

What the AG said	What Jones Says	What the Truth Says
<p>The AG’s Statement cites extensively to the trial transcripts to argue that there is “overwhelming evidence of guilt.” (AG’s Statement at 1–3.)</p>	<p>Julius’s trial was prejudicially tainted by ineffective defense counsel, racial prejudice, junk forensic evidence, and prosecutorial misconduct, the full facts illustrating his innocence were never developed at trial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Confidential Informants -Chris Jordan’s undisclosed deal -2 witnesses that heard Chris Jordan bragging about setting Julius up -Alibi -photo of Julius with short hair 	<p>All of Jones’ claims of legal misconduct regarding his conviction for the murder of Paul Howell have been thoroughly re-investigated and litigated by multiple appeals courts, judges and defense teams, as mandated by law, and ultimately rejected.</p>
<p>The DNA testing confirms the trial evidence</p>	<p>The DNA testing results were very limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -complex mixture that contained profiles of 3 or more individuals - partial (7 of 21 loci) profile that is consistent with Julius (14 of 21 loci had no results or were inconclusive due to degradation) -results of serology (saliva) were negative -lab could not exclude Chris Jordan’s DNA from the 3 or more individuals whose DNA was found in the DNA sample 	<p>The DNA testing results were conclusive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -contained DNA consistent with Jones -the probability of randomly selecting an unrelated individual with the same DNA profile is 1 in 110 million in the US African American population -Jordan was excluded as the major component of this profile -the DNA testing lab explains that any saliva present may have broken down over time or the saliva could have been diluted below sensitivity of the test. These comments were unrefuted by Jones’ expert <p>NOTE: DNA testing laboratory was selected by the defense.</p>
<p>Jones had committed violent acts before the murder of Paul Howell</p>	<p>Prior to his arrest for Paul Howell’s murder, Julius was not violent and had never been charged with a violent crime. The AG’s allegations are just that: allegations. Uncharged and unproven conduct that the prosecution paraded before Julius’s jury 20 years ago to argue he deserved to die.</p>	<p>Jones plead guilty and was positively identified in a robbery with a firearm that occurred just six days prior to the murder. He did not plead nolo or enter an Alford plea. He plead guilty. At the time of the murder, he was a three time, convicted felon.</p>
<p>Jones does not have a credible alibi</p>	<p>Julius had credible alibis-his parents and siblings- for his whereabouts during Mr. Howell’s murder; but Julius’s lawyers failed to present this evidence in Julius’s defense at trial. Julius’s trial lawyers claim in sworn affidavits in 2004 that they delegated the investigation of the alibi to an investigator who was untrained and unqualified. This investigator never provided written or taped notes of his supposed alibi investigation.</p>	<p>This issue was raised on appeal and the case was sent back for an evidentiary hearing. At the hearing, Jones’ parents testified Jones was home the night of the murder, along with a family friend. The family friend testified that she was in fact not with the Jones’ that evening, but they were confused as it was the day before. Both of Jones’ former attorneys testified that Jones had told them that he was not at home the night of the murder and that his</p>

		<p>parents were mistaken. Jones was present at the hearing and had every opportunity to refute his family’s friend and his attorney’s testimony. He chose not to. A total of five witnesses testified that Jones was not at home at the time of the murder.</p> <p>NOTE: Jones was represented by new counsel at the evidentiary hearing.</p>
<p>Megan Tobey specifically denies seeing braids when testifying about her eyewitness description of the shooter</p>	<p>Megan Tobey testified that she could not see if the shooter had braids or not. She did not testify, as the AG’s Statement misrepresents, that the shooter did not have braids or corn rows. Ms. Tobey also specifically affirmed that the shooter had hair sticking out from both sides and about a half an inch.</p>	<p>The witness testified that she could see “about half an inch to an inch” of the man’s hair between his stocking cap and “where his ear connected to his head.” When specifically asked, the witness testified that she did not see braids or corn rows.</p>
<p>Discredits the witnesses to whom Chris Jordan allegedly confessed stating they had nothing to lose by providing information because they had felony convictions.</p>	<p>Emmanuel Littlejohn and Christopher Berry both independently reported that Chris Jordan bragged to them about committing Mr. Howell’s murder and striking a deal with prosecutors to avoid the death penalty by blaming Julius. Littlejohn and Berry had nothing to gain by coming forward with this information. Unlike State’s witnesses Christopher Jordan, Ladell King, and Kermit Lottie, these witnesses were not going to receive favorable deals, the promise of early release, plea bargains on charges, or sentencing reductions for testifying to the information that they heard.</p>	<p>Emmanuel Littlejohn and Christopher Berry are both convicted murderers. Littlejohn, a death row inmate, was determined to be a “pathological liar” and not credible by the defense team. Berry, ultimately convicted of child abuse murder, posed his own credibility problems. Berry’s testimony actually <i>implicated</i> Jones, as he claimed that Jordan had told him “his partner in the case was charged with capital murder”.</p>
<p>Jones contends that his trial was contaminated by racism.</p>	<p>Racism tainted Julius’s case and violated his Constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial. DA Bob Macy made public statements that Julius deserved to die before charges were even filed against Julius claiming the crime was committed to get money to buy drugs. One of the jurors that found Julius guilty and sentenced him to die harbored racial prejudice and was not fair and impartial. The Oklahoma Death Penalty Review Commission found that a black male accused of killing a white male victim in Oklahoma is nearly three times more likely to receive a death</p>	<p>Former DA Bob Macy did not prosecute Jones’s case. The allegation of racism was never made until 2017. The juror making this claim had been extensively questioned by the judge and the attorneys prior to this time regarding inappropriate (not racial) comments that had been made by a fellow juror but never mentioned any racial epithets. No other juror reported any misconduct. Said juror testified under oath that nothing she presumed hearing would have altered her guilty vote.</p>

	<p>sentence than if the defendant and victim were nonwhite males.</p>	
<p>Jones claims that Ladell King and Kermit Lottie received consideration from the State for their testimony. Jones' jury was aware of almost all of this information.</p>	<p>Ladell King was not prosecuted in connection with this offense notwithstanding his admitted involvement, including admitting to stealing cars and selling them to Kermit Lottie. He also received less than the statutorily mandated sentence for habitual offenders, like himself, of 20 years imprisonment on a bogus check charge filed against him in August of 2001. Kermit Lottie had reason to lie to protect himself. Kermit operated a chop-shop a few blocks from where police found Mr. Howell's suburban. He testified that Ladell King approached him about selling him a vehicle that matched the description of the one stolen during the shooting that resulted in Mr. Howell's death. Kermit was a convicted felon and a longtime informant for the Oklahoma City Police. At the time Mr. Howell was killed, Kermit was facing federal drug distribution charges. On August 17, 2000, prior to Julius' trial, Kermit signed a plea agreement and was facing 5 to 40 years in prison. But because Kermit testified for the State, he only received a 7 year sentence on his federal charges.</p>	<p>The jury was fully aware of King's pending charge and the potential punishment he faced. Further, the court held a hearing outside the jury's presence during the trial at which both the assigned prosecutor to King's case and King's defense attorney both testified they had no idea King was even a witness in a murder case until <i>after</i> he testified at trial.</p> <p>The jury was also fully aware that Lottie had pleaded guilty to drug distribution in federal court and was still awaiting sentencing. Yet again, the court held a hearing outside the jury's presence to clarify whether Lottie expected to receive any favorable treatment as a result of his testimony. Prosecutors in Jones case, the federal prosecutor in Lottie's case, Lottie's defense attorney and Lottie himself all made clear that Lottie neither expected, nor had it been suggested to, that he would receive any benefit in his own case for testifying truthfully in the murder case. Furthermore, Lottie had already given a materially similar witness statement and had testified at Jones' preliminary hearing consistent with his trial testimony well before the superseding indictment had been filed against him.</p>

<p>Jones claims that Christopher Jordan had a secret deal with the prosecution. Christopher Jordan was released due to prison credits, a matter over which District Attorneys' Offices have no control.</p>	<p>Jordan was released from prison in December 2014 after serving just 15 years of his life sentence. In an interview with an investigator in November 2003, Mr. Jordan revealed that prior to testifying against Julius he had made a plea agreement with the prosecutors and that in exchange for his cooperation, he would receive a life sentence with all but 30 years suspended for his purported involvement in the crimes. Additionally, Mr. Jordan stated that prosecutors led him and his counsel to believe, regarding the 30 year portion of his sentence which was unsuspended, that the time served on the sentence would be calculated by the Department of Corrections in such a way that he would actually serve only 12 to 15 years of that 30 years before being released from prison to serve out the remainder of his sentence on probation. Mr. Jordan explained that he did not agree to serve the time day for day and that his expectation was that he would not do so.</p>	<p>On October 11, 2001, Jordan pleaded guilty to one count of Murder in the First Degree and one count of Conspiracy to Commit a Felony, receiving a sentence of life imprisonment (with all but the first thirty years suspended) for murder and ten years imprisonment for conspiracy, to be ran concurrently. The terms of the plea agreement were not "revealed" by an investigator, rather Jordan testified to the terms at trial. Jordan was not granted early release, but instead served the entirety of the thirty-year portion of his sentence according to the manner in which DOC calculated his credits. Any suggestion by Jones or his attorneys that prosecutors had a "secret deal" for Jordan to serve less than the sentence imposed by the court is patently false. Significantly, when Jordan was reviewed for parole consideration, one of the prosecutors that tried Jones' murder case personally wrote a two-page protest letter on behalf of the State.</p>
<p>A total of 13 appellate judges and the standards of appellate review Supreme Court have all reviewed Julius's conviction and sentence (AG's Statement at 12)</p>	<p>These courts were all prevented by strict and procedural bars from reviewing the full merits of Julius's claims</p>	<p>Jones' case has been thoroughly reviewed by court mandated legal processes and various legal defense teams. At every stage Mr. Jones was offered the opportunity to testify on his own behalf. He refused all requests.</p>