

EXHIBIT 12

REDACTED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONDate of transcription 11/29/2007

Chuck Lepley, Date of Birth _____ was interviewed at his place of employment, the Office of the District Attorney, Second Judicial District, Mitchell R. Morrissey, District Attorney, 201 West Colfax Avenue, 8th Floor, Denver, Colorado 80202, telephone 720-919-9192. Present during the interview was Henry R. Reeve, General Counsel, Office of the District Attorney, Second Judicial District, Mitchell R. Morrissey, District Attorney, 201 West Colfax Avenue, 8th Floor, Denver, Colorado 80202, telephone 720-919-9000. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and Jan Dempsey Simkins, Agent in Charge, Program Support Unit, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, 690 Kipling, Suite 3000, Denver, Colorado 80215 and the nature of the interview, Lepley furnished the following information:

In 1974, Lepley was hired by District Attorney Dale Tooley to be an Assistant District Attorney. He has served as the Deputy District Attorney for District Attorneys Norm Early, Bill Ritter and Mitch Morrissey. During the period of 1993 to 1997, he was employed by Lockheed Martin working on Criminal Justice Service matters.

Starting with the State of Colorado 2006 Gubernatorial Primaries, the District Attorney's Office had received numerous requests for specific information from the period that Bill Ritter was the District Attorney. The requests included policy and procedures on death penalty cases and budget information. The requests came from the media, the general public and the gubernatorial campaigns.

Lepley recalls the first request for information concerning the plea bargaining illegal aliens to Trespass on Agricultural Land came after an article written by Denver Post Reporter Karen Crummy in late September 2006. The requests had a list of names who had been plead down to the Trespass charge. The District Attorney's Office Communications Director Lynn Kimbrough attempted to track down a number of the list cases and to determine the requested statistical information for a response to the media.

Lepley became aware of the name Walter Ramo after a political television ad was run by the Beauprez for Governor

Investigation on 11/19/2007 at Denver, ColoradoFile # 58A-DN-65739

Date dictated _____

by SA John M Elvig

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Campaign and the media began requesting information from the District Attorney's Office. Lepley was meeting with Kimbrough and she brought up the Ramo case and the media request. Lepley believes that Kimbrough had the District Attorney's Office case file for Ramo. The television ad claimed that Ramo using an alias had committed a serious crime after his Trespass on Agricultural Land plea in Denver. Kimbrough was attempting to determine if Ramo and the alias were the same person. She asked Lepley if Brenda Wellington could do a "records check" on Ramo. Lepley asked Wellington to do the "records check". Their focus for the wanting more information was "who is this guy", "are they the same", "any other aliases", "is there anything in the California case that would allow Denver to file additional charges", "what is the status of the Denver case" and "what were the policies and procedures".

Lepley asked Wellington to "run" the name Walter Ramo. Wellington ran Ramo through the CCIC/NCIC database. She gave Lepley the results. Lepley talked with Morrissey and probably Kimbrough about the results. The conversations with Morrissey and Kimbrough may not have been the same day that Wellington "ran" the name Ramo. When Lepley discussed the matter with Morrissey, he was told to call a District Attorney in the San Francisco Bay area that lectures with Morrissey and request help on locating information on the California case. Lepley was put in contact with a Lieutenant Carlos Sanchez of the San Francisco District Attorney's Office. Lepley explained to Sanchez the Denver case, the political issue in Colorado and the alleged relationship with the California case. Lepley requested some of the case information from Sanchez to make a determination on the Denver case.

On October 17, 2007, Lepley received an E-mail from Sanchez and later in the day a package from Sanchez. Lepley reviewed the information noting there were multiple names used by the subject and the photo was in the name Eugene Estrada. The subject had pled guilty to a misdemeanor in California. Lepley recalled seeing in the records that Ramo was being deported and or had been deported. Because of the deportation information, Lepley determined that no further action was necessary by the District Attorney's Office.

Lepley did share the Ramo NCIC information with Morrissey but can not recall showing him the actual criminal record. He may have shared the information with Kimbrough and General Counsel Dick Reeves. He does not recall sharing the information with anyone else in the District Attorney's Office.

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Attachment A is a copy of the seven page CCIC/NCIC criminal history for Ramo. Lepley reviewed the criminal history and made the handwritten notes that appear on Attachment A.

Lepley did not share any confidential or privileged information with the anyone from the Ritter for Governor campaign. Lepley is not aware of anyone in the District Attorney's Office who shared confidential or privileged information with the Ritter for Governor campaign. Most of the information requests made to the District Attorney's Office were on closed cases, so there was no issue of sharing confidential or privileged information with the requestor.

Stephanie Villafuerte was a Chief Deputy District Attorney overseeing the County Juvenile Division. Villafuerte had taken a leave of absence from the District Attorney's Office to work for the Ritter for Governor Campaign. Lepley did have contact with Villafuerte during the October, November and December time period. They had conversations about "how the office" was, "family", "about what she would do if she came back". Lepley had discussions with her about returning to the District Attorney's Office until she was sworn in as Chief of Staff for Governor Ritter. During one of their conversations Villafuerte made the comment that she and the Ritter Campaign knew that NCIC had been used by the Beauprez Campaign to connect Ramo and the California case. This conversation would have occurred in the latter part of October 2006.

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