B.

SUBSTANTIAL PROBABILITY THAT THE INTEREST WILL BE PREJUDICDED ABSENT SEALING

The media coverage of this case has, thus far, been pervasive. Throughout the year that this matter has been litigated, media has appeared at every one of the court dates. There has been print, and TV media coverage following each appearance. Recognizing this and taking into account the defendant's rights to due process and right to a fair trial, this court has already signed a sealing order. The previous sealing order sealed the grand jury transcript and the exhibits presented to the grand jury in their entirety until this matter is brought to trial. In this previous order, pursuant to Penal Code section 938.1(b), the court explicitly recognized if the grand jury transcript and exhibits were to be made public it would prejudice the defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial.

In order to defend this case, the defense needs to file a motion to set aside the Indictment. The motion that has been prepared summarizes the grand jury transcript in detail and makes arguments based upon the sealed transcript throughout the entirety of the motion. In addition to these concerns, the motion has three exhibits attached to it. The exhibits are actual pages from the police report as well as a transcript of an audio recording that would constitute hearsay documents and would not be admissible at the trial itself. Should these items be filed without a sealing order, it is highly likely that these items would be covered by the media. It has already been determined that there is a substantial probability of prejudice to the defendant's rights to fair trial and due process if the grand jury proceedings are released. That has already been determined by this court. It follows that the detailed summaries of the proceedings that appear in the defense's motion will result in the same prejudicial outcome. It is also apparent that releasing documents like police reports and transcript that would never be before a jury in this matter holds the same substantial probability of prejudice.

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THE PROPOSED SEALING IS NARROWLY TAILORED TO SERVE THE OVERRIDING INTEREST AND THERE IS NO LESS RESTRICTIVE MEANS

The last two prongs of the test from NBC Subsidiary v. Superior Court are closely related. Thus, we will consider the last two prongs together. The request in this application to file the defense's motion under seal is narrowly tailored. At this time, there is no request that all filings be placed under seal. Similarly, we are not asking for a closed court session when the motion is argued. What is being proposed is that one document be allowed to be filed under seal. This is the least restrictive alternative available that preserves John Cowell's rights to due process, and to a fair trial by an impartial jury.

CONCLUSION:

For all of the foregoing reasons, defendant respectfully requests that this Court sign the attached order sealing the defendant's motion to set aside the indictment and the motion's accompanying exhibits.

DATED: 3rd day of October, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

BRENDON WOODS PUBLIC DEFENDER

Christina Moore Attorney at Law

BRENDON WOODS Public Defender Lakeside Branch Office 2 1401 Lakeside Drive, Suite 400 Oakland, California 94612-4305 (510) 272-6600 Christina Moore 5 California State Bar No. 253034 Attorney for Defendant John Cowell 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA RENE C. DAVIDSON COURTHOUSE 8 The People of the State Of California, Dept. No. 10 10 Plaintiff, 18-CR-012419 No. 11 Hearing Date: October 10, 2019 12 John Cowell, Time: 09:00 a.m 13 Defendant. 14 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES 15 IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION TO FILE 16 MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE INDICTMENT UNDER SEAL 17 **INTRODUCTION:** 18 By this motion, defendant, through counsel, seeks an Order of this Court sealing: (1) 19 defendant's memorandum of points and authorities in support of motion to set aside the 20 Indictment, and (2) the aforementioned motion's attached exhibits, until completion of all 21 potential trial proceedings on this Indictment. Such an Order is necessary to protect defendant's 22 rights under the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States 23 Constitution to a fair trial free from prejudicial pre-trial publicity. 24 /// 25 111 26 /// 27

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Memorandum of Points & Authorities

ARGUMENT:

. I.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW MANDATES SEALING THE MOTION AND EXHIBITS UPON A SHOWING OF A REASONABLE LIKLIHOOD THAT DISCLOSURE MAY PREJUDICE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL.

Sealing of a court transcript or motion is appropriate where: (1) there exists an overriding interest supporting sealing, (2) there is a substantial probability that the interest will be prejudiced absent sealing, (3) the proposed sealing is narrowly tailored to serve the overriding interest, and (4) there is no less restrictive means of achieving the overriding interest. (*NBC Subsidiary (KNBC-TV)*, *Inc. v. Superior Court* (1999) 20 Cal. 4th 1178, 1218.)

A. OVERRIDING INTEREST

The rights to due process, and to a fair trial by an impartial jury are guaranteed by the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution and parallel protections of the California Constitution. *People v. Fauber* (1992) 2 Cal.4th 792, 817.

The United States and California Supreme Courts have long and repeatedly recognized that exposure to pretrial publicity may undermine a defendant's guarantee to trial by an impartial jury. (See *Gentile v. State Bar of Nev.* (1991) 501 U.S. 1030, 1032; *People v. Williams* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 1112, 1128.) This case has already garnered an overwhelming amount of media attention. It is highly likely that if the motion to set aside the indictment, which heavily relies on the sealed grand jury transcript, is not filed under seal that large portions of the motion will be discussed, quoted, and written about in the media. It is also highly likely that if the motion is not filed under seal, the exhibits—which would be inadmissible at trial—will be discussed, quoted, and written about in the media. Such a result would interfere with Mr. Cowell's ability to obtain a fair and impartial trial as the potential jury pool would be exposed to inadmissible evidence. These rights, as guaranteed by the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution and the parallel protections of the California Constitution are the overriding rights that the defense asks the court to consider when ruling upon the application to file under

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