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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NW G

HON. RICHARD KIRSCHNER, JUDGE

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

RUPERT T. DITSWORTH

DEFENDANT.

NO. LA055848

FELONY PLEA AND SENTENCE (PROBATION)

VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, MAY 4, 2010

A.M. SESSION

UPON THE ABOVE DATE, THE DEFENDANT, RUPERT T.

DITSWORTH, BEING PRESENT AND REPRESENTED BY

PATRICK SMITH, DAVID KESTENBAUM, AND CURT

LIVESAY, PRIVATELY RETAINED, THE PEOPLE BEING

PRESENT AND REPRESENTED BY EDWARD NISON, DEPUTY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS

WERE HELD:

THE COURT: This is the matter of People versus 1 Rupert T. Ditsworth, LA055848. 2 Counsel, please make your appearances. 3 MR. SMITH: Patrick Smith on behalf of the 4 Defendant, Rupert Ditsworth, who is present in court along 5 with David Kestenbaum and Curt Livesay, Your Honor. 6 MR. NISON: Edward Nison, Deputy District 7 Attorney, on behalf of the People. 8 THE COURT: The Court's understanding is that 9 there is one motion to be made and there will be a change 10 of plea in this matter. Is that correct? 11 MR. SMITH: That's correct, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Smith? 13 MR. SMITH: Your Honor, there is a motion to 14 correct the probation report by interlineation at page 2 15 where it indicates that the offense that the Defendant 16 was charged with is the offense of P.C. 187, which is 17 inaccurate. 18 THE COURT: That is inaccurate. It should be 19 664/187, attempted. 20 MR. SMITH: And then there are other numerous 21 specific inaccuracies that we pointed out in chambers to 22 the Court in the probation report, but my understanding 23 is we're not going to make those specific corrections. 24 I think the Court is going to indicate it has read the

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THE COURT: Which I have. Counsel is referring to that portion of the report under the title "Elements

preliminary hearing transcript.

and Relevance Circumstances of the Offense." There is information contained therein that is not accurate. A preliminary hearing transcript is an accurate statement of what the People's evidence would show if there were a trial in this matter. Therefore, to the extent that the preliminary hearing transcript — to the extent that the portion of the Probation Department's report under the heading that I've just enumerated is inconsistent with the preliminary hearing transcript, the preliminary hearing transcript shall control, and it is deemed a more accurate statement of the offense.

MR. SMITH: And also, so the Court knows, under the heading in there, also the statement, I think -- I'm trying to locate it right now -- under that, the heading about the statements of the victims and the parties, there is some inaccuracies that we also later learned were inaccurate and some other information that we would also like the same statement for the balance of the probation report. There are some indications in there that certain facts, for example, would tell the Court that -- it says in there that restitution has not been made.

THE COURT: It's the Court's understanding that restitution has been made.

MR, SMITH: Right.

THE COURT: If there are specific items, though, like that, please bring those to my attention because that's not -- this is a victim statement. This is not a recount of the offense, per se.

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MR. SMITH: Right. And that restitution has been made, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Also, there is an indication -- let me see. Oh, in the report, in the statement it indicates, first of all, that the victim herself, who was an adult at the time of the offense and is, of course, still an adult now, had not given a statement. Secondly, in the report it indicates that she told -- it's at page 4, line 12, where it indicates that she was told that she was going to be killed, and it's very vague as to who that's from.

But from my reading of the transcripts, there was no indication at all that certainly Rupert Ditsworth made any such statement to her, and so that one -- we object to that one to the extent that that's not supported in the transcript or the police report. Next, that the report states that there are certain statements with regard to the victim -- that she doesn't run, she doesn't ride in cars, and things -- and while that may have been true at one point in time, we know, I think, from -- there was a civil case involved in this, and it was settled. But from the discovery that I understand that was exchanged in that case, she is running. She testified at the preliminary hearing that she runs but she hurts after she runs and that she took a cross-country trip in a car. And one of the court hearings was delayed.

So those are specific things that I understand why they were made at the time but that we dispute to the

extent that, now that we've learned everything, that they are not necessarily accurate.

And then the report that the medical bills had not been settled, it has, in fact, been settled.

THE COURT: That's part of the restitution issue.

MR. NISON: Yes.

MR. SMITH: And then there are statements in the portion about the additional information at page 6 where it talks about the case in the trial court and it gives the indication that this case went to trial. I want to make sure that the Probation Department doesn't think that. This case did not go to trial.

And that it was in Department 500, which it never was in Department 500.

Then the testimony of the two medical experts.

That's something that was in the course of the preliminary hearing transcript. There is a statement about what they said, but it's certainly not a complete statement and hence not an accurate statement of the police report.

And finally the report states in that section that the victim, Elizabeth, would be contacted, and I don't see an indication in the report that she ever was contacted or contacted the Probation Department. I want to make sure that that was the case because she has not given a statement, and to the extent that her statement wasn't taken -- and she did testify at the preliminary hearing -- and I want to make sure that that was noted.

THE COURT: People's position with respect to these other items besides the Original Elements and Relevance Circumstances of the Offense portion of the probation report?

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor. Well, with regard to the relevance circumstances, facts and circumstances of the offense, I would note it is primarily accurate. There are a couple of inaccuracies, but that's been cured by what the Court had indicated, that the preliminary hearing transcript would take precedence. I would note that it makes reference to comments of a couple of witnesses that are in police reports, but they were not called at the preliminary hearing.

With regard to the victim's statement, those concerns, my understanding is that the victim still has pain when she runs. So she is not -- she is capable of running, but it is not at the level that she was at prior to the incident.

And regarding the fears --

THE COURT: Where do you see the statement about running? I see still in pain, walks and does not run, and is improving. Is that what you're talking about?

MR. NISON: Right.

THE COURT: That was a current condition then.

MR. NISON: Correct.

THE COURT: Not now.

MR. NISON: Right.

THE COURT: I don't see any reason to correct

that at this point. The victim's statement is the victim's statement. Whatever she said is what she said to the Probation Department. It may not be consistent with what was testified to at the preliminary hearing, but nevertheless it's her statement.

MR. SMITH: I just wanted the record to be clear, though, that technically it's not her statement. She never gave a statement to the Probation Department.

THE COURT: I understand. This is basically hearsay.

MR. SMITH: The other point was that, at the time that this probation report was made, the preliminary hearing had already taken place. So actually at the time the probation report was made she was running because she testified at the preliminary hearing that she was running and she hurt afterwards.

So I want to make sure that the report is accurate because the probation report was written after that time. So a lot of this information -- I don't know when the probation officer got the information from the family, but certainly at that time it was not accurate information.

THE COURT: Mr. Nison?

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor. Not to belabor the point, but I believe that Dr. Barcay, the victim's father, made these statements. They were accurate at the time they were made. The fact that she has improved and has continued to improve is something that is common in

cases. I don't think this is anything unusual.

THE COURT: I'm not going to strike the victim's statement portion here. It will remain really as it is. If there is any clarification that needs to be submitted to the Probation Department, the Defense can do that. This is an ongoing situation. It's not static. And to the extent it's relevant to the Probation Department, you're welcome to bring it to their attention.

MR. NISON: And these facts were taken into account in terms of working out the disposition.

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. NISON: With regard to the restitution, all of those statements are in fact correct, that all the bills and outstanding restitution has been paid.

THE COURT: Good. Excellent.

MR. SMITH: And then the only other thing, Your Honor, in there is that there is a portion there not from the victim's statement that indicates that the case was transferred to Juvenile Court because --

THE COURT: What page and what line?

MR. SMITH: This was, I think -- I think it's page 2. Let me see. Unfortunately, I didn't bring my written copy. I'm sorry. It may be page 6 under "Additional Information."

It's page 9. And it indicates at page 9, line 13, it's actually starting at -- yes, 13 -- it says "the present matter is an adult filing because of the heinous nature of the present offense." That statement is a

statement by the probation officer, and it's our position that that is incorrect, and the reason it's incorrect is we actually have a police report by Detective Jones, who is the I.O. in this case, and in that report Detective Jones details specifically why it was that the case was transferred from Juvenile Court to adult court, and if I could just read from the record what Detective Jones says, it is that on Wednesday, May 23rd, he was contacted by a Deputy District Attorney Shirley Sun in the D.A.'s Office Appellate Division, and he writes that "she told me that she was the D.A. assigned to petition the court for the writ from Juvenile Court. She stated that she needed all officers and detectives to come to her office to sign declarations. On May 24, at 1530, I, Detective Jones, went to Shirley Sun's office to give my declaration. When I arrived, she told me that my statement would not be needed because we would not win the writ hearing. She went on to explain that the petition that was filed by Deputy D.A. Diamond had two mistakes. The first mistake was the petition indicated that Ditsworth was at home and not in the hospital when, in fact, he was in the hospital. And, two, the second mistake was that the fitness hearing papers were supposed to have been filed with the petition, and they were not. The judge in the Juvenile Court took note of these mistakes and would not sign the warrant. "Also, Deputy District Attorney Sun added that

"Also, Deputy District Attorney Sun added that the verbiage in the statute that governs a minor says the judge may sign the arrest warrant and shall" -- and this

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is the important language -- "to remedy the situation, Lonnie Felker will file the case with assistant D.A. Steve Franklin on May 25th in adult court."

And so the statement that it was filed as an adult filing as stated in the probation report is not accurate because of the statement that Detective Jones made in his police report.

THE COURT: The record will reflect your concerns.

People, you may respond.

MR. NISON: Your Honor, just for the record, some of those statements, while I understand that they were in a police report, I think the Court has indicated perhaps what the concerns would be in taking those without further looking into what those statements were.

THE COURT: Is there anything else?

MR. SMITH: That's it, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Again it's the Court's understanding that there will be a change of plea in this matter. And before we get to that, I'm going to ask --

First of all, let me tell you folks this.

The Court has read and reviewed the preliminary hearing transcript and the proposed terms of probation agreed upon by the Defense and the Prosecution. I have read a letter dated April 9th, from Leanne Smith, April 9, 2010; a letter dated April 30th, 2010, from a Gary Gam; and I've read Dr. Tramell's report as well.

Let's begin with statements of interested

parties. People?

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor. Dr. David Barcay wishes to address the Court, and also the mother of the victim.

THE COURT: Good morning.

DR. BARCAY: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

DR. BARCAY: Mr. Ditsworth, three full years have passed since you attacked our daughter. She and we, her family, will never be the same. We wonder is it possible that you are any different? Are you any less dangerous now than you were three years ago? Why should we believe that you will not do this again?

We were told that you do not remember what happened. Let me remind you.

Lizzie went with you to Jamba Juice at your invitation. It was an act of kindness and pregraduation camaraderie on her part. But we believe you had a plan all along.

On the drive back to school, you would not take her back to Harvard-Westlake. Instead, you drove her to the end of a cul de sac near the school. We believe this was a place and an act that you had planned.

You entrapped her in your car, parking next to a brick wall where you would not be clearly seen. With her still strapped in the car seat, you attacked her with a claw hammer, swinging it full force without provocation or explanation. You brutally bludgeoned her head, her arms,

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and her legs in an attempt to kill her. Twenty of the head blows were completely through the scalp to the bone. In all we counted at least forty visible blows. There were most likely many more.

She did not lose consciousness even though you knew from your father that blows to the temporal bone could be fatal. She used her legs to push you away, unable to free herself from the seat belt. So you swung wildly at her legs with the hammer, crushing her tibia into shards.

When she could not be overpowered, you got out of the car, you walked over to her side, you grabbed her hair, and you started swinging. The hammer broke. So then you tried to strangle her. At that point she managed to bite your hand as you grabbed her neck. Only after she bit you did you stop. You said, "I'm done." Then you walked back around the car to the driver's side.

Lizzie managed to get out of the seat belt and out of the car before you could drag her with you. But she could not walk. You crushed her leg. You drove off as she dragged herself across a lawn, screaming for help, fearful that she was dying because of the profuse bleeding from her head.

Thankfully, Lizzie is alive, and thankfully she has been determined to reclaim as much of her life as she can. But she is only alive because she refused to stop fighting you despite your crushing blows to her head, face, arms, and legs and despite your efforts to strangle

her. That day she not only saved her life. She saved yours as well. It could easily have turned out otherwise. She was one hammer blow away from being in a permanent coma. She was one hammer blow away from dying at your hands from your vicious attack. And you were one blow away from a life and perhaps a death in prison.

Lizzie is in constant pain every day from
the injuries that you inflicted. Her shattered leg has
a rod in it from her knee to her ankle. This will
remain in place for the rest of her life because of your
incomprehensible act. She walks with a limp. Her leg
is permanently swollen and scarred. She cannot run.
She cannot jog. She cannot hike. She has nightmares
frequently, reliving your attack. She is nervous when
getting into someone else's car. She will never be able
to get away from the horrors of those moments.

You have changed her life permanently. You have changed an entire family's life. You have scarred us all. Have you changed?

Some days I ask Lizzie how she managed to forge ahead. She has told me that it turned out the best it could have. She believes that, if she refused your invitation, you would have committed this brutal act on someone else because it was your intent to commit murder that day. If she had walked away and someone else was murdered, she believes she would have suffered lifelong irrational guilt, thinking that if she had not been kind to you, you would have talked to somebody else.

But now because she was kind to you and never mistreated you in any way, she thinks you are dangerous, and so do we. You should have gone to prison. Instead, you're going to school and making friends and enjoying the outdoors and posing for pictures with your fraternity brothers with paintball guns in army fatigues. Your mother has hired I.T. experts to try to erase your past with linked web pages, elementary school games, fuzzy bunnies and rainbows, all designed to bury the searches that reveal the brutal attack and the facts of your actions. You have moved to Florida and created a life that has allowed you to forget.

But we haven't. We have not heard you take responsibility for your actions. We have not heard any statements of remorse from you. We are told you do not remember something that we will never forget. We have no reason to believe that you're any less dangerous today than you were three years ago. We did not insist that you be sentenced to time in prison, but do not misinterpret our act of restraint for weakness, for a failure to hold you and your family accountable for your actions. We do hold you and your family responsible. We will not forget what you have done, and we will do everything we can to be sure that you are treated more severely for any future transgressions.

We had hoped that something good could come of this. We haven't seen it yet. Perhaps the good is there you will get the help you need and should have had

a decade earlier. We hope you never do this again. But if you do, we will be there to guarantee that you suffer fully the consequences of your actions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Dr. Barcay.

Mr. Nison?

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MR. NISON: Your Honor, I think Dr. Barcay eloquently sums up what the People's position is in respects, that the proposed disposition takes into account the Defendant's autism, although I think, as the Court has indicated, the diagnosis itself does not explain why this happened. I know the Defense has their theories and the People have our theory, and I don't expect either the Defense or the Defendant's mother to change their view as to what the cause was. But our primary concern is to ensure by the conditions we have imposed with probation that the chances of this type of event happening again are lessened and eliminated, and I believe that the terms do that. I know that the Defendant understands and the Defendant's mother understands, for any violation of probation other than a minor technical violation, what our position will be. And for any future criminal conduct, I think also it's clear what the People's position would be, that this was --

THE COURT: Let me make this very, very clear, Mr. Ditsworth. The Barcays, the victim, the family, have shown you great compassion and kindness, probably much more so than you deserve. But understand this: The Court knows that there has been a plea agreement worked out

here. The Court knows that the family of the victim has been consulted with respect to the terms and conditions. Their wishes have been incorporated with respect to the terms and conditions. But understand this: Should there be a violation of probation while you are in or under the jurisdiction of this Court, absent a very minor violation, the consequences will be very, very serious. This Court has an obligation. That obligation is an obligation of sentencing. The objectives of sentencing are protection of the public, punishment, and rehabilitation, and that's exactly the order in which I look at this. Protection of the public is first. So understand that. There is a message that I'm conveying to you now.

All right. The Court has received a document that's entitled "List of Terms of Probation After Grant of Probation." It has -- it's typewritten as well as it has a handwritten portion.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, before the Court does that, may I speak?

THE COURT: Yes. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I've spoken obviously in detail with Rupert over the course of this case, and as the Court knows, my practice in addition to criminal practice primarily focuses on issues related to young adults and children with disabilities. And Mr. Nison has been very patient with me notwithstanding the difficulties in our different theories of the case. But what I wanted to say and make sure that it's on the record to the Barcay

family is that Rupert -- I think there are documents that maybe the Barcays have not seen where Rupert has expressed remorse that someone such as their daughter could have been so kind to him, and he expresses complete remorse that she was hurt and the manner in which she was hurt.

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And the family, the Barcay family, I think, in this case, it has brought -- and perhaps the words "great joy" is inappropriate in this circumstance -- that she is doing well and that she is doing better, and the Ditsworth family has expressed that they are obviously relieved just for the sake of the family that she's doing better. And Mr. Barcay indicated -- and I spoke with Rupert about this specifically -- essentially the expression of patience that the Barcay family have shown towards Rupert, and I can understand as anybody understands their dread about this whole circumstance, and it's important that they understand that the family cannot express enough their gratitude for the patience that the family has shown in working out this sentence. I would agree with Mr. Barcay that that is not a sign of weakness. In fact, that is a sign of great strength and a sign of great healing, and I think that the Ditsworth family recognizes that. That is why the family -- in the course of making restitution and the course of the civil case, the case went relatively smoothly, as I understand it, because the family felt responsible that restitution must be made.

But I think that, despite the sadness that the Ditsworth family feels about the suffering that the Barcay family has endured, the treatment program Rupert is in has shown great progress, and he is in fact getting better, and we believe that he will not be a threat in the future and he will be a productive member of society and that this will go on for a number of years during the course of probation and beyond that where he gets treatment, where it's that he has not forgotten this incident, that it's addressed every day in his therapy. It's addressed every day in his treatment, every day in his behavioral program in the sense that they are dealing with how Rupert responds to stressful situations and progresses. He has shown that -- and I think the District Attorney's office had an independent evaluation by a doctor, and I think that confirmed it -- that he is making progress, and substantial progress.

so to the extent that the family -- I could never imagine that I could allay their fears, but in terms of progress, Rupert is making progress, and I hope that for the Barcay family -- and I really believe strongly that we won't be here ever again in this court, and I can't make any guarantees -- but based on the progress, Rupert is moving in the right direction, and we want to express that this forgiveness that they have shown is a sign of healing on everybody's part, and Rupert does want to express his remorse for everything that's happened and is appreciative to both the Barcay family and the District Attorney's office for seeing it to a certain extent from the position of the experts in this case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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The Prosecution and the Defense have submitted a list of terms of probation to the court. I assume that this list of conditions of probation has been discussed with the Barcay family. Is that correct, Mr. Nison?

MR. NISON: Yes, that is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that these terms and conditions are agreeable to the Prosecution; is that correct?

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And the Prosecution as well as the Defense drafted these terms and conditions; is that correct?

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor, that is correct. And just so it's clear -- and I think I made it clear before -- the purpose of these terms and conditions in allowing probation is that the People feel that this is the most realistic way to ensure that the Defendant doesn't reoffend.

THE COURT: As the Court has indicated, the Court's primary concern is one of protection of the public, and I have not accepted this disposition lightly. I want to be as sure as one can be that these terms and conditions are restrictive enough to prevent this from happening again, knowing that, if a State Prison sentence were imposed, he would be out of prison within a shorter period of time than he would be while he's on probation and then there would be certainly less restriction placed upon him. These terms and conditions place restrictions

on his movement for a longer period of time than there would be had he gone to State Prison.

The Court is mindful of that. The Court is also mindful of the rehabilitative aspects of this and the fact that he is out of the State of California now and for an appreciable period of time that will be the case.

Have you discussed these terms and conditions with your client, Mr. Smith?

MR. SMITH: I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does he understand them?

MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court has what's known as a felony advisement of rights, waiver, and plea form, the pink form. This is going to be a change of plea.

Mr. Ditsworth, have you taken any drugs or alcohol or anything of that nature today that would have the effect of reducing or diminishing your ability to understand what we are doing?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has your attorney explained to you and do you understand the nature of the proceedings against you, the possible defenses you may have, as well as all of the consequences of your plea today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I indicated, the Court has what's known as a felony advisement of rights, waiver, and plea form, the pink form. Did you sign that form and initial the boxes?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you do that to indicate that you had read the form, understood the form, and agreed to each term and condition on the form that you initialed?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There are certain possible consequences that follow from your plea that you should be aware of.

If you're on parole or probation for anything else, a plea in this matter can result in a violation of that probation or parole.

If you're not a citizen, a plea can result in deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, denial of amnesty, or denial of naturalization.

People, please take the plea to Count 2.

MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor. One moment. There is one thing I want to discuss with Mr. Smith.

(Counsel conferred)

MR. SMITH: Can I have him stand up for just a moment?

THE COURT: Please.

(Counsel conferred with the Defendant)

MR. NISON: Your Honor, there is one additional waiver that wasn't discussed before that I spoke to Mr. Smith about and I anticipated would not be a problem. Mr. Ditsworth is waiving any appellate rights so that this case is resolved at this time and that there will not be any appeal of either the prior rulings with regard to the

writ or with regard to the conditions of probation. 1 THE COURT: Why don't you take that waiver? 2 MR. NISON: Okay. Mr. Ditsworth, do you 3 understand what I just stated, that you are agreeing 4 that you're not going to appeal any decisions that have 5 been made previously in this case or any of the terms 6 and conditions of this sentence or the plea itself? 7 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Which you would have a right to do. 9 Do you understand that? 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And do you waive your right, your 12 appellate rights, with regard to this case? 13 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And do you have any questions about 15 that? You can talk to your attorney. Do you need to talk 16 17 to your attorney at all regarding that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Counsel, do you join in this waiver? 19 20 MR. SMITH: I do. THE COURT: You thoroughly discussed with your 21 22 client his appellate rights? 23 MR. SMITH: Yes. 24 THE COURT: And does he appear to you to 25 understand what those rights are? 26 MR. SMITH: He does. 27 THE COURT: And to you does he knowingly waive 28 those rights?

1 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Nison? 3 MR, NISON: Rupert Tumin Ditsworth -- that is your correct name? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. MR. NISON: And your date of birth is July 1, 6 7 1989? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. MR. NISON: To a violation of Penal Code Section 9 245, subdivision (A)(1), assault with a deadly weapon, to 10 wit, a hammer, as alleged in Count 2 of the Information, 11 what is your plea at this time? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: No contest. 14 MR. NISON: Does counsel join in the waivers, concur in the plea, and stipulate to a factual basis 15 based upon the police reports and preliminary hearing 16 17 transcripts in this matter? MR. SMITH: Yeah. The plea is based on People 18 19 v. West but for the stipulation. 20 THE COURT: There is a factual basis --21 MR. SMITH: Yes. 22 THE COURT: -- based on the information contained in those documents? 23 24 MR. SMITH: That's correct. Yes. 25 MR. NISON: And just so it's clear, I believe the Court may have addressed this, and I know it's in the 26 27 written waivers. Mr. Ditsworth, you understand you are pleading to a strike, that the count you have pled to is 28

considered a strike so it could be used to significantly enhance any future felony conviction that you were to receive?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The Court finds the Defendant has expressly, knowingly, intelligently, and understandingly waived and given up his constitutional and statutory rights and that his plea is freely and voluntarily made with an understanding of the nature and consequences thereof. The Court accepts your plea, Mr. Ditsworth, you stand convicted on your plea, and the Court orders the waiver form incorporated as part of the docket in this matter.

Counsel, do you waive further arraignment on the judgment as well as time for sentencing?

MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. No legal cause.

THE COURT: Pursuant to the plea agreement in this matter, on Count 2 imposition of sentence is suspended. You're placed on probation for six years on the following terms and conditions:

You shall pay \$200 to the state restitution fund; \$200 in a probation revocation fine, which is stayed pending your successful completion of probation; \$30 in a court securities charge; \$30 in a criminal conviction assessment charge.

You are to provide D.N.A. and blood samples pursuant to Penal Code Section 296.

You're ordered to make restitution to the

victim in full. All parties have stipulated that that restitution has been made.

You are to obey all laws and orders of the Court and all rules and regulations and instructions of the Probation Department.

You are to report to the Probation Department within 48 hours.

You shall for the first 180 days of this sentence be restricted to your home or to those activities outside your home as approved by Leanne Smith, Ph.D., or Gary Gam, Master of Education, who shall apprise the Probation Department of your activities.

You shall report to the Probation Department within 48 hours, as I've indicated. You shall cooperate with the Probation Department in a behavioral modification program prescribed by Gary Gam and Leanne Smith. This plan has been developed, approved by all counsel, and will be submitted to the Probation Department, and that will be forthwith.

You shall cooperate in a plan for treatment and therapy as prescribed by Leanne Smith. Again, this plan has been developed and approved by all counsel and will be submitted to the Probation Department forthwith.

You shall maintain a residence as approved by the Probation Department and recommended by Gary Gam and Leanne Smith and keep the Probation Department advised as to your home address, work address, and telephone numbers at all times. A current plan for housing has been developed and approved by all counsel and will be submitted to the Probation Department forthwith.

You shall seek and maintain training, schooling or employment as recommended by the Probation Department and Gary Gam and Leanne Smith. A current plan for your schooling has been developed and approved by all counsel and will be submitted to the Probation Department forthwith.

You are required to have Gary Gam monitor, observe, and report your progress to Leanne Smith.

Leanne Smith will then file a report with the courts in California -- with this Court -- and the assigned probation officer every 30 days for the first 12 months of probation. During the second year of probation, Leanne Smith will provide reports every 90 days unless the Court or the probation officer determines that more or less frequent reporting is required. Thereafter, reports will be submitted every six months unless the Court or the Probation Office decides that more or less frequent reporting is required.

You are to submit your person and/or property to search and seizure at any time of the day or night by any probation officer, other peace officer, or program provider -- that means the folks at your school -- with or without a warrant, with or without probable cause or reasonable suspicion.

You are not to own, use, threaten to use, possess, buy, or sell any deadly or dangerous weapons,

including but not limited to knives, firearms, or other concealable weapons.

You are not to use or threaten to use force or violence against any person.

You are not to annoy, molest, harass, intimidate or contact directly or indirectly any victim or witness in this case, including but not limited to Elizabeth Barcay.

You are to stay away from -- I'm sorry. You are to stay at least 100 yards away from and have no contact with Elizabeth Barcay, either directly or indirectly or through any third person.

You are to cooperate in any plans for travel with the Probation Department, and you may not travel unless you have the Probation Department's approval.

You may travel within the State of Florida. However, you must obtain preapproval from the Probation Department and Leanne Smith for all travel outside of the State of California.

MR. NISON: Your Honor, do you mean Florida?
You indicated "California."

THE COURT: I should have said "Florida." This means your probation will be transferred to Florida.

It is understood that you have family in California and Hawaii and may request to travel there. Whether or not that request is granted is going to be something that will be up to the Probation Department and the Court.

1 2

If you decide to change your residence back to California, it is ordered that you will not live -- your residence will not be within three miles of the then Barcay family home.

You are not to own, use, possess, buy, or sell any controlled substances or associated paraphernalia except with a valid prescription. You are to stay away from places where users, buyers, or sellers congregate. You are not to associate with persons known by you to be controlled substance users or sellers except in an authorized treatment program.

You are prohibited from using alcohol without the prior approval of Leanne Smith. You are to stay out of places where it is the chief item of sale. You may possess wine and use it for independent living skills cooking classes only.

Prior to you traveling to California or Hawaii, the Probation Department is ordered to notify the victim, Elizabeth Barcay, through her parents, Dr. David Barcay and Barbara Hayden, of such travel and your proposed length of stay. Prior to approving travel to locations other than within Florida, the Probation Department shall contact the victim's family -- in this case I'm referring to Dr. David Barcay and Barbara Hayden -- to ensure that their daughter, the victim, is not in the same location. The purpose of this provision is to allow the Probation Department to avoid having inadvertent contact between you and the victim in this particular case.

MR. SMITH: Can I correct something? 1 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. SMITH: It should be prior to approval 4 of travel to other locations separate from Florida, 5 California, and Hawaii, not just Florida on that last paragraph. 6 7 THE COURT: Mr. Nison, is that your 8 understanding? 9 MR. NISON: Yes, Your Honor. Just so it's clear, they need -- the Probation Department needs to 10 notify the Barcays regarding the Defendant coming to 11 California or Hawaii since he has family here. With 12 regard to any other location outside of Florida, Southern 13 14 California, or Hawaii, the Probation Department is to 15 notify the Barkays prior to approval to ensure that 16 they are not going to be in the same location. 17 THE COURT: All right. That's the Court's order with respect to that provision of the probationary terms. 18 1.9 The Probation Department shall provide contact 20 information to the victim's parents solely for the purpose 21 of reporting any contact violations. 22 Do you understand and accept those terms and 23 conditions of your probation, Mr. Ditsworth? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Counsel join? MR. SMITH: Counsel joins. 26 THE COURT: People's motion to dismiss the 27 remaining counts and allegations?

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1	MR. NISON: So moved, Your Honor.	
2	THE COURT: The motion is granted. That	
3	concludes this matter.	
4	MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
5	(End of Proceeding)	
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1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
3	DEPARTMENT NW G HON. RICHARI	KIRSCHNER, JUDGE	
4			
5			
6	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,		
7	PLAINTIFF,		
8	VS.	NO. LA055848	
9	RUPERT T. DITSWORTH,	REPORTER'S	
LO	DEFENDANT.	CERTIFICATE	
11			
12			
13	I, CHRISTOPHER FEDOROFF, OFFICE	IAL REPORTER	
14	OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CAL	JIFORNIA FOR	
15	THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE		
16	FOREGOING PAGES 1 THROUGH 30, INCLUSIVE, COMPRISE A FULL,		
17	TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS HELD IN		
18	THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER ON MAY 4, 2010.		
19	DATED THIS 18th DAY OF May , 2010.		
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21			
22	Fruit de	Lidouple	
23	CHRISTOPHER FEDOROFF		
24	CSR NO. 10558 OFFICIAL REPORTER		
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