SUPERIOR COURT, METROPOLITAN DIVISION COUNTY OF KERN FILED

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AUG 0 5 2020

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> Attorneys for Defendant. Armando Cruz

> > Plaintiff.

Defendant.

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From: Joel Garcia

#### SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

#### FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 16

VS.

ARMANDO CRUZ,

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NOTICE & DEFENSE MOTION TO CLOSE PRELIMINARY HEARING, ALL PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS, AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER.

DEATH PENALTY CASE

Metropolitan Division Date: 9-2-2000 Time: 8,34 Am Dept.: CC Judge:

TO THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT, THE KERN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND/OR HER REPRESENTATIVE, THE KERN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, & BAKERSFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the above-stated date, time and department, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, the defendant, ARMANDO CRUZ (hereinafter "Mr. Cruz"), will move that the Court (1) issue a protective order to last until further order of the Court that

-1-NOTICE & DEFENSE MOTION TO CLOSE PRELIMINARY HEARING AND ALL PRETRIAL HEARINGS, AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER.

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proscribes extrajudicial statements by any lawyer, party, witness, court official, or law enforcement officer concerning this case, (2) close the preliminary hearing and all pretrial hearings in this case to the press and public until further order of the Court.

This motion is predicated on the following factors:

This case has received national, regional, and local notoriety and further comment on the case by either the press, lawyers, law enforcement or the parties involved would add to the existing publicity surrounding the case and clearly endanger a fair trial because of pretrial publicity. The current Covid-19 pandemic would expose the defendant, defense counsel, court personnel, judges, prosecutors, bailiffs, and the public to life-threatening illness.

This motion will be based on the attached supporting memorandum, the attached declarations, the attached exhibits, all papers filed and records in this action, evidence taken at the hearing on this motion, and argument at that hearing.

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Dated:

July 29, 2020

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Respectfully/submitted,

Tomas Requejo, Esq.

Joel G. Garcia, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendant, Armando Cruz

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#### MEMORANDUM

#### 1. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The statements released by law enforcement officials to the media have caused national, regional, and local media outlets to breathlessly report on horrific details of the instant case. Because of the information provided to the press, it is highly unlikely that Mr. Cruz will receive a fair trial given the prejudicial publicity generated so early in the case. Accordingly, this Court should close the preliminary hearing, all pretrial hearings, and issue a protective order.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mr. Cruz has been charged with special circumstances murder, kidnap to commit rape, rape by force or fear, oral copulation by force, lewd and lascivious acts with a child under 14, aggravated sexual assault, contact with a minor with intent to commit sexual offense, oral copulation with a child under 16 years old by a person over 21 years old, possession of child pornography.

This case has attracted significant national, regional, and local media attention with all manner of public commentary by the police and the District Attorney's Office. It is often reported in a highly sensationalized manner. It has been widely publicized that this case is "one of the 'worst cases' Bakersfield police have ever seen." (See: Man Pleads Not Guilty to Rape, Murder of Teen He Met Online, CourtTV [hereafter CourtTV], at https://www.courttv.com/news/man-pleads-not-guiltyto-rape-murder-of-teen-he-met-online/). The facts of the case are described as "horrendous" and "disgusting." (See Id.) Images of Mr. Cruz "dressed for suicide prevention" and articles referring to Mr. Cruz wearing an "anti-suicide smock" have been widely circulated in the local media. (See Exhibit A.) Facts surrounding the case have also been published with news outlets citing "officials." (See Exhibit B.) Members of the Bakersfield Police Department have referred to the case as "especially horrific" and "graphic." (See CourtTV.) These statements were published on the day of the arraignment and day after arraignment. Signs reading "make him pay" were held outside the courthouse in the large crowds. (See Exhibit B.) Statements by District Attorney Zimmer such as

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"[i]t's heartening that we see a crowd like this support the victims," further promotes the prejudicial attention the case has garnered. (See Exhibit B.) Furthermore, social media posts regarding the victim's death have received hundreds of posts and hundreds of shares.

Several minutes prior to the arraignment in Department IC, multiple reporters, camera operators and members of the public were present in the small courtroom. (See Declaration.) Mr. Cruz was present in the courtroom sitting isolated from other inmates in one corner of the courtroom. (Id.) Mr. Cruz was wearing attire significantly different from the other inmates in the courtroom. (See Id.) Instead of providing Mr. Cruz with a standard county jail uniform, Mr. Cruz was singled out and remained in his "anti-suicide smock." (See Id.) Moreover, the gallery in department IC, was nearly full. (See Id.) Camera operators, photographers, reporters, and many others were present without regard for the current pandemic. (See Id.) Approximately 20 to 40 people were present in the courtroom without social distancing measures and potentially exposing all those in the courtroom to Covid-19. (See Id.)

News outlets that have reported on the matter include: People, Oxygen, KTLA, ABC 7, KBAK/KBFX, Local TV channels 17 and 23, Univision, Bakersfield.com, Court TV, Yahoo!, Dailymotion, and others. Due to the prejudicial nature of the information released and subsequently published, it is highly unlikely Mr. Cruz will receive a fair trial.

WHO Characterizes COVID-19 as a Pandemic, World Health Organization (Mar. 11, 2020), at https://bit.ly/2W8dwpS; Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities (Mar. 23, 2020), available athttps://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/correction-detention/guidance-correctional-detention.html

From: Joel Garcia

case.

#### 3. ARGUMENT

# 3.1. THIS COURT HAS THE DUTY TO ISSUE A PROTECTIVE ORDER TO ENSURE THE ACCUSED RECEIVES A FAIR TRIAL BY A PANEL OF IMPARTIAL JURORS.

This Court has the authority, and indeed the duty, to minimize any prejudicial publicity by prohibiting extrajudicial statements of the lawyers, law enforcement, and witnesses. (Sheppard v. Marwell (1966) 384 U.S. 333.) The Sheppard case held that courts must take steps to protect the judicial process from outside influence and must also take steps to avoid publicity which may influence a prospective jury pool.

California courts have construed Sheppard to authorize issuance of a protective order to control pretrial publicity to assure the accused receives a fair trial. (Hamilton v. Municipal Court (1969) 270 Cal. App.2d 797; Younger v. Smith (1973) 30 Cal. App.3d 138.) In Hamilton, the defendants were charged with various misdemeanors stemming from a demonstration at the University of Berkeley campus. The trial court issued a protective order precluding parties from disclosing to the media information or opinions concerning the trial. Defendants violated that order by holding a press conference on the courthouse steps, and were later convicted of contempt. (Hamilton, at 796-797.) The defendants appealed claiming the pretrial order violated their First Amendment right of free speech. Quoting Sheppard at length, the court concluded the trial court had an obligation to take steps to control prejudicial pretrial publicity "where the right to a fair trial may be at issue," and described the court's authority to issue such an order as "unassailable." (Id. at 801.)

Accordingly, these authorities make clear the court's duty to issue a protective order in this

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#### 3.2.1. Penal Code Section 868 Allows the Magistrate to Close Court Proceedings From the Public.

Penal Code section 868 codifies a defendant's constitutional right to exclude the public from the preliminary hearing. Section 868 reads in part:

> The examination shall be open and public. However, upon the request of the defendant and a finding by the magistrate that exclusion of the public is necessary in order to protect the defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial, the magistrate shall exclude from the examination every person except ... (court personnel). (Pen. Code § 868.)

The purpose of the statute is to protect the accused's constitutional right to a fair jury trial. Both the United States Constitution and the California Constitution guarantee to the accused a trial by a jury that is impartial and unbiased by pretrial publicity. "The right to a trial before a fair and impartial tribunal is a basic requirement of due process." (In re Murchison (1955) 349 U.S. 133, 136.)

#### 3.2.2. The U.S. Constitution And Federal Case Law Guarantee A Defendant's Right To A Fair Trial.

The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to a public trial. However, the defendant's right to a fair trial is considered a "higher interest," which rebuts the presumption of openness protected by the Sixth Amendment. (People v. Woodward (1992) 4 Cal.4th 376, at 383.)

In 1986 the United States Supreme Court decided the leading case in this area: Press-Enterprise v. Superior Court (1986) 478 U.S. 1 [92 L.Ed.2d 1] (Press-Enterprise II). In reexamining the purpose and polices of the public right of access to preliminary hearings, the Supreme Court observed that there has been a long tradition of accessibility. In determining whether the accused's right to a fair trial overrides this qualified First Amendment right of access, the trial court must articulate a specific finding "that closure is essential to preserve higher values and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest." (Press-Enterprise II, supra, at 11, quoting Press-Enterprise

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27 28 v. Superior Court (1984) 464 U.S. 501 at 510 [78 L.Ed.2d 629] (Press-Enterprise II.)

Press-Enterprise II acknowledged that there are instances where the preliminary hearing should be closed to prevent pretrial publicity from affecting the defendant's right to a fair trial. The court employed a two-pronged test which provides that the proceedings should be closed "if specific findings are made demonstrating that: (1) there is a substantial probability that the accused's right to a fair trial will be prejudiced by publicity that closure would prevent, and (2) reasonable alternatives to closure cannot adequately protect the accused's fair trial right." (Press-Enterprise II, supra, at 13-14.) The majority in Press-Enterprise H acknowledge that preliminary hearings could be closed solely when the court's two-pronged test was passed.

#### 3.3. THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL PROBABILITY THAT AN OPEN PRELIMINARY HEARING WOULD NOT ALLOW THE DEFENDANT TO HAVE A FAIR TRIAL

There is a substantial probability that Mr. Cruz's right to a fair trial will be prejudiced by further publicity in this case, even though this will only be his second court appearance. Both television and newspaper stories continued to detail the police investigation and other matters pertaining to this incident. Clips of Mr. Cruz's arraignment and his photograph were televised while Mr. Cruz was wearing what was dubbed "anti-suicide smock." There was front page coverage in the Fox 58/KBAK website of the alleged crimes. Social media has garnered hundreds of posts and comments and even live-streamed the victim's vigil.

When, as in this case, the media has given great attention to a case before court proceedings have barely begun, it is more likely that the public will be inundated with each and every detail of the prosecution's case and other information during any pretrial proceedings. Defense counsel seeks to minimize further dissemination of information about this case to the public. The danger that misinformation and/or inadmissible or prejudicial information is publicized repeatedly is an unnecessary risk at this point. Any publicity increases the danger of hostility towards the defendant as well as a greater emotional response to the incident. As a result, the defendant's prospect of receiving a fair trial diminishes.

NOTICE & DEFENSE MOTION TO CLOSE PRELIMINARY HEARING AND ALL PRETRIAL HEARINGS, AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER.

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#### 3.4. BECAUSE THERE ARE NO REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES, NO REMEDY SHORT OF CLOSURE OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING WILL PROTECT DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL.

Remedies short of closure must be explored before the trial court may close a criminal proceeding to the public. (Ortega v Superior Court (1982) 135 CA3d 244.)

There are no reasonable alternatives to closure which would adequately protect Mr. Cruz's right to a fair trial. The basis for this sentiment is obvious. The attitude and the magnitude of the publicity which has and will continue to emanate from this case is overwhelming. The fact that alternatives may not succeed was well recognized in San Jose Mercury-News v. Municipal Court (1982) 30 Cal 3d 498. In that case, the court discussed dangers associated with failure to close the preliminary hearing in high publicity cases. The dissemination of information that is prejudicial because it is misleading, inflammatory, or inadmissible at trial is one consideration. Factual, relevant information that is prejudicial because it taints the jury pool is another. These are concerns that persist through pretrial hearings as well.

Furthermore, we are facing a serious and urgent public health crisis. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially classified COVID-19, a new strain of coronavirus, as a global pandemic.<sup>2</sup> On January 21, 2020, Washington State announced the first confirmed case of coronavirus in the United States.3 As of July 29, 2020, COVID-19 has infected over 4,339,997 people across the United States, leading to at least 148,866 deaths.4

On March 4, 2020, California's Governor Newsome declared a State of Emergency. Additional protective measures have been taken including, social distancing, non-essential business closed, restrictions on group gatherings, and masks are required when in public.

As of July 29, 2020, there are 475,305 of positive cases of COVID-19 in California alone and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> WHO Characterizes COVID-19 as a Pandemic, World Health Organization (Mar. 11, 2020), at https://bit.ly/2W8dwpS.

<sup>3</sup> First Patient With Wuhan Coronavirus Is Identified in the U.S., The New York Times (Jan. 21, 2020), at https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/21/health/cdc-coronavirus.html.

<sup>4</sup> Coronavirus Disease 2019 ((COVID-19). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (July 29. 2020), at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html (updating regularly).

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8,715 fatalities.5

To prevent new infections, the CDC strongly recommends the following actions: thorough and frequent handwashing, cleaning surfaces with Environmental Protection Agency approved disinfectants, keeping at least 6 feet of space between people, quarantine procedures, and social distancing.<sup>6</sup>

Any pretrial hearings allowing for the media and the public in the courtroom, not only jeopardizes the defendant's right to a fair trial by tainting the jury pool, but is also a public health hazard and would be contrary to current public policy. The courtrooms do not allow for social distancing and expose defense counsel, court personnel, prosecutors, witnesses and judges to Covid-19.

A continuance of trial is about the only remedy for excessive publicity that is available in the instant case. However, compelling a defendant to request a continuance in order to clude the prejudice of inflammatory publicity denies him his constitutional and statutory rights to a speedy trial. (San Jose Mercury-News v. Municipal Court, supra, at pp. 511-514.) Accordingly, this Court should close all pretrial hearings and the preliminary hearings to the public.

3.5. A PROTECTIVE ORDER DIRECTING THOSE INVOLVED WITH THIS CASE NOT TO RELEASE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CASE IS NECESSARY BECAUSE OTHERWISE THERE IS A REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD THAT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CASE WOULD MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO IMPANEL AN IMPARTIAL JURY AND WOULD PREVENT A FAIR TRIAL.

The test for determining the necessity of an order restraining the attorneys in this case from discussing the case with the news media is whether there is a "reasonable likelihood" that information concerning the case would make it difficult to impanel an impartial jury and would tend

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Covid-19 by the Numbers, California Department of Public Health (July 29, 2020), at https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Immunization/ncov2019.aspx (updating regularly).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities (Mar. 23, 2020), available athttps://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/correction-detention/guidance-correctional-detention.html.

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to prevent a fair trial. (Younger v Smith (1973) 30 CA3d 138, 160.)

Court orders may also restrain a wide range of persons besides the parties. (Sheppard v Maxwell (1966) 384 US 333, 86 S Ct 1507 (witnesses, court staff, and law enforcement officers coming under court's jurisdiction).)

Defendant in this case asks this Court to ensure his right to a fair trial by ordering all attorneys, parties, investigators, witnesses, court officials (including, but not limited to, clerks, reporters, and bailiffs), and law enforcement officials connected with this case, not to discuss any of the following:

- Statements concerning the existence or possible existence of any documents, exhibits, or
  other demonstrative evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the
  Court;
- 2. Any purported extrajudicial statements of the defendant;
- 3. Statements as to the nature, source, or effect of any purported evidence alleged to have been accumulated as a result of the investigation of this matter:
- 4. The release of any documents, exhibits, or any evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the Court;
- 5. An opinion or comment for public dissemination as to the weight, value, or effect of any evidence as tending to establish guilt or innocence of the defendant;
- 6. Any statement as to the identity of any prospective witness, or his or her probable testimony, or the effect thereof; or
- 7. Any opinions or comments as to the nature, source, effect, or admissibility of any testimony, or probable testimony in any pretrial proceeding related to this matter.

In this case, law enforcement has selectively disclosed information that promotes their view of the case to the press. The public certainly would believe that the police would have superior knowledge about the case. The media has quoted officials extensively and, thus have concluded that the police detectives are a reliable and persuasive source.

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Information leaks pose a serious and imminent threat to Mr. Cruz's right to a fair trial with impartial jurors. The situation is deteriorating quickly, and the main source of the problem is the media's spin on commentary by the police. It is not known what other opinions or information may be revealed by law enforcement in their zeal to "keep the public informed"—and secure a conviction.

This is one of the most highly publicized cases to hit this community in the recent past. It has generated local, statewide, and national media attention. The case has been reported on extensively in media print, television, and on-line. In short, there is probably not a single person in the County of Kern that has not been exposed to the prejudicial publicity.

The danger is particularly acute where, as here, the police engage dialogue with the press disclosing (1) their opinions regarding the case, (2) inferences they have drawn from the evidence, (3) potentially inaccurate and inadmissible information, and (4) speculative, unsubstantiated "motives" which are then reported in a highly sensationalized manner. It is very likely that even objective, neutral-minded potential jurors will be subconsciously affected by the media's spin on disclosure of information by the police. Accordingly, this Court should issue a protective order.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

For the above-stated reasons, the defendant asks this Court to close the preliminary hearing and all future pre-trial hearings to the press and public, and issue a protective order directed to the parties, their attorneys, court personnel, and others connected with the case.

July 29 Dated:

Respectfully submitted,

Tomas Requejo, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendant, Armando Cruz

Joel G. Garcia, Esq

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NOTICE & DEFENSE MOTION TO CLOSE PRELIMINARY HEARING AND ALL PRETRIAL HEARINGS, AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER.

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### SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF KERN

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Case No.: BF181682A

[PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER.

Plaintiff.

vs.

) Dept.

ARMANDO CRUZ,

Defendant.

GOOD CAUSE HAVING BEEN SHOWN, IT IS THE ORDER of this Court that no member of the press or public (outside of those persons permitted to attend under Penal Code section 868) will be allowed to be present at any pretrial proceeding in this matter without the express permission of this Court, unless the proceeding is declared by this Court to be an open or public session.

IT IS THE FURTHER ORDER of this Court that this order applies to the following persons: parties to this action; attorneys connected with this case as defense counsel or as prosecutors; other attorneys; judicial officers or employees; witnesses; public officials, including but not limited to the chief of police and the sheriff; and any agent, deputy, or employee of the persons just described.

IT IS THE FURTHER ORDER of this Court that the persons described above not to do the following things:

- Release or authorize the release for public dissemination of any purported extrajudicial statement of the defendant in this case; release or authorize the release of any documents, exhibits, or any evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the Court;
- 2. Make any statement for public dissemination as to the existence or possible existence of any document, exhibit, or any other evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be

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determined by the Court;

- 3. Express outside of court an opinion or make any comment for public dissemination on the weight, value, or effect of any evidence as tending to establish guilt or innocence of the defendant:
- 4. Make any statement outside of court as to the nature, substance, or effect of any testimony that has been given, except as set forth below;
- 5. Issue any statement concerning the identity of any prospective witness, or his or her probable testimony, or the effect thereof; or
- 6. Make any out-of-court statement as to the nature, source, or effect of any purported evidence alleged to have been accumulated as a result of the investigation of this matter; however, a witness may discuss any matter with any attorney of record or agent thereof.

This order does not apply to any of the following items:

- 1. Factual statements concerning the accused's name, age, residence, occupation, and family status:
- 2. The following specific circumstances of the arrest: the time and place of the arrest, the identity of the arresting and investigating officers and agencies, and the length of the investigation;
- 3. The nature, substance, and text of the charge;
- 4. Quotations from, or any reference without comment to, public records of the court in the case, or to other public records or communications previously disseminated to the public;
- 5. The scheduling and result of any stage of the judicial proceeding held in open court in an open or public session;
- 6. A request for assistance in obtaining evidence;
- 7. Any information about any person not in custody who is sought as a possible suspect or witness;

Fax: (661) 868-4884

From: Joel Garcia

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#### **DECLARATION**

I, JOEL G. GARCIA, declare that:

- 1. I am one of the attorneys for the defendant, Armando Cruz, in this action.
- On July 7, 2020, I was present for Mr. Cruz's arraignment in Department IC of the Metropolitan Division Courthouse of the Kern County Superior Court.
- 3. Upon my arrival to the courthouse, I observed between 50-100 people gathered outside the courthouse.
- 4. Upon my entrance into Department IC, there was between 20-40 people in the courtroom. Reporters, camera operators, members of the public, court staff, inmates, and attorneys were present. Prior to the arraignment, I was not made aware of media presence at arraignment. Social-distancing was not followed by many in the courtroom because the gallery was too small to allow for 6 feet between those sitting in the gallery.
- 5. In Department IC, I observed Mr. Cruz wearing anti-suicide attire and a face mask. He was sitting in a different part of the courtroom and his anti-suicide attire was very distinct compared to other inmates that were present.
- 6. Members of the media photographed Mr. Cruz and recorded Mr. Cruz in the anti-suicide attire.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the state of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 29th day of July 2020, at Los Angeles, California.

JOEL GARCIA, Declarant

Al H.

From: Joel Garcia

Fax: 18336473373

Fax: (661) 868-4884

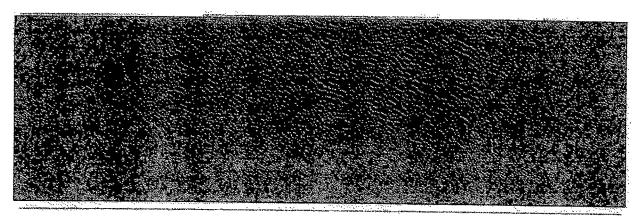
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Exhibit A

Court documents detail tragic night 33-year-old Bakersfield girl was raped and killed

7/8/20, 11:22 AM





By: Bayan Wang

Posted at 9:26 AM, Jul 08, 2020, and last updated 10:29 AM, Jul 08, 2020

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. - The 13-year-old Bakersfield girl who was killed early Thursday morning met her suspected killer, 24-year-old Armando Cruz through social media, Kern County court documents show.

and Cruz communicated on social media for about a week, sending nude photos back and forth, according to documents. Officials say Cruz had 20 photos of the in his possession.

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# Exhibit B

https://www.bakersfield.com/news/community-rallies-for-pass-court-as-suspect-in-her-death-arraigned/article\_e8c97608-c0b3-11ea-bcd5-17938fd93ctf3.html

## Community rallies for outside court as suspect in her death arraigned

By QUINN WILSON owilson@bakersfield.com Jul 7, 2020



Dressed for suicide prevention, Armando Oruz, 24 of Inglewood, was arraigned in Kern County Superior Court on Tuesday. Alex Horvath / The Californian

#### MORE INFORMATION



'You couldn't help but love her's Community remembers girl as arrest made in her alleged murder

+10 PHOTO GALLERY: Suspect. in death appears in court As Armando Cruz, the suspected killer of 13-year-old pleaded not guilty to all 12 felony charges against him in Kern County Superior Court Tuesday afternoon, more than 100 community members gathered to demand justice for the tean.

Kern County District Attorney Cyrithia Zimmer filed charges against: Gruz and Will personally prosecute him. Cruz's first-degree murder charge includes four special circumstances that include kidnapping and sexual assault, which can carry the death penalty or life in prison without the possibility of parole if he is convicted.

"(The sevenity of the charges) is something we'll discuss with the family," Zimmer said during a news conference after the arraignment. "We'll discuss with the family, and come back and announce that decision in court at a later time."

Judge Colette M. Humphry denied bail for Gruz, 24, of Inglewood, as he faced her dressed in a tan anti-suicide smock.

family members wanted to organize a gathering outside of the courthouse to support the family, according to attendee Travis West. Some in attendance declined to provide comment on the situation, saying they held "brutal" sentiments for Cruz.

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A group of former teachers from Fairview Elementary were in attendance outside the courthouse. All expressed their shock over the situation and spoke about what a friendly person was to others.

"I've known her for six years." said teacher Elizabeth Curutchague.
"She was known by all of the teachers. She would say 'Hi' to
everybody, even if she didn't know who you were."

Teacher Rainn Edwards said she knew the circumstances were suspicious when she heard of disappearance. The fact that left her inhaler behind at home was an indicator of foul play, she said.

"She was in the nurse's office doing her breathing treatments' enough that I remember it," Edwards said: "We knew she was not a runaway. She would not have left her inhaler. She was lured out."

Police have said whether her body has been recovered or the manner in which she died.

Attendees brought handmade signs reading "Make him pay" and "Justice for "One sign read ""Bakersfield's daughter."

Angel Lee, founder of Bakersfield Black Magazine, spoke at the gathering about her experience of being kidnapped as a teenager and her thoughts on its prevalence in Kern County.

"My perspective is that it's the grace of God my kidnapper brought me back," Lee said. "Kern Gounty is not a sweet spot that pedophiles can come into our community and take advantage of our children."

"That's what it's become."

Lee preached monitoring children's activities online as well as teaching children self-defense. She also called for people to raise awareness for all missing children, especially the ones not in the media spotlight.

Cruz will have a preliminary hearing at 9 a.m. July 30, according to the Superior Court's website.

"It's heartening that we see a crowd like this support the victims,"
Zimmer said. "I appreciate the fact that you (those at the gathering)
care that a child was killed and that we will do our best to bring
justice to the family of the victim."

	PROOF OF SERVICE
I,	Joel G. Garcia , declare:
	am a citizen of the United States; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the
within-en	titled action. That on 08/05/2020, I served a copy of the within:
[X] DE	FENSE MOTION TO CLOSE PRELIMINARY HEARING & ALL PRE-TRIAL ARINGS, AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER.
	ved on the following:
[X] [X]	Kern County Superior Court, Metropolitan Division, 1415 Truxtun Ave. Bakersfield, CA 93301 – Dept. PH, FAX: (661) 868-4884 Kern County District Attorney's Office, 1215 Truxtun Ave., Basement, Bakersfield, CA 93301 Kern County Sheriff,
[X]	Bakersfield Police Department,
F (1 la tl b m la o	y Personal Service. I personally delivered the documents to the persons listed above. (1) for a party represented by an attorney, deliver was made (a) to the attorney personally; or b) by leaving the documents at the attorney's office, in an envelope or package clearly abeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or an individual in charge of the office, or (c) if there was no person in the office with whom the notice or papers could be left, by leaving them in a conspicuous place in the office between the hours of nine in the norning and five in the evening. (2) For a party, delivery was made to the party or by eaving the documents at the party's residence with some person not younger than 18 years of age between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.  Y. U.S. Mail. I deposited the sealed envelope or package with the United States Postal fervice, with the postage fully paid, addressed to the persons listed above and in the mail at
fa b	By Fax Transmission. Based on an agreement of the parties to accept by fax transmission, I axed the documents to the persons at the fax numbers listed above. No error was reported by the fax machine I used. A copy of the record of the fax transmission was printed and ttached.
I decl	are under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct;
Execu	oted 08/05/2020, at Los Angeles, California.
Pr	int Name Declarant Signature
	- 16 - PROOF OF SERVICE

Fax: (661) 868-4884

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Fax: 18336473373

To:

From: Joel Garcia

**FAX** 

**FROM** 

Joel Garcia Garcia Law Group 714 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 607 Los Angeles California 90015

Phone

(833) 647-3373 \* 101

Fax Number (833) 647-3373

TO

Kern County Criminal Felony Clerk Kern County Superior Court - Metropolitan Division

Phone

Fax Number +16618684884

**DATE** 08/05/2020

NOTE

Please see attached motion for felony matter.

CONFIDENTIAL, please notify sender if you are not the intended receiving party of this communication.