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LAW CLERK Var _____ / 0

IN THE

SUPREME COURT

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

ZANE JACK FIELDS,

PETITIONER-APPELLANT,

vs

STATE OF IDAHO,

RESPONDENT.

Appealed from the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for ADA County

Hon THOMAS F. NEVILLE, District Judge

DENNIS BENJAMIN

Attorney for Appellant

LAWRENCE G. WASDEN Attorney General

Attorney for Respondent

OLUME II

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found on the victim's body. Similarly, all of the unidentified latent fingerprints and palm prints, that were of sufficient quality to be submitted to computerized databases such as "AFIS" (automated fingerprint identification system), have been submitted to several local and national databases by the State. The State reports that only two individuals were identified by the automated program as the source of previously unknown latent fingerprints. One of the identified individuals, Daniel States, has a criminal record, but to this point Fields has been unsuccessful in linking him to the Wishing Well murder.

STANDARDS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT OR DISMISSAL

Petitioner is responding to the State's motion to dismiss with additional factual material contained in admissible evidence, which technically converts this case from a posture of summary dismissal to summary judgment. The standards are similar. At the summary judgment stage, the issue is only whether there is a genuine dispute of a material fact. To survive summary judgment, there must only be a "genuine issue of material fact" disputed by the parties. *See* IRCP 56(c); I.C. § 19-4906(c). Summary dismissal is permissible only when the petitioner's evidence raises no genuine issue of material fact, which, if resolved in the petitioner's favor, would entitle the petitioner to the requested relief. If such a genuine issue of material fact is presented, an evidentiary hearing must be conducted. *See State v. LePage*, 138 Idaho 803, 806-807, 69 P.3d 1064 (Ct. App. 2003). Any inferences that may be drawn must be liberally construed in favor of the petitioner. *Charboneau v. State*, 140 Idaho 789, 792, 102 P.3d 1108, (2004). Any doubts must be resolved in favor of the petitioner. *Anderson v. City of Pocatello*,





112 Idaho 176, 190, 731 P.2d 171 (1987). Any factual assertions made by the petitioner which are unrebutted must be accepted as true. *Ivey v. State*, 123 Idaho 77, 80, 844 P.2d 706 (1992).

Even if the facts alleged by the petitioner are "vigorously" disputed by the respondent, summary judgment is inappropriate. *Anderson*, 112 Idaho at 190. Opposing presentations of the facts must, after all, be resolved in favor of the petitioner for the purposes of summary judgment; resolution can not be made in favor of the respondent because granting summary judgment is a ruling "that there exists no material issue of fact requiring resolution." *State v. Christensen*, 102 Idaho 487, 489, 632 P.2d 676 (1981).

The preponderance of the evidence burden of proof applies to the merits of claim itself, after the disputed facts have been decided. *Larkin v. State*, 115 Idaho 72, 764 P.2d 439 (Ct. App. 1983).

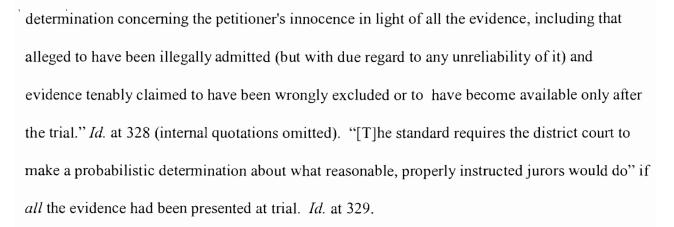
THE STANDARD TO ESTABLISH INNOCENCE: MORE PROBABLE THAN NOT

The Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act allows relief to those convicted individuals who claim "that the petitioner is innocent of the offense" and where "fingerprint or forensic DNA test results demonstrate, in light of all admissible evidence, that the petitioner is not the person who committed the offense . . ." I.C. §§ 19-4901(a)(6), 19-4902(e). The determination of whether Fields is innocent is made by a preponderance standard, i.e., "that it is more probable than not that the petitioner is innocent." I.C. § 19-4902(d)(1). Fields must therefore show that, in light of all the available evidence in this case including new DNA evidence, the evidence "will probably produce an acquittal." Fields must establish by a "more probable than not" preponderance standard that he is innocent of the offense, i.e., that the new evidence together

with all available evidence "will probably produce an acquittal." Under the statute, Fields must be found innocent if a jury would likely acquit him today, if he were tried with the DNA evidence and all available prior evidence. *See* I.C. § 19-4902. Idaho law thus requires a claim of actual innocence, based on newly-discovered DNA evidence, to meet the standard that the evidence "will probably produce an acquittal" before compelling a court to order a new trial.

This standard is in accord with both the statutory language referenced above, I.C. § 4902(d)(1), and the Supreme Court of the United States' actual innocence exception to excuse procedural default, as announced in *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298 (1995) and *House v. Bell*, 547 U.S. 518, 126 S.Ct. 2064 (2006). As this is a case of first impression and the Idaho Supreme Court has not elaborated on the DNA statute's "more probable than not standard" for establishing innocence, we turn to the Supreme Court of the United States which has discussed an identical "more probable than not" innocence standard.

In *Schlup*, the Supreme Court of the United States addressed the issue of newly discovered evidence, recognized that procedural bars to the judicial review of claims for relief in federal habeas corpus cases are not absolute, and that an exception exists for claims of actual innocence, also sometimes known as the "fundamental miscarriage of justice" exception. *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. at 314-15. In order to satisfy the *Schlup* standard, a petitioner must convince the court "that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have found petitioner guilty beyond a reasonable doubt" in the absence of a constitutional violation and if all the evidence had been before the jury. *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 327. However, the use of *all* evidence is available to the petitioner to satisfy this standard, since "[t]he habeas court must make its



The opinion in *House v. Bell*, 547 U.S. 518, 126 S.Ct. 2064 (2006) merely affirms the standards described in *Schlup. House* further emphasized that an innocence claim arising from new reliable evidence "requires a holistic judgment about 'all the evidence." *Id.*, 126 S.Ct. at 2078 (quoting *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 328). The *House* Court also emphasized that although the standard is "demanding" the "standard does not require absolute certainty about the petitioner's guilt or innocence." *Id.*, 126 S.Ct. at 2077. Lastly, *House* emphasized that the standard requires judges to make assessments about how the new evidence would affect a reasonable juror. "Because a *Schlup* claim involves evidence the trial jury did not have before it, the inquiry requires the federal court to assess how reasonable jurors would react to the overall, newly supplemented record." *Id.*, 126 S.Ct. at 2078.

With these standards and the Idaho statute in mind, this court must evaluate Fields' claim of innocence.





STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mrs. Vanderford was stabbed to death at the Wishing Well store on February 11, 1988. T CR at 6. On February 28, 1988, Mr. Fields was stopped for shoplifting at a nearby Shopko. Subsequently, he was arrested and convicted of aggravated assault for pulling a *gun* on the store employee that tried to detain him. *State v. Fields*, 115 Idaho 1101, 772 P.2d 739 (Idaho Ct. App. 1989).

While in the Ada County jail awaiting trial on the Shopko assault charge, Mr. Fields was interrogated by the police about the Wishing Well murder. Police Report by Detective Anderson dated 2/29/88 attached to PSI Report. Fields denied any knowledge or participation in it. *Id.* Mr. Fields had become a suspect because he resembled a man seen in the neighborhood of the Wishing Well on the afternoon of the murder, and because Keith Edson, a convicted felon that knew Fields from their prior incarceration at the state penitentiary, told the police following Fields' Shopko arrest that Edson had seen Fields leaving the Wishing Well while looking "nervous" around the time of the murder. *State v. Fields*, 127 Idaho 904, 907-908, 908 P.2d 1211, 1214-1215.

No other evidence connected Fields to the crime for the next year, until the detectives on the Wishing Well case visited the prison where Fields was serving his sentence on the Shopko assault conviction. The detectives interrogated various inmates from Mr. Fields' cellblock and inquired whether Fields had made any admissions about the Wishing Well murder. Police Report by Ayotte dated 4/24/89 attached to PSI. Uniformly, the detectives were told by the inmates that Fields had made no admissions about the crime. Remarkably, after almost two years





of silence by Fields, within a few weeks of the detectives' interview with Fields' inmate neighbors, Fields allegedly inculpated himself to a number of his fellow inmates, all of whom eagerly came forward with the inculpatory statements with which the police built a case against Mr. Fields. T TR at 1473-1482; PH TR at 119-172; and Police Reports by Detective Smith dated 4/24/89 and 5/16/89 attached to PSI.

Several inmate "snitch" witnesses came forward that were so "dirty" or unsavory, that the prosecution decided not to use their testimony at trial. *See* PH TR at 119-172; Statement by Kerry Troutner dated 6/5/88, Statement by Rick Stieger dated 8/15/89, and Information Report dated 6/14/89 attached to PSI. The prosecution ultimately relied at trial upon a trio of inmate witnesses, Joe Heistand, Scott Bianchi and Jeff Acheson. Heistand and Bianchi stated that Fields admitted killing Vanderford. T TR 1478-1482 and 1569-1570. Acheson stated that Fields turned-off the television when a "Crime Stoppers" public service announcement aired several times about the Wishing Well murder, and that Fields said he "got rid of the evidence." T TR 1430-31. Heistand and Bianchi were equally, if not more damaging, laying the blame on Mr. Fields based on admissions that they claim to have heard him make, as referenced in the state court opinion. *State v. Fields*, 127 Idaho at 908, 908 P.2d at 1215.

Heistand, Bianchi and Acheson all denied getting any substantial benefits for their testimony and denied the existence of a deal with the State. T TR at 1489-90, 1584, 1604, 1614-15; T TR at 1870; PH TR at 129, 133; PCR TR at 2062-65. They received a variety of benefits, in the way of contact visits with family, cigarettes, food, and most importantly, letters of thanks and support from the State. PCR2 CR at 78-79, 83-84. Much more concerning, they received





information about the crime from the State. T TR at 1732-33 (testimony of Salvador Martinez that Heistand and Gilchrist learned about the case from the police and other inmates); PCR2 CR at 80 (Affidavit of J. C. Bryant reporting that Acheson acknowledged that the "witnesses that were held together constantly discussed the case and the information from the Prosecuting Attorney as to the questions they would be asked and how they should answer the questions."); Affidavit of Jeff Acheson dated July 16, 2004, attached as Exhibit D to Affidavit of Counsel With Material in Opposition To Respondent's Motion for Summary Dismissal, filed Dec. 31, 2007 (when Acheson stated to the State's investigator that Zane had said he threw a gun into the construction site to get rid of the evidence, he "was corrected by the investigator as to the fact that it was not a gun but a knife that was used to do the murder. I never had this information until the police told me.").

GIVEN THE WEAKNESS OF THE STATE'S CASE, THE NEW DNA EVIDENCE AND WITNESS STATEMENTS, FIELDS HAS ESTABLISHED HIS INNOCENCE.

In determining the likelihood of Fields' innocence based on the totality of the evidence, including the DNA evidence obtained in this case, it is important to recognize that the State's evidence at trial was very weak. There was not an iota of physical evidence linking Mr. Fields to the crime.⁵ The State's evidence of guilt was mainly provided by the testimony of ex-convicts

⁵ In its Motion to Dismiss the State has admitted that "the blood spots on [Fields'] orange coat could not be identified as human blood." Motion to Dismiss at 3. Indeed, State expert witness Ann Bradley's "preliminary screening test for the presence of blood gave [her] a positive test for the presence of blood" in two spots on Trial Ex. 22, the defendant's coat. T TR at 1410. However the two locations that gave a preliminary positive result for blood tested *negative* for human blood. *Id.* ("my test for human origin failed to produce any positive result"). On cross examination, Bradley was asked if "the blood was probably present but the test for human origin was negative?" She responded "that's correct." T TR at 1412. Asked "So it could have been animal blood?", Bradley responded "it certainly could have been." T TR at 1413.





and jail inmates. The chief detective on the case, Dave Smith, wrote a letter admitting that two reporters independently talked to some of the jurors, and that "the reporters stated that the jurors told them that their guilty verdict was based on the 'inmates testimony' presented by the State." Dave Smith Letter dated May 30, 1990, attached as Exhibit A to Affidavit of Counsel With Material in Opposition To Respondent's Motion for Summary Dismissal, filed Dec. 31, 2007. More significantly, as set forth below, Mari Munk and Betty (Hornecker, at the time of trial) Heaton, the last two people to see Mrs. Vanderford and her likely attacker, do not believe that Mr. Fields was the person they left in the store with Mrs. Vanderford moments before the attack occurred.

The timing of known events is critical, so we turn to detailed facts from the record. The timing shows how implausible it is that Mr. Fields entered the store and committed the killing. He could not have done so without someone seeing him. First, Jackie Pyle, the Ada County Dispatch supervisor, testified that Mrs. Vanderford made a 911 emergency call at 11:18 a.m. on February 11, 1988. Mrs. Vanderford told the dispatcher that she had been stabbed and that the attacker had already left the store. T TR at 994, 997. Ralph Simmons walked into the store while Mrs. Vanderford was on the telephone. She was calling from the telephone at the counter where the cash register was located. T TR at 1010.

Witness Betty Hornecker testified that she was in the Wishing Well at 11:00 a.m. when she saw a man enter the store and walk quickly to the rear of the store without looking at any of the merchandise. T TR at 927. According to Mrs. Hornecker, this man did not look like he fit in the store, was acting suspiciously by trying to avoid her and hiding from her gaze in a suspicious





manner. T TR at 929-30. After another customer left, Mrs. Vanderford, Mrs. Hornecker and the suspicious man were the only customers in the store. T TR at 928. This man was still in the Wishing Well at 11:08 -11:10 a.m. when Mrs. Hornecker left the store. T TR at 931-32.

However, the man Mrs. Hornecker (now Heaton) saw could not have been Zane Fields, because he was described as wearing navy-blue clothing, in particular a navy-blue hooded, zipfront sweat shirt, and not the orange camouflage jacket which the State claims Mr. Fields was wearing during the killing. T TR at 954, 965. Further, Hornecker estimated the man to be six feet four, between 230-240 pounds, T TR at 932, and in his forties. T TR at 957. Her description is not of Mr. Fields. According to a February 22, 1988, Boise Police Report, Mr. Fields was much younger (29 years old), much shorter (5 feet-11 inches tall) and weighed much less than the man who was in the Wishing Well just before the killing (200 instead of 230–240 pounds). *See* Arrest Report of Zane Fields dated Feb. 22, 1988, attached hereto as Exhibit 4.

Further, Mr. Fields' hair was long, reddish and bushy, *see* State's Trial Exhibit D (lineup), while the man in the Wishing Well was "balding on the crown of his head" had a "receding type hairline" and what hair he had was "brownish" and "above the ears." T TR at 932-33.

When Mrs. Hornecker left the store, Mrs. Vanderford was on the phone and the large man was still in the store. As Mrs. Hornecker walked out of the store, another woman entered. T TR at 935. A few minutes later, Mrs. Hornecker noticed an ambulance on an emergency call traveling east on Fairview toward the area of the Wishing Well. She estimated the time she saw this as 11:15-11:18. T TR at 935-36. This ambulance could have been in response to Mrs.



Vanderford's call or it could have been, according to the testimony of Michael Ervin, a paramedic at Ada County Emergency Medical Services, a different emergency vehicle which was passing the Wishing Well in response to an unrelated call made at 11:15 a.m. T TR at 1049-50.

Mr. Ervin testified that an emergency call came in that day to the Liberty and Fairview field station at 11:15 a.m. T TR at 1039, 1049, and that it takes a minute or less to get a vehicle out the door after a call comes in. He estimated that the ambulance would have been sent out and passing the Wishing Well about a minute after the call was received. T TR at 1049-50.

The second witness, Mari Munk came into the Wishing Well between 11:05 and 11:10. T TR at 967. Due to the timing of Mrs. Hornecker's departure, Mrs. Munk must have been the woman Mrs. Hornecker saw entering the store as Mrs. Hornecker was leaving. Mrs. Munk also saw the man described by Mrs. Hornecker. Mrs. Vanderford, the unknown large man, and Mrs. Munk were the only people in the store. T TR at 976. Mrs. Munk testified that the man was more than six feet tall (but under six- three), weighed about 230 pounds, was about 48 years old and wore dark grubby clothes. T TR at 971, 986. Mrs. Munk was certain that this man could not have been wearing orange or red clothing. T TR at 987. Again, this could not have been Mr. Fields. Mrs. Munk testified that she left the store no more than 10 minutes later, *i.e.*, no later than between 11:15-11:20 a.m. The man was still in the store when she left. T TR at 970.

As Mrs. Munk left the store, she noticed an ambulance traveling past the Wishing Well on Fairview. T TR at 972. This ambulance must have been the one which was dispatched at 11:15 a.m.





In light of the above, Mrs. Munk must have left the store at about 11:16-11:17, depending upon when the ambulance passed the Wishing Well. Mrs. Vanderford and the unknown man were the only ones in the store when she left. And by 11:18 a.m., the time of the 911 call, Mrs. Vanderford had already been attacked and the assailant had escaped. Thus, it seems very probable, certain, really, that the man in the store, who the two witnesses said at trial did not resemble Mr. Fields was the true killer. *See also* Affidavit of Betty Heaton, attached hereto as Exhibit 1 ("The defendant, Zane Fields, did not look like the third man that I saw in the Wishing Well shortly before the murder."). And remember that Mrs. Vanderford herself stated in her "911 call" that it was a lone male attacker. Mr. Fields cannot be hypothesized to have joined the large balding suspect.

It should also be remembered that no physical evidence links Mr. Fields to the murder.

Thus, two State witnesses testified that they saw a suspicious looking man, who did not match the description of the petitioner, in the Wishing Well in the minutes just before the murder. Since the trial, an investigator for Mr. Fields has contacted both those women and they have confirmed more specifically than they testified that Mr. Fields was not the person they saw leaving the Wishing Well just before the murder. The victim's family identified Mike Weaver as both the only person with whom the family had had a dispute, and as looking like the composite drawing of the suspect that was put together based on Mrs. Munk's description of the man she saw in the store. The two witnesses, Mrs. Munk and Mrs Hornecker identify the picture on Mike Weaver's driver's license, as looking much more like the man they saw in the store just before





the murder than Mr. Fields does. *See* Heaton Affidavit ¶¶ 16-23, attached hereto as Exhibit 1; Munk Affidavit ¶¶ 12-14, attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

Betty Heaton, whose former name was Hornecker, says that the man she saw in the store was about 48 years old, 230-240 pounds and approximately 6 feet four inches tall. Heaton Affidavit ¶¶ 8-9, Exhibit 1, attached hereto. She also says that "[t]he man that was the defendant at trial, Zane Fields, did not look like any of the men that I saw at the Wishing Well on February 11, 1988." Heaton Affidavit ¶ 22, Exhibit 1, attached hereto. Mari Munk, the other eyewitness at the trial, agrees with Ms. Heaton's physical description of the man in the store, *i.e.*, 48 years old, over six feet tall and about 230 pounds. Munk Affidavit ¶ 3, Exhibit 2, attached hereto. She also agrees that "[t]he defendant, Zane Fields, did not look like the man that I saw in the Wishing Well shortly before the murder." Munk Affidavit ¶ 12, Exhibit 2, attached hereto.

Additionally, both witnesses looked at a picture of Michael Weaver and said that he looked like the man they saw in the Wishing Well on that day. *See* Heaton Affidavit ¶¶ 17, 22, attached hereto as Exhibit 1; Munk Affidavit ¶ 12-14, Exhibit 2, attached hereto. Mr. Weaver was a customer of the Wishing Well. T TR at 903. Karen Vanderford testified at trial that the store had a dispute with Mr. Weaver over a lay-away item with Mr. Weaver believing he had paid more towards the purchase price than the store records showed. T TR at 905-07. Mr. Weaver's sister testified that Mike is six foot-four, weighs about 200 pounds. T TR at 1543.

The evidence from Ms. Heaton and Mrs. Munk, that Mike Weaver looked much more like the man in the store than did Zane Fields, ought to be sufficient by itself to grant an





evidentiary hearing on Fields' actual innocence.⁶ But in combination with the DNA evidence that has now surfaced, an evidentiary hearing on Mr. Fields' innocence must be held. Mrs. Vanderford had defensive cuts on her hands, indicating she struggled with her attacker. She had male DNA under her fingernails, and that DNA has been established not to have come from Mr. Fields. Several unknown hairs were found on her body, and those hairs did not come from Mr. Fields. *See* Reports of Dr. Randell T. Libby, dated Jan. 3, 2007 and Mar. 22, 2007, attached as Exhibits C and F to Affidavit of Counsel With Material in Opposition To Respondent's Motion for Summary Dismissal, filed Dec. 31, 2007.

The State argues that Fields could have been scratched in the murder, but then healed before his arrest 11 days after the murder. State's Motion to Dismiss at 3. That argument is a red herring, because if Mr. Fields had been scratched by Mrs. Vanderford his DNA would have been present in her fingernail scrapings. Mr. Fields' DNA was not in Mrs. Vanderford's fingernail scrapings. While it is very, very likely that Mrs. Vanderford scratched her attacker, given the defensive cuts she suffered and the presence of male DNA in her fingernail scrapings, Mr. Fields DNA was not present in those fingernail scrapings. Some other unknown males' DNA was present, instead.

The combination of evidence pointing to some other lone, male killer that was not Mr. Fields is sufficient to establish that it is more probable than not that Mr. Fields is innocent of the crime and that if a jury heard this case today, the trial would probably result in an acquittal. Two

⁶ The State's evidence of guilt at trial came nearly exclusively from jailhouse informants and ex-convicts. This type of evidence is notoriously unreliable. *See*, Steven Trott, *Words of Warning for Prosecutors Using Criminals as Witnesses*, 47 Hastings L. J. 1381 (1996).





eyewitnesses to the likely killer, Witnesses Munk and Heaton (Hornecker) have stated that Mike Weaver's picture looked much more like the man they saw lurking in the store. The victim's daughter and husband identified Weaver as a person they knew who looked like the composite drawing of the suspect, and they noted that Weaver had recently been in the store and had a dispute about a lay-away item. Witnesses Munk and Heaton (Hornecker) were not asked at trial if Weaver's picture looked like they man they saw in the store; they clearly state that fact in their affidavits and explicitly aver that Weaver looked much more like the man in the store than Fields did. Taking the witnesses descriptions of the man in the store, the victim's acknowledgment that Weaver looked like the man these witnesses described, Weaver's recent appearance in the store and the fact of his dispute with the Vanderfords over a lay-away item, and the evidence of male DNA in Mrs. Vanderford's fingernails that is not from Mr. Fields, combined with the existence of defensive cuts on Mrs. Vanderford's hands or arms, no jury would likely convict Mr. Fields if this trial were held today.

Undoubtedly the State will argue that Fields' "confession" to inmate snitch witnesses would lead to his conviction again. The State is wrong. Given this new evidence that some other male's DNA is present in Mrs. Vanderford's fingernails, the unreliable inmate witnesses testimony that was the sole basis for Fields' initial conviction would not result in a conviction if this case were re-tried today.

We now know that the inmate or former inmate witnesses, Joe Heistand, Scott Bianchi, Jeff Acheson and Keith Edson were inconsistent, fed information about the crime, and not believable. As previously set forth *supra* in the factual recitation of this case, Scott Bianchi has





recanted his testimony on several occasions. Both Bianchi and Heistand learned about the case from the police and other inmates. T TR at 1732-33 (testimony of Salvador Martinez).

Inmate Heistand was housed in the same tier as Fields in Orofino in 1988 and 1989. T TR at 1465-67. Heistand's credibility is suspect. He claimed to have gotten admissions from Fields from May 2-10, 1989, by talking through the vents, T TR at 1471, before talking to Detective Smith on May 15, 1989. T TR at 1489. But Heistand inconsistently addressed the issue of when he learned information from Fields, before or after talking to Officer Hamilton on May 10. *See* T TR at 1487-88 (claimed to talk to Hamilton after learning from Fields); *cf.* T TR at 1495 (stated he went back and talked with Fields after talking to Officer Hamilton); T TR at 1496 ("I was asked by two other detectives from Ada County to talk to him and I went back and started talking to him about it").

Salvador Martinez testified that Heistand, Gilchrist and Bianchi talked about the case with him extensively. Bianchi admitted that his testimony was lies, and that he didn't know anything about the murder from Zane. T TR at 1720, 1727 (Lodging A-42). Heistand admitted that he'd learned about the case from other inmates. *Id.* at1733. Gilchrist told Martinez that "the police helped us to talk over the case over and over." *Id.* at 1732. Heistand was in "constant contact, daily" with Gilchrist from November 1989 until trial in May 1990, and was his cellmate. T TR at 1518.

Jeff Acheson admitted that the police gave him information. Affidavit of Jeff Acheson dated July 16, 2004, attached as Exhibit D to Affidavit of Counsel With Material in Opposition To Respondent's Motion for Summary Dismissal, filed Dec. 31, 2007 (when Acheson stated to





the State's investigator that Zane had said he threw a gun into the construction site to get rid of the evidence, he "was corrected by the investigator as to the fact that it was not a gun but a knife that was used to do the murder. I never had this information until the police told me."). Acheson also admitted that the inmates were held together and talked about the case and how the Prosecuting Attorney wanted them to testify. PCR2 CR at 80 (Affidavit of J. C. Bryant reporting that Acheson acknowledged that the "witnesses that were held together constantly discussed the case and the information from the Prosecuting Attorney as to the questions they would be asked and how they should answer the questions."). Further, Acheson testifies in his affidavit and confirms the testimony of Salvador Martinez, i.e., Acheson acknowledges that the inmates who were held together pre-trial, Gilchrist, Bianchi and Heistand, "told me of how they had made up most of what they were saying, in order to get out of Orofino." *See* Acheson Affidavit, page 2, Exhibit D to Affidavit of Counsel With Material in Opposition To Respondent's Motion for Summary Dismissal, filed Dec. 31, 2007.

Given the collusion among the inmate witnesses, the feeding to them by the State of information about the crime, the significant questions about their credibility, and the thinness of the remainder of the case against Fields, the inmate snitch witnesses' testimony more probably than not would be unlikely to result in a conviction if this case were re-tried today. The inmate testimony would not be credited, given the evidence that the wrong man (Fields, instead of Weaver) was arrested based on much more credible eyewitnesses, and the presence of male DNA in Mrs. Vanderford's fingernail scrapings – DNA that could not have come from Mr. Fields.





Finally, Keith Edson, the former penitentiary inmate who claimed to see Fields leave the Wishing Well at about the time of the crime, was impeached so badly at trial that his testimony is also not believable.

It was plain that Edson was making up nearly every fact in his story. For example, the Taco Bell drink that he "purchased" was impossible, because the Taco Bell store's construction had not even been completed and the store was not yet open to the public. See TT 1243-45, 1233 (testimony of Edson that he bought a pop at the Taco Bell that was on Fairview next to the BMC store); cf. TT 1633-35 (the Taco Bell on Fairview near the Wishing Well was still under construction and not even open for business until February 23, 1988, twelve days after the Wishing Well murder). Moreover, Edson testified that he arrived at the parking lot next door to the Wishing Well at 11:00 a.m and saw Fields enter the store at 11:02 a.m., and then waited for him to leave, which he did, some ten to fifteen minutes later. TT at 1255. And yet, Edson did not see anyone working in front of the store., TT at 1267, 1270. Nor did he see any cars in the Wishing Well parking lot other than one cargo van. TT at 1265-66. Edson did not see a brown Honda Accord arrive and leave the Wishing Well parking lot. TT at 1267. Nor did he see the woman driving the Accord enter and leave the store. TT at 1267-68. Edson did not see an Arrowstar van arrive and leave the Wishing Well parking lot. TT at 1268. Nor did he see the woman driving the Arrowstar her enter and leave the store. TT at 1270. Nor did Edson see any cars or activity in the BMC parking lot (where he was standing) next door to the Wishing Well store, because, he stated, the BMC store was closed. TT at 1264-65. Compare these "observations" to the affidavits and testimony of Mari Munk and Betty Hornecker/Heaton, who





were the women who consecutively entered and left the Wishing Well during the time frame Edson claimed to have been watching the store. Further compare Edson's testimony to that of Mrs. Vanderford's husband, Herbert, who was standing on the sidewalk washing windows in the front of the store, until leaving around five minutes before or after 11 a.m. on the day of the murder. TT at 917-18. Mr. Vanderford testified that the BMC store next door was open, that there were many cars in the BMC lot. TT at 919.

In light of the fact that Edson was wrong about nearly every observation that he made about the activities at the Wishing Well in the minutes preceding the crime, his testimony would not likely lead to a conviction if this case were re-tried with the evidence pointing to Weaver (or someone who looked like him) and excluding Fields from the forensic evidence collected from the victim (hairs and fingernail scrapings).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this court should order an evidentiary hearing at which this court could evaluate the credibility of the snitch witnesses against the very credible women, eyewitnesses Mari Munk and Betty (Hornecker) Heaton, while considering the significance of male DNA evidence in Mrs. Vanderford's fingernail scrapings and any other evidence that may yet be discovered, for example DNA that could be obtained from the original letter that Mike Weaver wrote to the police. This court should grant relief or hold an evidentiary hearing. Dismissal of this post-conviction petition without an evidentiary hearing would result in a miscarriage of justice and the likely execution of an innocent man who has been languishing in prison for nearly 20 years.





Respectfully submitted this $\int \int day$ of April, 2008.

Dennis Benjamin ↓ Attorney for Petitioner





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the \coprod day of April, 2008, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the US Mail postage prepaid and addressed to:

Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Ada County Courthouse 200 West Front Street, Room 3191 Boise, Idaho 83720

Hand Delivery U.S. Mail Facsimile Federal Express

Dennis Benjamin



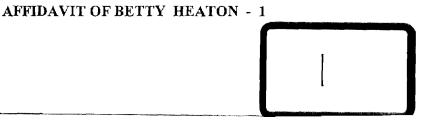


State of Idaho) SS County of Ada)

AFFIDAVIT OF BETTY HEATON

I, Betty Heaton, being duly sworn upon oath, over the age of 18 and competent to testify, depose and state as follows:

- 1. I reside in Boise Idaho.
- 2. I was present at the Wishing Well store on the morning of February 11, 1988 for about 10 minutes, from approximately 11:00 a.m. until about 11:10 a.m. In 1988 and in 1990 at the time of Zane Fields' trial, I was known by my former name, Betty Hornecker.
- 3. In my time at the Wishing Well store on February 11, 1988, I saw three men.
- 4. When I arrived at the store, I saw an older man washing windows who went around the corner as I arrived and was not seen again. That man did not look at all like the defendant at trial, Zane Fields.
- 5. I saw a second man in a beige tweed coat when I first went into the store. This second man left the store shortly after I arrived, probably within two to five minutes of my arrival, and I did not see him again.
- 6. A third man entered the store around the time that the second man left, and the third man remained there during the rest of my stay in the Wishing Well store, the last five to eight minutes of my ten minute approximate time in the store.
- Something about this third man made me very uneasy and caused me to keep my eyes on him while I was in the store.

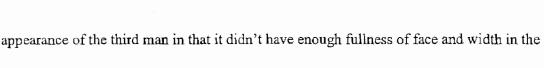






- 8. This third man was approximately six feet four inches tall, and I know that based upon his height relative to my husband at that time who was six feet two inches tall.
- 9. This third man appeared to be about 48 years old at the time, wore a navy blue hooded sweatshirt, weighed 230-240 pounds, appeared to have large girth and to be portly, was balding on the crown of his head, and had dark hair around the sides of his head near his ears.
- 10. This third man, who was the only man in the store during the latter half of my presencethere, was still in the store when I left.
- 11. As I left, a woman came into the store.
- 12. There was a woman working behind the counter of the store. She talked to the third man and talked on the phone.
- 13. I left the store after about ten minutes at approximately 11:10 a.m.,
- 14. The next day, after reading the story in the newspaper about the murder at the Wishing Well, I called the police to tell them that I was in the store shortly before the murder. I made notes of my recollections about being in the Wishing Well store, immediately after talking with the police on the phone on the day after the murder.
- 15. On the day after the murder, following my phone conversation with the police, I went to the police station to discuss what I had seen and to assist in the making of a composite picture of the third man that I saw in the Wishing Well.
- 16. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a composite sketch of the person I saw in the store that was created as a result of my visit to the police station, though I was never completely happy with the picture. The composite sketch failed in my opinion to capture the

AFFIDAVIT OF BETTY HEATON - 2



forehead as it was drawn.

- 17. In the course of looking at photographs at the police station, I did pick out one photograph of a man who I thought looked remarkably like or was the third man that I saw in the store. This picture is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The police told me that this man had an alibi. The photograph attached as Exhibit B fails to capture the look of the third man in the store, only in that the third man did not have a mustache or wear glasses.
- 18. The notes that I made on February 12, 1988 of my visit to the Wishing Well on the day before are attached hereto as Exhibit C. I made some additional notes on Exhibit C following the second of my visits to the police station on February 19, 1988.
- I spoke with Clinton Bays, an investigator for the defendant in the Wishing Well case, on
 the telephone. I related my recollections to him about being in the Wishing Well store on
 the day of the murder.
- 20. I spoke with the prosecutors on the night before I testified at trial.
- 21. I testified at trial.
- 22. The defendant, Zane Fields, did not look like the third man that I saw in the Wishing Well shortly before the murder. The pictures that I saw in a photo line-up at trial, attached hereto as Exhibit D, look nowhere near as close to the third man whom I saw at the Wishing Well store as did the photograph that I picked out at the police station and which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 23. The man that was the defendant at trial, Zane Fields, did not look like the any of the men that I saw at the Wishing Well on February 11, 1988.

AFFIDAVIT OF BETTY HEATON - 3





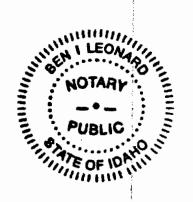
24. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 26 Day of September, 2003.

Seator Betty Heaton

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Betty Heaton, a person known to me, on this <u>2</u> <u>d</u> date of September, 2003.

Notary Public My commission expires on <u>3/15/08</u>.



AFFIDAVIT OF BETTY HEATON - 4





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State of Idaho) SS County of Ada)

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AFFIDAVIT OF MARI MUNK

I, Mari Munk, being duly sworn upon oath, over the age of 18 and competent to testify, depose and state as follows:

1. I reside in Boise, Idaho.

2. I was present at the Wishing Well store February 11, 1988. I arrived at about 11:08 a.m.,

anolder lady as I entered the W.W. I passed a lady covaring out. Was befored While I was inside the store, I saw a man who was over six feet tall have While I was inside the store, I saw a man who was over six feet tall, heavy and sloppily Counter on sot well NN3. the door on 3 48years old the phone Not well dressed.

I got very close to this man, and we crossed paths within the store, although I never got a) N^{N4.} very good look at his face.

R. 45. I left the store after less than ten minutes. The man was still in the store. There was a woman working behind the counter. NR.

The next day, after reading the story in the newspaper about the murder at the Wishing

Well, I called the police to tell them that I was in the store shortly before the murder. I

made notes of my recollections about being in the Wishing Well store, immediately after

talking with the police on the day after the murder.

18.

WW.

A few days later

I saw a composite sketch drawing of a man that was thought to be a suspect in the paper.

That picture did not look like the man that I saw in the Wishing Well shortly before the murder.

AFFIDAVIT OF MARI MUNK - 1

A The police spoke with me on the telephone, but never came to interview me in person or to show me any photographs or pictures of possible suspects.

I spoke with Clinton Bays, an investigator for the defendant in the Wishing Well case, on the telephone. I related my recollections to him about being in the Wishing Well store on the day of the murder. He did not show me any photographs or pictures of the defendant or any other suspects. I also gave him a copy of my original motes from the day after the murder

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Nº10.

- The defendant, Zane Fields, did not look like the man that I saw in the Wishing Well shortly before the murder.
- The only pictures or photographs that I recall seeing in the Wishing Well murder case are those that appeared in the newspaper.
- 14. Bruce Livingston and Ben Leonard of the Capital Habeas Unit of the Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington and Idaho showed me a picture of a man on an identification card, identified as Michael Weaver. That picture looks much more like the man that I saw in the Wishing Well store shortly before the murder than did the defendant, Zane Fields. A copy of the picture shown to me as being Michael Weaver is attached hereto.
- 15. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

nunc Mari Munk

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mari Munk, a person known to me, on this *A* date of

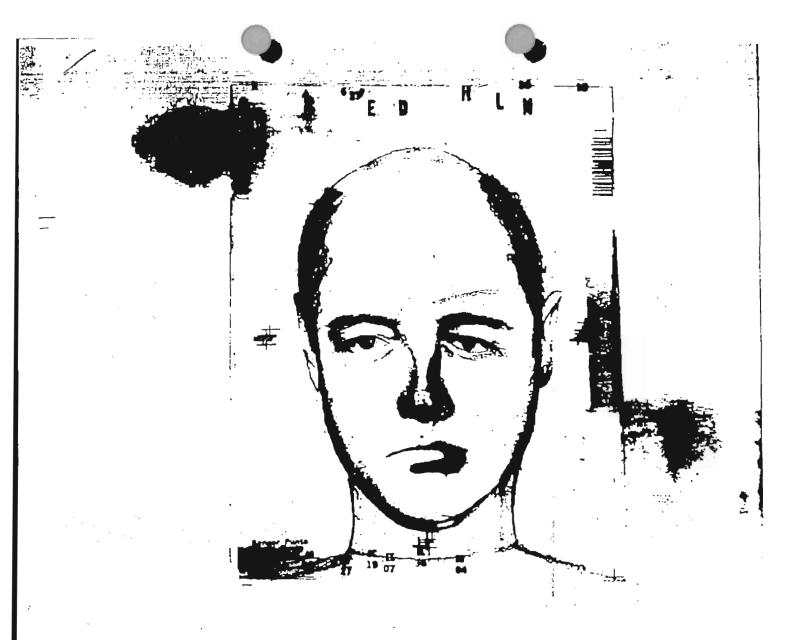
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Notary Public My commission expires on

AFFIDAVIT OF MARI MUNK - 2



^{11.} I testified at trial.



This subject was in the Wishing Well Gift Shop prior to or during the robbery/murder of Kay Vanderford on 2-11-88 around 11:20 a.m.

He is being sought by Boise Police for questioning. If you know of this subject, call Boise Police at:

377-6790

Physical Description: White male - 48 years -

6'4" - 220# - bald on top w/dark brown hair on the sides, smooth skinned no facial hair.

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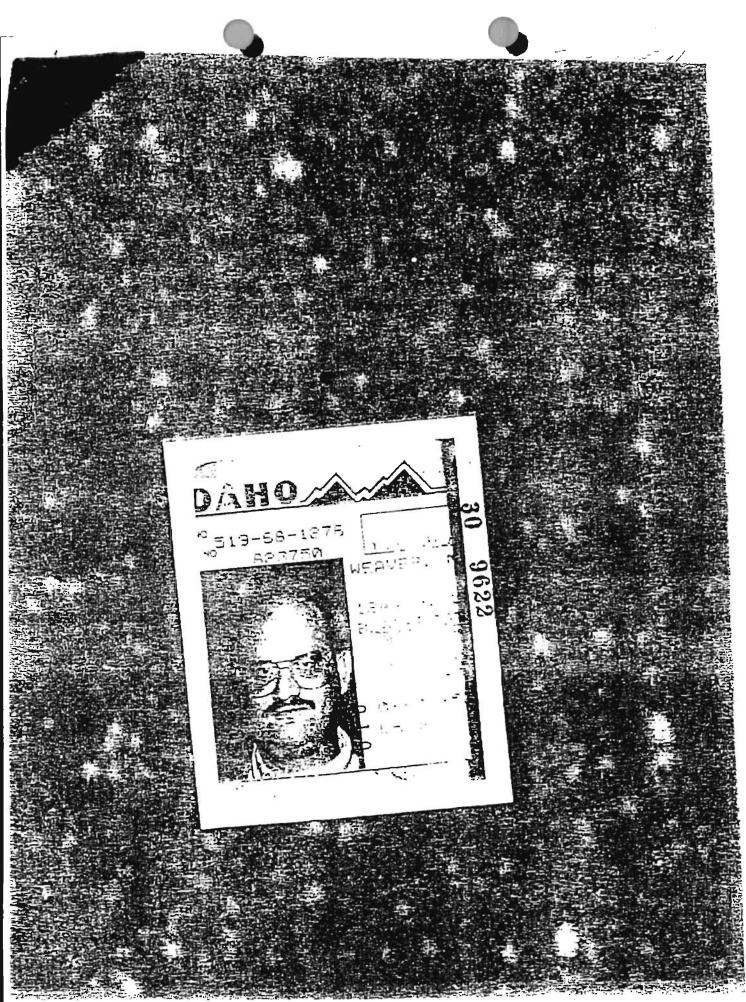
Possibly wearing: Blue sweatshirt with a zippered

front - revealing a white or grey shirt and navy blue pants.



EXHIBIT A

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DECLARATION OF BRUCE LIVINGSTON

Bruce D. Livingston, being duly sworn upon his oath declares as follows under penalty of perjury:

- I am a lawyer with the Capital Habeas Unit of the Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington & Idaho, located in Moscow, Idaho.
- I represent Zane Fields in his federal habeas corpus proceedings, along with my cocounsel Dennis Benjamin.
- Along with our retained expert witness, Randell Libby, I viewed the physical evidence in Zane Fields' case at the state crime lab in Meridian, Idaho in December 2005.
- 4. In the course of Mr. Libby's examination of the physical evidence, he found at least seven hairs that he believed were of sufficient size to be testable with mitochondrial DNA testing procedures. Four of these hairs were found on Mrs. Vanderford's clothing, two from her pants, and one each from her sweater and blouse. Mr. Libby sealed these hairs in small clear vials for testing. At least three more hairs were contained in a sealed plastic bag that we understood to contain the material vacuumed off the body in the police forensics technicians' search for trace evidence.
- 5. We also viewed the Sex Crime Kit in the case, which had also been used to collect evidence from Mrs. Vanderford's body. The kit, a standard pre-packaged kit, contained a number of sealed envelopes with labels indicating what was contained within each separate envelope, including various samples, slides, swabs, etc..
- One of the envelopes in the Sex Crime Kit was labeled "Step 1" and contained the toothpicks that were used for the collection of the scrapings from under Mrs.
 Vanderford's fingernails. These toothpicks plainly had a black material on them of an

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entirely different character than the color of the toothpicks themselves. We left that envelope sealed, as the black material and the toothpicks could be plainly discerned through the sealed envelope.

- 7. There appeared to be more material on the toothpicks from the Vanderford Sex Crime Kit than was present in George Porter's case, and the Porter fingernail scrapings contained sufficient material to provide a DNA profile. On information and belief, I believe that the fingernail scrapings from Mrs Vanderford are sufficient using Short Tandem Repeat nuclear DNA testing procedures to provide a DNA profile, too.
- 8. My retained expert witness, Randy Libby, concurs in this belief that we are likely to have sufficient material to get a DNA profile from the fingernail scrapings.

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

Dated this 17th day of April, 2006

Bruce D. Livingston



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J. D. S. S.

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Dennis Benjamin ISBA# 4199 NEVIN, BENJAMIN, McKAY & BARTLETT LLP P.O. Box 2772 Boise, ID 83701 (208) 343-1000 (208) 345-8274 (f)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE FIELDS,

vs.

STATE OF IDAHO,

Respondent.

Petitioner,

Case No. SPOT 0200590 (ISTARS CVPC-2002-21895)

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PENDING MOTIONS

TO: THE CLERK OF THE COURT

AND: THE STATE OF IDAHO

Zane Fields hereby gives his notice that his Motion for Release of Trial Exhibit for DNA

Testing and his Request for Production of Documents will be heard on May 1, 2008 at 10:30

a.m., before the Honorable Thomas Neville, at the Ada County Courthouse, Boise, Idaho.

Dated this day of April, 2008.

Dennis Benjamin J Attorney for Petitioner

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PENDING MOTIONS - 1





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the foregoing was hand-delivered this 16th day of April, 2008 upon the following person:

Roger Bourne Chief Criminal Deputy Ada Co. Prosecuting Attorney 200 W. Front St. Boise, ID 83702

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) OLLUS Dennis Benjamin

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PENDING MOTIONS - 2





NO. FILED

APR 2 5 2008

J. DAVID IVAVARRO, Clerk By Patricia A. DWONCH DEPUTY

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Idaho State Bar #2127 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise, Idaho 83702 Telephone: (208) 287-7700

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS,	
Petitioner,	
vs.)
STATE OF IDAHO,)
Respondent.)

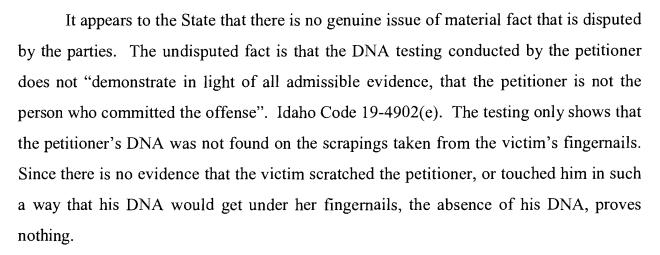
Case No. SPOT0200590D

STATE'S RESPONSE TO PETITIONER'S RESPONSE TO THE STATE'S MOTION FOR DISMISSAL

COMES NOW, Roger Bourne, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, in and for the County of Ada, State of Idaho, and puts before the Court and counsel the State's response to the petitioner's request for an evidentiary hearing entitled Response to State's Motion to Dismiss.

The petitioner has requested an evidentiary hearing claiming that there is a genuine issue of material fact that is disputed by the parties which would justify a hearing under Idaho Code §19-4906(c).

STATE'S RESPONSE TO PETITIONER'S RESPONSE TO THE STATE'S MOTION FOR DISMISSAL (FIELDS), Page 1 00235



The petitioner recognizes that there is no evidence that the victim touched the defendant, so he attempts to argue that because the victim has a defensive would on one of her fingers that this somehow makes the absence of his DNA evidence of his innocence.

The pathologist, Dr. Roberts, testified that the victim, Mrs. Vanderford, had a cut on the top of the ring finger of her left hand. Tr p. 1062. He estimated that the "linear wound" was about a half inch long. Tr p. 1064. He described the wound as consistent with a defense wound where a person being attacked would put "their hands up to defend themselves". Tr. p. 1063. But he also said that wound may not have been a defensive wound, "it could have been a wound that occurred as somebody fell or thrashed their arms around. It was only my opinion that it was consistent with a defensive injury." Tr. p. 1084.

There is nothing about the description of the wound on Mrs. Vanderford's finger that is evidence proving that the killer's DNA should be underneath her fingernails. The defendant was seen about an hour after the murder in a shopping center near the scene of the murder. He was seen to have a wooden handled knife in the pocket of the coat that he was wearing. Mrs. Vanderford was stabbed in the neck and chest with a knife. It is certainly possible that her hand was cut in the process of her being stabbed in the neck. However, Dr. Roberts testified that she may have cut her hand as she fell down. Whichever it is, at best it shows that the killer's knife touched her hand. It does not show

STATE'S RESPONSE TO PETITIONER'S RESPONSE TO THE STATE'S MOTION FOR DISMISSAL (FIELDS), Page 2





that her fingernails touched the killer's skin. There is no evidence that the killer was cut or scratched or injured in any way. Therefore, the absence of the defendant's DNA under the circumstances proves nothing.

The petitioner would have the Court re-weigh the testimony from the transcripts and overrule the jury verdict. There is no legal or factual basis for the Court to do such a thing. Idaho Code §19-4902(e) only gives the Court authority to order relief if the "DNA test results demonstrate in light of all admissible evidence, that the petitioner is not the person who committed the offence." As set out above, the DNA evidence proves nothing. It certainly does not prove that the petitioner is not the person who committed the murder of Mary Catherine Vanderford. The trial transcript shows that the trial jury heard every argument in the 1990 trial that the petitioner is now making and found against him.

This petition along with the defendant's claim for relief should be dismissed.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 25^{7H} day of April 2008.

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

By: Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this *L* day of April, 2008, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing STATE'S RESPONSE TO PETITIONER'S RESPONSE TO THE STATE'S MOTION FOR DISMISSAL to Dennis Benjamin, 303 W. Bannock St. P.O. Box 2772, Boise, Idaho 83701, by depositing in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid.



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APR 2 5 2008

J. DAVID NAVARRO, Cierk By PATRICIA A. DWONCH DEPUTY

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise, Idaho 83702 Telephone: (208) 287-7700

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS
Petitioner,
VS.
STATE OF IDAHO,
Respondent.

CASE NO. SPOT0200590D

STATE'S MOTION FOR DNA TESTING

COMES NOW, Roger Bourne, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, in and for the County of Ada, State of Idaho, and moves the Court for its order directing that Cellmark Laboratories conduct DNA testing on a sample of the petitioner's DNA and compare it to the test results that Cellmark has already done on the victim's fingernail scrapings taken from the sex crimes kit.

The petitioner sent the fingernail scrapings to Cellmark for DNA analysis. He sent a reference sample that he claims to be the petitioner's DNA to a Dr. Libby in the State of Washington. Once Cellmark had completed their analysis of the fingernail scrapings, the petitioner caused Cellmark to send those results to Dr.





Libby who did the comparison between the Fields reference sample and the fingernail scrapings. Dr. Libby then expressed the opinion that Fields was excluded as being a contributor to the DNA found in the fingernail scraping. The State assumes that the DNA sample looked at by Dr. Libby belongs to the petitioner, but has no way to verify that nor to call anyone to the witness stand for foundation of that sample if needed.

Therefore, the State procured its own sample of the DNA from Zane Fields with proper chain of custody and preservation precauations. The State has had contact with Cellmark Laboratories and has asked them to compare the State's Zane Fields reference sample with the fingernail scrapings. However, Cellmark considers the results of their testing on the fingernail scraping to belong to the petitioner since the petitioner paid for that testing. Therefore, Cellmark will not do the comparison of the Fields reference sample to the fingernail scrapings without the consent of the petitioner or a Court order. As it stands, Dennis Benjamin, local counsel representing the petitioner, notified Cellmark that he consented to the testing. However, the name of Bruce Livingston the federal public defender, is also upon the request for services done by Cellmark so Cellmark requires consent for further testing.





Therefore the State requests this Courts order directing that Cellmark complete the testing so that the State and the Court can be satisfied with the integrity of the sample compared by Dr. Libby. The State will pay Cellmark costs associated with the testing and will provide the results to the petitioner.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this $25^{7^{\text{ct}}}$ day of April, 2008.

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

Roger Bourne

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 25 day of April, 2008, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing STATE'S MOTION FOR DNA TESTING to Dennis Benjamin, 303 W. Bannock St. P.O. Box 2772, Boise, Idaho 83701, by depositing in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid.

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APR 2 5 2008

J. DAVID NAVAHRO, Clerk By PATRICIA A. DWONCH DEPUTY

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

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Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise Idaho 83702 Telephone: (208) 287-7700

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE FIELDS,)
)
Petitioner,) Case No. SPOT0200590D
)
) NOTICE OF HEARING
vs.)
)
STATE OF IDAHO)
)
Respondent.)

TO: ZANE FIELDS, and Dennis Benjamin, his attorney of record, you will please take notice that on the 1st day of May 2008, at the hour of 10:30 of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Roger Bourne will move this Court regarding the State's Motion for DNA Testing, and the State's Response to Petitioner's Response to the State's Motion for Dismissal in the above-entitled action.

DATED this $25^{-\text{add}}$ day of April, 2008.

GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

Roger/Bøurne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

00242

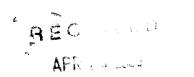


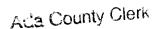
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing *Notice of Hearing* to Dennis Benjamin, Attorney of Law, P O Box 2772, Boise ID 83701, by depositing the same in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, this <u>25</u> day of April, 2008.









GREG H. BOWER Ada County Prosecuting Attorney

Roger Bourne Deputy Prosecuting Attorney 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise, Idaho 83702 Telephone: (208) 287-7700



MAY - 1 2008

BY JOAN	ID NAVARRO Clerk
7	DEPUTY

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF

THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS
Petitioner,
vs.
STATE OF IDAHO,
Respondent.

CASE NO. SPOT0200590D

ORDER FOR DNA TESTING

Based upon the State's Motion for DNA Testing together with the other motions and filings in the above entitled action, and the Court being fully informed, it is the order of this Court that the State submit the petitioner's DNA sample to Cellmark Laboratories for DNA analysis, and that thereafter Cellmark Laboratories compare the DNA results from the petitioner's reference sample to the DNA results that they have already made of fingernail scrapings and other items from sexual

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assault kit taken from Catherine Vanderford as part of the investigation into the "Wishing Well Murder". The costs of the DNA testing are to be born by the State through the Ada County Prosecutor's Office and the results of the testing are to be provided by the State to the petitioner.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 14 day of April, 2008.

Merill.

Thomas F. Neville District Judge

Im

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Session: Neville050108





Session: Neville050108 Session Date: 2008/05/01 Judge: Neville, Thomas F. Reporter: Wolf, Sue Division: DC Session Time: 08:22 Courtroom: CR501

Clerk(s): Ellis, Janet

State Attorneys:

Public Defender(s):

Prob. Officer(s):

Court interpreter(s):

Case ID: 0002

Case Number: SPOT0200590D Plaintiff: FIELDS, ZANE Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAMIN, DENNIS Defendant: STATE OF IDAHO Co-Defendant(s): Pers. Attorney: State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER Public Defender:

2008/05/01 11:04:37 - Operator Recording: 11:04:37 - New case , STATE OF IDAHO 11:05:06 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. The Court and counsel spoke in chambers off the record. The State has motion 11:05:22 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. for DNA testing, State asking Court to order Cellmark to com pare a recent DNA 11:05:48 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. sample with fingernail scrapings. Petitioner agrees to this . 11:06:31 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAMIN, DENNIS

Mr. Benjamin concurred.

es to Pet's Mot

BCPD, State does

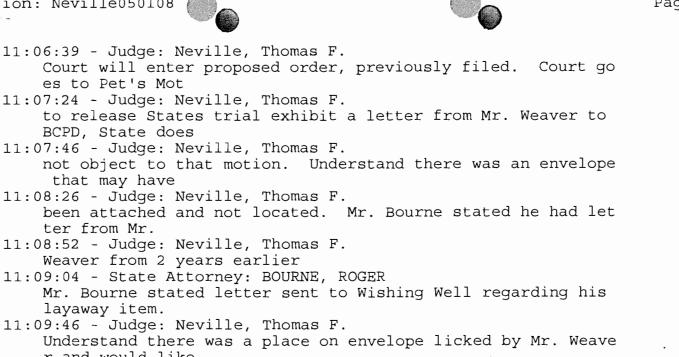
that may have

ter from Mr.

layaway item.







r and would like 11:10:02 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. that provided for testing as well. Court will enter propose d order from Mr.

11:10:34 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.

Benjamin as soon as received.

11:10:43 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER Mr. Bourne stated would like to see proposed order before Co urt signs.

11:11:02 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. Court will wait to hear from counsel re: order granting Moti

on to release 11:11:30 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. State's exhibit as well as provide DNA sample on envelope fr om Mr. Weaver's

11:12:05 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.

letter.

11:12:11 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. Court RE: hearing set for June 6, 2008, counsel working on a body of evidence

11:12:31 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.

to be before the Court, may not be a need for that hearing.

11:12:57 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAMIN, DENNIS

Mr. Benjamin stated have a final brief due, would like to st ay that brief

- 11:13:17 Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAMIN, DENNIS
- until agreement on body of evidence, Think can leave dates as set, on second
- 11:13:50 Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAMIN, DENNIS

Page 2





thought
11:13:53 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.
Court inquired if possible results from cellmark be back pri
or to hearing.
11:14:42 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER
Normally about 30 days
11:14:48 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.
Court stated can meet here on June 6th to see where we are a
nd what body of
11:15:08 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.
evidence is.
11:16:12 - Operator
Stop recording:

NOFILED 3:25
MAY 2,2008
J. DAVID NAVARRO, Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS,		
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	
)	
STATE OF IDAHO,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
-	Ś	

Case No. SPOT 0200590D

ORDER RELEASING TRIAL EXHIBIT FOR DNA TESTING AND DIRECTING STATE TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTS FOR DNA TESTING

A. The Court, having considered Petitioner Zane Fields's motion to release an exhibit in

the criminal case trial court file for DNA testing and having considered the State's non-objection

to the motions and finding good cause therefore, hereby orders as follows:

1. The Clerk of the Court is directed to make Exhibit 34 in *State v. Zane Fields*, Ada County Case No. 16259, available so it can be sent to Cellmark Laboratories in Dallas, Texas for the purpose of examination and testing. Ada County is to make arrangements for the shipping of the exhibit to Cellmark. Cellmark is to compare any DNA profile developed from Exhibit 34 to the DNA profile that Cellmark previously developed from the fingernail scrapings taken from Catherine Vanderford. However, testing of Exhibit 34 will not occur until the testing and comparison of the envelope indentified in Part B(1) below is completed.

2. The Petitioner will arrange for and pay for the costs of shipping Exhibit #34.

3. The Petitioner is responsible for the costs of testing the Exhibit and comparing the results.

ORDER RELEASING TRIAL EXHIBIT FOR DNA TESTING AND DIRECTING STATE TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTS FOR DNA TESTING - 1





4. A photocopy of Exhibit #34 will be made by the Clerk's Office and substituted for Exhibit #34 during the testing process.

5. Upon completion of testing, Exhibit #34 shall be returned to the Clerk of the Court.

6. Cellmark shall disclose the results of the testing to the Petitioner and the Respondent.

B. Further, the Court has considered the Petitioner's Motion for Production of

Documents for DNA Testing and, pursuant to the agreement of the parties, hereby orders as

follows:

1. That the Ada County Prosecutor is directed to send the original letter addressed to Karen and bearing the signature of Mike Weaver and the original envelope addressed to the Wishing Well which is postmarked July 7, 1986, to Cellmark Laboratories in Dallas, Texas for the purpose of examination and testing. If usable DNA is found on the envelope or letter, Cellmark will compare that DNA to the DNA profile that Cellmark previously developed from the fingernail scrapings taken from Catherine Vanderford.

2. The Petitioner will arrange for and pay for the costs of shipping the letter and envelope.

3. The Petitioner is responsible for the costs of testing the letter and/or envelope and for any comparison to the DNA profile from the fingernail scrapings.

4. Upon completion of testing, the letter and envelope shall be returned to Judge Thomas F. Neville's chambers at the Ada County Courthouse, 200 W. Front Street, Boise, ID 83702, and filed under seal as an exhibit in this case and kept there until otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. Cellmark shall disclose the results of the testing to the Petitioner and the Respondent.

Dated this 2 day of May, 2008.

Thomas F. Neville

District Judge

ORDER RELEASING TRIAL EXHIBIT FOR DNA TESTING AND DIRECTING STATE TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTS FOR DNA TESTING - 2



FILED Wednesday, June 04, 2008 at 10:27 AM
J. DAVID NAVARRO, CLERK OF THE COURT BY:
Deputy Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS, PLAINTIFF Plaintiff,

Vs.

STATE OF IDAHO, DEFENDANT Defendant. Case No: SP-OT-02-00590*D

NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-entitled case is hereby set for:

Hearing Scheduled Hearing Wednesday, August 06, 2008 01:30 PM Judge: Thomas F. Neville

ADA COUNTY COURTHOUSE 200 W. Front Street, Boise, Idaho

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of this Notice of Hearing entered by the Court and on file in this office. I further certify that copies of this Notice were served as follows on the 4th day of June, 2008.

DENNIS BENJAMIN VIA EMAIL

ROGER BOURNE VIA EMAIL

Dated: Wednesday, June 04, 2008

J. DAVID NAVARRO Clerk of the District Court

By: v Clerk

|--|

FILED
<u>Tuesday, August 05, 2008</u> at <u>02:58 PM</u>
J. DAVID NAVARRO, CLERK OF THE COURT BY:
Deputy Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS, PLAINTIFF Plaintiff,

Vs.

STATE OF IDAHO, DEFENDANT Defendant. Case No: SP-OT-02-00590*D

NOTICE OF STATUS CONFERENCE RESETTING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-entitled case is hereby set for:

Hearing Scheduled Hearing Friday, September 12, 2008 11:30 AM Judge: Thomas F. Neville

ADA COUNTY COURTHOUSE 200 W. Front Street, Boise, Idaho

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of this Notice of Hearing entered by the Court and on file in this office. I further certify that copies of this Notice were served as follows on the 5th August, 2008.

DENNIS BENJAMIN VIA EMAIL

ROGER BOURNE VIA EMAIL

Dated: Tuesday, August 05, 2008

J. DAVID NAVARRO Clerk of the District Court

B٧ Deputy Clerk







Date: 10/17/2008 Time: 12:09 PM

Page 1 of 1

Fourth Judicial District Court - Ada County

User: DCELLISJ

Minutes Report

Case: CV-PC-2002-21895

Zane Jack Fields, Plaintiff vs State Of Idaho, Defendant

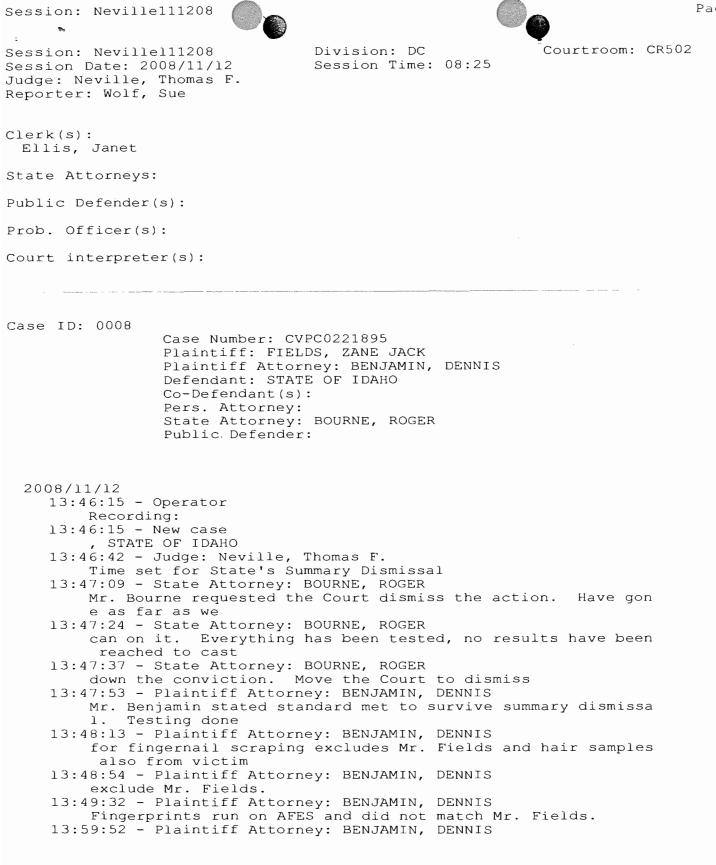
All Items

Hearing type:	Hearing Scheduled
Assigned judge:	Thomas F. Neville
Court reporter:	In chambers
Minutes clerk:	Janet Ellis

Minutes date:10/17/2008Start time:11:30 AMEnd time:11:30 AMAudio tape number:

Parties: DENNIS BENJAMIN for the Petitioner ROGER BOURNE for State of Idaho

Dennis Benjamin agreed to respond to the State's Mot. To Dismiss by October 29th. Hearing on the State's Motion to Dismiss set for November 12, 2008 @ 1:30 p.m.



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Argues several jail house witnesses have re-canted their tes timony 14:00:10 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER Mr. Bourne stated petitioner had competent counsel who argue d these same 14:01:03 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER points. Testing came from three areas, finger nails, hair s amples and 14:02:01 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER fingerpints. All of evidence recovered had been sent to lab of petitioner's 14:02:20 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER choice, as well as dna testing. There is nothing in the new evidence that 14:02:59 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER would cast doubt and bring forth a Judgment of Acquittal. I f State's case 14:03:17 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER had shown that the defendant's face was scratched up, would have cast some 14:03:42 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER doubt, Took months if not couple of years to arrest Mr. Fie lds. His DNA not 14:03:59 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER being under victim's nail's should not cast doubt. The hair sample picked 14:04:37 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER up, victim works in public place. Fingerprints, wishing wel l was gift shop 14:05:40 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER full of figurines and knick knacks. There are glass counter tops and metal. 14:05:58 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER Open to public. Police were very careful. At the time link ed to two people, 14:06:30 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER Fingerprints sent to AFIS, belonged to Daniel States, other belonged to an 14:07:50 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER attorney. Both these people went to wishing well on numbero us ocassions to 14:08:22 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER buy gifts. Jury knew that they didn't have defendant's fing erprints, they 14:10:13 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER knew nothing about fingernail scrapings or DNA. This litiga tion should be 14:11:07 - State Attorney: BOURNE, ROGER dismissed, there is nothing to cast shadow of doubt. 14:11:29 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. The Court will take under advisement. This matter has been going on some 14:11:51 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. time, here on number of ocassions. The Court will look at w hole case and 14:12:20 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F. advise counsel whether a decision would be done or if Court needs more.

Session: Neville111208





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14:12:42 - State Attorney: BOURNE, RC	DGER
Mr. Bourne supplemented record by	y stating that everything Pe
titioner has	
14:13:03 - State Attorney: BOURNE, RC	
asked for has been given to them.	Mr. Bourne stated State 1
s doing some 14:13:38 - State Attorney: BOURNE, RC)CED
further testing based on sample p	
e got their own	for a contract of a contract of the contract o
14:14:08 - State Attorney: BOURNE, RC	DGER
sample based on fact that petitic	
etitioner	
14:14:39 - State Attorney: BOURNE, RC	DGER
actually give that sample.	
14:14:48 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAM	
Mr. Benjamin concurred except for but another	exception of an envelope,
14:15:06 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAM	ITN. DENNIS
envelope was found that had Mr. V	
the record,	
14:15:24 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAM	1IN, DENNIS
advise that he personally took Mr	r. Fields DNA.
14:15:38 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.	
The Court not technically taking	under advisement until look
through the 14:16:09 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.	
whole record. The Court inquired	d if Federal Court waiting f
or this decision.	a if reactar court watching r
14:16:29 - Plaintiff Attorney: BENJAM	AIN, DENNIS
Stated Judge Lodge has entered a	
ings	
14:16:43 - Judge: Neville, Thomas F.	
The Court remembers that Judge So	chroeder had the initial tri
al.	
14:17:55 - Operator Stop recording:	
beep recording.	
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		A.M. 10:55 "PM		
·		APR - 3 2009		
		By DAVID NAVARRO, Clerk		
l	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF	THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF		
2	THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN	AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA		
3				
4	ZANE JACK FIELDS,			
5	Petitioner,	Case No. SP-OT-02-00590*D,		
7		CV-PC-02-21895		
8	vs.	MEMORANDUM DECISION		
9	STATE OF IDAHO,	AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL OF PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION		
10		SCIENTIFIC TESTING		
11	Respondent.			
12	Appearances: Dennis Benjamin, for the Petitioner			
13	Roger Bourne, for the Respondent			
14	INTRODUCTION			
15	This action under the Uniform Post Conviction Procedure Act, Idaho Code Sections 19-4901			
16 17	through 19-4911, is presently before the Court on Zane Fields's Petition for Post-Conviction			
18	Scientific Testing filed June 27, 2002, and the State's Motion to Dismiss filed November 5, 2007.			
19	On November 12, 2008, this Court heard Respondent's Motion to Dismiss.			
20	FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND			
21	Petitioner is currently incarcerated on death row at the Idaho Maximum Security Institution			
22	near Boise, Idaho for the offense of First Degree Murder in Ada County Case No. HCR16259.			
23	Petitioner was convicted of First Degree Murder by a jury and sentenced to death by District Judge			
24	Gerald F. Schroeder on March 7, 1991. The	murder occurred when Petitioner entered the Wishing		
25 26	Well shop with the intent to commit robbery.	The jury found the Petitioner guilty after a trial during		
20	which the State offered the testimony of sev	veral witnesses, including two eye witnesses, who saw		
a	MEMORANDUM AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL	- PAGE 1 00257		



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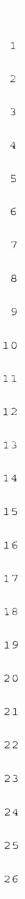
the victim with a man before the murder, and of several inmate informants. After the trial, one of the inmate informants indicated that they had lied during their testimony at trial and that the other informants had claimed to lie as well. Petitioner's appeal, application for post-conviction relief and petition for writ of certiorari were denied. *State v. Fields*, 127 Idaho 904, 908 P.2d 1211 (1995), *cert. denied, Fields v. Idaho*, 516 U.S. 922, 116 S.Ct. 319 (1995), *dismissal aff'd, Fields v. State*, 135 Idaho 286, 17 P.3d 230 (2000).¹

On June 27, 2002, Petitioner filed a Petition for Post Conviction Scientific Testing. The Respondent filed a Response to the Petition for Post-Conviction Scientific Testing and a Partial Motion to Dismiss on August 30, 2002. On October 10, 2003, Petitioner filed a Motion for Permission to Conduct Limited Discovery. On July 22, 2004, Respondent filed a Response to Petitioner's Amended Motion for Permission to Conduct Limited Discovery and State's Motion to Dismiss. On November 5, 2007, the Respondent filed another Motion to Dismiss the Petition for Post Conviction Scientific Testing asserting that no exculpatory evidence had been produced by the scientific testing. Petitioner filed a Response to State's Motion to Dismiss Petitioner for Post-conviction Scientific Testing on April 11, 2008. The Petitioner filed a Motion for DNA testing on April 25, 2008, which motion was granted on May 1, 2008.

DISCUSSION

The Uniform Post Conviction Relief Act provides that relief is appropriate when "fingerprint or forensic DNA test results demonstrate, in light of all admissible evidence, that the petitioner is not the person who committed the offense..." I.C. § 19-4902(e). The question for this type of

The Idaho Supreme Court held that (1) Public Defender's representation was not adversely affected by conflict of interest; (2) claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, raised two and one-half years after date of first appellate brief, were not raised within a reasonable time and had been waived; and (3) Petitioner was not entitled to court-appointed counsel on a successive application for post-conviction relief.



petition is whether there is a genuine issue of material fact. I.C. §19-4906(c). In order to have a conviction overturned based on DNA evidence, it must be "more probable than not that the petitioner is innocent." I.C. §19-4902(d)(1).

In this case, the evidence is to be considered in its totality. I.C. §19-4902(e). When an innocence claim arises from new, reliable evidence, "holistic judgment about 'all the evidence'" is required. *House v. Bell*, 547 U.S. 518, 530, 126 S.Ct. 2064, 2078 (2006). The United States Supreme Court has ruled that when considering a claim of innocence based on newly discovered evidence, the court should examine whether "it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have found petitioner guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." *Shulp v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 327 115 S.Ct. 851, 880 (1995).

After examining all the admissible evidence in this case, this Court concludes that it is not "more probable than not" that Petitioner is not guilty of the crime for which he has been convicted. In the jury trial, the State presented evidence from several eye witnesses which placed the Petitioner at the scene of the crime. Further, while two eye witnesses were unable to positively identify the Petitioner as the individual they saw immediately preceding the murder, they also were not able to exclude him. This issue and argument were presented to and considered by the jury. The State in this case relied heavily upon the testimony of three inmate informants, Joe Heistand, Scott Bianchi and Jeff Acheson, of whom Bianchi has since recanted his testimony; however, the original testimony was corroborated by several inmates who have not recanted. The State also relied on the fact that Petitioner was seen acting suspiciously in the area prior to the murder and on the knowledge which the inmate witnesses had regarding the amount of money taken from the Wishing Well.

Petitioner claims that DNA evidence excludes him from being the murderer; however, the DNA evidence found under the fingernails of the victim and the hair found on the victim does not necessarily belong to the murderer. With respect to the DNA evidence recovered from the victim's fingernail scrapings, there was no evidence that the Petitioner had been scratched. With respect to the DNA testing of hair found on the victim, the victim worked in a small retail establishment open to the public. The fact that the Petitioner has been excluded as the producer of the DNA from these sources does not exclude him from committing the crimes alleged.

Petitioner has tested all material available to be tested. None of the DNA testing results or evidence discovered makes it more probable than not that Petitioner is innocent of First Degree Murder, for which he was convicted. Therefore, the Motion to Dismiss the Petition for Post Conviction Scientific Testing is GRANTED. Pursuant to I.C. §19-4906(b), this Court finds it appropriate based on all the evidence to use its discretion in this action to dismiss Petitioner's Petition for Post-Conviction Scientific Testing.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the Petition for Post-Conviction Scientific Testing and the present record, this Court is satisfied that Petitioner is not entitled to post-conviction relief and that no purpose would be served by any further proceedings. The Court finds there is no genuine issue of material fact and that the Respondent is entitled to dismissal as a matter of law. The Petition for Post-Conviction Scientific Testing is DISMISSED with prejudice. AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 2009.

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Thomas F. Neville

Thomas F. Neville District Judge

00260

,				
1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING			
2	I hereby certify that on this 3 day of April, 2009, I mailed (served) a true and correct			
3	copy of the within instrument to:			
4	DENNIS BENJAMIN NEVIN BENJAMIN & McKAY 303 W BANNOCK ST			
6	PO BOX 2772			
7	BOISE ID 83701			
8	GREG BOWER/ROGER BOURNE			
9	ADA COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY INTERDEPARTMENTAL MAIL			
10				
11				
12				
13	J. DAVID NAVARRO			
14	Clerk of the District Court Ada County, Idaho			
15				
16	Jandell			
17	Deputy Clerk			
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	MEMORANDUM AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL – PAGE 5 00261			





MAY 1 5 2009

J DAVID NAVARRO, Clark By A. LYKE BEPUR

Dennis Benjamin ID Bar No. 4199 NEVIN, BENJAMIN, MCKAY & BARTLETT LLP PO Box 2772 Boise ID 83701 Telephone: 208-343-1000 Facsimile: 208-345-8274 E-Mail: db@nbmlaw.com

Attorney for Zane Jack Fields

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF IDAHO,

Respondent.

CASE NO. CV-PC-2002-21895

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO: PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA, STATE OF IDAHO, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO, AND THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Pursuant to the Idaho Constitution, Article V, Section 9 and Article II, Section 1, and

Idaho Appellate Rules 11(a)(1), 11(a)(7), 11(c)(6), 11(c)(9) and 17; NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN THAT:

1. Zane Jack Fields, the above-named appellant, appeals against the above-named

respondent, to the Idaho Supreme Court from the Memorandum Decision and Order of Dismissal

of Petition for Post-Conviction Scientific Testing granting the State's Motion to Dismiss, entered

and filed in the above entitled action on April 3, 2009, Honorable Thomas F. Neville presiding.





Mr. Fields is entitled to appeal to the Idaho Supreme Court, and the order described in paragraph one is an appealable order pursuant to Idaho Appellate Rules 11(a)(1), 11(a)(7), 11(c)(6) and 11(c)(9).

3. Mr. Fields intends to raise various issues in his appeal, including but not limited to:

a. Whether the court erred in concluding that Mr. Fields did not establish that it is more probable than not that he is innocent of First Degree Murder.

4. No order has been entered sealing all or any portion of the record.

5. Mr. Fields requests that *each and every* document or pleading filed or lodged in this matter be included in the Clerk's Record in addition to those automatically included pursuant to Idaho Appellate Rule 28.

6. Mr. Fields requests that a Reporter's Transcript of the following hearings be prepared in both hard copy and electronic format:

- a. August 19, 2004 (Court Reporter unknown);
- b. July 25, 2005 (Court Reporter unknown);
- c. September 27, 2005 (Court Reporter unknown);
- d. May 1, 2008 (Court Reporter Sue Wolf);
- e. November 12, 2008 (Court Reporter Sue Wolf).

7. The undersigned certifies:

a. That a copy of this Notice of Appeal has been served on the court reporter for the Honorable Thomas F. Neville by placing the copy in a properly addressed envelope, first class postage affixed, and mailing that envelope via the United States Postal Service; (*See* Idaho Appellate Rule 20.)

b. That Mr. Fields is exempt from paying the estimated clerk's record and reporter's transcript fees because he is incarcerated on death row and is indigent;

c. That Mr. Fields is exempt from paying the appellate filing fee because he is incarcerated on death row and is indigent, and

NOTICE OF APPEAL - 2





d. That service has been made upon all parties required to be served pursuant to

Idaho Appellate Rule 20, viz., the Ada County Prosecuting Attorney and the Attorney General for the State of Idaho.

Dated this $\int day$ of May, 2009.

Dennis Benjamin

Attorney for Petitioner

NOTICE OF APPEAL - 3





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the $\underline{15}$ day of May, 2009, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the method indicated below, postage prepaid where applicable, addressed to:

Greg H. Bower Roger Bourne Ada County Prosecuting Attorney's Office 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise ID 83702 U.S. Mail Hand Delivery

- Facsimile
- Federal Express

L. LaMont Anderson Deputy Attorney General Criminal Law Division Capital Litigation Unit 700 W. State St., 4th Floor Boise ID 83720-0010

Sue Wolf Court Reporter Ada County District Court 200 W. Front Street Boise ID 83702 X U.S. Mail Hand Delivery Facsimile Federal Express

✓ U.S. Mail
 ─ Hand Delivery
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MAY 1 5 2009

Dennis Benjamin ID Bar No. 4199 NEVIN, BENJAMIN, McKAY & BARTLETT LLP P.O. Box 2772 Boise ID 83701 Telephone: 208-343-1000 Facsimile: 208-345-8274 E-Mail: db@nbmlaw.com

J. DAVID NAVABRO, Clark By A. LYKE

Attorney for Zane Jack Fields

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS,		
Petitioner,		
v		
STATE OF IDAHO,		
Respondent.		

CASE NO. CV-PC-2002-21895

MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE

Zane Jack Fields ("Petitioner"), pursuant to Idaho Appellate Rule 17 and Idaho Code Section 19-4904, moves that the Court order all costs of appeal, including the costs of the Clerk's Record and Reporter's Transcripts, be at county expense. In support of this motion, Mr. Fields states as follows:

1. Since 1989, Idaho courts have determined that Mr. Fields is indigent and unable to pay litigation costs in the prosecution, appeals, and postconviction petitions relating to his prosecution in the Fourth Judicial District, County of Ada, District Court Case No. 16259. Mr. Fields has been incarcerated since 1988.

2. Undersigned counsel has represented Mr. Fields since 2002, and states that, to the best of his knowledge, Mr. Fields remains and shall continue to remain throughout the appellate proceedings an indigent person with no means of support or ability to pay the costs of these proceedings.

MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE - 1





3. The federal and state constitutional rights to counsel, to due process, to equal protection, and against cruel and unusual punishment guarantee Mr. Fields the right to appeal the denial of his petition for postconviction relief in this capital case. U.S. Const. Amend. VI, VII, XIV; Idaho Const. art. I, §§ 2, 6, 13, art. V, § 9.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order directing that all costs of appeal, including the costs of the Clerk's Record, shall be at county expense. Dated this 3^{-1} day of May, 2009.

Dennis Benjamin Attorney for Petitioner

MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE - 2





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 15^{-1} day of May, 2009, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the method indicated below, postage prepaid where applicable, addressed to:

Greg H. Bower Roger Bourne Ada County Prosecuting Attorney's Office 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise ID 83702

 V.S. Mail

 Hand Delivery

 Facsimile

 Federal Express

U.S. Mail

Facsimile

Hand Delivery

Federal Express

L. LaMont Anderson Deputy Attorney General Criminal Law Division Capital Litigation Unit 700 W. State St., 4th Floor Boise, ID 83720-0010

Sue Wolf Court Reporter Ada County District Court 200 W. Front Street Boise ID 83702 Ύ μα μαι

L U.S. Mail Hand Delivery

Facsimile

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MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE - 3

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MAP 2 2 2009
J DAVID NAVARRO, Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA

ZANE JACK FIELDS,	
Petitioner,)
v)
STATE OF IDAHO,)
Respondent.)

CASE NO. CV-PC-2002-21895

ORDER ON MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE

Before the Court is Petitioner-Appellant's Motion That Costs of Appeal be at County

Expense. This Court having considered Defendant's motion, it is hereby ordered that the costs of

appeal, including the cost of the Clerk's Record and the Reporter's Transcripts, shall be at

County Expense.

Dated this 22 day of May, 2009.

Theille

Thomas F. Neville District Judge





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document has been forwarded to the following person either by U.S. Mail, first class postage prepaid; hand delivery; courthouse basket; or facsimile copy:

Dennis Benjamin Nevin, Benjamin, McKay & Bartlett LLP PO Box 2772 Boise ID 83701

Greg H. Bower Roger Bourne Ada County Prosecuting Attorney's Office 200 W. Front Street, Room 3191 Boise ID 83702

L. LaMont Anderson Deputy Attorney General Criminal Law Division Capital Litigation Unit 700 W. State St., 4th Floor Boise ID 83720-0010

Sue Wolf Court Reporter Ada County District Court 200 W. Front Street Boise ID 83702

Dated this *Y* day of May, 2009.

J. David Navarro Clerk of the Court

by

Deputy Clerk

ORDER ON MOTION THAT COSTS OF APPEAL BE AT COUNTY EXPENSE - 2

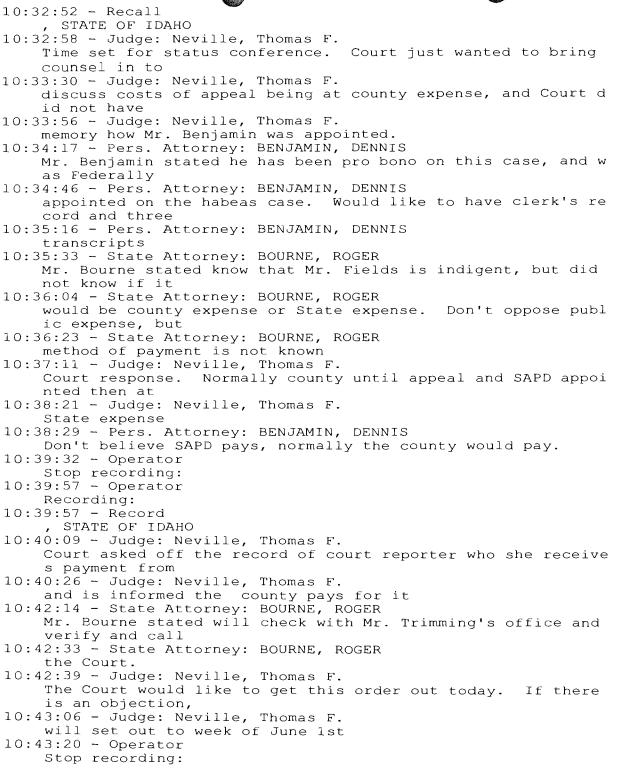
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STATE OF IDAHO,) Docket No. 36508
Plaintiff-Respo) dent,)
vs.	AM 8:00 FRED
ZANE JACK FIELDS,	j JUL 1 3 2009
Defendant-Appel) J. DAVID NAVARRO, Clurk ant) By BRADLEY J THIES DEFUTY

CERTIFICATE OF LODGING

July 7, 2009

I, Susan M. Wolf, RPR and Certified Shorthand Reporter, hereby certify that on this date, I filed, or caused to be filed, with the Ada County Clerk of the Court, three transcripts for the above-entitled case, totaling 59 pages, dated August 19, 2004, May 1, 2008, and November 12, 2008.

RPR, CSR

Susan M. Wolf RPR, CSR Official Court Reporter



Clerk of the Court Idaho Supreme Court Boise, Idaho 83720

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J. DAVID NAVAMINI, GUIR BY READLEY J. THIES VERICY

SPOT0200580D Docket No. 35408

Zane Jack Fields vs. State of Idaho

NOTICE OF TRANSCRIPT LODGED

Notice is hereby given that on June 22, 2009,

I lodged a transcript of 52 pages in length for the

above-referenced appeal with the District Court Clerk

of the County of Ada, in the Fourth Judicial District.

JEANNE M. HIRMER Notary Public State of Idaho um Ranne Jéagine M. Hirmer Idaho CSR No. 318, RPR and Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho My Commission Expires 11/18/08.