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**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LATAH**

STATE OF IDAHO

Plaintiff,

V.

BRYAN C. KOHBERGER,

Defendant.

CASE NUMBER CR29-22-2805

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO CHANGE VENUE**

COMES NOW, Bryan C. Kohberger, by and through his attorneys of record, and hereby submits this Memorandum in Support of Motion to Change Venue. This motion is based on the 5th, 6th, 8th and 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Article I, § 1, 6, 7, 13 and 18 of the Idaho Constitution, Idaho Criminal Rule 21, and Idaho Code 19-1801 *et seq.* and

supporting case law. This Memorandum is supported by exhibits referenced herein and attached. Witnesses will be called at the hearing.

Mr. Kohberger is protected under the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Idaho. His protection to a fair and impartial jury is infringed without a change of venue. A fair and impartial jury cannot be found in Latah County because of the extensive publicity that is ongoing and inflammatory. The inflammatory nature of the publicity has included inaccurate information and inadmissible information. The publicity has been extremely pervasive in the small community of Latah County. Remediations, such as enlarging the jury pool will not cure the problem.

ISSUES

- I. Bryan Kohberger cannot receive a fair trial in Latah County as protected by his rights under both the United States and Idaho Constitutions because of the pervasive, inflammatory, often inaccurate and highly prejudicial publicity, and the small size of the jury venire.**
- II. A change of venue is necessary under Idaho Criminal Rule 21 and Idaho Code 19-1801.**

ABBREVIATED FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Media coverage of the case that later became State v. Bryan Kohberger began in the early afternoon of November 13, 2022, when news broke of four homicides in Latah County Idaho. Extensive media coverage ensued for 6 weeks during the police investigation prior to the arrest of Mr. Kohberger. Daily updates were available from Moscow Police Department (hereinafter MPD), often participating in the updates, or press releases, was the Latah County Prosecutor and Chief of Police James Fry. These broadcasts were played on television news stations as well as print and digital media. Social media covered the investigation with MPD updating its Facebook page and providing press releases and media statements regularly. *See* Exhibit A; MPD Press Releases. MPD's investigation included law enforcement partners from Idaho State Police and the FBI. Media coverage, particularly in the market covering Latah County was replete with story

after story in local newspapers and news stations; media focus did not stop with locally targeted news stations or newspapers; it extended into magazines, books, crime TV shows and the current medium of information and opinion sharing, the internet. Immediately, and consistently, the internet was abuzz with podcasts, tweets, Facebook groups, Reddit, YouTube and TikTok postings. Once the police arrested Mr. Kohberger the public was ready to, and has, proceeded to vilify him without regard to the Constitutional guarantee of the presumption of innocence and a right to an impartial jury and fair trial. The media focus on Mr. Kohberger has been relentless and highly inflammatory.

ARGUMENT

I. Bryan Kohberger cannot receive a fair trial in Latah County, as protected by his rights under both the United States and Idaho Constitutions, because of the pervasive, inflammatory, and often inaccurate publicity, and the small size of the jury venire.

The great value of the trial by jury certainly consists in its fairness and impartiality. Those who most prize the institution, prize it because it furnishes a tribunal which may be expected to be uninfluenced by an undue bias of the mind. I have always conceived, and still conceive, an impartial jury as required by the common law, and as secured by the constitution, must be composed of men who will fairly hear the testimony which may be offered to them, and bring in their verdict according to that testimony, and according to the law arising on it. This is not to be expected, certainly the law does not expect it, where the jurors, before they hear the testimony, have deliberately formed and delivered an opinion that the person whom they are to try is guilty or innocent of the charge alleged against him.

United States v. Burr, 25 F. Cas. 49, 50 (1807) (Marshall, C.J.).

The United States Constitution, through the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, Article 1 Section 7, guarantee an accused with a fair trial and an impartial jury. The constitutional mandate of a fair trial by an impartial jury requires a change of venue where an impartial jury cannot be empaneled in the district where the indictment is returned. *Groppi v. Wisconsin*, 400 U.S. 505, 510-511 (1971). “Due process requires that the accused receive a trial by an impartial jury free from outside influences” *Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384 U.S. 333, 362, 86 S. Ct. 1507,1522, 16 L.Ed.2d 600 (1966) *see* *Murphy v. Florida*, 421 U.S. 794, 95 S.Ct. 2031, 44 L.Ed.2d. 751(1961). Where there is a reasonable likelihood that prejudice

in a community will prevent a fair trial, a change of venue should be granted. *Sheppard*, 384 U.S. at 363, 86, S.Ct. at 1522, 16 L.Ed.2d 600. “Consequently, the question posed by a motion to change venue is whether a ‘reasonable likelihood’ exists that pretrial publicity has affected the impartiality of prospective jurors.” *State v. Hall*, 111 Idaho 827,829, 727 P.2d. 1255, 1257, (Ct. App. 1986). “The phrase ‘reasonable likelihood’ denotes a lesser standard of proof than ‘more probable than not.’” *Williams v Placer County*, 668 P.2d 799, 801 (Cal. 1983) (*en banc*); *see State v. James*, 767 P.2d 549, 552 (Utah 1989) (“[A] reasonable likelihood of prejudice does not mean that the prejudice must be more probable than not.”).

The determination of whether to grant a motion for change of venue is addressed to the discretion of the trial court. *State v. Yager*, 139 Idaho 680, 687, 85 P.3d 656, 663 (2004). In exercising this discretion, the trial court must keep in mind that although the mere presence of pretrial publicity is not enough by itself to warrant a change of venue, “a defendant’s inability to make a detailed and conclusive showing of prejudice is not a proper ground for refusing to change venue. Prejudice seldom can be established or disproved with certainty.” *Hall*, 111 Idaho at 829, 727 P.2d at 1257; *see Williams*, 668 P.2d at 801 (“[A] showing of actual prejudice shall not be required.”) “[A]ny doubt as to the necessity of removal to another county should be resolved in favor of a change of venue.” *Id.*

Prejudice may properly be presumed when either (a) inflammatory publicity about a case has so saturated a community that it is almost impossible to draw an impartial jury from that community, or (b) so many jurors admit to a disqualifying prejudice that the trial court may legitimately doubt the avowals of impartiality made by the remaining jurors. *United States v. Rodriguez-Cardona*, 924 F.2d 1148, 1158 (1st Cir. 1991). Publicity by itself does not require a change of venue, “however, a ‘presumption of prejudice’, requiring a change of venue ‘attend only the extreme case. The test for the ‘extreme case’ remains whether the trial atmosphere has been utterly corrupted by press coverage.” (internal citations omitted) *State v. Hadden*, 152 Idaho 371,

271 P.3d 227 (Ct. App. 2012); *Skilling v. United States*, 130 S.Ct. 2896, 177 L.Ed.2 619 (2010) Mr. Kohberger is not on the eve of trial thus, no actual jurors will be called in to determine prejudice. Instead, extensive surveys show actual prejudice and how State v. Kohberger is an extreme case where a venue change is required. It is not possible to impanel an impartial jury in Latah County based on the pervasive and inflammatory press coverage. See EXHIBIT B, Dr. Edelman report.

A. State v. Kohberger is an *Extreme* case in that the Atmosphere Latah County is Utterly Corrupted by Press Coverage Requiring a Change of Venue.

Bryan Christopher Kohberger, once arrested, quickly became a recognized name. The investigation into the deaths of four college students had captured the attention of the community, the State, the Country and even beyond the United States long before the arrest of Mr. Kohberger. Since his arrest, interest in the charges, who he is and his background continue rather than fade over time. The continuous nature of media coverage, often inaccurate and misleading, the impact of the media coverage, and the small size of the community make the case against Mr. Kohberger extreme.

Media saturation in Latah County has been continuously heavy since the deaths were reported. Public interest in the case does not wain. Stories about the case and Mr. Kohberger come in the form of published books, television crime shows, internet platforms, social media, news stations and newspapers across the nation. The most coverage from these sources has occurred in Latah County. Coverage runs the gamut of reporting on items contained in court filings to reporting about what “unnamed sources” have said as well as reporting based on other media stories. These stories are often rife with misinformation and speculation. The amount of media stories, the inaccurate and speculative nature of the stories and the impact on potential jurors show that State v. Kohberger is an extreme case. The impact of this vast media coverage on a potential

Latah County is easily accessible to a potential juror; however, Latah County residents have received the most media saturation within the State. *See* EXHIBIT C; (Truescope collection of local coverage). Truescope is a media collection company, and, based on the analytics completed by the company, media coverage directly in Latah County makes up 36.13% of the coverage in the entire state. The statistics indicates that this is 36.13% of traceable media; that means newspapers and television. *See* Exhibit C (Truescope powerpoint). More than one third of the total print and news coverage is centered in Latah County. More than one third of the traceable media in one county is astounding; however, considering that Latah County comprises only 2.75% of the entire population of Idaho the oversaturation and resulting prejudice is magnified.

The prolific media coverage, in Latah County, is not a mere passing story. The content is not benign, rather, it is inflammatory, emotion evoking and often misleading, false, and poorly sourced. There is no reasonable belief that media coverage will slow, regardless of how long the case takes to prepare for trial. There will be no elapsed time between media coverage and jury trial, a factor considered by the Supreme Court in *Skilling*. In Exhibit C, Truescope depicts a visual of peaks and valleys in coverage rather than a continual decline. The valleys, followed by a spike correlate with hearings or court filings in the case. Based on the pattern depicted in Exhibit C it is not reasonable to believe a decline prior to trial will occur in Latah County.

Media coverage, while extensive, must also be prejudicial. *Skilling, Hadden*. The prejudicial effect of the Latah County media coverage is shown based on survey work performed and analyzed by Dr. Bryan Edelman, Trial Innovations *See* Exhibit B. Dr. Edelman constructed a survey to test the effect of publicity in this case. The survey consisted of questions related to case recognition in general, specific information recollection, and impact for prejudgment. This type of tool is widely accepted within Dr. Edelman's scientific community. *See* Exhibit F, Dr. Veronica Dahir Report and CV.

Analysis of the Community Attitude Survey conducted by Trial Innovations demonstrates

that Latah County citizens who are over the age of 18 are biased and have knowledge of information that is inflammatory, misleading and/or false about this case. The Community Attitude Survey shows case recognition is 98%. Seventy percent of those recognizing the case have already formed an opinion regarding Mr. Kohberger; their opinion is that he is guilty. The Survey shows that of those that have the opinion Mr. Kohberger is guilty, fifty-one percent state they have a fixed opinion – that means there is nothing that will change their opinion. This is demonstrative of the prejudice discussed in *Hadden*, as the survey results show both presumed prejudice and actual prejudice in Latah County. The threshold in Idaho is “reasonable likelihood” as the court in *Hadden* stated:

it is sufficient for the accused to show there was a reasonable likelihood prejudicial news coverage prevented a fair trial in violation of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Hadden at 377.

In order to distinguish the media impact on Latah County residents, comparison surveys were conducted in three other counties in Idaho. The comparative surveys, while showing high case recognition rates and similar prejudgment of guilt rates have important differences of lower recognition of media items. The inaccurate media items have a high link in potential prejudgment opinions of guilt.¹ Additionally, comparative county surveys show a lower number of people following the case and have fewer personal connections. It is noteworthy that outside of Latah County the incidence of fear associated with the case is significantly reduced. The United States Supreme Court also distinguished between jurors’ “mere familiarity [with the defendant] and an actual predisposition against him.” *Murphy Id.* Dr. Edelman’s survey work shows actual predisposition against Mr. Kohberger in Latah County.

One of the primary considerations in determining the pre-trial publicity and corruption of

¹ Exhibit 2 – Dr. Edelman survey and declaration. Media item “have you read seen or heard that Bryan Kohberger was staking one of the victims” is correlated to a high guilt rate. This media item was acknowledged as false by the State in a prior hearing. The knowledge of that media item was higher in Latah County than other counties.

a community for venue is the “size and characteristics of the community in which the crime occurred” *Skilling at 2902*. Latah County, Idaho is a small, tightly knit community; based on survey results it is a community with a prejudgment for conviction and death sentence. The population of Moscow is only 41,000² and of that, 19% are under the age of 18 making them ineligible to be a juror, 19% are over the age of 65, all but approximately 2,000 of whom may request to be excused on the basis of age (those over 70 years old).³ The census statistics reduce the eligible population on age alone by 38%, for a total 25,000 available population --- before any juror qualifications questions are asked. Ada County, twelve times larger than Latah County provides a greater hope of seating an impartial jury. The small size of Latah County is further challenged by connections to the case that do not exist in other counties. Some of the major employers in the community are people connected to law enforcement and the University of Idaho. The University is the single largest employer in the community with at least 4,517 employees. The county and city, who employ law enforcement, court staff and jail staff have more than 300 employees.⁴

The controlling precedent of the United States Supreme Court in *Patton v. Yount*, 467 U.S. 1025 (1984), and *Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384 U.S. 333 (1966), hold that upon the showing of abundant evidence in the record demonstrating media saturation in a small county with facts about the case, false information about the case and otherwise inadmissible material, a change of venue is appropriate. In *Sheppard* the Supreme Court held that due process requires a change of venue or a continuance when the defendant can show a “reasonable likelihood that prejudicial news prior to trial will prevent a fair trial.” 384 U.S. 333, 363, 86 S.Ct. 1507, 16 L.Ed.2d 600 (1966). More specifically, because a criminal defendant has the right to an impartial jury, a court must grant a

² <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/idahocountyidaho,latahcountyidaho,US/HSD410222>

³ https://data.census.gov/profile/Latah_County,_Idaho?g=050XX00US16057#populations-and-people

⁴ <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/372>

motion to change venue “if prejudicial pretrial publicity makes it impossible to seat an impartial jury.” *Daniels v. Woodford*, 428 F.3d 1181, 1210 (9th Cir.2005) (citation omitted). The United States Supreme Court distinguishes between “publicity that is ‘largely factual publicity’ and ‘that which is insidious or inflammatory.’” *Murphy v. Florida*, 421 U.S. 794, 798–99, 95 S.Ct. 2031, 2035–36, 44 L.Ed.2d 589 (1975)

Of importance is the small community impact on the juror. Jurors sitting on a trial in Latah County will have no anonymity. In a town where calls by a surveyor result in reports to the prosecution and police, there is no doubt that everyone will know who the seated jurors are if this trial is not moved. Jurors will be under immeasurable pressure to reach a guilty verdict and then a death verdict. The affidavit of Scott Sunby in support of this motion states:

Two distinct dangers arise from holding a capital trial in a small community where the victims of the high-profile murders are local residents. The first is that jurors will be distinctly aware of community outrage and, as a result, some are likely to fear that many of their neighbors and co-workers will ostracize them if they do not return a sentence of death.

See EXHIBIT D, Sundby Affidavit. Mr. Sundby asserts that based on over a decade of research and hundreds of interviews of death qualified jurors, the pressures of deliberations in a capital case in a small community are different and carry unique pressure⁵. The survey analysis bears this out in Latah County. *See* Exhibit B.

The lasting impact of extensive media coverage cannot be undone through the voir dire process. There is enough evidence to presume prejudice incapable of remedy in Latah County.

As the Supreme Court stated in 1908:

Bias or prejudice is such an elusive condition of mind that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to always recognize its existence, and it might exist in the mind of one (on account of his relation with one of the parties) who was quite positive that he had no bias, and said that he was perfectly able to decide the question wholly uninfluenced by anything but the evidence.

⁵ A Life and Death Decision by Scott E. Sundby, 2005

Crawford v. United States, 212 U.S. 183, 196 (1908)., *see also Irwin v. Dowd*, 366 U.S. 717, 728 (1961) (“The influence that lurks in an opinion once formed is so persistent that it unconsciously fights detachment from the mental processes of the average man” and, “psychological impact requiring such a declaration [of ability to be fair and impartial] before one’s fellows is often its father. Where so many, so many times, admitted prejudice, such a statement of impartiality can be given little weight.”). Dr. Edelman and Dr. Amani El Alayli, *See Exhibit E*, Dr. El Alayli report both explain why this is so. Certainly, the citizens of Latah County would mean well upon a promise to set aside information gleaned via the media and conversation with others, however, this is an often-unknown mindset that new information filters through, further unknown biases exist that cannot be corrected for. *See Exhibit E*.

In *Delaney v. United States*, 199 F.2d 107 (1st Cir. 1952) the court recognized the difficulty of assuming that the average juror “may confidently exclude even the unconscious influence of his preconceptions as to probable guilt, engendered by a pervasive pre-trial publicity.” *Id.* at 112-113. Claims of impartiality should be rejected where prejudice is widespread. In *U.S. v. Angiulo*, the Court stated that “[w]hen a high percentage of the venire admits to a disqualifying prejudice, a court may properly question the remaining jurors’ avowals of impartiality, and choose to presume prejudice.” 897 F.2d 1169, 1181 (1st Cir. 1990); *see also U.S. v. Moreno Morales*, 815 F.2d 725,734 (1st Cir. 1987) (quoting *Murphy v. Florida*, 421 U.S. 794, 803 (1975)) (“[i]n a community where most veniremen will admit to a disqualifying prejudice, the reliability of the others’ protestations may be drawn into question; for it is then more probable that they are part of a community deeply hostile to the accused, and more likely that they may unwittingly have been influenced by it.”); *United States v. Marcello*, 280 F.Supp. 510, 514 (E.D.La. 1968), *aff’d* 423 F.2d 993 (5th Cir. 1970) (quoting *Delaney*).

Social science research confirms the inadequacy of voir dire as a remedy in a case such as this. Dr. Amani El Alayli states the impact of media coverage causes a potential juror to have a

preset opinion about Mr. Kohberger, that provides a backdrop for new information that likely will be interpreted to confirm already formed beliefs. Additionally, the impact is increased because much of the initial information has come from authority figures. This early information was accompanied by emotions which deepen preset opinions. A good example, specific to the population of Latah County comes from the university of Idaho President, Scott Green. He published a book with a chapter entitled “When Evil Visits Your Campus”. He dedicated the book to the victims and claims that proceeds from the book are being used to create a memorial garden. In his book, President Green tells of the great fear that existed on campus and in Moscow. He writes about self-defense classes and counseling that goes on to this day. He expresses how the community came together, bringing several thousand residents to a candlelight vigil. He explains how his close work with law enforcement during the months after that crime helped him make decisions. He shares in writing his theory about Mr. Kohberger’s guilt. *See Green, Scott C., & Kinyon, Temple (2023) University President’s Crisis Handbook. When Evil Visits Your Campus.* The impact of the message from a community leader in a highly emotional atmosphere creates a level of strong potential for bias non-existent in other Idaho counties.

II. Change of Venue is necessary and appropriate pursuant to Statute and Rule

Idaho Criminal Rule 21 and Idaho Code 19-1801 provide direction to the Court, to change venue, upon finding an impartial jury cannot be had in the county where the Indictment was found. The forgoing argument related to Constitutional protections apply with regard to Idaho Criminal Rule 21(a). Without repeating those arguments, we turn to appropriateness of venue change pursuant to Idaho Criminal Rule 12(b) authorizing a Court to change venue for other reasons. Idaho Criminal Rule 12(b) allows the court to transfer the proceedings to another county, “for the convenience of parties and witnesses, and in the interest of justice.” The Court should consider, along with all the forgoing, these additional factors available with a change of venue to Ada County.

Ada County is the largest county in Idaho with more than ten times as many potential jurors than Latah County. Given the familiarity with the case throughout the entire state of Idaho, selecting an impartial jury, as guaranteed by the Constitution, will be a challenge. The best chance to find an impartial jury is to have the largest potential pool of candidates.

The Ada County Courthouse can accommodate this trial. There are large courtrooms with adequate space and tables for the attorneys and Mr. Kohberger. The large courtroom provides space for each counsel to keep materials and necessary conversation out of eyesight or ear shot of the other party, spectators and the media. Due to its size, the courtroom can accommodate a large number of spectators and there is overflow space available for the public to watch the trial.

Ada County has adequate security for the safety of the parties, court staff and jurors. There are multiple jury rooms and many private restrooms away from the public to accommodate a large jury for several months. The courthouse and security are set up to assist jurors to and from the courtroom without media exposure.

Any consideration related to costs of prosecution and defense make Ada County a logical choice with the largest airport in the state. There will be a number of witnesses traveling into Idaho and Ada County is a more cost-effective option. The Moscow/Pullman airport has few direct flights, especially in the summer months. This will require most witnesses to travel to Spokane, Washington and rent a car to drive to the Latah County Courthouse.

Another consideration for this Court pursuant to Idaho Code 19-1801 is that Chief Fry is running for Latah County Sheriff. Chief Fry, is a witness in this case. He has engaged in extensive media statements. If he is elected, his position statutorily gives him power to summons jurors if directed to do so and to be in charge of an empaneled jury (*See* I.C. 2-210). If he is elected, a conflict is created in his statutory duty to be in charge of an empaneled jury when he is a witness in the case. This is one of those “interest of justice” factors that supports a venue change out of Latah County.

CONCLUSION

This is no ordinary case; Bryan Kohberger is **ACCUSED** of killing four individuals. The State seeks the Death Penalty if the trial should result in conviction. As such, Mr. Kohberger's Constitutional Rights must be carefully guarded. Rarely does even a small community come together in both number and quality of unity as has happened here. Latah County is, in all regards, a nice, quaint close-knit community that sticks together. While a small, close-knit community is what is hoped for in a small town, Constitutional Rights must still be carefully protected. Mr. Kohberger has the right of a presumption of innocence; he is guaranteed the protection of a fair jury and due process of law. Given the level of bias in Latah County, Mr. Kohberger cannot receive a fair trial. An impartial jury in this community cannot be picked. The Court must protect Mr. Kohberger's Constitutional Rights and grant a change of venue.

DATED this 22 day of July, 2024.

BY:



Anne C. Taylor
ANNE TAYLOR LAW, PLLC

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was personally served as indicated below on the 22 of July, 2024.

Latah County Prosecuting Attorney –via Email: paservice@latahcountyid.gov

Elisa Massoth – via Email: legalassistant@kmrs.net





PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 3, 2023

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department
moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us
Media Line: 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Investigation and Court Processes

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the on-going homicide investigation and court processes.

On January 3, 2023, the suspect in the Moscow homicide investigation, Bryan C. Kohberger, waived extradition in Pennsylvania. Within the next 10 days, Kohberger will be returned to Idaho. Details regarding Kohberger’s transportation to Idaho, specifically when that may occur and by what method of transportation will not be shared publicly for security reasons. The Moscow Police Department asks the public to please continue to submit tips and information regarding this case, including any information you may have in regard to Kohberger to our tipline at:

- By phone: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

There are many questions surrounding the upcoming court processes in this case and we would like to give a brief, general explanation of the initial process for all felony cases on behalf of the Latah County Prosecuting Attorney:

The first step in any felony court case in Idaho is what is referred to as an Initial Appearance. This Initial Appearance takes place before the Magistrate Court Judge. At this hearing, the Judge explains the defendant’s rights, the charges against them and it is also where defense counsel is appointed if the individual does not already have representation or cannot afford representation. At this hearing, the defendant is not asked for their plea. At the Initial Appearance, the court schedules a preliminary hearing.

Upon Kohberger’s return to Idaho he will be served with the Idaho arrest warrant for four counts of First Degree Murder and one count of Burglary. Once that arrest warrant is returned to the court, the probable cause affidavit will be unsealed. Anyone in the media or the public who is seeking a copy of the probable cause affidavit will need to do so through the Idaho Judicial Cases of Interest webpage: <https://coi.isc.idaho.gov/>

We also wish to take this opportunity to notify media and the public, On January 2, 2023, Judge John C. Judge issued an order in regard to conduct in and around the Latah County Courthouse for activities surrounding this case. That order is attached to this release.

###

DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT NO. A
IDENTIFICATION / EVIDENCE
CASE NO. CR29-22-2805
DATE: 7/22/24



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 3, 2023

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media Line: 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Case Nondissemination Order

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the on-going homicide investigation and court processes.

On January 3, 2023, Latah County Magistrate Judge Megan Marshall issued a nondissemination order in regard to the murder case against Bryan C. Kohberger. The order prohibits any communication by investigators, law enforcement personnel, attorneys, and agents of the prosecuting attorney or defense attorney concerning this case. A copy of the order can be found on our website. Due to this court order, the Moscow Police Department will no longer be communicating with the public or the media regarding this case.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 13, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

City of Moscow Homicide Victims

MOSCOW, Idaho – On November 13, 2022, at 11:58 hours, Moscow Police Department Officers responded to a call on King Road for an unconscious individual. Upon arrival, officers discovered four individuals who were deceased.

These individuals have been identified as Ethan Chapin, 20, Conway, WA; Madison Mogen, 21, Coeur d'Alene, ID; Xana Kernodle, 20, Avondale, AZ ; and Kaylee GonCalves, 21, Rathdrum, ID. All four victims were students at the University of Idaho. Please respect the privacy of the victims' family, friends, and loved ones as the Moscow Police Department investigates this tragic event.

The Moscow Police Department and the City of Moscow is deeply saddened for the families of these individuals, fellow students and friends, and our community during this time. Our heartfelt sympathies go out to each and every person affected by this incident.

Details are limited in this investigation. Currently, there is no one in custody. Investigators are asking anyone with information related to this incident to contact the Moscow Police at 208-882-2677.

The Moscow Police does not believe there is an ongoing community risk based on information gathered during the preliminary investigation.

Captain Tyson Berrett is the case agent for this incident. All press-related inquiries should be directed to: Captain Anthony Dahlinger, PIO/Media Contact Phone 208-882-2677, email adahlinger@ci.moscow.id.us.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 14, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Mayor Bettge Expresses Condolences to the Community

MOSCOW, Idaho – I am deeply saddened by the events that occurred on November 13th which claimed the lives of four of our community members. It is impossible to understand the senselessness of events like this, and we all are seeking answers that are not yet available.

Our hearts and thoughts are with not only the victims and their families, but also their broader circle of friends, and the entire University of Idaho community. I am thankful to all our first responders and their skilled and dedicated service to our community. The Moscow Police Department is actively working, with support from multiple other agencies, to investigate this incident. At this time, there is only limited information that can be shared without jeopardizing the integrity of the investigation.

This tragedy serves as a sobering reminder that senseless acts of violence can occur anywhere, at any time, and we are not immune from such events here in our own community. Today, we grieve for those who were lost and those they leave behind. Let us come together in support of each other, and be there for each other, as we mourn as a community.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 14, 2022

CONTACT

[Captain Anthony Dahlinger](#), PIO, media line: 208-883-7127

Updated Contact Information for City of Moscow Homicide

MOSCOW, Idaho – Moscow Police Department's contact information for the recent City of Moscow homicide has been updated.

For anyone with information related to the homicide, please contact the Moscow Police Department at 208-883-7054. All press-related inquiries should be directed to Captain Anthony Dahlinger, PIO/Media Contact, at 208-883-7127, email adahlinger@ci.moscow.id.us.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 15, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – On November 13, 2022, at 11:58 hours, Moscow Police Department Officers responded to a call on King Road for an unconscious individual. Upon arrival, officers discovered four individuals who were deceased. The deaths have been ruled to be homicide.

Although no weapons have been located, based on preliminary information, investigators believe that an edged weapon such as a knife was used. Autopsies are scheduled to be completed later this week and will hopefully provide more definitive information on the exact cause of the deaths.

Also, based on information from the preliminary investigation, investigators believe this was an isolated, targeted attack and there is no imminent threat to the community at large.

Investigators are continuing to work diligently on establishing a timeline of relevant events to re-create the victims' activities on the evening of November 12 and early morning of November 13, following all leads and identifying persons of interest.

Currently, there are no suspects in custody.

The Moscow Police Department is working closely with the Idaho State Police as well as other State and federal law enforcement partners on this case. Investigators are asking anyone with information about this incident to contact the Moscow Police at 208-883-7054.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 15, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Police Department Homicide Investigation

MOSCOW, Idaho – The City of Moscow Police Department would like to address community concerns about public safety. We hear you, and we understand your fears. We want you to know that we, like you, have been devastated and distressed by these young lives that were cut short needlessly. We determined early in the investigation that we do not believe there is an ongoing threat for community members. Evidence indicates that this was a targeted attack.

At this time, we have shared every piece of information that we can without compromising the ongoing investigation.

First and foremost, we continue to be steadfastly committed to ensuring the safety of our community. We want answers and deeply desire to see this case solved thoroughly and quickly and to bring justice for Ethan, Madison, Xana and Kaylee and their families. We owe it to them, their families, and this community to do all that we can do and do it well.

We are working closely with Idaho State Police investigators and with the Latah County Prosecutor's Office. We are utilizing many other resources within the law enforcement community to bring about a fast resolve to this incident. As soon as we have more information that we are able to share with the community, state and nation, we will.

This incident highlighted that violence is possible in our own community and in every community. Until this case is completely resolved, we ask the community to continue to be vigilant, alert, report suspicious activity and help us to be the eyes and ears in our community.

The Moscow Police Department thanks everyone for their continued support, for their understanding of the limited information we are able to share, and for their patience during this difficult time.

We hope to have more information tomorrow.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 16, 2022

CONTACT

[James D. Fry Jr.](#), Chief of Police, media line: 208-883-7054

Moscow Police Department Press Conference Streaming Link

MOSCOW, Idaho – The City of Moscow Police Department will be holding a press conference today, November 16, 2022, at 3:30 p.m. regarding the City's recent homicide. This press conference may be live streamed on YouTube utilizing the following link: <https://youtu.be/Zq48P7ebOQI>.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

Catherine M. Mabbutt
Latah County Coroner
509-334-8558

For Immediate Release:
Cathy Mabbutt, R.N., B.S., J.D., Latah County Coroner

Date of Release: 11/17/2022

Date of Pronounced Death: 11/13/2022 @ 12 noon

Name: Ethan Chapin
Age: 20 Years
Biological Sex: Male
Hometown: Conway, Washington

Name: Kaylee Goncalves
Age: 21 Years
Biological Sex: Female
Hometown: Rathdrum, Idaho

Name: Xana Kernodle
Age: 20 Years
Biological Sex: Female
Hometown: Avondale, Arizona

Name: Madison Mogen
Age: 21 Years
Biological Sex: Female
Hometown: Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Place of Pronounced Death: 1122 King Rd, Moscow, Idaho
Cause of Death: Homicide -- Murder
Manner of Death: Stabbing

Cathy Mabbutt
Latah County Coroner



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 18, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The City of Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called The Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence at 1:45 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Two other roommates were at the residence that night.

On November 13th, at 11:58 a.m., officers responded to the residence after a 911 call reported an unconscious individual. Upon arrival, officers discovered Kaylee, Madison, Xana, and Ethan deceased inside the residence.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated that the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the two surviving roommates or the male in the Grub Truck surveillance video are involved in this crime. Additionally, online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate. The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.

As part of the investigation, detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence. Additionally, detectives have contacted local businesses to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.

At the time of this release, detectives have received nearly 500 tips which are being processed, investigated, and cleared. Thirty-eight interviews have been conducted with individuals who may have information about the murders. Anyone with information about this crime is asked to call 208-883-7180 or tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

Moscow Police Department:

4 Detectives
24 Patrol Officers
5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigators:

22 investigators in Moscow
20 assigned agents located out of Treasure Valley, ID, Salt Lake City, Utah, and West Virginia
2 Behavior Analysis Unit

Idaho State Police:

20 investigators
Public Information Officer
ISP Forensics Services and mobile crime scene team
15 uniformed troopers to assist with community patrols

Currently, there are no suspects in custody, and the weapon has not been found.

Anyone who observed suspicious behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information about these murders, is asked to call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###

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PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 19, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – Update 8:28 p.m. ** CLARIFICATION ** The cell phone used to call 911 belonged to one of the surviving roommates. Due to the ongoing investigation, the identity of the caller has not been released.

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- At this time, detectives have investigated the private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th and do not believe he is involved in this crime.
- Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. The two did not wake up until later on November 13th.
- Initially, the 911 call made at 11:58 a.m. on November 13th requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from inside the residence on one of the roommates' cell phone. Moscow Police Department arrived shortly thereafter and found all four victims.
- Detectives confirm the victims were located on the second and third floors of the residence.
- Detectives are aware of multiple phone calls from victims Madison and Kaylee to a male. This information is part of the ongoing investigation.
- Moscow Detectives are seeking help from residents and businesses within the area of West Taylor Ave (north boundary), West Palouse River Dr (south boundary), Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary), and Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary) who have video surveillance at their residence or business between 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022. Detectives are requesting all available video – whether there appears to be motion and content or not. Tips, pictures, and videos can be submitted to tipline@ci.moscow.id.us or call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 for assistance. ([See map](#))

- There will be a News Conference to update the public on the investigation.
Sunday, November 20, 2022
3:00 p.m.
University of Idaho
Alumni Lounge of the ICCU Arena
900 Stadium Drive, Moscow, Idaho

MEDIA NOTE: Please direct all media inquiries to the PIO at moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us or 208-883-7181.

###

Original Information:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called The Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence at 1:45 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home, however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Two other roommates were at the residence that night.

On November 13th, at 11:58 a.m., officers responded to the residence after a 911 call reported an unconscious individual. Upon arrival, officers discovered Kaylee, Madison, Xana, and Ethan deceased inside the residence.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated that the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the two surviving roommates or the male in the Grub Truck surveillance video are involved in this crime. Additionally, online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate. The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.

As part of the investigation, detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence. Additionally, detectives have contacted local businesses to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.

At the time of this release, detectives have received nearly 500 tips which are being processed, investigated, and cleared. Thirty-eight interviews have been conducted with individuals who may have information about the murders. Anyone with information about this crime is asked to call 208-883-7180 or tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

Moscow Police Department:

- 4 Detectives
- 24 Patrol Officers
- 5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of In Investigators:

- 22 investigators in Moscow
- 20 assigned agents located out of Treasure Valley, ID, Salt Lake City, Utah, and West Virginia
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit

Idaho State Police:

- 20 investigators
- 15 troopers
- Public Information Officer
- ISP Forensics Services and mobile crime scene team
- 15 uniformed troopers to assist with community patrols

Currently, there are no suspects in custody, and the weapon has not been found.

Anyone who observed suspicious behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information about these murders, is asked to call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###

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PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 20, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

MEDIA AND COMMUNITY ADVISORY

TIPS

Anyone who observed notable behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information about these murders, is asked to call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us. Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders.

PRESS RELEASES

All press releases go through the listserv process on the City of Moscow website. To sign up for news releases, visit <https://bit.ly/3i0ngzL> :

1. Under Tools on the right side of the page, click Notify Me.
 2. Fill out the form at the top with your email address and or phone number.
 3. Scroll down to City of Moscow Press Releases and choose to be notified by email/phone.
- This action will allow you to receive all press releases as they are released.
All news releases are posted on City of Moscow PD Facebook page.

MEDIA

To streamline media inquiries and requests, please send them to moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.is.us. This email address is sent to our Communications Team and will allow a timelier response. The new PIO phone number for media organizations only is (208) 883-7181 (landline-only number, no texts). Email is the preferred format for requests and inquiries.

There are many rumors circulating about this case and we caution the public to not rely on those rumors as factual information. We encourage our community to rely on official channels for the most accurate information, which is our City of Moscow news releases and Moscow PD Facebook page.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 20, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Detectives are releasing that on the morning of November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before a Moscow Police officer arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found the four victims on the second and third floors.
- At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe any individual at the residence, when 911 was called, is involved in this crime.
- Rumors and speculation continue circulating about the ongoing investigation. MPD cautions the public not to rely on rumors and remains committed to keeping the public informed. We urge reliance on official channels for accurate information.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Anyone who observed notable behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information is asked to call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.
- PRESS RELEASES: All press releases go through the listserv process on the City of Moscow website. To sign up for news releases, visit <https://bit.ly/3iOngzL>
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- We encourage our community to rely on official channels for the most accurate information. These are the City of Moscow News Releases and the Moscow PD Facebook page.
- There will be a News Conference to update the public on the investigation.
Wednesday, November 23, 2022
1:00 p.m.
University of Idaho
Alumni Lounge of the ICCU Arena
900 Stadium Drive, Moscow, Idaho
Live streaming link pending

###

Original Information:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called The Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence at 1:45 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home, however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, at 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Moscow Police Department responded to the residence and found the four victims on the second and third floors.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Additionally, detectives seek additional tips and surveillance video of any observed suspicious behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were in downtown Moscow and when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed suspicious behavior near these areas or has video surveillance are asked to submit their tips.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video, or
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th

Additional information related to the investigation:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- Investigators are aware of multiple phone calls from victims Madison and Kaylee to a male.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.

To date, nearly 600 tips have been received. All tips are processed, vetted, investigated, and cleared. Thirty-eight interviews have been conducted with individuals who may have information about the murders.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

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###

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 21, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Digital Media Tips: The FBI continues to assist Moscow PD and Idaho State Police on the quadruple homicide that occurred in Moscow, ID, on November 13, 2022. The FBI is accepting tips and digital media at fbi.gov/moscowidaho.

Anyone with information can also call the tip line at (208) 883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed and turned over to Animal Services and then released to a responsible party.
- Rumor Control: Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog and have determined it is unrelated to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.

Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and unrelated to the incident.

- There will be a News Conference to update the public on the investigation.
Wednesday, November 23, 2022
1:00 p.m.
University of Idaho
Alumni Lounge of the ICCU Arena
900 Stadium Drive, Moscow, Idaho
The conference will be live-streamed on YouTube at: <https://youtu.be/bXEo-AMZbkg>.

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###

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Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

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- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video, or
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th

Additional information related to the investigation:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- Investigators are aware of multiple phone calls from victims Madison and Kaylee to a male.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the morning of November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before a Moscow Police officer arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found the four victims on the second and third floors.
- At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe any individual at the residence, when 911 was called, is involved in this crime.

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###

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**City of Moscow
Police Department**

Protecting Our Community
With Commitment, Honor,
and Integrity



James D. Fry Jr.
Police Chief



Tyson Berrett
Captain
Campus Commander

Roger Lanier
Captain
Operations Commander

Anthony Dahlinger
Captain
Services Commander



155 Southview Avenue
P.O. Box 9203
Moscow ID 83843
Business (208) 883-7054
Fax (208) 882-4020

Website: www.ci.moscow.id.us
Hearing Impaired (208) 883-7019
City Hall (208) 883-7000



Art Bettge
Mayor



Bill Belknap
City Supervisor



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 22, 2022 11:00 A.M.

Contact

[Rachael Doniger](#), public information officer, (208) 883-7181

Monday evening Blaine Street Incident Update

Moscow, ID - Just before 5:15 p.m. last night, 911 received a call reporting suspicious activity in the 600 block of Blaine St. A female caller informed the dispatcher that she saw a male in the front passenger seat of her vehicle when she opened the car door. The female, who was with her sister, slammed the car door and ran screaming from the car and called 911.

Multiple neighbors heard the girls screaming and came to assist. They checked the area but did not find anyone. The neighbors told responding officers that they had not seen anyone in or exit the vehicle. A passerby informed the sisters of seeing a male chasing them and left before speaking with officers. They were unable to confirm these details, and the officer was unaware of this information during the time of the call.

Police checked the area. Officers contacted a male matching the description but learned he and a friend had just returned from a restaurant and the male approached the sisters to help. The male withdrew and waited to talk with officers when accused of being involved.

Based on their knowledge at the time, officers closed the incident as unfounded. This term is used to close an incident that cannot be initially substantiated. However, if additional information is obtained, the incident can be reopened.

Online reports created immediate speculation that implied there was a link to this incident with the ongoing homicide investigation. We urge residents to remain alert and vigilant. Additionally, we remind the public (& media) that investigative releases of information will be through official channels.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 22, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Resource Webpage: A new webpage on the City of Moscow website has been set up as a consolidated location for information resources related to the investigation. The new page can be found at <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.
- Investigators have looked extensively into information they received about Kaylee Goncalves having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic and have not been able to verify or identify a stalker. If you have information that can help detectives, please contact the tip line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us. Digital media can be submitted at fbi.gov/moscowidaho.
- Weapon: There has been much conversation about the terminology used to describe the weapon. The type of knife thought to be used in the attacks is believed to be a fix-blade knife. Detectives continue to look for the weapon.
- There will be a News Conference to update the public on the investigation.
Wednesday, November 23, 2022
1:00 p.m.
University of Idaho
Alumni Lounge of the ICCU Arena
900 Stadium Drive, Moscow, Idaho
The conference will be live-streamed on YouTube at: <https://youtu.be/bXEo-AMZbkg>.

We encourage our community to rely on official channels for the most accurate information. These are the [City of Moscow Press Releases](#) and the [Moscow PD Facebook page](#).

###

Original Information:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called The Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence at 1:45 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home, however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, at 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Moscow Police Department responded to the residence and found the four victims on the second and third floors.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Additionally, detectives seek additional tips and surveillance video of any observed suspicious behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were in downtown Moscow and when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed suspicious behavior near these areas or has video surveillance are asked to submit their tips.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video, or
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th

Additional information related to the investigation:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- Investigators are aware of multiple phone calls from victims Madison and Kaylee to a male.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the morning of November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before a Moscow Police officer arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found the four victims on the second and third floors.
- At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe any individual at the residence, when 911 was called, is involved in this crime.
- On the morning of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed and turned over to Animal Services and then released to a responsible party.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog and have determined it is unrelated to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details. Additionally, Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and unrelated to the incident.

To date, nearly 600 tips have been received. All tips are processed, vetted, investigated, and cleared. Thirty-eight interviews have been conducted with individuals who may have information about the murders.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

Moscow Police Department:

- 4 Detectives
- 24 Patrol Officers
- 5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 22 investigators in Moscow
- 20 assigned agents located out of Treasure Valley, ID, Salt Lake City, Utah, and West Virginia
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit

Idaho State Police:

- 20 investigators
- 15 troopers
- Public Information Officer
- ISP Forensics Services and mobile crime scene team
- 15 uniformed troopers to assist with community patrols

Anyone who observed suspicious behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information about these murders, is asked to call the Tip Line at 208-883-7180 or email tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 23, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the male Kaylee and Madison attempted to contact numerous times on November 13th is involved in this crime
- Kaylee mentioned having a stalker, but detectives have been unable to corroborate the statement. Investigators are requesting anyone with information about a potential stalker, or unusual instances, to contact the tip line.
- Throughout the investigation, investigators have collected 103 pieces of evidence, taken approximately 4,000 photographs, made multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence, and hundreds of hours by ISP Forensic Science technicians and investigators.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Anyone who observed notable behavior, has video surveillance, or can provide relevant information is asked to call the Tip Line (208-883-7180), email (tipline@ci.moscow.id.us), or upload digital media (fbi.gov/moscowidaho).
- We encourage our community to rely on official channels for the most accurate information. These are the City of Moscow News Releases and the Moscow PD Facebook page.

Investigative Information:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence at 1:45 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana

are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call originated from inside the residence on one of the surviving roommates' cell phone. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before a Moscow Police officer arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any observed unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance are asked to submit their tips.

Kaylee mentioned having a stalker, but detectives have been unable to corroborate the statement. Investigators are requesting anyone with information about a potential stalker, or unusual instances, to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Throughout the investigation, 103 pieces of evidence have been collected, approximately 4,000 photographs were taken, multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence have been created, and ISP Forensic Science technicians and investigators have worked hundreds of hours.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.

Rumor control:

- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog and have determined it is unrelated to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and unrelated to the incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

Moscow Police Department:

- 4 Detectives
- 24 Patrol Officers
- 5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of In Investigators:

- 22 investigators in Moscow
- 20 assigned agents located out of Treasure Valley, ID, Salt Lake City, Utah, and West Virginia
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit

Idaho State Police:

- 20 investigators
- 15 troopers
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- ISP Forensics Services and mobile crime scene team
- 15 uniformed troopers to assist with community patrols

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 25, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Community members have uploaded over 260 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#).
- To date, 113 pieces of physical evidence have been collected and sent to the Idaho State Police crime lab for processing and analysis.
- Gov. Brad Little has directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation.
- The University of Idaho is hosting a candlelight vigil for Wednesday, November 30th, to honor the memory of Ethan, Xana, Madison, and Kaylee.
(<https://www.uidaho.edu/remember>)
- The University of Idaho has established a Vandal Family Support Resource page for their students.
(<https://www.uidaho.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/support-resources>)
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available:
<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. *(Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.)*

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
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- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- During the investigation:
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Developed multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
 - ISP Forensic Science scientists and technicians worked hundreds of hours
 - Over 260 digital media submissions by community members to the [FBI link](#)

Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related

- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

Moscow Police Department:

- 4 Detectives
- 24 Patrol Officers
- 5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 22 investigators in Moscow
- 20 assigned agents located throughout the United States
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 20 investigators in Moscow
- Public Information Officer
- ISP Forensics Services and mobile crime scene team
- 15 uniformed troopers to assist with community patrols

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 27, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Community members have uploaded over 488 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#).
- We understand there is a sense of fear within our community. Since November 13th, the department has received 78 calls for unusual circumstances and 36 requests to check the welfare of loved ones, an increase from 70 and 18, respectively, for all of October. As officers respond to these incidents, they find that concerned parties call friends and family before notifying the police. For life-safety and emergencies, we want to remind our community to call 9-1-1 before notifying family or friends. For non-emergency assistance, please call (208) 882-2677 (COPS).
- The University of Idaho is hosting a candlelight vigil for Wednesday, November 30th, to honor the memory of Ethan, Xana, Madison, and Kaylee. (<https://www.uidaho.edu/remember>)
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho
- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.

- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available:
<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. (*Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.*)

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

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Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
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Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 28, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. To assist with the ongoing investigation, any odd or out-of-the-ordinary events that took place should be reported. Our focus is the investigation, not the activities. Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be a piece of the puzzle to help investigators solve these murders.
- Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: [fbi.gov/moscowidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscowidaho)
- At this time, no suspect has been identified, and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

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Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

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Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- During the investigation:
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Developed multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
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Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

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- 5 Support Staff

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 29, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Today, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: [fbi.gov/moscowidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscowidaho)
- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. (*Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.*)

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates' cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
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Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,

- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
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Rumor control:

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 30, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

CLARIFICATION @ 7:15 P.M.:

Conflicting information has been released over the past 24 hours. The Latah County Prosecutor's Office stated the suspect(s) specifically looked at this residence, and that one or more of the occupants were undoubtedly targeted.

We have spoken with the Latah County Prosecutor's Office and identified this was a miscommunication. Detectives do not currently know if the residence or any occupants were specifically targeted but continue to investigate.

###

Updated Information:

- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself in to the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection with the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- Regarding the interview with Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson, we feel his responses were messaged to support the implication that new information had been released. Specifically, generalized statements regarding the potential of targeted victims and the involvement of drugs were redefined into an affirmative answer.

At this time, there is no change or new information in this case, and references otherwise would be inaccurate. We ask the public to refer to the [Moscow Police Department website](#) for any updates on the investigation.

- At this time, there is no change or new information in this case, and references otherwise would be inaccurate. We ask the public to refer to the Moscow Police Department website for any updates on the investigation.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
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- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. (*Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.*)

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

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At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
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- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.

Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 30, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself in to the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection with the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- Regarding the interview with Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson, we feel his responses were messaged to support the implication that new information had been released. Specifically, generalized statements regarding the potential of targeted victims and the involvement of drugs were redefined into an affirmative answer.

At this time, there is no change or new information in this case, and references otherwise would be inaccurate. We ask the public to refer to the [Moscow Police Department website](#) for any updates on the investigation.

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- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. *(Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.)*

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

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- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
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- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
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Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
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these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 1, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence but do not believe that individual was present during the incident.
- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- We remain consistent in our belief that this was a targeted attack, but investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or if it was the occupants.

We continue receiving inquiries about comments made by Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson, who said the suspect(s) specifically looked at the victim's residence and that one or more of the occupants were undoubtedly targeted.

The Moscow Police Department is the only provider of official information regarding this case.

- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
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- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
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Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While

these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.

- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.
- A Moscow Police incident that occurred on September 12th, 2022, regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist, who displayed a folding knife, is not connected to this incident. The individual involved turned himself in, and charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office.

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 2, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.
- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We remain consistent in our belief that this was a targeted attack, but investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or if it was the occupants.

We continue receiving inquiries about comments made by Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson, who said the suspect(s) specifically looked at the victim's residence and that one or more of the occupants were undoubtedly targeted.

The Moscow Police Department is the only provider of official information regarding this case.

- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: [fbi.gov/moscowidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscowidaho)
-
- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false facts. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.

 - All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

###

Updated Investigation:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m. (*Arrival time has been updated based on digital evidence collected by investigators.*)

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th, or
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- During the investigation:
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Developed multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
 - ISP Forensic Science scientists and technicians worked hundreds of hours
 - Over 260 digital media submissions by community members to the [FBI link](#)

- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.
- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.

Rumor control:

- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.
- A Moscow Police incident that occurred on September 12th, 2022, regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist, who displayed a folding knife, is not connected to this incident. The individual involved turned himself in, and charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office.

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 3, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Throughout the investigation, detectives have collected the following:
 - Over 2,645 emails through tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - More than 2,770 calls to the Tip Line at 208-883-7180
 - Over 1,084 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#)
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false information. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. To assist with the ongoing investigation, any odd or out-of-the-ordinary events that took place should be reported. Our focus is the investigation, not the activities. Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be the piece of the puzzle that helps investigators solve these murders. Information can be submitted:
 - Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: [fbi.gov/moscwidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscwidaho)
- All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

###

Investigation Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

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Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
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- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school

year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 5, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- There have been statements and speculation about this case, victim injuries, cause of death, evidence collection and processing, and investigative techniques. With the active criminal investigation, law enforcement has not released additional facts to the family or the public. We recognize the frustration this causes and that speculation proliferates in the absence of facts. However, we firmly believe speculation and unvetted information is a disservice to the victims, their families, and our community. The Moscow Police Department is committed to providing information whenever possible but not at the expense of compromising the investigation and prosecution.
- Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.
- Detectives continue processing and working through more than 2,645 emailed tips, 2,770 phone tips, and 1,084 digital media submissions. We believe someone has information that will add context to the picture investigators are creating of what occurred that evening. Our focus is the investigation, not the activities. Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders.
- Using tips and leads, investigators have identified an incident involving Kaylee at a local business, which may have been the stalker reference she made to friends and family. In mid-October, two males were seen inside a local business; they parted ways, and one male appeared to follow Kaylee inside the business and as she exited to walk toward her car. The male turned away, and it did not appear he made any contact with her.

Detectives contacted both males and learned the two were attempting to meet women at the business, this was corroborated through additional investigation. Based on available information, detectives believe this was an isolated incident and not an ongoing pattern of stalking. No evidence suggests the two males were involved in the murders.

Investigators continue looking into information about Kaylee having a stalker. Information about a potential stalker or unusual occurrences should go through the Tip Line.

- There have been numerous requests about the dog found at the residence on the morning of November 13th. Arriving officers entered the residence and found the deceased victims. During the search of the home, a dog was found in a room where the crimes had not been committed. Officers did not find any evidence on the dog and there was no indication the animal had entered the crime scene. The dog was taken to Animal Services and released to a responsible person.

While the dog was in the house when officers arrived, it has not been determined where the dog was physically located when the murders took place.

- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false information. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 6, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Updated Information:

- Starting Wednesday morning, December 7, 2022, and potentially into Thursday, Moscow Police Chief James Fry, along with members of the department, will collect and remove some of the victims' personal belongings from the residence, which are no longer needed for the investigation, so that they can be returned to the families. The items will be loaded into a truck and transferred to a secure location until the families can collect the belongings. These arrangements were made in coordination with the families.

Anyone near the residence Wednesday morning is asked to keep roads clear. Movement of the items will be done as privately as possible in an effort to maintain respect for the victims and their families. We ask members of the media and community to be respectful of this process.

The house remains an active crime scene, and progress continues to be made in the investigation.

Moscow Police and investigative partners continue to work with the victim's families on the investigation and ongoing developments.

A video interview for media use and public viewing with Moscow Police Chief James Fry is available on the Moscow Police Department YouTube page. Chief Fry explains why the investigative team wanted to handle the delicate and sensitive handling of the victim's close possessions.

- Detectives continue processing and working through more than 2,645 emailed tips, 2,770 phone tips, and 1,084 digital media submissions. We believe someone has information that will add context to the picture investigators are creating of what occurred that evening. Our focus is the investigation, not the activities. Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders.
- TIPS: Detectives are looking for context to the events and people involved in these murders. To assist with the ongoing investigation, any odd or out-of-the-ordinary events that took place

should be reported. Our focus is the investigation, not the activities. Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be the piece of the puzzle that helps investigators solve these murders. Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
 - Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Digital Media: [fbi.gov/moscowidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscowidaho)
- At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. There is speculation, without factual backing, stoking community fears and spreading false information. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress.
 - All Press Releases and information related to this case are available: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

###

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- Throughout the investigation, detectives have collected:
 - More than 2,770 calls to the Tip Line at 208-883-7180
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 - Over 1,084 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#)
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.
- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those

results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.

- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office. Assigned resources vary based on the current needs of the investigation. These numbers are approximated and do not reflect additional off-site personnel or other assistance provided.

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff

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- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States
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- 13 investigators in Moscow
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- Communications Team
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The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 7, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Moscow Police are Asking for the Community's Help

MOSCOW, Idaho – Detectives are interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about a vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Street residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

Your information, whether you believe it is significant or not, might be the piece of the puzzle that helps investigators solve these murders.

The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All Press Releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>

###





PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 8, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – Due to the volume of calls with tips and leads coming in about the request for information about a white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra, the Tip Line is now directed to an FBI call center. The global call center has the resources to take those calls, categorize them, and send them on to investigators so they can utilize those tips in the investigation.

Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. Remember, your tip may be the key to solving this case.

Watch an interview with Moscow Police Chief James Fry released today for media and public use on the [Moscow Police YouTube Channel](#).

As previously reported, detectives are interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about a vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Street residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

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The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



Also, there has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations.

Investigators working on the current homicide case are aware of the body camera footage. They have reviewed it and all the details associated with it and have determined it is not related.

At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All Press Releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner

stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

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At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
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Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
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Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 9, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department, [communications team](#), media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – Investigators have been monitoring online activity related to this ongoing and active case and are aware of the large amount of rumors and misinformation being shared as well as harassing and threatening behavior toward potentially involved parties.

Anyone engaging in threats or harassment whether in person, online or otherwise needs to understand that they could be subjecting themselves to criminal charges.

Moscow Police Department cautions the public not to rely on rumors and remains committed to keeping the public informed. We urge reliance on official channels for accurate information.

Update on the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information. Remember, your tip may be the key to solving this case.

Watch an interview with Moscow Police Chief James Fry released today regarding the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and harassment concerns. The video is available for media and public use on the [Moscow Police YouTube Channel](#).

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- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.

- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department is utilizing assistance from the Idaho State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Latah County Sheriff's Office. Assigned resources vary based on the current needs of the investigation. These numbers are approximated and do not reflect additional off-site personnel or other assistance provided.

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
- 15 uniformed troopers assisting with community patrols
- Communications Team
- ISP Forensics Services

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 10, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – With commencement this weekend, there will be an influx of people coming in from out of town. Moscow Police Department and Idaho State Police will provide coverage on campus and in the Moscow area. As always, we want to remind the public to stay vigilant, travel in groups, and communicate with family and friends as you travel. If you have any information regarding the case, please email the Tip Line: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us or call us at 208-883-7180. We want to thank the public for their continued support.

The investigation continues with the same amount of resources.

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff
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Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States
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Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
- 15 uniformed troopers assisting with community patrols
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Watch an interview with Moscow Police Chief James Fry released today regarding police presence and continued investigation resources dedicated to the case. The video is available for media and public use on the [Moscow Police YouTube Channel](#).

As previously reported:

2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information. Remember, your tip may be the key to solving this case.

Detectives remain interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All press releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- Throughout the investigation, detectives have collected:
 - More than 2,770 calls to the Tip Line at 208-883-7180
 - Over 2,645 emails at tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
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 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.
- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.

- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 12, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

See the latest news release and sign up for updates at:

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Road-Homicides>

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – The investigation team spent many hours over the weekend going through tips provided to the FBI Tip Line and the Tip Line email. Police are still looking for information regarding a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. The FBI continues to prioritize and vet those tips.

Regarding the safety of the public, police recommendations for safety measures are good reminders in general, and in light of what has happened in this community. These reminders are not an indication of a specific or elevated risk to the community.

See an Investigation Update for December 12, 2022 on the Moscow Police YouTube Channel with Captain Roger Lanier with the Moscow Police Department who is in charge of the Operations Division of the King Road Homicide Investigation at: <https://youtu.be/OkIKHjiPIME>

Investigators continue to not release detailed information. It is what must be done to preserve the integrity of the investigation.

The investigation continues with the same amount of resources.

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- 5 Support Staff
- Communications Team

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States

- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
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2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information.

Detectives remain interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

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At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate

information and updated progress. All press releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates' cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

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Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

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- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
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The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

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###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 13, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

See the latest news release and sign up for updates at:

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Road-Homicides>

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – One month after the murders took place investigators continue to piece together what happened in the hours leading up to the crime in order to determine who is responsible. This while asking the public to stay focused on the official facts released by the Moscow Police Department. Over the past four weeks, rumors and speculation has led members of the public to provide tips based on rumors rather than official information provided about the case.

The public is reminded that tips should be provided to the Moscow Homicides Tip Line, which is now routed to a National FBI Tip Line to best gather, prioritize and distribute valuable tips to investigators. Callers need to use the 208-883-7180 number, and not send tips to the Moscow Police Department. The FBI line also takes calls regarding other reports, so please be patient during the call.

FBI Tip Line Guide:

- After dialing 208-883-7180, callers will hear some initial recorded messages.
- After that, the process of being transferred to an operator begins.
- There are two prompts. For the first prompt, press 1 for tips currently highlighted in the news.
- For the second prompt press 4 to provide information about the Moscow, Idaho homicides.

Please be sure to make your way to an operator. Your tip may be the piece of information that solves this crime.

Rumors and speculation have also affected the families of the victims, friends, and fellow students. In some cases, this has led to harassing and threatening behavior toward potentially involved parties. Anyone engaging in threats or harassment whether in person, online or otherwise needs to understand that they could be subjecting themselves to criminal charges.

See an interview reflecting on the last month and where the investigation is headed with Captain Roger Lanier with the Moscow Police Department who is in charge of the Operations Division of the King Road

Homicide Investigation at: <https://youtu.be/oeZbEplZoe4> . This interview was recorded today, December 13th, 2022, and is available for public and media use.

The investigation continues with the same amount of resources.

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- Communications Team

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 - Over 2,645 emails at tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Over 1,084 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#)
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.

- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 15, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

See the latest news release and sign up for updates at:

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Road-Homicides>

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – Investigators are sorting through 22,000 registered 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantras that fit into the search criteria and thank the public for providing additional information about the vehicle.

Tips and leads led investigators to ask the public for additional help in searching for a white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

Investigators are sorting through significant amounts of video content and have received valuable leads on the 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra, but still ask for more information from the public. Digital Media Video can be submitted at [fbi.gov/moscowidaho](https://www.fbi.gov/moscowidaho) or tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

See an interview about video collected during the investigation and an update on the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra recorded today, December 15, 2022 on the Moscow Police YouTube Channel with Captain Roger Lanier with the Moscow Police Department who is in charge of the Operations Division of the King Road Homicide Investigation at: <https://youtu.be/f1N1WPUZDOM>.

From the beginning, Moscow Detectives have asked for any and all video from residents and businesses within the area of West Taylor Ave (north boundary), West Palouse River Dr (south boundary), Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary), and Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary) who have video surveillance at their residence or business between 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022. Detectives are requesting all available video – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

###

As previously reported:

The investigation continues with the same amount of resources.

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff
- Communications Team

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
- 15 uniformed troopers assisting with community patrols
- ISP Forensics Services

2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information.

Detectives remain interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All press releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates' cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi

house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- Throughout the investigation, detectives have collected:
 - More than 2,770 calls to the Tip Line at 208-883-7180
 - Over 2,645 emails at tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Over 1,084 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#)
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.

- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 16, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

See the latest news release and sign up for updates at:

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Road-Homicides>

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – After sorting through the majority of the digital content gathered from critical cameras during crucial times before and after the homicides took place, investigators continue to comb through hours and hours of digital content submitted by businesses, homes, and the public. Investigators continue to ask the public for additional help in searching for a white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

There is a massive amount of digital content to review with a robust team dedicated to handling digital submissions. Other members of the investigation team are dedicated specifically to email tips, while another team is assigned to Tip Line calls.

The investigative pace will not slow down for the weekend or the holidays. And the departure of University of Idaho students returning home for winter break is not expected to cause any slowdown in the investigation.

Digital Media Video can be submitted at fbi.gov/moscowidaho or tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

See an interview about the investigation pace over the holidays, as well as digital information submitted to investigators. This was recorded today, December 16, 2022 with Chief James Fry with the Moscow Police Department and is available for media and public use: <https://youtu.be/rTBo-5zWQM8>

As previously reported:

From the beginning, Moscow Detectives have asked for any and all video from residents and businesses within the area of West Taylor Ave (north boundary), West Palouse River Dr (south boundary), Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary), and Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary) who have video surveillance at their residence or business between 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022. Detectives are requesting all available video – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

###

As previously reported:

The investigation continues with the same amount of resources.

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff
- Communications Team

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 46 investigators in Moscow & located throughout the United States
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
- 15 uniformed troopers assisting with community patrols
- ISP Forensics Services

2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information.

Detectives remain interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us

The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All press releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the "Grub Truck" at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates' cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

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Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
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- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
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Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.

- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 19, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media line: (C) (208) 997-8701, (O) 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pacific Time

See news releases and sign up for updates at:

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Road-Homicides>

Moscow Homicide Update

The Moscow Police Department is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho – The number of tips and leads that have come in as part of the investigation has hit the 10,000 mark. Investigators continue to have the same level of resources, including a dedicated team reviewing digital content. Digital submissions of tips and leads are not made public by investigators as part of the ongoing commitment to keep information safe because it can be a powerful tool in the investigation process.

Progress continues to be made in finding information about a white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators continue to believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated information.

Digital Media Video can be submitted at fbi.gov/moscowidaho or tipline@ci.moscow.id.us.

See a video update recorded today, December 19, 2022 with Chief James Fry with the Moscow Police Department that is available for media and public use: <https://youtu.be/GDcVJ45qypM>

Investigation resources include:

Moscow Police Department:

- 6 Detectives
- 5 Support Staff
- Communications Team

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- 60 personnel in Moscow & located throughout the United States
- 2 Behavior Analysis Unit investigators

Idaho State Police:

- 13 investigators in Moscow
- 15 uniformed troopers assisting with community patrols
- ISP Forensics Services

###

As previously reported:

From the beginning, Moscow Detectives have asked for any and all video from residents and businesses within the area of West Taylor Ave (north boundary), West Palouse River Dr (south boundary), Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary), and Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary) who have video surveillance at their residence or business between 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 2022. Detectives are requesting all available video – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra: Investigators would like to thank the community and public for recent information provided about the vehicle and the spike in tips. The FBI is prioritizing and vetting those tips for use in the investigation. The public is asked to continue to use the Tip Line to report any information about the vehicle.

Calling in tips: Please be aware that this new call process takes patience on behalf of the caller, and there are some prompts to follow. This is a national FBI tip line and it is important to get all the way through the prompts to reach the right agent to report information.

Detectives remain interested in speaking with the occupant(s) of a **white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra**, with an unknown license plate. Tips and leads have led investigators to look for additional information about this vehicle being in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) of this vehicle may have critical information to share regarding this case.

If you know of or own a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

Information can be submitted:

- Tip Line: 208-883-7180
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The below photos are stock images of a 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra and are not the actual vehicle.



At this time, no suspect has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate information and updated progress. All press releases and information related to this case are available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

Investigative Timeline:

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen were at a local bar called Corner Club at 202 N. Main Street, in downtown Moscow, between 10 p.m. and 1:30 a.m. on November 13th. At approximately 1:40 a.m., Kaylee and Madison were seen on video at a local food vendor called the “Grub Truck” at 318 S. Main Street and used a private party for a ride home from downtown to arrive at their 1122 King Road residence around 1:56 a.m.

Investigators have determined that Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were seen at the Sigma Chi house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. At approximately 1:45 a.m., Ethan and Xana are believed to have returned to the residence at 1122 King Road. It was previously reported that Ethan resided at the home; however, it has been determined that he was only visiting.

Detectives believe that on November 12th, the two surviving roommates had also been out in the Moscow community, separately, but returned home by 1 a.m. on November 13th. The two did not wake up until later that morning.

On November 13th, the surviving roommates summoned friends to the residence because they believed one of the second-floor victims had passed out and was not waking up. At 11:58 a.m., a 911 call requested aid for an unconscious person. The call was made from one of the surviving roommates’ cell phones inside the residence. Multiple people talked with the 911 dispatcher before Moscow Police arrived at the location. Officers entered the residence and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor.

Autopsies were conducted on November 17th. The Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four murdered individuals and their cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing. The coroner stated the four victims were likely asleep, some had defensive wounds, and each was stabbed multiple times. There was no sign of sexual assault.

Detectives continue investigating what occurred from approximately 9 p.m. on November 12th to 1:45 a.m. on November 13th, when Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were believed to be at the Sigma Chi

house on the University of Idaho Campus at 735 Nez Perce Drive. Any interactions, contacts, direction and method of travel, or anything abnormal could add context to what occurred.

Detectives are seeking all outside surveillance video taken from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Sunday, November 13th, from businesses and residences within the geographical area listed below. Detectives request all available videos – whether there appears to be motion and content or not.

- West Taylor Ave (north boundary)
- West Palouse River Dr (south boundary)
- Highway 95 south to the 2700 block of Highway 95 S (east boundary)
- Arboretum & Botanical Garden (west boundary)

Detectives are also seeking additional tips and surveillance video of any unusual behavior on the night of November 12th into the early hours of November 13th while Kaylee and Madison were in downtown Moscow and while Ethan and Xana were at the Sigma Chi house. Anyone who observed unusual behavior near these areas or has video surveillance is asked to submit their tips.

Investigators have looked extensively into information received about Kaylee having a stalker. They have pursued hundreds of pieces of information related to this topic but have not verified or identified a stalker. Anyone with information about a potential stalker or unusual instances is asked to contact the tip line.

At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the following are involved in this crime:

- Two surviving roommates,
- Male in the Grub Truck surveillance video,
- Private party driver who took Kaylee and Madison home on November 13th,
- The male Kaylee and Madison called numerous times during the early morning hours of November 13th,
- Any individual at the residence when 911 was called, or
- The individual on the lease who moved out of the residence before the school year started and was not present at the time of the incident.

Additional information related to the investigation:

- Currently, no suspects are in custody, and no weapon has been located.
- On the night of the incident, officers located a dog at the residence. The dog was unharmed, turned over to Animal Services, and later released to a responsible party.
- Local businesses were contacted to determine if a fixed-blade knife had been recently purchased.
- Detectives seized the contents of three dumpsters on King Road to locate possible evidence.
- Gov. Brad Little directed up to \$1 million in state emergency funds for the ongoing investigation
- Throughout the investigation, detectives have collected:
 - More than 2,770 calls to the Tip Line at 208-883-7180
 - Over 2,645 emails at tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
 - Over 1,084 digital media submissions to the [FBI link](#)
 - 113 pieces of physical evidence collected and taken to the ISP crime lab
 - Approximately 4,000 crime scene photographs taken
 - Multiple three-dimensional scans of the residence
- On November 29, as part of the ongoing homicide investigation and original search warrant, detectives relocated five vehicles from within the police perimeter to a more secure long-term storage location to continue processing evidence.

- Idaho State Police Forensic Services crime lab scientists have worked on this case for weeks and have provided testing and analysis results to detectives. As they complete additional tests, those results will also be provided. To protect the investigation's integrity, specific results will not be released.
- As detectives move forward with the homicide investigation, a private security company has been contracted to provide scene security to free up patrol resources. The scene remains under police control.
- Detectives are aware of a sixth person listed on the lease at the residence. They have spoken to this individual and confirmed they moved out prior to the start of the school year and was not present at the time of the incident. Detectives do not believe this person has any involvement in the murders.

Rumor control:

- There has been extensive media interest regarding an incident at Taylor Avenue and Band Field on November 13, 2022, at 3:01 a.m. This incident was an alcohol offense which was addressed by the on-scene officer. This call is not related to the murder investigations. For further details regarding this incident, a Moscow Police Department Public Records Request can be submitted referencing incident number 22-MO9896.
- We have not changed our belief that the murders were a targeted attack. However, investigators have not concluded if the target was the residence or its occupants.
- There have been media questions about a September 12th, 2022, incident regarding an argument between a group of people walking on the University of Idaho bike path and a cyclist. It was reported that during the confrontation, the cyclist displayed a folding knife. Both parties dispersed, and there were no injuries. The cyclist turned himself into the police. The case was investigated and misdemeanor charges were referred to the Moscow City Attorney's Office. There is no connection between the individual involved in this incident and the current murder investigations.
- There have been media questions regarding a February 2022, death on Baker St. The Latah County Coroner's Office has confirmed the death was due to an overdose. This case is not related to the ongoing murder investigation.
- There have been online reports of a red Mustang on S. Deakin St. being processed as part of the murder investigation. This information is not accurate, and the vehicle is not connected to this incident.
- The identity of the 911 caller has not been released.
- There have been numerous media inquiries about a 1999 double stabbing in Pullman, Washington, and the 2021 double stabbing (with one death) in Salem, Oregon. While these cases share similarities with the King Street homicides, there does not appear to be any evidence to support the cases are related.
- Detectives are aware of a Latah County Sheriff's Office incident of the report of a skinned dog but do not believe there is any evidence to support it is related to this incident. Contact Latah County Sheriff's Office for further details.
- Detectives are also aware of a Moscow Police incident of the report of deceased animals left on a resident's property. This was determined to be wildlife activity and not related to the murders.
- Online reports of the victims being tied and gagged are not accurate.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

Press Releases are located on the [City of Moscow](#) website.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 20, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media Line: 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Update

(UPDATE – 4:30 p.m.)

Investigators are aware of a Hyundai Elantra located in Eugene, Oregon and have spoken with the owner. The vehicle was involved in a collision and subsequently impounded. The vehicle is registered out of Colorado and the female owner is not believed to have any relation to any property in Moscow, Idaho or the ongoing murder investigations. The public is asked to stop contacting the owner.

###

(Original Release)

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Watch a video update from the Moscow Police Department: <https://youtu.be/8IDx5sByKeY>

- "There have been numerous questions about leadership in this investigation. Let me be clear, this is the Moscow Police Departments' investigation, and I am the Chief of Police. The decisions are mine and mine alone. I have an excellent Command Staff, with over 90 years of combined experience, overseeing the investigation's daily operation, and I select who runs the investigative teams," said Moscow Police Chief James Fry. "We are supported by highly trained and experienced personnel from the Idaho State Police and the FBI. Their continued resources and knowledge are vital to our success. Our investigative units work under a unified structure and have the autonomy to move forward and solve this case. Despite statements about my team, we remain focused on solving the murder of four students to seek justice for them, their families and to help our community heal."
- Investigators continue processing and working through more than 7,650 emailed tips, 4,313 phone tips, 4,583 digital media submissions, and have conducted over 250 interviews. Investigators believe someone has information that adds context to what occurred on the night of the murders and continue requesting additional pictures, video, and social media content. Our focus remains on the investigation, not an individual's activities displayed in the tip.

Whether you believe it is significant or not, your information might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders.

- Digital submission of tips and leads will not be publicly disclosed due to our ongoing commitment to keep information private and details may be pertinent to the ongoing criminal investigation.
- Investigators are aware of a Hyundai Elantra located in Eugene, Oregon. We are working with the local jurisdiction to determine if the vehicle is related to our case.
- As required by law, several Moscow Police body camera videos were requested and released through the public records request process. The original release of any video by this agency is the official version, and circulated videos cannot be verified as authentic or unedited.
- Rumor Control: Another video, believed to be taken on the night of the murders at a local downtown business, is known to investigators. Investigators have identified an individual called “Adam” in the video and he is cooperating with detectives.
- Progress continues to locate the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra believed to be in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and have identified over 22,000 vehicles. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.
- No suspect(s) has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated progress. All press releases and related information is available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.
- Updates will be provided when new information is available for release.

###

Previously reported:

- **White 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra:** An Elantra is believed to have been in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and thank the public for providing information. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.



(Stock images – Not the actual vehicle)

- **Phone Tips:** Telephone tips are collected through a national FBI Tip Line. This process takes time, and users must follow all prompts.

Information can be submitted:

- Telephone: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 22, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media Line: 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Watch a video update from the Moscow Police Department: <https://youtu.be/8IDx5sByKeY>

- Investigators are processing and working through more than 7,650 emailed tips, 4,313 phone tips, 4,583 digital media submissions, and have conducted over 250 interviews. Investigators believe someone has information that adds context to what occurred on the night of the murders and continue requesting additional pictures, video, and social media content. Our focus remains on the investigation, not an individual's activities displayed in the tip. Whether you believe it is significant or not, your information might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders.
- Digital submission of tips and leads will not be publicly disclosed due to our ongoing commitment to keep information private and details may be pertinent to the ongoing criminal investigation.
- Progress continues to locate the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra believed to be in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and have identified over 22,000 vehicles. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.
- No suspect(s) has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated progress. All press releases and related information is available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.
- Updates will be provided when new information is available for release.

###

Previously reported:

- **White 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra:** An Elantra is believed to have been in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and thank the public for providing information. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.



(Stock images – Not the actual vehicle)

- **Phone Tips:** Telephone tips are collected through a national FBI Tip Line. This process takes time, and users must follow all prompts.

Information can be submitted:

- Telephone: 208-883-7180
- Email: tipline@ci.moscow.id.us
- Digital Media: fbi.gov/moscowidaho

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 24, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department Communications Team

moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us

Media Line: 208-883-7181

Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

- Investigators continue working through the Holiday break to process, analyze, and work on more than 7,650 emailed tips, 4,313 phone tips, and 4,583 digital media submissions. Investigators believe someone has information that adds context to what occurred on the night of the murders and continue requesting additional pictures, video, and social media content. Our focus remains on the investigation, not an individual's activities displayed in the tip. Whether you believe it is significant or not, your information might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders.
- Digital submission of tips and leads will not be publicly disclosed due to our ongoing commitment to keep information private and details may be pertinent to the ongoing criminal investigation.
- Progress continues to locate the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra believed to be in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and have identified over 22,000 vehicles. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.
- No suspect(s) has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated progress. All press releases and related information is available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.
- Updates will be provided when new information is available for release.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 27, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department
moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us
Media Line: 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

- At this time in the investigation, detectives do not believe the female associate professor and chair of the history department at the University of Idaho suing a TikTok user for defamation is involved in this crime. The Moscow Police Department will not provide a statement about the ongoing civil process.
- There have been numerous inquiries from members of the public and media to verify digital media published online. Any picture or video provided through the official public records request process is authentic. However, once a record is released, we can no longer verify its authenticity as we do not know if anything has been altered. Detectives are aware of videos distributed by local businesses.
- Investigators believe someone has information that adds context to what occurred on the night of the murders and continue requesting additional pictures, video, and social media content. Our focus remains on the investigation, not an individual's activities displayed in the tip. Whether you believe it is significant or not, your information might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders. Digital submission of tips and leads will not be publicly disclosed due to our ongoing commitment to keep information private and details may be pertinent to the ongoing criminal investigation.
- Progress continues to locate the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra believed to be in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share regarding this case and have identified over 22,000 vehicles. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.
- No suspect(s) has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated progress. All press releases and related information is available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.

- Updates will be provided when new information is available for release.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 29, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department
moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us
Media Line: 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Homicide Update

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department (MPD) is providing the following information to update the public on the known facts surrounding the four murders that occurred on November 13th in Moscow, Idaho.

Watch a video update from the Moscow Police Department: <https://youtu.be/OB5VSja2We0>

- On Friday morning, December 30, the 1122 King Street residence will remain an active crime scene under police control. However, Moscow Police has worked with Team Idaho Property Management Services to begin remediation of the residence by a private company. Remediation activities include removing potential biohazards and other harmful substances used to collect evidence. There is no timeline for completion, but the property will be returned to the property management company when finished.

Moscow Police patrol officers will be in the area to keep the roadways open. Media is asked to provide adequate space for work vehicles accessing the residence.

- Investigators continue processing and working through more than 9,025 emailed tips, 4,575 phone tips, 6,050 digital media submissions, and have conducted over 300 interviews. Investigators believe someone has information that adds context to what occurred on the night of the murders and continue requesting additional pictures, video, and social media content. Our focus remains on the investigation, not an individual's activities displayed in the tip.

Whether you believe it is significant or not, your information might be one of the puzzle pieces that help solve these murders. Digital submission of tips and leads will not be publicly disclosed due to our ongoing commitment to keep information private, and details may be pertinent to the ongoing criminal investigation.

- Progress continues to locate the white 2011-2013 Hyundai Elantra believed to be in the immediate area of the King Road residence during the early morning hours of November 13th. Investigators believe the occupant(s) may have critical information to share about this case. If you know of, or own, a vehicle matching this description, or know of anyone who may have been driving this specific vehicle on the days preceding or the day of the murders, please forward that information to the Tip Line.

- No suspect(s) has been identified and only vetted information that does not hinder the investigation will be released to the public. We encourage referencing official releases for accurate and updated progress. All press releases and related information is available at: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/1064/King-Street-Homicide>.
- Updates will be provided when new information is available for release.

The Moscow Police Department thanks our community for their continued support, understanding of the limited information we can share, and patience during this difficult time.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 30, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department
moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us
Media Line: 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Arrest made in Moscow homicides investigation

MOSCOW, Idaho – Investigators make arrest in the November 13th quadruple murders in Moscow, Idaho.

On November 13, 2022, at 11:58 hours, Moscow Police Department officers responded to a call at 1122 King Road for the report of an unconscious individual. Upon arrival, officers discovered four deceased individuals which were later ruled to be homicide.

Last night, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 28-year-old Bryan Christopher Kohberger was arrested in Albrightsville, Pennsylvania on a fugitive from justice arrest warrant. He is wanted on four (4) counts of first-degree murder (Idaho Code 19-4003) and one (1) count of felony burglary (Idaho Code 18-1401) for entering a residence with the intent to commit murder. Kohberger resides in Pullman, WA and is a graduate student at Washington State University.

“These murders have shaken our community and I know that no arrest will restore the families or bring these young students back. However, we believe in the criminal process and continue to extend our most sincere condolences to the families,” said Moscow Police Chief James Fry. “Since November, investigators have been laser-focused on pursuing every lead in our pursuit of justice. This complex case took extensive work to develop a clear picture of what occurred and I’m thankful to the dedication shown by members of the Moscow Police Department, Idaho State Police detectives and Crime Lab technicians and scientists, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the resources and personnel to conduct this massive investigation. It was persistent determination and extensive hours spent unraveling this case that led to an arrest.”

On the evening of November 12th, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen arrived home at about 1:56 a.m. after visiting a local bar and street food vendor. Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle were at the Sigma Chi house before arriving home at around 1:45 a.m. Two roommates, who survived the murders, had also been in the community and returned home at about 1 a.m. On the morning of November 13th, a 911 call was made at 11:58 a.m. reporting an unconscious person at the residence. The call came from

inside the home from one of the surviving roommates' cell phones. Moscow Police responded and found two victims on the second floor and two victims on the third floor. Autopsies conducted by the Latah County Coroner confirmed the identity of the four victims along with the cause and manner of death as homicide by stabbing.

"These tragic murders took four young, vibrant members from our community. This has been a difficult time for the families, the university, the Moscow community, and the people of Idaho. However, it has also proven that communities come together in tough times," said Colonel Kedrick Wills of the Idaho State Police. "I've had the utmost confidence in the Moscow Police Department that this investigation would be done right. Chief Fry selected the right people for the right positions to successfully solve this case. Nothing deterred the commitment of investigators to work together as they built incredible partnerships to bring justice for the victims and their families."

The Idaho Supreme Court dictates that probable cause affidavits remain sealed until the arrest warrant is returned to the court. As such, the factual basis of this case will remain sealed until an initial appearance is made in an Idaho court. No additional information can be provided in this case until court files and records are released. There will be no bond and the suspect can waive or fight extradition to Idaho. However, once back in Idaho the court process will continue.

"The FBI has committed its full support to our partners with the Moscow Police Department in an effort to solve this horrific case and bring some resolution for the victims' families," said Special Agent in Charge Dennis Rice of the Salt Lake City FBI. "Though nothing can bring Madison, Kaylee, Xana, and Ethan back, we remain dedicated to working with our state and local partners throughout this investigation."

The investigation continues and detectives have seized a white 2015 Hyundai Elantra. Additional search warrants and location searches are occurring in multiple locations. Additional evidence will be collected, and interviews conducted.

Throughout the investigation, the community took an intense interest in the case. Over 19,000 tips were received with over 9,000 through email, 4,500 by phone, and over 6,000 digital media submissions. Investigators have conducted over 300 interviews.

###



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 30, 2022

CONTACT

Moscow Police Department
moscowpdpio@ci.moscow.id.us
Media Line: 208-883-7181
Media Line Hours: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (PST)

Moscow Police Announce Press Conference

MOSCOW, Idaho – The Moscow Police Department will hold a press conference at 1 p.m., Friday, December 30, in the City Council Chambers at 206 E. 3rd Street of Moscow City Hall.

Police Chief James Fry will give an update of the ongoing investigation into the quadruple homicide that occurred at 1122 King Road on Sunday, November 13. Officials from the Moscow Police Department, Idaho State Police, the City of Moscow, and University of Idaho will be present.

The conference will be live streamed on YouTube at: <https://youtu.be/9mSz035WHd8>.

Doors open at noon for media setup.

Please hold all media inquiries until after the news conference.

###

DECLARATION OF BRYAN EDELMAN, Ph.D.

I, Bryan Edelman, solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

I am the co-founder of Trial Innovations, Inc., a national full-service jury research firm. I have worked as a trial consultant for 20 years and have conducted pretrial and post-trial research on both criminal and civil cases across the country. I have been retained as an expert in over 70 cases that have received significant publicity and asked to assess the impact of media coverage on the fairness of the trial proceedings. Some of the cases I have been retained on include the *State of Idaho v. Jonathan Renfro*, *State of Idaho v. Gilberto Rodriguez*, *United States v. Cloud*, *United States v. Sablan*, *United States v. Marilyn Mosby*, *United States v. Robert Bowers*, *State of Florida v. Nikolas Cruz*, and *United States v. David DePape*.

Counsel for the defendant in *State of Idaho v. Bryan Kohberger* retained me to research and evaluate: (1) whether there was extensive and prejudicial pretrial publicity in Latah County surrounding the killing of four students attending the University of Idaho in Moscow, the community panic that ensued during the search for a suspect, and the alleged evidence tying Bryan Kohberger the murders; (2) determine if the media coverage has impacted the defendant's ability to obtain a fair and impartial jury in Latah County; (3) evaluate potential bias in alternate venues; and (4) based on the findings, recommend appropriate remedial measures—for example, a change of venue—to protect the Kohberger's ability to be tried by a fair and impartial jury. As part of my analysis, I evaluated relevant newsprint, television, and social media coverage surrounding these events and conducted a community attitude survey of 400 residents in Latah County. Comparison surveys were conducted in Ada, Canyon, and Bannock counties.

It is my opinion that the residents in Latah County have been exposed to extensive, prejudicial pretrial publicity and social media surrounding the murders of Kaylee Goncalves, Madison Mogen, Xana Kernodle, and Ethan Chapin. The coverage of Bryan Kohberger included interviews with former friends and students and old posts from his social media accounts dating back to years. This publicity painted a picture of a disturbed individual capable of committing violence. The media also saturated the jury pool with potential trial evidence and details—some of which proved to be false or misleading—that create a presumption of guilt. The pretrial publicity is replete with references to GPS phone data from the defendant's phone, video footage of the alleged getaway vehicle reported to be his make and model, evidence left by the killer at the crime scene, DNA results, and erroneous connections to the victims. Much of this information came

directly from the probable cause affidavit shared with the media by Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson during a December 30, 2020 televised news conference. With the media in attendance, Mr. Thompson encouraged them to “share the true facts with all of your readers, the watchers, and listeners, and all the people who are interested and really need to know what is going on.”

These killings sent shockwaves through the local community and generated widespread panic during the six-week search for the killer. During this time, there was tremendous pressure on law enforcement to find the person responsible for the murders and share details about the investigation with the public. With investigators reluctant to share information before making an arrest, rumors and misinformation proliferated via informal communication channels and social media about the crime (e.g., the victims were bound and gagged, the killer called 911) and killer (e.g., it was a driver who took the victims home, the roommates were involved, Kohberger had killed before). During this time, it was reported that detectives received 2645 emailed tips, 2770 phone tips, and 1084 digital media submissions from the public.

Residents remained on high alert and feared that the killer could strike again. Many students went home for the Thanksgiving break early and did not return. On December 10th, University of Idaho spokeswoman Jodi Walker told the media that an estimated 25% to 40% of students had not yet returned to campus. One of the victim’s sisters encouraged students to go home rather than risk their lives: “To the students at the University of Idaho that are still staying around campus, leave. Your grades are severely less important than your lives.” Police Chief Fry tried to reassure the public that everyone was safe and the University of Idaho drastically increased campus security.

The Moscow community joined together to support the victims and their families. A candlelight vigil was held on campus and thousands of stickers were handed out. Another candlelight vigil was held on the one-year anniversary of the murders. In addition, a tree that serves as the centerpiece of Moscow’s Friendship Square was decorated with messages written by community members to honor the four victims during the holiday season. The Healing Garden was inspired by the murders and created to memorialize all students who had died while attending the University. The King Road home where the victims lived was demolished based on requests from the student body: “We heard from students in the area that they were ready for the house to come down.” However, the decision was met with criticism and fomented another round of speculation and misinformation.

A community attitude survey was conducted to assess the impact of the media coverage on the Latah County jury pool. Approximately **98%** of the survey respondents were familiar with the case. In addition, community members have more than just a passing familiarity with this crime. Approximately **68%** of survey respondents reported that they have followed the case “somewhat” or “very” closely, with **29%** falling into the latter category. In addition, **79%** of survey respondents recognized at least five of nine media items tested in the survey and **52%** knew seven or more.¹ Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of those familiar with the case had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims, and **67%** were aware that DNA found on the sheath was matched to Bryan Kohberger. In addition, **86%** of Latah County survey respondents heard that the defendant owned the same type of car recorded on video driving in the neighborhood where the killings occurred, and **79%** knew that cell phone tower data purportedly show that Kohberger made several trips near the victims’ home months before the killings.

These findings are particularly concerning given that all these media items—which came from the probable cause affidavit mentioned during a December 30th press conference—were significantly related to prejudgment. For example, **72%** of Latah County prospective jurors who knew that police found a knife sheath and **75%** of those who heard there was a DNA match believe Kohberger is guilty of murder.

These findings put the defendant at a distinct disadvantage at the start of trial. Many of the incriminating details widely reported in the media are in dispute including the claim that Kohberger’s vehicle was placed near the crime scene by video footage and cell tower data. However, the burden of proof has shifted to the defendant, who must change jurors’ preexisting opinions regarding the evidence against Kohberger developed from exposure to biased media coverage.

The size of the venue is another important factor to consider in this case. Sensational crimes are more likely to have a longer lasting impact on the public’s consciousness in smaller counties than in larger ones where violent crimes are more common. Informal communication channels—including social media—can also have a greater effect in spreading rumors and misinformation in smaller communities. Latah County is the 11th largest county in Idaho with just 32,515 residents

¹ These media items are specific pieces of content which were widely reported in the news coverage.

over the age of 18.² In addition, 66% or 21,598 of the county's jury eligible population reside in Moscow, the community most impacted by these murders.

Several rumors have proliferated in Latah County. For example, survey respondents reported that Kohberger had a bad history with women, was responsible for other murders in Pennsylvania and Washington, bragged about committing the perfect murder, and was acting strange after the murders. Others reported that he was obsessed with one of the victims, had dated her, tracked her location at all times, and had been in the house in the past. Survey respondents also mentioned rumors about drugs, other suspects involved, an online business that was sexual in nature, and parties at the victims' house.

The survey data show that the media coverage has shifted the burden of proof to the defendant. Many Latah County prospective jurors exposed to prejudicial media coverage hold a "presumption of guilt." Approximately **67%** of survey respondents who knew about the case reported that Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder with **25%** indicating that he is "definitely guilty." The "presumption of guilt" increased to **81%** for those who recognized seven or more media items. In addition, **51%** of survey respondents reported that Kohberger would have a difficult time convincing them that he is not guilty of murder, which increased to **66%** for those who recognized seven or more media items. Just **19%** reported that Kohberger would not have a difficult time convincing them of his innocence. As for sentence, **52%** of survey respondents believe the jury should sentence Kohberger to death if he is convicted compared to **24%** who favor life without the possibility of parole.

The survey data also provide insight into the extent of personal connections among Latah County residents to Moscow, the University of Idaho, and these murders. Approximately **88%** of those familiar with the case have talked about it or heard others talking about it in person or online. In addition, **78%** of survey respondents lived in Moscow or knew someone who lived there at the time of the murders. Another **25%** reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow. A sizable percentage of the prospective jury pool was also connected to the murder investigation. Approximately **22%** of Latah County survey respondents are employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the investigation.

² https://www.idaho-demographics.com/counties_by_population#:~:text=The%20most%20populated%20counties%20in,Twin%20Falls%20County%20with%2095%2C156.

Latah County residents lived in a perpetual state of fear during the search for the killer. Many survey respondents reported that they started locking their doors for the first time and parents feared for their children's lives. More than half (**56%**) of survey respondents reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the manhunt. That number increased to **63%** for Moscow residents.

The comparison surveys also found significant case recognition and bias across alternate venues. Approximately **90%** of Canyon County and **84%** of Bannock County survey respondents were familiar with the case. The prejudgment rate in Canyon and Bannock counties were also high. Sixty-nine percent (**69%**) of Canyon County and **76%** of Bannock County residents familiar with the case reported that the defendant was guilty of murder.

Ada County is the largest county in Idaho with 406,068 residents over the age of 18. Its population is more than 12 times the size of Latah County. Approximately **93%** of Ada County survey respondents have read, seen, or heard about this case and **68%** believe Kohberger is guilty of murder. However, there were important differences between the Latah and Ada County jury pools. Ada County residents are far less invested in this case than their Latah County counterparts. Only **15%** reported that they followed the case "very" closely, compared to **29%** of prospective jurors in Latah County. They were also less familiar with prejudicial media items. Approximately **63%** had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on one of the victim's beds compared to **81%** in Latah County. Fifty-two percent (**52%**) had heard that DNA on the knife sheath matched the defendant, 15 percentage points lower than their counterparts in Latah County. Ada County survey respondents were also less familiar with prejudicial misinformation widely reported in the coverage and disseminated via social media. For example, just **35%** had heard that the defendant allegedly followed one of the victims on social media.

Ada County residents also had fewer personal connections to the case. Only **20%** lived or knew someone who lived in Moscow at the time of the murders. Just four percent (**4%**) reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow. In addition, only two percent (**2%**) of Ada County survey respondents are employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the investigation.

Ada County community members did not suffer severe levels of emotional distress during the search for the killer. Only **31%** of prospective jurors reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the manhunt, 25 percentage points lower than in Latah County.

In conclusion, given the extent and nature of the pretrial publicity in Latah County, coupled with its negative impact on the jury pool, it is my opinion that there is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant's constitutional rights to a fair trial have been undermined. As such, it is my opinion that remedial measures—including a change of venue—are appropriate to ensure a fair and impartial trial.

II. QUALIFICATIONS

Education and Experience: A copy of my curriculum vitae can be found in **Appendix A** to this declaration. Upon completion of my undergraduate education, I received an MA and Ph.D. in Social Psychology from the University of Nevada, Reno, and an L.L.M. from the University of Kent in the United Kingdom. My graduate studies have provided me with a broad foundation in both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies as well as statistics.

The Social Psychology Program at the University of Nevada is unique in that it is one of the few in the country that has an emphasis on the application of social psychological theory to the legal arena. During my studies I specialized in jury related issues and examined how attitudes, race, stereotypes, pretrial publicity, and other factors influence juror and jury decision-making. In this regard, I took coursework addressing topics associated with change of venue motions, the impact of pretrial publicity on jurors' ability to be fair and impartial, and the steps necessary to conduct a change of venue analysis. The University's association with the National Judicial College and other government agencies also afforded me the opportunity to conduct research with the Public Defender, District Attorney, Court Services, the judiciary, and other institutions in Washoe County, Nevada.

Research Experience: While at the University of Nevada, Reno I worked as a Research Assistant and Project Manager at the Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies where I assisted with several national surveys, including one that examined the judiciary's understanding and application of the *Daubert* standard. I also explored how jurors "minimize" what they have read, seen, or heard about high-profile cases during voir dire. In addition, I oversaw a study of the Washoe County's pretrial release program and assisted with the development of training programs for foreign justices, court administrators, prosecutors, and defense attorneys who were brought to the United States by the Department of State.

Further, I have conducted and published research on the impact of illegitimate factors on juror decision-making. This research included developing and testing a model that attempted to explain how factors such as race and empathy influence pre- and post-deliberation sentencing

decisions in capital cases. My research on juror decision-making in capital cases was later published as a book. Since completing my studies, I have also published on the impact of graphic images on jurors, and on methodological issues associated with online survey research.

Jury Research Experience: I began working as a trial consultant in 1998 and cofounded Trial Innovations in 2010. Over the years I have worked on hundreds of criminal and civil cases across the country. As a trial consultant I have conducted mock trials, focus groups, surveys, post-trial interviews, and other research exercises. I have consulted in the courtroom and assisted with jury selection on more than 100 cases. I have also served as a presenter at local bar associations, law firms, national meetings, and conferences. In addition, I have been invited to conduct MCLE courses related to jury selection by the Public Defender, Alternate Defender, and District Attorney in California, Nevada, and New Mexico. I have also served as a guest lecturer at the University of Santa Cruz, Saint Mary's College, and Stanford Law School.

Venue Experience: As a graduate student, I was trained by Dr. Ronald Dillehay and Dr. Edward Bronson, two of the leading experts in the country on venue and pretrial publicity. Over the years I have had the opportunity to work with Dr. Bronson on a number of change of venue studies.

I have worked on change of venue issues in several different capacities. As a researcher I have coded trial transcripts in high-profile cases to evaluate how jurors "minimize" their bias and exposure to pretrial publicity during voir dire, and the challenges this phenomenon poses for judges and attorneys. In addition, I examined the impact of television pretrial publicity on prejudgment of guilt. I have also presented as a panelist on change of venue issues at the American Society of Trial Consultants' annual conference and been a co-author on the chapter in the "California Criminal Law Procedure and Practice" on change of venue since 2011.

I have conducted content analyses of media coverage on a host of topics and have designed more than 50 community attitude surveys over the years. I have been retained as an expert to conduct and evaluate change of venue studies, and also to recommend remedial measures for addressing exposure to pretrial publicity outside of a change of venue.

Expert Witness Experience: I have been retained as an expert witness on matters including freedom of religion in China (political asylum hearing), eyewitness identification, and change of venue. I have testified as an expert witness in person or by declaration in California, Idaho, Colorado, Texas, Michigan, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Washington in state and federal courts. In the majority of cases I have been

retained to conduct a change of venue study,³ I have recommended against a change of venue.

III. THE INFLUENCE OF ATTITUDES ON COGNITION⁴

There is a substantial body of literature documenting the impact of attitudes on information processing. Attitudes have been shown to have an impact on selective attention, the evaluation of new information, memory recall, and behavior. This research provides insight into how media coverage may lead to juror bias.

Pretrial publicity can have a prejudicial effect on jurors through its impact on the formation of attitudes and beliefs that they bring into the courtroom. Attitudes are not isolated entities but are often linked to other memories, experiences, attitudes, and beliefs. These links can create large networks of attitudes, which are resistant to change. The links between attitudes strengthen with repeated activation. As these links strengthen, the probability increases that the attitudes and underlying beliefs will be consistent with one another and brought to awareness simultaneously. Attitudes that are strongly linked to one another are more easily accessible in memory and more likely to be automatically activated with exposure to the attitude object. Attitudes can be activated automatically without any conscious, intentional processing. This is more likely to occur when an attitude has been repeatedly activated in the past.⁵

When media coverage surrounding a case is broad, extensive, and redundant, strong links between relevant attitudes and beliefs begin to form. If the pretrial publicity creates links between case details, attitudes, and beliefs over the course of a trial, these attitudes are likely to be automatically activated at a subconscious level. As described below, this network of linked attitudes can have an impact on a juror's attention to and evaluation of the evidence and arguments presented in court.

As the network of linked attitudes grows and strengthens, specific attitudes become resistant to change because change requires revisions to other attitudes and beliefs within the network. Resistance to revising well-established attitudes has been shown to lead to biased information processing. When attitudes are strong, there is a tendency to favor arguments and information in support of those attitudes over arguments that may disprove them. The acceptance

³ These exclude instances where I have been hired to review a change of venue survey, assist with addressing media coverage during voir dire, or review trial transcripts and pretrial publicity as part of a post-conviction appeal.

⁴ Cognition is a term referring to the mental processes involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension, including thinking, knowing, remembering, judging and problem solving.

⁵ Eagley, A.H., & Chaiken, S. (1993). *The psychology of attitudes*. Florida: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

of a counterargument can create cognitive dissonance.⁶ In an effort to avoid cognitive dissonance, information that supports attitudes may be selectively attended to and counterarguments may be distorted or dismissed.⁷

Attitudes can also have an impact on attention and recall. Research has shown that information that supports a preexisting attitude is easier to learn, more accurately retained and easier to recall. The links formed between attitudinally supporting information and preexisting attitudes are stronger than those formed between counterarguments and preexisting attitudes. As a result, the latter is more difficult to retrieve from memory. Further, there is a tendency to produce new beliefs, which support preexisting attitudes and suppress those that run counter to such attitudes.

In sum, when a venue is exposed to prejudicial media coverage surrounding a crime, there is a risk that potential jurors will develop a large network of linked attitudes and beliefs relating to the victim, the defendant, and the crime. These linked attitudes include opinions about the guilt of the defendant, appropriate sentence and evaluations of the evidence presented through the media. When the links between attitudes are strong, they can be activated at a subconscious level and have an impact on jurors' evaluation of the evidence and arguments presented at trial.

Attitudinally supporting arguments will be more closely attended to, evaluated as persuasive, integrated into the existing network of attitudes and beliefs and made easily accessible during deliberations. In contrast, counterarguments and evidence conflicting with well-established attitudes may create cognitive dissonance. As a result, jurors will either ignore this evidence or make cognitive efforts to refute it. This evidence will not establish strong links to preexisting attitudes and will not be easily accessible during deliberations. When a venue has been saturated with pretrial publicity, these psychological processes can put the defendant at a significant disadvantage, undermine the presumption of innocence, and diminish the prosecution's burden of proof.

The prejudicial impact of preexisting attitudes is accentuated by the fact that the media coverage underlying them is often biased in favor of the prosecution. Furthermore, news content is encoded under very different circumstances from those found in the courtroom, because the

⁶ Cognitive dissonance is an uncomfortable feeling caused by holding two contradictory ideas simultaneously. People have a motivational drive to reduce dissonance by changing their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors or by justifying or rationalizing them.

⁷ For example, people list more counterarguments for information that refutes preexisting attitudes than information that supports them.

rules of evidence that are strictly enforced at trial do not apply. As such, the persuasive impact of information presented through the news media becomes more significant and engrained in the juror's mind than the evidence presented at trial.

IV. THE PREJUDICIAL IMPACT OF PRETRIAL PUBLICITY

There is a body of research within the social sciences that attempts to address the impact of pretrial publicity on decision-making in the courtroom. This literature suggests that pretrial publicity influences evaluations of the defendant, perceptions of criminality, sympathy toward the defendant, pretrial judgments regarding guilt, and final verdicts.⁸

Daftary-Kapur, Penrod, O'Connor, and Wallace (2014) conducted a field study that incorporated real-time evidence into the methodology.⁹ Participants included jury-eligible community members who were naturally exposed to pretrial publicity over a 14-month period leading up to the trial. Trial summaries were presented online during six sessions over the course of ten weeks.

The researchers reported a pretrial publicity effect that persisted throughout the actual trial. Despite the admonitions to set-aside prejudicial pretrial publicity, participants were biased by the content of the pretrial publicity. Specifically, those exposed to prosecution-oriented articles were more punitive in their guilty ratings across all six sessions compared to those exposed to pro-defense pretrial publicity. The amount of the pretrial publicity participants were exposed to also had a significant effect. In addition, the biasing effect of pretrial publicity did not disappear over

⁸ See Constantini, E., & King, J. (1980-1981). The partial juror: Correlates and causes of prejudgment. *Law and Society review*, 15, 9-40; DeLuca, A.J. (1979). *Tipping the scales of justice. The effects of pretrial publicity*. Unpublished master's thesis, Iowa State University, Ames; Hvistendahl, J.K. (1979). The effect of placement of biasing information. *Journalism Quarterly*, 56, 863-865; Kline, F.G., & Jess, P.H. (1966). Prejudicial publicity: Its effects on law school mock juries. *Journalism Quarterly*, 43, 113-116; Moran, G. & Cutler, B.L. (1991). The prejudicial impact of pretrial publicity. *Journalism of Applied Social Psychology*, 21, 345-367; Otto, A.L., Penrod, S., & Dexter, H. (1994). The biasing impact of pretrial publicity on juror judgments. *Law and Human Behavior*, 18, 453-470; Padawer-Singer, A. & Barton A.H. (1975). The impact of pretrial publicity on jurors' verdicts. In R.J. Simon (Ed.) *The jury system in America: A critical overview* (pp. 123-139). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage; Simon, R.J., Eimermann, T. (1971). The jury finds not guilty: Another look at media influence on the jury. *Journalism Quarterly*, 48, 343-344; Sue, S., Smith, R.E., & Gilbert, R. (1974). Biasing effect of pretrial publicity on judicial decisions. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 2, 163-171; Tans, M., & Chaffee, S. (1966). Pretrial publicity and juror prejudice. *Journalism Quarterly*, 43, 647-654.

⁹ Daftary-Kapur, T., Penrod, S.D., O'Connor, M. & Wallace, B. (2014). Examining pretrial publicity in a shadow jury paradigm: Issues of slant, quantity, persistence, and generalizability. *Law and Human Behavior*, 38(5), 462-477.

time. Thus, neither delay nor trial evidence eliminated the pretrial publicity effect on judgments of guilt.

Stebly, et al. (1999) conducted a meta-analysis¹⁰ encompassing 44 research studies on pretrial publicity. The authors reported a statistically significant relationship between pretrial publicity and verdicts.¹¹ Media coverage addressing the defendant's prior record, the existence of confessions, the heinousness of the crime, and negative character of the defendant have all been shown to have an effect on perceptions of guilt and final verdicts. Furthermore, deliberations may not reduce the biasing impact of pretrial publicity.¹² In fact, Kramer, Kerr, and Carroll (1990), found that deliberations actually accentuated the effects of pretrial publicity on final verdicts.¹³

Dexter, Cutler, and Moran (1992) also reported a significant relationship between pretrial publicity and views toward guilt. Participants were given pretrial publicity a week before the study began. Negative pretrial publicity increased conviction rates, even for subjects who underwent extensive voir dire addressing pretrial publicity.¹⁴

As demonstrated by Ruva and McEvoy (2007) exposure to pretrial publicity can influence verdicts by affecting perceptions of defendant credibility, ratings of the prosecuting and defense attorneys, and source attribution errors (i.e., misattributing information learned from the media as evidence presented as trial evidence).¹⁵

Consistent with the experimental literature on attitudes described above, Hope, Memon, and McGeorge (2004) found that jurors exposed to negative pretrial publicity evaluate prosecution evidence more favorably than its actual probative value, a phenomenon coined "pre-decisional distortion."¹⁶ Thus, attitudes developed from exposure to pretrial publicity serve as a

¹⁰ A meta-analysis is a statistical analysis of several separate but similar experiments or studies in order to test the pooled data for statistical significance.

¹¹ Stebly, Jasmina Besirevic, Solomon M. Fulero, Belia Jimenez-Lorente. "The Effects of Pretrial Publicity on Juror Verdicts: A Meta-Analytic Review", *Law and Human Behavior*, vol.23, no.2, pp. 219-235, 1999.

¹² Otto, A.L., Penrod, S. & Dexter, H.R. (1994). The biasing impact of pretrial publicity on juror judgments. *Law and Human Behavior*, 18(4), 452-469.

¹³ Kramer, G.P., Kerr, N.L., & Carroll, J.S. (1990). Pretrial publicity, judicial remedies, and jury bias. *Law and Human Behavior*, 14(5), 409-438.

¹⁴ Dexter, H., Cutler, B.L., & Moran, G. (1992). A test of voir dire as a remedy for the prejudicial effects of pretrial publicity. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 22, 819-832.

¹⁵ Ruva, C.L., & McEvoy, C. (2008). Negative and positive pretrial publicity affect juror memory and decision-making. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 14(3), 226-235.

¹⁶ Hope, L., Memon, A. & McGeorge, P. (2004). Understanding pretrial publicity: Predecisional distortion of evidence by mock jurors. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 10, 111-119.

filter through which later trial evidence is evaluated.

V. MEDIA ANALYSIS

An effort was made to collect articles published in newspapers with circulation in Latah County to assess the extent of coverage surrounding this case. A search of *The Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, *the Idaho Argonaut*, and the *Lewiston Morning Tribune* uncovered **444** articles which reference these events between November 13, 2022, and June 23, 2024. This is a conservative estimate and does not include other newspapers with readership in Latah County.

The nature of the pretrial publicity is an important factor to consider when weighing the need for a change of venue. The initial pretrial publicity chronicled the elevated state of panic and fear in the community as residents and university students anxiously waited for law enforcement to announce an arrest during the search for a suspect. With the public demanding answers, the media drew on information from the five press conferences held by the Moscow Police Department, eight interviews with Chief Fry and Captain Lanier, and almost daily press releases. This culminated with the widely televised press conference held by Chief Fry and County Prosecutor Bill Thompson after the December 30th arrest. Examples of this type of reporting include:

- He asked the public to remain vigilant as the **killer is still on the loose**.
- We **cannot say that there is no threat to the community** and, as we have stated, **please stay vigilant, report any suspicious activity and be aware of your surroundings at all times**.
- **Fry also addressed frustrations from the public over the slow pace of information coming from his department** since Sunday.
- Fry said police are looking at all evidence, **including social media and anyone who might have a connection to the case**.
- **Fry offered assurance that the police are doing everything they can** to let the people in our community **know that we care**.
- **We want them to feel safe**, he said. **We want them to be safe and we're going to do everything we can to do that**.
- UI Dean of Students Blaine Eckles said the university has **increased campus safety patrols** and students can arrange a security escort across campus.
- On Friday, UI spokeswoman Jodi Walker told the Daily News an **estimated 25-40% of students have not returned to campus**.

- With the **perpetrator of the brutal murders of four University of Idaho students still at large**, a **sister of one of the victims** posted on Instagram on Wednesday about the severity of the case **and warned UI students about the unsettled situation.**
- “To the students at the **University of Idaho that are still staying around campus, leave,**” Aubrie Goncalves said, sister of Kaylee Goncalves. **“Your grades are severely less important than your lives.”**
- With the **number of students who have left campus early**, UI has **postponed a candlelight vigil** that had been planned for Wednesday night to Nov. 30.
- Even though the individual moved within an urban setting early enough Sunday morning for some college students to still be up, **the perpetrator acted with stealth.** So, police did not learn of the case for at least eight hours and **by then, the crime scene may have gone cold.**
- **They have no suspect in custody. They have no murder weapon.**
- **With what appears to be a changing story from authorities, people question whether they are willing to trust their life with what they are being told.**
- **A killer who committed a mass murder in such a fashion and then escaped detection heaped rarity upon rarity.**
- Possibly starstruck when the New York Times called, **Moscow Mayor Art Bettge called the homicide a “crime of passion.”** Once the Idaho Statesman of Boise got in touch, **Bettge started backpedaling: “It could be any number of things. ... The police don’t know yet. I haven’t been told.”**
- Speaking to the Statesman, **Moscow Police Capt. Anthony Dahlinger almost sounded reluctant to characterize the episode as violent:** “All I can say is the deaths are ruled a homicide at this point, and homicide and murder are synonymous... We certainly have a crime here, so we are looking for a suspect.”
- All of which **created the impression of a murder investigation mired in chaos.**
- **Students will have the option to attend classes virtually**, President Scott Green said in a University of Idaho communication.
- Detectives are continuing to process more than **2,645 emailed tips, 2,770 phone tips and 1,084 digital media submissions from the public.**
- They also said they believed this to be an isolated, targeted attack and **there is no imminent threat to the community at large.**

- Nearly four weeks after four University of Idaho students were murdered near campus, **there are no suspects and many questions are still unanswered.**
- **As police try to piece together what happened,** they have released a limited amount of information.

During the seven week search for the killer, law enforcement was hesitant to release information to the public that could undermine the investigation. This left an information vacuum which allowed misinformation and rumors to flourish. Videos of purported suspects appeared on social media and a so called “psychic internet sleuth” made false accusations against a university professor. Groups were created to discuss the murders and share information across social media platforms.¹⁷ Many of these groups quickly grew to thousands of members who shared rumors and theories about what happened. Social influencers and “crime sleuths” created podcasts and episodes covering the murders and updates. The victims’ families also made public statements venting their frustrations with law enforcement and the criminal justice process through traditional channels and social media. Examples of this type of publicity are as follows:

- We went from no danger to the community to a targeted attack of one or more of the victims to being told to be vigilant. **With the lack of any additional details, that seems like a change.**
- They tried to alleviate the fears of the community while not harming the integrity of the investigation. **Unfortunately, that is what led to a trust issue.**
- **Rumors circulated about who did it** — even going so far as **to posit that one of the victims did it.**
- Others blamed drugs.
- Additionally, online reports of the **victims being tied and gagged** are not accurate, the police stated.
- **Rumors have circulated that the victims were bound and gagged** before being killed.
- **Addressing misinformation,** Lanier said they **do not believe the following individuals are suspects:** a driver who took Madison Mogen and Kaylee Goncalves

¹⁷ Examples include the: University of Idaho Murders – Case Discussion Group; University of Idaho Quadruple Murders, University of Idaho Student Murders Discussion by BADmins, and the University of Idaho Murders (a Gray Hughes Investigative page), Moscow Idaho Murders: Anything Goes, and University of Idaho – College Murders.

home on Nov. 13, a man in a white hoodie seen at Grub Truck and the surviving two roommates. A man who was called multiple times by Madison and Kaylee that night has also been cleared according to Chief of Police James Fry.

- The MPD could not release who made the 911 call at 11:58 a.m., but confirmed it was made with one of the surviving roommate's phones from inside the residence. **The call is not believed to have been made by the killer.**
- The department also **addressed a rumor that the homicides are somehow connected to an incident that occurred last month in which a couple of dogs were found skinned in Moscow.**
- The Moscow Police Department **addressed a Monday night incident allegedly involving a suspicious male on Blaine Street that some speculated is connected to the quadruple-homicide case** detectives are still investigating.
- **A female told the dispatcher she saw a male in the front passenger seat of her vehicle when she opened the car door. The female, who was with her sister, slammed the door and ran screaming from the car before calling 911.**
- **A passerby allegedly told the sisters of seeing a male chasing them but left before speaking with officers. Online reports created immediate speculation that implied there was a link to this incident with the ongoing homicide investigation.**
- Investigators have looked into **claims that Goncalves may have had a stalker but have not been able to find evidence corroborating those statements.**
- But a **mix of news reports that cited anonymous sources and speculation on social media have persisted in alleging the FBI was tailing Kohberger and asked that he be pulled over.**
- A federal judge heard arguments Friday morning in the **case involving a TikTok personality who accused a University of Idaho professor of ordering the Nov. 13 Moscow murders** that left four UI students dead.
- **Ashley Guillard, the TikTok personality, continued to make accusations against Professor Rebecca Scofield** during Friday's hearing in front of U.S. Magistrate Judge Raymond Patricco.
- Guillard has **accused Scofield of orchestrating the murders of Xana Kernodle, Ethan Chapin, Kaylee Goncalves and Madison Mogen to cover up having a romantic relationship with one of the victims.**

- “We feel that the University of Idaho and the Court has put us in a horrible position to have to voice our opinions,” **the Facebook post said. “We all along have just wanted the King Rd. Home to not be demolished and for us to have a trial date so that we can look forward to justice being served.”**
- She also said it has **attracted YouTubers and others who try to access the property or look for souvenirs.**
- As the investigation continues to go unresolved, **the father of one of the victims spoke to national media about his frustration with the investigation.** Steve Goncalves **told Fox News that the public should be looking out for a sadistic male** because the information he received from Latah County Corner Cathy Mabbutt **indicates the killer is a strong individual.**
- I got outraged by them not just coming out and saying this was a woman or a man because **they should know by the amount of strength it took to deliver the injuries, he told Fox News. They are just being cowards.**
- Goncalves said he **does not know whether his daughter or Mogen were the targets. They both died in the same bed. I have my own suspicions,** he said.
- In a video statement on the Moscow Police Department’s YouTube channel, Capt. Roger Lanier said the police are seeing **tips that are geared more toward rumors instead of the facts** that have been released by law enforcement.
- He said the **rumors and speculation have had a negative effect on the victims’ families and the friends of the victims, some of whom have received death threats and harassment.**

During a December 30, 2022, press conference which was live streamed on YouTube, Chief of Police James Fry and Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson announced that Bryan Kohberger had been arrested. Although few details were released, Mr. Thompson pointed the media to the probable cause affidavit which would be released after Kohberger’s extradition from Pennsylvania. With the Court issuing a gag order in an attempt to protect the defendant’s due process rights, the media drew heavily from this document and widely reporting on purported evidence connecting Bryan Kohberger to these murders (e.g., DNA, cell tower data). These details were widely disseminated and discussed by the media for 16 months without any debate over their veracity. Only during an April 2024 hearing regarding the defense’s change of venue survey, did

Mr. Thompson state in open court that many of these “representations”—which were tested in the survey—were false or may not be offered at trial.

Despite the Court’s best efforts to stem the flow of prejudicial information to the public, Latah County residents have been saturated with a deluge of details pulled from the affidavit, warrants, and other documents that were not filed under seal. Much of this coverage has the potential to undermine the “presumption of innocence” and shift the burden of proof onto the defendant. The media detailed evidence allegedly linking Kohberger to the murders including cell tower data tracking his movements, video footage of the purported killer’s car near the victims’ home, an alleged DNA match with more than a “99.9% likelihood” of connecting Kohberger to the crime scene, evidence confiscated from Kohberger’s home and car, and eyewitness accounts from one of the victims’ roommates. Examples of this type of prejudicial coverage include:

- **Police allege in a probable cause affidavit that he made at least 14 visits to the cell tower coverage area for the King Road house — including twice on the day of the students’ deaths.**
- **Cell phone data was a key part of the evidence that led to Kohberger’s arrest in December 2022, and Mowery created visuals displaying cell phone data during the grand jury.**
- **Investigators were able to trace the movement of the phone heading through Genesee, Idaho Uniontown, Idaho and back to Pullman.** The estimated locations were consistent with that of the white Elantra.’
- **According to those cell tower records between Pullman and Moscow, a phone registered to Kohberger stopped reporting to the network or was disabled on the night of the killings between 2:47 and 4:48 a.m.** "consistent with Kohberger attempting to conceal his location during the quadruple homicide," the affidavit said.
- **The cellphone data shows that Kohberger's phone was recorded at 2:47 a.m. in an area that provides coverage southeast of Kohberger’s Pullman residence,** the affidavit said, suggesting he had **been on the move. The phone does not begin to show up in the network again until 4:48 a.m.,** when it is reported in an area along U.S. Highway 95, south of Moscow.
- **Between 4:50 and 5:26 a.m., the phone is recorded traveling south on U.S. 95 to Genesee, Idaho,** then traveling west into Washington toward Uniontown and then

ultimately back to Pullman. **At 5:30 a.m., the phone is recorded in an area consistent with Kohberger's residence.**

- **In the weeks and months before the killings, cell tower data recorded that Kohberger made at least a dozen trips near the King Road residence** since his cellphone account was opened in June, according to court records.
- **All of the trips were late in the evening or early morning** except for one, the affidavit said.
- According to the probable cause affidavit, **local police used surveillance footage of the Elantra and cellphone data to track his alleged movements before and after the Nov. 13 murders.**
- **Detailed tracking of Kohberger's cellphone and extensive security video of a car** investigators believe is his.
- The data did allegedly show him taking a route to and from Moscow consistent with **the white Elantra police saw on video footage.**
- **Cellphone data also shows him in Moscow near the King Road residence on at least 12 occasions** between June and Nov. 13. Almost all of those occasions **occurred in the late evening and early morning hours.**
- Investigators were able to identify that the **8458 phone was receiving signal from nearby cell towers near King Road at least 12 times before Nov. 13, usually in the late night or early morning hours.**
- Investigators combed through hours of security video from multiple cameras and **concluded that the killer likely had been driving a white Hyundai Elantra manufactured between 2011 and 2016, based on an FBI expert's viewing of the camera footage.**
- **He found a 2015 Elantra registered to Kohberger.**
- He owned and drove a **white 2015 Hyundai Elantra sedan.**
- **...found the Elantra that day parked near Kohberger's apartment.** He ran the plates and provided the information to detectives investigating the UI killings.
- **The Elantra was recorded numerous times on security cameras in the neighborhood where the killings occurred from 3:29 a.m. to 4:20 a.m. on the morning of the attacks, according to court documents.**

- The last time the Elantra was recorded in the neighborhood, police said the camera captured it **traveling "at a high rate of speed."**
- A review of security camera footage in Pullman showed a car that **appears to be white Elantra leaving Pullman and heading toward Moscow at 2:53** that morning. **Cameras also picked up a car appearing to be a white Elantra at five different locations in Pullman, including on WSU's campus, around 5:25 a.m.,** court records say.
- CNN also reported that **Kohberger drove to his parent s home in Pennsylvania from Pullman in a white Hyundai Elantra.**
- For weeks, **investigators have been urging the public to send in any tips on a 2011-2013 white Hyundai Elantra they believe was at the crime scene** around the time of the Nov. 13 murders.
- A vehicle, later identified as a **white Hyundai Elantra, was seen driving by the apartment more than three times.**
- Investigators were given access to **video footage from WSU that shows a white vehicle leaving for Moscow and later returning a couple of hours later.**
- On Nov. 25, **WSU Police Officer Daniel Tiengo found a white Elantra at the university that was registered to Kohberger.** Later the same day, the vehicle was found at an apartment that houses WSU students, where Kohberger resided.
- The **Elantra was seized when Pennsylvania State Police arrested Kohberger** at his parents' home in the early morning hours of Friday.
- **Police believe such a car was at the crime scene around the time of the Nov. 13 murders.**
- Investigators said a white **Hyundai Elantra made between 2011 and 2016 was seen on surveillance footage before and after the homicides** near where the students were killed at 1122 King Road.
- **Kohberger and his father were pulled over along eastbound Interstate 70 on Dec. 15 as they road-tripped more than 2,500 miles from Pullman, Washington, to eastern Pennsylvania.**
- **...driving his white 2015 Hyundai Elantra when Indiana police officers working independently made the two highway stops within 10 minutes** just east of Indianapolis.

- **The heavily scrutinized stops** of Bryan Kohberger a month after the November slayings were instead **routine interstate drug trafficking prevention operations** by two different Indiana police departments, law enforcement officials in the state told the Idaho Statesman.
- **A leather sheath for a combat-style knife was located next to Mogen's body**, the affidavit read.
- **Police found a tan leather knife sheath laying on the bed next to Mogen's right side.** The sheath had Ka-Bar, USMC, and the United States Marine Corps eagle globe and anchor insignia stamped on its outside.
- **The DNA on the knife sheath was key evidence that led to Kohberger's arrest in December.**
- According to Judge's order, **investigative genetic genealogy (IGG) was used to construct a family tree of people whose DNA matched with the DNA found on the knife sheath** left at the King Road house.
- **DNA was found on a leather knife sheath found next to Madison Mogen's body.** The knife was stamped with "Ka-Bar" and the United States Marine Core insignia. **The knife sheath was sent to the Idaho State Lab where an isolated male DNA sample was retrieved.**
- **Officers in Pennsylvania recovered trash from Kohberger's family residence on Dec. 27** through which the ISL was able to make a DNA profile. **The DNA showed a 99% match showing the DNA from the family home was likely the father of the suspect.**
- **The Idaho State Lab later found a single source of male DNA on the button snap of the knife sheath.**
- **Police believe this is Kohberger's DNA after comparing it to DNA evidence police obtained from the trash at Kohberger's parents' house** two days before he was arrested.
- Local police **found a knife sheath** at the King Road home in Moscow where the victims were found stabbed to death on Nov. 13. **A single source of male DNA that police believe belongs to Kohberger was found on that sheath**
- **Investigators found DNA they believe belongs to the man accused of stabbing four University of Idaho students to death** at the home where the killings took place.

- **DNA was found on the snap button of a tan leather knife sheath left on the bed** where the bodies of Madison Mogen and Kaylee Goncalves were discovered
- **The DNA found in the Kohbergers' trash matches with more than a 99.99% likelihood to be the father** of the person whose DNA was found on the knife sheath.
- **DNA was found on the snap button of a tan leather knife sheath left on the bed where the bodies of Mogen and Goncalves were discovered**, according to court records. **Police believe the genetic material links Kohberger**, a former Washington State University criminal justice graduate student, **to the killings** based on another DNA sample obtained from his family's trash in Pennsylvania on Dec. 27.
- **The DNA was then matched to him through a cheek swab taken while he was in custody**, court records say.
- Police used a search warrant to collect a buccal swab from **Kohberger and the DNA comparison showed a statistical match.**
- **The DNA evidence came from a Ka-Bar knife sheath that was found on a bed** next to the bodies of Mogen and Goncalves in their King Road home near the UI campus. **The sheath was face-down and partially under both Mogen's body and the comforter on the bed.**
- That **DNA did not match any DNA from convicted offenders, arrestees or other crime scenes.**
- It typically involves sending the DNA sample to a genetic genealogy service like Ancestry.com or 23andMe...**Police who use these services can build a family tree to narrow down a potential suspect** based on age, gender, opportunity and known physical characteristics.
- **This led police to recover trash from the home of Kohberger s parents and compare DNA from that with the Ka-Bar knife sheath.**
- That comparison indicated the **DNA found on the trash belonged to the biological father of the individual who left the DNA on the Ka-Bar knife**, the court document says.
- A roommate detailed seeing an **individual dressed in black** the night four University of Idaho students were killed.

- Peeking out her door, D.M. did not see anyone at the time. **She later heard crying coming from Xana's room. D.M. said they heard a male voice saying, "it's okay, I'm going to help you."**
- D.M. allegedly looked out their door again, **spotting an individual dressed in black. D.M. stated that the individual walked towards them, passing by to head towards the sliding glass door on the back of the residence.**
- The person was described as **wearing a mask that hid their mouth and nose but left their eyes visible.** The individual also had **bushy eyebrows** and appeared to be a **man around the height of 5 feet 11 inches or taller.**
- **The roommate stated that when she opened her door again, she heard crying and saw a figure clad in black clothing and a mask that covered the person's mouth and nose walking towards her.** She described him as at least **5-foot-10, not muscular but athletically built and with bushy eyebrows.**
- The male **walked past her as she stood in a frozen shock phase.** The male made his way toward the sliding glass door and the roommate locked herself in her room. She stated she did not recognize him.
- The warrant details the seizure of nine separate items, which included **clothing belonging to Kohberger, a flashlight, four medical-style gloves, and a cheek swap from Kohberger himself.**
- The list of items seized during the search include **one silver Defiant flashlight, four medical style gloves, a T-shirt, a Washington State University sweatshirt, a pair of size 13 Nike shoes, socks, shorts and boxers. Police also took a DNA swab from his cheek.**
- That evidence includes **one nitrile-type black glove, multiple hair strands including one possibly from an animal, receipts from Walmart and Marshalls, a dust container from a vacuum, a computer tower, a dark red spot, two cuttings from an uncased pillow showing a reddish-brown stain and two mattress covers with multiple stains.**
- **Seized from Kohberger's car were 63 separate items.** Notable items include: a **knife of unknown type, a pocketknife, a .40 Glock with three empty magazines and several articles of black clothing, including a black mask.**

- Among the items recovered by police were **three knives, including one described as a Smith & Wesson pocketknife and another listed as a Taylor cutlery knife with a leather sheath.**
- **Knives, a handgun and multiple articles of black clothing, including a mask, were seized from Bryan Kohberger's Pennsylvania home.**
- Authorities collected a **disposable black glove, hair strands and a pillow with a reddish-brown stain** among other items during a search of a **Washington State University apartment** unit rented by the man accused of killing four University of Idaho students.
- **Initial analysis showed blood on two items that police seized during their search of Moscow homicides suspect Bryan Kohberger's Washington State University housing,** documents the university released Thursday revealed.
- Testing of 50 items found in Kohberger's student apartment in Pullman came back **with at least trace amounts of blood on brown- or reddish-stained bedding,** according to an inventory list obtained by the Idaho Statesman through a public records request.
- A mattress cover and an uncased pillow each **were positive for blood.**

The coverage also focused on Bryan Kohberger's alibi, which was called into question in the coverage. On August 4, 2023, it was reported that Kohberger claimed to be "on a late drive" around the time of the murders. According to the publicity, he had a "habit of going for drives alone" but had not yet developed any evidence to support his alibi. The media often drew on comments in the prosecution's filings attacking the alibi which was described as "vague" and lacking supporting evidence. This criticism was left uncontested until April 17, 2024. Examples of this type of reporting include:

- Kohberger has **not yet provided an alibi.**
- A Bryan Kohberger's **attorney claims the murder suspect was out driving** the morning four University of Idaho students were murdered.
- As of now, **Kohberger's only alibi is that he was driving alone** in the evening hours of Nov. 12 and the early morning hours of Nov. 13.
- Kohberger **often took nighttime drives to hiking destinations** around the Palouse.
- Taylor **claims Kohberger was driving** throughout the area south of Pullman and west of Moscow.

- The man accused of killing four University of Idaho students last fall said **he was out driving alone the night of the attacks.**
- **"Mr. Kohberger has long had a habit of going for drives alone,"** the objection reads. "Often he would go for drives at night. He did so late on November 12 and into November 13, 2022."
- Kohberger is **not claiming to be at any specific location at an exact time.** The defense wrote there's **not a specific witness to say precisely where he was at each moment that night.**
- Bryan Kohberger **admits he went on a late drive alone** around the time of the Nov. 13 quadruple murders in Moscow, but **he anticipates witnesses will corroborate he was not at the King Road crime scene** that night.
- Taylor **confirmed that Kohberger was out driving late Nov. 12 and into Nov. 13.** The four UI students were **murdered during the early hours** of Nov. 13 in a home on King Road.
- Taylor wrote that Kohberger **"has long had a habit of going for drives alone."**
- **"Mr. Kohberger is not claiming to be at a specific location at a specific time; at this time there is not a specific witness to say precisely where Mr. Kohberger was at each moment of the hours between late night November 12, 2022 and early morning November 13, 2022,"** Taylor wrote.
- The documents claim that **Kohberger was an "avid hiker and runner" that would often go on drives during the nighttime.**
- Kohberger's **alibi is that he was driving around** the night of the murders and Taylor said **she expects this will be supported by expert testimony.** Taylor said she is also **waiting on cell tower information** to support his alibi.
- **Taylor claimed that cellphone data showed Kohberger was driving** the morning four University of Idaho students were murdered in November 2022, but he **was not near the Moscow crime scene.**
- The defense **plans to offer testimony from Sy Ray,** an expert who **can explain how Kohberger's mobile device shows his vehicle did not travel to Moscow** on Nov. 13, 2022.
- Kohberger's defense **intends to offer the testimony of Sy Ray, an expert in cell tower information,** to **show that he was South of Pullman and West of Moscow,** and

that Kohberger **did not travel East on the Moscow-Pullman highway** in the early hours of Nov. 13.

- **Data from Kohberger’s phone includes photographs taken of himself in the countryside late at night and in the early morning on different occasions.**
- Prosecutors in the Bryan Kohberger case, the man accused of killing four University of Idaho students in November 2022, **said that his alibi of being around 30 miles from the crime scene at the time of the murders is too vague.**
- According to court documents, the prosecutors stated that **Kohberger’s alibi lacked specificity in terms of describing a place or places at which the defendant claimed have been at the time of the murders** and names and address of witnesses upon whom he intends to rely his alibi on.
- The prosecution said that except for the reference to Wawawai Park, this **alibi does not add any new information to the original alibi notice.**
- The **prosecution also referenced the use of Kohberger’s cell phone information does not rise to the level of an alibi** at the time of the homicides because Kohberger’s cell phone stopped reporting to the cellular network before the homicides and continued to not report until after the homicides.
- The prosecution is requesting the court to **deny all further opportunities to add to any purported claim of alibi and preclude testimony by anyone other than the defendant.**
- The prosecutor in the Bryan Kohberger case says the **murder suspect’s alibi is not specific enough to serve as a proper alibi defense.**
- Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson argued in a motion filed Friday that Idaho code **requires an alibi defense to state a specific place or places** at which the **defendant claims to have been** during the murders.
- **Thompson said this new alibi defense adds little** to what the prosecution already knows from the investigation.
- **The defendant is offering nothing new to his initial ‘alibi’** that he was simply driving around during the morning hours.
- Thompson also pointed out that **Kohberger’s cellphone stopped reporting to the cellular network before the homicides happened and continued to not report until after the homicides.**

- The location of Defendant’s cellphone at times other than the time of the homicides is not proof of or relevant to the Defendant’s specific location at the time of the homicides.
- **Thompson is asking** Latah County District Judge John Judge to **deny Kohberger more opportunity to add to his alibi.**
- He also asked Judge to **prohibit anyone other than Kohberger to testify about this alibi.**
- **Ingrid Batey**, the Idaho deputy attorney general who is assisting the prosecution, said **she is confused about how cell tower data can support this alibi defense.**

The Latah County community has come together in support of the victims and their families. For example, there were several candlelight vigils and a memorial created to remember the victims. The home where the murders occurred was donated to the university and later demolished. Multiple groups were created on social media and thousands of posts appeared with the hashtag #VandalStrong. Members of the victims’ families used the media as an outlet to remember their lost loved ones and voice their frustrations as the case has moved through the court system. Examples of this type of reporting include:

- The **UI held a candlelight vigil** Nov. 30 in the Kibbie Dome to honor Chapin, Kernodle, Mogen and Goncalves.
- With the **number of students who have left campus early**, UI has **postponed a candlelight vigil** that had been planned for Wednesday night to Nov. 30.
- They designed the sticker themselves and got help from Allegra Image 360 with printing 3,000 copies. **The stickers will be handed out during a candlelight vigil** scheduled at 5 p.m. today at the ASUI-Kibbie Activity Center on the UI campus in Moscow.
- **The vigil will be held simultaneously at 5 p.m. PST across the University of Idaho s Moscow, Boise and Idaho Falls campuses as well as in Coeur d Alene and McCall.** Those who cannot make the vigil in person are encouraged to **light a candle or hold a moment of silence during that time.**
- **Their lives were changed forever 365 days ago**, but the students who spoke at a **candlelight vigil Monday night said the strength of the community, Vandal family and friends are helping them move forward.**

- On the **one-year anniversary** of the murders of Kaylee Goncalves, Xana Kernodle, Madison Mogen and Ethan Chapin, a **group gathered on the University of Idaho campus to share tears, hugs and heartfelt memories of the young lives that ended** on Nov. 13, 2022.
- **The large tree that is the centerpiece of Moscow’s Friendship Square** during the holiday season...**was adorned with heartfelt messages written by community members to honor the four victims of the Nov. 13 murders** near the University of Idaho campus: Kaylee Goncalves, Madison Mogen, Ethan Chapin and Xana Kernodle.
- The killing of Kaylee Goncalves, Madison Mogen, Xana Kernodle and Ethan Chapin in the fall of 2022 **inspired UI students and the people of Moscow to come together and honor the victims and others with a memorial garden.**
- There is a plan **to create the Vandal Healing Garden and Memorial on the UI campus to honor the four victims.**
- Walker called it an **“incredibly powerful student-driven project”** involving students in the College of Art and Architecture.
- Reaching out to the families of students who have died, and to the wider community for ideas on how to honor the students, **made the student community feel stronger**, Wiedenfeld said.
- For students like Wiedenfeld, **this healing garden will not just honor the four who were fatally stabbed.** He said it’s meant to memorialize all students who didn’t live to see graduation day.
- They said it will serve as **a space for emotional healing.**
- There will be **a special monument to honor the four students** who died in November 2022.
- Meanwhile, the **university continues work on developing a memorial garden** at an undetermined on-campus location.
- The UI also is **planning a memorial and garden to honor the four victims**, Xana Kernodle, Ethan Chapin, Madison Mogen and Kaylee Goncalves. Green said the plan is being developed by a committee with student representation.
- The university is also in the process of **designing a memorial garden on campus to honor Kernodle, Chapin, Mogen and Goncalves.**

- **Scholarships have been created in memory** of Kernodle, Chapin and Mogen. The UI is working with the Goncalves family to develop a fourth scholarship in her name.
- **Mementos left by local residents to honor the victims** were seen next to the house's parking lot.
- The four students **received posthumous degrees and certificates at UI's spring commencement ceremony** in May.
- **The house's owner donated the property to UI** in February, and university officials have said they **plan to tear down the house**.
- Green said demolishing the house will be a **healing step for the community**.
- But the **demolition plans are on hold until October, after some of the victims' families asked the university for a delay until the suspect in the slayings stands trial**.
- The **King Road home where four University of Idaho students were murdered in November will likely be demolished before the start of the fall semester**, a university official says.
- After the murders, the property owner donated the home to the UI, which planned to demolish it before the start of the school's fall semester as a **healing gesture for the community and to prevent efforts to sensationalize the crime scene**.
- The King Road House, the crime scene where four University of Idaho students were murdered last year, **was demolished early in the morning** this Thursday, with construction crews beginning demolition at 6:30 a.m.
- **Members of the media surrounded the house and directed their cameras towards the destruction**.
- Walker confirmed that **100% of the apartments and houses surrounding the King Road House housed students and that the presence of the house affected these students**.
- "We heard from students in the area that **they were ready for the house to come down**."
- Shannon Gray, **attorney for the Goncalves family**, said the **university is disregarding families' requests that the home be left standing until after Kohberger's trial**.
- "We just want justice for our loved ones," the statement read.

- **“We want to start healing, we do. We want to find justice and try to move on from this horrible tragedy, so please, please, start making some decisions, get to work and quit playing the delay game.”**
- The previously unidentified former roommate at the King Road house in Moscow where four University of Idaho students were killed in late 2022 **has publicly come forward in her efforts to contribute to the lasting legacy of her friends.**
- ...said she chose to speak out for the **first time to honor the lives lost and bring awareness to college students about being safe on social media platforms.**
- **“It crosses my mind more than that could have happened while I was there, and, you know, you never know how long someone is watching your house,” Couch said in her interview with KXLY-TV in Spokane.**
- **“I remember my last text message to her was like, ‘Are you OK?’ and I feel like right then and there I kind of just knew that something was wrong.”**
- **“I mean, I couldn’t even walk to my car in the dark for months after it happened,”** Couch told the TV station.
- Now, **Couch and her mother have founded a nonprofit, the Made With Kindness Foundation,** to raise money for outreach and a national scholarship fund. Couch said she wants to **ensure her former roommates are remembered in a positive light,** rather than the way in which their lives were taken.
- The **parents of victim Goncalves have consistently vented frustrations about the length of time the case has taken** — more than 17 months and counting since Kohberger’s arrest — to bring to trial.
- **“The court needs to take control of the case and the attorneys involved,”** the Goncalves family said in a statement obtained by the Idaho Statesman after the two hearings last month.
- **“As long as the court continues to entertain anything and everything at every hearing, the delay will never end. ... The victims’ families want justice, but, just as importantly, we want the case to move forward.”**
- **Family members** of one of the victims in the November quadruple homicide in Moscow are **urging people to complete random acts of kindness on her behalf today.**

The media has also kept this case in the public’s consciousness by providing constant updates on court proceedings no matter how trivial. These hearings have covered a range of topics from the court imposed gag order to evidentiary disputes. As part of the coverage, the victims’ families and the public have been critical of perceived efforts by the defense to delay the trial. There was also significant coverage surrounding the defense’s change of venue survey, which came to light after the government filed an unsealed motion to stop the data collection process. This resulted in another deluge of prejudicial coverage—and discussion on social media and YouTube—after two hearings were streamed on Court TV and watched by thousands. The media drew on the prosecution’s court filing and arguments during the live streamed proceedings accusing the defense of spreading misinformation and tainting the jury pool. This coverage fed the public perception that the defense was trying to undermine the judicial process or get Kohberger off on a legal technicality and further undermined the Court’s efforts to stem the flow of information to prospective jurors. Examples of this media coverage include:

- Latah County Prosecutor **Bill Thompson said the questions on the survey were “completely inappropriate”** for potential jurors, and that the **information in the questions was “false and inadmissible,”** and that the questions **violated the non-dissemination order.**
- Latah County Prosecutor Bill Thompson **argued the survey is violating the court’s non-dissemination order** that prohibits attorneys from making out-of-court statements about the case to the public.
- **“That is reckless conduct and it’s outrageous,”** Thompson said about the survey questions.
- Thompson reiterated that Kohberger’s defense is allowed to conduct a survey, but the questions in this particular survey **were inappropriate and jeopardized Kohberger’s right to a fair trial.**
- **“We are trying to salvage a mess,”** Thompson said.
- Thompson’s office found out about the survey questions in March from a Latah County **resident who recorded the phone survey.**
- **Thompson accused Edelman’s survey of including “loaded questions”** that introduce information — including false information — about the case to the survey takers.
- In his closing statement, **Thompson said it seems the defense is OK with tainting**

jurors to ascertain the bias of other potential jurors.

- **Thompson accused Edelman’s survey of including “loaded questions”** that introduce false information about the case to the survey takers.
- **Thompson said that information is now “planted into” the Latah County residents who took the survey.**
- “I do not question the right of the defense to commission surveys, responsible proper surveys, as part of the debate over venue, **but this survey cannot stand,**” Thompson said.
- The prosecutor, defense attorney and judge in the Bryan Kohberger case participated in a **heated argument Thursday regarding due process and a survey of potential jurors** in Latah County.
- Judge John **Judge was frustrated about the survey.**
- **This was a total shock to me. Because this is a big deal, and I take it very, very seriously. And I was surprised, OK, that this was happening behind our backs, my back.**” Judge said.
- He said that the survey **happening without the commission of the court, or the state was “troublesome,”** and that the questions **planted seeds to encourage people to look up information** about the case.
- **Taylor and Judge got into a heated argument over due process** stemming from Judge’s order filed March 22 that prohibited the defense and prosecution from contacting potential jurors about the case. **This was in response to the survey.**
- Latah County District **Judge John Judge prohibited Kohberger’s attorneys and the prosecution from contacting potential jurors** about this case in a March 22 order.
- The **defense** in the Bryan Kohberger case has been **ordered to pause surveying potential jurors in Latah County** due to **problematic questions** they asked 400 potential jurors.
- The list of questions that were of concern to the prosecution **included information on Kohberger’s arrest, DNA evidence found at the crime scene that was matched to Kohberger, Kohberger owning the same car recorded on video** driving in the neighborhood where the murders occurred, **cell phone data** showing Kohberger **making several trips to the victims home** in the month before the killings, **university students and parents living in fear** until Kohberger’s arrest, Kohberger’s

alibi, Kohberger potentially stalking one of the victims, and if Kohberger followed one of the victims on social media.

- Judge expressed **disappointment in the survey by saying the prosecution and defense have “worked so hard” to protect a fair trial**, which was the point of the non-dissemination order. He is **concerned the survey will “inject” prejudicial information into the jury pool.**
- Judge John **Judge will decide whether a survey of potential jurors in the Bryan Kohberger case inappropriately spread prejudicial information** about the case.
- Prosecutor Bill **Thompson took issue with several questions in a phone survey** created by Bryan Edelman, who is a survey expert hired by Kohberger’s defense attorney, Anne Taylor.
- The **questions Thompson is concerned about ask the participants if they have read, seen or heard about certain details** about the Kohberger case. **Some of the details are not even true**, Thompson said.
- They include questions about whether the participant **knows about the knife sheath allegedly found at the crime scene, the multiple visits to the crime scene Kohberger allegedly took, that Moscow residents lived in fear** following the crime and that **Kohberger had allegedly stalked his victims.**
- **Thompson is concerned about specific questions regarding what he says is false information** that was not in the probable cause affidavit.
- One of those questions asks survey takers if they had read, seen or heard reports that **Kohberger stalked his victims.**
- When Thompson questioned Edelman about the survey, **the exchange between the two men became heated** and Taylor accused Thompson of “badgering” Edelman.
- Latah County District Judge John Judge is **allowing Bryan Kohberger’s defense to continue asking potential jurors to participate in a survey** regarding the quadruple murder case.
- **Judge officially lifted his previous order** banning the defense from contacting prospective jurors in Latah County and other Idaho counties.

In conclusion, my review of the pretrial publicity indicates that the Latah County jury pool has been saturated with prejudicial coverage surrounding the sensational murders of four University of Idaho students, the ensuing search for the killer, public statements from the victims’

family members, and evidentiary details after Bryan Kohberger’s arrest. The media reported extensively on alleged evidence, some of which proved to be false or misleading. These killings sent shockwaves through the local community and generated a state of panic. Between 25% and 40% of the student body failed to return to Moscow after the Thanksgiving break. Before the defendant’s arrest, there was widespread frustration with the lack of details made public about the ongoing investigation. With minimal official information available, rumors, speculation, and misinformation proliferated.

The survey data indicate that the media coverage has negatively impacted the Latah County jury pool. For example, **98%** of the Latah County survey respondents have read, seen, or heard about this case, and **86%** recognized at least four of nine media items tested in the survey. Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of those familiar with the case have read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims, and **67%** heard that DNA found on the sheath matched Bryan Kohberger. In addition, **88%** of Latah County survey respondents have talked about this case or heard others talking about it in person or online. The media coverage has also shifted the burden of proof to the defendant. Many community members exposed to prejudicial media coverage hold a “presumption of guilt” in this case. Sixty-seven percent (**67%**) of survey respondents familiar with the case believe that Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder, and **51%** reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise.

VI. TELEPHONE SURVEY

A telephone survey was conducted in Latah County. Comparison surveys were conducted in Ada, Canyon, and Bannock counties. *Research Strategies Inc*, which is based in Mobile, Alabama, was hired to field the telephone survey. Standard methodological practices related to the development of the instrument, interviewer training, sampling, and callbacks were closely followed. The survey instrument and methodology adhere to the professional standards and guidelines put forth by the *American Society of Trial Consultants*.¹⁸ All recognition questions were designed to describe the case using the language found in the media coverage. The surveys were in the field between March 5th and July 6th of 2024.¹⁹ Ultimately, 400 jury-eligible residents in Latah County, 400 in Ada County, 200 from Canyon County, and 202 from Bannock County completed the survey.

¹⁸ https://www.astcweb.org/professional_code

¹⁹ The survey instrument can be found in **Appendix B**.

Case Recognition

It is my opinion that the results of the telephone survey indicate that there is bias in the Latah County jury pool against the defendant stemming from exposure to pretrial publicity. Sensational crimes are more likely to have a longer lasting impact on the public's consciousness in smaller counties compared to larger ones where violent crimes are more common. In addition, informal communication channels—including social media—can have a greater effect in spreading rumors and misinformation about a sensational crime such as this. Latah County is the 11th largest county in Idaho with just 32,515 residents over the age of 18.²⁰ Sixty-six percent (66%) or 21,598 of its jury eligible population reside in Moscow, the community most traumatized by this crime.

Latah County residents have remained highly invested in this case, despite the passage of time. Almost all (98%) jury eligible respondents were familiar with the case. In addition, approximately 68% of survey respondents reported that they have followed this case “somewhat” or “very” closely, with 29% falling into the latter category.

Presumption of Guilt

The survey data also indicate that the “presumption of innocence” has been shifted to a “presumption of guilt.” Approximately 67% of prospective jurors who were familiar with the case believe Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder, with 25% falling into the “definitely” guilty category. The “presumption of guilt” increased to 81% for those who recognized seven or more media items tested in the survey. Furthermore, 51% of those who have been exposed to media coverage reported that Kohberger would have a difficult time convincing them that he is not guilty which increased to 66% for those who recognized seven or more media items. Just 19% reported that the defendant would not have a difficult time convincing them of his innocence.

As for sentence, 52% of Latah County survey respondents believe the jury should sentence Kohberger to death if he is convicted compared to 24% who favor life without the possibility of parole. Approximately 51% of those who did not support a life sentence indicated that the defendant would have a difficult time convincing them that he should not be executed. Only 19% disagreed with that statement.

Case Knowledge

Community members have more than just a passing familiarity with this case. Approximately 79% of Latah County survey respondents recognized at least five of nine media

²⁰ <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Latah%20County&t=Age%20and%20Sex>

items tested in the survey and **52%** were familiar with seven or more. Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of survey respondents who recognized the case had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims, and **67%** were aware that the DNA found on the knife sheath was matched to Bryan Kohberger. In addition, **86%** of Latah County survey respondents heard that the defendant owns the same type of vehicle recorded on video driving in the neighborhood where the killings occurred, and **79%** were aware that cell phone tower data purportedly show that Kohberger made several trips near the victims' home months before the killings.

Familiarity with such incriminating details—which came from the probable cause affidavit shared with the media—is particularly concerning given that most were significantly related to prejudgment. For example, **75%** of Latah County survey respondents who had read, seen, or heard that DNA found on the knife sheath was later matched to Bryan Kohberger believe he is guilty of murder, and **60%** indicated that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise. All the media items tested in the survey and significantly related to the “presumption of guilt” are provided in the table below.

Some of the most prejudicial media items were those regarding misinformation. For example, **81%** of prospective jurors who had heard that Kohberger stalked one of the victims reported that he is guilty and **62%** maintained that he would have a difficult time changing their minds. Only after this allegation was proliferated through the media and social media for 16 months did the prosecutor clarify in the April 2024 hearing that it was untrue. Prospective jurors who have seen media coverage discussing Kohberger's alibi have also reacted critically. Approximately **79%** of those who have read, seen, or heard that the defendant said he was driving alone on the night of the murders believe he is guilty, and **62%** indicated that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise.

Have you read, seen, or heard if...	Believe the defendant is guilty	Defendant would have difficult time convincing not guilty
Bryan Kohberger stalked one of the victims?	81%	62%
Bryan Kohberger said that he was out driving alone on the night of the murders?	79%	62%
Bryan Kohberger had followed one of the victims on social media?	79%	62%
DNA found on the knife sheath was later matched to Bryan Kohberger?	75%	60%
university students in Moscow and their parents lived in fear until Bryan Kohberger was arrested for the murders?	74%	56%
police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims?	72%	55%
Bryan Kohberger owns the same type of car recorded on video driving in the neighborhood where the killings occurred?	72%	55%
cell phone tower data show that Bryan Kohberger made several trips near the victims' home in the months before the killings?	72%	55%

NOTE: The relationships between the media items and measures of prejudice in the table are statistically significant.

Consistent with what often happens in smaller venues, rumors, conjecture, and misinformation have spread through informal discussion and alternate communication networks such as social media. Approximately **88%** Latah County survey respondents who recognized the case have talked about the murders—or heard others talking about them—in person or online. Prospective jurors were also familiar with misinformation reported in the media and tested in the survey. For example, **45%** have read, seen, or heard that Bryan Kohberger stalked one of the victims, and **45%** were aware that he allegedly followed one of the victims on social media. Earlier in the survey, respondents were asked what rumors or theories they had heard about the murders, the defendant, or the victims. Latah County survey respondents reported a litany of rumors and conjecture that have been spread in the coverage, informal discussions, and social media. Examples include:

- He may **come from a family of crime and previous cases have been uncovered.**
- I've heard that Kohberger has been **linked to other murders in Washington and Pennsylvania.** I've heard they are railroading Kohberger to put him away and the **evidence was planted, and he was being framed.** One other one that I heard was that **he was working with one or the other of the roommates.**
- Some speculation that **Kohberger committed a murder in Oregon,** possible. The house was a party house, and a couple of people who died weren't supposed to be there. The boyfriend and girlfriend. Also, **Kohberger had commented about committing the perfect murder in a paper.**
- That maybe **one of the victims had rejected him sexually caused this,** and with his criminal justice interest **he wanted to try to commit the perfect murder.**
- **The girls were party girls.** Bryan was studying criminology. **See how much he could get away with.**
- I just heard **it was part of his research to commit these murders in a small town,** because he **thought he could get away with it.**
- I've heard a theory that **he might have committed the murders to see if he could get off,** get away with it.
- That he **planned it out** and that he **would keep doing it if he wasn't caught.**
- He was a law student at WSU and **he looked on the internet for how to do certain things. He was interviewing people for his thesis.**
- Someone said he **may have been snubbed by the girls at parties. Students that were killed were big partiers, and he had been to parties with them.** And that Kohberger **bragged about committing a perfect murder** and was taking criminal justice classes.
- People who they thought was involved, also that the **other roommates were involved but that hasn't been proven. It's just a rumor.**
- **Rumors about other suspects. He frequented Mad Greek. Stalking.**
- That there **could have been another person.**
- I heard that Kohberger **had an obsession, multiple people involved, may have been connected with ritual killings of an animal.**
- **Speculation that the roommates are involved.**
- Surprised the police did not do more investigations. **I think frat boys may had been involved.**

- **News on the street, it was a really gruesome murder, and vicious. Also heard by some people I know in jail, that have told me they have seen interaction with police and Kohberger while in jail and says that police have seemed to be friendly to "Butter Up" with Kohberger to try to get him to talk. Police here are doing an excellent job here and on this case.**
- **We were told he sliced and diced them and hung them from the fan.**
- **Don't know why he did it, there were some rumors that he stalked the girls, but can't say that's for sure.**
- **The rumor that he was an ex of one of the female victims, and I heard he had Tourette's.**
- **He fit the description and was in the wrong place at the wrong time. He tried to leave the country.**
- **I heard that it was two other people, but they found his DNA at the scene.**
- **I've heard that the defense isn't sure who it is, or maybe the roommates are involved, or there may be more than one person.**
- **He had someone else in the car with him.**
- **He killed the people and there was someone else helping him.**
- **His roommate said Kohberger was acting strange around the time of the murders.**
- **He is guilty, he did it and the evidence was found at the crime scene.**
- **He knew one of the people in there.**
- **He tried to connect with one woman.**
- **He was aware of where the girls were all the time, been in and around the house a couple of times.**
- **Rumors that there was a second person responsible and rumors of following the girls online and lots and lots of parties at the house, because it is a University town.**
- **He was obsessed with one of the girls at the house.**
- **I heard that Bryan tried to hit on one of the girls at the restaurant. Bryan Kohberger said am I the only one getting arrested when the cop picked him up.**
- **He was stalking one of the victims. He was delusional about being in a relationship with one of the girls.**
- **We're pretty sure that he did it, pretty sure he was stalking them checking the**

places they went.

- **One of the girls had spurred his romantic advances.**
- He went in the house and killed three girls and one gentleman. **He was dating one of the girls and she stopped seeing him. He came back and killed them all.**
- **Him sleeping or being obsessed with one of the girls, and him stalking them.**
- **His relationship with the victims, attracted to one.**
- I've heard something along the lines he had **a personal grudge against them**, but don't know if it's true.
- I heard he was **stalking two of the victims**, also heard **he went back into the house after the murders were committed**. I also heard that the **roommates were in on it**.
- He was a teacher assistance at WSU **and he had issues with women there**. One of the **restaurants where he ate, it was where one of the girls worked at**.
- I've heard that **he has a bad history with women**, and everyone is thinking **that has something to do with why he did what he did**. He worked in the same building with me, I didn't know him, but a friend did and said he was strange and would just stare at you.
- **I think he hates women**. He doesn't respect women at all, kind of obvious from the way he's treated his professors and the people he works with, his fellow grad students. The other university he was working at, they had problems with him too. I don't know why he picked those victims. **He just stalked the one girl, she just kind of ignored him and didn't engage in their communication, he was trying to communicate with her, and she didn't respond so he stalked her. That's what the videotapes are showing and the pings on his cell phone. His social media, a lot of people on Reddit found disturbing posts from years back.**
- The **drive by stalking, he had a temper** and stopped them. He was studying criminal law.
- Somehow **he was shunned by them**, there are **different things from his past, his behaviors before he came here**, he attended school in criminal justice. That's what he was studying at Washington State University. He lives back in Pennsylvania, **girls that grew up with him, stalked, don't know if that's the right word. He didn't have healthy relationships with women.**
- **Maybe a second person involved. One of the girls complained about being stalked,**

but no action was taken.

- One story that I heard before he was apprehended, that **these women had a business going on the internet that was sexual in nature and that one of their clients was displeased with them.**
- Maybe **he didn't want one of the girls leaving town.**
- **Heard lots of different rumors.**
- I heard **numerous things.**
- **Too intense for me to repeat.**
- **Too many rumors to answer** this question.
- **Mostly really crazy stuff**, but other than that not a whole lot.
- I've read and seen a **ridiculous amount of false information** on TV and online.
- **I'm a student, I've heard a lot**, don't know what to believe.
- **There's a lot of discussion about his psychological makeup**, a masters' and working on a PhD in Criminology. That's a fact. **The rumor is he's going to write a book about it and the reason is to write a book. He gets love letters from women in prison**, that's a rumor. What the **defense attorney wants is to make sure he doesn't get executed; that's a rumor.** There are **tons of rumors in this town, knee deep in rumors.** The **worst rumor** was that the **murders were engineered by a woman, a psychic in Texas accused her of murder.** The woman's being sued and there's court facts about it. The rumor is the history professor did this at the University of Idaho.
- I've heard **rumors that the roommates might be or could be involved** and about **Kohberger's past and history.**
- I have **heard that the girl that he really liked that he had stabbed her the most** and the worst. That's the biggest thing I've heard. **There are so many little things.**
- Heard **rumors about drug deals, or that he stalked the victims.**
- Heard that it was **possibly a drug case.**
- There was a **drug deal gone bad.**
- I've **heard all kind of things**, from **drug deals gone bad** or to **his being so smart that he thought he could get away with the murder.** Everyone in the whole country has heard it.
- I feel like I remember it was a **home that had a lot of weekend and night parties,**

and that **he had potentially been there once or twice at their home.**

- I guess I don't pay much attention to that. **One that really bothered me was the roommates that were not killed, Dillon and Bethany survived, that they were talking during the murder, that they, the two surviving roommates, were involved somehow.** There were drugs, it was disturbing. There's nothing in the information released that alludes to them having any involvement in the crimes. **That the police department was corrupt and the prosecutor's office, some conspiracy about cover-up.** It's silly and stupid. I don't believe it.
- There have been **rumors about the university and cops being involved.**
- I heard that it **was a party house**, and it had a lot of people coming and going.
- I was aware of the victims. **I had met two of them and they were scared of him.** We are **spending millions of dollars to defend him and it's a waste of tax dollars.**
- **Speculation is that he drove over there and left his phone, murdered the people, drove away, left and went back that morning remembering he forgot the sheath.**
- **That he might have thrown the knife in the river.**
- **That there is so much evidence against him.**
- There is **speculation that some people heard him when he started attacking them and that one of them tried to fight back.** Also, someone said something about him turning his phone off or off the network when he was driving near the area. **Some people think he made it look like he drove to Clarkstown, Washington, so it wouldn't look like he was in Moscow and there was a coffee shop that saw his car in Clarkston.**
- That the **house was a bit of a party house and heard that the neighbors saw an identical year and model of car of Kohberger's parked outside the house the night of the murders.**

Impact on the Community

This crime had a devastating impact on Latah County residents, many of whom considered this to be a very safe and close-knit community prior to the murders. More than half (**56%**) of survey respondents reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the search for the killer. That number increased to **63%** for Moscow residents. Another **40%** of prospective jurors have visited or walked by the home where the murders occurred.

The University of Idaho plays an important role in Latah County and the local economy. Its 9493 students and 2321 full-time employees compose 36% of the county's population over the age of 18.²¹ As such, the exodus of students after the Thanksgiving break had a significant impact on local businesses. Approximately **78%** of Latah County survey respondents reported that they or someone they know lived in Moscow at the time of the murders. In addition, **25%** reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow.

Latah County survey respondents were asked how the murders impacted their community. Many reported that the environment was very tense and everyone was on edge. Residents were on high alert and living in a state of fear. For the first time, people were locking their doors. Parents feared for their children's lives. The sudden student exodus hurt local businesses. Others complained about the influx of media and reporters into Moscow. Survey respondents described the personal fear they and their neighbors experienced while the killer remained at large:

- I think tremendously, basically **changed everyone's lives, a community that felt extremely safe, caring, personable, changed in an instant.** I don't know **how long it'll take the college students to feel safe again.** It was so terrible it **jarred the whole community.**
- It has impacted us in a very negative way, **it ripped our community apart, we lived in fear for so long I know I still do,** and it wouldn't be surprising if others are too. Community was shocked and **we felt a deep loss and broke all our hearts,** we had a **very dark cloud over our community for so long. The fear we faced will forever change our community forever** and **it's going to take a long time for our community to get back to normal again.**
- **For me dramatically, I had to shut a business...lost interaction with students because they had to leave.** It **changed everything immediately** and we are just now beginning to get that back.
- **It impacted me and our community in a major way. We live in a small innocent town and no crimes or horrible thing has ever happened before.** This was a **wholesome town where everyone looked out and helped everyone;** a town not too common these days and **that man took that from us.**
- I was trying to hire people **and some of the candidates wouldn't consider the job**

²¹ <https://www.uidaho.edu/about/fast-facts>

because of the murders and there is a lot of sadness in the community. In think several people feel that the university shouldn't have torn down the house until after the trial.

- It just puts the **fear in everybody that nobody is safe, and I definitely check my doors to make sure they are locked before I go to bed.** I have friends that have young daughters and **one friend that had a daughter and I have two nieces that live in Moscow, and I bought them bear spray** and told her to keep it in her bedroom and if someone comes in, open it up on them.
- It made **everyone scared for a long time until they found them.** My wife works at the college, and **you could see the house from her office.** The **students and staff ran from their cars to the building because they were so scared.** **My wife wouldn't go to the store until I got home** because she didn't like going out by herself.
- It **shook the whole community.** I bought a house in 2014 and **they didn't even give me keys.** I feel pretty secure, being in my location, **but the people in town I knew were losing their mind.** I know people in both colleges and people were sad and confused. **It was unbelievable and tragic.**
- It was **absolutely atrocious.** I think it changed the way people felt in the community and **changed the community forever.** It invoked **a lot of fear, my children were scared and we live 35 miles out of town.** **I would fear for any person of student age in Moscow whereas before, it was a safe place.** It really takes you by surprise. I don't lock my doors or vehicles, never have, but if I lived in Moscow I would.
- **It's devastating and it's got everyone on edge, if he got away with it who will be the next to do it? It's something that's discussed a lot.**
- **People started locking their doors** when they ordinarily wouldn't. This is kind of a **community where people don't have house keys, that's not the case anymore.** It was pretty shocking to people.
- Oh my God! **It terrified the University.** **There were kids that just left school because they were scared.** It's not something that occurs in the area very often. **I hate it now that everyone knows Moscow because of the murders and that is very sad,** it should be known for so much better things. **The community was very freaked out** and the whole school didn't shut down completely, **but a lot of kids left before the semester.** It is so sad that someone committed a murder like this here for no apparent

reason. It's not what this area is all about. I am a University of Idaho alumni.

- **Scared everyone, cops were checking everyone's cameras, we were not prepared for something like this in our community, and we still don't have any sort of understanding of why this happened. It has changed everyone's way of living and thinking, terrifying to a lot of women who live here, made you think differently about how to live life.**
- Significantly, **we live in a small community**, so we all were affected by this. **We feared leaving our homes, our businesses were affected. We are still a little on edge.**
- Strongly, **people on campus were very worried** especially before they had a suspect. **Even though I'm nowhere near a target, it made me increase my security. It scared everyone.**
- **Wow! We were scared!** I live out in the country and **who knows where the person could be hiding?** We were very scared because we didn't know where he was or where he could be and **I was especially scared as a mom.**
- **Terrified us. We never locked our doors, now we lock our doors and have security systems.**
- It's going to **get worse when the trial starts.**
- **Extremely disturbed** about it. The **media was very negative.**
- It was shocking, it was **painful for the witness, what irks our nerves is his thesis on how to get away with murder/crime.**
- It was really sad in the following months, and we are not a big county **and too many reporters were there.**
- It was very **dark times, a lot of fear in the community. On campus had added security, shook up the community.**
- It was immediately **scary when they didn't have a suspect.** It impacted it **economically and the school closed.**
- It was a shock to our community, and **we live with unsettled feelings since it happened.** It was **terrifying** after this happened, **many of us have lived in fear and still do.**
- **It shut everything down for quite a while.** The University and everything **and it was the talk of everywhere you went, in person, news, just stopping for coffee** because

something like this just don't happen around here.

- **It undermined the sense of safety in our small community**, it was **very traumatic**, it was **horribly sad** for the victims and the victims' families, the students and our community.
- **It scared us all. We lived in fear.** There was a **lot more police presence than normal**, **our younger adults were scared to leave campus and their homes.** We had a **difficult time feeling safe in our community.**
- It put our **community through hell.** It was an awful thing.
- It impacted our community drastically in a negative way. **It took the innocence away from our community. Also caused us to live in fear.**
- It instilled a lot of **fear in the high school students.** **All the press were parked out here.** It was **intimidating.**
- It has made us close and we lock our doors, **created doubt in our community.** Our **community used to be safe. It has made me not trust, more cautious.**
- **It devastated the community and made everyone scared.** We **now lock our doors.**
- I've lived in Moscow my entire life, **first time we have ever felt unsafe.** **Once he was caught it was a little better** but still have **some insecurities especially on campus.**
- I think it impacted us deeply and I think it's **going to leave a mark on us for a long time**, if not forever.
- I only live **fifteen miles** from where this happened, **the community is still reeling from this.**
- I think a lot more **people started locking their doors.** It's been a pretty open community, but a **lot are locking their doors and considering buying firearms.** Especially for the college kids I think, it **really rattled the college to the core.**
- **I get scared driving in Moscow.**
- Had a huge impact on the community, it shocked us, it had a huge impact on the college. **It made us all weary and we were frantic.** **Some students left and didn't come back for three semesters.** **It was a very scary time** for me and our community.
- Everyone **scared. It is a very small community.**
- **Devastatingly, the grief was overwhelming.** I did go to a **memorial and it was a heartfelt outpouring of love for the victims and their families.** **Everyone was afraid, some people left for the semester and didn't come back, not going there**

anymore. The University of Idaho ramped up security and was very visible to help people feel more safe.

- Because I work for the University I saw a lot with the students and other faculty. **I heard about some of the classes that the victims were taking, they cancelled classes and the university offered mental health counselling sessions.** Outside of the University, there were a **lot of people that felt unsafe until a suspect was caught.** In the community as a whole there **is a loss of innocence and we never thought anything like that would happen in our community** and now that it has, our community has **forever been changed** since then.

Community Pressure to Convict Bryan Kohberger

As demonstrated in answers to several of the open-ended questions, many Latah County residents expressed a sense of relief after the defendant was arrested. Survey respondents were asked how they believed residents in their county would react if the jury acquitted Bryan Kohberger. Latah County survey respondents' answers indicate that a local jury will be under tremendous pressure to convict so that the community can begin to heal and recover the sense of safety that was lost. Many survey respondents reported that an acquittal would lead to an "uproar" and put residents back into a state of fear knowing that the killer was free. Others reported that Bryan Kohberger would be killed if he was acquitted. Some said the community would place blame on the local prosecutor and law enforcement if there was a not guilty verdict. Survey respondents also reported that the defendant would have to present evidence to convince the community that he was not guilty. These comments reinforce the quantitative data which show a strong "presumption of guilt" in Latah County. Examples of these types of reactions to a hypothetical acquittal include:

- **They'd burn the courthouse down. Outrage would be a mild description.**
- Very upset, **they would think the jury failed.**
- I think **we would all be heartbroken all over again and fear would probably rise in us again. I don't think we would be okay with a not guilty verdict at all.** It would be **very hard for our community to accept,** and it would be **difficult for us to move forward and feel safe in our own community like we once did before this horrible tragedy.**
- Oh my gosh, I would be **so afraid, possible riots.**
- **We will be disgusted,** unless **some major evidence proves different.** The **entire**

county mostly believes he is guilty.

- **They better have substantial evidence to not convict**, and people would be fine if that was the case.
- **If he is not guilty prove it.**
- **They will have to prove with real evidence that he's not involved in the murder. They proved that's he's not guilty**, they'd have to find somebody else because someone killed those kids.
- **I can't imagen that happening**, because they **have so much against him**, we would **be dumbfounded.**
- I don't see how. **I cannot imagine this.**
- I think there are **a lot of people that have already made up their minds and would be upset**, they would lose faith in the justice system.
- I think the **community would not be happy. Most people I have talked to say they're convinced he did it.**
- I think it **would be very negative.** I think the **general consensus is that he's guilty.**
- A lot of hot heads here in Idaho, **I think it would be scary. A lot of people think he's guilty.**
- I think they **would be rather shocked because of the evidence gathered. The DNA and stalking are hard to get around.**
- I think they **would be angry and shocked. I think they should try him right here.**
- I think the **reaction would be horrible. Most people are convinced he's guilty.**
- I think it would be **very hard, people would be very upset. I think everyone pretty much decided it was him.**
- There **would be another media storm on how the system failed**, because most everyone I know believes he is guilty and has **been tried in the media.**
- **There's going to have to be a lot of compelling evidence to find him not guilty.** So, if he's to be proven innocent then that's the justice system.
- **A lot of negativity on our local government**, feel like he's **already been condemned.** Residents and **community would be very negative with that.**
- I think **he probably would be killed.**
- **Riots, parents will take care of him.**

- **People may or may not take things into their own hands.**
- **I think that people will be very angry. Kohberger will be in danger if they do not find him guilty.**
- **They would probably find him and kill him.**
- **Several would be on the hunt for him to make sure he gets what's coming to him.**
- **They would likely be a riot and he wouldn't last long outside because someone would do the good ole' boy justice.**
- **They would give him street justice.**
- **Oh, my goodness! I think it would be terrible with all the evidence that they say they have. There would have to be some sort of punishment.**
- **Pretty much not getting out alive.**
- **I think they'd be really upset. Probably somebody would find him and take him out in their woods, hang him. That's the kind of country we live in.**
- **That would be ugly and I'm sure street justice would happen. One of the family members or friends would take care of him.**
- **He would have a hard time finding a place for peace.**
- **He better go back to Pennsylvania real quick.**
- **I don't think it would be good at all. Kohberger would have to leave the state for good.**
- **That would be a horrible thing. Devastating to the community.**
- **Pretty sure the community will be in an uproar.**
- **I think they would ask for the prosecutor's job.**
- **I think they would react negatively. There wouldn't be riots or anything, but people would be vocally upset, maybe have an impact on who the city prosecutor is, some political impacts. It would be seen as a pretty big error, would reflect negatively on the city prosecutor if he couldn't get a conviction.**
- **People would be scared again and very mad at the police.**
- **It would raise concern about the police department.**
- **Enraged strong opinions. Firing of officers.**
- **I feel that there is something wrong and there was corruption.**
- **They would lose their minds and be very upset with law enforcement.**

- That would be really hard on people here. **We want closure.**
- I think it would be an **uprising** and a lot of **disagreement.**
- I think that would **just crush our community.** It would be **anarchy and University of Idaho would not have a lot of students want to come here.**
- We would be very **upset and disappointed and let down and confused.**
- Everyone **would be very afraid.**
- We would be **appalled** that there would **possibly be a murderer on the loose.**
- It would be very bad. It would most likely **cause an uproar in our community** and some uncertainty. I believe **fear would fall over our community again if he is found not guilty.**
- It **would freak a lot of people out.** It makes people really uneasy.
- **They would be outraged,** and it would **have an even more negative affect on our community.**
- I **don't want to think about it,** but I think it would **create an uproar and a horrible outcome for our community.**
- They would **not react kindly, probably would be riots.**
- **85% would be upset.**
- I think it would be **devastating and very disappointing.** An **uproar would rise in our community.**
- There would be **protesting in the streets.**
- **It would be horrific,** and the **community would lose their minds** and that would bring about more **deeper fear within the community.**
- I think they would find it very difficult and people in our community **would probably be outraged to a degree and would want clear answers as to why.**
- Residents would **have an uprising.**
- I think they would be shocked. **We would want to be told why and if a good answer wasn't given it would most likely cause an uproar** in our community and the **fear we had would probably rise in us again.**
- I **can't even imagine what pain and anger and hurt and disappointment would come** about if that happened. **The newspapers have been very open** about all of it the whole time and I appreciate them reporting to the community, **but it does inform**

the community of all the evidence.

Comparison Surveys

The comparison surveys also found significant case recognition and prejudgment in other potential venues. Canyon County is the second most populated county in Idaho with 184,660 residents over the age of 18. Approximately **90%** of the jury eligible population there had read, seen, or heard about the case and **51%** followed the case “somewhat” or “very” closely. Sixty-nine percent (**69%**) of Canyon County survey respondents believe Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder and **57%** reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise. In addition, **57%** of those familiar with the case believe the defendant should be sentenced to death and **59%** indicated that he would have a difficult time convincing them that he should not be executed.

The Bannock County courthouse is 532 miles from Moscow. It is in a different media zone and was exposed to less coverage about the murders. Approximately **84%** of Bannock County survey respondents recognized the case, some 14 percentage points lower than in Latah County. Just **45%** of survey respondents followed the case “somewhat” or “very” closely, and **59%** were familiar with five or more of the media items tested in the survey. However, **76%** of those familiar with the case believe Kohberger is guilty of murder and **53%** of these individuals reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise. In addition, **53%** believe the jury should sentence Kohberger to death and **50%** maintained that the defense would have a difficult time persuading them that he should receive a life sentence.

These data show that there are differences across venues in Idaho. However, Bannock is a small county with just 66,911 residents over the age of 18. In addition, like Moscow, it has a large university that plays an important role in the local community. Idaho State University’s student body makes up 18% of the county’s population and is the second largest employer. Given Bannock County’s size and similarities to Latah County, it is likely that the local jury pool would be inundated with media coverage if the case were to be transferred there.

Ada County is the largest in Idaho with 406,068 residents over the age of 18. Its population is more than 12 times larger than Latah County. While Boise State University is in Ada County, its student body of 22,113 students compose just five percent of the population over the age of 18.

Ada County was also exposed to significant media coverage surrounding this case, which is reflected in the **93%** recognition rate. In addition, the prejudgment rate (**68%**) mirrored that which was found among Latah County survey respondents. Approximately **56%** reported that

Kohberger would have a difficult time convincing them that he is not guilty. In addition, **49%** of Ada County survey respondents who recognized the case believe that Kohberger should receive the death penalty, and **55%** maintained that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise.

However, there were important differences between the Latah and Ada County jury pools. Ada County residents are far less invested in this case. Only **15%** reported that they followed the case “very” closely, compared to **29%** of prospective jurors in Latah County. They were also less familiar with prejudicial media items. Approximately **63%** had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on one of the victim’s beds compared to **81%** in Latah County. In addition, **52%** had heard that DNA on the knife sheath matched the defendant, 15 percentage points lower than their Latah County counterparts. Ada County survey respondents were also less familiar with prejudicial misinformation reported by the media. For example, **35%** had heard that Kohberger allegedly followed one of the victims on social media.

Ada County residents had fewer personal connections to the case and Moscow community. Only **20%** lived or knew someone who lived in Moscow when the murders occurred. Just four percent (**4%**) reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the university there. In addition, only two percent (**2%**) of survey respondents are employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the murder investigation.

Finally, Ada County residents did not experience the degree of emotional distress during the six-week search for the killer which was found in Latah County. Approximately **31%** reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear before Kohberger was arrested, 25 percentage points lower than prospective jurors in Latah County.

VII. ABILITY TO SELECT A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JURY IN VENUES SATURATED WITH MEDIA COVERAGE

When a jury pool has been exposed to prejudicial media coverage, the trial court and parties are faced with unique challenges, which are not present in most cases. In high-profile cases, many prospective jurors enter the courtroom with extensive knowledge and attitudes about the case, defendant, and victims. However, it is often difficult for prospective jurors to predict how case-specific knowledge and opinions may affect them over the course of a trial. Prospective jurors may also unintentionally omit exposure to specific media items during voir dire when asked what they recall hearing about the case. These items, however, may become salient and recalled from memory once witness testimony begins. The research also shows that information learned from

media exposure can be misattributed as evidence presented at trial.²²

Given these factors, it is important to ferret out during voir dire the full extent of exposure to pretrial publicity, case-specific attitudes, impressions of the defendant, and potential motivations to serve. However, the prejudicial effects of preexisting attitudes can occur at both a conscious and subconscious level, meaning jurors who profess impartiality may not be fully aware of their bias or how it may affect them as the trial unfolds. This can make it difficult to identify potential prejudice during the jury selection process. The Supreme Court has recognized the limitations of the voir dire process as a remedy where potentially prejudicial pretrial publicity is an issue. In *Irvin v. Dowd*, the Court concluded:

No doubt, each juror was sincere when he said that he would be fair and impartial to petitioner, but the psychological impact requiring such a declaration before one's fellows is often its father. Where so many, so many times, admitted prejudice, such a statement of impartiality can be given little weight. As one of the jurors put it, "You can't forget what you hear and see." With his life at stake, it is not requiring too much that petitioner be tried in an atmosphere undisturbed by so huge a wave of public passion and by a jury other than one in which two-thirds of the members admit, before hearing any testimony, to possessing a belief in his guilt.²³

Research on voir dire shows that these concerns are justified. Jurors are often reluctant to disclose relevant experiences, relationships or opinions that may lead to bias, even when pretrial publicity is not an issue. One study found that while 71% of jurors had a fixed opinion regarding guilt, only 15% admitted so during the voir dire.²⁴ Marshall obtained questionnaires from 277 former jurors in two counties and found that 18% of those jurors admitted to withholding information during voir dire.²⁵ Seltzer reported that approximately 39% of jurors who were interviewed after trial should have come forward in response to questions regarding crime victimization or knowledge of police officers during jury selection, but failed to do so.²⁶

²² Ruva, C.L., & McEvoy, C. (2008). Negative and positive pretrial publicity affect juror memory and decision-

making. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 14(3), 226-35.

²³ *Irvin v. Dowd*, 366 U.S. 717, 727-28 (1960).

²⁴ Fahringer, H.P. (1980). In the valley of the blind: A primer on jury selection in a criminal case. *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 43, 116-36.

²⁵ Marshall, L.L. (1983). Juror, judge, and counsel perceptions of voir dire. Ph.D. dissertation, Boston University.

²⁶ Seltzer, R. (1991). Juror honesty during the voir dire. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 19, 451-462.

Many aspects of the large group voir dire format deter juror candor. Federal Court Judge Gregory Mize published his findings after experimenting with an expanded voir dire procedure in 30 federal criminal trials over a nine-month period, which included individual interviews with every venire member who failed to respond to his general opening questions. Judge Mize reported that approximately 28% of members of each panel failed to respond to the dozens of questions posed in open court, an average of about 16 people per trial. However, when questioned in private, one in five of these silent jurors disclosed personal information that was relevant to the case. In 90% of the trials, between one and four of these silent jurors expressed bias that led to their removal for cause.²⁷

A search of appellate opinions shows that juror disclosure has led to several mistrials by undermining a defendant's fair trial rights. For example, in *U.S. v. Colombo*, 869 F.2d 149 (2d Cir. 1989), a juror failed to disclose when asked during voir dire that her brother-in-law was a lawyer for the government. She did not mention this fact because she wanted to sit on the jury for the case. In *Dyer v. Calderon*, 151 F.3d 970 (9th Cir. 1998), a juror answered, "no" when the panel was asked if anyone had ever been the victim of a crime. After the guilt phase, the defense learned that her brother had been shot and killed six years earlier. When questioned, she told the judge that she answered, "no" because she, "thought the shooting was an accident, not a crime." Her brother had been pistol-whipped four times and shot in the back of the head.

Problems such as these have also been reported in high-profile cases. For example, in the 2012 murder trial of Matthew Stebbins, who had been charged in a shooting death at a homeless shelter, a mistrial was declared after a juror announced during deliberations that she had a previous issue with violent crime. One of her children had been shot in the head. She failed to raise her hand during jury selection when asked if anyone had been a victim of a violent crime. According to her, "she did not think it was going to be an issue."²⁸

A \$6.5M judgment was overturned in the high-profile police corruption lawsuit against the Public Defender surrounding the Rampart Division in Los Angeles County. It was uncovered after the verdict that one of the jurors—Jennifer Salinas—had concealed knowledge of the scandal during jury selection. She did not raise her hand when asked if anyone had some knowledge of

²⁷ Mize, G.E. (1999). On better jury selection: Spotting UFO jurors before they enter the jury room, *Connecticut Review Spring*, 33.

²⁸ Villarreal, M. (2012, March 12). Judge declares mistrial in Corpus Christi murder case. *Corpus Christi Caller Times*. Retrieved February 10, 2015, from <http://www.caller.com/news/local-news/crime/judge-declares-mistrial-in-corpus-christi-murder>.

events surrounding the Rampart Division. Later it was discovered that Salinas had played a prominent role in a movie titled “Gang Warz” that was based on the Rampart Division. Other jurors on the panel corroborated that she was very familiar with the scandal and discussed aspects that were not in the evidence.²⁹

Prospective jurors who have been exposed to prejudicial pretrial publicity enter the courtroom with case-specific knowledge gleaned from the media, social media, and discussions with friends, family members, and co-workers. Uncovering the full extent of jurors’ case-specific knowledge and opinions in high-profile cases can be extremely difficult. Jury selection as a judicial remedy to address such bias relies on two factors: 1) that jurors can access their source of bias and 2) are willing to report it. In one study where researchers tested the effectiveness of extended voir dire, participants in the experimental condition were exposed to pretrial publicity a week before the experiment.³⁰ Prior to viewing a trial, they were subjected to minimal or extended voir dire. The attorney in the extended voir dire condition explained how pretrial publicity may inappropriately impact decision-making, asked jurors to hold each other accountable for not discussing pretrial publicity, obtained public commitments to base their verdict solely on the evidence presented in court, and to ensure that fellow jurors did the same. The researchers ultimately found that educating jurors on the potential impact of pretrial publicity did not eliminate the effects of pretrial publicity.

High-profile cases also create a unique challenge during jury selection known as the “minimization effect.”³¹ This concept refers to prospective jurors’ attempts to minimize the full extent of their exposure to pretrial publicity. During voir dire, prospective jurors try to downplay their knowledge of the case using qualifiers such as, “just,” “nothing other than,” “only,” “a little bit,” and “that’s all.” In an archival study that analyzed the jury selection transcripts from five high-profile cases, 69% of prospective jurors used minimization language when questioned by the

²⁹ Ellis, S.M. (2008, January 22). Appeals court orders new trial in suit against public defender. *Metropolitan News-Enterprise*. Retrieved February 12, 2015, from <http://www.metnews.com/articles/2008/ovan012208.htm>.

³⁰ Dexter, H. R., Cutler, B. L., & Moran, G. (1992). A test of voir dire as a remedy for the prejudicial effects of pretrial publicity. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 22, 819-32.

³¹ Bronson, E. (1989). The effectiveness of *voir dire* in Discovering Prejudice in High Publicity Cases: An archival Study of The Minimization Effect.

judge or attorneys.³²

Another challenge in cases with significant media coverage surrounds the difficulty jurors have during voir dire to recall every detail they have read, seen, or heard about a case. These types of open-ended “recall” questions require significant cognitive effort and often result in incomplete recollection. This phenomenon is an inherent limitation in how memory works. For example, if someone is asked to recall everything they know about the movie *Star Wars*, their description would likely miss important details they are familiar with. Memory is much more accurate when answering “recognition” questions: *Have you read, seen, or heard if Darth Vader was Luke Skywalker’s father?*

This concern is not mere speculation. In a 2017 change of venue hearing in Texas, community residents exposed to detailed pretrial publicity over several years were called as witnesses.³³ During the hearing they were asked to recall everything they knew about the case. Following the “recall” question, they were asked a number of “recognition” questions about specific prejudicial and potentially inadmissible media items they failed to mention. The hearing demonstrated the limitations in memory [Emphasis added]:

Q. Can you tell the Court the facts that you know about the State of Texas versus John Feit as it relates to Irene Garza?

A. [Description of basic facts]

Q. Is that it?

A. **Let’s see. I believe so.**

Q. Now, Ms. Perez, have you read, seen, or heard about John Feit **giving a confession to a priest?**

A. **Yes.**

Q. **And you didn’t mention that a few minutes ago?**

A. I’m sorry. **There were two that I remember. They mentioned that there were two confessions that he made to two priests.**

Q. Okay. Have you read, seen, or heard about whether or not Ms. Irene Garza **was alleged to have been raped?**

A. **I read, yes.**

³² Edelman, B., Dahir, V.B., & Dillehay, R. (2011). Paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Trial Consultants.

³³ *State of Texas v. John Feit*, CR-0464-16-A (2017).

Q. Now having refreshed your memory a few minutes ago, **are there any other facts that you have read, seen, or heard that you haven't told the Court about?**

A. **I don't believe so.**

Q. Okay. Have you read, seen, or heard that **John Feit was transferred to a monastery after this?**

A. **I did read that, yes.**

This limitation in memory recall has been demonstrated in several high-profile cases around the country. For example, in a change of venue survey in Sonora, California, 95% of survey respondents recognized at least one additional detail reported in the media from the closed-ended recognition questions that they failed to mention in the open-ended recall question. A near identical trend (96%) was found in another high-profile case in Nashville, Tennessee.³⁴ For example, when asked, "What have you read, seen, or heard about the case," one respondent answered, "Bits and pieces on the news. They were just talking about the case." However, he later recognized several media items including that: 1) the shooting was captured on video by surveillance cameras in the area and played on the television news and internet; and 2) the public approved a ballot measure in the last election to create a community oversight board to monitor the Metro Nashville Police Department. Both were prejudicial items widely reported in the media.

A similar pattern was found in this case. When asked what they have read, seen, or heard about the case, Latah County survey respondents reported an average of just **1.6** details. However, **96%** of survey respondents later recognized at least one additional media item they failed to mention in their open-ended answer and recognized an average of **4.9** additional media items. Many survey respondents used "minimization language" or incomplete responses when asked what they knew about the case. Most of these prospective jurors later recognized items widely reported in the media and tested in the survey (see table below). For example, just eight percent (**8%**) of Latah County survey respondents mentioned that police found a knife sheath near one of victims when asked the standard open-ended recall question. However, **81%** later recognized this media item when asked: *Have you read, seen, or heard if police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims?* This finding is particularly concerning given that **72%** of survey respondents familiar with this media item believe that Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder, and **55%** reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise.

³⁴ *State of Tennessee v. Andrew Delke*, Case No. 2019-A-26 and *People of the State of California v. Diane Anderson*, Case No.: CRF53011.

A similar pattern was found with other prejudicial media items, some of which were inaccurately reported by the press. For example, only three percent (**3%**) of Latah County survey respondents mentioned that Bryan Kohberger had stalked one of the victims when asked what they knew about the case. However, **45%** later recognized this media item when asked: *Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger stalked one of the victims?* The failure to recall this detail from memory when responding to an open-ended question is concerning given that it is significantly related to bias. Approximately **81%** of survey respondents who later recognized this media item believe that Kohberger is guilty.

What have you read, seen, or heard about these events? [recognized the case]	Number of media items recognized	Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger stalked one of the victims?
Nothing that I can think of at the moment.	9 of 9	Yes
Just what has been on the TV and the papers.	9 of 9	Yes
He has been arrested and the house has been torn down.	9 of 9	Yes
That he was arrested so far and they are still working on the trial.	9 of 9	Yes
Just what I have read and seen on the news and newspapers.	9 of 9	Yes
The trial will not be until next year.	9 of 9	Yes
Just the basics of what happened that he killed four students.	8 of 9	Yes
Read articles about the case.	8 of 9	Yes
The things that come up online.	8 of 9	No
The case has been getting delayed.	8 of 9	Yes
On television	8 of 9	Yes
Mostly what's been on the news and social media.	7 of 9	No
That he murdered four people	7 of 9	Yes
I remember the general details that are being reported in the news.	7 of 9	No
Basically, I know that particulars and some of the various things that have happened around the way. I have avoided a lot of talk about it.	7 of 9	Yes
Just what I read in the paper, same as everyone else.	7 of 9	No
I am aware of the murders.	7 of 9	Yes
I saw all the reports about this case on the news and in the local newspapers. I just saw and heard the basics.	6 of 9	No
What I heard on the radio.	6 of 9	Yes
What was in the newspaper.	6 of 9	No
I haven't heard anything new, just what I've heard and seen on the news. The rest is just rumors and speculation.	6 of 9	No
Just the basics from what I saw and heard on our local news.	6 of 9	No
They arrested him for murder.	6 of 9	No
Just what was on the news, and YouTube. Just followed along.	6 of 9	No
Just evidence in the media.	6 of 9	Yes

Not a whole lot, only what has been on the news.	6 of 9	Yes
Just what has been on the news.	5 of 9	No
Mostly about the delay in the trial.	5 of 9	Yes
He has a high-powered lawyer.	5 of 9	Yes
Delays in getting trial going. I have not otherwise followed this too closely.	5 of 9	No
AVERAGE	4.9	-

The inability to provide a full account of everything a juror knows about a case puts the defendant in an untenable position. Counsel must choose to either rely on an open-ended question—known to generate incomplete recall—or ask media specific recognition questions, which are more diagnostic but risk exposing prospective jurors to extrajudicial information they may not be familiar with.

Prospective jurors’ inability to recall the full extent of their exposure to pretrial publicity can undermine the value of voir dire as a corrective measure for identifying and ferreting out bias in high-profile cases. If jurors are unable to fully recall from memory their detailed knowledge about a case when asked an open-ended question, it makes it difficult for counsel to effectively exercise challenges. This problem is exacerbated when there is extensive reporting around inadmissible content or disputed facts. Incomplete recall also poses a problem for the trial court when exercising its discretion to weigh prospective jurors’ self-reports about their ability to be fair and impartial and rule on cause challenges.

This predicament is compounded by research, which suggests that professions of impartiality should not always be taken at face value. Part of the challenge media coverage presents surrounds jurors’ efforts to guess how exposure to pretrial publicity may affect their evaluations of the evidence. Given the difficulties that such a guess poses, it is not surprising that claims of impartiality in high-profile cases have been shown to be unreliable. A study on the prejudicial impact of pretrial publicity found that 62% of jury-eligible residents said they could be fair and impartial and decide the case solely on the basis of the evidence presented. However, only 39% said they could put knowledge of the media out of his or her mind.³⁵

Another obstacle is the well-documented tendency for individuals to respond in a manner that will be viewed favorably by others, which has been coined the “social desirability” effect. This phenomenon has been researched and found in a multitude of disciplinary settings, including the courtroom. Socially desirable responses are more likely to occur when individuals become

³⁵ Moran, C., & Cutler, B.L. (1991). The prejudicial impact of pretrial publicity. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 21(5), 345-67.

focused on the public aspects of themselves. Public awareness of oneself can become particularly salient in a courtroom setting where prospective jurors are asked questions by an authority figure in front of a public audience. Jones, for example, reported that participants appeared to alter their answers to reflect what they thought a judge wanted to hear rather than what they actually thought.³⁶ When potential jurors learn through the jury selection process that the law requires them to be fair and impartial, there is a risk that they will overstate their ability to set aside their knowledge and beliefs in order to create a favorable public impression.

Also referred to as response bias and demand characteristics, the effect causes the juror (interviewee) to pick up the subtle and overt clues as to what a lawyer or judge (interviewer) wants to hear. During voir dire a clear, strong message is often sent to prospective jurors: good jurors are not supposed to have prejudicial information or biases about the case. If they do, then they should set them aside and decide the case solely on the law and the evidence presented in court.³⁷ When this is established, many prospective jurors will adjust their public statements to meet to these courtroom norms.

The social desirability effect is found even in instances when the jury pool has been exposed to extreme forms of prejudicial media coverage. In *Rideau*, the jury pool was exposed to a taped 20-minute interview in the jail between the defendant and Sheriff.³⁸ In the interrogation, the defendant confessed to the murder of three people during a bank robbery. A soundtrack was added to the recording and the interview aired three times on television within a few months leading up to trial. Three of the 12 seated jurors had seen the televised interrogation. Despite the highly prejudicial nature of such a sensational televised confession, all three jurors told the court during voir dire that they could “lay aside any opinion, give the defendant the presumption of innocence as provided by law, base their decision solely upon the evidence, and apply the law as given by

³⁶ Jones, S. (1987). Judge versus attorney conducted voir dire: An empirical investigation of juror candor. *Law and Human Behavior*, 11(2), 131-46. Responses were inconsistent with what had been reported earlier in a questionnaire.

³⁷ The same “good citizen” impulse leads a number of respondents in telephone surveys to claim that they are registered to vote when in fact they are not. Silver, B., et al., “Who Overreports Voting?” 80 *American Political Science Review* 613 (1986). Book publishers have long said that if survey respondents had actually read all the books they reported having read recently when they are surveyed, the book publishing business would be the most profitable business in the country. These effects, in response to an anonymous telephone pollster, are amplified in the presence of real authority figures in the courtroom and makes it difficult to assess problematic attitudes in prospective jurors.

³⁸ *Rideau v. Louisiana*, 373 U.S. 723 (1963).

the court.”³⁹ Chief Justice Hughes offered this honest view of the world nearly ninety years ago in *United States v. Wood*.⁴⁰

“[i]mpartiality is not a technical conception. It is a state of mind.” A trial court’s decision whether a juror possessed “this mental attitude of appropriate indifference” must be reviewed in the totality of circumstances. It is not limited to the juror’s response to a “magic question.”

In *Irvin v. Dowd*, the Court ruled:

No doubt, each juror was sincere when he said that he would be fair and impartial to petitioner, but the psychological impact requiring such a declaration before one’s fellows is often its father. Where so many, so many times, admitted prejudice, such a statement of impartiality can be given little weight. As one of the jurors put it, “You can’t forget what you hear and see.” With his life at stake, it is not requiring too much that petitioner be tried in an atmosphere undisturbed by so huge a wave of public passion and by a jury other than one in which two-thirds of the members admit, before hearing any testimony, to possessing a belief in his guilt.⁴¹

The set-aside question has also been shown in the social science literature to be leading, increases socially desirable responses, and lacks validity (i.e., not correlated with other measures of bias). Research has demonstrated that answers to the set-aside question often conflict with responses to other measures of bias. For example, Moran and Cutler (1991) found that 62% of jury-eligible residents in a high-profile case said they could be fair and impartial and decide the case solely on the basis of the evidence presented. However, only 39% said they could put knowledge of the media out of his or her mind.⁴² They also found that subjective estimates of the ability to be fair and impartial was not related to case knowledge. Sue, Smith, and Pedrozza (1975) found that participants who had been exposed to negative pretrial publicity and reported that they could render a fair and impartial verdict were just as likely to convict compared to their counterparts in a control group who had read neutral pretrial publicity and also reported that they could be fair and impartial.⁴³

³⁹ *Id.* at 732.

⁴⁰ *United States v. Wood*, 299 U.S. 123, 146, 57 S.Ct. 177, 185, 81 L.Ed. 78 (1936), *718

⁴¹ *Irvin v. Dowd*, 366 U.S. 717, 727-28 (1960).

⁴² Moran, C., & Cutler, B.L. (1991). The prejudicial impact of pretrial publicity. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 21(5), 345-67.

⁴³ Sue, S., Smith, R. E., & Pedroza, G. (1975). Authoritarianism, pretrial publicity, and awareness of bias in simulated jurors. *Psychological Reports*, 37(3, Pt 2), 1299–1302.

My own research also demonstrates the unreliability of the set-aside question. A 2020 study presented at the *American Psychology Law and Society* annual conference found that prospective jurors profess that they can be fair and impartial, even in the most extreme of circumstances.⁴⁴ Participants were recruited from a Facebook Page dedicated to a popular miniseries called “The Jinx.” The documentary is about Robert Durst, a real estate mogul in New York, who had been associated with a string of murders. Durst was arrested and charged with murder shortly after the documentary aired on Max, formerly known as HBO Max. The miniseries included many highly prejudicial and potentially inadmissible allegations and details. The documentary also captured a confession that was unintentionally recorded while Durst was in the bathroom. People who publicly posted highly prejudicial opinions on the Facebook page were recruited for the study. For example, one participant posted: “This is the true vision of a sociopath. I am physically ill over the conclusion. I am beside myself. I was overjoyed at the news that he was arrested.” Approximately 92% of participants reported that Durst was guilty, and 77% reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them that he was not guilty in his upcoming murder trial. In addition, participants were familiar with multiple prejudicial media items from the documentary including that Durst: 1) was a suspect in his wife’s disappearance (96%), was a suspect in several murders (92%), had been tried in Texas for murder (92%), and had allegedly confessed (100%).

Participants were read an instruction drafted from the transcript from a high-profile case. The introduction mentioned that Durst was entitled to a fair and impartial trial. The burden of proof was on the prosecution to prove that he was guilty “beyond a reasonable doubt.” Participants were also told that the law requires them to set aside any biases and opinions they had and decide the case solely based on the evidence in the courtroom.

Participants were then asked if they “could be a fair and impartial juror and decide the case solely on the basis of the evidence as the law required.” Even though these participants had been exposed to a prejudicial miniseries with multiple inadmissible prejudicial details, made negative comment about the defendant publicly, believed that Durst was guilty, and indicated that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise, **81%** reported that they could be fair and impartial. When asked an open-ended question, their responses mirrored what they had heard from the introduction. For example, the participant who described the defendant as a “true vision of a sociopath” reported that he could “definitely” be fair and impartial and explained: “I could start

⁴⁴ Gordan, N. & Edelman, B. (2020). Self-Assessments About Fairness in the Robert Durst Case. Presented at the American Psychology Law Society Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.

from the beginning and listen to the information presented and follow the directions and wipe out everything that I know. I would need to be convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt.”

These findings are consistent with the body of social science literature on the efficacy of the set-aside question. Even in the most extreme of circumstances, prospective jurors provide the socially desirable response.

Accordingly, a juror’s professed ability to be fair and impartial should not be taken at face value in cases where there is substantial prejudicial pretrial publicity. This is less of an issue when dealing with the tangential experiences, limited case knowledge, and general attitudes jurors typically bring with them into the courtroom in most cases (e.g., medical malpractice, DUI). There is little evidence, however, to suggest that individuals can forget or dissociate themselves from specific attitudes, emotions, and beliefs about the defendant and case developed from exposure to media coverage.

VII. CONCLUSION

It is my opinion that the residents in Latah County have been exposed to extensive, prejudicial pretrial publicity and social media surrounding the murders of Kaylee Goncalves, Madison Mogen, Xana Kernodle, and Ethan Chapin. The media saturated the jury pool with potential trial evidence and details, some of which proved to be false or misleading. These killings sent shockwaves through the local community and generated widespread panic during the six-week search for the killer. With limited information made available by investigators, rumors and misinformation proliferated through informal communication channels and social media platforms about the crime and killer. Residents remained on high alert and feared that the murderer could strike again. A large number of students went home for the Thanksgiving break and did not return. Despite efforts by the Court to curb the flow of prejudicial pretrial publicity, the survey data indicate that the coverage has had an impact on the jury pool and undermined the “presumption of innocence.”

Approximately **98%** of the survey respondents were familiar with the case. In addition, community members have more than just a passing familiarity with this crime. Sixty-eight percent (**68%**) of survey respondents reported that they have followed the case “somewhat” or “very” closely, with **29%** falling into the latter category. In addition, **79%** of survey respondents recognized at least five of nine media items tested in the survey and **52%** knew seven or more.

Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of those familiar with the case had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims, and **67%** were aware that DNA

found on the sheath was matched to Bryan Kohberger. In addition, **86%** of Latah County survey respondents heard that the defendant owned the same type of car recorded on video driving in the neighborhood where the killings occurred, and **79%** knew that cell phone tower data purportedly show that Kohberger made several trips near the victims' home months before the killings.

These findings are particularly concerning given that these media items—which came from the probable cause affidavit released to the media—were significantly related to prejudgment. This puts the defendant at a distinct disadvantage at the start of trial. Many of the incriminating details widely reported are in dispute including the claim that Kohberger's vehicle was placed near the crime scene by video footage and cell tower data. After these details were mentioned repeatedly in the coverage for over 16 months, the prosecution stated during a hearing that several of them were false or potentially inadmissible. Within this climate, the burden of proof has shifted to the defendant. Kohberger must change jurors' preexisting opinions regarding the evidence against him which have developed from extensive exposure to biased media coverage.

Several rumors have proliferated throughout Latah County. For example, survey respondents reported that Kohberger had a bad history with women, was responsible for other murders, bragged about committing the "perfect murder," and was acting strange after the crime occurred. The media also shared posts from his social media accounts which reinforced negative opinions of the defendant. Other survey respondents reported that Kohberger was obsessed with one of the victims, had dated her, tracked her location, and been in her house in the past. There was also speculation about drugs, other suspects involved, an online business that was sexual in nature, and parties at the victims' house.

Many Latah County prospective jurors exposed to prejudicial media coverage hold a "presumption of guilt." Approximately **67%** of survey respondents who knew about the case reported that Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder with **25%** indicating that he is "definitely guilty." The "presumption of guilt" increased to **81%** for those who recognized seven or more media items. In addition, **51%** of survey respondents reported that Kohberger would have a difficult time convincing them that he is not guilty, which increased to **66%** for those who recognized seven or more media items.

Latah is the 11th largest county in Idaho with just 32,515 residents over the age of 18.⁴⁵ Sixty-six percent (**66%**) or 21,598 of its jury eligible population reside in Moscow, the community most traumatized by this crime. These murders "devasted" this small community and shattered

⁴⁵ <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Latah%20County&t=Age%20and%20Sex>

residents' sense of safety. The survey data provide insight into the extent of personal connections among Latah County residents to Moscow, the University of Idaho, and these murders. Approximately **88%** of those familiar with the case have talked about it or heard others talking about it in person or online. In addition, **78%** of survey respondents lived in Moscow or knew someone who lived there at the time of the murders. Another **25%** reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow. A sizable percentage of the prospective jury pool was also connected to the murder investigation. Approximately **22%** of Latah County survey respondents are employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the murder investigation.

Latah County residents lived in a perpetual state of panic during the search for the killer. Many survey respondents reported that they started locking their doors for the first time and parents feared for their children's lives. More than half (**56%**) of survey respondents reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the manhunt. That number increased to **63%** for Moscow residents.

Overall, these findings are particularly concerning given the limitations of voir dire as a tool for assessing the full extent of prospective jurors' case knowledge in high-profile cases. Consistent with the research literature, survey respondents offered incomplete recall when asked the common open-ended question, "What have you read, seen, or heard about the case?" Most survey respondents (**96%**) later recognized at least one additional media item they failed to report in their open-ended answer and recognized an average of **4.9** additional media items.⁴⁶ For example, only three percent (**3%**) of survey respondent mentioned that Bryan Kohberger had stalked one of the victims when describing what they had heard about the case. However, **45%** remembered this prejudicial media item when asked a closed-ended recognition question later in the survey.⁴⁷ This finding is particularly concerning given that **81%** of survey respondents who were familiar with this media item believe Bryan Kohberger is guilty of murder, and **62%** reported that he would have a difficult time convincing them otherwise.

Jurors' inability to fully recall what they know about a high-profile case undermines the value of voir dire as a tool for ferreting out bias. If jurors are unable to fully disclose what they have read, seen, or heard then neither the Court nor defense counsel can properly weigh self-

⁴⁶ Participants were first asked the open-ended recall question (what have you read, seen, or heard about this case?) and were later asked closed-ended recognition questions.

⁴⁷ Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger stalked one of the victims?

professions of impartiality and exercise challenges.

The comparison surveys also found significant case recognition and bias in Ada, Canyon, and Bannock counties. However, there were important differences between Latah County and the comparison venues. Ada County's population is more than 12 times larger than Latah County with 406,068 residents over the age of 18. Its residents are also far less invested in this case. Only **15%** reported that they followed the case "very" closely and survey respondents were less familiar with prejudicial media items. For example, **63%** had read, seen, or heard that police found a knife sheath on one of the victim's beds and **52%** had heard that DNA on the knife sheath matched the defendant. Recognition rates for these media items were 18 and 15 percentage points lower than in Latah County. Ada County survey respondents were also less familiar with prejudicial misinformation reported by the media. For example, **35%** had heard that the defendant allegedly followed one of the victims on social media compared to 45% in Latah County.

Ada County residents had fewer personal connections to these murders and the local community. Only **20%** lived or knew someone who lived in Moscow at the time of the killings. Just four percent (**4%**) reported that they or a family member was a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow. In addition, two percent (**2%**) of Ada County survey respondents are employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the murder investigation.

Finally, Ada County community members did not suffer the levels of emotional distress found in Latah County during the search for the killer. Only **31%** of prospective jurors reported that they or someone they know experienced higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the manhunt, 25 percentage points lower than in Latah County.

In conclusion, given the nature of the pretrial publicity, its negative impact on the Latah County jury pool, and the small size of the county, I believe there is a reasonable likelihood that the "presumption of innocence" has been undermined and shifted to a "presumption of guilt." As such, remedial measures are necessary to protect the defendant's Constitutional rights to a fair and impartial trial. Based on these findings, it is my opinion that a change of venue would be an appropriate prophylactic measure to mitigate the prejudicial impact of pretrial publicity surrounding this case.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing facts are true and correct, except as to facts stated upon information and belief, which facts I believe to be true.

Executed on July 15, 2024



Bryan Edelman

APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITA

BRYAN EDELMAN, PH.D.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Trial Innovations, Oakland and Los Angeles, California <u>Co-founder</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design and implement jury research• Conduct community survey research on jury issues• Serve as expert witness on venue, survey jury issues, and eyewitness identification• Assist with jury selection, juror questionnaire design, etc.• Provide trial consulting services• Provide in-house legal education• Conduct post-trial juror interviews• Conduct consumer insight research for fortune 500 companies (e.g., Facebook, Google)	2011-Current
The Jury Research Institute, Alamo, California <u>Senior Trial Consultant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted multi-stage qualitative and quantitative research (e.g., focus groups, mock trials, shadow juries)• Served as expert witness (e.g., change of venue motions)• Designed and conducted telephone and online survey research• Conducted post-trial juror interviews• Provided trial consulting services• Analyzed qualitative and quantitative data• Served as speaker and visiting lecturer at conferences, universities, law firms, and Bar Associations	2005-2010
The National Jury Project, Oakland, California <u>Associate Trial Consultant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted qualitative and quantitative research• Analyzed quantitative and qualitative data from prospective juror questionnaires• Interpreted research results and developed strategy recommendations• Assisted with crafting opening statements and closing arguments	2005
Trial Science, Inc., Reno, Nevada <u>Associate Trial Consultant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted focus groups and mock trials• Analyzed quantitative and qualitative data• Presented findings and recommendations to trial team• Developed jury selection profiles	1999-2003
Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies, Reno, Nevada <u>Project Manager, "Predicting Failure in Pre-trial Release Programs in Washoe County"</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designed and implemented an evaluation of the Washoe County pre-trial release program• Oversaw data collection (over 40,000 cases) and analyzed data• Served as an ombudsman between trial courts, police departments, Court Services, and the judicial sub-committee• Presented findings to the Court Services Sub-Committee and at international conferences	2000-2003

Research Associate, “Minimization of Pre-Trial Publicity Knowledge during Voir Dire”

- Co-developed research methodology
- Performed content analysis of trial transcripts from high profile cases
- Analyzed data

Research Associate, “Science in the Courtroom”

- Co-developed survey codebook
- Completed content analysis of judges’ responses regarding the Daubert standard

Research Associate, “Judicial Workload Pilot Project”

- Completed telephone interviews with judges
- Conducted content analysis of qualitative data from interviews

EXPERT WITNESS & VENUE EXPERIENCE⁴⁸

United States v. Marilyn Mosby (2023). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

State of California v. Joseph Maloney (2023). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

State of Ohio v. Bennie Adams (2023). Conducted content analysis of media coverage and reviewed jury selection transcripts. Testified at post-conviction hearing.

State of California v. David DePape (2032). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue. Testified via declaration.

State of Tennessee v. Lemaricus Davidson (2023). Conducted content analysis of media coverage and reviewed jury selection transcripts. Testified via declaration.

United States v. Aaron Zahn (2022). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

State of California v. Robert Somerville (2022). Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

State of California v. Joshua Rodriguez (2022). Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

State of Tennessee v. Michael Gray (2022). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

State of West Virginia v. Joshua Phillips (2022). Conducted community attitude survey and testified in change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

State of Colorado v. Barry Morphew (2022). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

United States v. Robert Bowers (2022). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

⁴⁸ This is not an exhaustive list and does not include some current cases which are still pending.

State of Washington v. David Nickels (2021). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

United States v. James Cloud (2021). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

State of Florida v. Nikolas Cruz (2021). Analysis of media coverage and testified in closure hearing.

State of Nevada v. James Biela (2021). Conducted post-conviction analysis (media coverage, defense motions, and reviewed jury selection transcripts).

State of Minnesota v. Alex Kueng (2021). Conducted community attitude survey. Pending.

United States v. Robert Bowers (2021). Conducted community attitude survey. Pending.

People v. Nikolas Cruz (2020). Conducted community attitude survey. Testified in closure hearing.

Timaero Ireland Limited v. The Boeing Company (2020). Conducted community attitude survey. Pending.

State of Tennessee v. Andrew Delke (2019). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

People v. Diane Anderson (2019). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

State of Tennessee v. Nikolaus Johnson (2019). Conducted content analysis of media coverage and reviewed jury selection transcripts. Testified at post-conviction hearing.

People v. Jason Van Dyke (2018). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

People v. Brian Cooks (2017). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended remedial measures during jury selection [Case settled].

People v. Johnathan Feit (2017). Conducted community attitude survey. Conducted community attitude survey. Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended change of venue.

People v. Jonathan Renfro (2017). Conducted community attitude survey. Did not make recommendations regarding remedial measures.

People v. Kenneth Rossy (2017). Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended moving forward with community attitude survey.

Angelo Harmon et al. v. The Salvation Army, et al (2017). Conducted community attitude survey. Did not make any recommendations.

United States v. Charles Banks (2016). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

United States v. Jessie Con-ui (2016). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended remedial measures during jury selection.

People v. Lubrin, et al. (2016). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended remedial measures during jury selection.

Melissa Mays, et al., v. Rick Snyder, et al. (2016). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended change of venue.

People v. Balsler and Robinson (2016). Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

United States v. Dredd (2016). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended remedial measures during jury selection.

People v. Romero (2016): Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. Morales (2016). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing. Recommended remedial measures during jury selection [Granted].

People v Williams (2015). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended against a change of venue.

Commonwealth v. Chism (2015). Approved by Court to assist with crafting juror questionnaire to address pretrial publicity.

U.S. v. Blankenship (2015). Conducted community attitude survey for the DOJ.

U.S. v. Sablan (2014). Conducted community attitude survey and submitted a declaration. Recommended a change of venue [Granted].

People v. Bealer (2014). Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of media coverage. Testified at change of venue hearing and transfer hearing. Recommended a change of venue [Granted].

People v. Ware, et al. (2014). Conducted content analysis of media coverage and grand jury transcript. Submitted a declaration recommending that the grand jury transcript remain sealed [Granted].

People v. Castillo (2014). Conducted community attitude survey [Venue hearing denied].

People v. Shirakawa (2014). Conducted community attitude survey Recommended against a change of venue.

People v. Holmes (2014): Conducted content analysis of media coverage. Recommended a change of venue [Denied].

People v. Tree (2014): Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. Hoyt (2014): Reviewed pretrial publicity, juror questionnaires, and voir dire transcript. Recommended that trial counsel should have pursued change of venue.

People v. Duran (2014). Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. White (2013): Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. Vega (2013): Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. Ayers (2013): Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended against a change of venue.

People v. Lucero (2013): Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended against a change of venue.

People v. Bennett (2013): Conducted media analysis. Recommended against a change of venue.

People v. Deloney (2012): Testified as expert witness regarding literature on the accuracy of eyewitness identification, memory, cognition, and suggestive questioning.

People v. Ortega, et al. (2012): Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of pretrial publicity. Testified as expert witness about results, the impact of pretrial publicity on attitudes, memory, jury selection, and jury-decision making.

People v. Bey (2011): Conducted community attitude survey and content analysis of pretrial publicity. Testified as expert witness about results, the impact of pretrial publicity on attitudes, memory, jury selection, and jury-decision making.

Johnson, et al. v. BART, et al. (2011). Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended against filing a change of venue motion.

People v. Fowler (2011): Conducted community attitude survey. Recommended certain communities be excluded from the venue [Granted]

People v. Sanchez, et al (2011): Conducted preliminary media analysis. Recommended against moving forward with venue study.

People v. Loughner (2011): Conducted media analysis.

Huang Xiu Mei, New York (2007): Expert witness in political asylum hearing.

Weather Shield v. Bostik (2005): Evaluated plaintiff's change of venue motion.

Olympic Pipeline Company v. Washington (2002). Assisted with content analysis of media coverage.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Gordan, N. & Edelman, B. (2020). Self-Assessments About Fairness in the Robert Durst Case. Presented at the American Psychology Law Society Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.

Edelman, B. (2018). *Psychology of the Jury*. Presented at the American Board of Trial Advocates MIT Program, Sacramento, CA.

Edelman, B. (2018). *Preventing Runaway Juries*. Presented at the Michigan Defense Trial Counsel's Annual Meeting, MT Pleasant, MI.

Edelman, B. (2018). *Trial Consulting 101*. Presented at the American Psychological Association, Division 41, Memphis, TN.

Edelman, B. (2018). *Trial Consulting 101*. Presented at American Society of Trial Consultants Conference, Ft Worth, TX.

Bronson, E. Edelman, B., & Philipsborn, J.T. (2020). Change of Venue. In N. Yuenger (Ed.), *California criminal law procedure and practice*. Oakland: Continuing Education of the Bar.

- Edelman, B. (2016). *Conducting an Effective Jury Selection*. Presented at Santa Barbara Bar Association Bench and Bar Conference, Santa Barbara, CA.
- Edelman, B. (2015). *Trial Consulting 101*. Presented at American Society of Trial Consultants Conference, Nashville, TN.
- Edelman, B. (2015). *Effective Jury Selection Lunch and Learn*. Sponsored by Thomas Reuters (Oakland).
- Edelman, B. (2015). *The Social Psychology of Jurors and Juries*. Presented at Washoe County Alternate Defender, Reno, NV.
- Edelman, B. (2013). *The Social Psychology of Jurors and Juries*. Presented at Washoe County Alternate Defender, Reno, NV.
- Edelman, B. (2013). *Police Liability*. Presented at the Lorman Education Services Seminar in Santa Rosa.
- Edelman, B., & Canon, D. (2012). *The Social Psychology of Jurors and Juries*. Presented at Office of the Public Defender, Albuquerque, NM.
- Edelman, B. (2013). *Police Liability*. Presented at the Lorman Education Services Seminar in Sacramento.
- Edelman, B., & Canon, D. (2012). *The Social Psychology of Jurors and Juries*. Presented at Office of the Public Defender, Albuquerque, NM.
- Edelman, B. (2011). Using online surveys to conduct jury research. *The Jury Expert*, 23(6), 51-54.
- Edelman, B. (2011). Juror race and capital sentencing. *The Jury Expert*, 23(4), 47-49.
- Bronson, E., Dillehay, R. Edelman, B., & Rountree, W. (2011). *Analyzing Pretrial Publicity in the New-Media Universe*. Presented at the American Society of Trial Consultants Conference.
- Edelman, B. (2010). *CLE: Selecting your Jury*. Presented at White and Williams, LLP, Philadelphia, PA.
- Edelman, B. (2010). *Trial Consulting 101*. Presented at the University of Nevada, Reno.
- Edelman, B. (2009). The impact of graphic injury photographs on liability verdicts and non-economic damage awards. *The Jury Expert*, 21(5), 1-4.
- Edelman, B. (2009) *Online Research Tools to Evaluate Cases*. Presented at the Santa Clara County Bar Association.
- Edelman, B. (2009). *Psychology in the Courtroom: Selecting Your Jury*. Presented at the Monterey County Bar Association.
- Edelman, B. (2008). *Striking the Jury*. Visiting lecturer at Stanford Law School.
- Edelman (2008). *Communicating with the Jury*. Presented at the International Symposium on Life Care Planning, Phoenix.
- Edelman (2007). *Race, Empathy, and Capital Punishment*. Visiting lecturer at the University of California, Santa Cruz.
- Edelman, B. *Racial Prejudice, Juror Empathy, and Sentencing in Death Penalty Cases*. (New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, 2006).

Edelman, B. & J.T. Richardson, (2005). Imposed limitations on freedom of religion in China and the margin of appreciation doctrine: A legal analysis of the crackdown on the Falun Gong and other “evil cults.” *The Journal of Church and State*, 47(2), 243-267.

Richardson, J.T., & Edelman, B., Cult controversies and legal developments concerning new religions in Japan and China. In D.H. Davis & G. Besier (Eds.), *International Perspectives on Freedom and Equality of Religious Belief*, Waco: (Dawson Institute of Church-State Studies, Baylor University, 2002), reprinted in J.T. Richardson (Ed), *Regulating Religion Case Studies from Around the World*. (United States: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2004), pp. 359-380.

Edelman, B. & Richardson, J.T. (2003). Falun Gong and the law: Development of legal social control in China. *Nova Religio*, 6(2), pp. 312-331.

Edelman, B., Dillehay, R.C., Bennett, D., & Hinxman, C. (2002). *The difficulties of collecting data in a local justice system*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, Vancouver, Canada.

Edelman, B. & Richardson, J.T. (2002). *Falun Gong and the law*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Religion, Houston, TX.

Edelman, B. & Richardson, J.T. (2002). *The crackdown on the Falun Gong: Western influence and the development of the anti-cult movement in China*. Presented at the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion annual conference, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Richardson, J.T. & Edelman, B. (2001). *Cult controversies and legal developments in Japan and China*. Presented at the annual conference on “New Religions,” Heidelberg, Germany.

EDUCATION

LL.M. , International Law, with Distinction, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom	2004
Ph.D. , Interdisciplinary Social Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada	2003
B.S. , Magna Cum Laude, Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida	1997

APPENDIX B: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

SCREENER: LATAH COUNTY

Intro1. Hello. My name is (your name) calling from the (Survey Company Name). We are not selling anything, and this is not a political poll. We’re doing a public opinion survey among local residents to obtain opinions about an upcoming jury trial. Your cooperation is very important because your household was selected at random by computer as being representative of your county. Again, we are not selling anything, and this is not a political poll.

[IF RESPONDENT HESITATES TO COOPERATE, SAY: If you like, you can verify the authenticity of the survey by calling NAME at SURVEY COMPANY during regular office hours; call collect PHONE NUMBER.

S0. *[Do Not Read]* **Does the respondent have a reasonable working knowledge of English?**

- 1.....Yes
- 2.....No

S1. **First, do you live in Latah [“Lay-tah] County?**

- 1.....Yes
- 2.....No → → → → *Discontinue Survey*
- 9.....Refused → → *Discontinue Survey*

S2. **Have I reached you on your cell phone or landline?**

- 1.....Cell phone
- 2.....Landline

S3. **Are you a U.S. citizen who is 18 or older with an Idaho driver’s license or state-issued identification card with a Latah [“Lay-tah] County address shown on it?**

- 1.....Yes → → → *SKIP to S4*
- 2.....No → → → → *SKIP to S3a*
- 9.....Refused → → → → *SKIP to S3a*

S3a. **Are you a U.S. citizen who is 18 or older and registered to vote in Latah [“Lay-tah] County?**

- 1.....Yes
- 2.....No → → → → *Discontinue survey*
- 9.....Refused → → → → *Discontinue survey*

S4. **Are you in a place where you can safely talk on the phone and answer my questions?**

1.....Yes → → → *SKIP to S5*

2.....No → → → →

S4a **When is a safe time for me to call you back?**

Timed Callback.....1 → → → → [*Callback date/time: _____*]

Refused.....9 → → → → *Discontinue Survey*

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: LATAH COUNTY

Before I begin asking you questions, I'd like you to know that there are no right or wrong answers and that you are free to respond with a "don't know" or "no opinion" answer to any question. All of your answers will remain confidential!

Q1. Now I'd like to read you a few statements about the criminal justice system. Please tell me whether you strongly agree; somewhat agree; somewhat disagree; or strongly disagree with the following statement:

Q1a. If the government brings someone to trial, that person is probably guilty.

- Strongly agree..... 1
- Somewhat agree..... 2
- Somewhat disagree..... 3
- Strongly disagree..... 4
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q1b. Next, it is better for society to let some guilty people go free than to risk convicting an innocent person.

- Strongly agree..... 1
- Somewhat agree..... 2
- Somewhat disagree..... 3
- Strongly disagree..... 4
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q1c. Last one. Even the worst criminal should be considered for mercy.

- Strongly agree..... 1
- Somewhat agree..... 2
- Somewhat disagree..... 3
- Strongly disagree..... 4
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q2a. Now I'd like to ask you about an upcoming jury trial in Latah County. Back in 2022, four students attending the University of Idaho in Moscow were stabbed to death in their home. About a month later, Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"] was arrested and charged with murder. Have you read, seen, or heard anything about this case?

- Yes..... 1 GO TO Q3a
- No..... 2 GO TO Q2b
- Don't know..... 8 GO TO Q2b
- Refused/NA..... 9 GO TO Q2b

Q5b. Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"] was arrested at his parent's home in Pennsylvania. Have you read, seen, or heard anything about this case?

- Yes..... 1 GO TO Q3a
- No..... 2 GO TO Q17
- Don't know..... 8 GO TO Q17
- Refused/NA..... 9 GO TO Q17

Q6a. Based on what you have read, seen, or heard about this case, do you believe Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"] is definitely guilty; probably guilty; probably not guilty; or definitely not guilty of murder?

- Definitely guilty..... 1
- Probably guilty..... 2
- Probably not guilty..... 3
- Definitely not guilty..... 4
- No opinion..... 5
- *Other..... 7
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

THE RESPONSE OPTIONS SHOULD BE ROTATED FOR HALF THE SAMPLE

*Record responses

Q3b. Given what you have read, seen, or heard about this case, would Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"] have a difficult time convincing you that he **is not—repeat is not—** guilty of murder?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q4. How closely have you followed this case? Would you say very closely, somewhat closely, not too closely, or not at all?

- Very closely..... 1
- Somewhat closely..... 2
- Not too closely..... 3
- Not at all..... 4
- No opinion..... 97
- Don't know..... 98
- Refused/NA..... 99

Q5a. What have you read, seen, or heard about this case?

Q5b. What rumors or theories, if any, have you heard about these murders, Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"], or the victims?

Q6. What are your thoughts and feelings about Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"], the victims, and this case?

Q6a. What three words do you believe best describe Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"]?

Q6b. What is your opinion of Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"]? Is it very positive; somewhat positive; somewhat negative; or very negative?

- Very positive.....1
- Somewhat positive..... 2
- Somewhat negative..... 3
- Very negative..... 4
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q7. How did these murders impact your community?

Q8a. The prosecution is seeking the death penalty for Bryan Kohberger ["Ko-burger"]. If the jury finds him guilty of first-degree murder it must then decide on whether to sentence him to the death penalty or to life without the possibility of parole. Which sentence do you believe the jury should select, the death penalty or life without the possibility of parole?

- Death penalty.....1
- LWOP..... 2 GO TO Q9a
- Other..... 3 [RECORD RESPONSE]
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q8b. Given what you have read, seen, or heard about this case, would Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] have a difficult time convincing you that he should receive life without the possibility of parole instead of the death penalty?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
No opinion..... 5
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q9a. How do you believe residents in Ada County [“A-da County”] would react if the jury found Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] to be “not guilty”?

Q10. What concerns, if any, would you have about serving as a juror in this case?

Q11. As you may know, the media have reported a number of things about this case. Some people may remember some things, while others may remember other things. We’re interested in what you may remember, even if you already told me in one of the previous questions.

[ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWERED “YES” ON Q2a SHOULD BE ASKED QUESTION Q11a]

Q11a. Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] was arrested at his parent’s home in Pennsylvania?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

[EVERYONE WHO ANSWERED “YES” ON Q2A OR Q2B SHOULD BE ASKED Q11B-Q11I]

Q11b. Have you read, seen, or heard if police found a knife sheath on the bed next to one of the victims?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11c. Have you read, seen, or heard if DNA found on the knife sheath was later matched to Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”]?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11d. Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] owns the same type of car recorded on video driving in the neighborhood where the killings occurred?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11e. Have you read, seen, or heard if cell phone tower data show that Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] made several trips near the victims’ home in the months before the killings?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11f. Have you read, seen, or heard if university students in Moscow and their parents lived in fear until Bryan Kohberger was arrested for the murders?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11g. Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] said that he was out driving alone on the night of the murders?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11h. Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] stalked one of the victims?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q11i. Have you read, seen, or heard if Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] stalked one of the victims? Bryan Kohberger [“Ko-burger”] had followed one of the victims on social media?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q12a. Have you ever talked about this case with your family, friends, or co-workers, or discussed it online, for example, on social media?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q12b. Have you ever heard others talking about this case in person or online?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q12c. Have you seen anything about this case or the murders on Facebook, TikTok, Twitter, or other social media sites?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q13a. Have you watched any episodes or shows covering the Moscow murders, for example, on Netflix, Paramount, or Dateline?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q13b. Have you joined any groups on social media that talk about the case, for example, the University of Idaho Murders Discussion Facebook Group?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don’t know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q13d. Have you listened to any true crime podcasts or watched any shows on YouTube that cover this case, for example, “The King Road Killings?”

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q14a. Did you, a family member, or someone you know live in Moscow when these murders occurred?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q14ai. Are you or a family member a student or employee at the University of Idaho in Moscow?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
No opinion..... 5
Don't know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q14b. Have you ever visited or walked by the home where the murders occurred?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2
Don't know..... 8
Refused/NA..... 9

Q15a. Did you experience higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the search for the person responsible for these killings?

Yes..... 1
No..... 2 GO TO 15b
No opinion..... 5 GO TO 15b
Don't know..... 8 GO TO 15b
Refused/NA..... 9 GO TO 15b

Q15ai. Can you tell me about that?

Q15b Did someone you know experience higher levels of stress, anxiety, or fear during the search for the person responsible for these killings?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2 GO TO 16
- No opinion..... 5 GO TO 16
- Don't know..... 8 GO TO 16
- Refused/NA..... 9 GO TO 16

Q15bi. Can you tell me about that?

Q16. Do you or someone you know work for any law enforcement agency that was involved in investigating the murders in Moscow?

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- No opinion..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q17. Finally, I have a couple of more questions to be sure we have included all groups in this survey. All of your answers will remain confidential.

[ASK EVERYONE]

Q17a. First, how often do you read a hard copy or online version of a newspaper? Would you say you read it every day, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often than once a week, or never?

- Every day..... 1 (GO TO Q17b)
- Several times a week..... 2 (GO TO Q17b)
- Once or twice a week..... 3 (GO TO Q17b)
- Less often than once a week..... 4 (GO TO Q17b)
- Never..... 5 (GO TO Q18)
- Don't know..... 8 (GO TO Q17b)
- Refused/NA..... 9 (GO TO Q17b)

Q17b. What newspapers do you read? I am interested in both local and out-of-town papers.

Local Publications	
Moscow-Pullman Daily News, The	1
Idaho Argonaut	2
State Publications	
Blackfoot Morning News	3
Boise News	4
Boise Weekly	5
Bonner County Daily Bee	6

CDA press news	7
Challis Messenger	8
Clearwater Progress	9
County reporter	10
Cour d'Alene Press	11
East Idaho Flame	12
Herald Journal	13
Idaho Mountain Express	14
Idaho News	15
Idaho Observer	16
Idaho Press Tribune	17
Idaho State Journal	18
Idaho Stateman, The	19
Idaho Unido	20
Independent News, The	21
Kootenai County News	22
Kuna Melba News	23
Lewiston Morning Tribune	24
Mountain Home News	25
Post Falls News	26
Post Register	27
Shoshone News Press	28
Star News	29
Teton Valley News	30
Twin Falls Times-News	31
Out of State Publications	
Spokesman-Review, The	32
New York Times	33
USA Today	34
Wallstreet Journal	35
Other: Specify _____	97
Don't know	98
Refused/NA	99

(PROBE) Do you read any other papers?

[RECORD UP TO 4 NEWSPAPERS]

INSTRUCTION: DO NOT READ THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS TO RESPONDENTS.

Q18. How often do you listen to local news on the radio or watch it on television? Do you listen to or watch local news: every day, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often than once a week, or never?

- Every day..... 1
- Several times a week..... 2
- Once or twice a week..... 3
- Less often than once a week..... 4
- Never..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q19. How often do you see local news or news related updates online or on social media sites such as TikTok, Twitter, or Facebook? Do you see them every day, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often than once a week, or never?

- Every day..... 1
- Several times a week..... 2
- Once or twice a week..... 3
- Less often than once a week..... 4
- Never..... 5
- Don't know..... 8
- Refused/NA..... 9

Q20. What city or town do you live in or nearest? (DO NOT READ RESPONSES)

TOWN	
Avon	1
Bovill	2
Deary	3
Genesee	4
Harvard	5
Helmer	6
Joel	7
Juliaetta	8
Kendrick	9
Moscow	10
Onaway	11
Potlatch	12
Princeton	13
Troy	14
Viola	15
Other: Specify	97
Don't know	98
Refused/NA	99

Q21. Could you please tell us how old you are?

(DO NOT READ RESPONSES. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS, E.G., "OVER 30," PROBE)

18-24.....	1
25-34.....	2
35-44.....	3
45-54.....	4
55-64.....	5
65 or over	6
Refused/NA	9

Q22. Regardless of race, are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	8
Refused/NA	9

Q23. Could Regardless of your Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, what is your race? Are you white, African American, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, a member of some other race, or of mixed race?

White.....	1
African American	2
Asian.....	3
Pacific Islander.....	4
American Indian	5
Mixed.....	6
Other: Specify _____	97
Don't know.....	98
Refused/NA.....	99

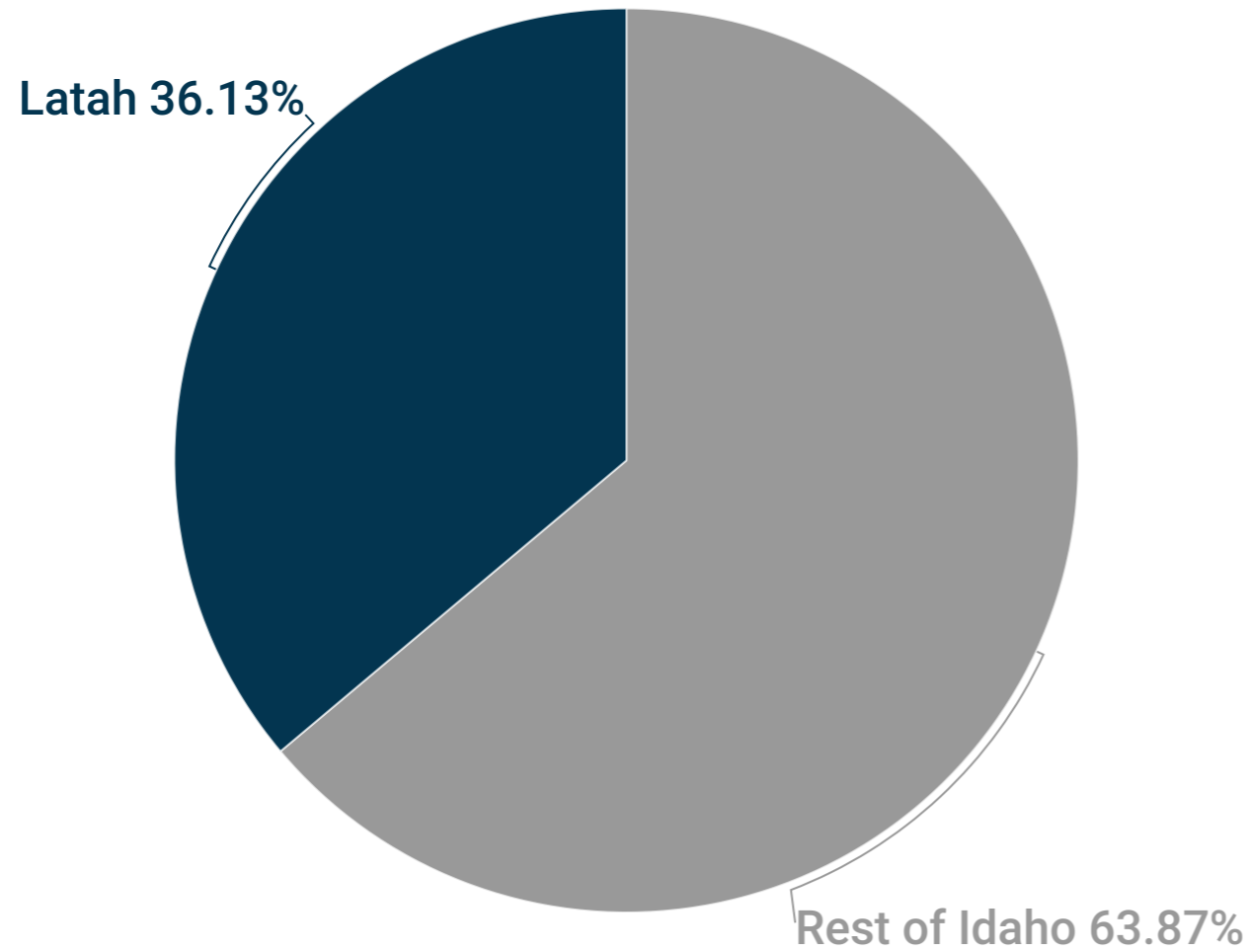
Q24. Finally, for statistical purposes only, we need to know if you have ever been convicted of a felony.

Yes	1 [TERMINATE]
No	2
Don't know	8
Refused/NA	9

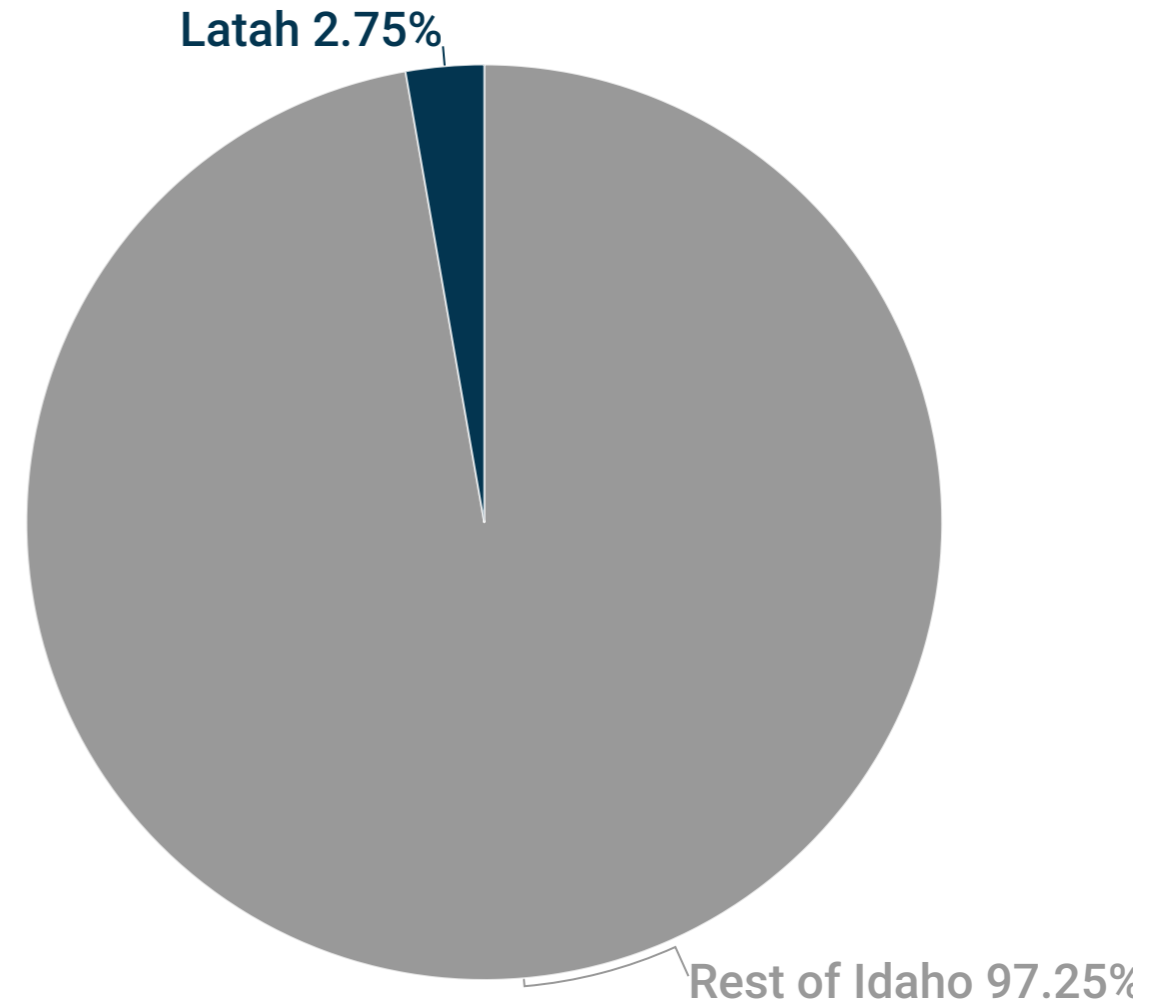
Q25. (NOTE GENDER OF RESPONDENT)

Female	1
Male	2

Volume of Media Coverage
Latah County Coverage vs. Rest of
Idaho
1/1/23 – 7/15/24



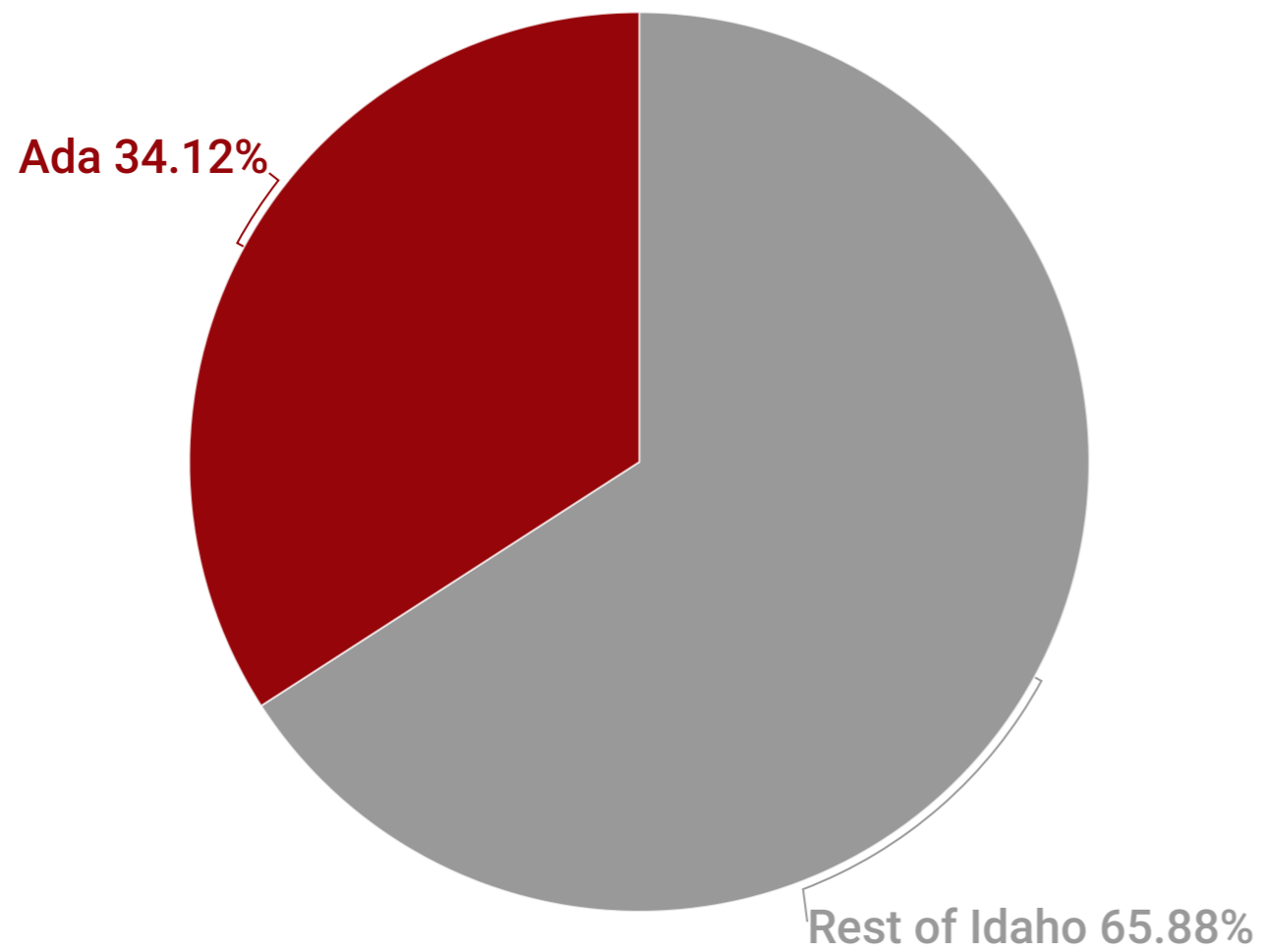
Population
Latah County vs. Rest of Idaho



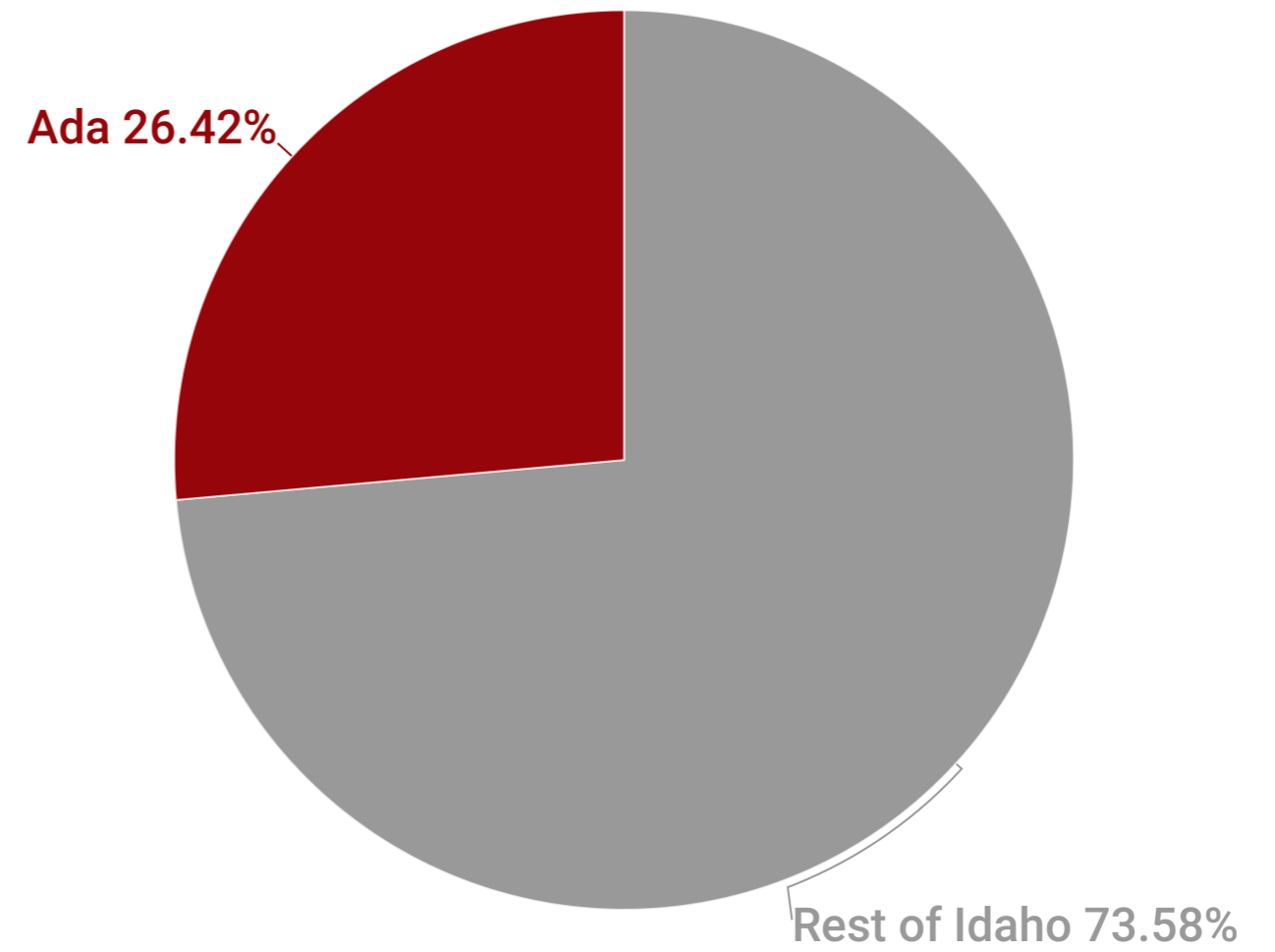
- Media exposure in Latah County, population 40,924, makes up a total of 36.13% of the total media coverage in Idaho.
- Latah County represents 2.75% of the population of Idaho. Of these 40,924 people, approximately 61% or 24,963 people are age-eligible to serve on a jury.

DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT NO. C
IDENTIFICATION / EVIDENCE
CASE NCR29-22-2805
DATE: 7/22/24

Media Coverage
Ada County vs. Rest of Idaho
1/1/23 – 7/15/24



Population
Ada County vs. Rest of Idaho

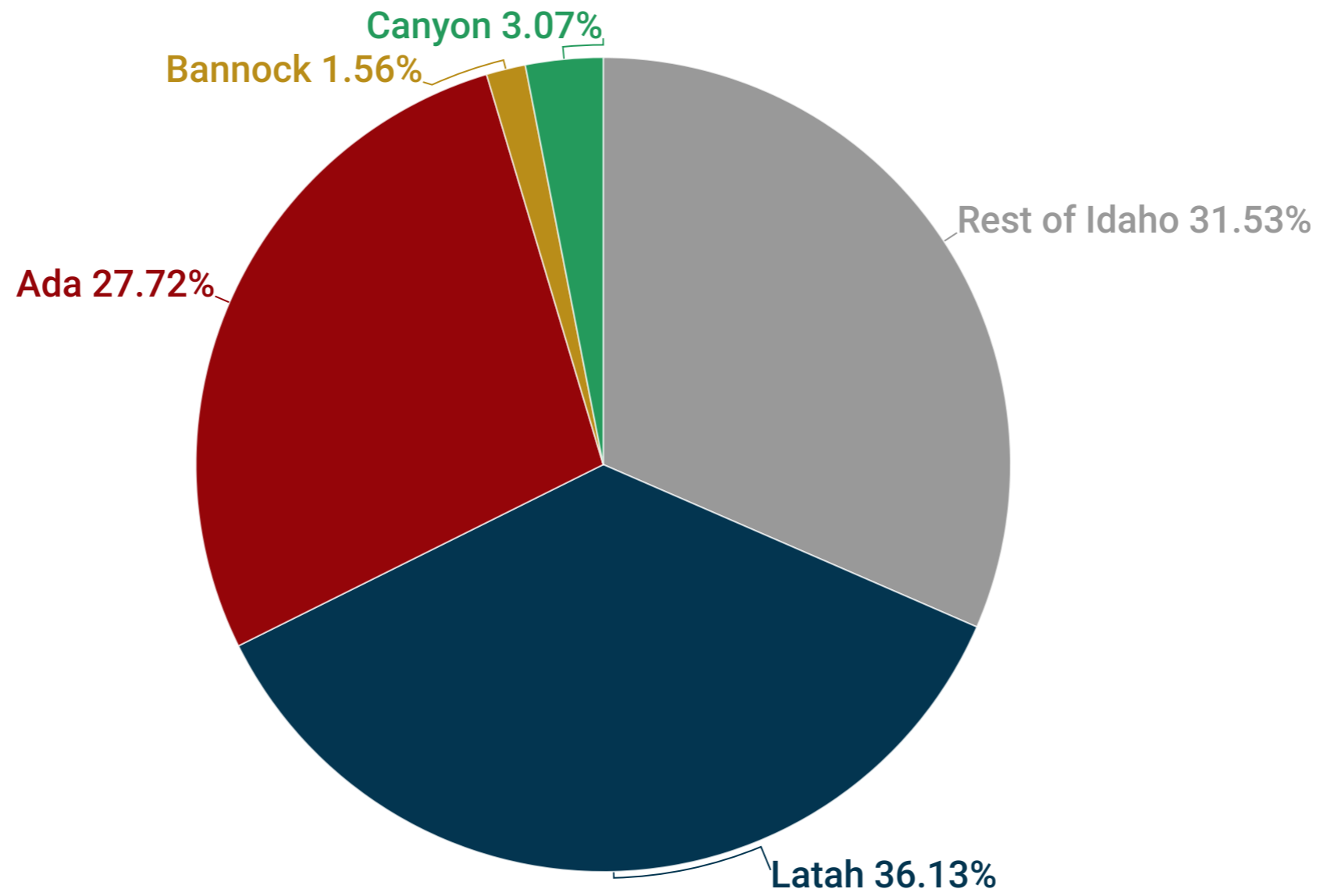


- Media exposure in Ada County, population 519,004, makes up a total of 34.12% of the total media coverage in Idaho.
- Ada County represents 26.42% of the population of Idaho. Of these 519,004 people, approximately 57% or 295,832 are age-eligible to serve on a jury

Volume of Media Coverage

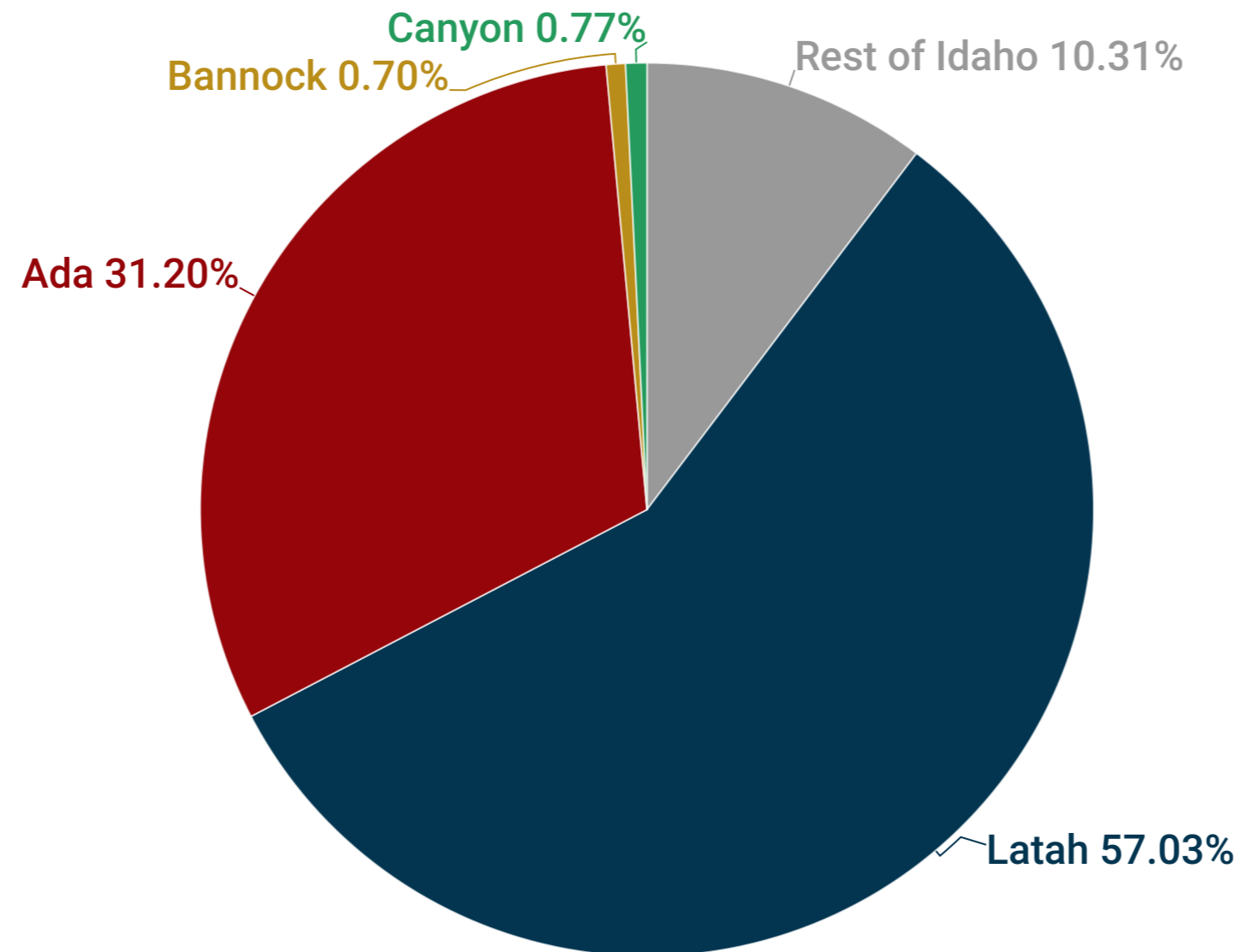
Ada, Bannock, Canyon & Latah County vs. Rest of Idaho

1/1/23 – 7/15/24



- From January 1, 2023 to July 15, 2024, Latah County had 36.13% of media coverage; Ada County had 27.72% of media coverage; Canyon County had 3.77% of media coverage and Bannock County had 1.92% of media coverage. The rest of Idaho had 31.53% of coverage.

Opportunities to be Seen per Person
Ada, Bannock, Canyon & Latah County and Rest of Idaho
1/1/23 – 7/15/24

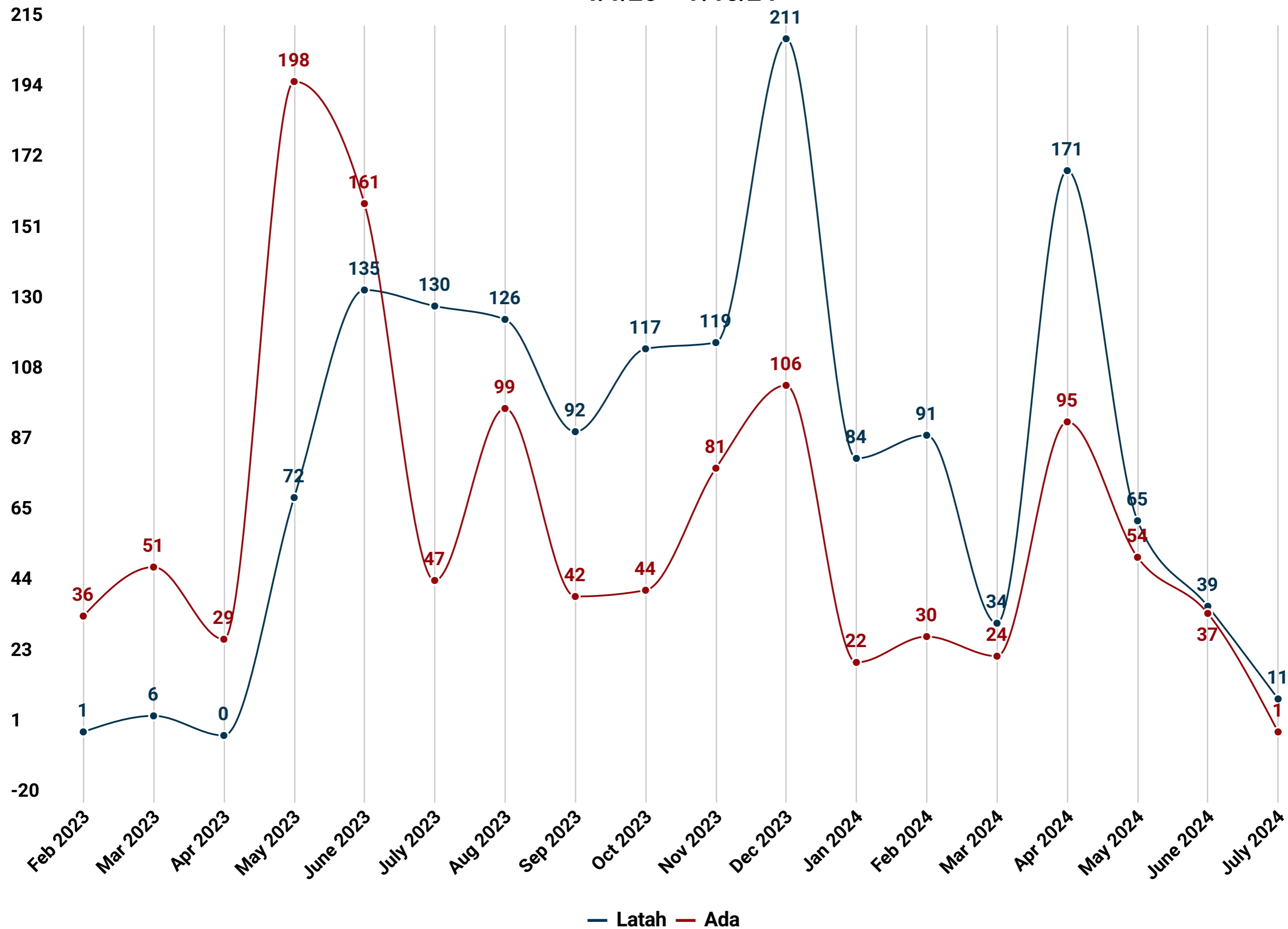


- Stories in Latah County made up 63.59% of opportunities to be seen, while Ada County made up 34.78% of opportunities to be seen.
- Media coverage in Latah County offered twice as many opportunities to be seen per person than in Ada County. The higher volume of coverage in Latah County coupled with the smaller pool of eligible jurors, means people in Latah County had twice as many chances to be exposed to this case versus those residing in Ada County.
- This doesn't mean every person was exposed to the story, but rather represents the number of times they had the chance to read, see or hear something about the case.

Volume of Media Coverage over Time

Latah & Ada Counties

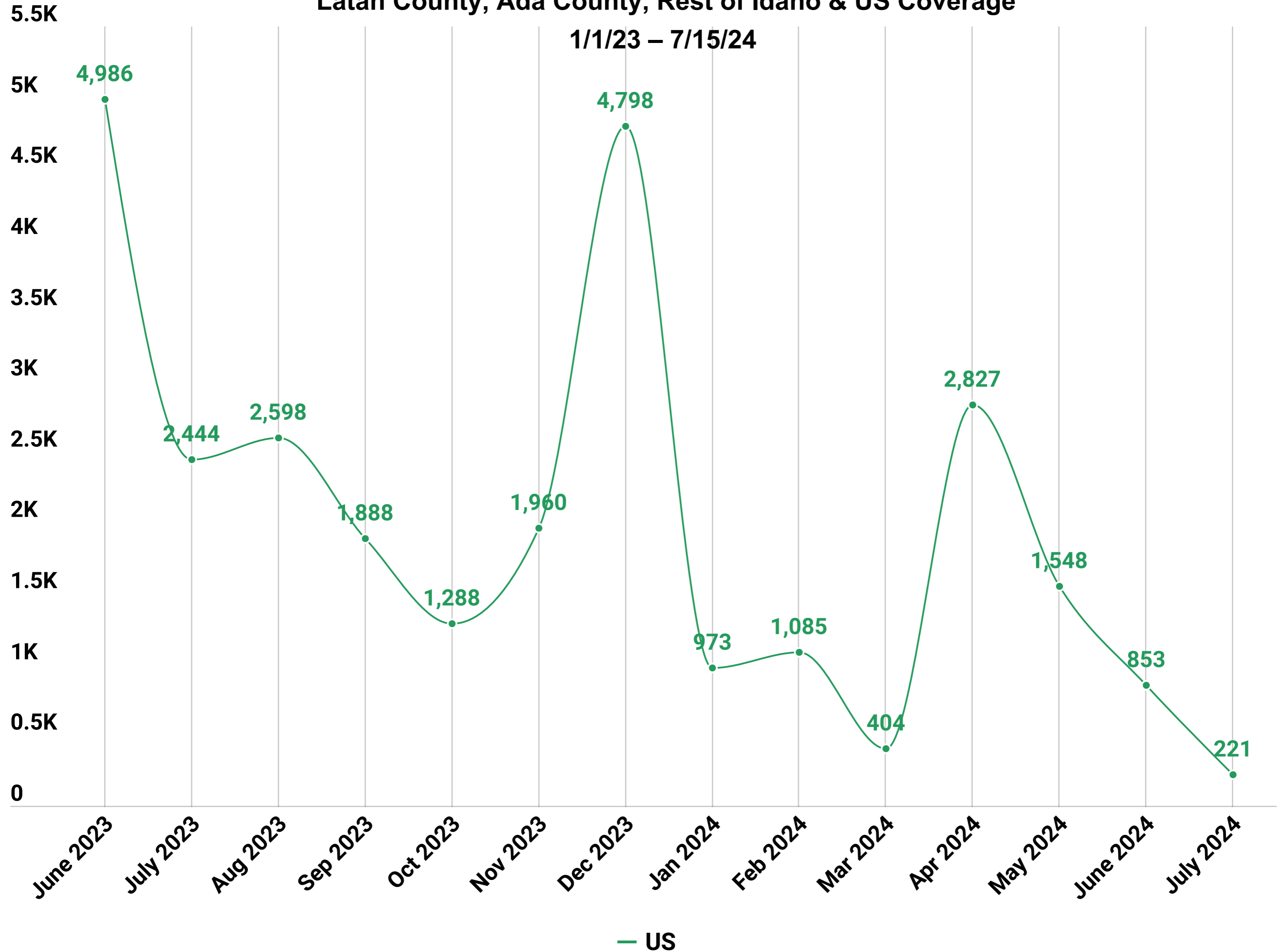
1/1/23 – 7/15/24



Volume of Media Coverage over Time

Latah County, Ada County, Rest of Idaho & US Coverage

1/1/23 – 7/15/24



DEFINITIONS

Measurement Methodology: All media measurement is designed based on agreed upon objectives from the client. Our methodology adheres to the Barcelona Principles 3.0, as advised by the International Association for Measurement and Evaluation of Communication (AMEC). Metrics used are either provided by industry standard services, or are proprietary and have been developed according to their statistical significance and are replicable. Full data of all found stories and calculations are included with this report, as measurement transparency is crucial to reliable and valid data. Licensed metrics are included in your report from sources such as Arbitron, Nielsen Media Research, SQAD, SRDS, comScore MediaMetrix, and American Newspaper Representatives. All analysts are trained to view content the same, ensuring inter-coder reliability and therefore reliable data.

Report Headers Defined

Type or Medium: This refers to the type of media, the available fields are newspaper, magazine, TV, radio, Internet or social media.

Volume: Sum total of all media stories either analyzed in the sample set or a measure of all stories considered for that period.

Media Coverage: A display or explanation of either all stories found for a period or the statistical sample set for a period.

Sentiment: Classifying the polarity of a given text at the document, sentence, or feature/aspect level—whether the expressed opinion in a document, a sentence or an entity feature/aspect is positive, negative, neutral or mixed.

Insights: Narrative explanations of what the data represents or inferences taken from the data provided in a report.

Population Numbers are from Census.gov and represent the population estimates as of July 1, 2023.

What Truescope did not provide: Data from YouTubers and private Facebook groups, podcast information and image captions. Data that is not location-specific. We do not include numbers from streaming services, including, but not limited to Netflix, HBO, Paramount+ and Hulu.

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James (Todd) Murphy

Curriculum Vitae

Contact Information:

- 
- Website: truescope.com

Professional Summary:

Todd Murphy serves as the President of Truescope North America, bringing over thirty years of executive experience in the media intelligence and public relations sector. Mr. Murphy has a distinguished record of fostering innovation and leading the development of sophisticated services that deliver critical insights to communication professionals. His leadership is underscored by his success in creating multi-channel monitoring software and comprehensive media analysis reports.

Professional Experience:

Truescope North America *President*
January 2023 – Present

- Spearheads the expansion and strategic development of Truescope's North American operations.
- Engages in the creation and implementation of global business opportunities.
- Oversees client-centric services, ensuring the integration of advanced SaaS technologies.

Universal Information Services *Owner and Chief Executive Officer*
2016 – 2023

- Directed the operations and growth of a prominent Omaha-based media intelligence firm.
- Introduced the first multi-channel monitoring software for broadcast media.
- Pioneered the development of comparative media analysis reports, providing enhanced actionable insights for clients.

Universal Information Services *Various Leadership Roles*
1991 – 2016

- Held multiple leadership positions, contributing to the company's growth and reputation in the media intelligence industry.
- Developed innovative solutions for media monitoring and analysis, including the early adoption of digital technologies to improve service delivery.
- Played a key role in client relationship management, ensuring high satisfaction and retention rates.
- Implemented strategic initiatives that expanded the company's market reach and operational capabilities.

Leadership in Industry Associations

- **President, FIBEP:** Provides leadership for the global media intelligence association.
- **Member, AMEC:** Contributes to the International Association for Measurement and Evaluation of Communication.
- **President, Omaha Press Club:** Played a pivotal role on the board of directors.
- **Past Board Chair, Epilepsy Foundation of Nebraska:** Directed non-profit initiatives and community engagement programs.

Education:

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Bachelor of Arts

Media Measurement and Analysis Expertise:

- **Multi-Channel Monitoring Software:** Innovated the first software solution for monitoring broadcast media across multiple channels, enhancing the ability to track and analyze media coverage comprehensively.
 - **Comparative Media Analysis Reports:** Developed industry-leading reports that provide in-depth analysis and comparison of media coverage, enabling clients to gain valuable insights and make informed decisions.
 - **Advanced SaaS Technology Implementation:** Spearheaded the integration of cutting-edge SaaS technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of media monitoring and analysis services.
-

Personal Interests:

- Enthusiastic collector of vinyl records.
 - Enjoys traveling to network with industry colleagues and friends.
 - Family-oriented, married to Stephanie Murphy with two adult children.
-

Key Skills:

- Executive Leadership and Team Management

- Media Intelligence and Public Relations Strategy
 - Media Measurement and Insight Consulting
 - Strategic Innovation and Planning
 - Advanced SaaS Technology Implementation
 - Client-Centric Service Development
-



Scott Sundby



1. I have been asked to address the potential effects on fairness when a high-profile capital murder case involving four victims from a small community is tried before a jury consisting of that community's citizens. I base my opinion on my research with the Capital Jury Project and other research into juror decision making.

Expert Qualifications

2. I hold the Robert C. Josefsberg Chair in Criminal Justice Advocacy at the University of Miami School of Law in Miami, Florida.

3. I have studied capital punishment law for thirty-nine years as part of my scholarship and teaching responsibilities. These responsibilities include extensive involvement in judicial education on the death penalty. I have been a faculty member of the National Judicial College (NJC) "Handling Capital Cases" course since 1987 and have also annually taught the death penalty law course to trial and appellate judges for both the Florida Advanced Judicial Studies program and the Virginia Judicial Education program; these programs are prerequisites in those states for a judge to preside over a capital case. The Virginia course ended in 2021 when the State abolished the death penalty (I will continue to teach other courses for their Judicial Education program in other areas of criminal law and procedure).

4. I have been involved as a primary investigator with the Capital Jury Project (CJP) since its inception in 1992. The CJP is an ongoing study originally funded by the National Science Foundation to determine how jurors in capital cases decide between life and death sentences. The

CJP has conducted in-depth standardized interviews (lasting on average three to four hours) with approximately 1200 jurors from 353 capital cases from 14 different states, of which roughly half served on juries that returned a life sentence and half served on juries that returned a sentence of death. I also was a principal investigator for a National Science Foundation funded project, Judging Capital Murder Cases. This project interviewed judges who were the sole decision maker for deciding whether to impose a death sentence under their state statutes; the study utilized the same methodology used for interviewing jurors. The project terminated with the Supreme Court's decision in *Ring v. Arizona*, 536 U.S. 584 (2002).

5. Since its inception, CJP researchers have published over fifty articles and two books based on the data. I am familiar with all of the published literature relating to the CJP data. I have written one book (*A LIFE AND DEATH DECISION: A JURY WEIGHS THE DEATH PENALTY* (Palgrave Macmillan/St. Martin's Press 2005)), eight articles, and three book chapters using CJP data. To date, my work on the death penalty has been cited over fifty times by over thirty different courts, including twice in United States Supreme Court opinions. A Westlaw search will also show that my publications have been utilized in a number of briefs and motions by both the prosecution and the defense.

6. My writings have examined a variety of aspects of the death penalty decision, including jurors' use of mental health evidence, the role of the defendant's remorse in affecting the jury's decision, the impact of expert witnesses, the importance of how jurors perceive the victim, the process of jury deliberations, and how different trial strategies influence the jury's choice between a life and death sentence. These (and other CJP) studies have been cited in a number of judicial opinions; the findings on how trial strategy affects a juror's death penalty decision was relied upon by the United States Supreme Court in *Florida v. Nixon*, 543 U.S. 175,

192 (2004). Although the CJP research is based on interviews with jurors outside of Idaho, the aspects of death penalty decision making I have written about apply to jurors in Idaho cases as well. The Supreme Court has so closely regulated the nature of the capital punishment decision, the manner in which jurors deliberate does not meaningfully vary between different states' statutes and schemes.

The Effects of Community Pressures on Jurors

7. In formulating my assessment, I have taken into account that Moscow and the surrounding county is a tight-knit community of approximately 41,000 residents, and that the four victims were students at the University of Idaho, the institution around which the town largely revolves both economically and reputationally. I also am aware that the residents of Moscow suffered a great deal of understandable anxiety over the murders and that many students did not return for the end of the semester following the murders because they did not feel safe.

8. Two distinct dangers arise from holding a capital trial in a small community where the victims of the high-profile murders are local residents. The first is that jurors will be distinctly aware of community outrage and, as a result, some are likely to fear that many of their neighbors and co-workers will ostracize them if they do not return a sentence of death. In one publicly reported case that starkly illustrates the phenomenon, then-Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee commuted a death sentence where a juror, Gene Stinnett, petitioned the Governor because he acknowledged voting for a death sentence because he feared being shunned by the residents of his small town. See, <https://www.nytimes.com/1999/02/06/us/death-row-inmate-spared-after-juror-makes-plea.html> .

9. Based on Capital Jury Project interviews, Mr. Stinnett's reaction is not surprising. A multiple-murder trial in a small community inevitably will receive extensive media attention.

Simply by virtue of the town's smaller size, a juror will be known by a far greater percentage of residents than if the trial were in a city of a larger size. Being human, jurors are not immune from concerns that if they vote for a life sentence that they will receive a hostile reception from the community they live in.

10. Crucially, because the death penalty is an *individual moral judgment* by the juror of whether the defendant *deserves* the death penalty, the pressure is heightened. A juror voting for life instead of death will know that their decision will be interpreted by the community – many of whom they are likely to know personally – as saying that the victims' and community's sufferings were “not worthy” of the death penalty. That perception will likely make some jurors react like Mr. Stinnett and vote for death at least in part because they know they will be judged harshly for their decision if they return a life sentence. To base a death sentence on fear of community reaction would, of course, fall outside Idaho's statutory basis for imposing a death sentence and constitute “arbitrary and capricious” punishment under the Eighth Amendment.

11. Second, because the victims were students at the University, the institution which is the heartbeat of the city, the ripple effect of the murders makes potential jurors in a very real sense victims-once-removed. Unlike the isolated murder of a town resident (as in the case where Mr. Stinnett was a juror), as tragic as that might be, these murders traumatized Moscow as a city, both emotionally and economically. Media reports document the anxiety that the residents felt with the murderer at large for over six weeks and how many students did not return to the University because of fear for their safety. Supplying fifty percent of the economy, the University is also the primary fuel of the city's economic engine.

12. Just as we would not allow a guard who worked in the same prison to serve on a jury where a defendant was on trial for the murder of a prison guard, the distinct danger is that

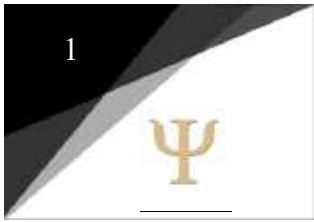
Moscow residents will not, no matter how hard they may try, have the objective emotional detachment required to serve as a capital juror. Again, it is essential to remember that capital jurors are required not simply to find facts but to use their own individual moral assessment in deciding whether the defendant should live or die. The fair and impartial nature of that assessment is inescapably in question where the jurors or individuals close to them have suffered psychological (and, in some cases, economic) harm from the defendant's alleged actions. It should be stressed this is in no way a criticism of the ability of Moscow residents to be fair and impartial in a typical murder case. This case, however, is by anyone's reckoning not a typical case because of the widespread emotional and economic trauma it caused. To allow jurors who have an emotional investment in the crime – an investment they may not even be conscious of -- to serve on the jury would allow the prosecution to unconstitutionally start the proceedings with "a thumb on death's side of the scale." *Socher v. Florida*, 504 U.S. 527, 532 (1992).

Executed this 24th day of May 2024, at Miami, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott E. Sundby". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott E. Sundby
Robert C. Josefsberg Chair in Criminal Justice Advocacy
and Dean's Distinguished Scholar



Amani El-Alayli, Ph.D.

Social Psychologist
Social Cognition Researcher

July 17, 2024

REPORT Re: Bryan Kohberger vs. State of Idaho, Change of Venue motion

CONTENT: Scientific Report of the Effects of Media Coverage on Prospective Jurors in Latah County

REPORT PREPARATION AND INFORMATION

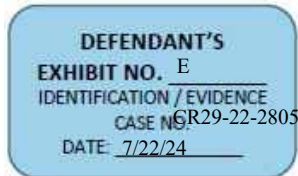
Assessment. This report is in regard to a potential change of venue for the Bryan Kohberger trial. Specifically, I was asked to report on the potential psychological effects of public/media attention towards the case on prospective jurors, and determine whether a change of venue would reduce prejudicial bias against Mr. Kohberger. My report and final assessment were based on a review of the following:

- Peer-reviewed literature regarding relevant psychological phenomena.
- The Trial Innovations telephone survey results prepared by Dr. Bryan Edelman assessing media exposure to the case across four counties
- Dr. Edelman’s submitted declaration (“Declaration of Bryan Edelman, Ph.D.”) regarding media impact on potential jurors.
- Truescope’s list of media reports regarding the case
- Specific online news stories that include content from authority figures

My recommendation based on this report supports a change of venue to a location outside of Latah County, and especially outside of Moscow, ID, in order to increase the probability of a fair trial. The more far-removed jurors are from the case, the less bias there should be in their judgments about the defendant and the case, both initially and throughout the trial.

It is clear that there has been extensive media coverage of the murders and the case against Mr. Kohberger within Latah County, as well as extensive social media activity involving informal discussions of the case. As I describe throughout this report, empirical research has shown that when people are exposed to pretrial anti-defendant publicity, they are more likely to render guilty verdicts. Unfortunately, this bias exists even among those who report being unbiased, and it persists despite the receipt of trial arguments/evidence, admonitions to disregard the publicity information, and jury deliberation.

It also clear that the case has taken a substantial emotional toll on those in Latah County, and continues to affect many members of this small tightly-knit community. As discussed in this report, emotions can reduce impartiality. The elevated exposure to information and



misinformation about the case, the lingering emotions, the closer connections to those involved, and the strong community cohesiveness, would all be expected to contribute to potential bias among jurors recruited from Latah County, based on what we know from empirical research about human nature.

My background and qualifications. I have a doctoral degree in Social and Personality Psychology, which I earned from Michigan State University in 2002. My main area of expertise is social psychology, which is the scientific study of how social factors influence people's judgments, perceptions, attitudes, decisions, and behaviors. Currently, I am a tenured full professor, and have taught courses in social psychology, social influence, self-perception biases, prejudice & stereotyping, research methods, statistics, and general psychology. Most of these courses cover scientific research on perceptual biases. I have also conducted workshops on bias.

I also have a strong research background in biased judgments. I have a number of peer-reviewed research publications and have given many formal peer-reviewed research presentations at local, regional, and national conventions in my field. My research interests within social psychology are varied, but my main focus has been on social cognition, which is how we process, use, and interpret social information. My particular research emphasis has been on biased perceptions, especially biases in self-perceptions, biased perceptions of groups (i.e., stereotypes), and biased impressions of specific individuals (e.g., relationship partners, strangers, friends, or acquaintances). I have also studied how biased people are when assessing their own level of bias. My knowledge of distorted perceptions of self and others allows me to understand the many factors that influence us below the radar when judgments of others, as in criminal cases.

My report. My report is based on my expertise in the field, and is independent of my affiliation with university at which I am employed. As a social psychologist, I can identify a number of ways in which media exposure regarding the Bryan Kohberger case or the parties involved would likely bias the opinions held by the public, and thus prospective jurors, in ways that cannot be mitigated easily or at all. I describe them in this report. In doing so, I provide only explanations that are founded in peer-reviewed scientific research within psychology and related fields, and provide endnotes to specify the references that were used.

These fields have a rigorous peer-review process, resulting in primarily high-quality scientific research based on sound methodology and statistical procedures. Moreover, the quantitative research used in these fields employs strict cutoffs for statistical significance, so the probability of not detecting a true effect is generally much higher than the probability of detecting a false finding that should not have emerged. In other words, we can be confident that the findings emerging in published papers are not fluke findings that emerged due to mere chance from "sampling error."

There are three main sections to my report of the relevant research. I first review research on the effects of pretrial publicity on judgments of guilt. Afterwards, I discuss numerous underlying reasons for why such effects occur, with one section on how pretrial bias is formed and one on how bias persists during a trial. I then discuss research on efforts to mitigate potential juror bias. Where relevant, I also discuss some specific aspects of community involvement and emotionality which could impact potential jurors if they were to be recruited from Latah County.

REPORT

I. PRETRIAL PUBLICITY EFFECTS ON JUDGMENTS OF GUILT

According to the Trial Innovations Survey results, jury-eligible residents in Latah County had high exposure to the case against Mr. Kohberger. Specifically, nearly all jury-eligible surveyed residents in the county were familiar with the case, and 68% specifically followed the case (29% followed it “very closely”). There were also high percentages of residents who were familiar with specific facts and falsehoods presented in media regarding the case (e.g., details of Mr. Kohberger’s arrest and specific details regarding evidence/theories about the case). Because all of these percentages were generally higher in Latah county than in other surveyed counties, it appears, not surprisingly, that jury-eligible residents in Latah county had more exposure to publicity about the case, overall. Thus, when considering a change of venue, it is important to consider how such “pretrial publicity” can influence judgments of prospective jurors.

Several decades of research have established that pretrial publicity can influence how potential jurors perceive a defendant’s criminality and guilt. A 2011 chapter in the *Handbook of Trial Consulting* provides a review of this research.¹ A meta-analysis conducted in 1999,² which statistically combined the effects of 44 such studies (utilizing a total of 5,755 participants), confirmed that guilt judgments of a defendant were (statistically) significantly more likely to occur by people who had been exposed to anti-defendant pretrial publicity. Meta-analyses are particularly informative because they are designed to determine the overall effect of a composite of all (or most) studies on a specific topic in order to make a general conclusion from the established literature.

A similar 2022 meta-analysis³ published in *Law and Human Behavior*, combined 45 studies (a combination of unpublished and published studies, eight of which were also included in the 1999 meta-analysis), and yielded the same result. The overall finding was a significant effect of pretrial publicity on guilt judgments, both across the entire set of studies, and for each of the two batches of studies (published and unpublished) separately. Most of the studies included in the 2022 meta-analysis had cases involving a violent crime, and the pretrial publicity effect existed for both college student participants and community participants who were recruited to better resemble actual jurors.

The studies included in the 2022 meta-analysis all involved experimentally manipulating exposure to pretrial publicity. In other words, participants were assigned (typically using random assignment) to be exposed to specific pretrial publicity or not, and then asked to review trial materials via summaries, transcripts, videotaped mock trials, or recordings of real trials. Random assignment to the different conditions of an experiment is used to attempt to create groups of participants that are similar in all dimensions that might affect their behavior. Although they cannot be used on real jurors, experimental manipulations (especially with random assignment) are particularly advantageous because they allow researchers to make stronger conclusions about cause and effect. In these designs, similar groups of participants are treated the exact same way and provided the exact same materials and instructions other than what is being manipulated, which in this case is exposure to pretrial publicity information. Thus, different guilt judgments between groups could be attributed to the pretrial publicity information.

The 2022 meta-analysis found that *anti-defendant* pretrial publicity led to a significant increase in guilt judgments by individuals and guilty verdicts by groups (mock juries). Regarding individual judgments, most of the thousands of mock jurors exposed to negative pretrial publicity voted guilty (55.4%), whereas fewer than half of the thousands who were not exposed to such publicity voted guilty (45.1%). The anti-defendant pretrial publicity effect was over twice as strong when examining group verdicts. Among the 292 mock juries included in the analysis, about half (49.7%) of those exposed to anti-defendant pretrial publicity voted guilty, whereas only a quarter (25.2%) of those not exposed voted guilty. Thus, there may be scenarios in which innocent people are convicted of a crime due to negative pretrial publicity.

The 2022 meta-analysis also found that *pro-defendant* pretrial publicity significantly biases participants (towards not guilty verdicts). Thus, bias can occur in either direction when prospective jurors are exposed to media reports regarding a criminal case. Oftentimes, however, there is much more anti-defendant than pro-defendant media coverage, resulting in an overall prosecutorial slant. For example, in a study examining pretrial publicity for 20 capital cases, 75% of the media articles included some type of anti-defendant information.⁴ Arguably, even if the media presented equal amounts of pro-prosecution and pro-defense information, an anti-defendant bias might still emerge given that people have been shown to exhibit a “negativity bias,” paying more attention to negative information about people than positive information.⁵

Based on their findings, the authors of the 2022 meta-analysis concluded that, “judges, attorneys, and policy makers should consider this [pretrial publicity] effect and the circumstances surrounding pretrial publicity when evaluating how to best protect criminal defendants’ right to a fair trial and when creating procedural safeguards...” [p. 121]

Although research studies have focused on the effects of media attention given to a case, this line of research can also speak to the influence of exposure to informal exposure and discussions as well, given that the underlying processes for emerging and lasting biases should still occur the same way. This is important given the Trial Innovations Survey results which indicated that the vast majority of surveyed residents in Latah County participated in or

observed discussions of the case in person or online. The rates for this type of exposure were substantially higher in Latah county than in other surveyed counties. This is not surprising given the pervasive fear in the community during the multiple-week search for a suspect. This social discussion was riddled with misinformation as community members and family members searched desperately for answers.

II. UNDERLYING MECHANISMS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO BIAS

There are numerous potential reasons for why jurors might have a greater likelihood of reaching a guilty verdict after exposure to pretrial publicity and from hearing/having discussions about the case. There are a number of ways in which the media can shape impressions of a defendant or a criminal case. There are also cognitive and motivational reasons that cause these impressions to be lasting, persisting during trial, even in the face of contradictory evidence. I discuss both categories of reasons below.

A. REASONS FOR PRETRIAL BIAS

As mentioned, exposure to more media can produce more prejudgment against, which can increase anti-defendant bias in a prospective juror. This can occur for many reasons.

1. Central and Peripheral Route Processing: The Elaboration Likelihood Model,⁶ a widely-accepted and supported theory of persuasion, suggests that sometimes people are persuaded via deep information processing (“central/systematic route processing”) and sometimes they are persuaded by factors extraneous to the persuasive message (“peripheral/heuristic route processing”). Either route can persuade consumers of media stories to form a particular impression of Mr. Kohberger. A great deal of research in social cognition suggests that people rely on peripheral processing much more frequently. They take easy decision shortcuts due to many reasons, including a lack of motivation to think hard about something or an inability to do so (e.g., distractions, limited time, etc.), or experiencing particular emotions that lead to more superficial information processing.

Media stories may provide easy decision shortcuts that could cause people to make judgments of guilt regarding Mr. Kohberger. For example, one available decision-shortcut could be that if others believe he is guilty, then he is probably guilty. Attention-getting titles of news stories can also serve as peripheral cues that guide opinions without any deeper thought. Examples from the present case (taken from the TrueScope listing of media stories) include the following titles:

- “Kohberger indicted by grand jury”
 - “Warrant shows items seized at murder suspect’s family home”
 - “Among items taken from suspect: knives, gun”
 - “Blood found on items at Kohberger’s Pullman apartment”
 - “Prosecutors to Pursue Death Penalty Against Bryan Kohberger”
 - “University of Idaho murder suspect does not provide alibi despite state's demand”
-

People exposed solely to these titles could automatically form an impression of Mr. Kohberger as the killer without further thought or information if they are processing peripherally, which is what humans frequently do. They may not stop and think, for example, about how many people own knives and guns, and that the seized weapons may have no connection to the murders.

2. Authority Influence: Media publicity of criminal cases can be especially impactful because a large proportion of the coverage includes information sources who hold status or authority (e.g., police or attorneys)⁷. Authority/Status has been studied a great deal as a peripheral cue that people rely on automatically when making judgments. People are more likely to assume that information coming from those with authority/status is accurate.

Because people are generally raised to respect and believe those with authority/status, these types of sources can have a particularly strong influence on people⁸, and thus on prospective jurors' pretrial opinions. It makes sense that people would trust those with authority/status more, perhaps especially in a small, tightly-knit community such as Moscow, ID, where they may know them personally. According to the Trial Innovations Survey results, 22% of respondents in Latah County were "employed or know someone employed by a law enforcement agency involved in the investigation."

However, those with authority/status are subject to the same errors and biases as others, so unquestioned acceptance of information from those sources could result in erroneous judgments. For example, some research finds that law enforcement officers may view evidence as more reliable if it is consistent with their preconceived notions about a suspect.⁹ If this influences which details law enforcement officers/agencies provide to the media or causes them to present details with more confidence than is warranted at the time, this could sway prospective jurors in the wrong direction. Research has also shown that information presented by the media may have a stronger prosecutorial slant when it includes commentary by law enforcement and prosecution. One study evaluating news stories about crime and criminal defendants found the source of anti-defendant content in news stories was most often law enforcement officers and prosecution.¹⁰

Moreover, the media may present commentary by those with authority/status as though it were factual information even when it is more tentative or speculative. For example, a study examining 26 capital cases found that news articles primarily cited those with authority, and did so in a way that depicted law enforcement commentary as objective facts, rather than details which might be disputed in court.¹¹

Another problem that is indicators of authority/status, such as titles,¹² uniforms,¹³ high status occupations,¹⁴ can influence people on matters irrelevant to the authority's specific expertise. Moreover, those with authority/status have been shown to influence people to do things that make no sense or go against their own morals because they have faith in the authority figure who is directing them.¹⁵

If the Latah County community has been inundated with media regarding the Kohberger case, then they would have also been more exposed to information from those with authority/status, and thus would have a greater probability of having developed preconceived notions about the case and about Mr. Kohberger based on that information. Regardless of the content of these impressions, the impressions could impact how these individuals might take in information about the case if they are to serve as jurors.

There are a number of specific high authority/status sources which could have impacted impressions formed by consumers of media. One of these is Moscow, Idaho's Chief of Police at the time of the murders, James Fry, who is now running for Sheriff. He made a number of statements to the press expressing confidence in Mr. Kohberger's guilt, despite a trial not have taken place. Following the arrest of Mr. Kohberger, Chief Fry told ABC news, "we believe we have our guy, the one that committed these murders" and commented on giving people "closure."¹⁶ He also told the press that he believed Mr. Kohberger to be the sole perpetrator, and has said that the community was now safe after his arrest.¹⁷ Chief Fry can also be heard saying "we want to get a conviction" ¹⁸ during another interview following the arrest.

Moscow Mayor Art Bettge is another trusted authority figure in the community. According to Dr. Edelman's submitted Declaration, one news story quoted Mayor Bettge as describing the homicide as a "crime of passion," despite the lack of information about motive. Because of his status, community members might view this information as accurate even though there was no evidence for it and he does not occupy a position in which this type of assessment would be within the scope of his expertise.

The content in media stories that contained statements from prosecuting attorneys could also carry extra weight to due perceptions of authority/status. For example, one news story reported that the prosecution intended to seek the death penalty due to their consideration of all of the evidence known to the State about the case.¹⁹ In the same news story, the prosecution was also quoted as stating, "the defendant, by his conduct, whether such conduct was before, during or after the commission of the murder at hand, has exhibited a propensity to commit murder which will probably constitute a continuing threat to society." The prosecution has also been cited discussing information from the arrest affidavit which was not filed under seal, and contained information which could influence opinions of prospective jurors. An unquestioned reader of these media stories could trust these implications of the defendant's guilt and the evidence against him.

Scott Green, the president of University of Idaho, is another person of authority/status who may have, perhaps inadvertently, influenced opinions of prospective jurors. After Mr. Kohberger's arrest, he sent out a campus-wide communication expressing relief and implying that the case had been solved. This communication was also reproduced within a chapter about the Moscow murders ("When Evil Visits Your Campus") in a book recently published by Mr. Green²⁰.

3. Classical Conditioning Effects: A third reason for preconceived notions developing about the defendant is classical conditioning, which occurs when people develop reactions to

previously neutral stimuli simply because of what those stimuli have been paired/associated with. In the present case, Bryan Kohberger's name or image could evolve from a neutral stimulus to a negative "conditioned stimulus" if presented with anything that may evoke a negative judgment or reaction in people. Simply pairing Bryan Kohberger's name or photograph with negative terms like "murderer" or "killer," or with (aversive) details regarding the murders that took place could cause people to develop a negative reaction to his name or image, even if they do not believe him to be the killer.

Classical conditioning theory was developed over 100 years ago and there are many decades of research supporting the theory. The relevant studies have shown that neutral stimuli (e.g., words, pictures, etc. that have no initial effect on us) can evoke certain emotional or evaluative reactions if they have been presented with stimuli that naturally evoke some response. This conditioning occurs very quickly and automatically. In such studies, participants view/hear neutral words or images paired with something that may trigger a reaction (e.g., negative words or images). Later in the study (often just minutes later), participants' judgments of those words or images are no longer neutral. For example, in one such study²¹, every time participants were presented with a particular man's name, they heard a negative or positive word (e.g., "failure" or "gift"). After a few dozen 5-second trials, participants rated the name that had been paired with negative words less favorably than the name that had been paired with positive words. This can apply in cases where "Kohberger" is presented with words such as "killer" or "murderer" even when those terms are not used as specific descriptors of him. Some news and social media stories about Mr. Kohberger have compared him with a well-known murderer, a pairing which could certainly reduce perceived favorability of Mr. Kohberger.

Classical conditioning effects even occur when exposure to word pairings is unconscious. In one study,²² pictures of a stranger were presented consciously, but alongside subliminal presentations of positive or negative images that had nothing to do with the stranger. Participants who were presented with the negative subliminal images developed more negative evaluations of the stranger (including different judgments about the stranger's personality traits) than those who were presented with the positive subliminal images, despite the photographs being flashed too quickly to be perceived at a conscious level. Thus, it seems clear that people who have been exposed to negative media coverage of Bryan Kohberger, perhaps even briefly while scrolling through a social media feed, could have an automatic negative reaction to his name or appearance and perhaps not even know why. Even if the coverage does not portray Mr. Kohberger negatively or present him as guilty, but his name and face are presented alongside aversive information (details, images, thoughts, or words involving murder), the pairing of Kohberger with negative stimuli could still result in the same negative conditioning. People exposed to more media about the case would naturally be exposed to more of these pairing and likely have a stronger conditioned response to Mr. Kohberger's name and image.

4. Emotional/Motivational Influences: Another reason why jurors recruited from Latah County may struggle to remain unbiased is that emotions ran high after the murders took place in the small tightly-knit community of Moscow, ID. This led to a lot of sharing and

communication, and likely spread, of emotions throughout social media and other discussions about the incident. Evidence of emotional impact on Latah County residents can be gleaned from the Trial Innovations Survey results and Dr. Edelman's submitted Declaration report. These indicated that University of Idaho students were so distraught that they felt that they could not begin healing until the house where the murders took place was demolished, which it ultimately was by the order of the University of Idaho President even in the face of objections from victims' family members. The emotional impact is also evidenced in the numerous candlelight vigils held for the victims and their families, and the creation of a healing garden at University of Idaho to memorialize the victims, which are also mentioned in Dr. Edelman's submitted Declaration.

Along with sadness, there was also widespread fear during the long search for a suspect. As seen in the Trial Innovations Survey results responses from Latah County, people felt a sudden sense of disruption in what they perceived to be a once innocent, peaceful, and safe community. Survey respondents noted being afraid to go out alone, running from their cars to buildings, locking doors for the first time, increasing their personal or home security, etc. Fear among University of Idaho students, and how some did not return to campus, was also mentioned. Some respondents indicated that they still feel emotional (e.g., fearful, on edge, unsettled) to this day.

This is logical considering that community members were, for a long time, advised to remain vigilant and take extra precautions. As shown in Dr. Edelman's submitted Declaration, for weeks, the media contained fear-inducing messages about a killer on the loose, increased campus patrols, and advice to be aware of surroundings and report suspicious activity. The Trial Innovations Survey results illustrate that the "stress, anxiety, or fear" were more prevalent in Latah county than in other surveyed counties during the long search for a suspect. Studies have shown that emotions can bias our perceptions, even making us more likely to view fictional information as real and informative.²³ Thus, lingering emotions during the trial could influence jurors' objectivity. Research has shown that juror emotion can influence judgments of guilt, as well as interpretation and consideration of presented facts.^{24 25}

As evidenced in Dr. Edelman's submitted Declaration, and the Trial Innovations Survey results, because the community was shaken emotionally, Latah County community members felt that they could not live free from fear and could not begin healing until the police arrested someone for the murders. Thus, the motivation to identify the killer and feel safe in their community was strong. Thus, once Mr. Kohberger was arrested, members of the community would reasonably be motivated to believe that he was the perpetrator of the crimes, so that they could alleviate their emotions and return to normal life. This could have caused people to have unquestioned faith that Mr. Kohberger indeed committed the crimes in their search for relief.

B. REASONS FOR ONGOING BIAS DURING TRIAL

Once a person develops impressions about a defendant's guilt (from the media or community), those impressions can impede the individual's ability to be a fair juror. As mentioned

previously, more participants in Latah County recognized specific incriminating details about the case against Mr. Kohberger, and exposure to pretrial anti-defendant publicity increases the likelihood of guilty verdict. The reasons underlying these effects are psychological processes which are well-documented in the field of psychology.

1. Confirmation Bias as a Filter for New Information: People tend to exhibit a “confirmation bias,” which involves the unconscious tendency to seek out and favor evidence that supports their initial opinions/expectations. If media stories and/or comments from peers cause people to form an expectation about Mr. Kohberger’s guilt or about specific information that incriminates Mr. Kohberger or paints him in a negative light, those beliefs will likely serve as unconscious filters for new incoming information about the case even among well-intentioned jurors. Specifically, they would likely cause individuals to direct their attention towards belief-consistent information, to interpret ambiguous information as more supportive of their expectations than it actually is, and to dismiss or forget information that disconfirms their expectations.

Specific beliefs about Mr. Kohberger and the case should be more pervasive among people living in Latah County. According to the Trial Innovations Survey results, a large percentage of surveyed residents in Latah county remembered multiple media items with incriminating information, including misinformation, against Mr. Kohberger. The report also found that prejudgments of guilt were particularly high among those who remembered more of these items. If these residents were to serve as jurors, they could not be expected to evaluate information objectively during the trial. Confirmation bias leads to the problem of “pre-trial/pre-decisional distortion,” which is when early judgments about the accused or the case causes distortion of new information learned about the case (e.g., during trial). This distortion has been discussed and tested as a reason for why pretrial publicity can bias potential jurors.²⁶

For example, in one 2004 study,²⁷ some participants were given a short news article about a defendant, describing that he had been arrested following a shooting incident. The only negative information provided about him (aside from his arrest) was that neighbors described him as a “bully.” This news story alone caused participants to be significantly more likely (than those in a control group) to view the defendant as having a criminal history, resulting in “pre-decisional distortion.” After later reading a trial transcript (with various testimonies) in which the defendant was charged with murder, the participants who had previously been exposed to the news article about the arrest were more likely to return a guilty verdict than those who instead had read an article on an unrelated subject. The authors specifically found that pretrial distortion from the article led participants to view new evidence regarding the case filtered through their own expectations, causing them to favor new testimony that aligned with their current leading theory regarding the accused instead of evaluating new evidence objectively.

According to Dr. Edelman’s submitted Declaration and TrueScope’s list of media stories, rumors had spread regarding Mr. Kohberger having stalked one of the victims, being associated with murders or murderers irrelevant to this case. Media and social media were also rife with stories about Mr. Kohberger’s apparent academic, social, and behavioral

issues/circumstances. If prospective jurors perceive Mr. Kohberger negatively from the onset due to this exposure, then they are likely to follow the same pattern described in the research, specifically favoring anti-defendant evidence and having a greater probability of returning a guilty verdict.

Certainly, jurors' viewpoints regarding a criminal case should change after becoming fully informed and presented with all of the evidence regarding the case, but it is less likely that jurors would reach a conclusion diametrically opposed to their initial impression than one consistent with it.²⁸ In other words, they would be less likely to conclude innocence if they had even a slight leaning towards assuming guilt because they are anchored by their initial judgments. It is noteworthy that pre-decisional distortion effects in both civil and criminal mock trials have been observed even when participants received formal instructions to suspend judgment until after all of the evidence was presented.²⁹

2. Belief Perseverance Resulting in More Pre-decisional Distortion of Information:

If potential jurors have more than just a mild suspicion or expectation, and have formed a clear initial opinion about Mr. Kohberger, their perceptual biases can become even stronger. "Belief perseverance" is a phenomenon illustrating that people's beliefs often persist even when presented with information that completely discredits those beliefs.³⁰ The more confident people are in their initial prejudgments, the more pre-decisional distortion will result when interpreting subsequent information.³¹ Media consumers may become more confident if they are exposed to more media coverage about a case, and if the media coverage presents stronger suggestions of a defendant's guilt (e.g., evidence/commentary by authority figures). Confidence of Mr. Kohberger's guilt may have also arisen from the motivation to feel safe within the community.

The differences in judgments of guilt across communities in the Trial Innovations Survey results were not as consistent and apparent as one might expect, but there is no data on whether those in Latah county have more confidence in their guilt ratings (other than a seemingly greater proportion believing he is "definitely guilty"), more emotional involvement in them, or more motivation to believe Mr. Kohberger is guilty. There is also no data on other potential prejudicial judgments, such as personality judgments, likability, or criminality. Moreover, even if differences in pre-existing guilt judgments across counties were minimal, exposure to more pretrial publicity in Latah County would be sufficient in reducing the ability to serve as an unbiased juror, according to what we know from research on publicity's effects.

Because of confirmation bias and belief perseverance, the effects of pretrial publicity can persist throughout the course of an entire trial, and still influence guilty verdicts after all trial arguments and evidence are presented. One way in which this was demonstrated in research was by using a shadow jury paradigm, in which researchers exposed mock jurors (recruited from jury-eligible community members) to ongoing trial information as though they were active jurors during a 10-week time period.³² One sample of mock jurors was naturally exposed to pretrial publicity. The other sample was recruited from a different region so that exposure to pretrial publicity could be experimentally manipulated. Guilt ratings were assessed at several points in time during the trial. Despite admonitions to refrain from using pretrial

publicity information in their decision-making (similar to instructions given to actual jurors), mock jurors continued to be influenced by pretrial publicity all the way through to their post-trial verdicts. Their initial impression likely served as a filter for how they received subsequent trial evidence and arguments, consistent with confirmation bias and belief perseverance tendencies, causing their bias to persist even after all evidence was presented.

3. Cognitive Dissonance Effects: Another potential obstacle for impartiality among prospective jurors recruited from Latah County is their connection their community. The small community came together after the murders, holding vigils and supporting one another. According to the Trial Innovations Survey results, most lived in Moscow or knew someone who lived there at the time of the murders, 25% were students/employees or were related to students/employees of the university, and 22% were affiliated with someone working for a law enforcement agency involved in the investigation. This emotional connectedness could cause someone to lean towards a conviction.

It would be difficult to return to that tightly-knit community as a former juror who did not decide to convict Mr. Kohberger. As evidenced within the Trial Innovations Survey, participants from Latah county indicated that a conviction would help people heal and recover the sense of safety that was lost, whereas an acquittal would result in fear, pain, and outrage. Jurors are likely to know this, and it could influence their judgments.

According to the well-established theory of cognitive dissonance³³, and the many decades of research supporting the theory, people often distort reality in order to avoid feeling an inner sense of hypocrisy/conflict. Because of this, I think it is highly probable that a juror from Latah County would be more likely to unintentionally favor information that supports a conviction than would a juror from another area. If a juror from Latah County, particularly Moscow, ID, began to support a view of Mr. Kohberger's innocence, they would likely feel cognitive dissonance due to the conflict between that view and the loyalty they have for their community. Additionally, they may fear backlash from their community, which could also influence their information processing and judgments. Research has shown that members of cohesive (tightly-knit) groups, such as a small community, are more likely to conform to the group.³⁴

III. ATTEMPTS TO MITIGATE JUROR BIAS

Due to all of the reasons noted in this report, it would be best to recruit jurors from an area where there has been less emotional investment and less publicity exposure regarding the case. Research has yet to determine a reliable method for eliminating pretrial publicity bias effects after exposure has occurred, suggesting that limiting potential jurors' exposure in the first place would be the best avenue in the pursuit of a fair trial. This is why change of venue and non-dissemination orders have such importance.

A. SCREENING JURORS

Although this research is limited, some work finds that even extended voir dire by seasoned attorneys does not specifically mitigate pretrial publicity effects, despite its other potential benefits.³⁵

1. Selecting Jurors Based on Prior Exposure: There are a number of psychological reasons why it would be difficult to identify jurors who were not exposed to pretrial publicity. First, prospective jurors may not consciously recollect their exposure. Some of our memories are unconscious (we do not know the memories are there), but can still affect us. For example, someone may not remember that they learned something negative about someone, but they still have a negative impression of that person, at a conscious or unconscious level. Several decades of research have shown that our judgments can be influenced by information in our unconscious mind.^{36 37}

Moreover, weaker or unconscious memories may resurface if something triggers them during trial. Thus, a juror may report not having been exposed to pretrial publicity, but then later remember some specific publicity exposure after something during trial reminds them of the memory. This process is called “**priming**” due to the presence of “**retrieval cues**” (cues that prompt us to recollect something). This is consistent with the Trial Innovations Survey results in which the vast majority of Latah County participants recognized additional facts regarding the case beyond what they were able to recall from memory without any retrieval cues. Research on retrieval cues has been shown to explain why eyewitnesses sometimes recall more information during subsequent interviews.³⁸

A second problem is that prospective jurors may not be honest about their exposure, perhaps due to “**social desirability**” concerns (wanting to appear favorable to others) or “**conformity**” (going along with real or imagined social pressure). Socially desirable responding³⁹ has been observed in many different scenarios and has been shown to contribute to dishonest responding during voir dire.⁴⁰

2. Selecting Jurors Based on Ability to Remain Impartial: The ability to identify unbiased jurors would pose even more of a challenge. One problem with the approach of asking jurors if they are able to remain unbiased is that, although they may take due process seriously, people may be unaware of their biases and thus unable to correct for them. Most, if not all, of the effects discussed in this report occur automatically and beyond people’s level of awareness. For example, when people’s opinions are biased by pretrial publicity information, they tend to deny any such influence.⁴¹ In order to control our own biases, we must at a minimum have awareness that the biases are there and the motivation to overcome them.⁴² However, even when warned about the potential for bias, jurors are often incapable of ignoring any prior judgments or preconceptions when evaluating evidence from a trial.⁴³

Additionally, some people may think they are incapable of unfair biases and may not put effort forth to offset them. There is a tendency to recognize bias more in others than in oneself, which is known as the “**bias blind spot**.”⁴⁴ This is unsurprising given that people generally tend

to overestimate their abilities and underestimate their weaknesses, a phenomenon called the “**self-enhancement bias**,” which has been documented time and time again in peer-reviewed research.⁴⁵ Because people tend to view themselves as less biased and less prejudiced than others, they may feel it unnecessary to be attuned to (and correct for) the potential flaws in their judgments. People also have an “**overconfidence bias**,” wherein they overestimate their confidence regarding their judgments, perceptions, and decisions. For example, one study found that when people say they are 100% certain of something, they are incorrect, on average, 20% of the time.⁴⁶

These areas of research suggest that one cannot simply ask jurors if they are capable of being bias-free when evaluating a case, and then choose those who say “yes.” In fact, those who say they are bias-free may underestimate their level of bias the most. This is consistent with research showing that people who have the highest level of sexism/racism are the most inaccurate when estimating their level of sexism/racism.⁴⁷ Unfortunately, people are typically unable to make determinations regarding their current level of bias, their inclination to be biased when evaluating new information, and their ability to control their biases in cognitive tasks.

B. INSTRUCTIONS & DELIBERATION

1. Judicial Instructions to Disregard Information: Asking jurors to be unbiased during a trial is also problematic. Several decades of research have investigated whether instructions to disregard evidence are successful, finding that such instructions typically do not work and can even backfire. A 2006 meta-analysis examined the effects of instructions given to jurors to disregard inadmissible evidence across 48 studies, concluding that when evidence is presented, verdicts become more aligned with that evidence even when jurors are asked to disregard it.⁴⁸ This was also true when examining, as a whole, the subset of studies which specifically involved instructions to disregard pretrial publicity information. Other research found such instructions to be ineffective in offsetting the influence of both factual pretrial publicity (incriminating evidence) and emotional pretrial publicity that was not evidence-based.⁴⁹ Studies have shown that getting jurors to pledge impartiality and agree to refrain from using prior knowledge does not eliminate bias from pretrial publicity.^{50 51 52}

2. Jury Deliberation: Just as the presentation of trial evidence and arguments does not eliminate pretrial publicity effects, neither does jury deliberation, as observed in mock trial studies. In fact, deliberation may increase the effects of pretrial publicity.⁵³ Recall (from the 2022 meta-analysis) that the effects of pretrial publicity were stronger when examining group verdicts versus individual verdicts.⁵⁴ Although most studies examining post-deliberation effects in groups have typically exposed *all* jurors to the negative pretrial publicity information in the experimental condition, which might be a rare occurrence in real-world situations, some have examined mixed juries (where only some members were exposed).

A 2017 mock jury study showed that in mixed juries, the biases among those exposed to pretrial publicity can spread to other jurors during deliberation.⁵⁵ Subsequent experimental

research in 2021 yielded the same result, showing that if some jurors are exposed to pretrial publicity information, that information can steer the discussion in the same direction (e.g., anti-defendant) during jury deliberation with jurors who had not been exposed, ultimately affecting post-deliberation guilt judgments.⁵⁶ Thus, deliberation is not seen as a method for eliminating pretrial publicity exposure effects, and can even worsen them because it provides a means to spread information to jurors who had not yet been exposed.

Moreover, group discussion tends to cause a group's initial leanings to become stronger (more polarized) after group discussion, a widely-researched phenomenon known as "**group polarization**."⁵⁷ Thus, if some jurors have initial leanings that are anti-defendant, that could be enough to influence the overall group's initial leaning, ultimately resulting in even more anti-defendant views post-deliberation. Group polarization effects have been confirmed to exist in mock juries.⁵⁸

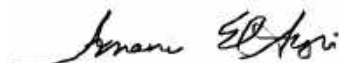
IV. CONCLUSIONS

My conclusion from the review of the research is that pretrial publicity effects on judgments tend to affect judgments of guilt, and are pervasive (lasting through trial), and hard to reduce. As such, the best way to prevent them (based on our current knowledge base) would be to utilize jurors who have not been exposed to such coverage.

Moreover, the probability of a fair trial should be greater if jurors are less emotionally invested and connected with a case, for the reasons noted in this report. Research suggests that preventing/limiting emotions among jurors in the first place is a more effective path to objectivity than trying to reduce the effects of emotions on legal decisions.⁵⁹

Because of the difficulties with asking jurors about their exposure and biases, it would be best to recruit jurors from a location in which there has been less media exposure to information, less discussion regarding the case, and less personal and emotional investment in the case. Although this case has received widespread national attention, residents within Latah County appear to have had more exposure to the case and been more personally and emotionally invested in it. Thus, my recommendation for a change of venue to a location outside of Latah County.

Respectfully,



Amani El-Alayli, Ph.D.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Amani El-Alayli, Ph.D.

May, 2024

ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT:

- (2013 – Present) Full Professor, Eastern Washington University, Psychology.
- (2009 – 2013) Associate Professor, Eastern Washington University, Psychology.
- (2003 – 2009) Assistant Professor, Eastern Washington University, Psychology.
- (2002 – 2003) Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Florida, Social Psychology.

EDUCATION:

- (2002) Ph.D. in Social & Personality Psychology, Michigan State University
- (2000) M.A. in Social & Personality Psychology, Michigan State University
- (1996) B.A. in Psychology with Spanish minor, University of Michigan—Dearborn

PRIMARY RESEARCH INTEREST:

- Social cognition, with a focus on stereotyping, impression formation, and self-perception biases.

HONORS, AWARDS, & GRANTS:

- (2024) Chosen by Alexander Dodson, recipient of the Frances B. Huston award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2019) Chosen by Acea Sands, recipient of the Jeffers Chertok Student Award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2016) Chosen by Amy Frers, recipient of the Jeffers Chertok, as one of her two most influential faculty.
- (2014) Chosen by Nicole Sestrap, recipient of the Jeffers Chertok Student Award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2013-2014 academic year) Professional Leave for Research/Writing on Several Projects.
- (2010) Chosen by Lisa Zawacki, recipient of the Frances B. Huston award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2010) Eastern Washington University \$5000 Faculty Summer Research Grant to support research on: *Residual Housing Discrimination in Regions that are Regularly Tested for Discrimination*.
- (2008) Eastern Washington University \$5000 Faculty Summer Research Grant to support research on: *Self-perception biases in romantic relationships: Who do we favor more, ourselves or our relationship partner?*
- (2007) Chosen by Ursula Heflick, recipient of the Frances B. Huston Student Award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2005) Eastern Washington University \$5000 Faculty Summer Research Grant to support research on: *The Effects of Disclaimers on Person Perception*.
- (2004) Eastern Washington University \$5000 Faculty Summer Research Grant to support research on: *The Interactive Effects of Self-Theories and Motivational Climate on Reactions to Failure*.
- (2005) Jeffers Chertok Dean's Honor Faculty Award & Chosen by Sara Adams, recipient of Jeffers Chertok Student Award, for the Influential Faculty Award.
- (2002) Michigan State University \$2000 Graduate Office Scholarship
- (2000) Michigan State University \$1200 Graduate Office Scholarship
- (1996) Michigan State University \$500 Graduate Office Scholarship

PUBLICATIONS (*Students' names are italicized*):

- El-Alayli, A., Schriener, L., Hansen-Brown, A., Santoyo, C., Rosenau, W., & Moline, W.** (2023). Students' Address and Reference Term Choices for Female versus Male Professors. *College Teaching*, 1–10.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/87567555.2023.2262677>
- El-Alayli, A., Hansen-Brown, A., & Ceynar, M.** (2018). Dancing Backwards in High Heels: Female Professors Experience More Work Demands and Special Favor Requests, Particularly from Academically Entitled Students. *Sex Roles*, 79, 136-150.

- Mozafari, A., **El-Alayli, A.**, & Kunemond, A. (2017). Impressions of businesses with language errors in print advertising: Do spelling and grammar influence the inclination to use a business? *Current Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-017-9735-0>
- Selle, K., **El-Alayli, A.**, Brown, A. A., & Ewert, S. (2017). Grandiose narcissists' public versus private attributions for a collaborative success. *Current Directions in Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-017-9628-2>
- Kerbs, A.F., & **El-Alayli, A.** (2016). Parenting dynamics in childhood as they relate to body dissatisfaction in adult women: An exploration of parental attachment, acceptance, teasing, and body-related comments. *Journal of Integrated Social Sciences*, 6, 75-103.
- El-Alayli, A.**, & Wynne, M. (2015). Who has the better personality, me or my partner? Self-enhancement bias in relationships and its potential consequences. *Personal Relationships*, 22, 550-571.
- Colver, M., & **El-Alayli, A.** (2015). Getting aesthetic chills from music: The connection between openness to experience and frisson. *Psychology of Music*, 43, 1-15.
- Mofidi, T., **El-Alayli, A.**, & Brown, A. (2014). Trait gratitude and grateful coping as they relate to college student persistence, success, and integration in school. *Journal of College Student Retention: Research, Theory, and Practice*, 16, 325-349.
- Neal, K., & **El-Alayli, A.** (2014) "You throw like a girl." The effect of stereotype threat on women's athletic performance and gender stereotypes. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 15, 48-55.
- Kent, E., & **El-Alayli, A.** (2011). Public and private affection differences between women in same-sex and different-sex relationships: The role of perceived marginalization. *Interpersona: An International Journal on Personal Relationships*. <http://interpersona.org/issues/interpersona-5-2-december-2011/>
- El-Alayli, A.**, Myers, C., Peterson, T., & Lystad, A. (2008). "I don't mean to sound arrogant, but..." The effects of disclaimers on person perception. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34, 130-143.
- El-Alayli, A.**, & Gabriel, S. (2007). To prove or to improve? Which motive distorts perceptions of personality controllability? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33, 1572-1586.
- El-Alayli, A.** (2006). Matching achievement contexts with implicit theories to maximize motivation after failure: A congruence model. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 32, 1690-1702.
- El-Alayli, A.**, Lystad, A., Webb, S., Hollingsworth, S., & Ciolli, J. (2006). Reigning cats and dogs: A pet-enhancement bias and its link to pet attachment, pet-self similarity, self-enhancement, and well-being. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 28, 131-143.
- Hammermeister, J., Flint, M., **El-Alayli, A.**, Ridnour, H., & Peterson, M. (2005). Gender differences in spiritual well-being: Are females more spiritually well than males? *American Journal of Health Studies*, 20.
- El-Alayli, A.**, & Messé, L. A. (2003). Reactions toward an unexpected or counternormative favor-giver: Does it matter if we think we can reciprocate? *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 40, 633-641.
- El-Alayli, A.**, & Baumgardner, A. (2003). If at first you don't succeed, what makes you try, try again? Effects of implicit theories and ability feedback in a performance-oriented climate. *Self and Identity*, 2, 119-135.
- El-Alayli, A.**, Park, E. S., Messé, L. A., & Kerr, N. L. (2002). Having to take a stand: The interactive effects of task framing and source status on attitudes. *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*, 5, 233-248.
- McConnell, A., Niedermeier, K., Leibold, J., **El-Alayli, A.**, Chin, P., & Kuiper, N. (2000). What if I find it cheaper someplace else? The role of counterfactual thinking and anticipated regret in consumer buying decisions. *Psychology and Marketing*, 17, 281-298.

INVITED RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS (Students' names are italicized):

- El-Alayli, A.**, Dodson, A., & Pedersen, C. (May, 2024). Perceptions of individuals based on the flags they fly. Paper presented at the Duck Social Cognition conference, Corolla, NC.
- El-Alayli, A.**, Collins, C., Yotz., J., Sestrap, N., Rudmann, J., & Barham, M. (May, 2022). Early birds get both the worm AND the better stereotypes. Paper presented at the Duck Social Cognition conference, Corolla, NC.
- El-Alayli, A.** (June, 2019). *Effects of the American flag on our judgments of others*. Paper presented at the Duck Social Cognition conference, Corolla, NC.
- El-Alayli, A.**, Ceynar, M., Hansen-Brown, A. (November, 2017). *Dancing backwards in high heels: Do female professors experience more work demands and special favor requests from students?* Eastern Washington University's Women's Studies Center Colloquium, Cheney, WA.
- El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2017). *How subtle biases can affect our views of people in meaningful ways*. Keynote address for Eastern Washington University's Student Research and Creative Works Symposium, Cheney, WA.
- El-Alayli, A.**, Ceynar, M., & Brown, A. (May, 2017). *Effects of gender stereotypes on students' behaviors towards their female professors*. Paper presented at the Duck Social Cognition conference, Corolla, NC.

- El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2017). *Self-Perception Biases*. College of Social Sciences All College Spring Meeting, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA.
- El-Alayli, A., Schriener, L., Santoyo, C., Rosenau, W., & Moline, W.** (November, 2011). *Dr. and Mrs. Professor: Why do students use less formal terms of address for female versus male professors?* Pacific Lutheran University Colloquium, Tacoma, WA.
- El-Alayli, A., & Moua, M.** (November, 2008). *Can communication technology impair verbal skills?* Eastern Washington University's Women's Studies Center Colloquium, Cheney, WA.
- El-Alayli, A., Hildebrandt, J., & Stenehjem, K.** (2006). *Stereotype threat: Choking under pressure when one's group is expected to perform poorly*. Eastern Washington University's Women's Studies Center, Contemporary Issues in Feminist Research Colloquium, Cheney, WA.

OTHER RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS (*Students' names are italicized*). Note: I have advised numerous students presenting our collaborative research at the McNair Scholars National Conference, the National Conference for Undergraduate Research (NCUR), the Spokane Intercollegiate Research Conference (SIRC), and the EWU Research Symposium, but do not list those presentations here.

- Dodson, A., & El-Alayli, A.* (February, 2023). *Effects of the American and Pride Flags on our Judgments of Others*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.
- El-Alayli, A., Collins-Thompson, C., & Dodson, A.* (February, 2023). *Stereotypes of morning and evening people: content, accuracy, and application*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.
- Brooks, O., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2019). *Comparing inattentive survey responding across paper and online modalities*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA.
- Billena, D., Rogozynski, M., Douglas, L., Smith, A., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2019). *Effects of American and Confederate flag presentations with Facebook profile pictures on first impressions*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA.
- Douglas, L., Smith, A., Billena, D., Rogozynski, M., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2019). *Relative believability of misinformation in memes versus plain text*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA.
- Rogozynski, M., Billena, D., Smith, A., Douglas, L., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2019). *Influence of self-proclaimed political affiliations and presentation of the American flag on perceptions of an individual's traits and behaviors*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Pasadena, CA.
- Rogozynski, M., M., Ross, J., Sands, A., Bresslin-Kessler, K., Nemri, S., Evans, , & El-Alayli, A.* (May, 2018). *Masculine stereotypes of lesbians and masculine-looking women: Potential advantages of assumed agentic qualities in employment*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2017). *Self-enhancing biases in relationships*. Poster presented at the annual S.M.A³.R.T. faculty and staff poster session for Eastern Washington University's Student Research and Creative Works Symposium, Cheney, WA.
- El-Alayli, A., Ceynar, M., & Brown, A.** (April, 2017). *Negative student reactions to getting special favor requests denied by female professors*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.
- Bains, M., Sestrap, N., El-Alayli, A., Fox, K., Bell, J., Pedersen, C., & Erbacher, K.* (April, 2017). *Potential reasons for greater stress in evening people*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.
- Bains, M., Pedersen, C., Fox, K., Erbacher, K., Bell, J., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2017). *Is it Justified? Flag prime effects on perceptions of discrimination*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.
- Erbacher, K., Bell, J., Pedersen, C., Fox, K., Bains, M., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2017). *Priming effects of the American flag on nationalism and over-claiming knowledge*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.
- Fox, K., Erbacher, K., Bell, J., Bains, M., Pedersen, C., & El-Alayli, A.* (April, 2017). *American flag prime effects on social inclusion of stigmatized groups*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.

- Pedersen, C., Fox, K., Erbacher, K., Bains, M., Bell, J., **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2017). *Effects of American flag presentation with Facebook profile pictures on first impressions*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Sacramento, CA.
- Duncan, A., Mozafari, A., Bell, J., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2016). *Discrimination against marijuana users: Medical versus recreational*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Long Beach, CA.
- Mozafari, A., Duncan, A., Bell, J., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2016). *Self- versus Partner-Enhancing comparisons and its potential consequences*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Long Beach, CA.
- Bell, J., Frers, A., Pedersen, C., & **El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2016). *Achieving the ideal self: Differences between narcissistic subtypes*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Association of Psychological Sciences, Chicago, IL.
- Pedersen, C., Fountain, J., Bell, J., & **El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2016). *Marijuana use stereotypes may be stronger than racism or sexism in person perception*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Association of Psychological Sciences, Chicago, IL.
- Frers, A. & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2015). *Self-enhancement bias in self-partner personality comparisons*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, Boise, ID.
- Ceynar, M., Konu, S., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2014). *Gender and student interactions with professors outside the classroom*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Kunemond, A., Conkey, E., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2014). *Effects of language errors on advertisement persuasiveness*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Sestrap, N., Longworth, A., Pray, B., Collins, C., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2014). *Do early birds catch the job? Circadian preference employment discrimination*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Gimbel, B., Ruiz, L., Walsdorf, A., Yotz, J., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2014). *Discrimination against morning and evening people in activities and relationships*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Conkey, E., Chui, P.H., Kirby, L., Islam-Zwart, K., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2014). *Gender-bias and its influence on the accuracy of eyewitness identification of perpetrators*.
- Selle, K., **El-Alayli, A.**, & Brown, A. (February, 2014). *Narcissists' public versus private attributions for a collaborative team success*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Austin, TX.
- Brown, A., & **El-Alayli, A.** (February, 2014). *The narcissistic teammate: Effects of narcissistic subtypes on self-serving Attributional biases*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Austin, TX.
- Ceynar, M., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *Dancing backwards in high heels: The extra burdens of being a female professor*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Collins, C., Yotz, J., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *Owls and larks: An assessment of perceived and real differences in personality traits and behaviors amongst morning and night people*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Joynes, C., Sestrap, N., & Higgins, K., Mofidi, T., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *The effects of gratitude and grateful coping strategies on success in college*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Bell, J., Brown, A., Joynes, C., Johansen, M., **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *The role of narcissistic subtypes in body perception and motivations*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Brown, A., Pattison, S., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *Individual differences in anti-atheist prejudice*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Hickox-Carriere, G., Sestrap, N., Kerbs, A., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *Effects of childhood family dynamics on body dissatisfaction in adulthood*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- McCall, A., Finkas, Ty, & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2013). *Discrimination in rental housing: A Muslim perspective*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Reno, NV.
- Shiels, S., Sestrap, N., & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2012). *Are individuals more positively biased towards themselves or their relationship partners?* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA.

- El-Alayli, A.,** Grudic, A., & *Abbou-Ammo, R.* (January, 2012). *Differential treatment of Muslims seeking rental properties: The moderating role of gender.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, San Diego, CA.
- Colver, M.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2011). *Personality and frisson (aesthetic chills) as a response to music.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Los Angeles, CA.
- Schriner, E.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2011). *Dr. and Mrs. Professor: Why do students use less formal terms of address for female versus male professors?* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Los Angeles, CA.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Moua, M.* (May, 2009). "LOL, R U Serious?" *Linking high-technology communication modes with lower verbal skills.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Psychological Science, San Francisco, CA.
- Reynolds, C., Wiese, J., Frazier, L., Longley, J., Ripley, T., El-Alayli, A.,* & *Anderson, J.* (April, 2009). *The implications of Terror Management Theory for estimated life expectancies.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Abou-Ammo, R., Grudic, A.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2009). *Are Muslims treated differently by rental agents when seeking housing?* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- Moua, M.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2009). *The effects of high-technology communication modes on verbal skills.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Portland, OR.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Moline, W.* (May, 2008). *Terms of address used to refer to male and female faculty.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- Guillen, N.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2008). *The effects of implicit theories, goals, and motivational climate on students' motivation in college courses.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Society. Chicago, IL.
- Brown, A., Ferrell, S., Anderson, J.,* & **El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2008). *Cheating in the back? Classroom seating location and cheating behaviors.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Society. Chicago, IL.
- El-Alayli, A.** (April, 2007). *Self-favoring perceptions of one's relationship partner.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
- El-Alayli, A.,** *Myers, C.,* & *Petersen, T.* (May, 2005). "I don't mean to sound arrogant, but..." *The effects of qualifiers on person perception.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- El-Alayli, A.,** *Adams, S., Ciolli, J., Hollingsworth, S.,* & *Lystad, A.* (May, 2005). *Reigning cats and dogs: A pet-enhancement bias and its correlates.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Gabriel, S.* (January, 2004). *The opposing motivations of self-improvement and self-justification: A bias in perceptions of personality controllability.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Austin, TX.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Gabriel, S.* (May, 2002). *Effects of temporal self-focus on self-serving perceptions of personality malleability.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Gabriel, S.* (January, 2002). *Effects of self-goals and temporal self-focus on self-serving perceptions of the controllability of personality attributes.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Savannah, GA.
- Park, E. S., El-Alayli, A., Kerr, N.,* & *Messé, L. A.* (May, 2001). *The effects of source status and task framing on attitudes.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Messé, L. A.* (May, 2001). *Reactions toward a favor-giver who violates a norm and/or expectation.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago IL.
- El-Alayli, A.** (May, 2001). *Self-serving perceptions of the malleability of personality attributes.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.
- Messé, L. A., El-Alayli, A.,* & *Chugh, A.* (January, 2000). *Source status cue and involvement effects on persuasion and impressions: Some implications for ELM and minority influence.* Poster presented at the first annual meeting of Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Nashville, TN.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Baumgardner, A.* (1999). *The effects of social comparison and implicit theories of personality on task effort.* Paper presented at the Michigan State University Conference of the Self, East Lansing, MI.
- El-Alayli, A.,** & *Baumgardner, A.* (1997). *The effects of perceived control and social comparison on affect and task effort.* Poster presented at the Michigan State University Psychology Department's 50th Anniversary Conference, East Lansing, MI.

PUBLIC INTERVIEWS REGARDING RESEARCH:

- (2019, April): Oral interview for article (regarding recent research) printed in *The Easterner* on April 24, 2019.
- (2018, February): Written or oral interviews for two college newspapers regarding recent research.
- (2018, January 18): Written interview conducted for article written on *MedicalResearch.com* website regarding research on female professors getting more special favor requests (and expectations) compared to male professors.
- (2018, January 9): Written interview conducted for article written on *Insider Higher Ed* website regarding research on female professors getting more special favor requests (and expectations) compared to male professors. Link: <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2018/01/10/study-finds-female-professors-experience-more-work-demands-and-special-favor>
- (2018, January 4): Interviewed on CBC Radio (The Early Edition with Rick Cluff) of Vancouver, Canada, regarding research on female professors getting more special favor requests (and expectations) compared to male professors. Link: <http://www.cbc.ca/listen/shows/the-early-edition/segment/15401862>
- (2017, December): Helped to prepare a press release, upon request, for an article published in *Sex Roles*, entitled *Dancing Backwards in High Heels: Female Professors Experience More Work Demands and Special Favor Requests, Particularly from Academically Entitled Students*. Link: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/female-profs-more-work-1.4473910>

INVITED WORKSHOPS/LECTURES

- **El-Alayli, A.** (June, 2019). How subtle biases can affect our judgments of self and others. Keynote address at “EWU in the High School” workshop. Eastern Washington University.
- **El-Alayli, A.** (February, 2019). *Gender dynamics in the classroom: Presentation and discussion*. Faculty Commons Workshop Event, Eastern Washington University.
- **El-Alayli, A.** (November, 2016). *Responding to comments containing stereotypes and prejudice in order to promote social change*. Workshop, Eastern Washington University.
- **El-Alayli, A.** (October, 2015). *Easy Self-Changes*. Guest Lecture for Dr. Pui-Yan Lam’s First Year Experience Course, Eastern Washington University.
- **El-Alayli, A.** (2012): Presentation given to EWU Psi-Chi Group on *How to Request Letters of Recommendation from Professors*.
- **El-Alayli, A.** (October, 2023). *Why does Social Psychology Matter?* Guest Lecture for Dr. Jill Seiver’s First Year Experience Course, Eastern Washington University.

WEBINARS

- February 15, 2018. IECA PIDG Webinar. Title: Unconscious Bias in the Workplace: How hidden biases may be affecting your decisions and what you can do about it. Moderator: Fariha Nawshin. Speakers: Amani El-Alayli, Natalia Verkhovsteva, & Sephanie Plante.

CONSULTING (Expert testimonies regarding limiting potential juror bias):

- (2017): Expert testimony in *Renfro vs. State of Idaho* (motion for change of venue).
- (2023): Expert testimony in *State of Idaho vs. Kohberger* (motion regarding amended non-dissemination order).

OTHER COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE:

- (2008-2015): Board Member of the Northwest Fair Housing Alliance.
- (2012; 2013; 2014; 2017; 2019): Reviewer of presentation submissions to the Western Psychological Association’s annual convention.
- (2012): Session Chair at the Spokane Intercollegiate Research Conference at Gonzaga University.
- (2010): I compiled a list of potential videos to be shown in a Social Influence course and distributed it on a listserv for Social and Personality Psychologists.
- (2005): I contributed to the Teaching Personality Psychology website by compiling a host of faculty suggestions for preventing student cheating.
- (2004; 2007; 2010): Served as Mentor for the PICI (Practicum in Community Involvement) Program, which involves visiting with high school students and giving them feedback on their research papers and/or giving them general guidance on how to do scientific research.
- (2004-2005): Served as Community Mentor for Harrington High School’s Heather Yirak by assisting her with her senior research project and presentation.

COURSES TAUGHT:

- General Psychology
- Social Psychology
- Personality Psychology
- Prejudice & Stereotyping
- Social Influence
- Self-Perception Biases
- Scientific Principles of Psychology
- Graduate Scientific Methods
- Undergraduate Statistics
- Graduate Statistics

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE (Psychology Dept., EWU):

- (2017): Member, Psychology Department Diversity Committee.
- (2016-2018): Chair, Unit Personnel Committee for the Psychology Department
- (2014-2016): Member, Unit Personnel Committee for the Psychology Department.
- (2013): Chair, Faculty Search Committee.
- (2013-2014): Member, Graduate Admissions Committee.
- (2012-**Present**): System Administrator for the Psychology Department's Sona Software (an online system where students can sign up for and participate in psychological research).
- (2012-2013): Psi Chi Faculty Advisor
- (2011-2012): Organized Judging for Psychology Student Participants in the Annual EWU Student Research and Creative Works Symposium.
- (2011): Wrote a portion of the Self-Study document used as part of the Department's Internal/External Program Review.
- (2010-2012): Assistant Chair, Psychology Department.
- (2007-2008): Member, Psychology Department Diversity Committee.
- (2006-2012): Member, Psychology Department Research Coordinating Committee.
- (2006-2009): Member, Psychology Department Space & Equipment Committee.
- (2006): Chair, Faculty Search Committee.
- (2006): Member, Graduate Admissions Committee.
- (2006): Chair, Committee for Evaluating the Psychology Department's Research Methods Sequence.
- (2005): Member, Dual Faculty Search Committee.
- (2005): Supervisor for Graduate Student Kendra Selle's Teaching of General Psychology.
- (2004; 2004; 2006; 2009; 2011): Supervised Individual Students for Directed Study Independent Research Projects or Independent Coursework
- (2004-2006): Member, Curriculum Assessment Committee
- (2003-**Present**): Former or Current Thesis Chair for various Master's students
- (2003-**Present**): Led Research Teams Consisting of Undergraduate/Graduate Students.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE (EWU):

- (2022-2023): Academic Senator
- (2024): Chair of the College Personnel Committee
- (2022; 2023): Member of the College Personnel Committee
- (2019): Search Committee Member for Lecturer Position in Communications Department
- (2013; 2014): Interviewed for article in the *Easterner*.
- (2012-2013): Member of the Research and Scholarship Committee.
- (2011-2012): Member of the Counseling and Educational Psychology Department's Personnel Committee.
- (2011): Department Representative at the University's Spotlight Orientation.
- (2010-2013): Department Representative for the Institutional Review Board.
- (2009; 2011): Session Moderator at the Annual EWU Student Research and Creative Works Symposium.
- (2007): Consultant for the Office of Admissions during an admissions meeting about advising prospective psychology majors.
- (2007): Prepared an article promoting the Psychology Department for the university's student recruitment

magazine, *Square One*.

- (2006-2015): University Advisor for the Truman Scholarship.
- (2006; 2008; 2008; 2010; 2010; 2022; 2023): Faculty Mentor for McNair Scholar summer research project.
- (2006 – 2007): Member of the University Diversity Committee.
- (2006): Volunteer mentor for incoming minority faculty.
- (2006): Discussion Leader for Strategic Plan Initiative Regarding Undergraduate Research at the New Faculty Orientation Workshop.
- (2006): Department Representative at the Admissions Office's first Transfer Talk Day, in which prospective transfer students learn more about their programs/departments of interest.
- (2006): Profiled (photographed and interviewed) for the university's Application Packet.
- (2005): Participated in the Faculty Getting to Know Faculty Program.
- (2005): Member of the Undergraduate Affairs Committee.
- (2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012): Faculty Mentor in the Annual EWU Student Research and Creative Works Symposium.
- (2004; 2005; 2006): Judge in the Annual EWU Student Research and Creative Works Symposium.

AD-HOC PEER REVIEWER FOR:

- (2023, 2019, 2018, 2014): Journal of Social Psychology
- (2021, 2018): Sex Roles
- (2015; 2016): Journal of Experimental Education
- (2015): Educational Psychology
- (2015): International Journal of Sport Psychology
- (2014): Social Psychological and Personality Sciences
- (2013): Journal of Positive Psychology
- (2011): British Journal of Social Psychology.
- (2010): Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.
- (2010): Journal of Research in Personality
- (2007; 2008): Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin.
- (2009): Motivation and Emotion.
- (2009): International Journal of Psychology.

CURRENT AND FORMER PROFESSIONAL & UNIVERSITY MEMBERSHIPS

- Mosaic (University Faculty/Staff Diversity Group)
- Society for Personality and Social Psychology
- Midwestern Psychological Association
- Western Psychological Association
- American Psychological Association
- Association for Psychological Science.
- Psi Chi

EXPERT REPORT ON SURVEY RESEARCH

Experience and Qualifications

I, Veronica Dahir, solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm as follows: Counsel for the defendant in *State of Idaho vs. Bryan C. Kohberger*, Case Number CR29-22-2805, retained me to provide a summary of the field of survey research and its usefulness in multiple disciplines. I am the Director of Survey Operations for the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics and the Director of the Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). I received my Ph.D. from the University of Nevada, Reno in Interdisciplinary Social Psychology. I have over 20 years of experience with survey research, and I have conducted over 100 surveys during my career, including the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia since 2006. I also teach a graduate level course for the Judicial Studies Program at UNR entitled, “JS 718: Scientific Research Methods for Judges,” which includes an entire section on Survey Methodology. I have also served as a guest lecturer for other UNR faculty for their graduate-level courses on topics related to Survey Methodology. My full Curriculum Vitae is attached as **Appendix A**.

History of Survey Research

Survey research has a rich history that dates back centuries, evolving significantly over time to become a cornerstone of social science and market research. Early forms of surveys can be traced back to ancient times when Romans conducted census polls to gather data on population and property tax for administrative purposes (Krosnick, 1999). In the 17th and 18th centuries, modern surveys appeared with the development of probability theory, which laid the groundwork for more scientific approaches to data collection. In fact, the concept of sampling, as opposed to a complete enumeration process, began to take shape during this period (Groves, et al., 2004). In the 19th century, more systematic data collection methods emerged. The U.S. Census, which was introduced in 1790, became more sophisticated, and social surveys such as the study of poverty in London by Charles Booth, provided detailed societal insights never before measured (Anderson, 1988). In the 20th Century, “The Golden Age,” public opinion polling in the 1930s by pioneers George Gallup and Elmo Roper emerged, providing methods to gauge public sentiment on various social and public issues (Converse, 1987). From the late 20th century to the present, technological advances, challenges, and innovations emerged. The invention of computers and the internet revolutionized survey research. Online surveys and sophisticated data analysis software have made surveys more accessible and efficient (Couper, 2000). Simultaneously, contemporary research also brought numerous challenges, such as declining response rates and issues of representativeness but

innovations in data collection methods, such as mobile surveys and mixed-mode approaches, and statistical techniques to combat response rates and representativeness continue to evolve (de Leeuw, 2005; Brick and Williams, Keeter et al., 2000).

Surveys Used in Numerous Fields

Survey research is a versatile and widely used method across numerous fields of study to inform decision-making and advance knowledge. Survey data collection allows researchers to gather data on opinions, behaviors, characteristics, and other variables from diverse populations in numerous fields, such as in the social sciences, market research, health and medicine, law and justice, education, economics, environmental studies, political science, public policy, and technology and innovation, to name a few. Some examples include surveys used in the field of sociology to measure social behavior, social inequality, and cultural trends. Examples from psychology include surveys to understand cognitive functioning, mental status, attitudes, and behaviors. In political science, it is used frequently to measure community pulse or public opinion on various political issues, such as its current use on abortion, immigration, and economics, or to predict voting behavior intention in the upcoming 2024 United States Presidential Election between current President Joe Biden and Former President Donald Trump. In public health, one of the largest telephone surveys conducted in the United States is sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) it is the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The BRFSS survey collects data on health behaviors, disease prevalence, healthcare access, and prevention practice. These data are critical for epidemiological studies, quality of life metrics, disease prevention practices, and health policy planning. Another example, but by no means final one, relates to its use in the justice system. Survey data on the prevalence and nature of criminal victimization, public perceptions of safety and policy protection, attitudes toward the justice system, jury selection questions, and community attitude surveys to gather information related to pretrial publicity and potential jury pool bias are often used.

Community Attitude Surveys

Dr. Shari Diamond's *Reference Guide on Survey Research* (Diamond, 2011) reveals that surveys have been used in court proceedings for more than 70 years, since at least the 1950s,¹ and doubts about their validity remained in the 1960s (Zeisel, 1960). These concerns centered around issues of hearsay evidence² and sampling issues³. Although

¹ See *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. City of Inglewood*, tried in Los Angeles Superior Court in 1955, as described in R. Clay Sprowls, *The Admissibility of Sample Data into a Court of Law: A Case History*, 4 UCLA L. Rev. 222, 226–29 (1956–1957).

² See *Zippo Manufacturing Co. v. Rogers Imports, Inc.*, 216 F. Supp. 670, 682–83 (S.D.N.Y. 1963),

³ In *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. City of Inglewood* Sears used a sampling procedure to estimate made to individuals living out of city limits. The judge denied the estimate based on the sample but when a full audit was conducted the result was almost identical to the estimate obtained from the sample.

the validity of survey research has been questioned in the past, survey research as a field has become generally accepted for its use in obtaining community attitudes in a number of fields as mentioned above. Specifically, community attitude surveys are a critical tool at the intersection of psychology and law, offering insights into public perceptions that can influence legal outcomes, policy development, and the administration of justice. One example of surveys includes evaluating public perceptions of justice. Studies used in this manner gauge community sentiments on the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, influencing reforms and policy decisions (Roberts & Stalans, 2004). Surveys are often used to understand public attitudes toward specific crimes, such as sexual offenses or domestic violence, in order to inform legislative changes and support services (Willis et al., 2010). Surveys are used to study jury decision-making, such as how community attitudes affect jury deliberations and verdicts, contributing to a fairer judicial process (Bornstein et al., 2002). With respect to community attitude surveys, they have been used to assess pretrial publicity effects. Surveys developed for this purpose measure the impact of media coverage on potential jurors' opinions and help courts decide on motions for change of venue (Greene & Wade, 1988).

Survey Research in Change of Venue Studies

Change of venue studies utilize survey research to assess potential biases within a community to inform legal decisions to ensure the fairness of a trial. These studies are conducted to determine whether a trial should be moved to a different location to ensure impartiality. For example, there are three objectives of change of venue studies: 1) assessing pretrial publicity, 2) evaluating community bias, and 3) assessing juror impartiality.

Assessing pretrial publicity involves determining the extent and nature of pretrial publicity and its potential impact on jurors' impartiality (Vidmar, 2002). Evaluating community bias involves measuring community attitudes and biases towards the defendant, the crime, or the circumstances surrounding the case (Fein et al., 1997). Juror impartiality involves assessing the likelihood of seating an impartial jury in the current venue (Studebaker & Penrod, 1997).

Validity and Reliability of Surveys Generally

While I could discuss the validity and reliability of survey research generally, which involves numerous topics, such as content validity, construct validity, criterion validity, internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and inter-rater reliability, I have been asked to speak specifically to the validity and reliability in community attitude surveys and the modality of telephone surveys.

Validity and Reliability in Community Attitude Surveys

With respect to issues that must be considered to determine the validity and reliability of a community attitude survey related to pretrial publicity, methodological issues with respect to survey design, sampling, and data collection procedures are most important. With respect to survey design, developing questionnaires that gauge public opinion on the case, the defendant, and any pretrial publicity are recommended by the American Society of Trial Consultants (ASTC; *The Professional Code of the American Society of Trial Consultants: Venue Survey Standards*, 2021). Survey topics such as pretrial publicity exposure, case knowledge and opinions, and perceived fairness are all part of the ASTC Professional Standards. To measure pretrial publicity exposure on a survey, researchers must assess the extent to which respondents have been exposed to media coverage of the case. Questions may include frequency and sources of information (Greene & Wade, 1988). To measure case knowledge and opinions, researchers must measure respondents' knowledge about the case and their opinions on the guilt or innocence of the defendant (Pritchard & Keene, 1993). To measure perceived fairness, researchers must evaluate perceptions of the fairness of the current venue and whether respondents believe the defendant can receive a fair trial locally (Kovera, 2002). Questions are designed to measure both explicit biases and subtler prejudices (Bornstein et al., 2002). With respect to sampling, random sampling techniques are recommended to ensure the survey population is representative of the community. This may involve stratified sampling to capture diverse demographics (Riley & Carroll, 2000). With respect to data collection, the choice of mode depends on the target population and resources available (Diamond & Rose, 2005). In community attitude surveys, a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) telephone survey is the most common modality used. Standardization of telephone survey data collection, training of interviewers, and other data collection procedures to diminish response bias are all necessary for quality data collection.

Validity and Reliability of Random Digit Dialing (RDD) Surveys

Validity in Random Digit Dialing (RDD) telephone surveys refers to the extent to which the survey accurately captures the intended information from the target population. Key aspects of validity in RDD surveys include coverage validity, content validity, and response validity. If an RDD survey is shown to demonstrate these types of validity, the survey is determined to be valid. Reliability in RDD surveys refers to the consistency and stability of the survey results over time and across different populations. Key aspects of reliability in RDD surveys include sampling reliability and measurement reliability. If an RDD survey demonstrates sampling and measurement reliability, the survey is determined to also be reliable. In order for a survey to be valid, it must also be reliable. Reliability is not sufficient. It could be a reliably invalid survey.

Coverage validity ensures that the survey sample accurately represents the target population. In RDD surveys, coverage validity can be compromised if segments of the population (e.g., households without landlines or those only using mobile phones) are

excluded. Groves et al. (2009) highlight the importance of including both landline and mobile phone numbers to improve coverage validity. Content validity ensures that the survey questions cover the full scope of the topic being studied. This is crucial in RDD surveys to avoid biases that might arise from incomplete or misleading questions. Fowler (2009) suggests pre-testing and expert review of survey questions to enhance content validity. Response validity ensures that respondents understand the questions and provide accurate answers. In RDD surveys, this can be influenced by the mode of administration (phone) and the interaction between interviewer and respondent. Lavrakas (2008) recommends using clear, straightforward questions and training interviewers to minimize misunderstandings and improve response validity.

Sampling reliability ensures that the sample selected through RDD methods consistently represents the population. Random sampling methods enhance reliability by reducing selection biases. Fowler (2009) discusses the importance of using random sampling techniques to ensure that every individual has an equal chance of being selected, thereby improving sampling reliability. Measurement reliability refers to the consistency of responses to survey questions. In RDD surveys, this can be influenced by the interviewer's behavior, question wording, and respondent's mood or situation. Groves et al. (2009) emphasize the need for standardized question wording and interviewer training to enhance measurement reliability. Test-Retest reliability measures the stability of responses over time by administering the same survey to the same respondents at different points in time. This can be challenging in RDD surveys due to the transient nature of phone numbers and respondent availability.

Determining the validity and reliability of an RDD survey involves the identification of factors that may pose challenges to the accuracy and consistency of survey results, such as nonresponse bias, coverage issues, and interviewer effects. With respect to nonresponse bias, high nonresponse rates can affect the representativeness of the survey. However, telephone survey response rates have been declining. Factors contributing to this trend include increased use of caller ID and call screening, a growing number of mobile phone users who are harder to reach, and general survey fatigue among the public. Groves et al. (2009) document these trends, highlighting the increasing difficulty of obtaining high response rates in telephone surveys. More recent research shows that response rates are becoming less important due to other mitigation strategies to reduce bias, such as follow-up calls, incentives, interview training, call timing, and statistical corrections. Regarding coverage issues, with the decline of landline usage and the increase in mobile phone-only households, RDD surveys must adapt to include mobile numbers to ensure comprehensive coverage. Finally, regarding interviewer effects, variations in interviewer techniques can impact reliability. Consistent quality training and supervision are essential to minimize these effects.

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VERONICA DAHIR

CURRICULUM VITAE

EDUCATION

PHD • 2005 • MA • 2002 • UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO
Interdisciplinary Social Psychology

BA • 1992 • MILLS COLLEGE OAKLAND, CA

Major: Psychology

Minor: MassCommunication

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

DIRECTOR OF SURVEY OPERATIONS • NV CENTER FOR SURVEYS, EVALUATION, AND STATISTICS (FORMERLY CENTER FOR RESEARCH DESIGN AND ANALYSIS) • JULY 2005 TO PRESENT

Responsibilities include: management of day-to-day administrative functions and operations of the survey research laboratory and research design/statistical consulting unit; management of 50 personnel, including research design/statistical consulting faculty, graduate assistants, undergraduate students and casual labor telephone interviewers, office manager, IT manager, web designer, assistant office manager, survey manager, and assistant survey manager; grant writing and coordinating meetings between departments and centers for co-collaborations on grant proposals and research projects; survey design; preparing bids and budget proposals for prospective clients; contract negotiations with prospective clients; IRB submissions; research design/statistical consulting; data quality management and assuring adherence to all project and IRB protocols. Project Coordinator of all CRDA projects since July 2005, and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance survey for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) since 2006.

DIRECTOR • GRANT SAWYER CENTER FOR JUSTICE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO • FROM 6/96- 6/05 (GRA/LOA POSITION); AND JULY 2014 TO PRESENT (DIRECTOR)

Responsibilities include: grant writing and project management related to justice related research, broadly defined; fiscal management: HR management including training and supervision of survey staff and graduate research assistants: project management of national and local projects; survey design and development; program evaluation; data analyses; report writing; planning and organizing the Center's campus colloquia, academic seminars, CLE seminars, workshops, and public lectures involving campus faculty, visiting international and national scholars, and local community dignitaries (e.g., judges and public officials); past management of Security and Democracy Journal; securing grants and contracts from local, regional, and national agencies; meeting with stakeholders on research projects; research development, implementation, and consultation with judges in the Judicial Studies program and supervision of graduate students in the Interdisciplinary PhD program in Social Psychology.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

SP 2009 -present	Adjunct Faculty, JS 718 – Scientific Research Methods for Judges, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV, Judicial Studies PhD and MJS Programs.
SP 2021	Guest Lecturer, APST 665 – Survey Design and Analysis, Department of Applied Statistics, Dr. Mariah Evans
FALL 2021	Guest Lecturer, CHS 719 - Advanced Research Methods in Social and

Behavioral Science, Survey Design and Analysis, Dr. Sung-Yeon Park

FALL 2018	Guest Lecturer, EDRS 785, Survey Research in Education, Department of Professional Specialized Studies, College of Education, Dr. Jafeth Sanchez
FALL 2018	Guest Lecturer, CS 445/645, Internet Security, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Associate Professor and Executive Cybersecurity Center; Dr. Shamik Sengupta,
SP/F 2006-08	Adjunct Faculty, JM 602 - Methods of Program Research, Design, and Evaluation, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV.
FALL 2005	Adjunct Faculty, HDFS 400/600 - Media Effects on Children and Adolescents, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV
SP 2004	Adjunct Faculty, CRJ 301, Criminal Justice Research Methods - University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada
FALL 2000	Guest Lecturer, PSY 233, Child Psychology - "Infant-Toddler Motor Development"- Truckee Meadows Community College, Reno, Nevada
FALL 1999	Guest Lecturer, SOC 737, Survey Research Methods-"Results and Report Writing"- University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada
SUM 1999	Adjunct Faculty, PSY 433, Psychological Aspects of Racial Differences – University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada
SUM 1999	Adjunct Faculty, PSY 101, Introduction to Psychology- Truckee Meadows Community College, Reno, Nevada
SP 1999	Adjunct Faculty, PSY 101 - Introduction to Psychology - Truckee Meadows Community College, Reno, Nevada
FALL 1989	Reader, Pre-Calculus, Math 31 – Mills College, Oakland, California

ADJUNCT FACULTY MEMBER, JUDICIAL STUDIES PH.D. PROGRAM 2008-PRESENT

Judge Suzette Carlisle (Dissertation Chair, 2017-present)
Judge David Dreyer (Dissertation Committee, 2017-present)
Judge Donald Johnson (Dissertation Committee, Graduated December 2018)
Judge Steve Darnell (Dissertation Co-Chair, Graduated December 2018)
Judge Suzette Carlisle (Thesis Chair, graduated MS, May 2014)
Judge Walt Brudzinski (PhD Chair, graduated May 2013)
Judge Kristen Knudsen (Thesis Chair, graduated May 2012)

ADJUNCT FACULTY MEMBER, INTERDISCIPLINARY PH.D. PROGRAM IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 2008-PRESENT

Brian Lee (Dissertation Committee Chair, graduated December 2019)
Tatyana Kaplan (Dissertation Committee Member, 2018-present)
Victoria Springer (Dissertation Committee Chair, graduated August 2014)

ADJUNCT FACULTY MEMBER, JUSTICE MANAGEMENT MA PROGRAM 2008-PRESENT

Judge Hans Jessup (Thesis Committee, graduated May 2014)

OTHER DISSERTATION AND THESIS COMMITTEES

Heather Mooney, PHD Candidate, Business Management (Committee Member, 2023-present)
Kevin McGee, Political Science (MPA Program, Committee Member, 2020)
Jim Sullivan, School of Graduate and Professional Programs, St. Mary's Univ. of Minnesota (Dissertation Committee Member, 2018-present)
Hailey Fox, CABNR (Thesis Committee Member, 2018-present)
Gwendolyn Carlson, Clinical Psychology Ph.D. Program (Dissertation Committee Member, May 2018)

Megan Wahrenburg, CABNR (Dissertation Committee Member, May 2018)
Javier Garcia, Computer Sciences (MS Program, Committee Member 2013)
Karanraj Mangat, Computer Sciences (MS Program, Committee Member 2016)
Emily Myers, Political Science (MPA Program, Committee Member 2016)
Vamsi Raju, Computer Sciences (MS Program, Committee Member 2016)
Jenna Renqvist, Clinical Psychology Ph.D. Program (Dissertation Committee Member, 2016)
Fan Zhang, Environmental Sciences Ph.D. Program, (Dissertation Committee Member, 2016)

CONSULTING/EXPERT WITNESS EXPERIENCE

May 2022 Office of the Federal Public Defender, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, PA

Responsibilities: Served as an expert witness for the defense; reviewed case materials for a high profile criminal case; wrote an affidavit for the public defender's office critiquing a change of venue survey developed by another expert witness for the defense and conducted by another survey organization.

July 2004 Day Williams, Esq., Carson City, NV.

Responsibilities: Reviewing case materials for a mock jury in a civil case where plaintiff was involved in a motor vehicle accident; development of questions for focus group, voir dire, and jury questionnaire; monitoring of focus group deliberations, data collection, debriefing of focus group members, data entry, analysis, and report writing. Contracted as principal consultant for trial set for July 2005.

February 2003 Marc Picker, Esq., Reno, NV.

Responsibilities: Case preparation, case theory development, and creation of demonstrative aids for preliminary hearing in a robbery case; assisted attorneys with direct and cross-examination of witnesses during preliminary court hearing.

August 2002 Day Williams, Esq., Carson City, NV.

Responsibilities: Case preparation and case theory development for a capital murder trial; directly responsible for jury selection; also assisted attorneys with direct and cross-examination of witnesses during trial.

April 2002-
November 2002 Trial Science, Inc., Reno, NV.

Responsibilities: focus group moderator for a number of cases; data collection during mock trials; assisted with jury selection procedures; data analysis and report writing.

Feb 2001-
April 2002 Litigation Technologies, Inc., Newport Beach, CA.

Responsibilities: facilitation of trial research for a mock civil trial involving a breach of contract; meeting with clients to discuss exhibits and changes to questionnaires and presentation; setting up equipment; data collection and maintenance of data quality; processing of data and assignment of participants to juries; monitoring and videotaping of focus group deliberations; helping attorneys with demonstrative aids during presentations; compilation of data and data analysis for final report.

Feb-March 2002
August-Oct. 2001 Ronald C. Dillehay, Ph.D., Reno, NV

Responsibilities: literature and Internet searches; content analysis of newspaper articles and news video clips related to a high profile pre-trial publicity civil case; directly responsible for cataloging video materials, creating the codebook and code sheets for both the newspaper articles and video clips; training coders; coding, check-coding, check-code verifying, and data entry.

December 1999 Doug A. Green & Associates, Inc., New Orleans, LA.

Responsibilities: facilitation of trial research for a mock civil trial involving misappropriation of trade secrets; data collection and maintenance of data quality; extraction of data from questionnaires during trial; processing of data and assignment of participants to juries; monitoring of focus group deliberations; note-taking; debriefing; brief report of focus group discussions and recommendations for real jury trial.

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

March 1992-Aug 1995 Eligibility Certification Specialist, II - Nevada State Welfare Division, Dept. of Human Resources, Reno, NV and Las Vegas, NV; Supervisors: Shirley Allison (Reno, NV); Beecher (Las Vegas, Nevada, Owens District Office), and Margaret Neel (Las Vegas, Nevada, Charleston District Office)

Responsibilities included: management of 400+ caseload; analyzing and verifying ongoing eligibility welfare factors for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps, and Medicaid programs; comprehending and applying written policies and procedures; calculating budgets and issuing monthly grants, food stamps allotments, and medical benefits (responsible for allocating \$300,00+ in annual benefits); interviewing clients; human resource referrals; and correspondence and telephone contact with numerous community services, public, private, and other government agencies.

Jan. 1998-May 1998 Turning Point, Inc., Reno, NV and Center for Partnership Evaluation, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV. Principal Consultant: Debbie Loesch-Griffin; Project: State of Nevada School-to-Careers Program.

Responsibilities: provided consulting assistance and recommendations for improvement to the pilot survey instrument; codebook construction; data entry; data analyses; report writing; and presentation of results to the State of Nevada Evaluation Team.

August 1995-June 1996 Graduate Research Assistant- University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Managerial Sciences; Supervisors: Laurie Larwood, Ph.D., Thomas Wright, Ph.D.

Responsibilities included: scale and survey instrument construction; data collection, coding, cleaning, entering, and analysis; and statistical analyses of scales (e.g. factor analysis and partial correlations).

PUBLICATIONS

BOOK CHAPTER

Dahir, V.B. "Digital Visual Evidence," Chapter 3 in *Future of Evidence*, American Bar Association, (American Bar Association, 2011).

PERIODICALS

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Springer, V., **Dahir, V.B.**, & England, K.J. (2011, March). Nevada female attorneys today. *Nevada Lawyer*, 14-17.

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Benedict, J., Fox, H., Wahrenburg, M., Treftz, C., Kaplan, T. B.A., Wood, E., **Dahir, V.B.**, Zhang, F., Yang, W., (2020). *A Statewide Survey of SNAP Participants: Barriers to Achieving A Healthy Diet*. Submitted to the Journal of Nutrition Education, and Behavior.

Crosbie, E., Snider, K.M., McMillen, R., Hartman, J., Alvarez, F., Wood, E., & **Dahir, V.B.** (September 2020). Expanding smoke-free communities: Attitudes and beliefs surrounding smoke-free casinos, and bars in Washoe County, NV. *Journal of Hospital Management and Health Policy*, Vol. 4. doi: 10.21037/jhmhp-20-78.

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Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Norwick, R.J., **Dahir, V.B.**, Merlino, M.L., & Richardson, J.T. (2007). Comparing federal and state trial court judges on problems encountered and strategies employed when dealing with expert evidence. *Justice System Journal*, 28(1), 1- 15.

Dahir, V.B., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., & Merlino, M.L. (2005). Judicial application of *Daubert* to psychological syndrome and profile evidence: A research note. *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 11(1), 62-82.

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Merlino, M.L., Dillehay, R.C., **Dahir, V.**, & Maxwell, D. (2003). Science education for judges: What, where, and by whom? *Judicature*, 86(4), 210-213.

Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (2002). Applying *Daubert*: How well do judges understand science and scientific method? *Judicature*, 85(5), 244- 247.

Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, & Richardson, J.T. (2001). Surveying difficult populations: Lessons learned from a national survey of state trial court judges. *Justice System Journal*, 22(3).

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (2001). Asking the gatekeepers: A national survey of judges on judging expert evidence in a post- *Daubert* world. *Law and Human Behavior*, 25(5), 433-458.

Desrochers, S., & **Dahir, V.** (2000). Ambition as a motivational basis of organizational and professional commitment: Preliminary analysis of a proposed Career Advancement Ambition Scale. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 91, 563-570.

Dillehay, R.C., Barry-Gabier, P.J., & **Dahir, V.** (2000). La evaluación del jurado en los casos criminales: Una comparación psicosocial del jurado americano y español. (The evolving jury of laypersons in criminal cases: Some social psychological comparisons between the U.S. and Spain). *Psicología Política*, No. 20, 93-122.

Larwood, L., Wright, T.A., Desrochers, S., & **Dahir, V.** (1998). Extending latent role and psychological contract theories to predict intent to turnover and politics in business organizations. *Group & Organization Management*, 23(2), pp. 100-123.

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Giannetta, T.S., Pazos, L.A., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2024, January). *Power-Based Violence Survey Report for the Nevada System of Higher Education*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE).

Christiansen, E. C., **Dahir, V.B.**, Saunders, S., Thompson, A. R., Cazes, S. Ceja, A. Giannetta, T.S., Reuter, J.C. & Karandikar, S. (2023, November). *21st Century Community Learning Centers Evaluation Report: Southside Elementary School 2022-2023*. University of Nevada, Reno

Reuter J. C., Thompson, A., Giannetta, T., Ceja, A., Cazes, S. Fikre-Selassie, A., Saunders, S., Christiansen, E., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2023, November). *Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 21st Century*

Community Learning Centers: Cohort 7 Evaluation Report 2022-2023. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Lee, B.M., Giannetta, T.S., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2023, October). *Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility (DEIA) Report for the State Bar of Nevada*. University of Nevada, Reno.

Cerfoglio, A., L., Hart, D.J., Lee, B.M., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2023, September). *Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) 2023 Employee Satisfaction Survey*. University of Nevada, Reno.

Dahir, V. B., Lanterman, J.L., Lee, B., Kolpakov, A.V., Schaar-Buis, D., & Edwards, C., (2023, September). *Second Chance Act Final Evaluation Report: Nevada's Statewide Recidivism Reduction Program: Stopping the Revolving Door*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Giannetta, T.S., Snider, K.M., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2023, September). *John McCain Study of the U.S. Institute for Student Leaders (SUSI) Summer Scholar Exchange Program Evaluation Report*. Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies and the Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics. University of Nevada, Reno.

Lee, B.M., **Dahir, V.B.**, & Christiansen, E.J. (2023, September). *2023 CHIPS and Science Innovation Roundtable. Follow-Up Survey Results for NSF Engines Project*. University of Nevada, Reno

Christiansen, E. C., **Dahir, V.B.**, Saunders, S., Thompson, A. R., Cazes, S. Ceja, A. Giannetta, T.S., & Reuter, J.C. (2023, June). *21st Century Community Learning Centers Evaluation Report: West Wendover Elementary School 2022-2023*. University of Nevada, Reno.

High, C., Ling, T., **Dahir, V.**, & Christiansen, E. (2023, April). *Nevada Victim Services Needs Assessment Report (VOCA – Victims of Crime Act)*. Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics, School of Public Health, University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Division of Child and Family Services.

Lanterman, J, Moody, S. A., Lee, B. M., **Dahir, V. B.**, & Snider, K. M. (2023, January). *North Las Vegas Community Correctional Center ORAS Implementation: Year 1 Process Evaluation*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to North Las Vegas City Correctional Center.

Ling, T., **Dahir, V.B.**, Weiss, E.L., Dominguez, K., Enrile, A., & Moore, M.R. (2023, January). *Southern Nevada Human Sex Trafficking Gap Analysis 2023*. University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada submitted to the Kinney Guinn Center for Policy Priorities.

Christiansen, E., Thompson, A. R., Casares, S., Adetunji, D., Kiser, R., & **Dahir, V.** (2022, November). *Victim Assistance Academy of Nevada (VAAN) Final Evaluation Report Summer 2022*. School of Public Health, University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Division of Child and Family Services and The VAAN Steering Committee.

Reuter, J. C., Snider, K. M., Adetunji, D., Thompson, A., Giannetta, T., Ceja, A., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2022). *Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 21st Century Community Learning Centers: Comprehensive Evaluation Report 2021-2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Snider, K. M., Reuter, J. C., Adetunji, D., Thompson, A., Giannetta, T., Ceja, A., **Dahir, V. B.** (2022). *Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 21st Century Community Learning Centers: Cohort 4 Evaluation Report 2021-2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Snider, K. M., Reuter, J. C., Adetunji, D., Thompson, A., Giannetta, T., Ceja, A., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2022). *Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 21st Century Community Learning Centers: Cohort 5 Evaluation Report 2021-2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Reuter, J. C., Snider, K. M., Adetunji, D., Thompson, A., Giannetta, T., Ceja, A., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2022). *Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 21st Century Community Learning Centers: Cohort 7 Evaluation Report 2021-2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Boys & Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Moody, S. A., Snider, K. M., **Dahir, V. B.**, Yang, W. & Zhang, F. (2022). *Feeding Our Community Survey: March 2021 – March 2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Food Bank of Northern Nevada.

Snider, K. M., Moody, S. A., **Dahir, V. B.**, Lanterman, J., & Edwards, C. P. (2022). *Forensic Assessment Services Triage Team (FASTT) 2020-2021 Process Evaluation Report*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to Partnership Carson City and the Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health. <https://nvbh.org/pdf-preview/?id=4676>

Snider, K. M., Edwards, C. P., Moody, S. A., **Dahir, V. B.**, & Lanterman, J. (2022). *Mobile Outreach Safety Teams (MOST) 2020-2021 Process Evaluation Report*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to Partnership Carson City and the Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health. <https://nvbh.org/pdf-preview/?id=4677>

Snider, K. M., Fine, A., **Dahir, V. B.**, Lanterman, J. (2022). *Carson Tahoe ACT: Year 2 Report: 2021- 2022*. University of Nevada, Reno. Submitted to the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services and the Nevada State Assembly.

Snider, K. M., Reuter, J. C., Christiansen, E., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2021). *21st Century Learning Program: Ely 2020-2021*. University of Nevada, Reno: Reno, NV. Submitted to the Boys and Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Reuter, J. C., Snider, K. M., Christiansen, E., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2021). *21st Century Learning Program: Grass Valley Elementary 2020-2021*. University of Nevada, Reno: Reno, NV. Submitted to the Boys and Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Snider, K. M., Reuter, J. C., Christiansen, E., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2021). *21st Century Learning Program: Mater Academy 2020-2021*. University of Nevada, Reno: Reno, NV. Submitted to the Boys and Girls Club of Truckee Meadows.

Snider, K. M., Edwards, C. E., **Dahir, V. B.**, Moody, S. A. (2021). *Carson Tahoe ACT Report: Year 1 Report*. Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics: Reno, NV. Submitted to the Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health and SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration).

Snider, K. M., Moody, S. A., **Dahir, V. B.**, & Lanterman, J. L. (2020). *Reno Municipal Community Court Program Evaluation Report*. Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies: Reno, NV. Submitted to the Reno Municipal Community Court.

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Dahir, V. B., Hayward, R. D., Kleyman, K., Yang, W., & Qeadan, F. (2007). *Nevada Department of employment training and rehabilitation, rehabilitation division, 2007 general client satisfaction survey*. University of Nevada, Reno Center for Research Design and Analysis.

Dahir, V. B., Kleyman, K., Hayward, R. D., Yang, W., & Qeadan, F. (2007). *Nevada Department of employment training and rehabilitation, rehabilitation division, 2007 transition student satisfaction survey*. University of Nevada, Reno Center for Research Design and Analysis.

Kleyman, K., Hayward, R. D., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2007). *ASUN satisfaction and needs assessment survey 2007 final report*. University of Nevada, Reno Center for Research Design and Analysis.

Dahir, V.B. (2004). *NREA PALS Report 2002-2004*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the Nevada Department of Education, Carson City, NV and the U.S. Department of Education, Washington D.C.

Merlino, M.L., Dillehay, R.C., **Dahir, V.**, & Maxwell, D. (2001). *Science education programs for the state and federal judiciary at year 2001*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the Federal Judicial Center, Washington D.C.

Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (2000). *The results of pilot research aimed at expanding the scope and utility of judicial workload studies in child abuse and neglect cases*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, for Justice Studies and the Permanency Planning for Children Department, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, & Dillehay, R.C. (2000). *Master of Judicial Studies Program evaluation 2000. Final report*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the State Justice Institute and the Master of Judicial Studies Program, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV.

Dahir, V., Polk, R.K., & Merlino, M. L. (1999). *Juvenile and family court judges: The importance of "role" to an understanding of "workload": An annotated bibliography*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies and the Permanency Planning for Children Department, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Dillehay, R.C., & **Dahir, V.** (1999). *Master of Judicial Studies Program evaluation survey: An evaluation report*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the State Justice Institute, Alexandria, VA.

Dahir, V., & Merlino, M.L. (1998). *School-to-careers student exit survey: An evaluation report* (Elko, Fallon, and Smith Valley High Schools). Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Center for Partnership Evaluation. Submitted to the State of Nevada Evaluation Team of the statewide School- to- Careers Program.

Packham, J., **Dahir, V.**, & Richardson, J.T. (1998). *Committee Internet Connection Project: An evaluation report*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Reno, NV and the State Justice Institute, Alexandria, VA.

Dillehay, R.C., **Dahir, V.**, Gatowski, S.I., & Dobbin, S.A. (1997). *Discretionary decisions about the death penalty: Procedures used by District Attorneys for charging capital crimes in Nevada*. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies. Submitted to the Nevada Supreme Court Task Force on racial and economic bias in the justice system.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Lanterman, J. L., Snider, K. M., Edwards, C. P., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2022, November). *A Co-responder Model to Divert People in Acute Mental Health Crises from Jails and Hospitals to Services in Northern Nevada: A Preliminary Assessment and Next Steps*. Virtual Presentation at CrimCon 2022.

Lanterman, J.L., Lee, B.M., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2021, November). *Preliminary Outcomes for a Combined Substance Use and Re-Entry Program*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

Snider, K. M., Lanterman, J., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2021, November). *Diverting homeless low offense severity offenders from fines and jail to services: Preliminary findings form Reno's Community Court*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

Dahir, V.B., Edwards, C.P, Merlino, M.L., Ommen, D., Mohammed, L., Ostrum, B., & Jackson-Morris, J. (2021, June). *Evaluation of Electronic Biodynamic Signatures*. Workshop presented at the International meeting of ENFHEX (European Network of Forensic Handwriting Experts), virtual conference.

Kolpakov, A., Marchand, C., Dahir, V., Lanterman, J., **Lee, B.**, & Schaar-Buis, D. (2021, April). *Assessing collaborative performance in recidivism reduction networks*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.

Wendel, J., **Dahir, V. B.**, & Moody, S. A. (2020, November). *A feasibility study of a combined license for assisted living facilities, adult day, and respite care services in non-urban Nevada: Response to AB122*. Virtual presentation to the Nevada Commission on Aging, Carson City, NV.

Lanterman, J., **Dahir, V.**, & Snider, K. M. (2020, November). *Diverting homeless low offense severity offenders from fines and jail to services: Preliminary findings form Reno's Community Court*. Presented virtually at the annual meeting of the Criminology Consortium in November 2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2ki6KgQuO4>

Lanterman, J. L., **Dahir V. B.**, & Lee, B. M. (2020, November). *Preliminary outcomes for a combined substance use and reentry program*. Presented virtually at the annual meeting of the Criminology Consortium in November 2020.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.B.**, Edwards, C.P., & Hammond, D.L. (2020, August). *Research on forensic document examiner methods and procedures: Needs, seeds, and managing weeds*. Paper presented virtually at the 2020 annual meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, Edwards, C., Ibrahim, S., & Morris, J. (2020, August). *Measuring opinion Strength: An international discussion of opinion scale levels and values*. Workshop presented virtually at the 2020 annual meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners.

Kolpakov, A., Lanterman, J. L., **Dahir, V. B.**, & Lee, B.M. (2020, April). *Assessing Sustainability of Collaborative Governance in Recidivism Reduction Networks*. Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Public Administration in Anaheim, CA (Paper accepted but cancelled due to COVID-19 pandemic).
Edwards, C., Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Schaar-Buis, D., Moody, S. A., Rerick, P. O., Al Namer, T., Al Namer, C., Snider, K., Wood, E., & Villalobos, G. (2019, October). *Cognitive human factors and feature salience in forensic handwriting examination: Results from a qualitative interview*. Paper presented at the 2019 Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists, Louisville, KY.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, & Edwards, C. (2019, October). *Cognitive human factors and forensic document examiner methods and procedures: Results from an international study of forensic document examiners*. Oral Panel Presentation presented at the 2019 Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists, Louisville, KY.

Merlino, M.L., Edwards, C., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Alvarez, M., Sanchez, C., Villalobos, J.G., Swinger, C., Schaar-Buis, D., & Caulfield, K. E. (2019, October). *Training in forensic document examination: Current thoughts and future directions*. Paper presented at the 2019 Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists, Louisville, KY.

Merlino, M.L., Alvarez, M., Al Namer, T.A., Edwards, C., Hammond, D., & **Dahir, V.** (2019, October). *Writing speed and fluidity, writing complexity, and call accuracy in signature comparisons*. Poster presented at the 2019 Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists, Louisville, KY.

Merlino, M.L., Hammond, D., Al Namer, C.D., Edwards, C., & **Dahir, V.** (2019, October). *Feature salience and call accuracy in simultaneous and sequential writing comparison tasks*. Poster presented at the 2019 Mid-Western Association of Forensic Scientists, Louisville, KY.

Crosbie, E., Wood, E., Snider, K.M., Kaplan, T., Rikkonen, K, Alvarez, F., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2019, September). *Attitudes and beliefs regarding smoke-free casinos and bars in Washoe County*. Poster presented at the Nevada Public Health Association, Reno, NV.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D.L., Al Namer, C., Al Namer, T., Edwards, C.P., Schaar- Buis, D., Alvarez, M., Villalobos, J.G., & Smith, L.R. (2019, September). *Cognitive human factors and forensic document examiner methods and procedures: Key results from an international study of handwriting experts*. Paper presented at the 2019 Biennial Meeting of the European Network of Forensic Handwriting Examiners, Porto, Portugal.

Edwards, C., Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Schaar-Buis, D., Moody, S., Rerick, P., Al Namer, T., Al Namer, C., Snider, K., & Villalobos, G. (2019, August). *Cognitive human factors and feature salience in forensic handwriting examination: Results from a qualitative interview*. Invited guest speaker for poster presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Cary, NC.

Merlino, M.L., Edwards, C.P., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D.L., Alvarez, M., Sanchez, C., Villalobos, J.G., Swinger, C., Schaar-Buis, D., & Caulfield, K.E. (2019, August). *Training in forensic document examination: Current thoughts and future directions*. [Phase III results.] Paper presented at the 2019 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Cary, NC.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Al Namer, C., Al Namer, T., Edwards, C., Schaar-Buis, D., Alvarez, M., Villalobos, G., & Smith, L. (2019, August). *Cognitive human factors and forensic document examiner methods and procedures: Key results from an international study of handwriting experts*. Invited guest speaker at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Cary, NC.

Merlino, M.L., Alvarez, M., Namer, T., Edwards, C., Hammond, D., & **Dahir, V.** (2019, August). *Writing speed and fluidity and accuracy of calls in high and low complexity signature comparisons*. Invited guest speaker for poster presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Cary, NC.

Merlino, M.L., Hammond, D. Al Namer, C., Al Namer, T., Edwards, C., & **Dahir, V.** (2019, August).

Feature salience and call accuracy in simultaneous and sequential writing comparison tasks. Invited guest speaker for poster presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Cary, NC.

Kolpakov, A., Lanterman, J. L., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2019, April). *Dynamic model assessing process collaborative performance of recidivism reduction networks using a Collaborative Governance Regime Model.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association in Chicago.

Kolpakov, A., Lanterman, J. L., & **Dahir, V. B.** (2019, March). *Dynamic model assessing process collaborative performance of recidivism reduction networks using a Collaborative Governance Regime Model.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for Public Administration in Washington, D. C.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Alvarez, M., Sanchez, C., Villalobos, G., Swinger, C., & Schaar-Buis, D. (2019, February). *Education and training in forensic document examination: a discussion of issues and ideas.* Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Hammond, D., Smith, L., Al Namer, C., Al Namer, T., Alvarez, M., Villalobos, G., & Edwards, C. (2019, February). *Cognitive human factors and forensic document examiner methods and procedures: key results from an international study of handwriting experts.* Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Alvarez, M., Al Namer, T., Villalobos, G., & Edwards, C. *Writing speed and fluidity and accuracy of calls in high and low complexity signature comparisons.* (February 2019). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Namer, C., Hammond, D., Olson, R., Easley, P. (2019, February). *A comparison of gaze behavior in sequential versions simultaneous presentation of signatures in a handwriting comparison task.* Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD.

Edwards, C., Merlino, M. L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Alvarez, M., Sanchez, C., Villalobos, G. J., Swinger, C., Schaar- Buis, D., & Caufield, K. E. (2019, February). *Education and training in forensic document examination: a discussion of issues and ideas.* Poster presented at the Annual Conference of the American Academy of Forensic Science, Baltimore, MD.

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., **Dahir, V.**, Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2015, February). *Validity, Accuracy, and Bias in Forensic Document Examination: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Understanding Forensic Decision-making Processes and Outcomes.* Paper presented at a joint session of the Questioned Documents, General, and Criminalistics sections of the 2015 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Yang, W., & **Dahir, V.B.** (Presenter), Hansen, A.C., Hosey, G. Lee, W. Towle, B (2014, December). Non- Academic, "Health Behaviors and Conditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives Living in Nevada". Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Annual Convention, Reno, Nevada.

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., **Dahir, V.**, Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2014, August). *Validity, Reliability, Accuracy, and Bias in Forensic Signature Identification.* Paper presented at the joint annual meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners and the Australian Society of Forensic Document Examiners, Inc., Honolulu, HI.

Yang, W., **Dahir, V.B.**, Hansen, A.C., Hosey, G. Lee, W. Towle, B (2010, October). Nevada Indian Health Board Clinic Directors' Meeting. Non-Academic, "Health Behaviors and Conditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives Living in Nevada". Nevada Public Health Association, Reno, Nevada.

Dahir, V.B., & Yang, W. (2010, September), Nevada Disability Service Counselors' Meeting, Non- Academic, "Analysis on Nevada 2010 Rehabilitation General Client, Student and Older Blind Satisfaction Survey", Nevada Department of Rehabilitation, Training and Employment. Reno, Nevada.

Dahir, V.B., Merlino, M.L., Richardson, J.T., Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., & Ginsburg, G.P. (2004, October). *Unlocking the Daubert gate: Can comparative scientists obtain the key from a national survey of gatekeepers on the admissibility of expert evidence?* Annual Meeting of the American Board of Forensic Document Examiners, Las Vegas, NV.

Dahir, V., Merlino, M.L., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Dobbin, S.A., & Gatowski, S.I. (2003, June). *What trial consultants should know about the Daubert trilogy: A national survey of state trial court judges.* Annual Meeting of the American Society of Trial Consultants, Reno, NV.

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (2000, October). *Asking the gatekeepers: A national survey of judges on judging expert evidence in a post- Daubert world*. National Conference on Science and the Law, San Diego, CA.

Larwood, L., Wright, T.A., Desrochers, S., & **Dahir, V.** (1999, August). *Extending latent role and psychological contract theories to predict intent to turnover and politics in business organizations*. Portions of this paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Management, Chicago, IL.

Kolpakov, A., **Dahir, V.B.**, Lanterman, J. (2019, April). *Dynamic Model of Assessing Process Collaborative Performance of Recidivism Reduction Networks Using Collaborative Governance Regime Model*. Paper presented at the Midwestern Political Science 2019 Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL April 4- 5, 2019.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Alvarez, M., Sanchez, C., Villalobos, G., Swinger, C., & Schaar-Buis, D. (2019, February). *Education and Training in Forensic Document Examination: A Discussion of Issues and Ideas*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD, February 18-22, 2019:

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Hammond, D., Smith, L., Al Namer, C., Al Namer, T., Alvarez, M., Villalobos, G., & Edwards, C. (2019, February). *Cognitive Human Factors and Forensic Document Examiner Methods and procedures: Key Results from an International Study of Handwriting Experts*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD, February 18-22, 2019.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Alvarez, M., Al Namer, T., Villalobos, G., & Edwards, C. (2019, February). *Writing Speed and Fluidity and Accuracy of Calls in High and Low Complexity Signature Comparisons*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD, February 18- 22, 2019.

Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V. B.**, Namer, C., Hammond, D., Olson, R., Easley, P. (2019, February). *A Comparison of Gaze Behavior in Sequential Versions Simultaneous Presentation of Signatures in a Handwriting Comparison Task*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore, MD, February 18-22, 2019.

Owens, B., Clark, J., **Dahir, V.**, & Redd, K. (2018, November). *Survey of Laboratory Safety Culture. Presentation at the Association of Public & Land-Grant Universities (APLU)*, November 11-13, 2018, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., **Dahir, V.**, Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2015, February). *Reliability, validity, accuracy, and bias in forensic document examination: An interdisciplinary approach to understanding forensic decisionmaking processes and outcomes*. Paper presented at the 2015 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Orlando, FL. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2015/15AdvanceProgram.pdf>

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., Springer, V., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2015, February). *Reliability, validity, accuracy, and bias in forensic document examination: Results from an interdisciplinary study of questioned/known signature comparison tasks*. Paper presented to the Jurisprudence section of the 2015 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Orlando, FL. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2015/15AdvanceProgram.pdf>

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T. M., Springer, V., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Dyer, A. D., Found, B.J., Smith, L., & Duvall, I. (2014, March). Final report for the National Institute of Justice grant titled "Validity, Reliability, Accuracy, and Bias in Forensic Signature Identification." Submitted to Gerry LaPorte, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC. (March 31)

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., Springer, V., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2014, February). *Semantic Content and Signature Process Identification in Single Signature Specimens*. Paper presented at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Seattle, WA.

Dahir, V.B., Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer A., Found, B., Russell, J.R., Perez, L.M., Clark, J., & Bell, V.J. (2014, February). *Feature diagnostic value in questioned/known signature comparison tasks*. Paper presented at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Seattle, WA. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2014/2014FinalProgram.pdf>

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., Springer, V., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2014, February). *Semantic content and signature process identification in single signature specimens*. Paper presented at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Seattle, WA. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2014/2014FinalProgram.pdf>

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., Springer, V., **Dahir, V.**, Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2014, February). *Signature type and complexity in questioned/known signature comparison tasks*. Paper presented at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Seattle, WA. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2014/2014FinalProgram.pdf>

Springer, V.A., **Dahir, V.B.**, Merlino, M.L., & Freeman, T.M. (2014, February). *Background, training, and experience of questioned document examiners: Phase I final report*. Paper presented at the 2014 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Seattle, WA. Abstract retrieved from <http://www.aafs.org/sites/default/files/2014/2014FinalProgram.pdf>

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., **Dahir, V.**, Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2014, August). *Validity, reliability, accuracy, and bias in forensic signature identification*. Paper presented at the joint annual meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners and the Australian Society of Forensic Document Examiners, Inc., Honolulu, HI. Abstract retrieved from http://www.asqde.org/AGM/previous_meetings/programs_and_abstracts/2014Abstracts.pdf

Springer, V.A., **Dahir, V.B.**, Merlino, M.L., & Freeman, T.M. (2013, February). *U.S. Questioned Document Examiners: A Nationwide Survey of Background, Education, Training, and Experience*. Poster presented at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Merlino, M.L., Freeman, T.M., **Dahir, V.**, Springer, V., Hammond, D., Dyer, A.D., & Found, B.J. (2012, August). *Reliability and Validity in Forensic Document Examination: A Demonstration and Discussion of Eye-Tracking Output*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, Charleston, SC.

Springer, V., **Dahir, V.B.**, & Merlino, M.L. (2011, June). *Entry-level forensic examiner education requirements: A review of laboratory director attitudes and state socio-legal environment*. Paper submitted to the Law & Society Association annual meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Yang, W., **Dahir, V.B.**, Hansen, A.C., Hosey, G. Lee, W. Towle, B (2010, September). *Nevada Public Health Association Annual Conference 2010* "Health Behaviors and Conditions of American Indians and Alaska Natives Living in Nevada". Presented at the Nevada Public Health Association, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Brown, C.S., Gonzalez, C., Broadus, A., Leipold, A., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2010, April). *Collecting campus data using web-based tools*. Paper presented at the Western Social Science Association annual meeting, Reno, NV.

Gonzalez, C., Brown, C.S., Broadus, A., Leipold, A., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2010, April). *Multi- Methodology: Tips and tricks*. Paper presented at the Western Social Science Association annual meeting, Reno, NV.

Dahir, V.B., Gonzalez, C., Brown, C., Broadus, A., & Leipold, A. (2010, April). *Multi-mode survey methods and analysis*. Presentation at Nevada SPSS Day, sponsored by the Center for Research Design and Analysis, held at the University of Nevada, Reno on April 30, 2010.

Dahir, V.B., Hansen, A.C., Fernandez, G.C. and Yang W. (2010, March). *27th Annual Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Conference, "Web vs. Phone Respondents Using the BRFSS Survey and Nevada Random Samples"*. CDC, San Diego, California.

Dahir, V.B. (2008, November). *Computer Display Usage and Argument Quality in the Courtroom* presented at CLE Seminar: Persuasive Technology in the Courtroom: Introducing Evidence: Beyond PowerPoint (with Melissa Piasecki and Joseph Sawyer). Sponsored by State Bar of Nevada; Reno, NV (November 20, 2008) and Las Vegas, NV (November 21, 2008).

Oong, E., **Dahir, V.B.**, Alvarez-Garriga, C., & Monopoli, M. (2006, July). *Formative research to guide a health communication campaign for early oral cancer detection among minority older adults*. Poster presented at the World Cancer Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dahir, V.B. (2005, March). *Computer displays and presentation factors: Theoretical implications for courtroom practice and policy*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41 of the American Psychological Association), La Jolla, CA.

Merlino, M.L., Chamberlain, J., & **Dahir, V.B.** (2005). *The admissibility of forensic evidence following Kumho v. Carmichael* (1999). Poster presented at the 2006 Arthur M. Sackler Colloquium of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Dahir, V., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., & Merlino, M.L. (2003, June). *Judicial application of Daubert to psychological syndrome and profile evidence*. Annual Meeting of the Law & Society Association, Pittsburgh, PA.

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, & Dillehay, R.C. (2000, May). *The role of the juvenile and family court judge in context: The importance of judicial role in studies of judicial workload*. Annual meeting of the Law and Society National Conference, Miami, FL.

Dahir, V. (2000, March). *Ku Klux Klan and the Internet: New social movement or same 'book,' different cover?* Annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, San Diego, CA.

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Johnson, M.T., Cecil, J. S., **Dahir, V.**, Merlino, M.L., Richardson, J.T., & Ginsburg, G.P. (2000, March). *The experience of state trial court judges with respect to expert testimony: Problems encountered and solutions employed*. Annual meeting of the American Psychology- Law Society (Division 41 of the American Psychological Association), New Orleans, LA.

Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Ginsburg, G., Richardson, J.T., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (1999, July). *Judges' opinions of Daubert and the admissibility of scientific evidence: Results of a national survey of judges*. Invited paper presented as part of a panel entitled: "The Use of Scientific Evidence: Empirical, Legal, and Comparative Perspectives." Joint meetings of the International Conference of the American Psychological Law Society, Division 41 of the American Psychological Association and the European Society and Law Assoc., Dublin, Ireland.

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Richardson, J.T., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (1999, July). *Judges' definitions of "scientific evidence": Results of a national survey of state trial court judges*. Invited paper presented as part of a panel entitled "Designating Evidence as Science, Technical or Specialized Knowledge: Implications for Admissibility." Joint meetings of the International Conference of the American Psychological Law Society, Division 41 of the American Psychological Association and the European Society and Law Association, Dublin, Ireland.

Dahir, V., Merlino, M.L., Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Richardson, J.T., & Ginsburg, G.P. (1999, May). *A clash of cultures: When diverse disciplines meet in the legal arena*. Annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, Chicago, IL.

Gatowski, S.I., Dobbin, S.A., Ginsburg, G.P., Richardson, J.T., Merlino, M.L., & **Dahir, V.** (1999, May). *Strategies for surveying difficult populations: Lessons learned from a national survey of judges*. Annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, national conference, Chicago, IL.

Dahir, V. (1998, June). *Judicial discretion to exclude computer-generated demonstrative evidence: How do judges 'define' unfair prejudice?* Annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, Aspen, CO.

Richardson, J.T., Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L. & **Dahir, V.** (1998, June). *Judges' experiences with, and perceptions of, Daubert, scientific evidence, and the question of admissibility: A national study*. Annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, Aspen, CO.

Richardson, J.T., Dobbin, S.A., Gatowski, S.I., Ginsburg, G.P., Merlino, M.L., **Dahir, V.**, & Colton, C. (1998, April). *A case law survey of social and behavioral science evidence after Daubert*. Paper presented- Daubert. American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41 of the American Psychological Association), Redondo Beach, CA.

Dillehay, R.C., **Dahir, V.**, Gatowski, S.I., & Dobbin, S.A. (1997, June). *Conversations with Nevada district attorneys*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, St. Louis, MO.

Dahir, V., Merlino, M.L., & Dittloff, S. (1997, April). *The social construction of race and ethnicity: Shared and unshared definitions in the law*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Pacific Psychological Association, San Diego, CA.

Merlino, M., Tiemann, H., & **Dahir, V.** (1997, April). *Presentation order of aggravating and mitigating circumstances in sentence severity*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Seattle, WA.

Blas, V. (1992, April). *Persuasion of attitudes through empathy and video: The father's role in shared child care*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychology Conference for Undergraduate Research, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA.

GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

CURRENT/MOST RECENT RESEARCH SUPPORT

NAME	SUPPORTING AGENCY AND AGENCY ACTIVE AWARD/PENDING PROPOSAL NUMBER	TOTAL \$ AMOUNT	EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATES	TITLE OF PROJECT
1. Christiansen/ Dahir (Co-PI)	1. NV Dept. of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services/AWD-01-00003290	1. \$50,000	1. 8/1/20201- 6/30/2022	1. Victims of Crime (VOCA) Needs Assessment2021
2. Christiansen/ Dahir (Co-PI)	2. Nevada Department of Health and Human Services-Division of Child and Family Services/ AWD3140	2. \$50,000	2. 7/1/2021- 5/31/2022	2. Victim Assistance Academy of Nevada Needs Assessment 2021 (VAAN)
3. Christiansen/ Dahir (Co-PI)	3. Children's Cabinet/AWD3375	3. \$54,000	3. 10/1/2021- 9/30/2024	3. Children's Cabinet 21 st Century Evaluation 2021-2024
4. Yang/Dahir (Co-PI; Project Coordinator)	4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Division of Public and Behavioral Health/ NU58DP006028-05-01	4. \$700,000	4. 8/1/2021 - 7/31/2022	4. Nevada Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey 2021-2022
5. Yang/Dahir (Co-PI)	5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Nevada Bureau of Child, Family & Community Wellness/U01DP006241-04	5. \$143,558	5. 5/1/2021 - 4/30/2022	5. Nevada Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System Survey (PRAMS) 2021-2022
6. Dahir (PI)/ Lanterman	6. Partnership Carson City; Division of Health and Human Services; SAPTA/NU17CE925001-02	6. \$44,000	6. 10/1/2020 – 3/31/22	6. Program Evaluation of MOST (Mobile Outreach Safety Team)
7. Dahir (PI)/ Lanterman	7. Partnership Carson City; Division of Health and Human Services; SAPTA/NU17CE925001-02	7. \$37,997	7. 10/1/2020 – 3/31/22	7. Program Evaluation of FASTT (Forensic Assessment Services Triage Team)
8. Dahir (PI)/ Lanterman	8. SAMHSA; Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH)/1H79SM080637-01	8. \$204,353	8. 04/30/2020 – 04/29/2025	8. Law Enforcement and Behavioral Health Partnership for Early Diversion (ACT) Program Evaluation
9. Dahir (PI)/ Christiansen	9. Boys and Girls Club of Truckee Meadows	9. \$68,625	9. 7/1/2021- 9/30/22	9. Evaluation of 21 st Century Community Learning Center (21 st CCLC) Program for Boys and Girls Club of Truckee Meadows 2021-2022
10. Lanterman (PI)/ Dahir (Co-PI)	10. North Las Vegas Community Correctional Center (North Las Vegas CCC)/AWD-01-00002938	10. \$10,000	10. 1/1/2021- 7/31/22	10. Evaluation of City of North Las Vegas Jail

PAST RESEARCH SUPPORT

Agency: Nevada Division of Health and Human Services-Aging and Disability Services
Title: Response to AB122: Feasibility Study of Single License Assisted Living Facilities in Rural Areas Dates: 1/1/2020-10/31/2020
Role: Principal Investigator and Evaluator; Co-PIs: Dahir, Harris, Wendel, Carson, Reed, Packham Award: \$101,201

Agency: City of Reno Municipal Court
Title: Community Court Project Evaluation Dates: 6/1/2019- 5/31/2020
Role: Principal Investigator and Evaluator; Co-PIs Jennifer Lanterman, Ph.D., Katie Snider
Award: \$25,000

Agency: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and Nevada Department of Corrections
Title: Stopping the Revolving Door: Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction Program Implementation Phase (Years 1, 2, and 3)
Dates: 12/19/16-5/31/20 in collaboration with Nevada Department of Corrections
Role: UNR Principal Investigator, and Evaluation and Research Partner; Co-PIs; Jennifer Lanterman (Criminal Justice); Aleksey Kolpakov (Political Science); Brian Lee (Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies).
Total Award: NDOC: \$3 million; UNR: \$232,296 (Year 1); \$200,000 (Year 2); \$175,000 (Year 3)

Agency: Washoe County School District
Title: Accountability Report and Team Evaluation of Social Emotional Learning Needs and Resources Assessment
Dates: 7/1/18-6/30/19
Award: \$29,194

Agency: Nevada Division of Public and Behavior Health, Subcontract of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Title: Nevada Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS 2020) Dates: 1/1/20-12/31/20 Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CSES, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS)
Award: \$104,000

Agency: Nevada Bureau of Child, Family, & Community Wellness, Subcontract of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Title: Nevada Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS 2019) Dates: 5/1/19-4/30/20 Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CSES, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS)
Award: \$143,558

Agency: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Care Financing and Policy Title: 2013-2018 Nevada Comprehensive Care Waiver (NCCW) Evaluation Design Plan Program Yrs 3- 4 Dates: 7/15/2019-5/31/2020
Role: Co-Principal Investigator and Evaluator; PI: Wei Yang; Co-PI: Elizabeth Christiansen Award: \$101,250

Agency: Nevada Department of Transportation
Title: Nevada Department of Transportation Employee Satisfaction Survey Dates: 1/1/2019-9/30/2020 Role: Principal Investigator
Award: \$9,965

Agency: Nevada Division of Public and Behavior Health, Subcontract of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Title: Nevada Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS 2019) Dates: 1/1/19-12/31/19
Role: Co-Principal Investigator; PI: Wei Yang
Award: \$117,000

Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Care Financing and Policy 6/1/2018- 12/31/2019
Title: 2013-2018 Nevada Comprehensive Care Waiver (NCCW) Evaluation
The Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics was hired to conduct a program evaluation of the Nevada Comprehensive Care Waiver program.
Role: Co-Principal Investigator and Evaluator, PI:WeiYang; Co-PI:Elizabeth Christiansen Award: \$10,250

National Institute of Justice (Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs) and Kentucky State University 1/1/16-6/30/19 (an additional \$42,360 was added in 2018)

Title: Cognitive Human Factors and Forensic Document Examiner Methods and Procedures

This project will (1) investigate the relationship among visual context, semantic content, attentional resources, salience, bottom-up/top-down processing, perception, and feature matching in FDE decision making; (2) investigate the measurement properties of the nine-point opinion continuum and the utility of fuzzy set theory in quantifying continuum values; and (3) investigate the amount of writing that constitutes "sufficient" information upon which to base an opinion.

Role: UNR Principal Investigator: Dr. Veronica B. Dahir (CSES and GSCJS), Co-I: James Richardson (Judicial Studies); KSUPI: Dr. Mara L. Merlino

Amount of Total Award: \$728,615; Amount at UNR: \$266,225.00

Department of Agriculture-Nevada Division of Health and Human Services

Title: NV FSNE-Needs Assessment (contracted through 6/30/19)

This study is a statewide program evaluation of the SNAP-Ed program. This study includes a telephone survey, paper survey, and focus groups.

Role: Key Personnel (CSES); PI: Jaime Benedict (CABNR) Total

Amount: \$61,187.45

National Science Foundation 9/1/2015-8/31/2018

Title: Collaborative Research: Capacity building in cyber security-literacy: An interdisciplinary approach The purpose of this project is to explore inter-disciplinary curriculum development and enhancement with a particular emphasis on Cyber Security. The objectives are: (1) To engage the talented, diverse undergraduate students from UNR in an active learning process; (2) To develop interactive instructional modules that can be incorporated in a variety of classes; (3) To initiate collaboration and engagement with high schools in Nevada and other stakeholders in the country to promote the effort and disseminate the results; and (4) To sustain long term research/education partnerships between participants, faculty and other stakeholders, to help bring the excitement of computing, problem solving and research to the students and encourage them to pursue STEM related university education and careers.

Role: Key Personnel (GSCJS); PI: Shamik Sengupta Total

Amount of Award: \$262,533.26

Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Division Title: "DETR, Rehabilitation Division, Customer Satisfaction Surveys 2014" 10/1/2010-5/31/17

This study is a statewide program evaluation of the Rehabilitation Division's services. This study was a telephone survey of the Rehabilitation's customers and included the General Client population, the Transition Student population, and the Older Individuals Who are Blind Program population. 10/1/06- present (contracted through 5/31/2015), CRDA has been conducting these surveys since 2007.

Role: Principal Investigator; Co-PI: Wei Yang (SCHS)

Award for 2010-2017: \$210,434.81

Nevada State Division of Public and Behavioral Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1/1/92-12/31/08, 1/1/2012-2/28/2016; and presently 1/1/2016-2/28/2018

Title: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey

The purpose of this study is to conduct a statewide study of Nevada Residents (4000 interviews per year; approximately 36,000 phone numbers in the population dialed 15 times each) using a random digit dialing telephone survey on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta Georgia, the NV Division of Public and Behavioral Health, and various other state agencies in Nevada. Data are collected in all 50 states including the U.S. Territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

CRDA also conducted a web pilot using CDC funds and an oversample of the American Indian, AK Native (AI/AN) population in Nevada in 2009.

Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CRDA, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS) Award for 2016 only: \$150,158

State of Nevada Bureau of Child, Family & Community Wellness and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2/1/17-12/31/18

Title: "Nevada Birth Evaluation and Assessment of Risk Survey (Bears)"/CDC PRAMS

This is a statewide phone and paper survey of mothers who have given birth in Nevada over the past year. The purpose of this study is to examine health related risky behaviors in mothers who have just given birth. Mothers of low birth weight babies will be compared to mothers of normal birth weight babies. Every month approximately 500 mothers are surveyed in both English and Spanish. Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CRDA, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS)

Award: \$124,961

The National Judicial College 9/30/15-8/31/17

Title: Forensic Science On-Line Pilot Module Course Evaluations

This study is an impact evaluation of NJC's pilot modules for forensic science. Role:

Principal Investigator and Evaluator (CRDA, SCHS)

Award: \$25,000

Bureau of Justice Assistance (Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs)

Title: Nevada's Adult Recidivism Reduction Strategic Planning Program 1/1/16-9/30/16

The purpose of this project is to design a state-wide recidivism reduction plan with the Nevada Department of Corrections and other collaborative partners (e.g., Nevada Department of Public Safety, Parole and Probation) in order to apply for an implementation grant for Nevada. The planning grant is Phase I. Phase II is the implementation grant. If Nevada is awarded an implementation grant, the federal funding request will be approximately \$3,000,000.

Role: UNR Principal Investigator and Evaluator, Dr. Veronica B. Dahir (CSES and GSCJS

at UNR); Co-Is at UNR: Dr. Jennifer Lanterman, Dr. Aleksey Kolpakov; Co-I at UNLV: Dr. Emily Salisbury (PI UNLV); Co-Is at NDOC: Dr. Darcy Davis, John Collins (PI NDOC)

Award of Total Award: \$82,599; UNR: \$45,738

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

Title: Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey 2015 and 2016 10/01/14-09/30/16

The purpose of this study is to conduct a statewide RDD telephone survey of 800 Nevada residents (11,000 in the phone population) about their opinions regarding seat belt safety and other driving behaviors, such as speeding, impaired driving, and distracted driving. These surveys are conducted yearly by OTS, and CRDA has been conducting these surveys for OTS since 2008 (contracted through 9/30/16).

Role: Principal Investigator

Award: \$90,243

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

Title: Office of Traffic Safety Community Child Car Seat Survey 2015-2016 10/01/15-09/30/16

The purpose of this study is to conduct a statewide RDD telephone survey of 400 Nevada residents (approximately 11,000 in the phone sample) about their opinions regarding car seat and booster seat attitudes and behavior and other driving behaviors, such as speeding, impaired driving, and distracted driving. These surveys are conducted yearly by OTS, and CRDA has been conducting these surveys for OTS since 2008 (contracted through 9/30/15).

Role: Principal Investigator

Award: \$64,518.30

Washoe County School District

Title: "WSCD Parent Involvement Survey 2015"

This purpose of this study is to conduct a parent evaluation of all Washoe County Elementary, Junior, and High Schools. This study was conducted via paper and via the web. All data were

entered and analyzed by UNR and WCSD jointly. Role: Principal Investigator and Evaluator Award: \$5734

Washoe County School District

Title: "Social & Emotional Skills FY15"; "Social Emotional Learning Team Evaluation"; "Smarthinking Project" This

purpose of these projects is to conduct an evaluation of all Washoe County School District programs at the Elementary, Junior, and High Schools. All data were entered and analyzed by UNR and WCSD jointly. Role:

Principal Investigator and

Award: \$31,925

Nevada State Division of Public and Behavioral Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1/1/92-12/31/08, 1/1/2012-2/28/2015; and 1/1/2015-2/28/2016

Title: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey

The purpose of this study is to conduct a statewide study of Nevada Residents (4000 interviews per

year; approximately 36,000 phone numbers in the population dialed 15 times each) using a random digit dialing telephone survey on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta Georgia, the NV Division of Public and Behavioral Health, and various other state agencies in Nevada. Data are collected in all 50 states including the U.S. Territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

CRDA also conducted a web pilot using CDC funds and an oversample of the American Indian, AK Native (AI/AN) population in Nevada.

Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CRDA, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS) Award for 2015 only: \$150,158

State of Nevada Bureau of Child, Family & Community Wellness 7/1/14- 11/30/15 Title: "Nevada Birth Evaluation and Assessment of Risk Survey (BEARS)"

This is a statewide phone and paper survey of mothers who have given birth in Nevada over the past year. The purpose of this study is to examine health related risky behaviors in mothers who have just given birth. Mothers of low birth weight babies will be compared to mothers of normal birth weight babies.

Every month approximately 500 mothers are surveyed in both English and Spanish. Role: Co-Principal Investigator (CRDA, SCHS); PI: Wei Yang (SCHS)

Award: \$124,961

National Institute of Justice (Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs) Title: "Validity, Reliability, Accuracy, and Bias in Forensic Signature Identification"

Validation study of forensic techniques applied to questioned document examination. The study includes a survey of forensic document examiners and participation in signature identification tasks in a controlled laboratory environment in which they verbally described their cognitive processes while evaluating signatures (protocol analysis) and while tracking their eye movements. Non-expert members of the community also participated in the study in the same manner (lay sample). Results from the two groups were compared to determine whether or not there was an empirically discernable "expertise" to signature identification for questioned document examiners (beyond what lay members of the jury- eligible community are able to produce).

Role: UNR Principal Investigator Dr. Veronica B. Dahir (CRDA and GSCJS); Co-I: Victoria Springer, MA (CRDA and GSCJS)

KSU PI at KSU: Dr. Mara L. Merlino and Co-I: Dr. Tierra Freeman 7/1/10-2/28/14 – 3-year contract Award: UNR \$68,182 of Kentucky State University, \$467,000

National Science Foundation 8/1/2011-7/31/2014

Title: "Doctoral Dissertation Research: Felony Sentencing in Nevada and Heuristic Information Use in Legal Decision Making"

This project grant supported Victoria Springer's dissertation research on the judicial use of information in felony sentencing in the State of Nevada.

Role: Principal Investigator (GSCJS); Co-PI: Victoria Springer (GSCJS/CRDA) Award: \$6489

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety

Seat Belt Opinion Survey and Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey 10/01/13- 09/30/14 The goal of this study is to conduct a statewide RDD telephone survey of Nevada residents about their opinions regarding seat belt safety and other driving behaviors, such as speeding, impaired driving, and distracted driving. These surveys are conducted yearly by OTS, and CRDA has been conducting these surveys for OTS since 2008 (contracted through 9/30/15). Role: Principal Investigator

Award: \$45,243

Police Services Survey

Campus Police Services Chief: Adam Garcia

Title: Police Services Customer Satisfaction Survey

This study is a customer satisfaction survey of all UNR faculty, students, and staff regarding their

interactions with campus police services.

1/1/14-12/31/14

Role: Principal Investigator

Award: \$2500

Office of the Associate Dean of Students, Student Persistence Research

Title: Campus Sexual Assault Climate Survey

This study is a survey of all UNR students about their attitudes toward sexual assault and their awareness of sexual assault issues on campus.

1/1/14-12/31/14

Role: Co-Principal Investigator

Award: \$3500

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety 7/25/08-6/30/09, 7/1/09 –9/30/2013 Title: "Seat Belt Opinion Survey" and "Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey"

The Seatbelt Opinion Survey was a statewide telephone survey of Nevada residents about their opinions regarding seat belt safety and photo enforcement cameras at traffic intersections. The Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey included an RDD telephone community attitude survey of Nevada drivers about their driving behavior. These surveys are conducted yearly by OTS, and CRDA has been conducting these surveys for OTS since 2008.

Award: \$65,000 yearly

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety/Nevada Highway Patrol 2/1/12-4/30/12 Title:

"Nevada Officer Seat Belt Use, Distracted Driving Behaviors, and Other Safety Concerns Survey." This pilot web survey project will explore officer seatbelt usage, distracted driving behaviors, and fatigue factors among Nevada Highway Patrol Officers. The study is in its beginning stages of survey development.

Approximately 400 web surveys of Nevada Highway Patrol officers are expected to complete the survey. Role: Principal Investigator, UNR

Award: \$4999

Nevada Department Transportation 11/1/08-12/31/09 and 11/1/10- 3/15/12

Title: "Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) Permit Satisfaction Survey (2008); Customer Satisfaction Survey (2009); Maintenance Survey (2011)"

There were three separate studies involving a statewide customer satisfaction survey regarding NDOT's permit office; general customer service and maintenance services. These studies included both targeted phone calls to the permits office customers as well as an RDD telephone community attitude survey of Nevada resident drivers.

Role: Principal Investigator, UNR

Status: Funded, \$48,000

Nevada State Health Division and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 1/1/92- 12/31/08 and 1/1/2012-2/28/2014;

Title: "Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey"

This is a statewide study of Nevada Residents (4000 per year) using a random digit dialing telephone survey on behalf of the NV Division of Health and various other state agencies for the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta Georgia. Data are collected in all 50

states including the U.S. Territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. CRDA also conducted a web pilot using CDC funds and an oversample of the American Indian, AK Native (AI/AN) population in Nevada in 2009.

CRDA conducted this study yearly from 1992-2008 and has resumed the contract for them again beginning in 2012 and continuing in 2013.

Submitted to: Nevada State Health Division

Role: Project Contractor/Co-Investigator; PI: George Fernandez; Co-PI: Wei Yang

Award: \$300,000 each year since 2005 (project dates 2005-2009)

The National Judicial College-National Court Reporters' Association (1/1/11-3/31/12) Title: "Court Reporters Needs Assessment"

Three separate web surveys were developed and administered to Judges, Court Reporters, and Court Administrators to obtain a needs assessment and attitudes of the future role of court reporters in the courts.

Role: PI: Dr. Veronica B. Dahir Co-PI: Dr. James Richardson

Status: Funded, \$23,546

Nevada Governor's Health Care Sector Council 9/1/10-10/1/12

Title: "Needs Assessment Survey of Nevada's Health Care Training and Education Programs" This was a program evaluation of a HRSA Planning Grant received by the Governor's Health Care Sector Council (sponsored by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Employment Division, and Workforce Connections). This was a web-based administered survey to a targeted list of all Nevada higher education health care training and education programs. I also co- wrote the final evaluation report.

Submitted to: Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA0, federal flow through, through Workforce Connections, Las Vegas, Nevada

Role: External Evaluator, UNR; Co-Evaluator: John Packham, Ph.D.

Award: Funded \$9000; \$149,999 (Total Grant, Awarded to DETR; \$9000 Awarded to UNR)

Nevada Department of Transportation 3/2007-3/2008

Title: "Nevada Department of Transportation Permit Process Survey" Submitted to: Nevada Department of Transportation

Role: Principal Investigator

Award: \$17,682

Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety 7/25/08-6/30/09, 7/1/09 – present (contracted through 9/30/2011)

Title: "Seat Belt Opinion Survey" and "Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey"

The Seatbelt Opinion Survey was a statewide telephone survey of Nevada residents about their opinions regarding seat belt safety and photo enforcement cameras at traffic intersections. The Nevada Traffic Safety Community Attitudinal Survey included an RDD telephone community attitude survey of Nevada drivers about their driving behavior.

Submitted to: Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety Role: Principal Investigator Award: \$45,250

Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Division Title: "DETR, Rehabilitation Division, Customer Satisfaction Surveys 2007-2013"

This study is a statewide program evaluation of the Rehabilitation Division's services. This study was a telephone survey of the Rehabilitation's customers and included the General Client population, the Transition Student population, and the Older Individuals Who are Blind Program population. 10/1/06- present (contracted through 12/31/2014)

Role: Principal Investigator

Award: (2010-2014) \$154,000

Nevada State Health Division and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 11/2008- 3/2009 Title: "BRFSS Web Pilot"

Submitted to: Nevada State Health Division

Role: Co-Principal Investigator; Project Manager; PI: George Fernandez; Co-PI: Wei Yang Award: \$38,000

Nevada State Health Division and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 9/2008-6/2010 Title: "BRFSS Native American Study of American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN)" Submitted to: Nevada State Health Division
Role: Co-Principal Investigator; Project Manager; PI: George Fernandez; Co-PI: Wei Yang
Award: \$54,000

National Science Foundation, Law & Social Science Program
Title: "Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Effect of Computer Displays on Comprehension, Memory, and Decision-Making in Court"
Submitted to: Law and Social Science Program, Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, Dissertation Improvement Grant, 1/15/02
Role: Co-Principal Investigator (Dissertation Research); PI: James T. Richardson (Dissertation Advisor)
Award: \$11,027

National Judicial College
Title: Forensic Science On-Line Pilot Module Course Evaluations
This study is an impact evaluation of NJC's pilot modules for forensic science. 9/30/15-8/31/16
Role: Principal Investigator
Award: \$12,500

University of Nevada Graduate School
Title: Graduate School Exit Surveys, UNR Non-Attender Surveys, and Post-Doctoral Affairs Survey 7/1/15-6/30/16
The purpose of the graduate exit study is to survey all UNR graduates re: their experience in their graduate programs at UNR. The non-attender web survey is a survey of all admitted graduate students who decided to not enroll at UNR. The purpose of the post-doctoral affairs survey is to survey all post-doctoral scholars at UNR regarding their post-doctoral training and experience at UNR.
Role: Principal Investigator
Award: \$16,000

Nevada Department of Corrections
Title: Outcome Evaluation of Project P.R.I.D.E. for Nevada Department of Corrections.
The Center for Research Design and Analysis (CRDA) and the Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies (GSCJS) partnered with the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) in 2015 to conduct a qualitative evaluation (focus groups, in-person interviews, and paper and pencil surveys) of Project P.R.I.D.E. (Purpose, Respect, Integrity, Determination, and Excellence; hereafter "PRIDE"), a re-entry system within the Nevada Department of Corrections
Role: Principal Investigator; Co-PI: Jennifer Lanterman (Criminal Justice)
Award: \$22,000

Nevada Department of Transportation
Title: "NDOT Employee Satisfaction Survey 2015" 11/1/14-10/31/15
The purpose of this study is to conduct an employee satisfaction survey of all Nevada Department of Transportation's statewide employees (approximately 2000 employees). This study was conducted via both paper and web surveys for NDOT's Human Resources Department in order evaluate their employee's satisfaction with their managers, supervisors, and NDOT administration. Data are used for internal purposes to improve NDOT's work environment.
Role: Principal Investigator
Award: \$8166

SERVICE

SERVICE TO THE STATE

- Currently serving on a state-wide coalition as part of the Program Evaluation Team for Nevada Rural Health Partners, providing research and program evaluation consultation to various early diversion programs (CIT, MOST, FASTT, ACT) to include rural hospitals, rural jails, and rural community providers, bringing state-wide visibility to the University (2021-present)
- Nevada Department of Corrections Adult Recidivism Reduction Working Groups 2018 for the Statewide Strategic Recidivism Reduction Grant through BJA, Member, December 2016-present
- As a member of this statewide working group, I collaborate with a number of statewide agencies to provide the deliverables for this grant and to make recommendations to the Nevada Statewide Re-entry.
- Nevada Re-entry Task Force. We worked collaboratively with NDOC, the Governor's office, UNLV, services providers, Department of Parole and Probation, Parole Board, Ridge House, Freedom House, DHHS, DETR, and the veteran's administration, 2016-2019. We advised the Nevada Department of Corrections with respect to planning their re-entry and substance abuse research plan including developing goals and objectives, target population, and process and outcome measures. These working groups were developed in response to the grant received from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Nevada Department of Aging and Disability Services and Nevada Division of Health Care Finance and Policy AB122 Working Group for the AB122 Feasibility Study in Rural Nevada. Member, January 2020-January 2021. As a member of this statewide working group, I collaborate with a number of statewide agencies to provide the deliverables for this grant and to make recommendations to all Nevada Statewide Stakeholders. These working groups were developed in response to Nevada Assembly Bill 122.
- Nevada Department of Public Safety and Nevada Department of Transportation *Zero Fatalities*, Occupant Protection Committee (Seatbelt Safety Committee), Member, Fall 2010-2017
- As a member of the Seatbelt Committee for the Nevada Department of Public Safety and Zero Fatalities, I interact with a number of law enforcement agencies, hospitals, emergency service units, universities, colleges, and private and public businesses and organizations (statewide), bringing high visibility to the University and awareness of CRDA's services. Data management subcommittee; Grants Subcommittee.
- Nevada Department of Corrections Adult Recidivism Reduction Steering Team 2016
- As a member of this steering team, we advised the Nevada Department of Corrections with respect to planning their re-entry and substance abuse research plan including developing goals and objectives, target population, and process and outcome measures. This steering committee was developed in response to the grant received from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Nevada Governor's Health Care and Medical Services Sector Council 2010-2016
As a member of the Governor's Health Care and Medical Services Sector Council and the Governor's Workforce Investment Board, our goal was to increase workforce employment in the health care industry over the next 10 years. As part of this committee, I interacted monthly with others from state agencies, including DETR, Workforce Connections, and NSHE, including Dr. Marcia Turner, Vice Chancellor of Operations, as well as Nevada private and public businesses and organizations (statewide), bringing high visibility to the University and awareness of CRDA's service.

SERVICE TO WASHOE COUNTY (RENO)

- Bishop Manogue High School Student- At the request of the VPRI, Mridul Gautum, met with a Bishop Gorman High School student to advise her on her AP Survey Research Project.
- Washoe County School District COFE (Council on Family Engagement) Committee, Member, 2015- 2017. Served as a member of the Council on Family Engagement. CRDA has conducted the survey development and data analysis for the Parental Involvement Survey for the Washoe County School District for the past two years and also in 2009, and due to this experience, I was asked to join this committee as an official member. As a member of this committee I assist with survey, evaluation, or needs assessment issues.

SERVICE TO UNR

- UNR Campus Affairs Committee (for Faculty Senate), Fall 2023-Spring 2024; also serving on two additional subcommittees: Remote Work Committee and the Legal Affairs Subcommittee
- Currently serving on the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) committee for the College of Liberal Arts, Fall 2023-Spring 2024
- Served as the Research Committee Chair, School of Community Health Sciences (2019-2020)
- Served as a committee member on the University's Faculty Senate Ad hoc Survey Review Committee Periodic Presidential Evaluations for President Marc Johnson's evaluation (2018)
- Served as an ad hoc consultant to Russell Stone, Provost Office, for the Carnegie Community Engagement Classification Subcommittee (2018)
- Served as a committee member for the College of Liberal Arts Law and Society Committee (2018)
- UNR Campus Affairs Committee (for Faculty Senate), Fall 2013-2016; responsible for the development of the methodology and survey questions for the campus-wide class evaluation surveys

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

- Member, American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) 2021-present
- Member, American Society of Questioned Document Examiners (ASQDE), 2018-present
- Dissertation and Thesis Consultant, Judicial Studies Program, consultant to graduate students and judges who are completing their M.A. or Ph.D. in judicial studies, 2000- present
- Member, American Society of Trial Consultants (ASTC) 1996-2006
- Reviewer, American Psychology-Law Society 2005 Annual Conference, La Jolla, CA, March 3-6. Manuscripts reviewed November, 2004
- Reviewer, Law & Policy, reviewed manuscripts submitted for publication to journal, July, 2004.
- Member, Nevada Evaluation Association, 2003-present
- Reviewer, American Psychology-Law Society 2002 Biennial Conference, Austin, Texas, March 7-10. Manuscripts reviewed in October and November, 2001
- Member, Graduate Student Social Psychology Club, August 1996-2000
- Conference Participant, "Selecting and influencing your jury," and "Reel justice!" CLE course sponsored by ITLA (Illinois Trial Lawyers Association), Las Vegas, NV, March 2002
- Invited Conference Faculty, Research Conference on Courtroom Technology, sponsored by the Federal Judicial Center, National Center for State Courts, and Courtroom 21 of William and Mary College of Law, Williamsburg, VA; Washington D.C., July, 2001
- Reviewer, Law and Human Behavior, August, 2000
- Faculty Search Committee Member, Professor of Psychology Position, May 1998
- Founding Co-President, Graduate Student Social Psychology Club, August, 1996-May, 1998
- Copy Editor for the journal of Social Justice Research, Assistant to the Managing Editor, Ronald Dillehay, June 1996-January 1998
- Conference Participant, "How to win a case in Nevada using demonstrative evidence"
- Regional CLE seminar presented by the American Bar Association, Reno, Nevada, November, 1997
- Presiding Officer at the 24th National Conference on Juvenile Justice, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the Nevada District Attorney's Association, March, 1997
- Conference Staff Assistant at the Annual Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association Regional Conference, Las Vegas, NV, April 1995
- Member, American Psychological Society Student Caucus, Univ. of NV, Reno, Student Chapter (1998- 2000)
- Member, American Psychological Association 2009-present

HONORS AND AWARDS (GRADUATE SCHOOL)

- American Psychological Society Student Caucus National Award Winner, Best Student Chapter (2000)
- Outstanding Graduate Student Scholarship Award Winner for 1998-1999, Graduate Student Association, University of Nevada, Reno (April, 1999)-\$500 award amount
- American Psychological Society Student Caucus National Award Winner, Best Student Chapter (1998-1999)
- Sara and George McCune Best Paper Award for 1998, Group and Organization Management Journal and Sage Publications, Inc. presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Management, Chicago, IL, (March, 1999) for the paper entitled, "Extending Latent Role and Psychological Contract Theories to Predict Intent to Turnover and Politics in Business Organizations" (in Group and Organization Management, June, 1998)-\$100 award amount from Sage Publications