| 1 | the record, we are deferring our opening |
|----|--|
| 2 | statement until after the case in chief of |
| 3 | the prosecution. |
| 4 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 5 | (In open court, in the presence of |
| 6 | the jury, the Court, the Defendant, and |
| 7 | counsel at 3:00 p.m.) |
| 8 | THE COURT: The jury has already |
| 9 | been seated. The State now may read the |
| 10 | Trial Information and the Defendant's plea |
| 11 | to the charges, Ms. Timmins. |
| 12 | MS. TIMMINS: In the Iowa District |
| 13 | Court in and for South Lee County, State |
| 14 | of Iowa vs. Benjamin G. Trane, Defendant. |
| 15 | Trial Information. Comes now, |
| 16 | Denise A. Timmins, as Assistant Attorney |
| 17 | General, and in the name and by the |
| 18 | authority of the State of Iowa accuses the |
| 19 | Defendant of the crimes of Sexual Abuse in |
| 20 | the Third Degree, Sexual Exploitation by a |
| 21 | Counselor, and Child Endangerment, |
| 22 | committed as follows: |
| 23 | Count I, Sexual Abuse in the Third |
| 24 | Degree. The Defendant, between January |
| 25 | excuse meon or between January 1, 2015, |
| | |

1 and December 31, 2015, in South Lee 2 County, Iowa, did sexually abuse K.S. by 3 performing a sex act against her will or 4 by force.

5 Count II, Sexual Exploitation by a 6 Counselor. The Defendant, on or between 7 September 18, 2014, and January 31, 2016, 8 in South Lee County, Iowa, did as a 9 counselor or therapist, engage in a 10 pattern, practice, and/or scheme of 11 conduct to engage in any sexual conduct 12 with a patient, client, or emotionally 13 dependent patient or client for the 14 purpose of arousing or satisfying the 15 sexual desires of the Defendant or the 16 client.

17 Count III, Child Endangerment. The 18 Defendant, on or between September 18, 19 2014, and January 31, 2016, in South Lee 20 County, Iowa, being a parent, guardian, or 21 person having custody or control over a 22 child, did knowingly act in a manner that 23 created a substantial risk to the child's 24 physical, mental, or emotional health or 25 safety.

1 This was signed a true Trial 2 Information by Denise A. Timmins. To 3 these charges, the Defendant has pled not 4 quilty. 5 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, 6 the lawyers will have a chance to make 7 opening statements. In doing so, they may 8 explain to you what they believe are the 9 issues in the case and what they expect 10 the evidence will show. 11 The statements which they now make 12 and the arguments they will later make 13 after all the evidence has been received 14 is not evidence and may not be considered 15 by you as evidence. 16 Also, any statements they may make 17 about the law is not to be considered as 18 the law of the case. 19 Since evidence often comes in 20 piecemeal and out of chronological or 21 logical sequence in the trial of a 22 lawsuit, the statements of the lawyers are 23 merely to put the facts in perspective. 24 They are intended to give you a thumbnail 25 sketch of the case and outline the

VOLUME II 247 1 evidence to better aid you in 2 understanding the issues and the evidence. 3 With that, then, give Ms. Timmins 4 your attention. 5 MS. TIMMINS: May it please the 6 Court. 7 THE COURT: Ms. Timmins. 8 MS. TIMMINS: Counsel. 9 MS. SCHAEFER: Ms. Timmins. 10 MS. TIMMINS: Midwest Academy was 11 advertised as a therapeutic boarding 12 school, a place where troubled teens could 13 go. They opened in this community in 14 early 2000. Parents were told that their 15 children would be cared for, kept safe, 16 given a good education, and taught 17 discipline. 18 Students were told that the program 19 was tough, but you'll be better for it, 20 for going through it. For some students, 21 that may have been true and it was a 22 positive experience. For other students 23 it was definitely not true, and there was 24 no positive experience to it at all. 25 The Defendant in this case,

Benjamin Trane, was the man in charge at Midwest Academy. He was the owner; he was the director; he wrote the rules and the policies; he decided who to hire, who to fire; he had staff living in apartments there on the campus. He had control of everything at the academy.

8 And he also had a lot of trust. 9 You know, he had the trust of the parents 10 who chose to send their children there. 11 He had the trust of the students who all 12 will say, it was a big deal to get to talk 13 to Mr. Ben. He was the guy that would 14 maybe get you treats sometimes or maybe be a little lax on the rules because nobody 15 16 else would. So he had their trust.

But the State believes, ladies and But the State believes, ladies and gentlemen, that the evidence will show that that trust was abused and that power was abused, and it was the kids that paid the price for it.

The Defendant is charged with three The Defendant is charged with three counts. There's a Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation, and Child Endangerment. Before we go to some of the specifics

1 about the charges, let's talk a little bit 2 first about the structure at the academy, 3 because you're going to hear a lot about 4 it. So this is a general overview of 5 that.

What you're going to find is that What you're going to find is that it was an extremely rigid environment, which in and of itself is not so much of a problem. But you will hear about all of the rules that the kids had to learn and follow.

12 You will find out that when someone 13 entered the academy, there are levels that 14 they were on. So when you first get 15 there, you're a Level 1. A Level 1 had 16 certain restrictions. Food was a 17 privilege there. So as a Level 1, you 18 couldn't eat ketchup and mustard. You 19 couldn't have the salad dressing at the 20 salad bar, things like that. So you had 21 to earn condiments on Level 1. 22 As a Level 1, you couldn't talk to

As a Level 1, you couldn't talk to people. There was certain people you could talk to. Again, it all went with what the rules were. But Level 1s weren't

1 allowed to talk to each other; they
2 weren't allowed to talk to staff. It was
3 part of the discipline.

4 You will find out that not just 5 Level 1 but several levels, there was no 6 mirrors. You were not allowed to look at 7 yourself. When you walked down the 8 hallway, again, not just the Level 1 but 9 on all levels, when you went down the 10 hallway you were in a straight line. When 11 you turned a corner, it needed to be an 12 exact turn on the corner. If your foot 13 went out of the way, you would get a 14 consequence. So again, a very strict 15 environment.

The levels would go up I believe Through Level 6. There may be some higher than that. Many kids stayed around the Level 3 or 4. A lot of kids never got above Level 1.

There would also be different things, such as infractions and consequences, different things that would take away points. You earned your levels by having enough points. So if you did

1 something maybe minor, you would lose this 2 many points. If you did something like 3 talk when you're not allowed to, you would 4 lose more points. If you did something 5 major, then it was big points or it could 6 even be further consequences than that.

7 Also at the academy, there was a 8 lot of self-policing, student policing 9 that went on. So not only was the 10 environment this very rigid environment 11 where the kids really weren't allowed to 12 have conversations with each other very 13 much, but there was also a lot of policing 14 enforced.

15 So if you got to a certain level, 16 then you got to start giving consequences 17 to the other kids. And it really--you'll 18 see that it really nurtured this 19 environment of distrust between students 20 of, it's a big deal to be able to get to 21 give consequences and the mentality that 22 may go with that.

You will also find that there just
Was very little room for mistakes. Like
most people sometimes would just have a

1 bad day, well sometimes a bad day at 2 Midwest Academy may be where you were 3 sitting in the OSS room, the Out of School 4 Suspension room. A bad day of too many 5 consequences or shouting out at a teacher 6 or getting in a fight with another student 7 can lead you to a place where you're stuck in a room, a room that doesn't have a 8 9 handle on it. When the door locks, it's 10 shut. It's really small. It's concrete. 11 There's nothing in there. The lights are 12 on for 24-7. There's a camera watching 13 you at all times.

14 You are expected to sit in what's 15 called structure, which means that you 16 must sit on the floor with the concrete. 17 There are about three positions you are 18 allowed to sit in. One of those could be 19 sitting on the floor with your legs 20 straight out, hands at the side, and you 21 must sit and not move and not talk. And 22 if you want to change positions, then you 23 have to raise your hand and you have to 24 wait for someone to see you through the 25 camera and tell you over the speaker that

1 you can move. But if you can move, it can 2 just be to one of the other positions, 3 which is maybe pulling your legs up to 4 your chest and sitting like that for 5 twenty-four hours.

When you were in the Out of School Suspension room and you had to sit in structure, and the only way you can get out is if you sit in structure twenty-four hours in those types of positions, not moving.

You'll hear that there has been
some variations throughout the time that-sometimes if you did it for a few hours,
then they would actually bring you a chair
that you could sit down on and sit still
quietly and not move.

18 At nighttime, if you were good, you 19 would get your mattress and sometimes your 20 sleep time would count for your structure 21 time, sometimes not. If you were bad and 22 you weren't sitting quietly or you were 23 yelling or throwing a fit because you 24 wanted to get out, you wouldn't get a 25 mattress. You would sleep on the concrete

```
VOLUME II
                                              254
1
  floor, if you slept at all.
2
          So that's what could happen on a
3
  bad day at Midwest Academy.
4
          The other thing with the Out of
5
  School Suspension rooms is that you got
6
  different food there. Like I said, food
7
  was a privilege at Midwest. A mattress
8
  was a privilege at Midwest.
9
          If you were in Out of School
10
  Suspension, they had a rigid diet for you.
11
  Breakfast was usually a peanut butter and
12
  jelly sandwich. You'll hear kids say
13
  maybe there was a pickle or maybe there
14
  was something else with it. Lunch would
15
  be a particular meal like a bologna
16
  sandwich and a thing of milk, and dinner
17
  again would be a particular food.
18
          If kids were really bad and were
19
  having a--you know, they weren't being
20
  quiet in there and they were fighting out
21
  in there, whatever it may be, then they
22
  would get really special meals, and
23
  sometimes it would be food that they hated
24
  because that was supposed to be the
25
  incentive for them to be good so they
```

1 could leave, or sometimes it would be just 2 really bad, rice and beans, or whatever. 3 Because again, that was the incentive for 4 them to be good, to make the right 5 choices.

255

6 The faculty there also had a 7 structure to it. You have dorm parents 8 and shift leaders and family reps and 9 counselors. So you're going to hear some 10 of those different titles. But generally 11 the dorm parent would be the person that 12 would be with the kids throughout the day 13 so somebody is there to get the kids out 14 of bed, or they have to go to their 15 classroom, they walk down the hall, it's 16 time to go to the lunchroom, those types 17 of things.

18 Again, the conversations are 19 restricted with the dorm parents. So the 20 parent that's spending the--not the 21 parent--the persons that's spending the 22 day with the kids wasn't allowed to have 23 major conversations with these kids. It 24 was more, you know, go here, do this, do 25 that, here's your consequence, whatever it

1 may be.

2 Then there's a shift supervisor, 3 and that person is overseeing the dorm 4 parents. The shift supervisor is--you 5 know, if something is really going on, you 6 know, if a kid is acting up or whatever it 7 may be, they can call a shift supervisor in. That person can decide: Does this 8 9 kid need to go to OSS? Is there something 10 else we can do? Those types of decisions. 11 You also had family reps, family 12 representatives. These were the people 13 that were the liaison between the children 14 and the families. Talking to your parents 15 was a privilege there. You couldn't talk 16 to your parents on the telephone until you

¹⁷ hit, I believe, Level 3. So if you were ¹⁸ stuck on Level 1 or 2 and couldn't get off ¹⁹ of that, you didn't get to talk to your ²⁰ parents. They'd let you write home. You ²¹ could send a letter once a week if you ²² earned that privilege.

But the family representative was the person who had a group of kids on their caseload and then would act as that

1 go-between for the parents, call the 2 parents and let them know that Johnny went 3 to OSS today, Johnny is having problems 4 with this, Johnny needs to work on that, 5 those types of things. So they were the 6 go-between with the family.

The family rep had a lot of control over the child, about when the child could make phone calls, when the child could get privileges or consequences, or whatever it may be. The family rep controlled that kid's life there.

You also had counselors up there, You also had counselors up there, Those are people who had the appropriate degree to do some counseling or therapy with the kids, because the boarding school was touted as a therapeutic school and parents were told that they would receive therapy.

What you won't find, though, is that the therapy sessions were--well, No. they weren't always private, because the academy didn't like to have a child alone without another child there, and that's understandable for some reasons.

But when you have these kids who are needing this treatment and this therapy, they go to their counselor and they'd have another student sitting there where they were expected to talk about private things or whatever it may be and get some help, but there's always somebody else there.

⁸ Even when they had meetings with ⁹ doctors or nurses, there was always ¹⁰ somebody else in the room with them. So ¹¹ there was little to no privacy at the ¹² academy.

That is a really quick overview of some of the structure that you're going to hear about from the academy. There will be several witnesses that can talk more about it. But hopefully that gives you a basic understanding before we get into the testimony.

Count I, that's the Sexual Abuse Charge. That charge relates to the State alleging that the Defendant sexually abused Kxxxxx Sxxxxxx while she was a student at Midwest Academy. Kxxxxx arrived at the academy in January of 2015.

1 She did well. When she was there she 2 leveled up pretty quick. She didn't have 3 too many issues when she first came. But 4 over time she noticed that the Defendant 5 had been starting to pay more attention to her, spending more time with her, asking 6 7 her to go on seconds with him with other 8 kids. And when you go on seconds, you're 9 a second kid, if an adult is with somebody 10 else.

11 So she saw that increase over time, 12 and she soon figured out why. The 13 evidence that you will hear is that at 14 some point during Kxxxxxx's time at the 15 academy, after months of -- several months 16 of being there, the Defendant started to 17 touch Kxxxxxx. It started with very quick 18 moments, nothing that took any too long of 19 a time.

The academy is not an easy place to The academy is not an easy place to be alone at, because normally that wouldn't happen. But it was Mr. Ben, and Mr. Ben could pretty much do what he wanted there and nobody really questioned if Mr. Ben went here or went there.

I'm not going to go into the 1 2 details of the sexual acts. I'm going to leave that for Kxxxxxx to talk to you 3 4 about. But what she's going to tell you about was there are several occasions over 5 6 a period of time. One time it happened at 7 the Defendant's house, and the Defendant's house was on the grounds at the academy, 8 9 and kids did go over to his home. That 10 was a privilege to be able to do that. So 11 one of the times was at his house. 12 The other times happened at the 13 academy. It involves digital penetration; 14 it involves oral sex; and, it involves 15 vaginal sex. And, again, I will leave 16 that up to Kxxxxxx to provide you those 17 details. 18 A lot of that ties into Count II. 19 Count II is Sexual Exploitation by a 20 Counselor. Now, the Defendant is not a 21 counselor. He doesn't have a college 22 degree to say that he's a counselor, and 23 doesn't have the education or training for it. But he held himself out to be one. 24 25 And under the statute, holding

¹ yourself out to be one is the same as ² having an actual license hanging on your ³ wall and saying that you are one, which ⁴ makes sense.

5 So in Count II, we talked about the 6 sexual contact that happened. Well, 7 during this time you will find out that 8 over time--so some of the sexual contact 9 started, and then the Defendant decided to 10 make himself Kxxxxxx's family 11 representative. He wasn't normally a 12 family representative. He usually had a 13 very small caseload of kids, but he chose 14 Kxxxxxx. It was her and another girl on 15 the dorm.

16 So as the family representative, he 17 was able to spend time with her and put 18 her out more and things like that. But he 19 also spent a lot more time having these 20 discussions. I mean, the Defendant always 21 wanted to talk to the kids. The 22 Defendant, especially with Kxxxxxx, always 23 wanted to talk to her about problems in 24 her life, about what things she could do 25 to make things better. He would encourage

1 her to come talk to him about those 2 things. At one point he said, don't talk 3 to Jane your counselor about it. You need 4 to come talk to me.

5 So through his position as a family 6 representative--because at that time, 7 also, family representatives, there had 8 been a change made in the policy that 9 family representatives were all of the 10 counselors. They kind of became the same, 11 you know, two positions with the same 12 person. So through his position alone as 13 a family representative, he acted as 14 Kxxxxxx's counselor and through the words 15 that he says to her and the actions that 16 he does, he assumes and she assumes that 17 he's her counselor. And during this 18 entire time period, we have the sexual 19 contact occurring.

Under our laws in the state, Under our laws in the state, counselors, doctors, people like that, they don't get to have sexual contact with their clients, with people who are dependent on them, with people who have emotional issues and who are easily

1 manipulated and vulnerable. So that's
2 Count II.

3 With Count II and with the 4 counseling, you're also going to hear 5 other information, not just from Kxxxxxx. 6 Look, I'll tell you right up front, nobody 7 else is going to say that they saw the 8 Defendant have sex with Kxxxxxx. So you 9 need to know that right now. 10 The only person that's going to

¹¹ corroborate what happened when it came to ¹² the sexual acts is Kxxxxx, because she ¹³ was there, because it happened to her, and ¹⁴ you just have to listen to make your ¹⁵ decisions about that.

But in regards to some of this Defendant in Count II, you are going to hear some things that corroborate what Kxxxxx was telling you.

Some of these students will tell Note that the sexual surveys that the Defendant handed out to them. It was a survey--you'll see it--that has these

1 specific questions explicitly asking 2 things about sex: When did you first have 3 What do you like during sex? Do you sex? 4 masturbate? Different questions like 5 that. That was the Defendant's survey. 6 He was the one that gave it to the kids. 7 He was the only one that took care of that 8 part of it. The counselors didn't even 9 know that those surveys existed or were 10 being handed out to students.

11 You will also hear about the body 12 image therapy, or the body image class, 13 that the Defendant would put on just for 14 the girls. He would pull a group of the 15 girls out and say, you know, we're going 16 to talk about what shape your body is. 17 And he would have pieces of paper out with 18 an apple shape and a pear shape and an 19 hourglass shape.

And then he'd ask the girls to go into this particular room that had a mirror. The girls were thrilled. They get to go look at themselves in the mirror. They haven't had mirrors. So go in this room, undress, get in front of the

| | VOLUME II 265 |
|----|--|
| 1 | mirror, take a look, come back out, and |
| 2 | then let's talk about what your body shape |
| 3 | is. |
| 4 | So he did that to numerous groups |
| 5 | of girls as his way to help them and help |
| 6 | their self-esteem and things like that is |
| 7 | what he would tell them, the girls. |
| 8 | You will also hear a lot of the |
| 9 | girls talk about the special attention |
| 10 | that he gave to Kxxxxxx. I mean, it |
| 11 | didn't go unnoticed at the school. And in |
| 12 | fact, it didn't really help Kxxxxxx out a |
| 13 | lot because a lot of the girls were really |
| 14 | jealous of it, and they'd get mad about it |
| 15 | and didn't think it was fair that she got |
| 16 | that kind of attention. |
| 17 | And the trips that the Defendant |
| 18 | would take some of the girls on, some of |
| 19 | the upper levels, he took them shopping to |
| 20 | Victoria's Secret so they could pick out |
| 21 | bras and underwear. At Midwest Academy |
| 22 | the bras and underwear they were given |
| 23 | were plain with nothing to them. But for |
| 24 | whatever reason, the Defendant took it |
| 25 | upon himself to take some of these teenage |
| | |

25

1 girls on numerous occasions to go shopping
2 at Victoria's Secret.

Count III is the Child Endangerment charge. Count III is when we're going to start looking at the system that was in place at Midwest Academy, the system that the Defendant created. He made the rules. He made the policies. He was very clear on that in talking to DHS.

Dxxx Hxxxxx was 12 years old when he came to Midwest Academy. His mom and her husband decided to send him there. They wanted to help their boy. He was having a lot of problems. They didn't know what to do.

16 Dxxx struggled with a lot of anger 17 and defiance and things like that. So 18 they started looking for some places. and her husband actually came down 19 20 here and looked at the academy and 21 said, I don't want to send him there; I don't like those locked rooms. Because 22 23 the parents see the rooms. They know 24 they're there. They get calls when their

kids are put in there. But had

1 said, I don't like these rooms. But she 2 was assured that they're not going to be 3 in there long at all; that this shouldn't 4 be a problem for Dxxx at all.

And just that following week, there was an incident with Dxxx that shejust finally said, you know what, we've got to help him; we've got to do something. So let's call Midwest Academy; we'll go there. And that's what they did.

11 They brought their son Dxxx. Нe 12 ended up locked in a room for about half 13 of his time there, almost--well, over 50 14 percent. While you're in OSS, you're not 15 allowed to do any school work. You do 16 nothing while you're in there. He lost a 17 lot of weight while he was in there. When 18 they finally left MWA, Midwest Academy, he 19 had to repeat his entire seventh grade 20 year because of the little schooling that 21 he received when he was there.

He was sexually assaulted when he Was there. He was only 12 and 13. A group of boys in a family--they called them families, the groups that they put

| 1 | the kids in. That's your family. They |
|---|--|
| 2 | put a particular group of boys together |
| 3 | and some sexual incidents had occurred. |
| | Dxxx was involved with that and was one of |
| | the youngest kids there. The kids ranged |
| 6 | from 13 to 17. He wasn't kept safe. |
| _ | |

7 Dxxx won't be here to tell you 8 about his experience. He can't talk about 9 it. will be here, and she can tell 10 you what she knows. But you won't be able 11 to hear it from Dxxx's mouth because Dxxx 12 shuts down when you bring up Midwest 13 Academy. He refuses to speak.

14 Bxxxxxx Vx was 12 years old when he 15 was taken to Midwest Academy. It was the 16 same thing. His mom wanted to get him 17 some help. She was promised therapy. She 18 was promised structure. Bxxxxxx spent 19 about 63 percent of his time in the locked 20 control rooms, no school, restricted 21 meals, restricted access to human contact. 22 He didn't do well in OSS. Dxxx was 23 able to get through OSS. He was in there 24 all the time. But he was at least able to 25 somewhat function there. Bxxxxx, he

deteriorated in OSS. And get the Catch-22 of that, because if you get put in that room and you start feeling like you're going a little crazy, and then you start acting that way, well it just lengthens your time, right? Because you have to sit still, you have to sit in structure.

8 With Bxxxxx, you're going to hear 9 things of banging his head on the wall, of 10 smearing feces on the wall, of self-11 harming himself, multiple things of how 12 his mental health was affected when he was 13 in those control rooms.

14 Bxxxxxx will be here to speak about 15 being in those rooms and being at Midwest 16 Academy, and you can hear that from him. 17 Bxxxxxx deteriorated so badly while he was 18 at Midwest Academy that the counselors 19 there were saying he should not be here; 20 he needs to go somewhere else. But the 21 Defendant decides who stays and who goes.

It wasn't until the Department of Human Services came and took Bxxxxx out of that room that it was realized that his mother--that DHS and people realized what

1 was going on. 2 Bxxxxxx didn't change his behavior 3 and neither did Dxxx while they were at 4 Midwest Academy. Because of that they 5 were always in those rooms. What did 6 change is that someone told what was going 7 on there. 8 So the DHS received a tip on the 9 hotline that said, there's some kids there 10 that you need to go in and check on, 11 because there's a big problem. So DHS 12 opened an investigation. At the same 13 time, the FBI had received some information. They also opened an 14 15 investigation. 16 Jenny Richardson--this was in March 17 of 2015--Jenny Richardson, a DHS 18 investigator, she was involved in pulling Bxxxxxx and Dxxx out of school--or out of 19 20 the academy that day. She did an 21 interview with them. They were returned 22 to the school. Jenny Richardson called 23 their parents, and at that time the 24 parents both still thought, you know, the 25 academy said they were going to help. Ben

1 said this was good for them, that this was 2 going to work. Their counselors were 3 saying this was going to work. You know, 4 I want to help my kid. So they didn't 5 agree to have the kids pulled out.

But you will hear from the parents That at some point decisions were made shortly thereafter to pull their children out of the academy.

As you heard earlier, Dxxx, he had to repeat the seventh grade because he received little to no education there. The day Bxxxxx was brought home from the academy, the next day he was put in the hospital for malnutrition. That's how badly he had deteriorated there.

17 Now, you will hear from the 18 evidence--or you won't hear from the 19 evidence that it was the Defendant who was 20 shutting the door. You won't hear that it 21 was the Defendant that was picking them up 22 and dragging them down the hall and 23 putting them in the control room. But 24 what you will know is that it's the 25 Defendant's rules. It's his policies.

1 It's his procedures, and his employees are
2 expected to follow that.

He is the person in charge. He knew what was going on. He would go to the OSS rooms and see the kids. He was aware of the situations. He was told by counselors that Bxxxxx shouldn't be here; Dxxx shouldn't be here.

9 So you're going to have to make 10 some decisions about that. He's not the 11 person locking the door. He's not the 12 person saying, no, you have to stay in 13 there another twenty-four hours, even 14 though you've already been in here for 15 three days, but he's the person that made 16 the rules. He's the person that made all 17 of that happen and allowed that to happen 18 while those kids were in his care.

The day that Jenny Richardson took those boys out of Midwest Academy is a day that sort of started a snowball rolling for the academy. So DHS had started some investigation. The FBI was involved in this investigation. You will hear from Jenny Richardson about what was going on

1 during this time.

2 But what you'll find out is that it 3 was an employee, Cheyenne Jerred, who 4 actually kind of broke everything open and 5 brought things to an end. Why? Because 6 Cheyenne Jerred found out about Kxxxxxx. 7 Kxxxxxx had started making some comments 8 about how she didn't feel comfortable 9 around Mr. Ben. Cheyenne Jerred was a 10 night staff. Cheyenne Jerred was not 11 supposed to be talking to the kids, but 12 Kxxxxxx started talking to her, and 13 Cheyenne listened and she actually did 14 something about it.

15 Now, Kxxxxxx didn't disclose 16 everything at the beginning. And you're 17 going to hear that that's normal. Kids 18 don't just the first time they talk sit 19 down and just say, okay, this is 20 everything that happened that he ever did 21 to me. You'll hear that that's not normal, that kids disclose over time, that 22 23 they test the waters. They see, is this 24 person going to believe me or not? And 25 that's what Kxxxxxx did.

1 But based on the information that 2 she did--that Kxxxxxx provided to 3 Cheyenne, Cheyenne thought somebody needs 4 to know about this. 5 Now, initially she went to her 6 supervisor at the academy and told them, 7 look, this is being told to me. We need 8 to do something. But what ultimately ends 9 up happening is that Cheyenne gets called 10 into work a couple days later and she gets 11 fired. 12 Now, when Cheyenne got called into 13 work, she kind of knew what was going on. 14 She knew she was in trouble, and she 15 decided, I'm not going to let them cover 16 this up. So she made a phone call to DHS 17 before she went into that office. And 18 when she met with them she told them, I 19 called DHS. But Cheyenne was fired. But

²⁰ it was that phone call that, again, ²¹ reopened some of this.

That brought in another DHS worker.
They took out Kxxxxxx. They interviewed
Kxxxxxx. DCI agents got involved in this.
Actually, it took several days to

1 interview Kxxxxxx because Kxxxxx was very
2 distrusting of people.

3 But the investigation was started. 4 Kxxxxx was taken out of the school. She 5 was not taken back. In January a search 6 warrant was done on the academy. 7 Interviews were done of all of the kids there. Documents were seized. There was 8 9 a lot of coordination that happened in 10 regards to going into the school. 11 But the day that search warrant was 12 done and that these interviews were being 13 done, parents were called and were told to 14 come pick up your kids. This is done. 15 Come pick up your kids. 16 Now, you may hear from some people 17 that they weren't happy about it, you 18 know. There were some parents that didn't 19 want to come pick up their kids. There 20 was some kids that didn't want to go 21 because they liked Midwest, because they didn't have the same treatment that 22 23 Bxxxxxx or Dxxx or Kxxxxxx or some of the 24 others had received, that whole being in 25 the same place and having a total

| 1 | different experience, or different |
|----|--|
| 2 | perception of what's going on. |
| 3 | So you're going to hear a lot of |
| 4 | different sides to what this academy |
| 5 | really was. And, again, you have to |
| 6 | listen and make some determinations about |
| 7 | what you find credible, what makes sense, |
| 8 | who has motivation to say what. |
| 9 | What we do know is that at the end |
| 10 | of this, it is up to you as the jury to |
| 11 | decide what went on there. It is you as a |
| 12 | jury to decide whether the State meets its |
| 13 | burden. And we gladly take on our burden. |
| 14 | We have to prove our case beyond a |
| 15 | reasonable doubt. We have to do it in |
| 16 | every case we do. |
| 17 | So we ask that you listen to the |
| 18 | evidence carefully so you can make that |
| 19 | decision at the end. |
| 20 | Some of this is going to come in |
| 21 | piecemeal. We're already way behind and |
| 22 | I've got people that need to go out on |
| 23 | airplanes, and so some of it may not seem |
| 24 | to make a lot of sense at first. But I |
| 25 | just ask that you listen to the evidence |
| | |

1 and wait until the end where you can put 2 all those puzzle pieces together and you 3 can sit back and look at the big picture. 4 And there might be a few pieces missing 5 out of it. But overall you're going to 6 see the big picture. And the big picture 7 is that the Defendant had all the power. 8 He had all of the control, and he abused 9 it. And it was the kids that paid for it. 10 And at the end of this case, ladies 11 and gentlemen, the State is going to ask 12 that you come back with verdicts of guilty 13 on each and every count. 14 Thank you. 15 THE COURT: Ms. Schaefer, you have 16 the opportunity to make an opening 17 statement now, or your client has the 18 right to reserve that right until just 19 prior to the presentation of the defense 20 evidence. 21 MS. SCHAEFER: Your Honor, the 22 Defendant will be reserving opening

23 ||statement.

24 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, 25 the defense has the right to waive