1	NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
2	GUILFORD COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION FILE NO. 97 Crs 23656
3	FILE NO. 97 CrS 39581 FILE NO. 98 CrS 23486
4	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA )
5	v. CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY
6	THEODORE MEAD KIMBLE )
7	
8	This is to certify that the transcript in the above-entitled
9	case was requested of Marsha M. Garlick on the 10 day of
10	September, 1999, and was delivered and/or mailed to the
11	attorneys of record as indicated below on the 29th of
12	September, 1999.
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	Mark M. Ahlice
14	Marsha M. Garlick, RPR Official Superior Court Reporter
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1	NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
2	GUILFORD COUNTY FILE NO. 97 CrS 23656
3	FILE NO. 97 CrS 39581 FILE NO. 98 CrS 23486
4	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA )
5	v. <u>TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS</u>
6	THEODORE MEAD KIMBLE )
7	The above-captioned case coming on for hearing at the
8	November 30, 1998, Mixed Session of the Superior Court of
9	Guilford County, Greensboro, North Carolina, before the
0	Honorable Peter M. McHugh, Judge Presiding, the following
1	proceedings were held, to wit:
.2	$\underline{A} \ \underline{P} \ \underline{P} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{R} \ \underline{A} \ \underline{N} \ \underline{C} \ \underline{E} \ \underline{S}$
.3	For the State: Richard E. Panosh Assistant District Attorney
L4	Eighteenth Judicial District Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
L5	For the Defendant: Robert L. McClellan, Esq.
L 6	121 South Elm Street Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
L 7	John D. Bryson, Esq. P.O. Drawer 2086
18	High Point, North Carolina 27261 H.W. Zimmerman Jr., David B. Freedman,
L 9	& Fred G. Crumpler Jr., Esqs. 11 West Fourth Street
20	Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101-3899
21	Thursday, December 3, 1998
22	Reported by Marsha M. Garlick, RPR Official Superior Court Reporter
23	Eighteenth Judicial District Greensboro, North Carolina 27402
24	DATE TRANSCRIPT ORDERED: September 10, 1999
25	DATE TRANSCRIPT DELIVERED/MAILED: September 29, 1999

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## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1998

(This matter was held in open court, beginning at 3:58 p.m. The defendant was not present.)

(The defendant entered the courtroom at 3:59 p.m.)

THE COURT: Counsel, are you ready to proceed at this time?

MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, these matters are the matters of Theodore Kimble. They're before the Court, based upon a motion of counsel for the defense, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Bryson, to withdraw, and a request by Mr. Zimmerman and his firm to become counsel of record.

The State would oppose both of those motions and like to be heard at the appropriate time.

THE COURT: All right. The first order of business, I would like to hear from Mr. Zimmerman with regard to the application for an appearance in this matter.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Judge McHugh, it's good to be in Your Honor's court.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: After Mr. Panosh sent you that letter, I forwarded you the information that we had. The family has retained this firm only after a telephone

conversation that I had with Root Edmonson of the North 1 Carolina State Bar, who indicated that based on his 2 interpretation of 1.112 (sic), there wasn't such a personal 3 and substantial, I believe are the words, interest in it 4 that would prohibit us from appearing in the case, even 5 though I had sentenced this defendant. It's the defendant's 6 wish, and that of his family, that this firm, particularly 7 Mr. Fred Crumpler and myself, represent this defendant. 8 I have submitted to Your Honor correspondence --9 or the opinion of the state bar, and an affidavit by 10 Theodore Mead Kimble. And he's available for any questions 11 Your Honor might have for him. 12 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 13 Let me --14 Thank you, sir. MR. ZIMMERMAN: 15 THE COURT: -- direct my questions to the district 16 attorney. What is the basis for the State's objection to 17 counsel's appearance in this matter? 18 MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, do you have a copy of the 19 rules? 20 The revised Rules of THE COURT: Yes. 21

Professional Conduct?

MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, we would submit that

under Rule 1.12, it specifically states that a lawyer shall not represent anyone in connection with a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially as a judge or other adjudicated officer, arbitrator or law clerk. Your Honor, there's no question that counsel, Mr. Zimmerman, participated personally and substantially because he was the judge. We would submit the only question is, was the matter in which he presided connected to the matter that is before the Court.

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I'm aware of the opinion from the state bar, and in the state bar letter that I received, it says the current charges are completely unrelated to the breaking and entry convictions of 1997. And I assume that that is based upon information provided by Mr. Zimmerman, and I'm sure that Mr. Zimmerman holds that opinion. However, the State's opinion is that it is not completely unrelated, that in fact, these two cases are so intertwined that they cannot be separated.

To give you a little bit of history of the case, Your Honor, this murder for which the defendant stands charged occurred on October the 9th of 1995. There was no arrest in this case until April --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Let me just say this, if Your Honor please, and note an objection for the record, please. I'm not going to stand here and listen to Mr. Panosh offer what he says is the recitation of the facts in the case.

We're here to make a determination whether or not this law firm can represent this defendant and give him the representation that he has requested. I'm not interested in hearing what Mr. Panosh says the facts are in the case. That's for the Court to determine. If the Court wants to have a hearing on what the merits of the case are, what the facts are, I have no recollection of ever having sentenced this defendant. Absolutely none. And I'm not interested in hearing about the State's recitation of the facts. I'm interested in the Court making a determination as to whether or not this firm and myself can represent this defendant and give him the best possible representation that he can get, if that's what he wishes. That's all.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. CRUMPLER: Your Honor, can I add something?

THE COURT: No, sir. Just a minute, please.

I have two comments and a response to your statement, Mr. Zimmerman. It is in fact necessary, I believe, for this Court to make a determination, if necessary, based upon an evidentiary presentation, whether you did have a substantial --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: All right.

THE COURT: -- and personal involvement in this matter. In order to do that, you may either stipulate or you may present evidence. But it will be necessary for me

to make a determination as to the involvement that you yourself, while acting as a Superior Court judge, had in this matter.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: All right.

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THE COURT: So you and counsel for the State may determine whether you want to present that by stipulation or by evidentiary presentation.

The next observation I have is this. This is the last time that this attorney or any attorney in this courtroom is going to be interrupted by another lawyer before he finishes his statement. Is that clear?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I understand that, if Your Honor please.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, do you want to confer, to determine how these facts are going to be presented to the Court, or do you wish to present evidence?

MR. PANOSH: We'll be happy to confer, Your Honor, if that's what you would like us to do. I don't -- I would tell Your Honor that there's a transcript that is not immediately available, will be shortly available, and in the event that there can be no stipulation, I would submit that the best way to submit it to Your Honor is through the transcript, instead of going through a proceeding in which evidence is heard again. I can summarize for Your Honor

what I believe the evidence on this point will be, and after I summarize it, perhaps counsel for defense --

THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman, would you consent to the Court receiving the State's version of the summarization of the history of this -- your involvement in this proceeding, and then you may present yours?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: One second, if Your Honor please. (Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Crumpler and Mr. Freedman conferred.)

MR. ZIMMERMAN: That'll be fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead, please.

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MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, as I said, the arrest occurred on April the 1st of 1997. And I believe that current counsel, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Bryson, are in a much better position to relate or talk to Your Honor about the facts of the breaking and entry case that they handled. But I would submit that the evidence would show that in late 1996, the defendant began a series of breaking and entries into residential and commercial places of business that were under construction, taking building supplies, to take back to his building supply store, to sell to the general public.

There was an investigation into that series of breaking and entries, which was not directly related to the murder, but it eventually became related to the murder. And in the course of those breaking and entries, they received information that there was some 40 odd homes that had been

broken into, homes under construction and a few businesses.

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On April the 1st of 1997, the sheriff's department coordinated the two investigations, and they arrested the defendant on the murder, and they arrested the defendant on these series of breaking and entries.

Now, in the course of the investigation, it was determined that one Robert Nicholes, who was a part-time employee of the defendant's from December of 1996 through approximately April of 1997, was involved in a number of those breaking and entries. And in the course of those breaking and entries, he became friends with the defendant. And the defendant, we submit, admitted to him his participation in this murder.

Now, Mr. Nicholes has testified to that effect in the trial of the defendant's brother, Ronnie Kimble.

After Nicholes' arrest, which was about April the 2nd of 1997, he began to cooperate with the State, and submitted to the State the information that he had about the murder. And in return, the State made a promise to him, and that promise was that he would get a certain sentencing concession in regard to the breaking and entries that he was concerned with.

It also came to light that one James Ogburn was an employee of the defendant at the time of the murder and at the time of the breaking and entries. He has direct

knowledge as to the defendant's actions on the day of the murder, October the 9th of 1995, and will be testifying to that. He has direct knowledge as to the breaking and entries, because he took steps to cover up those breaking and entries. When the lumber and the building materials were brought to Lyles Building Supply, which was owned and operated by the defendant, he cut off identifying marks. And he's admitted to that. And he's prepared to testify to that. He's also prepared to testify to the fact that he saw the defendant and the codefendant together talking just prior to the murder that occurred on October the 9th of 1995.

He will testify to his personal involvement of this defendant. And he'll also testify that part of the reason that he kept quiet was because he knew that at the time of the breaking and entries, he was on probation, and he knew that the defendant could implicate him in those breaking and entries.

Patrick Pardee will testify. Patrick Pardee worked there, but not as an employee, he was a friend of the defendant. He worked at Lyles Building Supply, not for pay. He would go out and commit these breaking and entries. And he also indicates that in the course of the breaking and entries, the defendant confessed to him his involvement in the murder.

He also says that he was afraid of being involved in the breaking and entries, and that is part of the reason he didn't bring this to the attention of law-enforcement officers. He also stated that he was afraid of the defendant.

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Now, Mr. Nicholes also states that he was afraid of the defendant. And the evidence is that on April the 1st of 1997, when the sheriff's department executed a search warrant at Lyles Building Supply, the same day the defendant was arrested for the breaking and entries and for the murder, they seized a number of materials. And those materials included books on how Big Brother investigates you, a book on how to beat the lie detector, a book on how to beat chemical tests, a book on defense tactics, a book on how to make disposable silencers, how to make homemade detonators, how to prepare high explosive devices, how to build silencers, a videotape, which is referred to as "Death Trap," a book on how to make homemade C-4, which is an explosive, and a book The Ultimate Sniper. Along with that was seized a silencer and a rifle and a substantial amount of ammunition, and also several pistols.

Both Mr. Nicholes and Mr. Pardee will testify they were afraid of the defendant. And the State, in support of that, intends to introduce these documents, these books that were seized from the defendant's place of business, showing

that he had the means and the opportunity and the knowledge to commit the crimes that he threatened these two witnesses with, to assassinate them if in fact they went to the police.

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The evidence will be that they were told that if they revealed this information to the police in regard to the breaking and entries and also in regard to the murder, that he would kill them, that he could kill them, shooting them from a half a mile away. And he showed them this sniper rifle, and he said that no one would ever know about it, and they knew that he would not get caught, because up until that date, which is two years subsequent to the murder, he had not been caught for the murder.

There will also be, as I said, James Ogburn will testify, Patrick Pardee.

There's also a Rodney Woodberry, who was an employee of the defendant, up until the murder. He left the place of business right about the time of the murder. Rodney Woodberry will testify that the defendant came to him and tried to solicit him to find a hit man in regard to his wife. And he will testify to his knowledge about the breaking and entries that were going on subsequent to the time he left the business, and he'll testify to the fact that shortly after the murder of Patricia Kimble, the defendant sought him out, talked to him, told him also about

this sniper rifle and threatened him.

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Your Honor, the evidence that was seized on April the 1st of 1997, all the evidence from the place of business that was seized in regard to the breaking and entries is going to be -- we're going to move to put into evidence in the murder, to show that these witnesses were credible, to show that the defendant had the knowledge and the ability and the -- knew how to make the explosive devices that -- of the type that were used to destroy the home after she was killed.

So, Your Honor, we submit that these two murders are connected -- I'm sorry, these two offenses are connected, the series of breaking and entries and the murder The date of arrest is the same. are connected. There are at least four witnesses who are going to be the same. same evidence that was seized on April 1st in regard to the breaking and entries will be used in regard to the murders. The fact of the breaking and entries is going to come out, because it's part of the plea negotiations. There's a plea agreement between Nicholes and Pardee, which undoubtedly will be introduced into evidence for either the defendant or the State, probably both, showing that they are testifying for consideration in the breaking and entries, and therefore, those breaking and entries are related to the murder.

I cannot imagine a murder case of this type, where two people take the stand and testify, they're testifying under an agreement, where there's not going to be extensive cross-examination about the breaking and entries, about their motivation, and the motivation is, as we said, the fact that they were involved with the defendant during these breaking and entries.

Your Honor, we're talking about two words here in there, they say in connection with a matter. And I looked up the word "connected" in <u>Black's Dictionary</u>, and basically it says "united by junction, by intervening substance or medium." And that's exactly what we have here. All the facts from the breaking and entries are intervening into this particular murder case. And it talks about the matter, and <u>Black's</u> defines "matter" as "a substantial fact to form the basis for a claim or defense, a fact material to the issue." And all the facts that go into the breaking and entries are going to be material to this defendant's defense.

Now, we're opposing this late intervention of counsel for two reasons. First of all, we feel that if we don't oppose it, we're going to be giving the defendant a basis for posttrial relief, and secondly, because it's going to cause a substantial and unwarranted delay in this particular case.

I have looked, and I have found no cases

whatsoever on this particular point. However, there is a

motion for appropriate relief which is pending at this time,

and this is a death case that comes out of Rowan County.

MR. McCLELLAN: We would object to this, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Objection overruled.

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MR. PANOSH: And in this particular case, Your Honor, the district attorney that -- the assistant district attorney was an individual by the name of Dooley. And Mr. Dooley in the mid 1980s represented the State as an assistant district attorney, and the defendant's case came before him -- and this was a rape and kidnapping -- and for one reason or another, he dismissed that case. 1992, this same defendant committed a murder. And that case was tried in Rowan County. And Mr. Dooley was not in the case, but his partner, Mr. Locklear, was in the case. Eventually he was convicted and received the death penalty. And the tie is that they used some of the evidence from the mid 1980s case as 404(b). It sort of bled over into the murder case. And because of that, there's now a motion for appropriate relief, saying it was inappropriate for Mr. Locklear to represent the defendant in that case, because some years earlier, Mr. Locklear's partner had been an assistant district attorney.

Now, I don't know, I'm not predicting whether that
has merit or what's going to happen in that particular case.

I am telling Your Honor that we strongly feel that Mr.
Zimmerman's intervention in this case is a technical
violation of the rules, and if we allow him to intervene,
that's going to be giving the defendant a post-conviction
basis for relief.

Your Honor --

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THE COURT: Are you basing that on a perceived conflict of interest claim, Mr. Panosh?

MR. PANOSH: Excuse me?

THE COURT: Are you basing that position on a perceived claim of conflict of interest by reason of a possible --

MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- ethical violation?

MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir. And it's important to point out that this matter in this particular case came to light during the trial, and the Court made inquiry, and the defendant in this parcular case waived it, just as this defendant is going to waive, or I believe is prepared to waive any conflict of interest. But it's still going up, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PANOSH: And I think that not only are we

basing it on a conflict of interest, but if you read the rules, what the rules say is, it's not something for the defendant to waive. It says that the only time he can participate is with the permission of all parties, and that would include the State. And because we don't want to cause a potential issue on appeal, we cannot consent, as is required by Rule 1.12. It says that unless all parties to the proceeding consult -- or consent, after consultation.

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Your Honor, I brought up the breaking and entry files. Among one of the things that Mr. Zimmerman did of course was award counsel fees for his other codefendants -- or the -- excuse me, for his co-counsel, or at least the counsel that preceded him in this particular case.

We just feel there's too many areas in which the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court can find that there was a conflict of interest on the part of defendant -- of Mr. Zimmerman or a conflict based upon the rules, and give him a posttrial relief.

In addition to that, Your Honor, as I said, we have long scheduled this case for January. We would oppose any delay. If Your Honor is at some point considering allowing Mr. Zimmerman to enter the case, we would ask that present counsel not be allowed to withdraw, so that they're ready to go forward in January. Thank you.

I have all the indictments, if Your Honor wants to

look at them, and all the evidence.

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THE COURT: All right. I'm going to note at this time that, unlike the matters cited to the Court from the Rowan County motion for appropriate relief, the circumstances before us at this time do not include an instance of prior representation. What we have here is an issue of Mr. Zimmerman's performance of his duties as a Superior Court judge. We don't have dual representation. We don't have prior representation. So I think that's distinguishable.

and I want to remark that I think, as I indicated earlier to Mr. Zimmerman, that before we approach the issue as to whether and in fact the State does not consent, following consultation, this Court must still make prior determination as to whether the conduct of the Superior Court judge on the plea adjudication constitutes personal and substantial participation in this murder case before the Court at this time. So I'm not going to accept the State's premise that a mere withholding of consent at this time precludes counsel from making an appearance in this case. And I still think it's necessary for me -- for this Court to make a determination as to the degree and to the nature and substance of his participation, both in the plea adjudication and as that case relates to this one.

Do you want to make any presentation, Mr.

Zimmerman, with regard to that issue at this time?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: What issue is that now, if Your Honor please?

THE COURT: The degree of your participation in the plea, in the breaking and entering pleas, as they relate to being involved substantially or personally in this trial that is going to be convened before this Court in January.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Give us a minute, if Your Honor please.

(Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. McClellan conferred.)

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MR. McCLELLAN: If Your Honor please --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Let co-counsel speak to that point. He recalls it better than I do. I have absolutely no recollection of any of it, not even the face of this defendant.

MR. McCLELLAN: If Your Honor please, Bob
McClellan. And I've been representing Mr. Kimble since
April of 1997. I'm going to see if I can go back over some
of the facts that Mr. Panosh has touched on. These charges,
since they were breaking and entering charges, those came by
means of indictment, not in April, but in a later time.
When Mr. Kimble was arrested, he was initially arrested on
charges of a homicide. Shortly after he was arrested for
that, they began the investigation regarding the B&Es, and
they found evidence about that, and presented that to a

grand jury several months later. We were actually appointed and informed by Mr. Panosh I believe in like October, September or October, in the fall, that he was going to move forward on those cases. It went to the grand jury about that time.

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We were placed on Judge Zimmerman, then at that time, his arraignment calendar. Because Mr. Panosh had told us at that time his intention possibly would be to try these cases before the homicide cases ever come up, we decided it would be best to extinguish that possibility or to resolve that without having to have other hearings coincide at the same time, by doing pleas at arraignment, which we did. At that time, there was a --

THE COURT: Excuse me. The plea was entered at the arraignment?

MR. McCLELLAN: The plea was entered at the arraignment, Your Honor. On virtually all of these cases, there was a plea entered on all of them, and they were consolidated or heard all at that same time. There was evidence presented about the B&Es, but no evidence presented about the homicide, because at that time, there was no conviction, there was no evidentiary hearing about the homicide. There were no other participants engaged or charged with the homicide, other than Mr. Kimble himself. The other two gentlemen were not to have any role, or have

not to this date to my knowledge had any role with the homicide.

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So, a year and a half after the fact, there are allegations that he was involved in B&Es, after the homicide. The homicide was supposed to have occurred in October the 9th of 1995. The date that he was charged with the B&Es was in April of 1997, or thereabouts. And they alleged to have occurred in January, February and March of 1997. So approximately a year and a half separates the date of the homicide and the date of the charges related to the B&Es.

We were told, Mr. Bryson and I, at the time I consulted with Mr. Panosh, that there was on his mind the idea of trying these cases perhaps even first, do the B&Es before the homicide would even be reached. So obviously there has been so discussion of joinder at that time. There were no discussions that that would be one of the -- we found that to be essential. The cases were not indicted at the same time.

In terms of the evidence that was presented in front of Judge Zimmerman, that relates to the B&E, and there was no discussion of the homicide. As a matter of fact, we had finished the case, the sentence had been entered, the parties were dismissed, and as a matter of course, we approached the bench to collect evidence, and at that time,

we told the judge the fact that there was a pending homicide case, but that was sometime to be heard later on. It was not even before Judge Zimmerman that the homicide was a pending matter that would have any correlation to this particular series of B&E cases.

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In terms of the witnesses that Mr. Panosh mentioned, he's mentioned three or four witnesses that might have evidence as to the homicide that might have been involved with the B&Es. However, that's a huge case, Your Honor, in which the prior case, which involved the codefendant, Mr. Kimble's brother, over 100 witnesses were called. So we're talking about a very small percentage in the scheme of things. And they themselves are not going to testify as to substantive issues that occurred at the time of the homicide. They're only saying, "This is what I heard. This is what I found out later on," through some other source, not because they were participants or had knowledge of anything that occurred at the time of the homicide.

THE COURT: Were those to your knowledge, counsel, were those codefendants' B&E charges presented before Judge Zimmerman at that same term of court?

MR. McCLELLAN: No, Your Honor. But I think -they may have been arraigned, but they were not -- they
themselves, I think they may have been seated in the

courtroom, but they themselves were not sentenced before -(Mr. McClellan and Mr. Bryson conferred.)

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MR. McCLELLAN: Mr. Bryson has corrected me, Your Honor, that they may have been actually arraigned in front of Judge Albright at an earlier time, and that their cases were put off because there was the potential that they would be called as witnesses against Mr. Kimble at a later time. So they were not actually on that particular week. I think they were — their arraignment had been done about a week or two earlier, and they were anticipated to be potential witnesses to — against Mr. Kimble. And they themselves were not called as witnesses at that hearing.

THE COURT: Have they in fact yet been resolved?

MR. PANOSH: No, Your Honor.

MR. McCLELLAN: They were not called as witnesses. Their counsel was not called to intervene or add any testimony. They themselves offered no testimony about the homicide, obviously, because they didn't testify. And there was really no discussion of them, other than as third parties. They did not have any bearing on the sentencing hearing themselves.

So, with that in mind, Your Honor, this is actually the first time that we've heard that these cases would have been considered joinable for trial. Up until this point, and even as Your Honor may find out, the cases

that we had, at one point there were intentions of the State to join Mr. Kimble with Ronnie Kimble for trial at the August 3rd session. About a month or several weeks beforehand, we were informed that they would now sever the case of Mr. Ronnie Kimble from that of Mr. Ted Kimble and try Mr. Ronnie Kimble first. When that occurred, there was no discussion up until that point that there would be any other cases that had been considered joinable or that the other defendants would be tried or heard at the same time. There was no indication that their case was related in time, place or participants, such that there had to be a hearing of their case at the same time.

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Again, the amount of information that was provided to Judge Zimmerman was very limited as to the homicide itself, and purposefully so, I think that was correct, in the sense that that case was not being heard before him, the evidence was not related, in terms of time, place or parties. And there was really no inquiry being made by the Court, and properly so, by Mr. Panosh. I think he limited his discussions to that of the B&E, and it was not a general discussion of the homicide.

THE COURT: Will you state again, please, what your recollection of what representation regarding the homicide was made before Judge Zimmerman. You said it was a limited --

MR. McCLELLAN: None.

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THE COURT: -- presentation.

MR. McCLELLAN: There was none actually made, in terms of the court hearing itself, Your Honor. And I think it was properly so, that there was no discussion. Kimble, he was at that time a first offender, had no prior There was no discussion of a homicide itself in the record. course of the evidence, as I recall. And only as the attorneys were approaching the bench to collect documents that had been presented to the Court during that, and after the sentencing hearing was dismissed, the case was over, and I think Mr. Kimble may have been leaving the room, and at that point as we approached the bench, we just informed Judge Zimmerman that there were other cases that were pending, they weren't before His Honor, and that they had no bearing on the case. And they were a homicide case, but I think both Mr. Panosh and I indicated to the judge it would not be heard for some months, and that was not to be a matter that would be considered by the Court, we said as much, and that was the end of the hearing.

THE COURT: Do you concur with that recitation of the circumstances with regard to the murder case during the plea hearing?

MR. PANOSH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: May I add something, if Your Honor 1 2 please? THE COURT: Yes, sir. 3 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I have no recollection at all of 4 counsel mentioning anything to me about the case. As the 5 Lord is my witness, I have absolutely no recollection of 6 absolutely any of it, period, paragraph. 7 Now, I would like to say that -- is Your Honor 8 going to give counsel further opportunity to be heard on the 9 10 matter? THE COURT: Absolutely, yes, sir. 11 Excuse me? MR. ZIMMERMAN: 12 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 13 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you very much. 14 nothing else to say, other than to bring to Your Honor's 15 attention that in the letter to the bar, which I suppose we 16 should offer into evidence as D-1, it is mentioned that at 17 least two of the codefendants will in the breaking and 18 entering cases, neither of whom is represented by me or is 19 or has been, will be called to testify at the murder trial. 20 "May Attorney Zimmerman represent the defendant on the 2.1 murder charge?" "Yes." And Your Honor has read that. But 22 for the record, I would offer it. 23

THE COURT: That's received in evidence.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you very much.

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THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman, let me ask you this.

Do you recall whether you conducted any kind of in-camera review of any portion of any state file in connection with any charges against Mr. Kimble here?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Not to be facetious, if Your Honor please, but if they were arraigned and they pled guilty that day, the State offered the evidence, and the chances are, I went through the transcript and heard whatever evidence or recitation on behalf of the State as to what the evidence would be. I have no recollection.

MR. McCLELLAN: I recall the sentencing hearing being of less than an hour. And that covered I believe approximately 40 B&Es, Your Honor, that Mr. Panosh either read evidence about or information to. Most of the time was consumed by going over individual portions of the cases that were related to a number of construction sites. And so, I would say that took the bulk of the time. Obviously, since my client had no record, and he was pleading guilty to the charges as they were, there was not a lot of discussion. There wasn't a plea arrangement as such either. So we were pleading guilty to the charges straight up. And as a result, there was not a lot of discussion, wouldn't have been, about the status of the cases.

THE COURT: Is it your representation to the Court then, Mr. Zimmerman, that your involvement with the breaking

and entering case and with Mr. Kimble during your service on the bench, were those matters presented to you in open court on the date the guilty plea was presented to you during that arraignment calendar?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Absolutely, if Your Honor please.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Yes, sir?

MR. PANOSH: One thing I neglected to mention, there are a number of breaking and entries that are still pending. And whatever action you take in this case, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Bryson should remain on those.

THE COURT: The breaking and entering against this defendant?

MR. PANOSH: Yes, sir. There are only about -- I believe two-thirds of them were resolved. The rest of them are pending.

MR. McCLELLAN: At least that, Your Honor. There were a number of material issues about what was actually taken, if anything, on some of the occasions. Some of them were generalized in the indictments. As I said, we pled to over 40 of them. I can't imagine -- and the exposure list was well over 100 years. And we -- as a result of the charges and the pleas, those cases were all heard in some fashion. As to what might be remaining, Your Honor, there

wasn't an objection, some of these actually pled to lesser 1 offenses, and that certain amounts were not taken. I think 2 some were as to misdemeanor amounts, that were lesser-3 includeds. 4 In large part, Your Honor, the bulk of the cases 5 were taken care of. If there are other ones outstanding, in 6 large part, they are leftovers at best. They are crumbs on 7 the plate. And for the large part, the exposure was more 8 than adequate to give any judge a fair level swing without 9 any limitation. 10 THE COURT: You made reference to an affidavit. 11 Are you prepared to offer that evidence into evidence as 12 well, counsel? 13 Absolutely, if Your Honor please. MR. ZIMMERMAN: 14 I might just, if I can find it right here -- D-2? 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. ZIMMERMAN: And I believe Your Honor has a 17 copy of that. 18 T do. THE COURT: 19 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Ms. Marsha, if you would make 20 copies of this, and you can keep the copies for the record. 21 May I approach the court reporter? 22 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 23 (Mr. Zimmerman placed the exhibit on the court reporter's 2.4

table.)

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: And one final thing, if I may be 1 heard, if Your Honor please. On the comments of counsel for 2 the State, the solicitor for the State, is to raise some 3 problem with the appellate procedure. If indeed he is 4 convicted of anything, it would seem to me, if Your Honor 5 please, that it would be just as much problem with that, 6 what the State said, a problem would also be incurred about 7 whether or not this defendant has a right to have counsel of 8 his own choosing, as opposed to court-appointed counsel. 9 THE COURT: When you say, "as opposed to court-10 appointed counsel," have you conferred with Mr. Kimble with 11 regard to the status of his present trial counsel? 12 Yes, we have. MR. ZIMMERMAN: 13 THE COURT: What is your client's intent with 14 regard to that? 15 What is my client's what? MR. ZIMMERMAN: 16 THE COURT: What does he intend to do about these 17 attorneys who have been appointed to represent him? 18 moving to discharge them? 19 MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, they are moving to withdraw, 2.0 if Your Honor please. Just a minute. 21 Mr. Crumpler -- can Mr. Crumpler speak to that, if 22 Your Honor please? 23 I believe the affidavit THE COURT: Yes. 24 indicates that it is in fact your firm which hopes to be

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employed and retained --

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- is that correct?

Yes, sir, Mr. Crumpler, you may speak on that issue then.

It would be Thank you, Your Honor. MR. CRUMPLER: helpful, I think, if I could just briefly tell you how it came to be how we got involved. The defendant's mother and father sitting back here, they came to me, not to Judge Zimmerman, to ask me to consider representing the defendant. I discussed this with him, and it was a first-degree murder case being tried as a capital case, and I explained that if they had individual -- if they were parents, trying to get someone to represent their son, not the defendant himself coming to me, that it would take two attorneys to do this. And in setting the fee that we set, I included Judge Zimmerman to discuss this with him, and he agreed to appear with me in the case. And at that time -- at some later time, somebody told him, he still was not aware at that time that he had ever heard any of these cases.

And Your Honor, I say this in reference to the two attorneys representing that were appointed. Their work product is good. I have gone through this. I commend both of them for the way they've handled the case. As far as we were concerned, we would be very satisfied, in being

associated by the parents, to appear with them in the case. Actually, it would save the State's money, because you have four lawyers doing what two would have the primary responsibility of doing. I'm sure this would suit the defendant also. We're not asking that they have to withdraw from the case. We simply are asking to appear in the case.

THE COURT: You intend to have at least two attorneys from your firm appear with the defendant, if you're permitted to make an entry in this case?

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MR. CRUMPLER: Yes, sir, we will have two attorneys in the firm. It would be myself and Judge Zimmerman.

THE COURT: And you're asking to have two courtappointed counsel retained in the matter?

MR. CRUMPLER: Not asking, Your Honor. I'm saying, if the Court saw fit, we would do anything that you thought was most proper. I would say we'd be very satisfied and we'd be welcome to work with them. And I think we can work well together, from what I've heard.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: May I add just one caveat to that, please? It's really not a caveat, if Your Honor pleases. What Mr. Crumpler says is absolutely correct. But that when we talked to the family, I had no recollection of him, and still don't. When I think back, I don't have any

recollection of him in the courtroom or appearing in front of me. And I can't even tell you what courtroom it was in. But we were over here, I do remember that, because I was holding court over here. But I didn't know about it. When I found out about it, before the fee contract was signed and everything like that, I called the state bar, and that's when I talked to Root Edmonson and got an oral opinion, and then later got the written opinion, before we ever got firmly in the case. That's the reason I know about that. I checked very carefully about it, before we did anything about it.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Did I understand that there was a motion pending by assigned counsel to withdraw in this matter at this time?

MR. McCLELLAN: If Your Honor please, we think that that's just a formality that we have to do at this juncture. We felt like this issue needed to be resolved early on. We've not had discussions with -- formal discussions with anybody about remaining in the case. Presuming that normally when new counsel would appear, when somebody makes a general appearance, then normally appointed counsel withdraws. And we haven't made any discussions or agreements. And actually, this is the first day we've heard of having joint counsel. And I don't have any further

report to the Court. Normally we're making what we believe to be the considered and appropriate motion before the Court, for the Court to resolve this issue regarding conflict of interest, and what our future relegation of the parties might be. Obviously, Mr. Panosh has already indicated that he prefers us to remain as appointed counsel, because he has some intention of doing something in the -- and that's not been my understanding before, but that's a possibility, I guess, because the cases may be outstanding.

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THE COURT: If your firm makes an appearance in this case, Mr. Crumpler, are you going to be prepared to proceed at the January trial date that's --

MR. CRUMPLER: Yes, Your Honor, we can be.

THE COURT: -- tentatively set?

MR. CRUMPLER: They have done their homework well.

And Judge Zimmerman and I have discussed that, and we can

try it by that time. Right now, neither --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Barring any unforeseen occurrences.

MR. CRUMPLER: There is one thing, Your Honor, in that respect. The transcript of the first trial is long, and it's absolutely essential for any attorney. These gentlemen and ourselves, we haven't had a chance to study it. It's not all completed at this time. I think we'll all -- any one of the four of us would have --

MR. McCLELLAN: Ms. Garlick could probably answer that better than anyone else in the courtroom, Your Honor. I understand there are several volumes that have been produced, but I think the bulk of it is still under work in progress at this time. I've not been given a timetable as to completion. I think she's working as diligently as possible. She's informed me that there are several volumes that are ready to go. But it was a month -- a five-weeklong trial, so I'm not exactly sure where that leaves the transcript.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: As a follow-up to that, I talked with Ms. Garlick yesterday or the day before, and Ms. Garlick informed me that there are a number of volumes in the judge's office upstairs, ready to be picked up, which I intended to do today, if we were going to stay in the case, and get started on that.

I do think it would be remiss that we not have the full transcript of the Ronnie Kimble trial, before -- and have a chance to digest things, before we start into thrashing around about Theodore Mead Kimble. But I agree with Mr. Crumpler, we're ready to proceed. And Your Honor knows of my reputation as a solicitor and a judge. I like to move along. And I'd like to be able to try it on January 25th. That's my understanding of when it's set. 26th or 25th. I think Your Honor's the Court.

MR. CRUMPLER: Your Honor, the time constraints I think we all had the same, because any one of the four of us and all of the four of us will have if we're in the case are going to have to study that very, very carefully and consider what was said there, and we're going to have to consider whether what was what there would be competent, do research on it in this upcoming case. And I don't think the time would be different that I can see as to that particular issue. The other issues, we've had the benefit of some very good homework that they have done.

I may say again, we have not had a chance to discuss this, because I was prepared, if there -- this had not been contested, to go to the trial judge and tell the trial judge what I think they've done, which I speak highly of them. And if we are brought in the case by the defendant's parents, we certainly can save the State money, if they stay in the case, and we would like them to stay in the case. There is no question then as to time. And actually, it would be less expensive. The time that they would have to spend that way would be less than it would the other way.

THE COURT: Less expensive for who, Mr. Crumpler?

MR. CRUMPLER: For the State, because they are -at least the work that we would be doing, they wouldn't have
to duplicate, and we could work together as a team, and

their hourly involvement would be less then than it would be otherwise if they were in the case.

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THE COURT: Well, you are making an appearance, as I understood, representing the defendant, not the defendant's parents. That is correct, is it not?

MR. CRUMPLER: We represent the defendant, Your Honor, at his personal request. We were retained. He had no money to retain us. His parents mortgaged their home to do that. And when I say his parents, they asked us to represent him. We've talked with him, and he personally has requested that we did do this, and he's prepared to tell you that, if you'd ask him right now, that he wants us to represent him.

is. My concern is that the two attorneys who were assigned to represent Mr. Kimble, apparently in April of 1997, are two highly-qualified, highly-competent trial attorneys and the best in this part of the state. They are appointed by the Court. They are compensated at state expense. You're telling me that Mr. Kimble has requested and has determined that he wishes to employ counsel of his own choosing, and has, either through his family or some other source, acquired the means to retain a firm of how many? In your firm, and at least two highly-experienced, highly-qualified attorneys, and three in the courtroom at this time from that

firm.

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The question that comes to my mind is, how many attorneys is the state required to provide for him, in the face of your purported representation?

MR. CRUMPLER: Your Honor, I don't care to argue that. I'm simply saying, whatever you decide, we obviously would go along with that. I'm not -- I'm making a point, in that if there's some question about the timing of this, if it'll take longer if we were in it, it wouldn't take any longer -- I don't think it would make any difference in time. I think the problem we're at this time, all four of us will have, it has to do with that transcript. But we're all in the same -- starting from the same starting point there.

MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, I think the bottom line is, we're -- our firm is prepared to go forward at this time and would be prepared to go forward at this time and be prepared upon the trial date. And our firm in and of itself will have at least two attorneys representing Mr. Kimble at trial.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: And further, to one of Your Honor's questions earlier on, the defendant would like to tell you, and I'm going to tell you first -- if you want to talk to him, that's fine with us, if Your Honor please -- but he'd tell you he is not happy with his court-appointed

counsel. And he told me a minute ago he'd tell you that himself, if Your Honor asked him. I just bring that to the Court's attention. We're ready to proceed without courtappointed counsel. It's their motion to withdraw. And very frankly, being around as long as I have, I've never quite heard of a case that had four counsel in it. And if you're going to have courtappointed counsel, you have courtappointed counsel. If you're going to have privately retained counsel, you're going to have privately counsel.

THE COURT: All right. I'd like to direct some discussion with the defendant. Would you have him sworn, please.

(The defendant stood.)

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THE CLERK: Do you swear that the answers you shall give to the Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Sir, would you please state your full name for the court record at this time.

THE DEFENDANT: Theodore Mead Kimble.

THE COURT: And Mr. Kimble, you are the defendant in these actions, of course. They are 97 CrS 39581, 23486 and 23656. Among the charges against you, Mr. Kimble, as you are no doubt aware, is a charge of first-degree murder.

It's my duty at this time, Mr. Kimble, the question of whether you are going to be represented by Mr. Zimmerman and his firm having been called into issue, I need to certify and make you aware that you must be fully advised of the facts underlying this potential conflict that the State contends may exist. And I want to know first of all whether you've been able to hear everything that Mr. Panosh said to me with regard to how he thinks there may be a conflict of interest with regard to Mr. Zimmerman acting in this case. Have you heard what he said to me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that the State believes, and it certainly appears to be likely, that persons who were codefendants with you in some or all of the breaking and entering charges for which you were indicted will be called upon to offer evidence against you in the first-degree murder and other related cases that will be called before this Court? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I'm well aware of the

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I'm well aware of the deal in which they've cut with the DA.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the State contends that under the rules of professional responsibility, if a lawyer who was previously a judge had a substantial and personal involvement in the matter, that he may not be permitted to represent a person in that

particular matter? Do you understand that that is what -- essentially what the rules of professional responsibility state?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. But I also understand that I wasn't in front of this man but a few minutes, and I pled -- what happened is, I was arraigned on Friday, in front of one judge on television, where we immediately started pleading guilty to the charges, and due to a lack of time to be sentenced, I'd have to be brought over on Monday. I was brought over Monday, put into a holding cell, where I signed documents, to plead guilty to everything. I was marched in front of the Court, and -- where I pled guilty to everything in front of him, and he didn't say hardly but a few words to me. And I told him I understood my charges and I pled guilty, and apologized to the Court. He sentenced me and I walked out. And that was it.

THE COURT: Was your recollection of that plea hearing then essentially what Mr. McClellan here just related to me, about what transpired at that guilty plea hearing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Exactly the way he said it was. The homicide charges or anything related was not mentioned. As far as Patrick Pardee and Rob Nicholes, they were just sitting on the back row laughing while I was up there being sentenced.

THE COURT: I'm obliged to allow you to have an opportunity to express your views about this contended conflict of interest. Do you have views you wish to express with regard to Mr. Zimmerman's -- what is contended to be a conflict of interest?

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THE DEFENDANT: I don't see where there would be any conflict of interest. I know that I sought -- you know, we have sought them out. And as far as my present counsel, I'm just not satisfied as to the fact that I feel that I can better choose counsel for myself than the court system, you know. They have persistently tried to get me to cut a deal with the DA over here, and I have said three times no. And they've traveled a great distance, hours out of the way, to come see me, and I have stated this three times. And I feel that it's not in my best interest for them to represent me, if they're trying to get me to cut a deal with the DA.

Three times.

THE COURT: You've already been advised at least twice by the Court I'm sure of your right to have counsel assigned to represent you, in the event that you are indigent. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you advising me at this time that it is your intention to discharge the attorneys who were appointed to represent you --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1 THE COURT: -- if allowed to do that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: Are you telling the Court that you are 4 prepared to waive your right to be represented by court-5 appointed counsel, and you're going to be represented by 6 privately-employed counsel? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: Do you have any questions about that, 9 that you'd like to ask me at this time? 10 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 11 THE COURT: Is it your intention that the firm of 12 White and Crumpler, specifically Mr. Crumpler, Mr. Zimmerman 13 and Mr. Freedman, as appropriate, be your attorneys in this 14 case from this point forward? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: And you desire the Court to discharge 17 the court-appointed attorneys who were previously assigned 18 to represent you; is that correct? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: All right. I'd like you --21 (The Court conferred with the clerk.) 22 (Time was allowed for the clerk.) 2.3 MR. ZIMMERMAN: May he have a seat, if Your Honor 24 please? 25

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THE COURT: Yes. I'm sorry. Have a seat, please.
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     (The defendant was seated.)
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     (Further time was allowed for the clerk.)
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                            May I approach?
               MR. PANOSH:
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                           Yes, sir.
               THE COURT:
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     (Mr. Panosh handed a document to the Court.)
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               THE COURT: I have one.
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               All right. Mr. Kimble, again I'll ask you, if you
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    will, please, to --
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                              May I approach?
               MR. FREEDMAN:
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     (The Court handed a document to Mr. Freedman.)
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     (The defendant stood.)
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               THE COURT: I want to address you with regard to
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    the charges against you and make sure and certain that you
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    understand your rights with regard to these attorneys.
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               You understand that you're charged in indictments
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     returned against you in this county with first-degree
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     murder, first-degree arson and conspiracy to commit murder?
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     Do you understand that, Mr. Kimble?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand if you are found
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     guilty of first-degree murder, there will be a sentencing
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     hearing convened, and the possible punishments at that
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     hearing would be a sentence of death or a sentence of life
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     imprisonment?
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1 THE COURT: Do you understand that with regard to 2 all of these charges, you have the right to be represented 3 by counsel, and that you have the right to be represented by 4 legal counsel if you are indigent? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 6 THE COURT: And in fact, you have been represented 7 by court-appointed counsel from the date of immediately 8 following your arrest until this time; is that also correct? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Do you desire at this time to waive 11 your right to assigned counsel and choose to be represented 12 by counsel of your own choosing? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: All right. And have you signed the --15 Yes, sir. THE DEFENDANT: 16 THE COURT: -- document that was placed before 17 Is that a fact? you? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: All right. Place him under oath, 20 21 please. THE CLERK: Do you swear you waive the right to 2.2 the assignment of appointed counsel, and desire to represent 23 yourself or hire your own attorney, so help you, God? 24 I do. THE DEFENDANT: 25

THE COURT: Mr. Kimble, furthermore, on the 1 affidavit that's been submitted to the Court, you stated 2 under oath that -- I would quote it, "I understand that H.W. 3 Zimmerman Jr. was the presiding judge who sentenced me in 4 December 1997 for certain crimes unrelated to the pending 5 first-degree murder charges. And I hereby waive any 6 conflict of interest regarding same, although I believe none 7 exists." Was that your sworn statement that was given on 8 November 9, 1998, Mr. Kimble, on the affidavit? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: All right. Is that still your 11 position in this case? 12

THE DEFENDANT: It is, sir.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that any future claim of ineffective assistance of counsel relating to a conflict of interest, as is contended by the State at this time, may be waived by you, if you insist on being represented by Mr. Zimmerman?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand completely, sir.

THE COURT: And do you continue to insist to be represented by Mr. Zimmerman and his firm?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And do you continue to freely and understandingly and intelligently waive your right to assert the ineffective assistance of counsel claim which may be

predicated upon that contended conflict of interest?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Would you be seated then, please.

(The defendant was seated.)

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This matter is before the Court upon the motion to appear, filed by H.W. Zimmerman Jr. and the law firm of White and Crumpler, and upon the objection raised by the State to that appearance. And the Court has conducted a hearing to inquire as to whether a conflict of interest exists, which may give rise to a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel.

Present at all times during the conduct of this hearing were the defendant, attorneys herebefore appointed by the Court to represent him, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Bryson. Also present on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Crumpler and Mr. Freedman of the firm of White and Crumpler. Representing the State was Assistant District Attorney Richard Panosh.

Based upon the representations of counsel, and upon the Court's review of the records in this action, and upon the Court's examination of the defendant under oath, and the receipt of the matters in evidence presented by the defendant, the Court finds as a fact that the State contends

that by reason of his service as a presiding judge at the hearing in which the defendant, Theodore Mead Kimble, entered pleas of guilty to certain counts of breaking or entering or larceny, that said service on the part of Mr. Zimmerman constitutes personal and substantial participation in the matters now before the Court, that the matters now before the Court involve charges of first-degree murder, first-degree arson and conspiracy to commit murder.

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The Court finds as a fact, based upon representation of counsel, that Mr. Zimmerman has no independent recollection of any kind with regard to the proceedings at which the defendant appeared before him.

The Court finds as a fact, based upon representation of counsel for the State, that certain persons who were charged in connection with the breaking or entering or larceny counts to which the defendant's pled guilty will probably and in all likelihood be called to testify as witnesses for the State and against the defendant in the matters now before the Court.

The Court finds as a fact, based upon representations of counsel for the State and the defendant, that the murders and conspiracy and arson counts which are presently before this Court were not a subject of the plea adjudication hearing conducted before Judge Zimmerman in this cause.

Based upon the foregoing findings of fact, the Court concludes as a matter of law that H.W. Zimmerman Jr., during his service as Superior Court judge, did not participate personally and substantially in any respect in the matters which are now presently before the Court. And the Court further concludes as a matter of law that H.W. Zimmerman Jr. is not precluded or barred in any respect by the revised code of professional conduct from representing

the defendant in the matters now before this Court.

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matter of law that the defendant has been fully apprised of the facts underlying the perceived and contended conflict of interest or ethical violation. The defendant has been given the opportunity to express his views with regard to that perceived or contended conflict of interest. The defendant has presented to the Court that he believes none exists, and that he freely, voluntarily and understandingly waives any claim that he may hereafter have with regards to ineffective assistance of counsel claim relating to the perceived conflict of interest. The Court concludes as a matter of law that the defendant has waived any claim that he may have with regard to this conflict of interest.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that no personal and substantial participation was had by H.W. Zimmerman Jr. in the matters now before the Court. The

appearance of the firm of White and Crumpler is hereby noted of record as a general appearance.

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You are not limiting your appearance in any way, I assume, gentlemen; is that correct?

MR. CRUMPLER: We are not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And the Court further notes that the defendant, in open court, under oath, has waived his right to assigned counsel and has indicated to the Court his intention to discharge court-appointed counsel.

Let the record further show that counsel for the defendant, the firm of White and Crumpler, have presented to the Court that they at this time are prepared to proceed to trial on January 25, 1999, or as soon thereafter as this case may be called for hearing.

Counsel, do you wish to be heard any further at this time on the motion to withdraw?

MR. McCLELLAN: No, Your Honor. I think that that's adequate.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Panosh, anything else?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor --

MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, since there are new counsel in the case, I'm sure you'll allow further motions, although pretrial motions have been heard. We'd ask that any more pretrial motions be filed by January the 4th and be

heard in that term.

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THE COURT: Have pretrial motions in fact been heard? There's a typical battery of pretrial motions that I've seen filed in the court file, but I haven't seen any disposition of note.

MR. PANOSH: My recollection is they've all been heard, Your Honor.

(Mr. Panosh and Mr. McClellan conferred.)

MR. PANOSH: Some have been reserved for the trial court, but they've all been addressed to some extent.

MR. McCLELLAN: I think there were some motions in limine, Your Honor, that were extended, that it was decided that those would probably be better for the trial court, and they were different from those perhaps of Ronnie Kimble, so they haven't been heard.

THE COURT: Have whatever rulings been issued in the case been reduced to a transcript? I see no order, is my question.

MR. PANOSH: If it hasn't been done, it's my fault, because I was supposed to do it.

MR. McCLELLAN: There were hearings, Your Honor, at a couple of occasions. I believe we heard some in like March or April of this year.

THE COURT: In fact, the only order I've been able to locate was Judge Freeman's Rule 24 order.

MR. PANOSH: If it's agreeable with the Court, before they're out of the case, can we make sure that that's done, because it -- that there's an appropriate order entered?

MR. McCLELLAN: We can try to go back and reconstruct what was done up to this point, Your Honor. I don't think there was anything -- the defendant was present when all those were done. I think that a large part of what remains were motions related to the -- we had a motion for continuance which was resolved, and other matters that were procedurally related. The ones that are before the Court then are those motions in limine that were properly left up to the trial court.

THE COURT: All right. Can I assume that the judge didn't direct either the State or the defendants to submit a proposed order in conformity with the rule?

MR. McCLELLAN: No, Your Honor. We were given a timetable on some particular items, but obviously we didn't go to trial. And so, there have been some -- I'm sure some new information that would be provided in the transcript, that may need to be addressed. By there are additional motions in limine with regard to the trial.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: We have motions we want to file, also. And that deadline, if you could move it up to the 8th, I'd appreciate it, January the 8th.

THE COURT: January 8th? 1 Do you have any trouble with that, Mr. Panosh? 2 MR. PANOSH: Yes, I do, Your Honor, simply because 3 we'd like to have the motions heard before Your Honor, and 4 you're scheduled for criminal court on January 4th, and not 5 the 8th. 6 THE COURT: And I have a, what, a civil term in --7 I don't know. I only have criminal MR. PANOSH: 8 matters noted here. 9 Your Honor pleases --MR. ZIMMERMAN: 10 THE COURT: Well, I know I'm here for the entire 11 12 Six months. MR. ZIMMERMAN: 13 THE COURT: -- session. I will see to it that we 14 set a time certain for hearing of motions during the week of 15 the 11th or subsequent weeks, but prior to trial. I'll give 16 you to the 8th, yes. 17 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you very much, if Your Honor 18 19 please. THE COURT: Anything else, gentlemen? 20 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, sir. One final thing. I'd 21 like to have a short -- well, who's going to do the order 22 for today? Are you going to direct Ms. Garlick to do this 23 order? 2.4 THE COURT: She will.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: All right. Thank you, sir. 1 The other thing is, could Your Honor enter an 2 order, sending him directly back to Southern Correctional 3 Institute today? I understand if you don't enter some kind 4 of order, they'll keep him for about a week. 5 MR. PANOSH: Your Honor, they'll probably send him 6 back tomorrow. I've already made those arrangements, unless 7 you issue a separate order. It's fine if you want to issue 8 that order. 9 THE COURT: What is your concern, that he not stay 10 in the local confinement facility for a whole week? 11 MR. ZIMMERMAN: He needs to get back. We have 1.2 some people that are going to talk to him. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 Sheriff, do you know whether you can make 15 arrangements to return him this afternoon, or is tomorrow 16 the earliest possible you can reasonably do it? 17 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Tommorow will be fine, if Your 18 Honor please. 19 (Mr. Zimmerman conferred with the bailiff.) 20 Thank you, sheriff. MR. ZIMMERMAN: 21 THE COURT: The latest is tomorrow morning. 22 Thank you, counsel. 23 Sheriff, put us in recess. 24 (This matter was concluded at 5:07 p.m.) 25

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE NORTH CAROLINA 1 SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION FILE NO. 97 CrS 23656 GUILFORD COUNTY 2 FILE NO. 97 CrS 39581 FILE NO. 98 CrS 23486 3 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA 4  $\underline{C}$   $\underline{E}$   $\underline{R}$   $\underline{T}$   $\underline{I}$   $\underline{F}$   $\underline{I}$   $\underline{C}$   $\underline{A}$   $\underline{T}$   $\underline{E}$ 5 v. THEODORE MEAD KIMBLE 6 I, Marsha M. Garlick, Official Superior Court Reporter, 7 Eighteenth Judicial District, do hereby certify that the 8 foregoing said hearing, Pages 1 through 54 inclusive, 9 constitutes the complete and accurate transcript of my 10 stenograph notes of the proceedings in this matter on 11 December 3, 1999, at the November 30, 1998 Mixed Session of 12 Superior Court, Guilford County, North Carolina, and were 13 transcribed by me personally. 14 15 16 17

I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this proceeding was heard; and further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney of counsel employed by the parties thereto, and am not financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

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Marsha M. Garlick, RPR

Official Superior Court Reporter Eighteenth Judicial District Greensboro, North Carolina