

# EXHIBIT



# Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Amy Dreibelbis, Esq.  
Deputy Prothonotary  
Elizabeth E. Zisk  
Chief Clerk

Middle District

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July 23, 2019

Gary L Brown  
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1100 Pike St.  
Huntingdon, PA 16654

RE: Commonwealth v. Brown, G., Pet.  
No. 12 MAL 2019  
Lower Appellate Court Docket No: 2843 EDA 2017  
Trial Court Docket No: CP-15-CR-0002541-1997  
CP-15-CR-0003278-1997

Dear Gary L Brown:

Enclosed please find a certified copy of an order dated July 23, 2019 entered in the above-captioned matter.

Very truly yours,  
Office of the Prothonotary

/mb

Enclosure

cc: Nicholas J. Casenta Jr., Esq.  
Thomas P. Hogan Jr., Esq.  
The Honorable James P. MacElree II, Judge

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
MIDDLE DISTRICT

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 12 MAL 2019

Respondent

Petition for Allowance of Appeal from  
the Order of the Superior Court

v.

GARY L. BROWN,

Petitioner

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 23rd day of July, 2019, the Petition for Allowance of Appeal is  
DENIED.

A True Copy Amy Dreibelbis, Esquire  
As Of 07/23/2019

Attest: Amy Dreibelbis  
Deputy Prothonotary  
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
EASTERN DISTRICT**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA : No. 2843 EDA 2017

v.

GARY L BROWN

Appellant

**ORDER**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

THAT the application filed October 26, 2018, requesting reargument of the decision dated October 16, 2018, is DENIED.

PER CURIAM

EXHIBIT  
\*\*\*\*\*

(RECEIVED IN PRISON LEGAL MAIL ON 12/25/18, A.M.)

**NON-PRECEDENTIAL DECISION - SEE SUPERIOR COURT I.O.P. 65.37**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

v.

GARY L. BROWN

Appellant

No. 2843 EDA 2017

Appeal from the PCRA Order August 21, 2017  
In the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County Criminal Division at  
No(s): CP-15-CR-0002541-1997,  
CP-15-CR-0003278-1997

BEFORE: BOWES, J., OLSON, J., and NICHOLS, J.

MEMORANDUM BY BOWES, J.:

**FILED OCTOBER 16, 2018**

Gary L. Brown appeals *pro se* from the August 21, 2017 order denying his request for post-conviction DNA testing. We affirm.

On September 30, 1998, a jury convicted Appellant of two counts of first degree murder and related offenses in connection with the shooting deaths of Saysana Laomoi and Ty Sacksith. In affirming the ensuing judgment of sentence, this Court adopted the trial court's statement of facts as follows:

On the evening of May 31, 1997[,] [Appellant] and Daryl Glasco paged . . . Laomoi to inquire about purchasing marijuana from him. Laomoi was again paged on the morning of June 1, 1997 for the same purpose. [Appellant] and Glasco arranged to meet Laomoi later that day.

At approximately 11:00 am, [Appellant] . . . and Glasco . . . went to [an] apartment complex parking lot, and entered a green Toyota driven by . . . Sacksith. Laomoi was sitting in the

front passenger seat. [Appellant] sat behind the driver's seat, and Glasco sat behind the front passenger seat. The Toyota was driven from the parking lot and proceeded west on Union Street. Laomoi was shot in the neck once and twice in the head. Sacksith was shot once in the back of the head. Both victims were shot with the same 38-caliber revolver.

**Commonwealth v. Brown**, 742 A.2d 1140 (Pa.Super. 1999) (unpublished memorandum at 2).

The trial court imposed two consecutive life sentences for the murders, and an aggregate term of thirty-two-and-one-half to sixty-five years incarceration for the remaining offenses. This Court affirmed the judgment of sentence, and on November 23, 1999, our Supreme Court denied allowance of appeal. **Commonwealth v. Brown**, 747 A.2d 364 (Pa. 1999).

The trial court outlined the subsequent procedural history as follows:

Failing to obtain relief through [five PCRA] petitions, Appellant turned to 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1 "Postconviction DNA Testing," and on June 27, 2017, filed a motion requesting that DNA testing be performed on the "lift tape" used to lift fingerprints from the car in which the victims were killed, and DNA testing on blood located on the trigger guard of the murder weapon.

The Commonwealth filed an answer to Appellant's motion on July 21, 2017, and on August 3, 2017[,] Appellant filed his rebuttal to the Commonwealth's answer. On August 21, 2017, after finding that Appellant had failed to establish entitlement to DNA testing, [the trial court] denied his request.<sup>[1]</sup> This appeal followed.

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<sup>1</sup> The PCRA's one-year time bar does not apply to a petition for DNA testing. As we explained in **In re Payne**, 129 A.3d 546, 555-556 n.12 (Pa.Super. 2015), "post-conviction DNA testing does not directly create an exception to § 9545's one-year time ban. Rather it allows for a convicted individual to

(Footnote Continued Next Page)

Trial Court Opinion, 9/28/17, at 1-2.

The trial court ordered Appellant to file a concise statement of errors complained of on appeal pursuant to Pa.R.A.P. 1925(b). Appellant complied, and the trial court issued a Rule 1925(a) opinion. Appellant presents one question for our review: Whether "the lower court abused its discretion when it dismissed the [DNA] petition filed by . . . Appellant . . . pertaining to this instant case." Appellant's brief at 3.

We review the trial court's decision to grant or deny a post-conviction petition for DNA testing for whether the findings of the trial court are supported by the record and free of legal error. **Commonwealth v. Conway**, 14 A.3d 101, 108 (Pa.Super. 2011) (footnote and citation omitted) ("Post conviction DNA testing falls under the aegis of the Pennsylvania Post Conviction Relief Act . . . , and thus, "our standard of review permits us to consider only whether the PCRA court's determination is supported by the evidence of record and whether it is free from legal error.").

Appellant's request for DNA testing is two-fold. First, he sought to test the "lift tape" that the crime scene investigators used to lift his fingerprints

(Footnote Continued) \_\_\_\_\_

first obtain DNA testing which could then be used within a PCRA petition to establish new facts in order to satisfy the requirements of an exception under 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9545 (b)(2)." Additionally, there is no statutory right to the assistance of counsel in requesting DNA testing. **Commonwealth v. Brooks**, 875 A.2d 1141, 1147 (Pa.Super. 2005).

from the back of the driver's seat in Sacksith's car. He asserts that the results of DNA testing on the organic matter that constitutes the fingerprint would prove his actual innocence of the offenses by confirming that the fingerprints that were originally identified as his were actually left by someone else. Next, Appellant requested DNA testing on the blood swabbed from the trigger guard of the handgun used to murder both victims. Although the swab that was tested at the time of trial identified the blood of one of the victims, Appellant contends that additional swabs exist that would reveal DNA that belongs to George Cornell, who Appellant claims is the prior owner of the firearm. For the following reasons, we find that the trial court did not err in denying relief.

In relevant part, the statute governing post-conviction DNA testing of specific evidence provides as follows:

**(c) Requirements.**—In any motion under subsection (a) [regarding forensic DNA testing], under penalty of perjury, the applicant shall:

(1) (i) specify the evidence to be tested;

.....

(2) (i) assert the applicant's actual innocence of the offense for which the applicant was convicted; and

(3) present a prima facie case demonstrating that the:

(i) identity of or the participation in the crime by the perpetrator was at issue in the proceedings that resulted in the applicant's conviction and sentencing; and



(ii) DNA testing of the specific evidence, assuming exculpatory results, would establish:

(A) the applicant's actual innocence of the offense for which the applicant was convicted;

....

**(d) Order.—**

....

(2) The court shall not order the testing requested . . . if, after review of the record of the applicant's trial, the court determines that there is no reasonable possibility that the testing would produce exculpatory evidence that:

(i) would establish the applicant's actual innocence of the offense for which the applicant was convicted[.]

....

42 Pa.C.S. § 9543.1(c), (d). Significantly, however, there is a preliminary requirement that compels a petitioner to demonstrate:

If the evidence was discovered prior to the applicant's conviction, the evidence shall not have been subject to the DNA testing requested because the technology for testing was not in existence at the time of the trial or the applicant's counsel did not seek testing at the time of the trial in a case where a verdict was rendered on or before January 1, 1995, or the applicant's counsel sought funds from the court to pay for the testing because his client was indigent and the court refused the request despite the client's indigency.

42 Pa.C.S. § 9543.1(a)(2). Thus, in order to prevail on an application for DNA testing, as a threshold matter, Appellant must prove either that (1) technology did not permit testing when he was tried; (2) the verdict preceded January 1, 1995, and counsel neglected to request testing during

trial; or (3) the trial court denied Appellant's request for funds to pay for the testing despite his indigence. **Id.**

Thereafter, presuming Appellant satisfies these preliminary requirements, Appellant must adduce *prima facie* evidence that, assuming exculpatory results, the evidence would demonstrate his actual innocence of the offense for which he was convicted. In **Conway, supra** at 109 (quoting **Schlup v. Delo**, 513 U.S. 298, 327 (1995)), we explained that actual innocence in this context and in the context of § 9543.1(d)(2)(i), is demonstrated by evidence that "makes it 'more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have found him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.'" **See also In re Payne, supra** at 556. We concluded, "this standard requires a reviewing court 'to make a probabilistic determination about what reasonable, properly instructed jurors would do,' if presented with the new evidence." **Conway, supra** at 109 (quoting **Schlup, supra** at 329).

Appellant's request for DNA testing fails for two reasons. First, it is stale insofar as the samples that he is currently requesting to test were available for testing during his 1998 trial. Indeed, the Commonwealth introduced evidence outlining the results of the DNA tests that the State Police Crime Laboratory performed on several pieces of evidence that investigators removed from inside the vehicle, including the trigger guard that Appellant seeks to test herein. The crime lab performed DNA tests in anticipation of trial and submitted those results as evidence; however,

Appellant did not request that the laboratory test the fingerprint lift tape or demand that the unit test any of the swabs from the interior of the vehicle that he currently contends avoided testing. Moreover, as it relates to Appellant's statutory obligations, Appellant does not assert, much less demonstrate that: 1) advances in technology would facilitate testing that was previously hindered; 2) he was convicted prior to 1995 and counsel failed to request testing; or 3) he was indigent and the trial court denied his request for funds to pay for DNA testing prior to trial. **See** 42 Pa.C.S. § 9543.1(a)(2). Appellant simply ignores these threshold components of the post-conviction DNA statute. Accordingly, the trial court did not err in denying his petition for DNA testing. **See Commonwealth v. Perry**, 959 A.2d 932, 939 (Pa.Super. 2008) (no relief due when petitioner failed to satisfy the conditions outlined in § 9543.1(a)(2)); **Commonwealth v. Walsh**, 125 A.3d 1248, 1257 (Pa.Super. 2015) (same).

Moreover, even if Appellant had satisfied one of the preliminary components of § 9543.1(a)(2), which he did not, the present claim would fail. Stated plainly, assuming the DNA testing produced exculpatory results, Appellant cannot establish a *prima facie* case of actual innocence. The Commonwealth presented substantial evidence of Appellant's guilt.

On a prior appeal, we reiterated the trial court's summation of the evidence as follows:

Bonnie Weston, Laomoi's girlfriend, was interviewed by police and stated that Laomoi was supposed to help Sacksith sell

marijuana to an individual named "Gary." Jessica Smith, [Appellant's] girlfriend, told police that [Appellant] and Glasco paged Laomoi [for that purpose] from her apartment on the night of May 31, 1997. Smith saw Laomoi arrive in the parking lot to [Appellant's] apartment on the morning of June 1, 1997, get out, and walk towards [Appellant's] apartment building. Smith later went to [Appellant's] apartment and found a "large package of marijuana."

**Brown, *supra*** (unpublished memorandum at 2) (quoting Trial Court Opinion, 12/24/98, at 2). The trial court further explained that, after committing the murders,

[Appellant and Glasco] took marijuana from [Sacksith's] car and returned on foot to [Appellant's address] with the revolver, bloody clothing, and a box of 38-caliber ammunition. [The pair] then repackaged the marijuana into smaller bags. [Appellant] instructed his brother[,] Eric[,] to take a gym bag and a plastic bag to their grandmother's home in West Chester.

***Id.***

Thereafter,

A search warrant was obtained for [Appellant's] apartment where a 38-caliber revolver was recovered; ballistics indicated that it was the murder weapon. A search warrant for the home of [Appellant's] grandmother, Elizabeth Brown, yielded one box of 38-caliber ammunition, clothing containing traces of blood, and marijuana.

During the investigation of the crime scene . . . Glasco's bloody fingerprint was found behind the passenger seat. . . . Glasco's fingerprint was also found on the box of 38-caliber ammunition. A second print found behind the driver's seat was matched to [Appellant].

A fellow inmate testified at trial that Brown sent him to tell the District Attorney that Glasco had confessed to committing both murders, in an attempt to shift the blame away from [Appellant]. Talking points in [Appellant's] handwriting were admitted to corroborate that testimony.

**Id.** at 2-3. Based on the foregoing testimony, the jury convicted Appellant of, *inter alia*, two counts of murder.

As it relates to the lifting tape used to obtain Appellant's latent finger prints from Sacksith's vehicle, Appellant claims that a DNA test on the organic material the tape lifted from the back of the driver's seat would reveal the presence of someone else's DNA, presumably refuting the expert testimony that confirmed that the latent fingerprint matched Appellant's. For the following reason, this assertion fails.

Notwithstanding the fingerprint evidence that Appellant hopes to undermine with his DNA request, the remaining evidence demonstrates Appellant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Appellant coaxed the victims to his apartment complex under the guise of purchasing marijuana. Neither victim was seen alive again. Following the murders, Appellant and Glasco took the marijuana, murder weapon, ammunition, and bloody clothes to Appellant's apartment. Appellant divided the marijuana and directed his brother to take the ammunition, clothing, and a portion of the marijuana to their grandmother's home, where the items were recovered by police. In addition, crime scene investigators discovered Glasco's bloody fingerprint at the crime scene and on the box of ammunition that was found within Appellant's control. Similarly, police discovered Appellants' firearm, which ballistics confirmed as the murder weapon, in his apartment. Later, while Appellant was incarcerated pending trial, he enlisted a fellow inmate to make

false statements to the district attorney that shifted responsibility for both murders to Glasco.

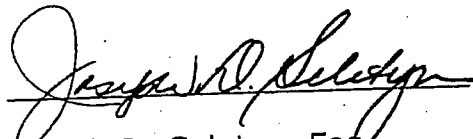
All of the foregoing non-fingerprint evidence establishing Appellant's guilt was presented to the jury during trial. Thus, even presuming that a test on the lift tape produced exculpatory evidence, it would not override the remaining physical and testimonial evidence establishing Appellant's guilt. Thus, no relief is due. ***See Walsh, supra*** at 1245-55 ("The statutory standard to obtain testing requires more than conjecture or speculation; it demands a *prima facie* case that the DNA results, if exculpatory, would establish actual innocence").

The results of a new DNA test on the trigger guard would be equally unavailing. Appellant's justification for re-testing the trigger guard is not a model of clarity. He appears to assert that the blood found on his gun belonged to the gun's prior owner and not, as the DNA test performed prior to trial confirmed, one of the victims. However, Appellant neglects to present any realistic scenario where a vestige of Mr. Cornell's DNA on the firearm that Cornell previously owned is exculpatory. Ballistic evidence established that Appellant's gun was the murder weapon. Presuming that the blood taken from the trigger guard was re-tested and identified as belonging to Mr. Cornell rather than a victim, that revelation does not exonerate Appellant *ipso facto*. At most, the discovery of Mr. Cornell's DNA on the weapon casts a doubt on the accuracy of the DNA report generally.

However, Appellant's convictions did not rest upon any DNA evidence, and his statutory burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of actual innocence is significantly higher than questioning the accuracy of any single piece of evidence. Accordingly, Appellant's claim fails for identical reasons that we discussed in addressing his request to test the fingerprint tape, *i.e.*, Appellant failed to make out a *prima facie* case that the testing would produce exculpatory evidence proving his actual innocence. **See Walsh, supra.**

Order affirmed.

Judgment Entered.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph D. Seletyn", written over a horizontal line.

Joseph D. Seletyn, Esq.  
Prothonotary

Date: 10/16/18

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA : IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

: CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

v.

: CRIMINAL ACTION

GARY BROWN

: NOS. 2541-1997; 3278-1997

Nicholas J. Casenta, Jr., Esquire, Chief Deputy District Attorney  
Defendant, *pro se*

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ORDER

AND NOW, this 21 day of August, 2017, upon consideration of Defendant's *pro se* Motion for Post-Conviction DNA Testing, the Commonwealth's Answer thereto, and Defendant's Reply to the Commonwealth's Answer, it is hereby **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that Defendant's Motion is **DENIED**.<sup>1</sup>

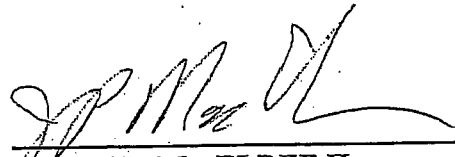
Certified From The Record

This

23 Day of Aug 20 17

Deputy Clerk of Common Pleas Court

BY THE COURT:



JAMES P. MacELREE II

J.

<sup>1</sup> On September 30, 1998, a jury convicted defendant of murdering Saysana Laomoi and Ty Sacksith. He was subsequently sentenced to two consecutive life sentences. The Superior Court affirmed his judgment of sentence on July 8, 1999. He has since filed multiple petitions under the Post Conviction Relief Act, and multiple appeals to the Superior Court, all without success. He has now requested that DNA testing be performed on certain of the evidence admitted at his trial. However, before a Court can grant a motion for DNA testing, a defendant is required to present a *prima facie* case demonstrating that the DNA testing requested, assuming exculpatory results, would establish his actual innocence of the offense of which he was convicted. See: 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1(c)(3). Instantly, defendant has utterly failed to make such a showing. The case upon which defendant relies, *In re Payne*, 129 A.3d 546 (Pa.Super. 2015), does not compel a different result. Thus, his motion is properly denied.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA : IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

: CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

v.

: CRIMINAL ACTION

GARY BROWN

: NOS. 2541-1997; 3278-1997

Nicholas J. Casenta, Jr., Esquire, Chief Deputy District Attorney  
Defendant, *pro se*

OPINION PURSUANT TO Pa.R.A.P. 1925(a)

Gary Brown (Appellant) has filed an appeal to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania from our order of August 21, 2017, which denied his *pro se* motion for post-conviction DNA testing. We write now pursuant to the mandate of Pa.R.A.P. 1925(a).

Factual and Procedural History

In 1997, Appellant and Daryl Glasco were charged with shooting and killing Saysana Laomoi and Ty Sacksith in the Borough of West Chester. Appellant and Mr. Glasco were to be tried together, but shortly after their trial began Daryl Glasco pled guilty. The trial continued and on September 30, 1998, a jury convicted Appellant of two counts of first degree murder. On October 1, 1998, this Court sentenced him to two consecutive life sentences. The Superior Court affirmed his judgment of sentence on July 8, 1999, and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court denied his petition for allowance of appeal on November 23, 1999.

Appellant then began filing serial petitions under the Post Conviction Relief Act. We dismissed his first PCRA petition on November 2, 2001. The Superior Court affirmed on September 18, 2002. We dismissed his untimely second petition on June 24, 2003. The Superior

Court affirmed on April 19, 2005. We dismissed his untimely third petition on October 2, 2007. Appellant did not appeal that decision to the Superior Court. We dismissed his untimely fourth petition on June 23, 2009. The Superior Court affirmed on March 24, 2010. We dismissed his untimely fifth petition on February 21, 2013. The Superior Court affirmed on October 16, 2013.

Failing to obtain relief through these petitions, Appellant turned to 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1 “Postconviction DNA Testing,” and on June 27, 2017, filed a motion requesting that DNA testing be performed on the “lift tape” used to lift fingerprints from the car in which the victims were killed, and DNA testing on blood located on the trigger guard of the murder weapon.

The Commonwealth filed an answer to Appellant’s motion on July 21, 2017, and on August 3, 2017 Appellant filed his rebuttal to the Commonwealth’s answer. On August 21, 2017, after finding that Appellant had failed to establish entitlement to DNA testing, we denied his request. This appeal followed.

### Legal Analysis

Requests for post-conviction DNA testing are governed by statute, and before post-conviction DNA testing may be ordered, a petitioner must satisfy certain specific requirements. 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1. Under section 9543.1(c)(3), a petitioner must present to the court a *prima facie* case that the requested DNA testing, assuming exculpatory results, would establish the petitioner’s **actual innocence** of the crime of which he was convicted. Commonwealth v. Williams, 35 A.3d 44, 49-50 (Pa.Super. 2011) (emphasis added). We denied Appellant’s request for DNA testing of the “lift tape” because Appellant was utterly unable to establish that the

requested DNA testing, assuming exculpatory results, would establish his actual innocence of the crimes of which he was convicted.

In his motion Appellant requested that DNA testing be conducted on the fingerprint lift tape used to lift a fingerprint found behind the driver's seat of the vehicle in which the victims were killed. The fingerprint was subsequently identified as Appellant's. Appellant claimed that DNA testing on the "body oils and liquids" found on the lift tape would show that someone else was the "depositer" of that print. Even were the results to establish the DNA of another individual on the lift tape, this evidence alone could not establish Appellant's actual innocence considering the significant other evidence of Appellant's guilt presented at his trial, including the testimony of multiple other witnesses, his possession of the murder weapon, and his solicitation of false statements in an attempt to shift the blame away from himself. Thus, he was entitled to no additional testing of this evidence.

With regard to Appellant's second request, that blood on the trigger guard of murder weapon be submitted for DNA testing, we note that DNA testing has already been performed on this evidence and the results of that testing admitted into evidence at Appellant's trial. The DNA testing revealed that the blood found on the trigger guard of the murder weapon was that of victim Saysana Laomoi, N.T. 9/25/98, pp. 155-159, and not of one "George Cornell" who Appellant claims sold the gun to a relative of Appellant. Appellant was clearly not entitled to additional DNA testing on this evidence.


In his concise statement, Appellant claims that the holding of the case of Commonwealth v. Payne, 129 A.3d 546 (Pa.Super. 2015), requires that the DNA testing requested be performed

in this matter. It does not. Because the Superior Court in Payne was faced with a strikingly dissimilar factual scenario from the one presented instantly, we do not find Payne applicable to Appellant's case.<sup>1</sup>

Nor did Appellant make his request for DNA testing in a "timely manner" as is required by 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1(d)(1)(iii), in that the evidence existed at the time of Appellant's trial in 1998, and Appellant failed to request additional DNA testing in any of his five prior PCRA petitions. See: Commonwealth v. Walsh, 125 A.3d 1248, 1258 (Pa.Super. 2015).

Because the post-conviction DNA testing statute specifically directs a court not to order DNA testing if the court determines that there is no reasonable possibility that the testing would produce exculpatory evidence that would establish the petitioner's actual innocence, 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9543.1(d)(2)(i), Appellant's motion was properly denied.

BY THE COURT:

  
JAMES P. MacELREE II

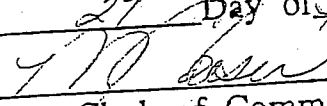
J.

DATE:

9/28/2017

Certified From The Record

This 29 Day of Sept 2017

  
Deputy Clerk of Common Pleas Court

<sup>1</sup> In Payne, the defendant's guilt was premised on his purported confessions to three individuals, none of whom had any independent knowledge of the crime charged, and all of whose credibility was suspect. Unlike Appellant's case, a complete lack of any physical evidence connected defendant Payne to the crime. As such, the Superior Court allowed DNA testing to compare the results with known data banks "for the purpose of determining the person responsible for the crime in question." Payne, 129 A.3d at 565.