1	of that order, sir.
2	THE COURT: What?
3	MR. KIMBLE: I'd like to object to that
4	entry.
5	THE COURT: You may do that. Objection is
6	noted. Are you ready to proceed?
7	MR. CRUMPLER: Your Honor, I believe at one
8	point you mentioned that a hearing January 25th, 1995.
9	THE COURT: I'm sorry, January 28th, 1999. I
10	will correct any, uh
11	MR. CRUMPLER: I think you were right on the
12	day and month, but I did hear '95.
13	THE COURT: I'm sorry, I will correct that
14	upon review.
15	MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, with your
16	permission, we'd like to proceed at 2:00. I don't think
17	we can finish this quickly.
18	THE COURT: Okay, we'll be in recess until
19	2:00.
20	(A lunch recess was taken.)
21	THE COURT: State ready to proceed?
22	MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir.
23	THE COURT: Defendant ready to proceed?
24	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Matter is before the Court for

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judgment. Is there further evidence for the State at this time?

MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, yes, there is. reference to the homicide and the conspiracy and the arson, I'd like to summarize the evidence, unless counsel has objection. This case was tried and, therefore, everyone is aware of the evidence. The evidence is contained in transcripts of the prior trial of codefendant, Ronnie Kimble. The evidence shows that on or about December the 2nd, of 1993 the defendant and the victim got married, and this was a somewhat secret They went to Virginia and were married in wedding. private. Thereafter on May the 7th, 1994 they had a public wedding. The evidence showed that the defendant had worked at Lyles Building Supply since he was about 15 years of age. He worked himself up to a position of trust, and then he decided that he would purchase the building supply business, and he in fact did purchase it prior to the wedding. The evidence showed through a number of sources that one of the things that was necessary for him to purchase the business was that he be married, and that he have a stable environment because the person who was selling the business, Mr. Lyles, wanted -- was going to take back the mortgage on the business. He wanted to make sure that Mr. Theodore

Kimble was a stable person at the time that he sold the business and took back that second mortgage.

The evidence shows that shortly after they were married, on June the 28th, defendant started changing the victim's life insurance policies to his own name. June the 28th he spoke with Mr. Apple, who was the insurance agent who had previously represented Patricia Kimble, and changed her first life insurance policy to his name as beneficiary. That was a \$25,000 policy with double indemnity or \$50,000 insurance coverage.

On November the 5th, of 1995 there was a second policy issued through Mr. Apple, which increased the coverage to a total of \$50,000 double indemnity of \$100,000.

Then just prior to her death on September the 14th, of 1995 he went to Mr. William Jarrell and applied for a \$200,000 policy. Now, the evidence showed that he had previously spoken to two other agents. In March of 1995 he attempted to obtain life insurance on Patricia at that time. And in the course of the testimony of one of those other agents, he indicated that Patricia Kimble came to the location where they were filling out the application and unequivocally said that she didn't want any further life insurance. He then went to a different life insurance agent, Mr. William Jarrell, and on -- in

September, that is, of 1995 he took out an application in the amount of \$200,000 on Patricia's life. Patricia did come to the location, but the meeting was Mr. Jarrell was outside in the car getting some forms, and during that period of time Mr. Jarrell believed that she signed the application since she was present at the business where the application was filled out. But it turned out the defendant in fact forged her signature, and she became very upset when she found out about this subsequent insurance policy.

The evidence -- the defendant, at a much later time, about a month after her death, admitted that he did in fact forge her signature, and he said it was just for the purpose of convenience. But the evidence indicated that Mr. Jarrell was present, that the victim came to the meeting, went into the meeting and spoke to the defendant while Mr. Jarrell was out in the parking lot. At that time she refused to sign the papers, and at that time he forged her signature after she left.

As we get closer to the date of her death, which was Monday, October the 9th, of 1995, she some how found out that he had in fact submitted the \$200,000 application, and that there was a scheduled blood test done. Or a blood test was scheduled to be done, and she became very upset about that. She told several

individuals, close friends of hers and Mrs. Lyles, that she was very much afraid because of this policy being issued, that Ted was taking this policy without her knowledge, and she was afraid for her life.

The evidence indicated that on the date of her death she was working, and she was working with Nancy Young at an apartment project, and she had previously told Miss Young about her concerns about the life insurance policy and the fact that Ted was trying to take out this large policy without her knowing about it.

Just before her death, she indicated that she had discussed it with her husband and that was all resolved. That he was not going to try to take out that policy. She left her place of employment. She was going home. She left at 3:30. She should have been home about 3:45 in the afternoon, cut the lawn, and then she was going to go to a meeting at her church at 6:00. As I said, this was Monday. This was a holiday. And they planned to be out of town the following weekend; therefore, she needed to be home to cut the lawn so it wouldn't get too long over the next weekend when they would be out of town.

The defendant, on October the 9th, 1995 was continuously at his place of employment, which was Lyles Building Supply. The evidence showed he opened the

business supply by 8:30. He was there throughout the lunch period. And, in fact, he and Patricia talked on the telephone and met for lunch. That at or about the time of her death, which we believe to be about 4:00, he was at Lyles Building Supply. He left Lyles Building Supply and went to a second job at Precision Fabrics. He checked in there at 6:00, having left Lyles about 5:30.

Evidence indicated that he met with his mother between the time he left Lyles Building Supply and got to Precision Fabrics.

The evidence showed that the defendant did in fact apply for this second job at Precision Fabrics in September, and that he had just entered employment there. He had gone through one week of training. It was day shift, and then he was actually to begin his regular shift, which is second shift, beginning at 3:00 on that day. This was his first day of employment and also his last day of employment. And the State argued that he obtained the second position simply to have an alibi at the time of her death. The evidence showed that he was supposed to be there at 3:00, but he called in and said he'd be late because he had to close up his business, and he did arrived there at 6:00.

Sometime around 7:00 p.m. he started making telephone calls. He called his brother-in-law, Rubin.

That's his wife's brother. And indicated that he wanted Rubin to check on Patricia. And this was very unusual, and made Rubin somewhat concerned that he drove the five miles or so to her residence and found that the residence was on fire.

The fire was very much contained within the building. There was no visible signs, but there was extreme heat at the doors. They called the fire department. When the fire department eventually got there, they found it to be a very intense contained fire. They went in, fought the fire, and sometime later on they found the victim's body.

All of the evidence indicated that this particular home had been broken into on two prior occasions, and that she was very much afraid of someone breaking into her home.

The evidence indicated on this particular night she came home, as we said, about 3:45 in the afternoon. Pulled into the driveway, and for one reason or another, she pulled all the way to the left side of the driveway. It's a two-car garage. The State argued the reason she pulled all the way to the left was because she recognized her brother-in-law's car there. The reason she went into the home without being at all afraid was because she assumed that the brother-in-law was in

there.

The evidence indicated that this was a typical ranch house. First entry point is the kitchen. You go through the living area down the sharp hallway to the bedrooms. And as she entered and went down those — down that hallway, she passed a bathroom on the left, and the State's contention always was that the person, Ronnie Kimble, was in the bathroom with a .45 caliber pistol with a laser sight, and as she walked passed the door, he shot her once in the head.

The autopsy results were consistent with that. She had one shot to the left side of the head. Traveled parallel and did not exit, and death was almost instantaneous. She fell there in the floor, and the evidence showed that either before her death or after her death the house was ransacked. But all of the ransacking was limited to the back bedrooms. There was nothing taken whatsoever in the front bedrooms.

Evidence showed that -- State's contention always was that they were staging a breaking and entry to make it look like a burglar had killed her. But that didn't fool the law enforcement officers because they noticed that they passed up cash, they passed up t.v.s, they passed up stereos. There were a number of things that would normally have been taken, and law enforcement

officers quickly came to the conclusion that this was in fact a staged breaking and entering.

After her death, someone poured a great deal of gasoline on her body and around her body and in the kitchen area and in the living room area, over the couch and somehow ignited it. The evidence — the experts who testified said it was very intense fire that lasted a short period of time because it was a fairly new house. The fire was deprived of oxygen and burned down and around her body. Burned very hot, but very contained. It actually burned through the floor boards, through the joists, and her body fell into the crawl space.

By 5:30 or 6:00 that evening the witnesses who were in the area smelled the smoke which was prevented from going out the roof or the windows, but was going down through the crawl space and out the vents.

And the evidence indicated, and the experts testified, that the evidence indicated it was consistent with a fire that would have been set at approximately 4:00 p.m. and burned until it was discovered until 8:00 p.m.

Your Honor, at this time I have a series of photographs I'd like to introduce. They've been previously marked in the other trial. I'm going to use the same numbers. And I've showed them to counsel. May I approach?

THE COURT: You've reviewed those exhibits, 1 2 Counsel? MR. CRUMPLER: We have, Your Honor. 3 (PHOTOGRAPHS HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO WERE MARKED FOR 4 5 IDENTIFICATION AS: STATE'S EXHIBIT NOS. 1, 4, 5, 11, 17, 46, 57, AND 60.) 6 7 MR. PANOSH: State's Exhibit that is marked number one is a picture of Patricia prior to her death at 8 the time of her wedding. 9 State's 4 and 5 show the exterior of the 10 house, the front of the house, particularly the driveway 11 12 area. State's 11 shows part of the interior of the 13 house that is the doorway leading from the kitchen area 14 to the hallway that goes between into the bedrooms. 15 State's 17 shows the area that was burned 16 through in the hallway where her body was found. 17 see there remnants of a washer and dryer. That was in a 18 hallway closet. When the floor gave way, that actually 19 fell on top of her body. Her body was found below the 20 floor on top of aluminum heating ducts that were 21 underneath the house. 22 When her body was removed, it's depicted in 23 State's Exhibit 46. 24

State's Exhibits 57 and 60 show the murder

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weapon, or what the State has always contended was the murder weapon. This is a .45 caliber pistol that belonged to and was registered to the defendant.

## (AN ITEM HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION AS: STATE'S EXHIBIT NO. 84-A.)

MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, I'll hand that up.

It's previously marked at State's Exhibit 48-A -- excuse

me, 84-A.

The evidence was that the defendant carried this weapon. He had purchased it several years before. That he carried it almost all the time. Certainly carried it when he was closing his business. And the evidence indicated that it was left in the house, and found in the bedroom area underneath some rubble as depicted in those photographs.

The evidence showed that the weapon, when it was recovered, was fully loaded. That it was missing one round in order to be fully loaded. That was a Golden Sabre type .45 caliber weapon. The bullet that was recovered from her head was microscopically consistent, although not identical to that barrel. It was also a .45 caliber Golden Sabre, which is fairly expensive and not that common.

As I said, there is a laser sight that's attached to the weapon that is used for aiming the

weapon. The evidence indicated through a number of her friends said she was concerned about her marriage, concerned about the way her husband had — the defendant had changed shortly after marriage. He was very much concerned with money and no longer concerned with her. That she told Mrs. Dudley specifically that — she called her, she was very upset. Ted had taken out a big life insurance policy on her. She doesn't understand how he could have done it. She never signed anything. She indicated he must have forged it. He must have used cash to buy it, and she kept saying that she didn't want to believe that he could hurt her, but she wanted to call Mrs. Dudley and let her know about this in case something ever happened to her.

Mrs. Rose Lyles at the time lived in Long
Beach. Mrs. Lyles was an acquaintance of Patricia's and
a close friend. Rose Lyles and Gary Lyles owned the
business before it was sold to the defendant. Just
shortly before her death, the victim called Mrs. Lyles.
She was very much afraid. According to Mrs. Lyles she
said that she had never heard such fear in anyone's voice
before. And she went on to describe the life insurance
policy and indicated that she didn't know if she would
wake up each morning and that she was very much afraid of
Ted.

Subsequent to the fire there was a policy life -- or rather a policy on the home. The insurance policy eventually paid out \$52,606 for personal property. That went to the defendant and his family. That included \$16,000 that was given to defendant's father for temporary lodging while the defendant was living in his father's home.

Of the \$86,000 policy limits on the house, they paid \$53,417 to the estate, and that has yet to be distributed.

It's interesting to note that in the proof of loss they claim \$191,000 worth of replacement items in a \$60,000 home. That includes the defendant's wardrobe, which was \$17,000. And the victim's wardrobe was \$68,000. And linens valued at \$4,700.

Your Honor, all that evidence went to show, plus we had evidence showing that in the past, that prior to meeting Patricia, the defendant had been involved in certain schemes to defraud insurance company. All that evidence tended to show that this was a scheme to defraud the insurance company.

Just prior to her death, as I said, on
October the 5th she was scheduled to appear and have
blood drawn. The defendant called and canceled that
appointment. He eventually did have it drawn subsequent

to her death because there was also a life insurance policy been issued on him that had actually lapsed.

Shortly after her death, the defendant attempted to make claims on the \$200,000 life insurance policy. The application was pending. That included calling the insurance agent, Mr. Jarrell, and asking for payment. Calling Mr. Hendrix, who represented the company at the main office and asking for payment, and hiring an attorney who filed a demand for payment on Life of Georgia, which was the company that had the \$200,000 life insurance application. Their position was, of course, that because the blood test hadn't been done there was no policy in effect, and they have not paid.

In the period of time after the defendant's death -- er, uh, after the victim's death, the defendant went into a -- or entered into a scheme where he and two other persons working in the business were going out and stealing large amounts of building supplies and taking them back to Lyles and selling them. Lyles essentially is a place that sells used goods, surplus items.

In the course of that he met, or he dealt with Mr. Nichols. And after he and Mr. Nichols got close, defendant admitted to Mr. Nichols that he was responsible for Patricia's death. He went on to say, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." He said

that Mr. Nichols would never understand why he did it because his father, meaning defendant's father, was an alcoholic and had beat him and his mother when he was young.

In the course of interviewing Mr. Nichols, he made reference to guns and silencers and all kinds of devices that defendant had to intimidate him to keep him silent. When we searched the business at or about the time of the defendant's arrest, we did in fact find a homemade silencer and a number of books and video tapes on making bombs, making C-4 explosives.

There was evidence that the defendant, when he felt that the Sheriff's Department was closing in on him, that he purchased a sniper rifle in the amount of \$5,500. And he showed that to various persons in an effort to keep them quiet in reference to his participation in the offense.

He also got to know Mr. Pardee. And Mr. Pardee participated in the stealing. Mr. Pardee was a close friend of his. He indicated that the defendant told him the police were closing in on him, but he had an alibi. And when Mr. Pardee said an alibi for what, he said Patricia's death. Mr. Pardee asked him, you didn't do it, did you; and he said, no, my brother Ronnie did. He went on to tell about shooting the victim, pouring

gasoline on her and indicated it was for the insurance money. He also indicated the weapon that was used was the Glock .45 that the police had, and that he was upset because they had not paid the \$200,000 life insurance policy.

Shortly after the victim's death, this was three weeks after her death, defendant started dating other women, including Miss Lynn McLeod. She testified that he was very much upset because the insurance company wasn't paying him. That on one day he took Miss McLeod back to the house where the victim's body had been found. That he saw the defendant -- she saw the defendant go down into the hole, look around, and exhibited no emotions whatsoever about the fact that that's where her body was located, but he was very much upset about the insurance not paying.

The investigation went until January of 1997. At that time the co-defendant, Mr. Ronnie Kimble, was visiting a friend of his, who is now a reverend. That was Reverend Whidden. He was visiting in Lynchburg, Virginia. At that time he confessed to his involvement and indicated his brother. Reverend Whidden hired an attorney, or worked through an attorney and contacted our office. We reached an agreement whereby we would attempt to protect him from the defendant and his brother. And

he gave us critical information that led to the arrest, 1 2 which occurred on April the 4th, 1997. THE COURT: Mr. Panosh, excuse me for just a 3 minute. 4 5 (Pause.) THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Panosh, you can 6 7 proceed. 8 MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, essentially that would be the State's evidence. If this matter had gone 9 to trial, we would have relied upon the statements that 10 the defendant made to his co-conspirators in the breaking 11 12 and entry scheme, and the statements that his brother made to Reverend Whidden, and all of the circumstantial 13 evidence, which was extremely powerful indicating that he 14 had a motive, and that he was acting for pecuniary gain. 15 16 Your Honor, as to the -- I've prepared a sentencing memorandum, and I'll give Your Honor a copy. 17 18 (Document handed to the judge.) 19 THE COURT: Thank you. 20 MR. PANOSH: I've given one to counsel. to the offenses that occurred in Troy, I'd ask Agent 21 22 Bowman to testify briefly. 23 THE COURT: Come around, please. 24 AGENT JAMES BOWMAN, being first duly sworn, testified as 25 follows during DIRECT EXAMINATION by MR. RICHARD PANOSH: