

AUG 25 2015

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8 GEORGIA DEFILIPPO

FILED
AUG 25 2015
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
BY *[Signature]* DEPUTY

9
10 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
11 COUNTY OF STANISLAUS

12
13 PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Case No. 1490969
14 Plaintiff,

15 vs. MOTION TO QUASH RAMEY
WARRANT

16 GEORGIA DEFILIPPO,
17 Defendant.
18 _____/

19 TO THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT AND TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR
20 THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS:

21 COMES NOW Defendant, GEORGIA DEFILIPPO, through counsel, and moves this
22 Court to dismiss the Ramey warrant in the above-entitled action. This motion is predicated upon
23 the points and authorities and declaration of counsel attached hereto.

24 Dated: Respectfully Submitted,

25 *[Signature]*
26 TIM A. PORI
Attorney for Defendant

[Handwritten initials]

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GEORGIA DEFILIPPO

I.
INTRODUCTION

The affidavit in this case is fraught with speculation, innuendo, unreliable hearsay and improper opinion evidence about the “meaning” of words used by people listed in the affidavit. Most of all the affidavit contains conversations between husband and wife which are covered under the marital communications privilege. Lastly, the 325-page affidavit fails to explain the means and manner of death of the decedent or what, if anything, anyone did to commit murder. Most importantly, there is nothing in this confusing and rambling narrative that explains how Georgia DeFilippo committed, aided, abetted, counseled or encouraged the murder of a human being with malice aforethought.

II.
SUMMARY OF FACTS

The affidavit in support of the Ramey warrant is 325 pages. Ms. DeFilippo is mentioned only as follows:

A February 4, 2011 message between Ms. DeFilippo and her daughter, C. Defilippo, was recovered from C. DeFilippo’s computer. The message “indicated that F. Carson was ‘freaking out’ about the thefts and will be at the property that night” with a gun. “The message also indicated that F. Carson and his wife G. DeFilippo wanted C. DeFilippo to go to the rear of the property and look for people stealing from the property. C. DeFilippo was concerned about doing so and they talk about the ‘white trash twins’.” (Affidavit at 13.) The affiant views this message as “important to show the ongoing actions of F. Carson to catch the persons stealing from his property and that he was arming himself while attempting to catch persons on his property.” (Affidavit at 13.)

“On February 23, 2011, G. DeFilippo called the Turlock Police Department to report a disturbance between her husband, Frank Carson, and the neighbors [who] lived directly behind

1 her property. Officer McMihelk . . . stated in the narrative that both parties were in a verbal
2 dispute over a commercial burglary that the Sheriff's Office was currently investigating. Mike
3 Cooley was identified in the call as the person in the argument with Frank Carson. This call
4 shows the ongoing dispute between F. Carson and M. Cooley over the thefts and that no arrests
5 or property recoveries were being made from M. Cooley." (Affidavit at 14.)

6 P. Hampton told Investigator Jacobson that approximately a week or two after he
7 (Hampton) was released from custody, he contacted Mr. Carson's wife, G. DeFilippo, at
8 Carson's law office, where she works. Ms. DeFilippo told Hampton that Carson was not in the
9 office, and he needed to go to the courthouse to meet with Carson. (Affidavit at 17; 22.)

10 Another message from C. DeFilippo's computer was found for October 8, 2011", in
11 which G. DeFilippo advised that Frank was coming over with a Radio Shack motion detector,
12 and C. DeFilippo is supposed to call Frank if it goes off. "F. Carson was going to stay in the
13 field for a couple of hours. G. DeFilippo then talk about her not doing the rounds at night. C.
14 DeFilippo tells G. DeFilippo that she prefers if only her mom would come in the house."
15 (Affidavit at 26.)

16 "From previous messages, it is known that F. Carson was staking out the rear of his
17 property while armed. He has now installed a motion detector and C. DeFilippo is supposed to
18 call him or G. DeFilippo when the detector goes off, not call 911 or law enforcement. C.
19 DeFilippo confirmed in her own statement to investigators that she was actively assisting F.
20 Carson in searching for people on the property by 'doing the rounds' at night, had witnessed a
21 'Mexican' dude running from the property one time, and that she was calling F. Carson and G.
22 DeFilippo when the alarm was going off." (Affidavit at 26-27.)

23 In another message from C. DeFilippo's computer, from October 12, 2011, she and her
24 mother "talk about the beeper going off (motion detector). G. DeFilippo tells C. DeFilippo she
25 has to wake them up when it goes off and call the house if they do not answer. C. DeFilippo
26 hopes it is a cat. G. DeFilippo then tells her they need to shoot that cat. C. DeFilippo then said

1 no but it would be ok to shoot the raccoon. This message is further evidence they were using the
2 motion detector in an attempt to catch persons stealing from the property at night. The reference
3 to shooting the cat would also lead to a conclusion they are armed while attempting to catch who
4 or whatever is setting the motion detector off.” (Affidavit at 27.)

5 In a message two days later, G. DeFelippo talks to her daughter “about not waking them
6 up when the motion detector beeped twice the night before. C. DeFelippo says she tried but they
7 did not answer. They have an exchange between them with mother telling [daughter] she told
8 Frank that [daughter] understood how important it was that they be woken up when it goes off.
9 This is further evidence that it was important to not only F. Carson but G. DeFelippo that they be
10 contacted when the motion detector goes off, not law enforcement.” (Affidavit at 27.)

11 In a message dated October 18, 2011, mother and daughter “talk about the motion
12 detector only going off two times and [mother] was not going to call Frank yet. In this message
13 [mother and daughter] are actively engaged in monitoring the motion detector at the 9th Street
14 properties and deciding if it was time to call F. Carson about the activation.” (Affidavit at 27.)

15 A message from October 21, 2011 “talks about the motion detector going off twelve
16 times and C. DeFelippo wondering where Frank was at. C. DeFelippo then tells G. DeFelippo it
17 stopped for five minutes then started again. G. DeFelippo told C. DeFelippo that Frank was at
18 the property then. G. DeFelippo told C. DeFelippo he would probably be there a while as he is
19 very patient. This message confirms that when the motion detector was activated [daughter] was
20 calling [mother] and F. Carson [who] was responding to the property in an attempt to catch the
21 persons going on the property. Investigators were unable to locate any calls to 911 or law
22 enforcement during this time to indicate F. Carson, G. DeFelippo, or C. DeFelippo had called to
23 report the possibility of someone being on the property.” (Affidavit at 27-28.)

24 In a message on C. DeFelippo’s computer from February 2, 2012, she asks if Frank is
25 home; her mother says yes; she asks if they are OK; mother says “I’m pretty pissed off.”
26 Daughter asks if Praveen came up again. Mother says Frank believes he needs Praveen and has
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1 chosen him to work at the office. Daughter says he'll regret that, and mother agrees. "In this
2 message, Praveen Singh is brought up between C. DeFilippo and G. DeFilippo who are both
3 concerned about his being involved with F. Carson." (Affidavit at 30-31.)

4 On June 23, 2012, G. DeFilippo and C. DeFilippo had a phone conversation during
5 which the daughter relayed she had broken her bedroom window by banging on it because of
6 people mowing the lawn nearby. After asking her daughter if she is okay, and learning her hand
7 is cut in a few places, mother asks "you want me to come and shoot them? Are they still mowing
8 the god damn lawn?" The affidavit states "G. DeFilippo does not laugh at the statement and
9 there is no joking type response from C. DeFilippo. Later in the conversation G. DeFilippo also
10 states that they would, "have to do something about them." (Affidavit at 48-49.)

11 On June 28, 2012, a telephone call between C. DeFilippo and G. DeFilippo was
12 intercepted. Daughter asks mother if she recalls "a few months ago, those, those creepy guys
13 knocked on my door" and asked if she had seen their missing son. G. DeFilippo confirms she
14 does, and C. DeFilippo elaborates that she came home on "Monday" to find a flier for "that
15 missing Kyle whatever" and a police officer's card attached. (Affidavit at 55) In a later phone
16 call, C. DeFilippo informed her mother that Deputy Barringer had visited her at home asking
17 questions. C. DeFilippo replied to Barringer that she was "useless because she can't remember
18 anything", and that Barringer had told her that the ladies in the other building had talked about
19 Frank's property. (Affidavit at 56) After visiting her home, Deputy Barringer then called C.
20 DeFilippo and told her that the ladies in the other house had told him that Ryan was re-boarding
21 the barn and that they were worried Korey was trapped inside. C. DeFilippo relayed to her
22 mother that Barringer asked if he could talk to Ryan and be shown around the barn by Ryan, but
23 C. DeFilippo told him he would have to ask Frank, and gave him Frank's office number.
24 (Affidavit at 56)

25 C. DeFilippo told G. DeFilippo "I think they are being very aggressive and she thought
26 someone "fingered" Frank for having "aggression issues." G. DeFilippo advised she would pass
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1 everything along to Frank, and she asked if C. DeFilippo kept the Deputy's card, which she had.
2 (Affidavit at 56) C. DeFilippo said she didn't know what to do about it and G. DeFilippo said,
3 "Don't do anything about it, just do what you've been doing. You know you don't have the keys
4 to that you don't know... I don't have the keys to it all the keys that we have are obsolete because
5 they changed the locks." (Affidavit at 56) G. DeFilippo said "but don't worry Christi there is
6 certainly no dead body over there." C. DeFilippo said she knew she didn't want the police
7 coming around and being intimidating and G. Defilippo said "Fuck em." (Affidavit at 56)

8 C. Defilippo said, "I guess they went and knocking on the people, cuz they asked if I'd
9 ever seen the people in our yard and I told them how two years ago those guys you know creepy
10 guys from Lander were standing on their side of the fence and I guess he knocked and went over
11 there you know." (Affidavit at 56-57) C. Defilippo said Barringer told her he got a bad vibe from
12 them and asked if she ever had any encounters. G. Defilippo said "they stole everything from our
13 container, and we had the big hole in the fence." C. Defilippo said "so he'll probably ask Frank
14 about those guys." (Affidavit at 55-57.)

15 While processing the 838 9th Street property, agents also noted a plywood board with
16 outward-facing nails concealed amongst the weeds. A text message extracted from C.
17 Defilippo's phone indicates she was aware of it as a "booby trap." The text reads "Sorry we were
18 walking in the backyard and I stepped on a board with nails in it and I stepped on two nails."
19 The time of the message or the recipient were not recoverable, but agents believe it to be dated
20 prior to March of 2012. (Affidavit at 101.)

21 F. Carson tells Ryan on a phone call that he would answer questions posed to him in
22 writing. "This call is pertinent in that F. Carson tells G. Defilippo when he speaks to her that the
23 local judges recused themselves which was true but he tells Ryan, who he can manipulate, a lie
24 that the local judges would not sign the warrants." (Affidavit at 116.)

25 On July 16, 2012, at 1221 hours, agents intercepted a call from F. Carson, at his law
26 office, to G. Defilippo, which investigators claim is not a privileged communication due to
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1 "crime fraud exception to the evidence code," while G. Defilippo was driving from San Diego
2 back to Stanislaus with C. Defilippo. (Affidavit at 156)

3 F. Carson relates that law enforcement have been searching locations with cadaver
4 dogs, at West Main "because ah we've worked over there and then they went over
5 to 9th St." F. Carson warns G. Defilippo that he didn't want her to be shocked.
6 "They went through ah the, the bar room, they went through the assembly room,
7 and the barn. They cut all the locks on all the containers. They went over and
8 they went through all of 838." F. Carson advises the front door and possibly back
9 door are broken and that Ryan will fix them, and the following exchange takes
10 place:

11 "G. Defilippo: Did they find any bodies?
12 Frank: No, hell no. There isn't any.
13 G. Defilippo: Okay, are they done with us then, or?
14 Frank: No, I don't think we're they're done with us by a
15 long shot." (Affidavit at 156-157)

16 F. Carson further related during his conversation with D. Filippo that law enforcement,
17 including Frank Navarro, appeared the week before at his office to ask him questions. (Affidavit
18 at 157) F. Carson stated he would answer questions only once put in writing, ordered the law
19 enforcement out of his office, and reiterated his request for written questions in a fax. (Id.) He
20 additionally told Navarro's colleague that he would not work with Navarro. F. Carson relates to
21 G. Defilippo that a judge in Santa Clara signed a search warrant, believing that all Stanislaus
22 judges had recused themselves, and that when the search warrant was carried out at "West
23 Main", F. Carson's mother and "Rhonda" were there to plant flowers. (Affidavit at 157-158) He
24 relates that "the big deal was over there at 9th St.," and posits that law enforcement has three
25 theories, one of which involves hiring "thugs" to "kill the guy." (Affidavit at 158)

26 "...one version is, you know, because whenever I had finished the case with um, you
27 know the Indian guy, Bobby, and this other guy. I asked him to keep their, if they heard
28 anything, keep their ears to the ground. And I didn't say and I, anyway, they've been working
29 that poor fucker over." F. Carson adds "I'll tell you more when I'm not on the phone. But, ah
30 because I assume that they're either tracking my phone, or they are listening." But I wanted to
31 prepare you before you drive up with Chrissy" (Affidavit at 156-160.)

32 Baljit Atwal supplied a list titled "Stolen Book Alert" which was provided to him by F.
33 Carson. The list details the theft of books from a private collection and encourages those with

1 information to contact the Sheriff, F. Carson, or "Georgia Carson." (Affidavit at 171.)

2 -It is noted that F. Carson made statements to G. Defilippo over the phone that he would
3 cooperate with the investigation and would answer any questions submitted to him in writing.
4 (Affidavit at 184.)

5 On September 20, 2013, law enforcement contacted C. Defilippo in Brooklyn, New
6 York. When asked about happenings on March 31, 2012, C. DiFilippo "said the yard has been
7 burglarized and her mom and Frank were very frustrated about it." (Affidavit at 193.)

8 "The affiant then asked about a message where Praveen was back and Frank was going
9 to regret that Praveen was back. [C] Defilippo asked if her mom said that. I said yes." (Affidavit
10 at 194)

11 "[C] Defilippo said so Friday is kind of like a dead zone of she cleaned the house for her
12 mom and Frank. She always had dinner on Fridays with her mom and Frank after she cleans the
13 house and then they watch the Big Bang Theory and then they would watch Grimm the TV
14 show." "[C] Defilippo said her mother does not like Praveen and it has kind of rubbed off on her.
15 Defilippo said her mom and Frank were helping Praveen out with business transactions then
16 Praveen was taking Frank's good name and used it to get favors from other people. Due to her
17 statement that Defilippo's mom does not like Praveen, I told Defilippo that Praveen was using
18 Frank's name as an attorney to have attorney visits with people in the jail. Defilippo said and
19 that is why her mother hates Praveen and can see Praveen is not doing Frank any favors, but
20 Frank is loyal to the end so there is drama." "[C] Defilippo said Praveen is a douche and her
21 mom is right they should have nothing to do with him. (Affidavit at 195.)

22 On March 30, 2012, C. Defilippo sent a text message to a phone number associated with
23 both F. Carson and G. Defilippo and received a reply text back. (Affidavit at 316.)

24 On April 1, 2012, C. Defilippo sent a text message to a phone number associated with
25 both F. Carson and G. Defilippo and received a reply text back. (Affidavit at 317.)

26 Investigators requested a no-bail warrant for G. Defilippo on the grounds that she agreed

1 to participate or assist in significant violent threats. (Affidavit at 323-324.)

2 III.

3 STATEMENT OF LAW AND ARGUMENT

4 **1. Because the Arrest Warrant Completely Lacks Probable Cause That Ms.**
5 **Defilippo Committed Murder, Her Arrest Warrant Should Be Quashed.**
6 California Penal section 817(a)(1) reads in its entirety that [w]hen a declaration of

7 probable cause is made by a peace officer of this state, in accordance with subdivision (b) or
8 (c), *the magistrate, if, and only if, satisfied from the declaration that there exists probable*
9 *cause that the offense described in the declaration has been committed and that the defendant*
10 *described therein has committed the offense, shall issue a warrant of probable cause for the*
11 *arrest of the defendant.* (California Penal § 817(a)(1) emphasis added.) As will be discussed
12 below, the affidavit is in violation of Penal Code § 817 and the 4th Amendment to the
13 Constitution because there is no probable cause to believe that Georgia DeFilippo committed
14 murder or conspired in any way toward that end.

15 Although the affiant convinced a magistrate to sign a no bail arrest warrant for Georgia
16 Defilippo, the law is clear that "the standards applicable to the factual basis supporting the
17 officer's probable-cause assessment at the time of the challenged arrest and search are at least as
18 stringent as the standards applied with respect to the magistrate's assessment. See McCray v.
19 Illinois (1967) 386 U.S. 300, 304-305.

20 In Gerstein v. Pugh, 420 U.S. 103 (1975), the Court had before it a class action brought
21 on behalf of persons in Florida arrested and detained under a prosecutor's information. The basis
22 for the warrant was that a sheriff, acting on a tip, made a complaint before a magistrate charging
23 that petitioner and another individual on the date and at the place named "did then and there
24 unlawfully break and enter into [the described] locked . . . building," and a warrant was issued.
25 The Court held that Florida's failure to accord the plaintiffs a probable cause determination by a
26 magistrate, and not just by a prosecutor, violated the Fourth Amendment. The Court was explicit
27 in maintaining that the Fourth Amendment rather than the procedural due process guarantees of
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1 the Fourteenth controlled the case. Denying that due process cases, were relevant, the Court
2 noted:

3 The historical basis of the probable cause requirement is quite different from the
4 relatively recent application of variable procedural due process in debtor-creditor
5 disputes and termination of government-created benefits. The Fourth Amendment
6 was tailored explicitly for the criminal justice system, and its balance between
7 individual and public interests always has been thought to define the 'process that
8 is due' for seizures of person or property in criminal cases, including the detention
9 of suspects pending trial . . . Moreover, the Fourth Amendment probable cause
10 determination is in fact only the first stage of an elaborate system, unique in
11 jurisprudence, designed to safeguard the rights of those accused of criminal
12 conduct. (*Id.* at n. 27.)

13 The Court then held that the complaint (like the Ramey warrant for Ms. DeFilippo which
14 consisted of no more than the sheriff's conclusion that the individuals named committed the
15 offense) could not support the independent judgment of a disinterested magistrate. (*Id.* at 565.)
16 The court held: "In sum, the complaint on which the warrant issued here clearly could not
17 support a finding of probable cause by the issuing magistrate. The arresting officer was not
18 himself possessed of any factual data tending to corroborate the informer's tip that Daley and
19 Whiteley committed the crime. Therefore, petitioner's arrest violated his constitutional rights
20 under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; the evidence secured as an incident thereto should
21 have been excluded from his trial. (*Id.* at 569]"

22 Reviewing this 325-page rambling and incoherent affidavit through the lens of probable
23 cause, which requires 'facts and circumstances 'sufficient to warrant a prudent man in believing
24 that the (suspect) had committed or was committing an offense,' "*Gerstein, supra*, 420 U.S. at
25 111, leads to the inescapable conclusion that it is devoid of probable cause that Ms. Georgia
26 DeFilippo committed murder. Because this case presents none of the circumstances *Gerstein*
27 described as temporarily suspending the Amendment's command, her arrest was unlawful. (420
28 U.S. at 113-14.)

California State Law is in accord. In *People v. Campa* (1984) 36 Cal.3d 870, the
defendant was arrested pursuant to a *Ramey* Warrant at his home. Our state high Court held that:
"Whether an arrest is made pursuant to or in the absence of a warrant, however, it must be upon a

1 showing of probable cause. The Fourth Amendment provides that 'no Warrants shall issue, but
2 upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation' California Constitution, article I,
3 section 13, and [former] Penal Code section 813 contain similar provisions. (Id. at) The Court
4 further noted that "[a]n arrest warrant which is not supported by a showing of probable cause
5 must fail, and an arrest made pursuant to it is illegal. (Id. Citing *People v. Sesslin* (1968) 68
6 Cal.2d 418, 424-425.)

7 The Campa court further reminds us that: "A ... warrant is issued without probable cause,
8 and therefore in violation of constitutional proscriptions, when the affidavit upon which it is
9 based contains no competent evidence sufficient to support the finding of the magistrate. (Id.)
10 The indicated questions of competency and sufficiency are questions of law. [Citations.]" (*People*
11 *v. Scoma* (1969) 71 Cal.2d 332, 336.)

12 When an affidavit is based upon hearsay information, any analysis of the competency and
13 sufficiency of the evidence necessarily involves considerations of the credibility of the informant
14 and the probative value of his information. *People v. Campa* (1984) 36 Cal.3d 870, 879.) The
15 California Supreme Court has held that "for an affidavit based on an informant's hearsay
16 statement to be legally sufficient to support the issuance of a ... warrant, two requirements must
17 be met: (1) the affidavit must allege the informant's statement in language that is factual rather
18 than conclusionary and must establish that the informant spoke with personal knowledge of the
19 matters contained in such statement; and (2) the affidavit must contain some underlying factual
20 information from which the magistrate issuing the warrant can reasonably conclude that the
21 informant was credible or his information reliable." (*Campa*, at 880, citing *People v. Hamilton*
22 (1969) 71 Cal.2d 176, 179-180.

23 Lastly, statements made informants in police custody are inherently unreliable. California
24 law recognizes that evidence of declarations against penal interest may be admitted as an
25 exception to the hearsay rule. (Evidence Code § 1230; *People v. Spriggs* (1964) 60 Cal.2d 868,
26 875.) But in this context, the California Supreme Court has recognized that the trustworthiness of
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1 such declarations is limited and that the hearsay exception should not apply to collateral
2 assertions within declarations against penal interest. (People v. Leach (1975) 15 Cal.3d 419,
3 439.) In light of the high probability of unreliability which characterizes such "collateral
4 assertions" our state high court has construed the hearsay exception "to be inapplicable to
5 evidence of any statement or portion of a statement not itself specifically dis-serving to the
6 interests of the declarant." (Id. at p. 882-883.) Accord Lilly v. Virginia (1999) 527 U.S. 116,
7 which held that an in-custody declarant who inculpates another to exculpate himself does not
8 possess the inherent guarantee of trustworthiness to satisfy the confrontation clause of the Sixth
9 Amendment.

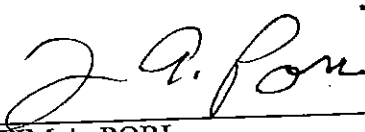
10 The arrest warrant for murder in the instant case must be quashed for the same reasons as
11 the warrant in Campa - because the facts that mention Ms. Georgia Defilippo in the affidavit for
12 her arrest do not implicate her in the murder, or in the aiding, abetting, or encouragement of
13 murder. The conduct that is ascribed to her in the affidavit is not criminal and in no way
14 demonstrates involvement in anything abnormal or inconsistent with any other frustrated citizen
15 who has been the victims of repeated thefts of her husband's property.

16 CONCLUSION

17 For the foregoing reasons, Ms. Georgia Defilippo respectfully requests that the warrant
18 for her arrest be quashed for lack of probable cause to support her arrest for murder (or any of the
19 charges) because there is nothing but unreliable hearsay, innuendo, and speculation in the
20 affidavit for her arrest.

21
22 Dated: August 22, 2015

Respectfully Submitted,

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24 
25 _____
26 TIM A. PORI
27 Attorney for Defendant
28 GEORGIA GEANETTE DEFILIPPO

PROOF OF SERVICE

I declare under penalty of perjury that:

I am a citizen of the United States and am employed in the County of Stanislaus. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action. My business address is as follows: 811 15th Street, Modesto, CA 95354.

On the date set forth below, I caused the attached **MOTION TO QUASH RAMEY WARRANT** to be served on the parties to this action as follows:

BY MAIL-

I placed a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Modesto, California, addressed to the parties as set forth on the attached service list. C.C.P. §§1013 (a), 2015.5.

BY FEDERAL EXPRESS

I retained Federal Express to personally serve a true copy thereof on _____ on the parties as set forth on the attached service list. C.C.P. §§1013 (c), 2015.5.

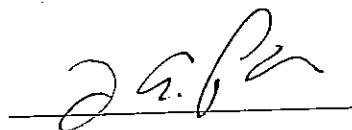
BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION-

I am readily familiar with this law firm's business practices for collection and processing of documents by way of facsimile. I telefaxed a true copy thereof at said facsimile number (s) as set forth on the attached service list. C.C.P. §§1013 (e), 2015.5 and C.R.C. §2008.

BY PERSONAL SERVICE- to the Stanislaus County District Attorney

I personally served a true copy thereof on the parties as set forth on the attached service list to 832 12th Street, Modesto, CA. C.C.P. §§1011, 2015.5.

Executed on August 25, 2015 at Modesto, California.



1 Re: **People of the State of California v. Georgia Carson, aka Georgia DeFilippo**

2 STANISLAUS County Superior Court Case No.: 1490969

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4

SERVICE LIST

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7 Stanislaus County District Attorney
8 832 12th Street, Suite 300
9 P. O. Box 442
10 Modesto, CA 95353

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