          A.    Because of the interview I conducted with your  
23 client.

24          Q.    Okay.  So, you know she was strangled?

25          A.    Yes.

1 Q. Even though the medical examiner cannot prove she  
2 was strangled, you know she was strangled.

3 MS. FULLER: Objection, Your Honor, that is a  
4 misstatement of what has been presented in this and it calls  
5 for speculation with this witness.

6 THE COURT: Overruled.

7 A. Yes, I do know.

8 Q. (BY MR. CORNELIUS) Okay. Do you ever make a  
9 mistake?

10 MS. FULLER: Objection to relevance.

11 THE COURT: Sustained.

12 Q. (BY MR. CORNELIUS) No DNA, right?

13 A. No DNA.

14 Q. No fingerprints?

15 A. No.

16 Q. No fibers?

17 A. No.

18 Q. No hair?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Nothing. You've got nothing other than that  
21 interview, right?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. Not even a medical examiner's testimony to prove  
24 the cause of death?

25 MS. FULLER: Objection, Your Honor, he has no

1 idea what the witnesses have testified to in this case.

2 *THE COURT:* Sustained.

3 *Q.* (*BY MR. CORNELIUS*) Well, excuse me. Have you not  
4 read the autopsy report?

5 *A.* No.

6 *Q.* You've never read the autopsy report?

7 *A.* I did not read the autopsy report.

8 *MR. CORNELIUS:* Pass the witness.

9 *MS. FULLER:* Nothing further, Your Honor.

10 *THE COURT:* May this witness be excused?

11 *MR. CORNELIUS:* Yes.

12 *MS. FULLER:* Yes.

13 *THE COURT:* Is that okay? On call? Of  
14 course, if you need him back, we'll get him back.

15 All right. Thank you, Sergeant. You're free  
16 to go.

17 *MR. CORNELIUS:* We're going to rest at this  
18 time and wait for the rest of the State's case.

19 *THE COURT:* Okay.

20 *MS. FULLER:* Can I have a few minutes to see  
21 if he is here?

22 *THE COURT:* Yeah, you want to just check and  
23 see if he's here and we'll figure out what to do? If not,  
24 we'll just take a break.

25 *(Brief pause.)*