

- f. Grover photographed himself with \$30,000 in cash and took the money around to show friends and relatives, and photograph them with it. (Exh. X; Exh. E)
- g. In August of 1997, Grover and [REDACTED] moved to Arizona. Grover spent all the money on alcohol, drugs, cars, gambling, pornography, and motel rooms. He lost about \$70,000 in one three-day gambling spree. [REDACTED] left him in March of 1998, when she found him in bed with his biological sister. (Exh. G; Exh. X)
- h. Grover's appearance on the witness stand was influenced by Goupil, who coached him along the way. (Exh. X)

7. I interviewed Tom Grover's former drug and alcohol abuse counselor, Debra Collett, on August 27, 2009. During our conversation, Ms. Collett made the following statements and informed me of the following information that is included in my reports:

- a. Grover claimed to have been molested "by so many disparate people that his credibility in the program was seriously in doubt." (Exh. D)
- b. "Among others" Grover claimed to have been molested by a foster father, a clergyman, and babysitters. (Exh. D)
- c. Grover claimed to have been molested by so many people that there was concern that "he was going for some kind of sexual abuse victim world record." (Exh. D)

McLaughlin claimed
he

substantiated "over a thousand" sexual abuse victims in the 750 cases on which he had worked. (T. 7/36-37, 47) To a neutral observer, these numbers suggest a considerable bias in favor of proving a hypothesis of guilt (an *a priori* belief that accusations are true), rather than critically investigating accusations – as is foremost in an investigator's job description.

Examples of questionable McLaughlin tactics are revealed in the newly discovered evidence. These include badgering and coercing witnesses, misrepresenting witnesses' statements, making inaccurate entries in his reports, and even collaborating with Grover's civil lawyer.

One prosecution problem was that Grover did not accuse MacRae until his civil statute of limitations was near expiration – suggesting that his accusations were made only to support his civil claims. To overcome that problem, Grover claimed that in 1987, he reported abuse to Grover's Derby Lodge drug treatment counselor, Debbie Collett – and thus his accusations were not new-found. (T. 3/33) To corroborate that claim, McLaughlin and Detective Brian Clark went to Collett.

Collett could not give them what they wanted. Grover never made such an accusation. (T. 7/103) Collett's records reveal that during one Derby Lodge group session, other patients were challenging Grover for lying to them, after which Grover came to Collett. Grover then offered Collett "disjointed" claims of molestation when he was a small child, by a foster father, Mr. Grover, and a clergy person, "among others." (T. 15, 29-30, 9/13/94, Collett trial transcript)

McLaughlin and Clark refused to accept Collett's report. The two detectives pressed her to corroborate Grover's claim, as they wanted her to tell them that Grover had named MacRae as he now claimed he had done. They bullied and badgered her. Collett described McLaughlin and Clark pursuing the statement they wanted from her:

Neither [detective] presented as an investigator looking for what information I had to contribute, but rather presented as each having made up their mind and sought to substantiate their belief in Gordon MacRae's guilt.... I was uncomfortable with [Clark's] repeated

stopping and starting of his tape recorder when he did not agree with my answer to his questions and his repeated statements that he wanted to put [MacRae] where he belonged behind bars, that a priest of all people should be punished. I confronted Detective Clark about his statements and his stopping and starting the recording of my statement, his attitude and his treatment of me which seemed to me to include coercion, intimidation, veiled and more forward threats as well as being disrespectful. At that point and in later dealings, I was overtly threatened concerning my reluctance to continue to subject myself to their tactics, with threats of arrest....

My overall experience personally in interacting with the detectives was one of being bullied, there being an attitude of verbalized animosity, anger and preconception of guilt regarding Gordon MacRae. They presented as argumentative, manipulative and threatening via use of police power in an attempt to get me to say what they wanted to hear.

(**Exh. C)

McLaughlin later prepared a document that he claimed was a transcript of the meeting. It did not, however, reflect what Collett told the detectives. (T. 7-16, 9/13/94 Collett) Collett's repeated requests for a copy of the tape were ignored and denied. Nor was the defense ever provided with a copy of the tape. (T. 11, 9/13/94 Collett; **Exh. D)

In 1994, McLaughlin similarly pursued Grover-contemporary, Steven [REDACTED], for accusations against MacRae. [REDACTED] was another of MacRae's parishioners who was counseled by him in 1988. After being assured by McLaughlin that he would be "reimbursed" for his time, [REDACTED] met with the detective. "The lawsuits and money were of greatest discussion," [REDACTED] recalls,

and I was left feeling that if I would go along with the story, I could reap the rewards as well.... McLaughlin had me believing that all I had to do is make up a story about [MacRae] and I too could receive a large sum of money as others already had. McLaughlin reminded me of [my] young child and girlfriend and ... that life would be easier for us with a large amount of money.... It seemed as though it would be easy money if I would [] accuse [MacRae] of wrong doing.

(**Exh. S) At first, [REDACTED] refused. He had never been molested.

Eventually, lured by "easy money," [REDACTED] made up some claims for McLaughlin.