

2 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3 COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ DEPARTMENT 12 4 5 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL BARTON, JUDGE 6 7 8 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. Case No.s 10 RICHARD JAMES QUIGLEY, 3WM018538 Defendant. 4SM011246 11 4SM021812 4SM023894 12 4SM028271 4SM044470 13 4WM021512 4WM023363 14 4WM034801 15 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 MOTION TO DISMISS 17 June 2, 2006 18 19 20 APPEARANCES: 21 For the People: DAVID GENOCHIO, 22 Deputy District Attorney 23 For the Defendant: IN PROPRIA PERSONA, KATE WELLS 24 Attorney at Law 25 Official Court Reporter: OSCAR A. MORENO, CSR 3441

1	INDEX
2	Diment Guerra D. II
3	Direct Cross Redirect Recross
·4	WITNESSES:
5	For the Defense:
6	STEPHEN BIANCO 16
7	STEPHEN BIANCO 16
8	ساد
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

Watsonville, California

June 2, 2006

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: So let's go on the record then in the Richard Quigley matters. Mr. Quigley is present.

Mr. Genochio is present.

This is a motion, Mr. Quigley, that you have filed to have me dismiss all of these matters and apparently we still have to figure out there is one outstanding ticket we have to deal with that may not be in all these numbers, and you filed paperwork that the District Attorney, not Mr. Genochio, but the District Attorney's office through Joyce Angell has filed a response. I'll let you start, Mr. Quigley.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, Your, honor, if I may, it's like this (indicating) I'm -- you know, my general thing is that -- and I have been contending since way back when this thing started when I got the ticket back here July 24th, 2003, that the statute is being enforced -- the statute is unenforceably vague, violates my constitutional rights having to try to comply with it and I have been arguing that same position as best I could.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that way back in the beginning and I believe it was in November, you've got all the -- you've got the little record of events there, but way back in November 2003, I was in this

courtroom with Judge Morse and had a demurrer sustained that 1 2 contained basically all the arguments that I make today with 3 prejudice, incidentally. And then through some bizarre deal I ended up being responsible for dealing with the city attorney. 4 5 If you remember I ultimately challenged him as an interloper 6 and asked what he was doing here and apparently he agreed he didn't belong because I haven't seen him since. 8 But I managed to walk in and get Judge Morse in February to change her mind on sustaining my demurrer. 9 10 THE COURT: 2004? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, February 6th, 2004. 12 THE COURT: You know that my train is small so I got 13 to keep it on that track. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I mean, I think there has 15 been 30 court appearances on this, but that was way back in 16 the beginning so I had -- at one point I had this thing pretty 17 much beat and had the avenue for finishing it off and then 18 this city attorney came in. 19 And then all of a sudden I was back in the loser's 20 position and have been fighting from there ever since, until your ruling back in -- I'm going to guestimate it was June 21 22 that you made the ruling on this case -- on these cases --23 THE COURT: That was June of 2004. 24 About a year ago. MS. WELLS:

didn't particularly like my headgear but that the violations

2005, that was when you ruled -- you

25

26

THE DEFENDANT:

were a correctible offense. And we have been bogged down in getting it gone ever since and none of this, I don't believe any of this would be a problem, none of this would have happened, none of this would have been necessary. You wouldn't have a stack of paper on your desk -- what is it? A foot?

THE COURT: A bucket, yes.

THE DEFENDANT: We wouldn't have any of that on your paper -- I mean, on your desk in this file, any of it, if this law wasn't vague. I mean, if there were an objective standard that I could be called on to comply with and could be held to, none of this would be possible.

So, you know, just the -- the thing is the fact of itself in that regard, there clearly is no objective standard. So what my motion was based on -- this last motion is based on what the California Highway Patrol has done. And as I look back at all of these things that have taken place, what I see is that the arguments from the city attorney when they were involved in this and then the District Attorney when they came in have remained pretty much the same relative to constitutionality and that is that the Buhl Court found that the statute was constitutional and therefore you know, you know, my arguments fail.

In fact, the District Attorney went so far and one of these -- in one of these briefs -- give me just a second any way, to rule -- the ruling was that Buhl had found

2.4

the statute constitutional both as written and as applied
which is ludicrous. The timetable doesn't allow for that.

There was no application of the helmet law prior to Buhl. All the arguments of Buhl were based on the fact that it was written so they had none of this to deal with.

And when the Buhl decision came out is when we first saw the difference, that's when the first thing where we discovered that there was a difference in how the statute was written and how it was applied, that's when it became evident to us, and, when I'm talking about me and these folks back here, particularly one that I brought to you today because I would like to put him on the stand to talk to you. Because, when we first became aware of the problem with the helmet law, it was because Mr. Steve Bianco had gotten a citation down in San Diego for wearing a helmet and to comply with the helmet law.

And as you will find out when we have a chance to talk to him, this is not an unintelligent guy. He's very bright. He figured out right away that there is something wrong with complying with the law and getting the ticket any way. And so he started are looking into this thing and realizing what was going on and the Buhl Court came out with their decision in the middle of this, and I'm not going to try to do the time line because first of all, my memory doesn't serve me that well but his does and so I — at some point soon, I would like to have him explain to you how we got into

1 this and how this became an issue but the bottom line is the

2 problem is that there are two helmet laws in California. One

3 | that is unworkable and that's the one that is written and

4 interpreted by the California courts and one that is

5 unconstitutional and that is the one that is administered in

6 accordance with the design of the California High Patrol as

7 written and administered by the Highway Patrol.

THE COURT: Hold that thought.

(Off the record.)

THE COURT: Sorry for that. We're getting a trial from downtown because we finished ours.

Go ahead.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. So from the onset -- we had two helmet laws. The one -- I mean everybody looks at the Buhl decision and realized well, that's ridiculous, because there is -- the idea that you can't be held to any sort of a standard except that the letters DOT on head gear as a means of compliance is absurd because at the time everybody knew or believed or talked about or the CHP promoted the idea that you could get fake DOT stickers and put them on anything. fact, that's the realty of it that the only person that can certify whether or not a helmet is in compliance with FMVSS 218 whether or not a motorcycle helmet is a motorcycle safety helmet is the manufacturer and they do that through the process that is set up by the Federal Government and FMVSS 218, and the manufacturer has the discretion to do whatever

they want, all the way up to and including a Dixie Cup and a shoe string and who can unwind a certification? people according, now this is according to the courts, this is Bianco now and as best phrased in Easy Riders in explaining Bianco, but the only people that could unwind that certification once it's made is the manufacturer themselves. They say "Oh, yeah, well, I was only kidding that dixie cup and shoe string is not a helmet," and then it's no longer certified and it no longer complies with California's law, or B, NTSA can make a formal determination of noncompliance on a helmet according to Bianco and the certification is no longer any good against the manufacturer's complaint and to my knowledge that's never happened, NTSA has never made a determination of noncompliance on a helmet, and, three, it would be from test results from an independent testing laboratory and I'm not sure how those would de-certify the helmet because it seems to me at that point those test results would be turned over to someone like yourself if I understand their scheme, and then would you make that determination which you have no authority to do according to the federal law that set it up in the first place, but that's what the Court has ruled.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

That's just like the Court has ruled that anything that has a certification or compliance is a motorcycle safety helmet, and that's Buhl. And if it's got DOT on it it's a helmet and that's why it's constitutional because nobody has

to do deal with febrication.

1.4

Now, California Migh Patrol on the other hand, has two things that they do: One of them is they assert from the very beginning as all the evidence that I presented to you at this motion shows from it's inception, they started teaching everyone that the criteria was that the helmet be Department of Transportation Approved. But I think the evidence is clear and at some point I would hope that we can get a stipulation or a finding of fact that the Department of Transportation does not approve helmets.

So that's the first theory by which they operate which extends over to the second which is that you could somehow tell by looking whether or not the Department of Transportation would have approved a given helmet.

And which gets us back to the fabrication which Buhl says you can't look at because that's absurd. So the whole scheme set up by the Highway Patrol has rendered the statute unconstitutionally vague because I don't know, nobody knows, what the cop is going to say on any given day is going to satisfy their understanding of what a properly fabricated helmet is in a world where we're not allowed to talk about that, or whether or not the helmet is DOT-approved, which of course it can't be.

The language in explaining where these laws were, again, just confirms the contention that the statute is absolutely at this point beyond repair, unenforceable, and

unconstitutional, and when I say that, and when I say beyond repair it's in the sure and certain knowledge, Your Honor, that the belief in DOT-approved helmets and therefore an approved helmet, is so permeated the consciousness of law enforcement and society at large -- society at large.

I called the Lieutenant at the -- the new Lieutenant here in town and talked to him and they came out with this latest article, Motorcycle Safety Month. CHP comes out with Motorcycle Safety Month in the name of Motorcycle Safety Awareness.

The article is in the Sentinel, and beyond the fact that it is not Motorcycle Safety Month, it's Motorcycle

Awareness, and beyond the fact that Motorcycle Awareness Month is to make people — the automobile drivers aware in May when motorcycling starts picking up that there are motorcycles on the road, be careful of us, that the CHP chose to point out to motorcycles that we need to be more aware of the cars, like we don't already understand that gun is loaded, in the middle of this thing they write the CHP reminds motorcyclists to wear approved helmets. I mean, all the way up to and including May 5th or 6th whenever this thing came out.

So I call down there and I talk to the Lieutenant, this new lieutenant who replaced our friend, our deceased friend and I asked him, I said, "Who approves helmets?" And it's no surprise, Your Honor, "The United States Department of Transportation approves helmets." The man is a lieutenant in

the California Highway Patrol, he's competent and qualified in every aspect of law, no question to do his job, and doesn't understand that DOT doesn't approve helmets. So how do you scrub that ring out of the tub, you know? There ain't no cleanser that strong.

So, the CHP policy has absolutely destroyed any chance that this state had of enacting this helmet law.

Now if they want to write another one they are welcome to take a shot at it, but I believe that this one is terminally ill. I think it's in worse shape than I am and hopefully you will agree, that way I'll live to see it's demise.

And so that's kind of -- that's kind of what my motion is about. It is that the California helmet law is not the helmet law interpreted by the courts. It's not the helmet law that was written by the legislature. It is the helmet law that Maurice Hannigan and company put together in 1991 and has run right alongside all this stuff that was going on in Court with complete disregard for what the Court said all the way up to and including beyond an injunction issued by a Federal Court. They wish they had completely ignored like you wouldn't understand how they could ignore a Court order.

And I don't see any way to break them out of it.

Good cops write tickets for this thing in violation of my

constitutional rights. Good judges find us guilty all the

time in violation of our constitutional rights. Good judges

make determinations of noncompliance on headgear, and are in good faith reliance based on everything that comes from the California High Patrol because if you cannot count on their expertise, what can you count on?

But in this area, Judge, they are just sour, they are sour. And there is -- I don't think there is any fixing it. I would like -- I guess at this point I would like very much to hear what Mr. Genochio has got to say about this. But I don't want to give up talking to you because I want -- I do want to introduce to you Mr. Bianco and I do want him to explain to you his experience. I don't know how many times you have had to actually meet a party, particularly a pro se litigant in a published opinion that affects as many people as this opinion has affected people, and how he got there, and what that Court said and the conversations that took place inside that courtroom and what Bianco said and why it was there.

Mr. Bianco can bring that to the table and I think that his explanation will make it absolutely clear you to beyond a shadow of a doubt, Judge, that there are the two helmet laws I described.

THE COURT: I'll consider that. Let me ask you a question before I go to Mr. Genochio, and you probably don't have the answer to this and I'll ask Mr. Genochio, I'm not sure he has the answer to this: What if anything have you heard or if anything is happening in relation to the Sixth?

They are ignoring you?

THE DEFENDANT: In the case -- the California High Patrol vs. you with me as the real party in interest, that has gone the way of all things that the Sixth doesn't want to deal with. It is in permanent lock down.

The cases that were started after that case, case numbers that are lower than that case have already been decided and on their way, unpublished, of course, you know, opinions of all kinds.

Now, I can't say, Judge, with any degree of certainty that they are not sitting there this afternoon getting ready to publish an opinion but there is absolutely nothing that I can get out of those clerks that would indicate that that has done anything except sit in a file forever gone.

But the argument that the District Attorney made is that somehow or other the Sixth has prevented you from ruling on this motion is absurd on it's face. Because that case is not People vs. Quigley. You have been restricted in what you could do in a case entitled -- in a case entitled CHP versus Superior Court and they tell you -- they have held you up on doing anything about the contempt action against California High Patrol. They have not told you that you cannot act to find this statute unconstitutional as applied. And so there is no answer as far as I know from the Sixth. I can't speak for Mr. Genochio -- to what Mr. Genochio knows.

THE COURT: I doubt if he does, I just thought if he

does he'll throw it in simply because he gets to sit and 1 2 occupy that seat more than anything else since as the saying goes, he's not the main player in this, but I'm assuming you 3 got tagged by your office, Mr. Genochio? 4 5 MR. GENOCHIO: 6 THE DEFENDANT: You ever hear about the short straw, 7 sir? 8 THE COURT: He didn't get a straw. 9 THE DEFENDANT: Not only -- he got a straw and it 10 was dipped in, you know --11 MR. GENOCHIO: I think I'm going to watch, was it 12 Jimmy Stewart and Mr. Smith Goes to Washington? 13 THE COURT: Giving you the opportunity and I know that again, since we've -- the words that have preceded all 14 15 this, do you have anything to add besides what is in Ms. 16 Angell's paperwork? 17 MR. GENOCHIO: No, I do recognize the fact that 18 there has been -- Mr. Quigley says 30, but I bet there has 19 been far more than 30 court appearances on this. 20 THE COURT: Yeah, and again -- you are sort of 21 literally at the wrong place at the wrong time, but, obviously 22 and as you are because you have worked with me in Court for a 23 long period of time and Mr. Quigley is aware that, I'm giving everybody a chance to be heard before I do things. 24 know, and obviously I wanted to literally dot the I's and cross 25

26

the T's so --

1 THE DEFENDANT: In a matter of this import, Your 2 Honor, in the direction I want you to go, yeah, me too. 3 THE COURT: I know. 4 MR. GENOCHIO: Can I ask one question? 5 THE COURT: Sure. 6 MR. GENOCHIO: So briefs have been filed, I mean the appeal has been accepted by the Sixth, briefs have been filed 7 8 and they waived formal argument? Q, THE DEFENDANT: It's not an appeal. 10 MR. GENOCHIO: A writ? Is it a writ? 11 THE DEFENDANT: It's a writ. 12 THE COURT: And we can go off the record for a 13 minute. Just cause I want to save his hands more than anything else. I mean you all know, and --14 15 (Off the record.) 16 THE COURT: All right. So let's go back on the 17 record. I've at least updated Mr. Genochio as to what has 18 previously transpired since as I indicated he wasn't the 19 originating lawyer out of his office and actually it's gone through -- I think you are the third or the fourth. 20 21 In relation to Mr. Bianco about how long do you 22 think that will take? I'm not trying to push you, but --23 THE DEFENDANT: It will not get beyond the point of 24 being entertaining to you, Your Honor, I can assure you of 25 that. Entertaining or informative. 26 THE COURT: All right. Informative, I don't mind.

```
1
     Entertaining I'm always interested in; informative is always
  2
     better.
  3
                THE DEFENDANT:
                                I meant -- well, the combination.
  4
                THE COURT: I understand.
  5
                THE DEFENDANT: Can't have one without the other.
 6
                THE COURT:
                            I guess the bigger question is -- and as
 7
     I indicated at one point I'm trying to save Mr. Moreno,
     because of his hands, he's good, but do you want that
 8
 9
     testimony on the record or --
10
                THE DEFENDANT: Oh, absolutely.
11
                THE COURT: -- as information for me?
12
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, please.
                                              And --
13
               THE COURT:
                            I'm listening.
14
               THE DEFENDANT:
                                We will pay you handsomely.
15
               THE COURT: No, no, you guys can work out the
16
     payment, I'm not worried about that, it's just -- all right.
17
     So, do you want to call Mr. Bianco?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes. One thing to do first and that
     is -- just to let you know, Judge, I'm not asking to you do
19
     something that haven't been considered and thought and done
20
21
     elsewhere.
22
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
23
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               This very same issue came up in
24
    Michigan, the same standard, different state, the Honorable
     Cynthia Hathaway dealt with a guy that was wearing no helmet.
25
     On August 2nd he was wearing a rubber band and a small bottle
26
```

On August 10th he was wearing no headgear. On 1 August 19th he was wearing a bandana. And having reviewed all 2 the elements of -- that I've tried to explain and believe me 3 if I'm not getting through, I credit myself, my failures, not 4 5 you, but, having considered all the same arguments, she came down and found that the statute -- there is no way that it can 6 7 work off of this thing. 8 So this is the one that Mr. Genochio has seen and I don't need a copy of it, but I would like you to have it so 9 10 that you have it. See, I'm not asking to you do something 11 that's unprecedented. 12 I'm not worried about that as much as --THE COURT: 13 let me ask a couple on other issues. So do you have the 14 ability to get another copy of this? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: So Mr. Genochio, I'll get your office a 17 copy of this. 18 MR. GENOCHIO: I didn't see it. I just briefly 19 looked at it, I mean the statute, does it mirror what we have 20 here? 21 THE COURT: I don't know I have not read this. 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it does and it has to and the 23 reason it has to because of the supremacy clause which he

26 THE COURT: As I said I will take this and,

discusses in there, it has to be Federal. It has to be

24

25

Federal.

1	Mr. Genochio, and I'll get you a copy at some point or for
2	your offices because I know that you are not planning on
3	holding on to this any longer than you have to. Mr. Bianco.
4	THE DEFENDANT: I'd like to call Steve Bianco
5	please.
6	STEPHEN BIANCO,
7	called as a witness for the Defense, having been duly sworn,
8	testified as follows:
9	THE COURT: The microphones aren't working right now
10	so you are going to have to keep your voice up, please.
11	THE DEFENDANT: I'll try. I'm fighting a toothache
12	and a swollen jaw here
13	THE COURT: We'll try and work it out. Would you
14	state your full name and spell your last name.
15	THE DEFENDANT: Steven Wright, BIANCO.
16	THE COURT: Stephen, P-H-E-N?
17	THE DEFENDANT: V.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Quigley.
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY THE DEFENDANT: Q. Would you please tell the
21	Judge Barton about Bianco versus CHP and in as condensed a
22	form as possible please because of Oscar's hands and his busy
23	schedule?
24	MS. WELLS: And your tooth.
25	THE DEFENDANT: and your tooth.
26	THE COURT: Two things three things. One is try

and keep your voice up; two, if you have been in court enough, you understand the speed that you and the reporter can go at, so keep it at a moderate speed please.

THE WITNESS: I'll try. Before I get into Bianco vs. CHP I wanted to reiterate that I pretty much agree with everything he said. There is two things that I think he missed just on time line: One was the fact that the Buhl arguments were actually made in '91 before the helmet law was commenced to be enforced in January of '92. and the other one is Maurice Hanagan restructured the law in '92 and not '91 with the issuance of a bulletin from the CHP.

Other than that, Bianco vs. CHP was a case that stemmed away from the trial court, an infraction trial court for violation of the helmet law.

I was wearing a helmet that I had purchased from a manufacturer that had gone to great lengths I found out later to establish by testing, that the helmet would in fact passed; he tried everything to try to certify it properly and he was selling them and he had sold thousands of them.

And I was riding down the highway, a CHP officer pulled me over, and stated that I was in violation of the helmet law for wearing a helmet manufactured by this company and he showed me a memo from the CHP -- promulgated from the CHP that stated that these helmets were no longer legal for use because a testing facility, a private testing facility in Texas had found them to be deficient in some manner about a

week before.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Well, within just a matter of weeks not having another helmet, I got two more tickets. Any way, the tickets, the tickets were thrown out of Court for any number of things, lack of notice -- how was I supposed to know? What I did was I went across in the Superior Court by writ of mandamus saying to the CHP that they were applying a standard that was different than the law as written and that they had decided to take a private testing lab with a test result that had not been adopted by the Department of Transportation, NTSA and they had decided to apply it to the consumers pretty much after the fact and so my mandamus was an attack on Bulletin 34 which was -- we have reason to believe this helmet may have failed and therefore we're going to start issuing tickets. There was a couple other little things. One is only one model and one size of the helmet was purported to have failed. wasn't wearing that model nor that size but it didn't matter to them.

Any way, what happened was they came back and said, we're not, we're not trying to change the law, it, Bulletin 34 has no effect on the law, it's just merely an informational bulletin. But it resulted in thousands of tickets including my own. Any way, we tried to go back and say no, this is how you are applying the law because if you were applying the law as written it would be completely different.

Well, right in the middle of the arguments in the

Superior Court for the mandamus, the Buhl decision came out 2 finally working it's way from -- the helmet law had only been 3 in effect for six months. And it had finally worked it's way 4 up through the Appellate Court to where they made a written 5 decision holding that the helmet law was in fact constitutional. Well, one of the arguments that had been made 6 7 by Buhl was you -- unless you have some objective standard,

unless you have some list of helmets, unless you have criteria 8 9 that anybody can figure out, you are going to have a mess on

your hands, you are going to have the cop on the street

11 deciding what is and what isn't a helmet.

And the Buhl Court reacted by saying the concept that an officer on the street or a judge in any given courtroom would ever be able to decide what fabrication was correct and not correct at a later time is absurd. The application of the helmet law has to be on some objective standard and they said we hold it constitutional because the mere certification of compliance is all you need.

They may not have clearly understood that the certification of compliance was the manufacturer making a written statement that he believes the helmets he's manufacturing would pass some test if tested at a later time after the sale.

Well, the more we got into it the more we realized it really was a mess. It's an unworkable situation to have that and the way other states including the one he just gave

24

1

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

you from Michigan, the way other states have tried to hold 1 this in other than California is they tried to establish --2 well, somebody has got to give a list, or somebody else 3 4 approves it. Even California has something in their own -- in the Vehicle Code that says, the California Highway Patrol, the 5 6 Department in that particular instance, is the one that will 7 do the approving. 8 Well --9 MR. GENOCHIO: Your Honor, could I interject just so 10 the record is clear, I'm not quite sure where this is going to 11 end up, any hearsay the People object, just kind of a running 12 objection throughout? 13 THE COURT: Sure. Yes. 14 THE WITNESS: Everything I'm telling you has been 15 asked and answered and written down. 16 THE COURT: No, he's just covering his base, and 17 that's why you are continuing and I'm not -- he's fine, I'm 18 fine, it's okay. 19 THE WITNESS: I lost my train of thought now. 20 THE COURT: You indicated that in the Vehicle Code 21 it lists the CHP has doing the certification --22 THE WITNESS: Well, the CHP is operating some sort 23 of an approval system. 24 Well, the Federal Courts in North Carolina had 25 pretty much stopped any state agencies from anything other

than the application of the Federal Motor Vehicle Standard

wherein it would apply, so that the Federal Motor Vehicle safety standards of which there is many that apply to the windshield in your car, for instance, you could not have a state stepping in and saying, Well, we're going to make another standard.

Well, because there was a Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard for helmets, you have a situation where the state can't do anything but operate on that standard.

And there is -- the standard has a very basic flaw in the fact that it's not an objective standard. In fact, they go out of their way to not have any requirements that the helmet even be tested, and there is no end product, even the ones that are tested are tested in a private lab and the test results are not adopted by NTSA so you don't have a -- it's like you can't get ahold of anything.

Well, as we found all this, we're working up through the mandamus saying, me, saying to the CHP, the Bulletin 34 is saying you think this helmet, one model and one size of this helmet failed so therefore you want to ticket everybody that's wearing these helmets regardless of whether they are wearing that model, that helmet, and regardless of notice.

The backside of my argument was I found over 2,000 failures or alleged failures of Federal Motorcycle Safety Standards that were less than five years old concerning even the Oldsmobile that Judge Murphy, he was the judge in the case, his Oldsmobile was of a particular model that had failed

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard testing as to the seat belt bolts that were in the bottom anchoring the seat belts in his car.

And I said to the CHP, either take back Bulletin 34 or issue a bulletin for everyone of these failures on Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and just if you go to the last five years, you are going to need probably about 2300 forums, including most of the helmets, it was failures from everything from just having an improper label massive failures for any number of things.

Well, the whole argument was kind of in the middle of where Mr. Quigley is. If you look at it from the biggest full faced helmet you could possibly see in the motorcycle store to his dixie cup and shoe string, we were in the middle arguing a fine line on whether or not this helmet had tested or passed or whether it was supposed to pass or with me as a consumer could be held liable. Any way, they had themselves a mess on their hands and they wanted to — the CHP through the Attorney General's Office, wanted to get away from issuing bulletins but they didn't want to have me win the case by saying, well, he made us take back the bulletin. History has shown out that they have never ever issued another one of those bulletins, not on anything.

Any way, my case was, it's been mis-cited virtually every time I've ever seen it including the paperwork that's in Mr. Genochio's hands where they cite the fact that the

mandamus had something to do with my tickets or the fact that I was found guilty of the tickets and everything. It didn't happen. The mandamus was strictly me trying to say, you need to quit enforcing the helmet law concerning — using that bulletin on the one helmet.

Any way it started an odyssey that has gone on to this day, that you have a helmet law that Buhl has held is constitutional if you enforce it this way, and you have a policing agencies that have never enforced it that way, and that's where the situation where you have a helmet law that is either unconstitutional — and/or it's unconstitutionally enforced, that issue was concealed in the 9th, in the Federal Case Easy Riders wherein the Attorney General said, if you uphold any portion of this injunction, it renders the helmet law unconstitutionally — we can't enforce it. It's unconstitutionally enforceable and they conceded that. And then they just kept doing the same — business as usual, just keep writing the tickets.

BY THE DEFENDANT: Q Okay. Mr. Bianco, because we got past there in the Easy Riders, you were around the during the Easy Riders depositions, were you not?

- A. Yes, I was:
- Q. And you had an opportunity to sit in the room when the attorney Skip Raring, was talking to Commissioner Hanagan?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Did you have -- did you have any sense whatsoever

- 1 that Commissioner Hannigan had ever heard of or understood --
- 2 I mean, was the question ever put to him, Have you ever seen
- 3 this Buhl case? Was he asked about whether he knew what the
- 4 criteria was set out by the Buhl case?
- A. It actually -- I believe was presented to him that
- 6 the -- the decision was -- I think he had it in his
- 7 possession. I don't remember the exact questioning or what
- 8 you are after.

9

- Q. Okay.
- A. But did he know about it? Yeah, especially Jill
- 11 Armor (phonetic) who was the Attorney General, she was
- 12 extremely familiar with the case and she was advising him
- 13 during that.
- Q. But you did sit through those depositions?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. With both Maurice Hannigan and --
- 17 A. All of them.
- 18 Q. -- and Sergeant Nivens, Michael Nivens?
- A. He was sergeant then, yes.
 - Q. Who was -- I believe he was head of Special
- 21 | Projects?

- 22 A. That's correct.
- Q. And was the one responsible according to the
- 24 information obtained at the deposition, he was the guy that
- 25 was responsible for developing all of this enforcement policy
- 26 | for the California High Patrol?

- A. He was offered up as not only being responsible for the application and enforcement but he was offered up as their expert in application and enforcement.
- Q. And I think it's in the Easy Riders decision so it's almost redundant to get your opinion on that, but, Your Honor, what I'll do is I'll reference Easy Riders, because in the Easy Riders case they talk about how is it that Mike Nivens had absolutely no regard for whether or not the helmet had ever been certified, whether or not the consumer had knowledge of whether or not the helmet had found to be noncompliant, none of those elements were in any way involved in their process of stopping and citing motorcyclists?
- A. In fact, on your point I think what was very telling during those depositions which took days, they were days, what was very telling is we had -- we had established a selection of a dozen motorcycle helmets that everything from -- full face down to -- well, we didn't have a dixie cup and a shoe string but we had something pretty small, and we had asked had asked not only Maurice Hannigan but also Sergeant Nivens would he please explain individually why one helmet was legal -- was or wasn't legal and why?

And Nivens was extremely evasive. It went hours and hours as -- to the point where it was very frustrating.

He finally, Nivens, being their expert, finally conceded that there was no way to tell. He finally conceded. It took a long time for to us circle down to that there

was no objective standard, there was no -- nothing legal, nothing in writing, nothing -- no matter where he went. He had a copy of 218 in front of him, he had a copy of all

4 decisions that were available at the time.

Mr. Hanagan was extremely less forthcoming I would say, he was -- I left the room. As Mr. Quigley knows, I really do not like that man. His attitude was, I and everybody that I came in on the subject --

Q. We're moving a little off point. The point of the testimony I wanted to just -- the judge to get from you, not that I don't appreciate what you are saying that, I just -- I want to keep everything focused here because I want -- I'm trying to make the point, I'm really trying to make the point that it is the enforcement policy of the CHP.

Your understanding of the Buhl and Bianco decision, according to your understanding of the Buhl and Bianco decision as a motorcyclist, as a guy involved in Bianco as a guy with all this experience and in all these depositions and everything else, can you think of any reason in law why this would not be considered legal headgear in the State of California in complying with 27803(b)? And I'm holding up a helmet that looks very much like a baseball cap. It's been referred to as a baseball cap even though I don't play baseball, don't even like baseball, but, do you know of any reason with your experience in and an around this statute why this would be considered, I'm asking for a legal opinion, but

it's as an informed opinion.

A. I want to answer your question in a couple of different ways: One is that it violates common sense which blocks out most people, the other thing that is the answer you are after is legally you can't get there from here. And sometimes things are brought up best or best example is to take something that is absurd or does violate common sense and say the same thing that I saw when the equivalent was handed to Maurice Hannigan or Sergeant Nivens or anybody else that has come forward where you say stack the law over here and just hand them a pen and say circle the portion where it fails. You circle the portion where it fails.

And what you have is 27803 doesn't tell you anything; 27802 is meant for application on sellers but it doesn't tell you anything either, and it refers to you know CFR49 dash whatever to 218, and you take -- open up 218 which is just a couple of pages, and it doesn't tell you anything either.

In fact, something that is absurd is 218 has only one requirement in it, just one. It doesn't require testing, it doesn't require passing, it has one requirement that says something about labeling. That's the only requirement. There is no require to test, there is no require to pass and we've long since figured out that was because everybody was trying to stay away from liability while they were trying to tell what you to wear.

- .

- TO

- Q. By the way, in your neighborhood, your neck of the woods where things are little bit tighter than I think you'll agree they are in this neck of the woods, how long would I ride with this in San Diego without being shot?
- A. Six to eight minutes. A person in my -- I live in north San Diego County in the city of Vista and a young man got a ticket for wearing a helmet, a half shell helmet, he got a ticket for wearing an unapproved helmet as recently as a week ago and the officer that -- the kid is saying but there is an injunction, there is this, I've never been bothered before, all the arguments that everybody on the street would make and the officer is saying in no uncertain terms, I don't care, take it up with the judge.

And of course that's kind of a circle that you can continue to go in because there is a couple of people in the audience here that have taken it up with the Judge more than I have and I have been up there seven times myself, and they don't care what the last decision is. I said — it was this helmet, I got it — I was found not guilty, I'm in compliance and the judge is ruling like it's a brand new case. Every time.

Well, I'm -- we all can figure out that if the cop is allowed to cite you for, you know, the fact that he doesn't like your rear door handle, and he cites you every day and it doesn't matter how many times you win, that it's kind of an abuse of process and it's something that you can't fight. How

do you prove a negative that your helmet does comply when there is really no compliance? There is nobody that puts their stamp on it.

Q. Except the manufacturer?

A. Except the manufacturers. We've already looked at every conceivable way that it could work. If you would allow a judge, say, okay, a Superior Court judge can make a decision on whether it is or whether it isn't. Well, I'm under the impression that you have looked at this with Mr. Quigley enough to where you could see 700 different opinions coming and only 600 helmets.

MS. WELLS: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: And that is the very essence, the basis, the foundation of something that is unworkable. If you were to put anything — if you were to change the wording of any portion of the law or any portion of the standard, if you allow me to go in there with a pencil and I could make a thing where you'd just say just put anything in there, put one inch, three eighths of an inch, put the color black, put anything that you could describe in there that you could get your teeth into and you have yourself a helmet law. Or as we've said, you give me a list of helmets and I'll just go down there and pick one.

And you have the proverbial cop on the other side saying, Well, just go get another one and I'll tell you later whether it's all right.

1 And so you end up with something like Mr. Quigley 2 and he has taken it out to the extreme or the absurd and 3 challenged common sense to where you say well, let me take my cell phone out and put it on my head and say that's a helmet. 4 5 When in reality there is a valid legal argument that will follow that all the way down the road. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. 8 THE WITNESS: And that's what he's made. 9 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Mr. Bianco. 10 Again, I offer the option of any THE COURT: 11 questions. 12 MR. GENOCHIO: No, sir. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir, you may step 14 down. 15 Mr. Quigley. 16 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, a couple of things: 17 of them is that the only thing that I brought -- I didn't 18 bring Ms. Angell's brief because I'll be honest with you, I 19 didn't take it seriously, maybe I should have. But I did Ms. 20 Brock's because you know she worked real hard, did a lot of 21 arguments. But when you look at Ms. Brock's, the District 22 Attorney's arguments and this is from -- you have it as 23 October 22, 2004, this was prior to your -- some ruling that you made that they wanted you to reconsider in January, but 24 the lead page, we're talking about that I was -- that I was 25

accused of not wearing anything and that it was the Boulder

Creek ticket that you decided I was wearing something, wearing a baseball cap or a knit watch cap, and then it says, the baseball cap has been described as being a typical baseball cap, that's in quotes, constructed of a soft -- as soon as she hits constructed we're into fabrication: Absurd, gone, you know. And again, page two of that, there is testimony that due to a lack of hard protective outer shell, the argument was we wanted to prevent a plumbob from hitting a head form. I could do that without the hard shell. I could do that with bubble wrap, I could do that with a block of foam.

I mean, we've -- Mr. Bianco who happens to have a little experience in engineering and stuff figured out a helmet design that will zero out all those tests but it's about a foot thick and about yay big around, a pretty big bubble and no hard surface whatsoever, it's strictly foam. But it will zero out every single test in 218.

Well, pardon me, I understand that the retention system had a little trouble sticking together through all of that, but, any way -- but -- no, it's fabrication, it's all fabrication, that's all.

The FMVSS 218, the standard to which I'm being held is a testing standard, it is not a design standard which is what Mr. Bianco was alluding to awhile ago. It doesn't say anything about what a helmet is. It only talks about what happens to this thing when it's tested that makes it a helmet.

You think wearing this and calling a helmet is

absurd, where I come from that's absurd that I'm being held to something that we'll know what it is right after we test but well, maybe, but it doesn't really say that. And then, of course, the references from the DA's office indicate their clear understanding or belief in DOT-approved, because they got in that in here a couple places how it is that when do you everything right you can put the label on it which indicates that your helmet is DOT-approved. And I believe that's on page five of that October 22d brief, the exact word is a baseball cap cannot possibly do this, talking about protecting the rider's head and cannot pass the stringent testing procedures required to certify a helmet as Department of Transportation approved.

And nobody ever -- nobody -- the words have no meaning in fact or in law. That's from the people that made the standard. And then on page -- well, they are talking about Bianco but I gave you that. Oh, they talked about what Mr. Womack was talking about in a letter that's on my website this is on page six, Acting Chief Counsel Womack saying that it should have a polystyrene foam liner that is at least one inch thick and other elements of fabrication again. But, he's a lawyer. I mean, not an engineer. He's trying to tell people what a standard testing requires. He's a lawyer.

You know, it's a ridiculous proposition that I'm being held to this. And it's not by state law, it is not by the helmet law, it is by CHP's enforcement policies and that's

the thing that I'm trying to get everybody to understand. I don't want nobody else writing something down to me that this statute has been found to be constitutional as applied, Your Honor, because to my knowledge, swear to God on my life there ain't nobody ever made that determination. You are going to be — this is a case of — what do they call it? Virgin experience?

MS. WELLS: First impression.

THE DEFENDANT: A case of first impression as to whether or not this statute is constitutional as applied to my knowledge.

Kate points out to me and it's absolutely correct that all the other enforcement agencies throughout the state do follow the CHP and, in fact, it is so bad that the state of Nevada follows the enforcement policies of the CHP. So at least in Las Vegas they do.

There is other references in there to approved and nonapproved helmets. I don't blame -- you know, I don't blame Bob Lee for not understanding this, and I don't blame Ms. Brock for not understanding this. First of all, they are not motivated because it's not their life on the line. I'm motivated because it is my life on the line. I'm being asked to bet my life that all of these things make sense and that I'm supposed to go out there and pick something off of what that will satisfy every cop that I'll ever meet and without regard to what's going to be safe for me.

And I think 50 years of riding experience earns me
the right to have some say in what it is I end up putting on
my head.

And while I'm at it, I'm glad I got there because the other thing that I've never hammered, and I mean to hammer every time I come in here, is that I don't come to you as a motorcyclist that rides as matter of privilege. I'm not going to argue it unless it's required of me, but, Your Honor, I use the roadways in the manner to which they have adapted and devoted as a right not a privilege so I feel no obligation and it's never been taken from me as far as I know, my right to use the roadways in the manner to which they have been adapted and devoted in a manner that does not threaten my fellow roadway users.

So when somebody wants to get around to saying it's a privilege therefore they can put my life at risk, I say no, it ain't for me not yet nobody has taken that right a way from me. And in CALJUR -- if you need it I'll get you, the CALJUR number that talks about my right to use the roadways and they are not an inalienable right to an unobstructed use of the roadways and if you don't think this helmet law has obstructed my use of the roadways -- well, then you understand that. Some other folks may not.

And then in the brief that came down in January, and I alluded to this, I think that in that Erratum that I brought you, again, the District Attorney hinges all of their

arguments on -- it says in there he's made -- referring to me, I made it abundantly clear he has no intention of wearing the hard shell DOT-approved safety helmet. That's correct, that is absolutely correct, and if that's what I'm being charged with, I'm dead meat. So I absolutely refuse to wear a DOT-approved helmet because there is no such thing.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

And they use -- and they use this -- legitimate DOT-approved safety helmet. And the most amazing part to me, Your Honor, and I feel like I'm summing up way early, but you probably think it's way late, but the most amazing thing of all this to me, Your Honor, is the Excel (sic) Helmet Company right here in Watsonville, California, and I'm here to tell that you the amount of energy that has been put into prosecuting me for riding my motorcycle with the headgear that I have chosen to protect myself with, all the while ignoring the fact that these people advertise on their website that they have sold tense of thousands of motorcycle helmets all around the world, they've been recalled by the manufacturer --I mean by NTSA on most models of the helmets they sold, they advertised them as DOT-approved for years with nobody ever doing anything about it, and at the same time their helmets are failing testing and they are violating 27802 by selling helmets that do not comply with 218, they are not being prosecuted, tens of thousands of violations of that. my 30 little tickets don't mean nothing against tens of thousands, can't get a complaint, but now, if you go to their

1 website --2 THE COURT: Deep breath. 3 THE DEFENDANT: -- what you find is they no longer offer DOT-approved helmets, Your Honor; they are now DOT 4 5 certified helmets. 6 And you know -- and by the way, they are DOT model 7 It will be the DOT Big Boy helmet or the DOT Slim 8 Jim helmet, they got DOT written on everything, everywhere. 9 It's a complete fraud. And it's the kind of fraud that kills 10 people, other people; not me, not themselves, other people. But we can't get them prosecuted. We're going to make 11 Mr. Quigley's life miserable because he's out there trying to 12 13 ride his motorcycle safe and comfortably. 14 So, after that little tirade --15 MS. WELLS: Can I add something? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Please. 17 MS. WELLS: When we went to the CHP to Lieutenant 18 Walker and gave him some examples of helmets asking him to certify he did pick out one that he said, Now, Richard, if 19 20 you'd wear this we wouldn't cite you. 21 THE DEFENDANT: Probably. 22 MS. WELLS: Probably wouldn't cite you. 23 right. Guess what? It was the model that had been recalled. 24 So Lieutenant Walker picked one of the helmets that was 25 absolutely not certified as being safe in any way.

Because the proposition that the

THE DEFENDANT:

statute would require a consumer or enforcement officer to 1 2 decide if a helmet is properly fabricated is absurd. statutes are harmonized as they must be, the only requirement 3 is that the helmet bear the certification of compliance. 4 5 by the way, Your Honor --6 THE COURT: Have I seen that before? 7 THE DEFENDANT: -- I don't believe I brought this in I don't believe I've had it before. I finally got it big 8 enough that they can see it before they stop me. 9 10 THE COURT: All right. Here's what I want to do, obviously you have given me a new case that I want to read. I'll review a few things and I'm getting a trial, I'm obviously not going to do it today, but I'm getting a trial. What is your availability on the 16th? THE DEFENDANT: To do what, Your Honor? THE COURT: For my decision. You have given me a I want to read a new things, I want to formulate my new case. decision, I want to do that on the 16th if you are available. THE DEFENDANT: Trust with me is still not going to type of work with you, is it, Judge? You're going to make wait. THE COURT: I got to at least dot those eyes and cross those T's. (Off the record.) THE COURT: The 23d?

Is there anything else I could offer

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

THE DEFENDANT:

you? And I'll -- I want to leave this thing, I want to be a free man when this is over, I want to be able to go ride my motorcycle and subject to only reasonable regulations.

These guys come up today because they don't believe you, they didn't believe you existed, they thought you were in that Santa Clause column.

THE COURT: A figment of your imagination?
THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

MR. BIANCO: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt. There's one thing I forgot that's very important. The Department of Transportation has never ever made a determination of noncompliance about any of their — they have never made this determination of noncompliance probably for the reason if they ever did it would set a bottom which makes the top.

THE COURT: So, the 23d at 1:30 again?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, can I give you some FYI reading?

THE COURT: Sure.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not trying to hide anything from Mr. Genochio. This is just a police report. And the only thing that is important about it is the fact that the references were made to DOT-approved helmets, or approved helmets and in this report, and that follows the evidence I gave with that newspaper article elsewhere. And this is an order granting the Defense Motion to Dismiss this lawsuit I

```
have against Watsonville over in Federal Court. And this is
 1
     FYI only as to how the Federal Court feels about Judge
 2
  3
     Barton's ruling on that 2800 charge.
 4
               MR. GENOCHIO:
                               Am I right? This only deals with the
     infractions, the tickets he's got, so it only deals with
 5
 6
     what's happened before.
                              There is no action sought to prohibit
 7
     the enforcement of the statute, correct?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: No, that's what I'm seeking.
 9
               THE COURT: Well, eventually it may be but right now
10
     that's where we're at.
                             So --
11
               MR. GENOCHIO: Okay.
12
               THE WITNESS:
                            Whoa, whoa, whoa!
13
                           Well, if I dump the statute then there's
               THE COURT:
     no enforcement. I haven't dumped it yet, so I can't tell them
14
15
     they can't enforce it yet.
16
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Right.
17
               THE COURT:
                           That's his question.
18
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               But you can on the 23d.
19
               THE COURT:
                          Right.
                                   But his question is what is
     happening between now and then? Nothing is happening between
20
21
     now and then.
22
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No, I'll continue to wear this
23
     little thing when I come to Watsonville. I respect you.
                                                               Мy
24
     guys looked at my when I hit the city line there and thought I
25
     was a little bit whacko.
```

But they did sign off on that.

26

MS. WELLS:

76 6

THE DEFENDANT: They did sign off on that one, yeah. 1 Ž. Watsonville did. THE COURT: Watsonville PD did? 4 MS. WELLS: Yes. THE DEFENDANT: Well, yeah. Č THE COURT: Cool. 1 THE WITNESS: It was one of the many that they saw. 8 He didn't really say this one is good and that's that ones 9 that but he didn't say that one is not. He just kind of 10 looked at it. But he kind of hugged the three quarters, I got 11 to give him that. 12 13 (End of proceedings.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26