



the
SERIAL
DYNASTY

Episode 8: Interview with Rabia Chaudry and Undisclosed Addendum 5 Analysis
06/21/2015
Speakers: Bob Ruff and Rabia Chaudry

EPISODE DESCRIPTION

In this episode, Bob interviews Rabia Chaudry, then continues on with in depth analysis of *Undisclosed* Episode 5 Addendum.

Today's episode of *The Serial Dynasty* is sponsored in part by [Audible](#).

Audible is offering for *Serial Dynasty* listeners to download a free audiobook. To download your free audiobook, go to AudibleTrial.com/SerialDynasty.

Funding for *The Serial Dynasty* is also provided in part by listeners like you through your generous donations.

Hello everyone and welcome back to Episode 8 of *The Serial Dynasty*. First and foremost, I want to say happy Father's Day to all you fathers out there. Hopefully all you dads today are able to kick back, relax, and enjoy your family today. Maybe they even give you a little quiet time to listen to *The Serial Dynasty*.

On today's episode we have an interview with Ms. Rabia Chaudry. I want to thank Rabia for being gracious enough to call into the show and spend about 45 minutes with us today talking about the case and how Adnan is doing and with the *Undisclosed* project.

Before we begin the interview, I just want to make a quick note to everybody. If you're hoping to hear Rabia and I discuss the [Episode 5 Addendum](#), we will not be discussing the Addendum in this week's episode and that was simply a matter of logistics. In order for our schedules to both line up, we actually recorded the interview on Monday morning before the Addendum dropped. So we'll primarily be discussing the future, we'll be discussing Episode 5, and the previous episodes, and after the interview, I'll be reading a few listener emails and discussing the Addendum. But for now, let's get the show started with Rabia Chaudry.

[00:02:14] Interview with Rabia Chaudry

- Bob:** All right, we are here today with Rabia Chaudry from the [Undisclosed podcast](#) and the [SplitTheMoon.com](#) blog. Welcome, Rabia. How are you today?
- Rabia:** Good, I'm good. Thanks so much for having me.
- Bob:** No problem, glad to have you on the show. So I wanted to get right into this, I know we've got a lot of content to cover. First thing I wanted to talk to you about is how's Adnan doing?
- Rabia:** He's doing well. He's, I think, much more upbeat than he has been in a long time, especially after the last couple of court rulings. Because it was just such a long shot, we were just hoping. The chances are very slim. So, he's doing well. He's generally a fairly even-keeled guy and he's in a good place. He's happy.
- Bob:** That's great. He's not able to listen to the podcast... I think I saw that on some of your Twitter feeds, he's not able to listen to public podcasts in prison?
- Rabia:** Oh, no. I mean he, look, he's in a supermax facility. They don't get internet and they don't have access to, you know, they can't download stuff. They don't have any of that. I mean, the closest he could come was if somebody was able to send him any of the podcasts on a CD. And even there, he has a lot of limitations. A private person cannot send a CD, only a company can. Blah, blah, blah. Suffice to say, he has to work with transcripts. He doesn't have the actual taped content.
- Bob:** All right. So is he looking at the transcripts from *Undisclosed* and seeing what you guys are uncovering?
- Rabia:** I don't think anybody has sent him the transcripts from *Undisclosed* but much of our content is based on the blogs that Susan and Colin already wrote and those have all been sent to him over the last five, six months.
- Bob:** So he's at least a little bit in the loop there. How often do you get to go see him? Or talk to him? I don't know, do you go visit him or is it phone conversations?
- Rabia:** Yeah, I do. It's not very frequent because once he was moved, he used to be in a facility that was literally like half an hour away. It was right here, and very close to his parent's house. And they had very convenient, very open, hours for visitation and the rules for visitation were easy. Now he's quite far off. It's a three hour drive and there have been times when we've gotten there and we couldn't see them because they were on lockdown or something. You know, it's like you're there, and it's three hours back and forth, so it's a full day commitment. So I'm not able to see him, and really even his family, more than like once every three or four months.

But on the phone, you know, he calls. We talk about every other week, sometimes every week. He has limited phone hours and those phone hours he has to talk to family, talk to attorneys, talk to... depending on what's going on that week.

And I happen to miss his calls all of the time. I miss his calls all of the time because he calls through a phone exchange and the phone exchange will show you that the call is coming from Tennessee, Texas, you have no idea.

Bob: Oh, yeah.

Rabia: Yeah. And I'll look at a number and I'll be like, "Oh, I don't know who is calling me." And then once I get the missed call, I'm like, "Oh crap, that was Adnan." We play phone tag too a lot.

Bob: Another question I had for you, Rabia, was in our last episode we had a caller that was asking about things like in the West Memphis Three case, the Alford Plea, where when an inmate is offered a retrial. And that sometimes that they'll be offered to plead guilty to the crime for the exact amount of time served that they have served already. So basically if they plead guilty they finally get to go home.

And we were talking a little bit about the moral dilemma for someone like Adnan who's maintained his innocence and if that situation comes up if they are willing to say they did something they didn't do so they can get out of prison or whether they would want to fight at a new trial and risk being stuck back in prison. It's a tricky situation.

So I guess the question would be, number one, is that a possible outcome for Adnan? And if that comes up, do you have any idea how you think he would react to that?

Rabia: Yeah. I think in fact, that it's not just a possible outcome, it's maybe the most likely outcome if the court continues to rule in our favor. So if things keep going our way, the eventuality will be that some court along the line will say, "This guy deserves a new trial." And in that case, I cannot imagine the prosecution deciding to take a new trial. Unless they have new, compelling evidence that has not already been presented. And we already know what they have. I mean, we know what the case against Adnan was, it was Jay and cell phone stuff, which is, I think, all completely useless at this point.

So, I think the most likely outcome would be that the State would say, "We're not going to retry this case" because they have nothing. There's just nothing there anymore. And they would offer him a plea. It's precisely this dilemma that led to the creation of this really odd legal construction called the Alford Plea. So in an Alford Plea, you are pleading guilty while maintaining your innocence. And you know, to me, it's so ridiculous that the law needs something like this, right?

Bob: Right.

Rabia: And to me it's a way of covering the State's back, right? Letting the State off the hook. Because if this guy is pleading guilty, you don't have to reopen the case and reinvestigate, but admitting that this guy was actually innocent, you know? Because when the State accepts an Alford Plea, they know that guy is innocent.

Bob: Sure.

Rabia: But at the same time, they just covered their back. So I think Alford Pleas are just kind of an embarrassment to the system. In a case like that, the State should say, "We drop charges and we admit he's innocent." But, it is what it is. And if they offered him an Alford Plea, he can take it while maintaining his innocence and that would be the best thing for him to do.

I would absolutely encourage him to do it because as far as I'm concerned, he spent sixteen years away from his family and he shouldn't have spent a single day away. So I wouldn't tell him to take another two years and do a trial. You know, I just wouldn't, even if the outcome likely would be that he would win it. And I think it would be likely.

Bob: Yeah, and I think most people – I mean, me personally, you know if that was my brother sitting in prison I would be telling him, "Just take the plea and come home." So I think everybody understands that. It's just frustrating, like you said, it's kind of an embarrassment. At some point you want some justice, for the State to say, "We screwed up, he's innocent" and probably not going to happen that way.

Rabia: Yeah, and justice for Hae. That's even the bigger, troublesome part of this is that with an Alford Plea, the case is done. The State does not then go look for who actually did it. They just close it and move on. And I think that is tragic for her family and for her. It's just wrong.

Bob: It is. It's terrible. Now is there a possibility—and I've been doing a lot of reading on this and I found some cases that appear to have worked that way and talked to some detectives—is there a possibility of getting the police department to reopen their investigation, independent of what's going on in the court, for them to reopen a cold case like this and try to solve it?

Rabia: Yeah, absolutely. That's totally up to them. I mean, they would not do it as long as Adnan is in prison. For them, they've reached finality, right? They have the right guy in jail. That's what they think. If he were to be given an Alford Plea it's up to the police if they wanted to, and maybe with enough pressure, maybe if her community reemerged and said, "No, you're not letting this go like this." And they can, they can do that anytime. They can do that anytime.

[00:10:17]

Bob: Did you say they cannot do it when he's still in prison? Or you just don't think they would while he's still in prison?

Rabia: No, they would not. No, they absolutely wouldn't. I mean, they couldn't. Politically, think about. We have got a guy who's a lifer and we've convicted him but we're going to reopen his investigation. It just would not happen, right? So I don't see that happening. But I think if he was given an Alford Plea, then they could reopen it if they want to but they don't have to.

Bob: Right. Yeah, I can't decide right now if the political climate in Baltimore is conducive for them to want to do something like that or not. You know with, is it Marilyn Mosby, I think, is the DA?

Rabia: Yes.

Bob: You know that after the last events with Freddie Gray's death in Baltimore, really pushing—she charged the police officers with murder and she was pushing that they were going to fix this, clean up this department, right the past wrongs. It would be amazing to get her to push, especially if there is an Alford Plea, to reopen this investigation to try to correct it. Or if this is just something they would just brush under the rug and be done with because they don't want any more bad press.

Rabia: Look, and the case is in her office, right? It's assigned to one of the attorneys in her office and I think it would be tremendous for her to say that justice needs to be done in this case and we need to revisit it. Because look, you know, it was a whole different crew of people. The State Attorney's Office looked differently then, it was different people. Not all different people, but mostly different people. Those police are not with Baltimore City Police anymore and one of them at least has been implicated in some other cases as well as having mishandled the case.

So I think you're right, it was Freddie Gray, and then so much other systematic problems with the Baltimore City Police and other things. I don't know if they would reach that far back into the past to address this, but given the public scrutiny, it would be good. It would be good for them to do that.

Bob: Yeah, I think if there's—you know, it probably still is unlikely—but if there ever was a case they would consider, it might be the one that has, you know, ten million people behind it beating at their doors.

Rabia: Right.

Bob: Now, speaking of Adnan in prison. As your podcast *Undisclosed* has come out and uncovered so much more information, one of the names that has really started rolling around out there now is this Roy Davis that was convicted of murdering Jada Lambert. And we've seen that he's in the same prison as

Adnan. Do you know if the two of them have ever met or if they know each other?

Rabia: Actually they do. They do know each other. I have brought him up with Adnan and I don't know how long they've known each other. But they are, let's say, frequently in contact. They know each other fairly well.

Bob: Okay.

Rabia: Which is awkward though. [Laughter]

Bob: I was just going to say that [laughter]. I was just thinking in my mind, "That's got to be awkward." And I'm sure you can't go much further into detail other than that.

Rabia: Yeah, I mean, what I understand is that, look, in prisons, and especially in supermax, you have people who are there because they did some really serious stuff. What I understand of Roy Davis is that he admits that he has some serious problems in his past. So now does that mean... could he be connected to this case? I think it's a real possibility. I also think Ronald Lee Moore is a candidate for being involved in this crime. He was a very dangerous person and he had been released by the State, right? Like ten days or twelve days before this happened.

Bob: I've heard that a few times that he was released by mistake. How did that come about? How was he released?

Rabia: Honestly, I don't know exactly the specific details of it because if you look at the news coverage of any of these stories, like even Adnan's case, from back in the day, it's very cursory coverage. There's very little information. It's just like, you know, the crime beat don't go into real detail. So I don't have a lot of information on how it happened. But it did happen. We're pretty clear on that.

Bob: Right. And along the lines of...

Rabia: [Interrupts]

Bob: I'm sorry go ahead.

Rabia: I'm sorry, I was saying that in a case like that you can imagine that there was a mistake on the part of the State, that they released this guy and others got killed because of that. That's a major, major, not even embarrassment, but it's a travesty, right?

Bob: I'm sure the last thing that the State would want is to find out that Ronald Lee Moore was the murderer because he was out because of their mistake.

Rabia: Right. But yeah, those are two possibilities. And there's other possibilities too to be honest, so.

[00:15:20]

- Bob:** Before we get off the topic of Roy Davis, I wanted to ask, I've had a lot of listener emails and some questions on the last episode. Do you know much about the similarities between Roy Davis'—or excuse me—between Jada Lambert's murder and Hae's murder?
- You know, I've had brought up that both of them lived in the same basic neighborhood as Roy Davis. That both of their final destinations the day they were abducted went near where his house was at. They were both found in a wooded area near a stream. They were both found fully clothed and they both had some, well, let me rephrase that. Jada Lambert, in that case, I had read that she had some personal items, some money, missing from her.
- And then I had some questions as far as the Episode 5 of *Undisclosed*. There were some questions about there was a purse and a wallet and whether it was removed or whether it wasn't and then the purse was found... was Hae's wallet ever found?
- Rabia:** Not to my knowledge. It did not appear in any of the evidence list inventories so I don't think her wallet was found. And, I mean, if it was found, it should have appeared. But at this point, I will also say that I don't fully trust the documents of the investigation.
- Bob:** Oh, sure.
- Rabia:** There could be something that was just not listed or, honestly, I just feel like some of that's sketchy. But from what we know, her wallet was not found and Hae's keys were not found.
- Bob:** Okay. So no wallet and no keys. So there seems to be a lot of similarities there and, of course, we looking, hindsight now, there's people all over the internet saying, "How did the police miss this?" but at the time when Hae was murdered Roy Davis was not even a suspect in Jada Lambert's murder at that point, right?
- Rabia:** That's right. Yeah, so the police did not know at that time that this was somebody to even look at. I mean Jada Lambert's murder was an open investigation because they had no idea who did it. I think it was like seven months prior to when Hae was killed. I think it was a number of years went by before they were able to do a DNA match.
- Bob:** Yeah, I think it was...
- Rabia:** So he was out and about.
- Bob:** Yeah, now, he was out and about because he was picked up on a, was it like an armed robbery or burglary charge or something? And then...

Rabia: Right, yeah, when they did the DNA match he was serving time for an armed robbery but I mean when Hae was killed he was out and about. He was not, you know, he wasn't in prison at the time. And we know that Hae's potential route went past where he lived and there's some very [inaudible] possibilities, why not?

Bob: Okay. Lead us into talking a little bit about Episode 5 last week. And I mentioned in the opening of this podcast, before I got you on the phone, that we won't be discussing the Episode 5 Addendum this week because with our schedules we're recording actually before Episode 5 Addendum drops. So looking back onto last week's Episode 5, there was a lot of buzz about the pictures of Hae's car and the investigation of her car, and I just had a couple of questions about looking at those photos.

To me, it seemed very obvious that that car had not been sitting there for six weeks for a number of reasons. You know, there was obviously the green grass in the wheel wells, but I just noticed the cleanliness of it. You know, just this morning before I came out to the studio to record, my truck sat outside overnight last night and it was raining and it looks filthy. The windshield looks filthy, everything.

There's just no way to me that that car had been sitting there for six weeks. But there were a lot of questions about the green grass, and whether the car had been parked there because the grass was still green under it, and more importantly, the green grass in the wheel wells that certainly seem to imply that the vehicle had been moved recently. But I just had a little question about it because, you know, I'm from Michigan so the weather here is obviously a little bit different than out in Baltimore, but is that pretty typical for things to be greened up that early still in February that way just in general?

Rabia: I mean, it's not typical. But then we sometimes have atypical weather patterns. I mean, if you have a warm [inaudible] in a week, you might get some greening going. So it's hard to say what's typical and not typical. But it is what it is. I mean that picture was taken on February 28th and that is what the grass looked like. It does happen. So we experience atypical weather patterns that just happen. And remember, the day that Hae disappeared, it was the middle of January and it was like in the 50s, right?

Bob: Sure, right.

Rabia: So, it's not necessary that just for this February that the grass would be dead the whole time. I read some, or I've heard some, theories that it probably had rained very recently, which would explain why number one why the grass was sticking in the wheel well and also why the car is clean. But I know, and most people know, that if you have a car that is sitting through any—like it doesn't matter if it's the winter—but the winter particularly, does a number on vehicles. But even if it's in the summer, it doesn't matter, when your car has some buildup on it, even the rain will not clean it off. My car has been

needing a car wash for a while. I took it to the car wash the other day and it still is not quite clean [laughter].

Bob: Right.

Rabia: Rain is not enough to clean off buildup that's like really sticking to your car.

Bob: Sure and, you know, it's amazing the car sat there for six weeks and never got pooped on by a bird.

Rabia: There is no way the car was there. In my blog recently I had visitors to the area near Edgewood and it looks like it did back in '99/2000. And the way that entire neighborhood is set up, and you'll find this in different blocks, is that you have rows of homes, they're like townhomes, their real homes. And there will be four.

And in the middle of four rows will be this square, a lot, a green lot, some grass basically, and in some instances you'll find cars are parked there. People will use it for different things but it's very much kind of like everybody's backyard. And people have set around all four perimeters, the whole perimeter, they've got grills set up, they've got cars parked out there, they have chairs set up.

And these are neighborhoods that are private neighborhoods. There is just no way that car sat there for six weeks and nobody saw it, noticed it. Another thing you might have noticed in that picture... I don't know if your listeners caught on it, was the car next to Hae's had a club on the wheel, right?

Bob: No, I didn't notice that.

Rabia: Yeah, go back and take a look at the picture. There's a club on the wheel. And you know that's pretty common in urban areas or high crime areas where you know you want to make sure your vehicle is safe so people would put a club on it so it can't be hotwired. And that should tell you that this is an area where that is a possibility. And I know that the area is [inaudible].

I refuse to believe that the car was there. It's not the woods. It's not abandoned in a place where there aren't people. This is very active place, with an active police presence, and there's no way that in this community that is that close-knit and, you know, everybody sharing a backyard essentially, that they're not going to notice this car there.

[00:23:06]

Bob: Do you have your own personal working theory on, as far as how you think it did get there?

Rabia: Yeah, I do and my theory is that somebody had the car and they had it in a closed area. I think this car was kept in a garage somewhere for a number of

weeks and then it was moved here. So, you know, I don't think this car was kept out in the open anywhere. So then you have to look at homes—I would say a home—that has garage space.

Bob: Okay and that makes a lot of sense. You know, one of the, and I want to blame it on my listeners but it's really kind of my own "tin foil hat" theory on this, and it's not even really a theory, just one of the things I try to... you know, I look at things like that and I try to think of any possibility of it being there.

One thing that was noted in *Undisclosed*, in your guys' Episode 5, was that the collar was taken of the ignition, which is typically what someone would do if they were going to hotwire a car and it was mentioned that that most likely, or may be the killer, and my thought was that the killer would have had the keys. They were there with Hae.

It seemed more likely to me that that was someone later moving the car that didn't have the key. Now that could have been the killer if, like you said, the car was kept in someone's garage and they misplaced the key. But I think if anyone that would want to go move that car, be it the perpetrator, be it the police, be it whoever, probably would have needed to hotwire the car to move it. And what I was wondering is, do you know how many days passed between when the car was found, which I know was February 28th, and when it was turned over to Hae Min's family?

Rabia: Yeah, the car was turned over to her family and it went to her uncle's garage on May 7, 1999. I'm sorry, not May, March. March 7th.

Bob: Right.

Rabia: So we're talking about a little around a week later.

Bob: Okay, so about seven days. Because when I was asking about the grass and things like that, one of things that I just wonder about, and any of you listeners out there, I wouldn't put any weight in this, it's just something I was wondering about was, what if the police took the car, they processed it, from possibly another location and then took it back out to take photos?

You know, whether they didn't have the information they needed from the original photos or anything. And that would explain another seven days for the grass to green up, the appearance that it had literally just been moved with the green grass in the wheel wells, it was clean, things like that. So that's just something, and again, I realize it's a speculative "tin foil hat" theory but...

Rabia: I would say that if you go back and if you look at, and there is video footage of news coverage of the time that Hae disappeared and when she was found, and people are being interviewed, including her coach was interviewed and other people on her team were interviewed, after her body was found, and you will see, you know, this was again, you know the winter, you will see that there are plenty of green, grassy areas in the footage.

Bob: Sure.

Rabia: So, I guess it's not that unusual. But for the police to have taken it and then moved it, I just don't think, I mean there is just no evidence to show that.

Bob: Right.

Rabia: Yeah, from all of the reports it seems like they took pictures there, they moved it, and then they turned it over, and that was it. They didn't do a lot of processing. Other than literally taking pictures, they did no processing on the scene at all. I mean, the idea that—and the whole thing about the killer would have had her keys, maybe. But maybe, you know, keys can also get lost. I don't know, it leaves me baffled. Like what the hell happened here? The car was, I'm pretty sure it was hotwired. But what does that mean? Does that mean like maybe there was a struggle, the keys got lost? Maybe.

You know, I remember reading when I was much younger about, well things have changed, but when I was much younger and I first started driving, like safety measures and I remember one time reading that if somebody tries to steal your car, you should throw the keys really far away or something.

Bob: Yeah.

Rabia: And then, that will distract the person so they look for the keys and you can make a getaway. And I don't know, I have all these—I don't know what it means that the keys are gone. But whoever put the keys away, and got rid of the keys, you know, had to then hotwire the car. But it certainly means it has to be somebody who knows how to hotwire a car.

Bob: Right. And I do this all the time too and that's kind of the nature of the beast as far as kind of being an investigator, kind of looking at the little bit of evidence we have and then trying to think of a theory that might fit it. And it's funny that you said about throwing the keys because one of the things I thought was, okay if this was a confrontation, an argument, and Hae was murdered to stop her from going to tell on somebody for doing something.

I envision her, you know, having this argument with this person and "Well, I'm going to go to the police." Or "I'm going to go tell Stephanie," or whatever the case is, whatever she was witnessing, the person grabbing her keys and throwing them into the woods saying, "You're not going anywhere." You know, leading up to the argument.

Rabia: Yeah, I can see that happening. Although, her disappearance was recorded very quickly and the police, you know, although maybe they didn't start looking for her car in earnest very quickly. I think it's entirely possible that she was somewhere, wherever she was killed, I think it was in somebody's residence. I don't think she was killed in her car. I think her car must have been there and then took the keys [audio breaks up] pushed the car into the garage. But that's not hard, you know, put it into neutral and give it a push.

Bob: Sure.

Rabia: And then just dealt with it. You know, there's just so many things that are hard to figure out. Even if you take the—we talked this in an earlier episode, with the medical evidence, that Hae was for probably not buried for about ten hours after she was killed. What I understand, that means that she was in rigor. Like her body would have been full rigor at that point, that's very hard to move a body that's in that... you know what I mean? In that condition.

And apparently she would have been on her face. So she was [inaudible] out. So however she's being moved has to be in a vehicle that can accommodate that. And then moving a body like that is hard. I don't know, I don't know what happened there.

Bob: Yeah, and it really is, I've thought about that too. You know, with my line of work, I've had the unfortunate circumstances of having to deal with dead bodies that have been in rigor for that period of time and it is, even for us, running medical calls or whatever the case may be, even just getting somebody put into a body bag can be difficult in that state. So I thought about that too in that time and it had to have been very difficult. And like you said, in a vehicle or something, I was thinking like a van or a truck. Somewhere where you could lay her out like that to move her.

Rabia: The truth is I actually don't think she was even buried ten hours—I think it was longer, I think it was after rigor had passed. And the reason I say that is because if she had been in full rigor and that means the body is stiff, you can't really do anything, you have to just leave it as it is, right?

But I think she was left faced down, or face up, whatever, but she was found pretty flat, but she wasn't. She was found kind of on her side, and, you know, her face was turned one way, and her body... so I feel like it had to have been a time period where more than ten hours went by and the rigor actually passed and then her body was moved because otherwise I don't see how they could have then repositioned her in a way that was not consistent with the rigor.

Bob: Right.

Rabia: I don't know how long it takes for rigor to pass but I feel like it's a longer frame than what we're looking at. Beyond ten hours...

Bob: And I don't know either. I know there are times where it starts to go away and you can break the rigor, but it's literally that, and I don't want to get morbid and talk too much about that. But like you said, it's not easy. It is difficult to bend and move so I thought too, why, if she was in full rigor and she was laid flat, why go through the trouble of breaking rigor to move her into that position to bury her?

Rabia: Nobody would do that.

[Speaking over each other]

Rabia: Yeah. They would leave her covered up, yeah.

Bob: Yeah, dig a little bit bigger hole the other way. Unless that was to get her into a car. I don't know, it's not my field of expertise so I shouldn't even be talking about it. But, yeah, I don't know.

One thing, and I know I've had you on the line for a while here, I want to ask a little bit about, or talk a little bit about the group dynamic with *Undisclosed*. You know, I've had Susan and Colin on the show before and in speaking with Colin, I guess, I had, and I think a lot of listeners do too, this mindset that the *Undisclosed* team is the three of you sitting in a dark room somewhere constantly researching all of this stuff and putting the show together [laughter].

And Colin had said, because I asked a stupid question kind of, like "What do you guys think about this?" and you know, Colin said, "There's really not a groupthink. We're all researching things independently and then put them together." Which I think is awesome. Can you talk a little bit about how that process goes?

Rabia: Yeah, we really are. We mostly are just kind of doing our own thing. And every so often if we need to kind of wrap our brains around something we might shoot each other an email about, "What do you think about this, what do you think about this?"

Or, and I'll give you an example, and this is in a video on my blog, I revisited the burial site not long ago and I wanted to take video footage of walking in and showing exactly where the log was. Because people keep identifying the wrong log that was much closer to the street and was a straight shot back from the street, you can see it, but that's not the right log. The right log is quite far off to the left, it's almost impossible to see from the street.

Bob: Okay.

Rabia: So as we're walking back there, we found a brandy bottle and, you know, it could mean nothing.

Bob: Whoa.

Rabia: But I had been there a couple of months before with our photographer for *Undisclosed*, Ramiro Marquez, and it wasn't there then. Cause you know, we were kind of walking, we were looking to see—it's not an area where there is a lot debris. People think—this is not, it's a pretty clean area. There is some debris, but very little. So this kind of stuck out. It's an almost empty brandy bottle and it could mean nothing but it also could mean...

You know, sometimes it happens, that especially if there is a lot of talk about this case, it could be, like there are people who are touring the site, like tourists, which is kind of really disturbing.

Bob: Right.

Rabia: It could be something like that. It could be somebody who read into this case who went pack there, it could be the perp revisiting. Or it could mean nothing. So I was like, okay, I grabbed the bottle and I figure, you know what, we can get this tested in a private lab. And then I shot [an email to] Susan and Colin, and they weren't with me, I had sent them an email saying, do you have any idea if we could get this tested, how we could get it compared to the CODIS database?

So yeah, that thing happens where we reach out to one another to touch base and see what we think. But we mostly work on our own. We do, I mean, we kind of always agree on where the next episode is going to go, what should be included, and you know, on content, definitely. I always let Colin and Susan take the lead because much of the content is really theirs, and this is the truth, the point of *Undisclosed* was to bring their blogging investigation to the big audience.

So I let them take the lead on what they think is important. And believe me, especially with a brain like Susan's, there are times when she will be like, "Okay I looked at this and this is really important." And I don't get it. I'm like, "I don't know why it's important."

Bob: Right.

Rabia: She has to explain to me like a child, "This is why this is significant, Rabia." So they are the brains behind the production and I facilitate the best that I can.

Bob: Yeah, it's just really, I don't even want to say a neat idea, but the way that you guys are doing it is just incredible and that you have three people that have all this information and the abilities to investigate this stuff independently. The fact that you guys do this independently and, of course, like you said, you talk on things, but the fact that you are doing it independently just puts so much more validity to what you are doing to me.

You know, that you're not having those conversations. Because I've heard on the show that there's a couple times where you might disagree with Susan's theory. Or Susan and Colin don't agree on something and I think that's great. That shows that all three of you are really trying to get to the bottom of this in your own way and then combining those efforts into the podcast, I mean, it's just...

Rabia: Oh, I'll tell you, I mean, 99 percent of the time we don't know what the others are really working on and I will read one of Colin's new blogs and be like, "Oh my gosh, I didn't know this."

Bob: [Laughter] Yeah, thanks for the heads up, right?

[00:36:49]

Rabia: Yeah, at any given time we're all working on things that the others don't know about. And not on purpose, it's not that we want to exclude them, but just because everybody has got jobs as well and families and so we just kind of touch base when we need to on that. And otherwise, yeah, we work very independently.

Bob: Yeah, and that's fantastic. And you guys are doing just a—I respect the hell out of you guys for everything you're doing there. You're doing an amazing job and an amazing service to Adnan. And, I think, hopefully for the future, the legal system.

Which leads me to, I've got an email if you've got a couple minutes, Rabia, I want to read for you. This is an email I got on Saturday from one of my listeners, Matt Goody, hopefully I'm pronouncing that right. He says:

Hi Bob, Great podcast. I obviously hope the *Serial* podcast and spinoffs help free Adnan and help find Hae's killer. However, I think one of the underlying benefits of these podcasts is the accountability it will hold police and prosecutors to going forward.

I can picture a detective's first day on the job and their supervisor saying, "Rule number one, do your job as if a hit podcast will expose all of your actions throughout this entire investigation down the road." Same can be said for a rookie prosecutor.

Hopefully this will keep future Adnans out of jail and help find the truth in Hae Min Lee's murder and their families. Thanks, MJ

Rabia: Yeah, one of the greatest frustrations of misconduct in the criminal justice system, whether it's the police, the prosecutors, is that there's very low accountability. I mean for God's sake, we have video footage of cops killing unarmed people and we cannot get accountability, right? So it's very, very difficult to prosecute somebody, prosecute a prosecutor, and/or police, in these instances.

There are immunities that given by the state. Every state has kind of its own set of case law and precedent. But I have really only heard of one prosecutor ever who served a little bit time in prison for what he did, and that was like ten days. Which is nothing, it's a slap on the wrist.

So you would hope that in these cases, as public servants, as officers of the court, as officers of justice, that it doesn't take a podcast and millions of eyes for people to do their job right. But the weight of their responsibility is that they have to make sure that the victim in crimes gets justice. And that's done

when the right person is put away. And so the idea that there is such a thing as bad evidence shouldn't even exist in our system. All evidence should be good evidence. All facts are good facts.

And, you know, so I'm really, I'm not that positive-thinking that this will hold people accountable. They can just get away with a lot because there is no accountability. I think the worst that could happen in some of these cases is, you know, a prosecutor or an attorney who might lose their law license, which I think should happen, and that's usually through the Bar Ethics Council. And you know, complaints have to be filed and they have an investigation and stuff. So, that's usually the most accountability you can get and it's not sufficient, it's not enough.

Bob: Yeah, it's frustrating. I had a listener on my last episode, the call in episode, that was talking about the immunity for prosecutors and that was the first I had heard of that. And it's frustrating to know that prosecutors that do things like this, and namely in this case, Kevin Urick, you know, that very well when this is all said and done with, no matter what is shown that he did or what misconduct he committed, that he just may face no consequence for it.

Rabia: Yeah, I think it's highly unlikely that he would get—I don't see criminal charges ever happening and although, you know, anything's possible, but it just doesn't happen. And they are usually protected from liability in civil suits, so there's that. In any case, if there's an Alford Plea, also, people who take an Alford Plea are prevented from them suing officers of the State. So that's another barrier to that.

But, again, I really think in a case like this, and I think it will be further flushed out when we hear Asia's testimony, and we have it on the record, that he literally prevented a witness from coming. That's a violation of law and I think he should lose his law license over that.

Bob: Well, hopefully there are eventually some consequences for him. Then I have one last thing from me. I have a tweet that I got this morning from a Victoria Behun. Her Twitter handle is [@FaintFootprints](#). She just tweeted real quick this morning, "Was Adnan ever submitted to a polygraph test? Jay should also take one." So did Adnan ever take a polygraph test or was he ever asked to?

Rabia: No, he was never asked to. The police only gave one, or gave two of them, to Mr. S. They gave him two polygraphs. They did not polygraph Adnan or Jay, they didn't ask for it. And, you know, [audio breaking up] ...offer on their own. It's usually part of the investigation if it happens at all [inaudible] but they didn't. And I found that [audio breaking up]... Jay and not Adnan and I think, to me, the only reason they wouldn't was because it could have produced bad evidence and they didn't want that.

Bob: Right and that's what I was thinking it...

[Speaking over each other]

Rabia: I'm sorry?

Bob: I said that's what I was thinking it seems to fit the entire profile of how this case went that they didn't want to give Adnan or Jay a polygraph test because it probably would hurt--from what we know now, I think it absolutely would have hurt their case, so they just didn't do it.

Rabia: Yeah [audible]. He was never administered a polygraph about this. I think, and I actually need to confirm this, but I have a vague recollection of maybe he [inaudible] that Adnan took a polygraph on the issue of whether or not he had asked to enter a plea and that was related to the ineffective assistance claim that's pending right now. And for some reason I have this very vague recollection that he was going to take it, or did take it, but it actually never appears in the record, so. But other than that, no, never, he was never asked to take one.

Bob: All right. Well, Rabia, thank you for taking the time to interview with me today. And I'm sure all the listeners are going to be enthralled to hear you speak for almost an hour on the show. Did you have anything else you needed to add before we take off?

Rabia: No, I just, I thank the listeners. I mean, you know, everything that they are doing. Because I know that people who are paying attention to *Undisclosed* and to your podcast are not the *Serial* crowd, which is not necessarily the people who are just there for entertainment.

They really want to find out what happened and they are very committed to the facts of the case and the investigating and I encourage them to send us information you might find, to send you theories, to just be with us through this journey, and there is a lot more that we still have to discuss on *Undisclosed*. And thank you, Bob. Thank you for having me.

Bob: No, thank you for coming on and I'm looking forward to hearing the Addendum tonight. And maybe as time goes on maybe we'll catch up again in a little while.

Rabia: Sounds good. Appreciate it.

Bob: Yep, thanks, Rabia. You have a great day.

Rabia: You too, bye.

Bob: Bye.

[00:44:52] *Undisclosed* Episode 5 Addendum

All right, I hope you all enjoyed the interview with Rabia. I know I always enjoy hearing her on the *Undisclosed* podcast and various interviews so it was really a thrill for me to be able to speak with her on the podcast and I hope you all enjoyed the interview. Now I'd like

to take a few minutes before we close the show to discuss the Episode 5 Addendum of the *Undisclosed* podcast that dropped last Monday.

The big bombshell in the *Undisclosed* podcast Episode 5 Addendum was a discovery made by Susan Simpson that it's very possible that Hae's car might have been at another location other than the site that Jay led the police to. She noted a report sent to Officer O'Shea who made a request on February 24, 1999 asking for records of any police officers that may have run the plates on Hae's car over the past several weeks. The purpose behind this was to find out if the car had been spotted anywhere. Remember, on February 24th they had not located Hae's car yet. So, of course, any hits on the NCIC system, where an officer might have run Hae's plates, would give the police department a better idea where Hae's car had been over the past several weeks.

There are several hits on that report. A few on January 14th, the day after Hae went missing. One on the 15th and most notably two on February 4th that came from a neighboring county. Now Susan didn't quite come to this conclusion but alluded to the fact that it's possible that this was a Baltimore County police officer running Hae's plate, which would, of course, lead us to believe that Hae's car was actually not in Baltimore city where the car was found, but on February 4th that it might have actually been in Baltimore County. Now this discovery could most certainly be what we would refer to as a bombshell if it does indeed indicate that a police officer ran Hae's plates. Meaning that they saw Hae's car in Baltimore County. That would track right along with the theory that the police had moved Hae's car or that someone had moved Hae's car very recently prior to the discovery of it on February 28th as discussed on *Undisclosed* Episode 5.

You'll remember from Episode 5, and also if you've been on [The Serial Dynasty Twitter feed](#), or the [Undisclosed Twitter feed](#), or on the [Undisclosed website](#), if you've seen the photos of the car, the car looks immaculate, very clean, the grass under it is very green and there is green grass all in the wheel wells of the car, which would most definitely indicate that the car had recently been moved to that location.

So I've been doing quite a bit of research on the technicalities of these NCIC searches. What I want to do now is just take a few minutes to kind of breakdown what the system is based on my understanding. And just kind of lay a basic, simple groundwork of what the discovery said, at least in my understanding. First of all, the NCIC. I had several emails and tweets and questions asking what the NCIC even is. NCIC stands for National Crime Information Center. What it is, is a national database. It's a place where police can input information on crimes and circumstances that would be notable over state lines. And therein also provides a place for the police to search for things like a license plate number, searching for outstanding warrants, things like that. Now I've done quite a bit of research in the last couple of days, between reading, and speaking with police officers and dispatchers, so I have a little bit of a better understanding than I did when I first heard the episode. However, I want to make clear that the information I have is based on how things are done in Michigan. Now NCIC is a national organization, but procedures can vary from state to state.

Most states have their own crime information system that is limited to only things that have happened in their state. In the state of Michigan we have what's called LEIN, L-E-I-N.

LEIN stands for Law Enforcement Information Network. From what I understand, most states have something similar to this. The way it works in Michigan is if someone inputs information into LEIN, such as a stolen car, or a warrant, the system then reads whether it's something that needs to be sent out beyond just that state and will automatically upload that into the NCIC.

So there's several ways that a police officer can access this information. One of them, and the most common, which is kind of what we are wondering about in the case of these February 4th inquiries, is if a police officer is behind a vehicle that they're about to pull over, before they pull them over, typically they will run what we in Michigan refer to as a "rolling reg." If you ever listen to a scanner, you'll hear police officers say, "Dispatch, rolling reg." They'll come back, they'll give them the plate number, and what they're doing is dispatch is looking in the LEIN system, which also links the NCIC, to see if there might be someone in the car with a warrant, possibly someone with a record, if the car has been stolen, etc. It's mostly a way for the police officers to protect themselves before they actually stop the car and get out and approach it.

Now police officers will also use the system if they find, say, an abandoned or a suspicious car. If they see a car that's possibly been parked in the same place or someone has complained about it, they may stop to investigate, they may call up to dispatch and ask them to run the plates through LEIN. Now if things have been done correctly, right when the missing persons report was initiated back on January 13th, Detective O'Shea, who I believe was in charge of the investigation at that point, should have input in the missing persons report the license plate into LEIN as well as into the NCIC.

Now that license plate input into the NCIC is most likely, based on my limited understanding of it, something that would had to have been put in manually because at that point it was a missing persons investigation that was less than 24 hours old. The local system algorithm may not have felt that was something that needed to be also uploaded to the NCIC. But again, that's just based on my very limited understanding of this so I wouldn't put much water into that, just trying to give you a little bit better picture of what exactly we're talking about. Had that been done properly and a police officer happened upon Hae's car, say it was abandoned, suspicious, possibly somebody called because this car had been parked in a certain place for a number of days, when the plate was ran it would have thrown up an alert. Dispatch would have called them back and informed them that this car was part of a missing persons investigation from Baltimore PD and, of course, you can imagine how the snowball would start rolling from there.

Now on this report, it doesn't give us a lot of information. It only tells us that there were a couple of inquiries and it appears at least from what I've seen from Susan's research that there was no follow up after that. There's no other paperwork indicating that Officer O'Shea when he made the inquiry and saw these hits that he followed up on any of them. So we don't know a whole lot. All we know is that the plates were ran.

We know they were in Baltimore County because there is an identifier number that shows up on the reports and the identifier numbers for the NCIC follow a standard template across the country. If you look on the *Undisclosed* website in their document section and you pull this document up, you'll see with all of the inquiries, there is a number that starts with

MD, which of course stands for Maryland. The next two digits are for the county. The next three digits are for the jurisdiction. And then, I believe, the next two digits are for a local unit. So based on that, someone who knows their numbering system could deduce very quickly which agency ran those plates. It's also my understanding that if the request is run through a dispatch center, there will also be a letter in one of the last two placeholders.

So what does all this mean? Well it can mean a number of things. It could be nothing. And it could be everything. It could be that indeed two different Baltimore County police officers came across Hae's car on February 4th. One in the middle of the night and one later the next morning. We do know that the inquiry was made by two separate officers on the same day several hours apart. If the Baltimore County shifts work like most police agency shifts work, it would be two different shifts.

It seems as though, or is indicated as such, that Detective O'Shea didn't input the plates separately into the NCIC system, only the missing persons report. From what I understand, the plate number was put into the report into the system but just with the missing persons report, not separately. I don't know at this point if that makes a difference for the searches. It's possible that by making this mistake, this would result in, if a police officer ran the plates through the NCIC system, they wouldn't get any hits back.

So it's possible an officer came across Hae's car and ran the plates, nothing came back, and he left. Possibly he let the officer know who relieved him in the morning to go back and check and see if the car is still there. He also ran the plates and no hit. Now the difficult part here is I don't know how things work in Baltimore. I only know how they work in my county, in my jurisdiction, in my state. So again, fair warning. None of what I have experienced here and what I've inquired about from the local county and state officers here could be relevant in Maryland.

I spoke with a state police detective and a county detective in the last couple of days regarding this issue to kind of see what they thought about it. Now what they told me, if this scenario was correct, typically in their jurisdictions them running that plate and checking that car would have been the result of a complaint. Somebody calling in and complaining about it. If that's the case, that complaint should still be out there somewhere. It would generate a report. And it doesn't seem, at least not that we've found so far, and hopefully and I'm sure Susan Simpson is still digging deeper and deeper into this, so far from my understanding, no one has found a report attached to those inquiries.

The officers that I spoke with said that it is unlikely that they would just randomly stop and check a car that they maybe have noticed was parked in the same place for a couple of days. Not totally out of the question, just unlikely, and that's based on the volume of calls that they have. The quote that I had from the county detective was that "We're not out looking for trouble, we've got enough trouble to take care of already." But they said there is another scenario where they may stop and check the plates and that's if there's something suspicious about the car. And that could be a various number of things. Something that they would notice by driving by and seeing a car that made it look odd to them or was worrisome. But then they also said in our jurisdiction, if they were to stop and do that and the car was still

there they would attempt to make contact with the owner. But again, that's just our jurisdiction here.

Now the other possibility is that someone was driving the car and the police pulled them over and ran their plates. But again, that would generate a stop report, possibly a ticket, and again, there was two of them. Then the third option is if the county put out a BOL for Hae's car, which stands for "Be On the Lookout," they would get an alert from dispatch letting them to know to be on the lookout and they would give the description of Hae, they would give the description and plate numbers of the car.

All three officers that I spoke with said a lot of times when that happens, they will do a quick search on their in-car computers through the NCIC system or through LEIN to get more information. Information being, what is the home address, if there is any other notes in the NCIC system, just any other information that might help them out in trying to locate this vehicle. So that's another possibility is that a BOL was just put out, which resulted in the officer at night punching that into his computer, trying to get some more information and then after shift change, the memo is up that they have this BOL, officer comes on shift in the morning, runs an inquiry on his car to do the same thing.

So what does all this mean? It means that we either have information that would indicate that there was some severe corruption here, that our suspicions of the police possibly moving the car or someone moving the car prior to the police finding it on February 28th. Or it could mean nothing at all. Personally, I'd like to commend Susan Simpson and the *Undisclosed* team for even finding this information. I have to admit I was just in awe when I was hearing it. Now like I said, it could be a huge piece of information or it could be nothing. But nonetheless, the depths in which Susan Simpson and Rabia Chaudry and Colin Miller are going to try to get to the bottom of this case is unbelievable.

And it's also worth noting that Susan and Rabia on the Addendum, neither of them made jumps or leaps and claimed that they know exactly what happened here. They merely presented the information and some possible outcomes. So for now, that's all I really know about the situation with the NCIC hits and the report that was requested by Officer O'Shea on February 24th. But I don't think we're down to the bottom of this. I really think we need to chase this all the way down the rabbit hole and see where it leads. We may not find an answer but it's certainly worth the look.

So I've made arrangements for next week for one of my co-hosts on the *Off Duty* podcast, who also happens to be a fulltime county police fire and EMS dispatcher, to sit in on the show and talk to us for a few minutes and try to shed a little more light on this. He has a far better understanding of how the system works than I do. In fact, a lot of the information about the actual system and how it works came from Ryan already. So next week expect at least a short interview with dispatcher Ryan Lucker on Episode 9 of *The Serial Dynasty*. Try to shed a little bit more light on this situation.

[00:58:28] Missing Collar on Hae's Car

Now another point of interest from both Episode 5 as well as the Episode 5 Addendum from *Undisclosed* was the collar that was missing from the ignition on Hae's car. Now if my understanding is correct, the collar missing was just something that was noticed by the *Undisclosed* team when researching the case. It wasn't something that the police were looking into. It was noticed just in the background of a photo that was intended to be just taken of the broken turn signal or wiper lever, whatever we came up with on that. There was nothing really in the police report about it. Now the *Undisclosed* team has mentioned that the collar being missing, that is certainly an indication of a car being hotwired or attempted to be hotwired. I've thought quite a bit about this and since the police didn't really investigate this, we don't really know exactly what was going on in the car.

But a little background on hotwiring, and, no, I've never hotwired a car, but I've worked on the wiring of a car and I understand how it works and how you would hotwire one. There's a clump of wires that goes up your steering column into your ignition. One of those wires has constant power to it. There are a series of other wires involved in the ignition. When you turn your key it's actually a switch that would connect the wire that already has power in it to the wire that activates the starter. The starter turns over and think about when you start your car, you turn that key all the way forward, your starter starts going. When the car starts, the key goes back a little bit. And that's moving it back to make contact with the wire that keeps the car running.

So in order to hotwire a car, you have to strip that wire that already has power to it and also strip the other two wires, the one that activates the starter and then the one that keeps the car running. If my understanding of electronics in a car is correct, you would touch that wire with power in it to the starter wire. Once it starts, you'd move it over to the one that keeps the car running, twist it onto that one and you're good to go and you're able to drive.

Now I'm pointing this out merely to draw attention to the fact that had the car been hotwired and it wasn't noted in the police investigation, then they either missed or ignored more than just that collar missing. The perpetrator would have had to have had access to the wires, they would be stripped, they would be pulled off. It would be very obvious that the car had indeed been hotwired. So my first thought was, "It's possible that collar just broke off or was gone."

But then after listening to the Episode 5 Addendum, Colin said something that got my attention. He said a theory could be that it's possible that Hae interrupted someone attempting to hotwire her car at which point the struggle ensued and she was tragically murdered. As I thought more and more about this, it occurred to me that this actually makes sense. One of the biggest problems that we have with this case is trying to figure out how the killer intercepted Hae. What caused her to stop? What caused her to get out of her car? What caused her to let someone into her car? We don't know exactly what happened. But let's just think for a moment that maybe Colin is right on this. Maybe this theory is exactly what happened.

Imagine in your mind that Hae stopped somewhere. She gets out of her car. Maybe she goes into a gas station. Maybe she goes into a friend's house or a store. Wherever she

was, she comes back out and someone is in the process of hotwiring her car. She wasn't in there very long, they had just gotten the ignition collar off when she comes out. Of course she starts yelling at the person, "What are you doing in my car?" They attack her. They knock her out, possibly kill her there on the spot. Now they wouldn't need to hotwire the car because Hae had the keys. That would explain why the collar was off but the wires weren't stripped.

Now I want to point out that it's still concerning to me that the police didn't note the fact that the collar was missing. Susan made clear in Episode 5 that through reading the reports there was just several things that were left out, that were not addressed, that were unclear, that were inconsistent. So we know the processing and reporting of what happened in that car was not done well. But still, that's certainly one of the things that most certainly should have been noted is whether the vehicle had been tampered with.

So going back to our scenario, Hae interrupts someone starting to hotwire her car, an argument ensues, she's knocked out, she's murdered. Now the killer has her keys, they don't need to continue with the hotwiring, and the story goes on from there.

[01:02:59] Email from Jacqueline Harris

Now moving on before we close the show, I want to read a listener email. This email is from Jacqueline Harris from Weston Hills, Spalding, England.

Jacqueline says:

Hi Bob,

Thanks for the great podcast. I am listening to and reading all things to do with the case avidly. I have a question regarding curfew and the time when learner drivers are allowed on the roads. In the *Undisclosed* episode "28 Days" Krista talks about her 18th birthday party and how the party finished at 11:00 p.m. so that everyone on provisionals could get home by 12:00.

So I was thinking about this and wondering what kind of driver's license Jay, Adnan, and Hae had. Do you know? Only if it turns out that Hae's body was buried around 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. over the 13th/14th January and not at 7:00 p.m. like Jay initially stated then would Jay/Adnan really be comfortable driving around at that time of night?

Not that I am implying that they would never do it because it would be breaking the law, if that is what happened then. If that is what happened, then clearly that would be the least of their worries. But I mean in terms of drawing the least bit of notice/attention/suspicion to themselves, it would seem to me that if they were going to bury a body then they would want to have it completed well before the driving curfew. Do you see what I mean?

I think you sort of alluded to it when you were talking to Adnan's friend, Omar. You asked if Adnan would have had a curfew. Of course, if it was a third party

burying the body, and they were older/not on provisionals, then it wouldn't make any difference what time they were out and about driving.

The reason I asked what license Hae was on is that someone was driving her car and I wonder if say the police checked her license plate for her car whilst they were following it, would they know that it was registered to a person on a provisional license, or how would they tell?

Is there a special provisionals plate or sticker displayed on the car so that you can tell? What are the consequences for being caught driving after the provisional curfew? Is the curfew generally adhered to or is it taken lightly either by young drivers/their peers/adults? Would police as a matter of course stop young people to check their license if they saw them driving around after curfew and suspected they were on provisionals?

We don't have this system in the UK so I really don't have any cultural reference points for it. Of course if Jay/Adnan/Hae all had full driver's license, then this is all irrelevant.

I feel so sad for Adnan and I'm convinced of his innocence and I am completely mindful that the correct person must be brought to justice for this awful crime and bring justice for poor, poor Hae.

Thanks and keep up the good work.

With very best wishes,

Jackie

Thanks, Jackie, for that email. And again, your question led me down a different train of thought. First of all, I don't necessarily have the answers to your questions. A lot of states in the United States are fairly consistent on this but it does differ from state to state. And I tried to do a little bit of research to find out the ages and I wasn't able to find any information regarding how old you had to be for your provisional license to turn into a full driver's license in 1999. I do have some contacts that I can get a hold of that were in Baltimore during that time that should be able to give me an answer but I just didn't have time today before recording this. So I'll let you know how things work here in Michigan and if that's not the way it works in Maryland I will shoot you an email back and I'll address it in next week's episode.

In Michigan, you can get your driver's license at age 16. And I know that's true as well in some of our bordering states. But you have a provisional driver's license until you turn 18, so for the first two years that you are driving. So if that was the case in Baltimore in 1999, Adnan and Hae would both have provisional driver's license and would be subject to the curfew. Jay, however, was 19 at the time and would not have had a provisional driver's license.

Now I can also tell you there's nothing tied to the car. There is no sticker or anything like that for provisional drivers in the state of Michigan. The only way that a police officer

would know would be if they pulled you over and they ran your driver's license. That's when it would come up that you were on a provisional driver's license. I don't know exactly what the penalty is for that. It is minor in the sense that it's not like jail time or anything like that. I believe it's a ticket, something along those lines. So, in short, I don't necessarily think that the young drivers driving Hae's car around would be necessarily drawing attention to themselves. Not like driving around with a headlight out, or a broken taillight, or something like that.

But in reading your email it got me thinking about the question that I asked Omar. Now I don't know how relevant it is that they had possibly a provisional driver's license as far as the police being alerted that they were out driving at that time. But how I do think that it's relevant is Adnan's parents were very strict. Remember, he was not allowed to date, he was not allowed to be with a woman. He was drug out of his homecoming dance. They didn't put up with any kind of nonsense. Now, of course, you got the point of what I was asking Omar, which is to find out if Adnan would have been home by 10:30/11:00, or whatever time it may be, well before Hae's body was driven out to Leakin Park and buried based on the lividity evidence.

But now throw this into the mix, if he was on a provisional license and he wasn't to be driving after 11:00 p.m., or midnight, or whatever time that is, I have serious doubts that his parents would allow him to be out driving at that time. The fact that he had such strict parents just further concretizes my theory that he was back at his home by 10:30 at night on January 13, 1999 and was nowhere near Leakin Park when Hae's body was buried. Now like much of this case, of course, this is speculation. But the best we can do right now is speculate and theorize based on the evidence that we have – both circumstantial and physical. So for me, this is just one more note in the stack of notes that provide Adnan with his alibi for the entire day.

Now for all of you other listeners out there. I want to thank you for all the emails and the tweets that you've sent over the last week. As I've mentioned before, I want you to know that I do read all of them. I try to respond to some of them when I can. They're coming in now at a rate that is much higher than I can possibly keep up with responding to all of them while still working and having family time. So please understand that just because you might not get an email back from me doesn't mean that I didn't read your email and I want to apologize for not getting to more emails in this episode, it becomes very difficult to read a lot of emails in the segments when we have an interview because it eats up a large portion of the show.

But please understand that your emails are important to me. They are the thing that is driving this movement forward. Every day we are getting closer to the truth. And a large portion of how and why we are getting closer to the truth is because of all of your minds out there working and reeling around this. Looking at it from different points of view, from different angles, from different perspectives. Putting those thoughts on paper, collecting them all in one central resource, and then working through them together, and I believe that if we keep doing this, we will find out who killed Hae Min Lee.

[01:10:05] Next Week

Next week's episode of *The Serial Dynasty* will be all listener emails so please be sure to get your emails in to theories@serialdynasty.com. Also appearing on next week's episode from the *Off Duty* podcast, dispatcher Ryan Lucker. And ladies and gentlemen, let's keep this movement going. Keep sending me those emails. Send me your tweets [@SerialDynasty](https://twitter.com/SerialDynasty) and remember the most important thing that we can do to keep driving this movement forward is to gain more and more soldiers in this army.

So please continue to tell your friends, tweet about *Serial Dynasty*, post it on Facebook. Take just a moment and go onto iTunes and review the show, that moves us up the ranks in iTunes and causes more people to notice the show. *The Serial Dynasty* army is getting bigger and stronger by the day.

[01:11:00] Credits

Funding for *The Serial Dynasty* comes from Audible. Audible is giving a free audiobook to any *Serial Dynasty* listener. To receive your free audiobook, go to AudibleTrial.com/SerialDynasty.

And a large portion of our funding for this movement comes from you listeners. If you'd like to donate to the show to help move this thing forward, just go to SerialDynasty.com and click the donate button.

I want to give a special thanks to [Jonny Rose of Slightly Subversive Music](#) who created all of the music for our show.

And one more time, I want to wish all you gentlemen out there a happy Father's Day.

And until next week, this has been *The Serial Dynasty*.

[01:13:27] End of Episode

Transcription by

