

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION FIDDLESEX COUNTY INDICTMENT NO. 569-81

THE STATE OF MEW JERSEY

-vs-

Transcript of

DAMASO VEGA.

Decision

Pefendant.

November 15, 1089

B E F O R E:

HOMORAELE ROBERT P. FIGAROTTA, J.S.C.

APPEAPAHCESI

MICHARL F. POCOMMELL, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General For the State.

PAUL J. CASTELEIRO, ESQ. For the Defendant.



Dy: LINDA URBANIAN
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
UIDDLESEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
UDU DRUUSHICK, NEW JERSEY

1	THE COURT: This is the matter of
2	State versus Damaso Vega, Indictment 569-31, the
3	matter out of Monmouth County which was referred
4	here on a motion to change venue.
5	May I have appearances by counsel.
6	PR. CASTELEIRO: Paul Casteleiro on
7	behalf of Demaso Vega.
8	MR. McCONNELL: Michael McConnell,
9	Deputy Attorney General on behalf of the State.
10	THE COURT: Mr. McConnell, Mr.
11	Casteleiro, is there anything further that you
12	wish to submit to the Court for consideration?
13	MR. CASTELEIRO: udge, I have
14	nothing further on behalf of the Vega.
15	MR. McCONNELL: Nor does the State,
15	your Honor.
17	THE COURT: I guess we covered all
18	that when we had our hearing.
19	Okay. Mr. Vega, is there anything
20	to you would like to say before I complete this
21	matter in front of us?
22	THE REPENDANT: Well, that I'm
2.3	innocent.
2.4	THE COURT: Okay. This is a matter
2.5	that has been referred to this Court on an

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application for post-conviction relief. First

Per of my remarks will be a short procedural

history so that we put everything in perspective.

On or about July the 30th of 1930 Maria Rodriguez was murdered. On February the 4th. of 1982 a Monmouth County Grand Jury returned an indictment, the indictment that is the substance of the original case, charging the defendant Damaso Vega with murder. On February 19th of 1982 the defendant sittered a plea of not guilty to the indictment, was then represented by Robert Coogan who at that time was an attorney with the Public Defender's Office. On April 1 th of 1982 pursuant to what Mr. Coogan, now Judge bogan, perceived as a potential conflict of interest he acked to be relieved of counsel as one of the new members of his office had previously been employed by the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office and he saw a pegential conflict. That being the case the case then assigned out to private ocumsel chrough the Public Pefender's Office as is often done and the defendant was represented for purposes of trial by Jon Stellagr. His appearance was intered in the case on May 7th of 1982 and on June 2nd of that year a trial commenced before Judge Jindiardi

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in Monmouth County and with a jury. On the 8th of Jule of that year the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the indictment and on July 9th of 1922 Judge Ricciardi sentenced the defendant to a line term with 25 years parole ineligibility. Thereafter the case was appealed. On July 5th, 1994, the appellate Division affirmed the ... determination by the jury. On October 12th of 1988 the defendant through his attorney petitioned for post-conviction relief pursuant to Rule 3:22-1 seeking a new trial or alternatively a new direct appeal. Part of that was made as part of a motion to change venue. Several fur: or motions were made thereafter. On November 3th of 1988 Judge Ricciardi had a rearing and on December the 1st he issued an order denying the State's motion to dismiss the petition. He entered an order granting the defendant's motion to change venue and transferred the case ultimately to Urdolesex That's how it got turned over to me.

After much conferencing -- and I wish to say at the very outset because I may at dome point lose that train of thought while I'm thinking of it that one Court without to exprand the thanks to both interneys for the State and for

the defense for their tremendous cooperation in

the case. It was a difficult case, a difficult

hearing and it certainly was made a lot easier for

me in terms of keeping things in order and

perspective by your cooperation and I wish to

extend my thanks to both of you and to your

offices. So I con't want to lose that.

The original grounds for post-conviction relief were many and varied and I just wish to review a couple, some of which I will touch on in my remarks, some which I won'tg and I wish to say that if I don't touch on them in my remarks that I didn't feel hat they were necessary to address in terms I reaching ultimately a decision. Certainly the usual ineffective assistance of counsel arguments were made not only at the trial level but at the appeal, an issue of newly discovered evidence by Var of recantations of certain witnesses viewed by till State in its presentation of the case, the rafreshing of certain evidence which the defense allaged was in the State's province to know or should have known, the fact that it was not curned over to defense counsel at the time of trial but had since that time dome to light, the State's

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for the alleged murder. That was basically the theory of the State's case in review of all of the testimony.

Part of the new evidence which was presented was a recantation by Tr. Echavarria who was the witness that allegedly identified the defendant as being on the porch of the victim's residence at or about the time the incident The Court had occurred. Br. Schavarria was here. the apportunity to listen to his testimony as it was then, as it was now, the differences between them and the testing of his to thiulness and veracity by reason of direct a amination and cross examination by the parties here in the hearing. Ur. Echavarria originally gave a statement to the police shortly after the incident occurred and set forth a description of the person that he identified as being on the porch of the victim's residence. Some whar and-a-half later the despription unanced somewhat. It was fr. Rehavarria's contention at this point that it changed due to the pressure that was placed upon his sy the investigating officer but of the West Bong Branch Bolled Department. So he changed his

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the person on the porch. He now recents that

statement. He denies that the desencant was the

person he saw. He alleges that it was pressure by

the investigating officer that made him change his

mind.

I find his testimony to be truthful. I accept his testimony. He is also aware I believe, we discusted with him while he was on the stand, the fact that he may in fact have committed perjury. He was somewhat unsure on that, but it was his contention that I find to be truthful that the defendant was not the per. In he saw the night the incident occurred.

The second piece of new evidence was a statement by a Mr. Pizarro. The essence of Mr. Pizarro's sestimony was that the night after the alleged murder was committed by this defendant that this defendant confessed to him in certain weeks, not necessarily I did it, but there was enough meaning in their conversation that he accited so nowing seen the victim, been with the victim and proceedly having consisted the nurder.

There is a list of electron with Ur. Tizarro. Te as are a very important withess

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at my hearing. Mr. Pizarro's statement was not taken under the best of circumstances. Thore was an allegation that there was pressure by the police officer involved for him to identify the defendant. There involved several incidents where the police had to go up to Rhode Island to secure Br. Pizarro's presence and allegedly the statement was made to chem, on, in the way of casual conversation, of course, at least that's the way it was described to be by the police officer, that he admitted that the defendant confessed to him that he in fact committed the offense, perpetrated There was a lot of testimony before the murder. me as to whether or not there has a deal struck between Mr. Pizarro and the Prosecutor's Office or at least the authorities because they wanted ir. Pizarro for something else. Mr. Pizarro thought he had a deal.

time to be truthful in that he recants the defendant over testifying to nim that he in fact committee a sorder. One of the prime ressons is that I'r. Fizarre was very cruthful. To will sail eware of the back that the prime ressons is aware of the back that the prime ressons is that I'r. Fizarre was very cruthful. To will sail eware of the back that the prime ressons is that I'r. Fizarre was very cruthful. To will sail eware of the back that the prime ressons is the back of the back that it is not been on perpusy. Yes, he know that we were no

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had told an untruth at the time of trial. He was aware of what he had done and he was aware that he had to wait the required period of time before he could change his testimony. And, yes, he waited before he changed his testimony. I believe him. Dr. Pizarro is that true. I believe what he said. Te's factual and he recants his entire testimony about that conversation ever having taken place. In fact Mr. Picarro may as an aside be more involved in this offence than anyone wishes to think including Sr. Pizarro, but that's a case for another time. I am satisfied that when he says to we that he lied at the time of trial, that he told an untruth and that the confession never in fact took place, I'm satisfied at this time that I can believe him.

There was a third piece of evidence which was brought forward at the time of the hering which I won't think anybody anticipated.

From for certain that the defense did not. They have been after the victim's sister, "ilda Soto.

For purposit of adationing her and that was pade abundantly clear in the conferences. It was also put on the recon. It has cime of her testifying.

The wor brought on by the State for purposes of

reaffirming her testimony. Miss Soto knowingly or unationingly provided the motive in her sestimony for the alleged murder and the allegation, of course, was that there was a lover's relationship or at least an attempted lover's relationship between this defendant and the victim and that somehow had been thwarted and the defendant in probably much ander murdered her. There was some testimony by Pisc Soro about her having seen the victim and the defendant prior to the incident of July 23rd, 1900, of having seen the victim and the defendant along together in a car. I believe her testimony was alssing and huge ag, at least indicating that there was some sort of lover's relationship between them. That testimony was admitted at the time of trial without cross examination by defense douncel. There may have been a reason that he alleged that he did not speak to her about her testimony. I can't fathem which it might be choose show one of the dogs in the wheel that convicted his blient. developed the motive. In fact she save perero de that there was no motive, that, yes, she saw har sister in a care if may have even been the pefencant's par but it wash't the defencant.  $S \to s_{\ell}$ 

doesn't know who it was but it wasn't him, it didn't look like him. I think that was to everyone's surprise.

of evidence was for all intents and purposes recanted. There was no identification of the defendant as having any kind of relationship other than knowing the victim, being acquainted with her, naving social contact in the streets, whatever, but dertainly nothing beyond that, and at that point her testimony as damaging as it was at the time of trial became that much more clear to me that this defendant did of have that kind of relationship with the vict: .

Those three items in and of themselves certainly calls to question the entire State's case, enough for someone to at least consider the possibility of retrial. But other things were developed. And again the investigation that was done by the defense in a word was incredible.

Fig essence of what I consider the fourth major contention by the definee is that they are not not at the star of thill have information concerning prior reports written by the

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investigating officer, Detective Lipka, who at that time was employed by the Most Long Dranch Police Department.

Detective Lipka became involved in the case in I believe September of 1981 when he was newly placed in the Detective Squad. This unsolved murcar case was harded to him and they said here, investigate it and he started and he kept copious notes and wrote reports. And it's fairly interesting that his initial reports never found their way to the files of the Prosecutor's Office in Connouth County to be given to the defense for surposes of preparing their case.

pieces of synaches which relate all to be

Detective Kirka's reports. The initial report of

September 20th shortly after he became involved in

the investigation which was admitted as

Defendant's Schibit 32. There was another boys of

the report admitted as Defendant's Exhibit 33

which was the exact same report although it had

done cross-outs, it had some numbers imposed on

it. Certainly is was alsor that there was about

alteration across done to this export. There was

Detected Lability School and was a report dated

January 6th of 1931 which we then found out should have been January 6th, 1932, which was essentially the report that was given to defense for purposes of trial but was different from Defense Exhibit 32 sufficiently as to remove certain information or revise other information that had originally been given to Detective Nipka along with that was given to Defense Exhibit 34 and 35 which are handwritten notes that Detective Hipka admits to which just so happened to coincide if you read the original report and the end reports -- so we keep it clear, Defense 32, Defense 36, just so happens to coincide vita what was altered or changed or modified. Thee was changed it some instances was essential for defense purpodes. It hade reference to prior statuments of witnesses. It made reference to other statements of witnesses other than what was contained in Defense 36 sufficient to eliminate derivin vital information for pusposes of either investigation or gross akamination at the time of tripl. There was enduga to disprishe adsential element of the report which was he didn't know who sho tarustrucci of una officies vici en his Sabtannar 20th, 191, parary, but in his Contary the Schi-

1 1982, report. D-36, everything pointed to the 2 defendant. Certain corroboration which he said 3 was done in order to substantiate what was in D-35 4 have not in fact been done. That was revealed by 5 cross examination here. Certain checking of where 5 people were at the time of the occurrence, certain 7 other peripheral facts such as Mr. Pizarro's 3 whereabouts at the time the offense occurred, the 9 verification of the information that he gave as to 10 where he was and what he was doing. Certainly 11 enough that if defense had this information, had-12 these prior reports, a not-so-clear picture of 13 Mr. Pizarro would have been pr sented to the jury 14 and maybe a better picture of Tr. Vega would have

modifications. I neard Detective Kipka indicate that it was just a matter of dressing up the report. I cortainly can understand if you want to detail in order to make your presentation more concise, but when it eliminates, when it modifies, when it cannot the context of what is there that goes beyond dressing up.

At's amazing that the original report was lound in a paripheral file in the West Long

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been presented.

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this offense but concerning a different defendant on a different charge. But there was the criginal report. Oh, it's told that was properly cross-referenced, but it's interesting that none of it saw the light of day until after Mr. Vega had been found quilty and sentenced.

into question everything that Detective Kipka did, everything that he testified to before me, everything that he testified to before the jury back in 1982, enough so that I think it is fair now that we know of the exists to of these reports and their annountions, that all of this evidence, if necessary, he prisonted to a jury and let them make their determination as to what it is they wish to believe.

Fome of Detective Kipks's testimony

I find to be outriche incredible, fust doesn's

It does not follow good police procedure and
certainly does not rise to the level that any
defendant charged with a major crime phoule engage
in a golice invincination.

The normal alement I wish to address to what one deceans bindled as intified tiveness or

counsel at the time of trial.

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remarks he was to some extent handicapped by what he was given, so I cannot make a complete assessment that he was totally ineffective. I suspect that if he had the information that was presented to me that one result of the trial would have been far different than it was. The problem that I have with it, with that aspect, that being ineffectiveness of counsel, is that Mr. Steiger became involved in the case the early part of May and some 30 or so days later commenced trial.

There were many a pects of this case that required investigation. Tomen samples had been taken. There was a thought by the previous attorney for the defendant to have independent analysis of those samples. That was never followed through although he was aware that there wag that line of thinking involved. There was a los of interviewing witnesses on the part of the defendant, witnesses that the defendant brought forware that he claimed would dither give him an alibi the evening of the occurrence or at leas. amplain a loc of the evicance and destimone that was being preserved against nim. A lot of that

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was not even listened to or investigated. I don't

with to state categorically that his assistance

was totally ineffective. However, when a client
is charged with a major crime wherein the penalty
involved is life in prison certainly more than 60
hours worth of investigation and research is
necessary. I think more than necessary. I think
appropriate. That wasn't done in this case.

In certain aspects Mr. Steiger

covered things as adaquately as could be done

considering what it was he had to work with, but

some things are unexplained to my satisfaction

such as his failure to cross—amine the sister of

the victim or invastigate further the allegation

that Ur. Pimarro had worked a seal with the

prosecutor and follow up on that.

Those are just two of the examples.

There are many more and I don't wish to recount

them all at this point because I don't think

the s necessary or more probative than it has

to be.

I will day that Mr. Steiger and his defense of the defendant fail whort of my expectation, whit I felt should have been done or his defense.

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dispiss and that's the allegation by the defense that there was prosecutorial misconduct involved in this case. The standard for proving prosecutorial misconduct is very strict and appropriately so. Certainly what has been disclosed to me by way of evidence and testimony does not rise to that level and I am not satisfied that the Prosecutor's Office or its staff or trial prosecutor was aware of several of the reports that never made it to their file.

The testimony before me by Detective
Lipka was that everything was rocessed in
accordance with procedure that required that
certain copies of all reports be submitted to the.
Prosecutor's Office. Interestingly enough they
have no record of those reports. It's difficult
for a prosecutor to give over discovery in
accordance with the rules of court when first he
existence. Extremely difficult.

The Prosecutor Canies and the investigator from the Prosecutor's Office who was assigned to this investigation that shere was much in the way of

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investigation that was conducted, reported that
the were not aware of and I dismiss as any
grounds for relief the issue of prosecutorial
misconduct.

The may appear to be inconsistent for me to say that those are all the reasons I am placing on the record in my decision to order a new trial for Mr. Vega. This hearing lasted the better part of two weeks. There was much evidence presented and testimony given by many witnesses and to recant each and every aspect of that hearing would probably take several more hours, the end result of which would be the same.

There are many as ects of this case

that puzzle me in terms of investigation and reporting. There are many aspects of this case which truthful terrify me to think that these things can still occur within our justice system.

That sometimes shakes you right from the bottom of belief in the system that events such as this can still occur, but I guess the system is still can by numan beings who are all decidated to their cask and I do not wish that this decidion in any way will blomion the system or the integrity of the specific who eyerate within it. Plain and

simply I duess we could dismiss this as a mistake. 1 2 That's all too simple for someone like Fr. Veca who has spent the last seven years incurperated. 3 4 My apologies, Fr. Vega. We will attempt to reconcile the mistake. 5 6 It is, therefore, the decision of 7 this Court that the verdict entered by the jury be vacated, that a new trial be ordered. 8 9 I am doing to remand Mr. Vega back to 10 Monmouth County. He now stands in the position of 11 someone awaiting trial, someone no longer 12 convicted. 13 It is my intentic at this time to 14 reinstate his bail. ± 5 Any questions? 16 HR. CASTELEIRO: Judge, I would like 17 to address the Court with respect to bail and the 18 intention of the Court to reinstate it. 1 0 I think the bail chould, of course, 20 begreinstated, but the previous bail in 1982 was 2.1 \$100,000. It was a time when I'm sure a Court was 13.13 presented with overwhelming so-called evidence or 23 Pr. Maga's quilt and not presented with the 24 evidence that had been developed in the last -

number of years and presented to this Court in

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June of this year. There really I don't think,

Jee, when you analyze the case at this point is

any evidence whatsoever of Mr. Vega's guilt to

this charge and there is much evidence to show

quite clearly that he was framed on this charge,

and we have restructured reports, modified

reports, and it seems to me, Judge, that for him

to remain in jail another minute, another hour or

another day, nowever long it takes for us to go to

Monmouth County and to get a hearing and to have

Mr. Vega produced, is a further injustice to

Mr. Vega. There's just no need for it.

that will insure his presence. He will remain in the home of Kate Hill who is a member of the staff of Centurion Ministries in Princeton, New Jersey. We can insure his presence at any hearings he has to be at. He has his family here, Judge.

Fighthing he has is here. He's going nowhere.

Feel that he had been vindicated today and he has absolutely nothing to fear, Judge, by fleeing and there is judge no need to maintain his incarceration any further. The only reason ha's in jail is because he was convicted of a crime he ciun't commit. And I'd ask the Court -- Judge.

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and we can post up to \$10,000 by check today for bear for Mr. Vega, I think a personal recognizance in this case would be appropriate, and I'd ask the Court to set bail along those lines within the Court's discretion and allow Mr. Vega to walk out of this courtroom today.

THE COUPT: Mr. McConnell.

appropriate if the matter be remanded to Monmouth County for a nearing over there as to what the bail should be in this case. This is, after all, a murder case. It may not well be the final line in this case. It's just a step possibly along the way. I don't know that at the point, but that is nonetheless one of the possibilities here. I have no objection to reasonable bail being set, but I think it should be set in Monmouth County and Mr. Vega remanded there pending a disposition on bail application.

PR. CASTELEIRO: Judge, if the prosecutor has no objection to a reasonable bail paing set --

PRA COURT: Dut the use of the word reasonable, your reasonable and his reasonable, may be different.

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MR. CASTELFIFO: Probably different,

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1'm sure.

It would seem appropriate to set it
here and now or maybe someone can have some
communication with Monmouth County with respect to
this issue at this point. If the Court feels that
it's absolutely essential they have input into it.

THE COUPT: I think it is. I think at least the aspect at this point is that the decision to either gc forward with this case or not is appropriately set in Monmouth County and and I think that's a decision that is going to have to be made at the Prosect or's Office level. I don't think the Attorney General's Office other than having him put in a decision may be based upon the hearing, what we've disclosed here, would want to make that kind of decision and I respect Mr. McConnell enough at this point not to force him to do that. I would lake him cortainly to Sinput and I think he would like to have input in the case, but I think that's a decision that's going to have to be made at the Monmouth County Procedutor's Orfice as to whether they wish to continue with the case. In licht of that we are dealing with what apprors at this point still to

l be a murder allegation.

MR. CASTELEIRO: Judge, if I just

may --

THE COURT: Sure.

MP. CASTELEIRO: -- if this is going . to go back to the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office and for the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office to have input it must be remembered that since this case was prosecuted in 1982 Patrick Lipka has been promoted to be an investigator with the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office and it seems to me given his conduct in this case, the same allegation, Judge, with r spect to their participation in this case, remains that they withdrew from the case during the pendency of this application due to the conflict that they had where they could not defend, where they could not cross examine members of their own staff, and I think it's entirely appropriate that the Attorney General maintains decision-making ability in the case and that the bail be set here.

MR. McCOMNELL: Judge, I am making a decision. I think the case should be remanded to Monmouth County for a decision on bail over there.

This situation now, the posture of

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this case, is no different than if Mr. Vega had

have bail set, and I think it's appropriate

that it be done there. This was a limited

hearing --

THE COURT: The problem at this point is the issue is now before me and I wish to dispose of it in this manner. I am going to reinstate the bail as of today.

I will ask Mr. Casteleiro if he would draw an order consistent with my opinion today. Leave out the issue of bail other than I guess an amount as an issue to be decided, submit the order to me with a copy to the Attorney General's Office. I intend to discuss this matter with Judge Milberg, the Assignment Judge in Monmouth County, and I will basically do what he and I agreed. I will consult with him. If he feels it bester that they establish bail other than just stating it at this point and let Monmouth County mandle an application for reduction or modification then I will exceed to that, I will consult with him so determine that. I will advise both of your offices of soon as I discuss with him what that decision is. And you may incorporate it

1 in the order. I'll try and do that this afternoon 2 can reach him. Okay? That's the best I can give you. 3 4 MR. CASTELEIRO: Can I give you an 5 order tomorrow morning, Judge? б THE COURT: If you don't hear from me 7 by noontime tomorrow call me. 8 MR. CASTELEIRO: Okay. 9 THE COURT: Again I thank counsel for 10 their participation in this case. Made it a log 11 easier for me to see the facts in this case. 12 MR. CASTELEIRO: Judge, with respect 13 to Mr. Vega's lodging for the vening, could he 14 remain in Hiddlesex County? 15 THE COURT: We'll find out if I can 16 keep him. If not I'll have him remanded right to 17 Monmouth County rather than go back to East Jersey 18 State Prison. I'll see if I can send him right to Hennouth County, let them know he's coming. 19 2.0 Thank you, gentlemen. 21 UR. McCONNELL: Thank you. 2.2HR. CASTELEIRO: Thank you. 23 24



SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION MIDDLESEX COUNTY INDICTMENT NO. 569-81

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

-vs-

DAMASO VEGA,

Defendant.

CERTIFICATE

I, LINDA UPPANIAK, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing was taken by me on November 15, 1989, a. was reported stenographically by me and the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.



LINDA UPBANIAK
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
LICENSE NO. KIOO678