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Q What were you looking for when you analyzed them?

A When I looked at the fingernail scrapings, I was looking for the presence of any blood evidence or any skin evidence that might have been present, perhaps from an assailant.

I also noted, as I looked through the evidence, because I looked at it under a stereoscope — in other words, I look at some of the evidence under magnification — I noticed that some of it was white and crystalline in nature, so I also did some, what we call, presumptive drug tests. Those are tests that Just indicate if a drug or controlled substance might be present.

So I did not only a test
looking for the presence of blood or skin, but I also did a
few of the tests looking for the presence of controlled
substances.

However, I identified nothing of serelogical value. In other words, I didn't find any blood or skin or any substance that had serology value, that I spoke of before, serology being the analysis of biological fluids. I didn't identify anything of serological value in any of those ten scrapings from each separate package.

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11	1	MR. SEATON: Thank you, Miss Errichetto.
	2	I have no further questions,
	3	Judge.
	4	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at
	5	this time.)
	6	CROSS-EXAMINATION
	7	BY MR. WOLFSON:
	8	Q Did your investigation in this case stop
	9	there?
	10	A No, sir, I did a number of additional
	11	examinations.
	12	Q Forgive me. Did your investigation of the
	13	fingernail scrapings stop there?
	14	A After I examined them?
	15	Q Yes.
	16	A And I completed my examination, that's when
	17	it stopped.
	18	Q Okay, So we don't know what was under these
	19	fingernails then, do we?
	20	A Well, yes and no.
	21	I looked at some substances
	22	that were what I would consider typical of what dirt would
	23	look like, a few very small substances.
	24	There were a number of things
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that I looked at that were so small, they might be small black specks, that I couldn't even manipulate them; in other words, I couldn't move them around to even perform an analysis on.

So we know that there wasn't -- blood wasn't indicated on any of them that I performed the tests on, that I could actually manipulate.

And I do know that probably there was some dirt like particles, and the white crystalline material was not controlled substances; what it was though, I don't know.

Q Did you perform any further tests on these white particles to determine what it may have been?

A No. And quite honestly, I don't think I had enough substance to even attempt that.

Q What about the pieces of dirt or other substance, did you perform any other tests to see if you could determine what their exact nature was?

A No. And, once again, they were of such limited quantity, I don't believe I really could have done anything further.

MR. WOLFSON: You need a drink of water?

THE WITNESS: Yes, please.

Thank you.

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BY MR. WOLFSON:

Q Do you know why fingernail scrapings are obtained from a person's hands?

A In association with criminal cases?

Q Yes.

A The purpose of it is to look for the presence of any substances that might be associated with a crime scene, perhaps; perhaps an assailant.

Q Isn't it common in many cases to find evidence that can link an assailant to a victim through fingernall scrapings?

A Not in my experience, no.

Q You've never found anything of serological value in fingernall scraping?

A I can only remember, in doing 16 years of bench work — and also this is combined probably with other people in the laboratory — maybe a handful, maybe not even five cases, where I think there has been some serological value associated with fingernail scrapings, which I say is a limited amount, considering I had performed these type of analyses for 16 years.

Q Would it be fair to assume that you examined each scraping from each vial pertaining to each finger?

A I examined -- there are ten clear plastic

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vials. That would correspondence to ten fingers. And I examined — each one had an applicator stick, which is a — just a small stick, a little bit fatter than what maybe a toothpick would be, so that the fingernalls can be scraped underneath — and I examined each one that was associated with each one of the fingers. So if there is ten vials, you would assume there is ten fingers.

- Q Did you not examine 20 vials, 10 for each?
- A Certainly, one -- ten from each victim.
- Q So you examined the scraped material from each of the fingers from each of the girls?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q You did some other work in this case, did you not?
 - A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q Isn't it true that on April 9th, 1992, you did some work in association with hair and fiber evidence?
- A On April 9th of '92, I examined a number of items to re- -- collect fiber related evidence.
 - Q All right.
 - A I think the gist of that examination was fibers,
- Q Would you please tell the jury what you did.
- 24 A Sure.

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	Q	And I	hav	ve a	CODA	of	your	April	9th,	192
report.	Thot's	what	I'm	ref	erring	j te), ·			

A Okay.

Q What did you do that caused you to draft this report?

A I opened a number of pieces of evidence and I cut the parts of fabric samples out of them and placed those in another package so that they could be analyzed by another criminalist in the laboratory for the presence of fibers and to perform a fiber comparison on.

I also removed some items that I had collected from the sexual assault kit of Lauri Jacobson, which were — had fibers associated with them for the same purpose, and I put those items in one package, so that this criminalist who was going to do the fiber analysis could examine that one package.

And I collected a number of items — I honestly don't remember the gist of the fiber exam, other than I was to collect the dark colored fibers and take the — a representative sample. I took like a two inch by two inch square of the various materials and put them into the envelope so that he could look at them.

Q Do you have a copy of your April 9th, 1992 evidence impound report?

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A Yes.

Q Would you please pull it out?

A Sure. It's right here,

Q I'd like to ask you some questions about it.

Regarding items one and two, would it be fair to say that you removed from the sexual assault kits -- pertaining to Lauri Jacobson -- certain hairs and fibers for the purposes of your examination or somebody else's examination?

A Oh, for someone else's examination.

Q Okay. And who would that someone else be?

A Well, it was going to be one of the criminalists who was doing fiber analysis at the time. I did not — I'm not trained in fiber analysis. I have no background in that area and I don't consider myself a real expert in fiber analysis, so I wouldn't do the examination.

It would be assigned to someone who had done fibers in the laboratory, and that would be one of two individuals, probably Terry Cook or Scott Hardy also does them. And I think Mr. Cook performed the examinations in this case.

Q So you, in essence, helped prepare some of the impounded physical evidence for a lab person to perform his or her examination?

What was going to be per- -- what analysis

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was going to be performed; analysis on the knit fabric or an analysis on the hairs and fiber that were on the knit fabric or both?

A I believe that it was perhaps both.

I don't -- at the time, I don't recall that -- since I wasn't doing the fiber analysis, I really don't remember, other than the gist of the -- the gist was to be fiber analysis.

Q When we talk about fiber analysis, does that include hair analysis as well?

A Not necessarily.

Q Did somebody direct you to do these things?

A Yes.

Q Who?

A I don't remember.

Q Is it common for an assigned lead detective to ask you to do work on a case?

A It's common for a detective to ask for a number of analyses by what we call a request form. When we get a request form, those are analyzed by various criminologists in the laboratory.

 $\label{eq:constraint} \textbf{I} \ \ \text{do serology, so } \textbf{I} \ \ \text{might get a}$ serology request. I might be next in rotation.

Since I don't do fibers,

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someone else had to do the fiber exam, if a detective requested it or if another member of the court, or, for example, if you requested it.

Please tell us what you did with regard to item number four.

Item number four was another item that was А described in my notes as a black scarf that was booked by Connell.

And, once again, I took a plece of that and placed it in the package for use in the fiber analysis.

0 Do you know where that black scarf came from?

I have, in my notes, written, "According to A the booking sheet," and those are the exact no- -- words in my notes; and then I have in quotes:

> "From the left wrist of the initial D," as in dag, "Lizzi," end of quotes.

What did you do with relation to item number Q five, please? What is it and what did you do with it?

It was -- item number five was the knit fabric recovered from an area identified on the package. It was booked by Officer Scholl at a Cambridge Avenue address.

And, once again, I just took a

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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

1	piece of that off and placed that in a petra dish for
2	subsequent analysis in relation to fiber,
3	Q And then, finally, item six, please, Miss
4	Errichetto.
5	A Once again, that was another standard piece
6	of fabric; and that item was LTE-4, which is the I'm
7	sorry. Wait a minute.
8	Item number six is the scorf
9	that's from the left wrist of D. Lizzi, identified as the
10	the scarf. I'm sorry. I think I said that was item number
11	three. I stand corrected.
12	Q And do you have personal knowledge of who in
13	your crime lab actually did hair and fiber analysis on the
14	items that you have just described that you prepared for
15	such an analysis?
16	A Yes, I do.
17	Q Who did it?
18	A I handed those items to criminologist Terry
19	Cook on 4/9 of '92 at approximately 1530 hours.
20	Q I want to jump you up to October of 1994.
21	Did you have occasion to do
22	some further work in this case?
23	A Yeş, I did.
24	Q So you did work in your indulgence for
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1	one moment, please.
2	THE COURT; Okay.
3	BY MR. WOLFSON:
4	Q You did work in February of 1992, April of
5	1992, and now we're Jumping to October of 1994; is that
6	right?
7	A Yes, sir, that's correct.
8	Q And who requested you to do the work in
9	October of 1994?
10	A Mr. Dan Seaton.
11	Q The prosecutor seated three times to my
12	right; is that right?
13	A Yes, sir,
14	Q I have a capy of your forensic laboratory
15	report of exam, and I can't make out the date stamp, but it
16	refers to an apparent examination of a pillow case.
17	Do you have that report
18	available?
19	A Yes, sir, I do.
20	Q Would you please tell the jury what you did
21	and what was the result of your test?
22	A Certainly.
23	, Once again, I was looking at
24	the item of evidence as a serological examination. I was
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1	looking at it for the presence of biological fluids.
2	And I examined this pillow case
3	for the presence of blood and semen and the results were
4	negative. I performed a number of tests looking for both of
5	those substances; however, the tests were all negative.
6	Therefore, I reported that the
7	presence the examination for the presence of both blood
8	and semen, the results were negative,
9	Q So you found no blood and no semen on a
10	pillow case that you examined for such substances.
11	A That's correct. It was a black satin pillow
12	cose.
13	Q Finally, I have a supplemental report
14	wherein you did some work on October 25th, 1994.
15	A That is correct.
16	Q Again, at Mr. Seaton's request
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q regarding a trying to find it
19	pillow from day bed.
20	Do you know what report I'm
21	talking about?
22	A Are you talking about my report
23	Q Yes.
24	A dated October 25th, 1994?
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1	I don't mention a day bed in my
2	report.
3	Q May I see your report to see if it's the
4	same thing that I have?
5	A Sure.
6	MR. WOLFSON: May I, Judge?
7	THE COURT: You may.
8	MR. WOLFSON: Same one.
9	BY MR. WOLFSON:
10	Q My question, Miss Errichetto is: What item
11	did you use for this examination?
12	A I used an item number identified as item 17.
13	It was a cain envelope containing one piece of fabric,
14	bearing several blood-like stains and several yellowish
15	stains.
15	Q Do you know where that piece of fab
1.7	piece of fabric came from?
18	A No, sir, I don't.
19	I know that it came from a
20	package booked by Norman, but I don't know anything other
21	than that.
22	Q Do you know how big the fabric was?
23	A Yes, I do. I measured it approximately
24	eight and a half by five and three-quarters inches.
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1	Q Have you ever learned where that fabric came
2	from?
3	A No, sir, I have not.
4	Q And did you perform a serology test on that
5	fabric?
6	A Yes, I did.
7	Q What was the result of your testing?
8	A There were not only blood-like stains on it,
9	which I would have examined for the presence of blood
10	obviously, but there were also several yellowish stains on
11	it, which I felt could possibly be seminal in nature.
12	So I performed both tests to
13	identify or to indicate the presence of semen and also tests
14	to indicate the presence of blood.
15	The semen tests were negative.
16	I then attempted to blood type
17	the item number 17, and my attempts to blood type that item
18	were negative, and I have, in my notes, that it didn't even
19	extract.
20	When we do a serological
21	examination and there is what appears to be a blood-like
22	material on a piece of clothing, for instance, the test
23	takes on several steps:

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The first step would be: Is

1	this stain blood?
2	The second step is: If it is
3	blood, is it human blood?
4	And, finally, the third step
5	is: If it is human blood, can we type this blood? Can we
6	assign a genetic profile for the donor of this blood?
7	Well, when I attempted to move
8	ahead, after I got an indication that it might be blood, I
9	attempted to extract it or pull the blood-like material from
10	the cloth and it didn't extract very easily at all.
11	Therefore, I wasn't able to
12	pull that substance out of the cloth, so I wasn't really
13	able to do much else with it, other than have an indication
14	that it could possibly be blood, but I could get no further.
15	Q So you did determine that it was blood or
16	it it had indications
17	A Indications of, sir.
18	Q of of being blood?
19	A I did not confirm the presence of blood.
20	Q But you could not even go to that next step
21	for typing?
22	A That's correct.
23	Q Do you have knowledge of how long blood Will
24	remain identifiable if it spills onto a fabric and it is not
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tested for years? Do you have any expertise to be able to answer that type of question?

A Sure, I can answer that question.

I've examined numerous stains for the presence of blood over my career, 16 years. I have identified stains that were fresh, what you would consider fresh blood stains, fresh blood, whole blood samples; and I've also, in the course of my 16 years as a bench chemist and also my years as a lab director, been able to read articles and books and things on the analysis of biological evidence in general.

A lot of things depend on the sample itself, how it's stored. For example, if we had a blood sample that was taken and it was stored in a plastic bag while it was still wet and put in the trunk of someone's car here in Las Vegas in August, it would probably be untypable within several days, probably a week or less, I would guess, and that's an educated guess.

However, if it were a sample that were dried and frazen, it would obviously be typable langer because we've preserved that -- because we preserved that evidence differently.

I had -- just several months ago had occasion to listen to the expert testimony of

someone who is a DNA analyst, who testified in these courts. here in the district courts of Clark County, and he stated that he had seen an analysis done on a sample that was 12 years old, and was still able to get what he considered very good DNA results, from a blood stain that was 12 years old.

So there is no cut and dried answer to when blood evidence cannot be examined. It just depends on the method of storage, how old the sample is and what it's on.

I've seen cases of very fresh blood on blue jean material that I can't extract. The dye sametimes in blue jean material can have a deleterious effect on the blood stains, sometimes not. It just depends. So there is no formula that we can use that says at this point blood is no longer good.

Q Thank you.

Now, with relation to this piece of fabric that you examined in October of 1994, do you know how it was stored for these two and a half years?

A It would be longer than -- you mean, until I performed the examination or until today?

It's longer than two and a half years.

Q I thought you said --

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It's four -- today it's four and a half --A

Q You performed the exam on October 24th,

Α Yeah, from when it was taken to October, I It was -- I received it from the evidence voult, and if it was in the evidence vault, I doubt it was refrigerated, quite frankly.

So, therefore, the environment was not as conducive to preserving it for serology testing as we'd like?

> Well, I wouldn't necessarily say that. Α

> > I don't --

Q Was it in a refrigerator?

A No, but as I stated earlier, we can get results from samples that are properly dried, that aren't refrigerated, for a long period of time, too. It just depends on the sample.

If I had my choice, I think the best way would be to freeze everything that's biological, but that doesn't even indicate that something that's frozen for four years is going to give you a result. There -there is just not -- you are just not able to predict that.

You, as an expert, can only work with things as you find them and as they are presented to you; is that

1	right?
Ž	A Right; and as they are collected. I mean
3	Q So if there was a two and a half year delay
4	in the request for you to examine a piece of evidence, you
5	have to live with, better or worse, that delay.
6	A That's correct.
7	Q Is Metro's lab considered a modern crime
8	lab?
9	You being the director, I think
10	I know what your answer is going to be.
11	A I think we're a modern crime lab, but I I
12	think that would be a matter of opinion whether you would
13	think it's a modern crime lab. I have no idea what you mean
14	when you say modern crime lab.
15	Q Do you have state of the art equipment?
16	A What do you consider state of the art
17	equipment?
18	Q Equipment that is recognized by your field
19	to be of the highest of quality for a city of this size.
20	A I would have to say that answer can be
21	answered can't be answered with just a yes or a no
22	answer. I would have to say it's both yes and no.
23	. We don't perform DNA analysis
24	yet. I think a crime lab in a city this size should be
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pe	rforming	DNA	analy	sis:	and	as	a	result	αf	MY	feelings	91
th	at subje	ct, i	ve are	now	remo	ode]	in	g the	1ab	orat	tory.	

Currently, as I'm sitting here, the laboratory is being remodeled so that we can, in fact, perform our own DNA analysis. So I think we're behind the times from that respect.

However, in other instances, performing conventional serologies, we have the equipment that's anticipated to perform conventional serology, which is different than DNA analysis.

Q Are you familiar, generally speaking, with how an expert, a hair and fiber comparison expert, conducts his examination?

A Yes.

Q Is it as simple as comparing one known hair to one questionable hair under a microscope to determine if they have similarities?

A It can be just one hair. I wouldn't perform a hair comparison using standards of just one hair. That would be, in my opinion, improper.

Q Do you know -- do you know if any hair comparisons were done with the hair of my client, Michael Rippo?

A I didn't do any hair comparisons.

	Q	Do you	know if	anybody i	in your	lab did	an
hair	comparisons	using	a known	sample of	r Michae	l's hai	r?
	Α	Well,	since I :	was doing	the ser	ology c	ase,

and I perform hair examinations, I would probably have been the one to perform those, if I felt they were necessary; and I did not perform any.

And Terry Cook performed the fiber analysis. He's also performed hair analysis, and he didn't perform any hair analysis, other than to look at, I think, a hair that was in the group of items that he looked at when he looked at the fiber analysis, and I believe it was an animal hair.

Q Are you saying that, to your knowledge,

Ter- -- Terry Cook didn't conclude that certain hairs that
were recovered from the crime scene were human hairs?

A I don't believe he had any opportunity to do that. I don't believe he looked at evidence of that nature.

I looked at evidence that was hair evidence in a sexual assault kit. I examined several public hairs for the presence of seminal material and a white material --

Q So you don't know if Terry Cook did any hair comparisons between unknown hairs retrieved from the crime scene and hairs of Michael Rippo?

1	А	No, I do know that; and as I stated, he did
2	not.	
3		MR. WOLFSON: Okay. Thank you very much.
4		THE COURT: Redirect?
5		MR. SEATON: Yes.
6		
7		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. SEATON:	
9	Q	In your report where you did work on October
10	the 25th, 1994,	on the manilla envelope booked by Sheree
11	Norman, package	four do you have that report?
12	А	Yes, sir, I do.
13	Q	That was one that Mr. Wolfson asked you
14	about.	
15	A	Yes, I do.
16	Q	And it showed that you received items 15 and
17	17.	
18	А	That's correct.
19	Q-	And Mr. Wolfson asked you if you knew where
20	the piece of fa	bric in item 17 came from.
21	А	Yes. And I said I did not.
22	Q	And you did not know
23	A	Other than it came from Norman's package
24	four.	
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1	Q Is there a particular way that crime scene
2	analysts package their packages so that you can relate to
3	their packaging system?
4	A They package their evidence prior to our
5	examination of the evidence.
6	Q Yes.
7	A So they perform their packaging duties with
8	no regard for my subsequent examination.
9	Q Right. When you get their packaging and it
10	says Sheree Norman's package four, item 16 and 17, is that
11	a
12	A I assume she can identify where she got
13	package four.
14	Q All right. Let me show you what has been
15	marked in evidence as State's Exhibit 106.
16	Do you recognize yeah, in
17	reading that evidence envelope evidence impound sheet
18	A Uh-huh.
19	Q or can you understand what it's about?
20	A Sure, This is an evidence impound report.
21	(Indicating) It states a number of different items that
22	were recovered, what they are, a description of the
23	evidence, the location recovered, with the description of
24	where things were recovered.

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And -- go ahead.

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I'm sorry, I was going to say this is a report that is signed by Sheree Norman and approved by a crime scene analyst named David Raffino.

All right. And has she, in this report, numbered, by package and item number, the various things that she collected?

> A Yes, sir, she did.

And on the front page, where does it say that these items were collected from?

The location is given as 3890 Combridge Street, Apartment 317.

And on what date were they obtained?

The date listed on the evidence impound Д report says: On 2/20/92, at approximately 1400 hours, I recovered the following items as evidence reference this incident.

And does it name the victims in this particular case on the top of that report?

> Yes, sir, it does. Α

And who are they?

Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson.

Could you look in there to see if there is a package four, items 16 and 17.

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А	Yes, sir.
Q	Is there one?
A	Yes, there is.
Q	And could you tell us Mr. Wolfson's
concern was	s on item 17, I believe, trying to determine
А	Oh, okay.
Q.	where it was that the eight inch piece of
fabric that	you had in your possession came from.
Mar	Does this report indicate that?
A	It re it indicates that it was recovered
from a pill	ow located on the I'm assuming this is for
south do	y bed.
Q	And
A	The initial I'm sorry, let me clarify
that that w	as the initial on her report. I'm assuming that
means south	day bed.

that tha means so

And Just to clarify the record, how about item 16, what was it and where did it come from?

Α This is a possible blood sample and control. It says: Recovered from the SE -- I'm assuming that means southeast -- edge of the bathroom sink bowl.

Thank you. And the item 17, which was the piece of fabric that came from (a pillow on) one of the day beds, was what you had found the existence of blood on, but

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were unable to type; is that correct	меге	unable	to	type;	18	that	correct
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A I found an indication that the substance was blood. I did not confirm that.

Q Okay. You don't know for sure that it was blood?

A That's correct.

Q Did the condition of Exhibit 17, as you viewed it, hurt your ability in any way, because of its condition, to properly examine that?

A I think it was definitely influenced by the fact that it didn't extract.

Q What does that mean?

A That means I couldn't remove the substance that could have been the blood-like substance off the clot. It was -- as blood ages, it frequently becomes difficult to remove from a piece of fabric.

And that's one of the problems with aging blood stains, is that it does become difficult to actually remove that from a fabric.

And what we do is we might take a piece of fabric and soak it in a liquid, like either distilled water or saline; and when blood is very fresh, as long as it's not been heated to high temperatures — sometimes that adversely affects your ability to get blood

to extract also.

What we want to do is sock the proteins and things in that blood stain into the liquid so then we can manipulate that liquid and attempt to form a genetic profile or type that liquid.

And what happens is that as blood ages it becomes more and more difficult to extract, and I think that my difficulity in blood typing this was definitely hampered by the fact that it did not extract.

- Q It was your job in those days to do hair analysis; is that correct?
 - A Yes, I did hair analysis.
- Q And did you tell us that you did no hair analysis in this particular case?
- A Well, I did -- I did a hair analysis, in that I looked at some hairs for the presence of seminal material.

I did not do a hair comparison, which is the comparison of hairs from one source to another, under a microscope.

- Q Tell us a little bit about the hair comparisons.
 - A Hair comparisons in general?
 - Q First of all, have you qualified as an

expert in courts of this state as an expert in comparisons of hairs?

A Yes, I have.

Q All right. Give us a little education, if you would, about how you go about doing that.

A Hair comparisons are basically that:

They're a comparison of sources, different sources, of hairs.

For example — and I'll just use a sexual assault sample, where we expect some sexual contact between two pubic regions, the victim and the suspect both having — perhaps having hair. I have had cases where there haven't been hairs from victims or suspects; however, these regions are typically hairy areas and perhaps some violent contact could cause an exchange of the hairs from victim to assailant or vice versa.

In the -- in the case of finding hairs, which might be foreign to a victim, you would then need the hair standards from a suspect for comparison purposes.

Hair comparisons are not like fingerprint comparisons, they're not even like DNA comparisons, in that hairs — in the first place, if you just look around the room, you can see a large variety of

people's hairs; even among hairs on your head, you can find a variety of hairs. So there is no way to put hairs in to what we would call population frequencies.

For example, there is no way to know how many people in the Las Vegas Valley or Clark County have brown hair, because what I might look at and call brown, someone else might call dishwater blond, for example. So there is no way to specify population numbers for hair analysis.

In addition to that, hairs can be radically changed very quickly. People can shave their heads. They can change the color of their hair over a period of years.

People become — as they get older, they become graying; and you can see that in just looking around the courtroom, the variety of hairs. So that also affects hair comparisons.

So there is no way to state
this hair definitely came from this person's head when you
are doing a hair comparison, a microscopic hair comparison
of the morphology or the characteristics of a hair.

Now that we have DNA analysis, if there is a root or follicular tag present, you can, in fact, do that.

But when you talk about a hair comparison, you can't -- the most positive thing we can say about a hair, when we do a hair comparison, is this hair is similar to the hair from this individual's standards, and that's the most positive thing we can say.

We can occasionally exclude people, say this hair could not have originated from this person's head.

But hair comparisons are also rather tedious.

Q What do you mean by tedious?

A They can be long and involved hair analyses; and, quite frankly, I find that when you look at the analysis itself, from a management standpoint, I just don't think when you do a hair comparison — I think in all my years as an expert, I found only several cases where I think the hairs were so unusual that they were what I would consider extremely guilt linking evidence; in other words, evidence that linked victims or suspects or crime scenes.

Q Is that because the best you can do with a hair comparison is just say that one is similar to another?

A Right,

Q I'm not going to be able to take two hairs off of my head and examine them and say positively that they

came from the head of the same person?

A No. I -- I couldn't -- I could not do that from a microscopic standpoint, even if I removed them myself, compare them and say these hairs are definitely from Dan Seaton's head, based on my microscopic examination.

Only if I had plucked them myself could I say that, because hair analysis doesn't lend itself — the comparison of hairs doesn't lend itself to that type of answer.

Q Are you suggesting then that the value of hair analysis is something less than that of DNA or fingerprint analysis?

A Oh, it's definitely -- when you talk about value in terms of identifying it to a person, it's definitely less than fingerprints and DNA. That doesn't mean that it can't be helpful in a case, of course.

But it doesn't have the identifying -- the discriminating power of some of the other analyses, like fingerprints or DNA analyses even.

Q Let me give you a hypothetical:

A woman lives in an apartment, a rather unkempt apartment, and another woman is visiting her. Two other people are there, a man and a woman, and there is a fight of some sort that goes on.

Both of the women, the first two women that I mentioned, end up as victims of a homicide and are taken to a particular closet, a walk in closet, and laid on the floor of this fairly dirty apartment.

Does that have anything, any import to you, in terms of whether or not hair analysis, in this case, hairs taken from either of the victims or their clothing, would be of any value?

A You have to consider that in order to -when you perform a hair comparison -- once again, the word
comparison is crucial, because you need standards or
reference materials from people who would be donating or
perhaps originators of some of that evidence.

So the more -- the more people that you have who could donate it, then obviously the larger circle you have to get of standard material.

But what happens is -- for example, we've had -- I've had cases where we collect hairs from the scene of a matel. Since we have so many hotel-motel rooms here in Las Vegas, well, you could have hairs in that motel room from any number of people who have stayed in that hotel room, who may have changed or bathed ar what have you.

So I think that that also ---

that the crime scene itself would definitely have an impact on it, but I think that you have to also consider what I said before, hairs aren't -- we don't have given groups of hairs. It can change. Um, hair analysis is not anything that we can pinpoint to an individual person.

So that all has an effect on the value of hair evidence, I think, in general, when you are talking about hair comparisons.

Q Let me add to my hypothetical -- and in the hypothetical, I have mentioned women and one male -- and let's assume in that hypothetical that the male is the suspect in the killings, and, further, that that male has been in that apartment before on days other than the killing.

If you collected hair and you had his known hair sample and you found one of his hairs anywhere in that apartment or on either one of the victims, and you could make a -- this is a similar kind of a hair match, would you know -- first of all, you won't know positively that it came from that individual, would you?

MR. WOLFSON: Objection. That is based upon a hypothetical with facts not in evidence. There were no known hairs taken from Michael Rippo and that's part of his hypothetical.

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MR. SEATON: Well, we don't know if there were or not. We've had no testimony that way.

MR. WOLFSON: That's exactly right. We've had no testimony, so it's not a proper hypothetical.

MR. SEATON: She is allowed to go into hypotheticals of this nature.

THE COURT: Overruled, I'll allow it in.

BY MR. SEATON:

- Q Do you need me to rephrase it?
- A I need you to repeat it.
 - Q I'll only be able to rephrase it.

In my hypothetical, there is a male and that male is suspected of having committed the murders.

A Okay.

Q That male, further, has been known to have been in that apartment on a day other than the day that the killings took place; and we have — and hairs have been taken from his head and they are compared to all the hairs that are found at the scene —

A Uh-huh.

Q -- and one comes up similar, at least one, we'll say.

First of all, would you be able

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MR; pro-07058-ROA02346.____

to tell us from that similarity that that particular male belonged positively to the hair that was found at the scene?

A No.

Q Even assuming that that hair was his hair, would you be able to tell whether or not that hair was deposited at the time of the killing or the day before or whenever he was there at some other time?

A Certainly not.

MR. SEATON: Thank you.

I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Recross.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. WOLFSON:

Q But if you don't have the known donor's hair to use in a comparison, you can't make that kind of comparison, can you?

A Well, prior to having a known donor's hair, you have to have hair that has some evidentiary value; and that's the first step. And, then, yes, if you have hair that you feel has evidentiary value for some reason, then you have to definitely have hair for comparison purposes, because there is no other way to do a hair comparison than

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to compare it to standards from people's heads, from their pubic region.

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not --

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I've compared hairs from, you know, a variety of different body areas.

I've compored finger hairs.

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Is color of hair something that is considered by the examiner in determining whether there is similarities or dissimilarities?

Certainly.

You can exclude people, though, can you

Yes, you can.

-- in hair comparison work?

Yes.

And then, finally, you said something about if the root of the hair is available, then there can be some DNA analysis done?

Well, there can be.

I've -- we've sent out a number of cases for DNA analysis on hairs and had limited success. It's been reported in the literature that it can be done, but it has to be done with what we call the root or a follicular tag, which are actually pieces of skin -- cells there that would have DNA in them. You can't get DNA, like,

f	rom	the	tip	of	MY	hair	Г,
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Q I remember as a kid, I used to pull out a piece of hair, and I'd see that little piece of white thing at the end of it.

Is that the root of the hair we're talking about?

A That probably was a follicular tag. The root doesn't necessarily have to have those pieces of skin on it, but that's a follicular tag. But that's not to say that Just because you have that, the DNA analysis would definitely be a positive outcome.

A Have you ever seen Dan Connell's evidence impound report wherein he noted certain hairs and hair strands being retrieved from the clothing of Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson?

A I -- I don't recall if I did or didn't, quite honestly.

Q So you don't know whether the hairs and hair strands that were obtained by Analyst Connell had the roots on them, do you?

A No, I don't. I would have to look at them microscopically to determine that, or with the naked eye.

Q What is DNA?

A DNA is a substance that is present in cells.

1	It's the genetic	c material that is passed on that determines
2	who we are and w	what we are. It makes us human.
3	Q	In your opinion, is DNA testing and
4	comparison as re	eliable as fingerprint testing?
5	A	I think you'll have to be more specific for
6	me.	
7		What do you mean when you say
8	reliable?	
9	Q	Is it accepted in most courts of law?
10	A	Which one, DNA?
11	Q	Yes.
12	A	It's accepted in a number of courts.
13	Q	Is it accepted in the Clark County courts?
14	А	Yes, it has been.
15	Q	Do you know if any DNA testing was done in
16	this case?	•
17	A	I don't think it was I don't think any
18	DNA testing was	done, no.
19		MR, WOLFSON: Thank you.
20		No further questions.
21	,	MR. SEATON: Nothing further.
22		THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.
23		You are excused.
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	7	002345

1	(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)
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3	THE COURT: Call your next witness.
4	MR. SEATON: Carlos Caipa.
5	MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, can we approach?
6	
7	(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)
8	
9	THE COURT: Will the Jury kindly step
10	outside for a few minutes.
11	And don't talk among yourselves
12	about this case or with anyone else; or form any apinions
13	about the case.
14	I got to keep you on your toes.
15 16	(The following proceedings were had in open court outside the presence of the Jury:)
17	THE COURT: The record will reflect we're
18	now outside the presence of the jury.
19	MR. WOLFSON: I'm sorry, Judge.
20	
21	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)
22	CITTO CIMO()
23	THE COURT: Can we swear in the witness?
24	MR. SEATON: Judge, I'm sorry?
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1	THE COURT: Can we swear in the witness?
2	MR. SEATON: Well, I just suggested to
3	counsel that we have a testimonial offer of proof. Their
4	preference is that we just make a proffer of what his
5	testimony is going to be.
6	MR. HARMON: But our preference is the
7	witness is here, why don't we just hear from him.
8	THE COURT: Swear in the witness, please.
9	THE CLERK: Will you please stand and raise
10	your right hand.
11	·
12	Whereupon,
13	CARLOS CAIPA
14	having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and
15	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
16	whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined
1,7	and testified as follows outside the presence of the
18	jury:
19	THE CLERK: Thank you.
20	Please be seated.
21	Will you state your name and
22	spell it for the record.
23	THE WITNESS: Carlos Caipa; last name
24	C-a-i-p-a.

20			ATOMON CUMMINTING
20	1		<u>DIRECT EXAMINATION</u>
	2	BY MR. SEATON:	
	3	Q	Mr. Eaipa, where do you work?
	4	A	I work for Sears.
	5	Q	Is that Sears-Roebuck?
	6	A	Yes.
	7	Q	Is it here in Las Vegas?
	8	A	Yes. It's the Boulevard Mall store.
	9	Q	The Boulevard Mall?
	10	A	Yes.
	11	Q	How long have you worked there?
	12	A	Going on 13 years.
	13	Q	In right now, what is your capacity?
	14	A	I'm sales manager.
	15	Q	Of what department?
	16	A	I handle six departments: Hardware,
	17	sporting goods,	lawn and garden.
	18	Q	In February of 1992, did you work for Sears?
	19	A	Yes.
	20	Q	And in what capacity?
	21	А	I was a sales associate.
	22	Q	In what department?
	23	A	In hardware.
	24	Q	Is that still of the Boulevard Mall store?
			002348

1	А	Correct.
2	Q	I want to show you let me show it to
3	counsel first -	- I'll show you what has been marked as
4	State's Propose	d Exhibit 94, and ask if you are familiar
5	with that docum	ent?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	How are you familiar with that document
8		Well, first of all, what is
9	that document?	
10	А	It's a sales sales slip that we ring up
11	sales on.	
12	Q	At Sears?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And how are you familiar with that document?
15	А	My associate number.
16	Q	What is an associate number?
17	A	That's a number that we ring up to track all
18	of our sales to	get when when at the time I was on
19	commission, so	each associate has a sales associate number
20	that they ring	under.
21	Q	And the Exhibit 94 that you've got there is
22	a sale that you	rang up?
23	A	Connect.
24	Q	Would you look this document over carefully
		002349

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20	1	and tell us if, in all respects, it corresponds to the
	2	typical sales slip that is created by transactions in Sears?
	3	A Yes. The sales check number is on them and
	4	each item, itemized out, so, yes.
	5	Q Do you have an independent recollection of
	6	this particular sales transaction?
	7	A Yes.
	8	Q And you were the person doing the selling?
	9	A Right.
	10	Q Is this this is obviously a copy of your
	11	sales transaction, is it not
	12	A Correct.
	13	Q with the sales slip?
	14	Is it a fair and accurate
	15	representation of what the sales slip looked like in this
	16	particular transaction?
	17	A Yes.
	18	MR. SEATON: I would move for its admission,
	19	Judge.
	20	THE COURT: We shouldn't do it now.
	21	MR. DUNLEAVY: Will you reserve until after
	22	we've had a chance to cross?
	23	THE COURT: I'll reserve.
	24	MR. SEATON: I'm going to have him testify

С	1	type of shirt, I believe it was open, and a T shirt	
	2	underneath that.	
	3	Q Was he tall or short	
	4	A No, he was medium build, um, five four, five	
	5	five; shorter that I was, and I'm not very tall.	
	6	Q How tall are you?	
	7	A I'm five eight.	
	8	Q And what did he buy?	
	9	A He purchased these items here, a compressor,	
	10	a sander, spray gun, couplings, and an extended warranty on	
	11	them.	
	12	Q What was the total cost?	
	13	A And 1t was 819.80.	
	14	Q Did he use a credit card?	
	15	Ä Yes.	
	16	Q And was the credit card in a particular	
	17	name?	
	18	A Um, yes. It's stamped here the holder is	
	19	Denise Lizzi, and the signature on this is different.	
	20	Q What is the signature on the card?	
	21	A Denny Morgan, that I can see,	
	22	Q All right,	
	23	A Uh-huh.	
	24	Q Did you end up taking the items to this	
		002352	

individual's automobile?

A Yeah, for some reason, I did. I don't know why. It must have been a busy night. But I did help him load it up into the -- into the car.

Q What kind of car was it?

A It was a Pinto, and it was either beige or white with, like, blue interior in it.

(Whereupon, as requested by counsel, State's Exhibits 71 and 72 were marked for identification.)

BY MR. SEATON:

Q Showing you what's been marked as State's Proposed Exhibits 71 and 72, can you recognize the automobile in that particular picture? Does it look familiar to you?

A Yeah. I saw it really from behind. He had the hatch up.

Q That's Exhibit 71 you are looking at.

Now you are looking at 72,

which is the picture from the rear.

Does that help at all?

A Um, yeah. I mean, like I've seen -- this is a picture of that, yeah.

Q Does that look like the same car into which you loaded the items that are listed as having been sold

1	from Sears on in Exh1bit 94?
2	A Um, yegh.
3	THE COURT: Is that yes?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	THE COURT: You have to say yes.
6	THE WITNESS: Yes.
7	MR. SEATON: Okay. Thank you.
8	BY MR. SEATON:
9	Q Would you look about the courtroom and tell
10	us if you recognize the individual
11	A Well, it's kind of hard. That was four
12	years ago. Totally different looking kind of guy there,
13	longer hair, scraggly kind of looking, you know.
14	Q Did the person have langer hair that you
15	sold it to
16	A Right.
17	Q than the individual are you are you
18	thinking about a particular person in court today as we're
19	here now?
20	A Well, if I could trying to picture him
21	with longer hair and things, yeah.
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	THE WITNESS: Yes.
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BY MR. SEATON:

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Q Showing you what's been marked as State's

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Exhibit 99.

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A Yeαh.

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Q Does that person look anything like the person to whom you sold the items that you have described in your sales slip?

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A Yes. It's very -- very possible, yes.

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MR. SEATON: Judge, could the defendant be

Do you recognize that person?

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requested to stand so that --

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THE COURT: Mr. Rippo, please stand.

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BY MR. SEATON:

at Sears?

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Q And, Mr. Caipa, would you come down; Just stand in this area here so you can see relative heights; and I'm Just asking you to look at the height of the defendant.

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(Complies,)

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Q Now having done that and looked at the photograph that was numbered 99 -- you can sit down and you

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can resume your seat, too -- can you tell us whether or not

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you believe that the defendant in this action is the same

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individual who came in and did the credit card transaction

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A Just very -- very possible. It looks a lot

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1	1	like that could have been him at that time, because that was
	2	four years ago, so
	3	Q Does the photograph, Number 99, look more
	4	like the individual who came before you that day
	5	A Yes,
	6	Q on the 19th of February, 1992?
	7	A Uh-huh, yes, 1t does.
	8	Q All right. Thank you.
	9	Is the height of the defendant,
	10	as he stood here in court today, about the same?
	11	A Yes. He was a little bit more slumped over,
	1.2	not as good posture at that time, but, yes.
	13	MR. SEATON: All right.
	14	Judge, for the purposes of this
	15	hearing, I think that is all the State has.
	16	THE COURT: Cross-examination.
	17	
	18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
	19	BY MR. DUNLEAVY:
	20	Q Are you saying that positively you can
	21	identify this man or just that he looks similar?
	22	A Um, like I said, it's four years ago. At
	23	that time, at that look I mean, that's that picture,
	24	that was the person, yes.

1.	1	Q Positive about it?
	2	A · Yes.
	3	Q No doubt?
	4	A Yes.
	5	Q How many customers a day did you serve four
	6	years ago?
	7	A Oh, no telling.
	8	Q But you remember this one customer?
	9	A Yes.
	10	Q Why?
	11	A Um, it's I don't know. It's just one
	12	thing that stands out in my mind.
	13	Q When is the first time somebody contacted
	14	you and asked if you could identify this individual?
	15	A Um, I dan't remember; Just it was about
	16	two weeks ago, two weeks ago.
	17	Q Two weeks ago?
	18	A That I talked to Mr. Seaton.
	19	Q So nobody talked to you for four years about
	20	this?
	21	A No, it came up before that, that this
	22	gentleman that that happened with this credit card,
	23	sometime after that, but, yeah, I could remember the whole
	24	thing.
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ອ ຊິງ ຊິງ	1	that I don't actually remember what happened there, but I
97955-01090464	2	did ask for some type of I.D., and I did call up
ž Š	3	Q And that's documented somewhere?
	4	A Um, no, it's not on here, huh-uh.
	S	MR. DUNLEAVY: Court's indulgence for one
	6	second.
	7	(Whereupon, a satto voce at this time.)
	8	CHEO CTING!
	9	MR. DUNLEAVY: For the purposes of this
	10	hearing, Your Honor, we have nothing further. We want to be
2	11	heard on our argument on the motion.
2	12	THE COURT: Okay, Argument?
	13	MR. SEATON: Judge I'm sorry.
	14	THE COURT: Do you have any other questions
	15	first?
	16	MR. SEATON: Not at this time, no.
	1.7	THE COURT: All right.
	18	Argument?
	19	MR. WOLFSON: Judge, the heart of our
	20	argument is that this witness
	21	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may the witness be
	22	excused for a moment?
	23	THE COURT: Okay, You may have leave, sir,
	24	Wait outside.

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THE WITNESS: Okay.

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THE COURT: Just in case.

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(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)

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5 MR. WOLFSON: 6 of our argument is that this t

MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, the construction

of our argument is that this testimony and evidence comes

under Chapter 48, other bad act type evidence.

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If Your Honor would review the

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amended Indictment, Michael is charged with, in essence, two

10 11 counts of credit card fraud, neither of the counts

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pertaining to a transaction at Sears. And that's the key here: He's charged with transactions other than Sears.

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So my first objection is to

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relevance. It's not relevant what he did with another

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credit card at another location.

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the Nevada Revised Statutes, which says evidence of other

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bad acts is in admissible.

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Further, Judge, if the State

This comes under Chapter 48 of

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wanted to introduce this evidence, they should have filed,

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pursuant to the local rules, a motion in limine. I believe

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it's Rule 3.40 of EDCR, which talks about a party moving

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to -- moving for a pretrial order for the Court to introduce

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evidence.

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 This is more prejudicial than probative. It's other bad act evidence. It shouldn't come in.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the defense also could have filed a motion in limine on that subject.

When we, in 1994, submitted the list — now whether it was our idea, as we quibbled a little bit earlier in the proceedings, or whether because this was an Indictment and we did it pursuant to your order — the fact is we listed all of the persons who were potential witnesses in this case and we identified a custodian of records from Sears. We made that very clear. The defense has known that since early in 1994.

And as I'm sure they remember, and as I'm confident the Court remembers, when Diana Hunt was on the witness stand, we asked her about conversations she had on February the 19th with Mr. Rippo about his use of a credit card recovered in connection with these crimes, and she said there was such a conversation, and he told her he bought a compressor.

And he indicated -- she said, first, it came from Service Merchandise; and then she was asked, well, could that have been Sears?

And as I remember, she said,

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well, she thought they were the same, that Service Merchandise and Sears would have been the same business.

Well, we know that they aren't.

But that's the state of the record already, Your Honor.

The State's witness, Hunt, has already alluded to this transaction. There is also evidence before the jury that an admission was made by Mr. Rippo to her that he used the credit card at Service Merchandise or Sears.

Now, Your Honor, 48.054 is the pertinent statute, and there isn't any requirement that we have alleged this unlawful act in one of our counts.

To make it admissible, Your Honor, as the Court knows, we don't have to allege that in the Indictment. We have to prove that the probative value outweighs the prejudicial effect, because it is evidence of other unlawful conduct.

Your Honor, what .054 describes are a whole series of categories where evidence of our unlawful acts, if sufficiently related to the primary offense, will be admissible.

And it talks about evidence of motive. We've alleged, Your Honor, that robbery is one of the motives in this case for these crimes.

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We've had evidence from Hunt that property was taken from the scene of the crime. We've had evidence that the credit card was used at the Meadows Mall at the Sunglass Company by Mr. Rippo, in her presence, and that she used the credit card at the Boulevard Mall, and then at the Gold Coast.

If we're permitted to introduce the evidence of the use of a Denise Lizzi credit card at Sears, it's further evidence, Your Honor, of motive.

If Mr. Rippo had Just stolen the item, then did he want simply a souvenir? Did he want just some property of Lizzi to remind him of her?

No, it isn't limited to that, because there is evidence, if we are permitted to present it, that he went ahead and used it. In fact, the very next day — and it's very approximate in time and place to the perpetration of these crimes — he bought over \$800 worth of merchandise, evidence that — not as to the total amount, but at least as to the compressor and other equipment, that has already come before this jury from the testimony of another witness.

In addition to motive, Your Honor, 48.054 talks about it being admissible to prove intent, to prove knowledge, to prove absence of mistake and

to prove identity.

In this case, it certainly is relevant on the issue of identity. Not only has the witness — and we appreciate that any reference to Mr. Rippo, either in court or to the photograph of him when he has the langer hair, is subject to whatever weight the Court — the jury might choose to give it.

But in any event, this man, who is on commission, had reason to pay enough attention to this transaction that he described someone, at least in height, who sounds very much like Mr. Rippo. He said about five feet four, five five.

He furthermore said the equipment was loaded into a vehicle he described as a Pinto.

And he looked at the photographs, 71 and 72, and indicated at least the view from the back of the vehicle, it appeared to be the same car into which the property was loaded.

Diana Hunt has already

Identified Exhibits 71 and 72 as being not only the Ford

Pinto of the defendant Mr. Rippo, but the precise car that
she and Mr. Rippo rade in when they went on tour February
the 18th, 1992, to the Katie Arms apartment complex.

And, furthermore, Your Honor,

it is not only highly relevant on the issues of motive and identity and intent, it's probative because she's already testified about this, and because anything that either tends to discredit her or tends to buttress the accuracy and the reliability of her testimony is certainly pertinent to these proceedings.

So for all those reasons,

Judge, it Just seems elementary that if we can show that Mr. Rippo, within one day, within approximately 24 hours, is connected to a credit card belonging to one of the homicide victims, that is evidence so overwhelming, so probative, it obviously outweighs any prejudice to the defendant, and Mr. Caipa should be permitted to identify the document and describe the transaction.

MR. WOLFSON: Briefly.

If it is so overwhelming and so probative, why didn't they charge him with the crime? They didn't charge him with the crime.

You know, there are purposes for local rules, and the local rules do say that the party should file a motion in limine.

Now, if I were to follow Mr.

Harmon's suggestion, I would have had to have filed a motion in limine addressing the witness list -- for example, on

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page three. Hal. last name unknown.

Your Honor, I move to limit his.

And then, I'd have to go to

page five, Mike, last name unknown.

Your Honor, I'm asking you to

limit his testimony.

I mean, where do I start and

where do I stop?

160 witnesses, as my co-counsel

points out.

testimony.

It's uncharged acts. The general rule is that uncharged acts are inadmissible. It's the exception that Mr. Harmon is talking about, and I think he should have complied with the local rule and sought pretrial permission for its introduction.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, it was over two weeks ago that Diana Hunt testified. Her testimony about the admission regarding purchase of the compressor with the stolen credit card, the reference to either Service Merchandise or Sears, when that is taken together with the reference to the Sears witness on the witness list filed back in 1994, there isn't any surprise.

At least if there is surprise,

1	it's because the defense didn't take the initiative to		
2	follow up.		
3	THE COURT: I'll allow him to testify.		
4	MR. HARMON: Thank you.		
5	THE COURT: Bring in the witness and the		
6	jury.		
7	THE BAILIFF: Thank you.		
8	(The following proceedings were had in open court in the		
9	presence of the Jury:)		
10	THE CLERK: Will you stand, please, and		
11	raise your right hand.		
12			
13	Whereupon,		
14	CARLOS CAIPA		
15	having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and		
16	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the		
17	whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined		
18	and testified as fallows:		
19	THE CLERK; Thank you.		
20	Please be seated.		
21	Will you state your name and		
22	spell it for the record, please,		
23	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the		
24	presence of the jury?		

RENEE STLVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

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MRi				
MRippo-07058-R0A02373	4	1	Q And in which department did you work then?	
058-R	**			
09023		2	A I was a sales associate for hardware.	
걺		3	Q A sales associate is, like, a salesman,	
		4	salesperson?	
		5	A Right.	
		6	Q Let me show you what has been marked as	
		7	State's Proposed Exhibit 94.	
		8	And I want to ask if you can	
9 look at that and recognize that document?				
		10	A Yes.	
		11	Q What is that document?	
		12	A It's a sales check that we ring sales under.	
		13	I recognize it because it has my associate number on it.	
		14	Q Does each associate have their own number?	
		15	A Correct.	
		16	Q What was yours?	
		17	A 12443,	
		18	Q And that's the number you used whenever you	
		19	rang up sales?	
		20	A Right; that's how we tracked our commission.	
		21	Q And that number appears on Exhibit 9	
		22	proposed Exhibit 94?	
		23	A Yes.	
		24	Q Would you look that document over carefully	
			002369	

		179
<u>.</u>		
MB:	1	Q The evening hours of February the 19th,
80g_ 80g	2	1992?
9775 9775	3	A Yes.
	4 '	Q You were working in which department at that
	5	time?
	6	A Hardware.
	7	Q Did someone come to you and want to ring up
	8	items that are described in this document?
	9	A Yes. What they were looking at certain
	10	merchandise, and we I approached them.
	11	Q When you say they, was there more than one?
	12	A No, I'm saying just one person.
	13	Q Was that a male or a female?
	14	A It was a male.
	15	Q Can you describe that male?
	16	A Okay. At that time, um, it was a white
	17	male, sandy blond hair type, down to the shoulder length;
	18	you know
	19	Q How tall would you say that individual was?
	20	A Five six, five five, right around there.
	21	Q How tall are you?
	22	A Five eight.
	23	Q They were maybe a little shorter that
	24	individual was a little shorter than you are?

The table next to me?

21

Yes.

22

Q Would that be the individual who is in the

23

blue sweater?

24

A Yes.

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MR in			
MRippo-07058-R0902378	4	1	identity that the witness has identified the defendant.
8-R09		2	BY MR. SEATON:
32378		3	Q And I'm showing you now State's Exhibit 99.
		4	Does that photograph appear to
	5	5	be more similar, less similar to the person that you
		6	observed in the store than the individual you just
		7	identified now?
		8	A Yes.
		9	MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm sorry, Your Honor, which
		10	is it?
		1.1	THE WITNESS: Yeah, this is the person that
		12	I helped at that time.
		13	THE COURT: The photograph of the defendant?
		14	MR. SEATON: I'm sorry.
		15	THE WITNESS: A photograph of the defendant.
		16	MR. SEATON: Have you seen that photograph?
		17	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yeah.
		18	BY MR. SEATON:
		19	Q The photograph, 99, that you just looked at,
		20	are you telling us that that is the individual who you sold
		21	the items on Exhibit 94 to on February the 19th, 1992?
		22	A Yes.
		23	Q I'll take that. Thank you.
		24	What were the items
		•	002374

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Did you help at all in the securing of that item into this individual's car?

A Yes. Either, for some reason, we were backed up back there or he was in a hurry and I wanted to make sure that the sales -- I got my commission off of that.

Q What kind of a car did he have?

A Um, it was a Pinto. It was either white or beige with blue lining.

Q And where in that automobile did you place the air compressor?

A In the back -- the hatch was up.

Q Showing you what's been marked as State's Proposed Exhibit 71, first of all, and 72 -- 71 being the front portion of the automobile and 72, the rear -- looking at those photographs, can you identify them -- the car depicted in that photograph as being the same car into which you loaded the air compressor for the defendant?

A Yes.

Q How did the defendant pay for the items in Exhibit 94?

A It was paid on a Sears card, Sears credit card.

002377

photograph (indicating), Number 99, Mr. Rippo, is the

individual who used a credit card with the name Denise Lizzi on it --

A Yes.

Q —— to purchase the items that you've told us about here today?

A Yes, it is,

(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)

MR. SEATON: Pass the witness, Judge.

THE COURT: Cross-examination.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DUNLEAVY:

Q How many customers did you serve a day?

A There is no telling.

Q One?

A Could -- um, depends on -- evenings, slow evenings, could have been one to ten.

Q I believe you said it was busy that night.

A It's possible; could have been, yes. Car pick up may have been busy, but my area may not have been busy.

Q Now, when were you first contacted by the police and asked about this case?

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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

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MRippo-07058-R0A02383	5	1	A Um, well, I was never contacted by them. I
58-RO		2	was contacted by our loss prevention manager on it, about
102387		3	this, because I told him something about it and then
		4	Q When was this?
		5	A It could have been two years ago maybe, two,
		6	three years ago.
		7	Q So about two years after the crime?
		8	A It's possible, sure.
		9	Q And were you shown a lineup of some kind?
		10	A No.
		11	Q Photographs of anybody?
		12	A No.
		13	Q Have you ever been shown a lineup?
		14	A No.
		15	Q Photographs by anybody?
		16	A No.
		17	Q But four years later, you remember this one
		18	customer?
		19	A Yes.
		20	Q Was there something really unique about this
	_	21	customer that just drove it into your memory?
	6	22	A Um, just one of those wierd things that
		23	happens; just something you sense that's just not right,
		24	Just weird.
			002379

RENEE STIVAGGTO, CCR 122 391-0379

	•
1	A I believe it's B-u-r-g-e-s-s; Chris Burgess.
2	Q Did you talk to him about this particular
3	transaction?
4	A Yes. I mentioned something to him about it,
5	and then he told me well, first, he had told me what had
6	happened, and then I told him exactly what happened; that he
7	told me that this gentleman that purchased made this
8	purchase was indicted for something
9	MR. DUNLEAVY: Objection; hearsay, Your
10	Honor.
11	THE COURT: Sustained.
12	BY MR. SEATON:
13	Q Did you ever learn
14	THE COURT: The jury will disregard that.
15	BY MR. SEATON:
16	Q Did you learn from your own knowledge that
17	there was a killing that had or two killings that had to
18	do with this particular credit card?
19	A Not by my own knowledge, no.
20	Q Okay.
21	A No.
22	Q Were Mr let me change that.
23	You were asked whether or not
24	you had any specific recollection about this, and whether or
	002384

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MRippo-07058-R0A02390			
7058-1	7	1	That's pretty serious, is it
R0A023		2	not?
398		3	A Yes.
		4	Q Would you come into court and make things
		5	up?
		6	A No.
		7	Q Any reason for that at all?
		8	A No.
		9	Q Do you harbor
		10	MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, they are asking
		11	the witness to verify his own verucity.
		12	MR, SEATON: I'll ask a different question.
		13	BY MR. SEATON:
		14	Q Do you harbor any grudges against Mr. Rippo?
		15	A No.
		16	Q And have you told us the truth?
		17	MR. DUNLEAVY: Objection, Your Honor. He
		18	knows that's an improper question.
		19	MR. SEATON: I have nothing further.
		20	THE COURT: Recross.
		21	
		22	
		23	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
		24	BY MR. DUNLEAVY:
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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

MR. SEATON: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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You are excused, sir.

(Whereupon, the witness

1	was excused.)
2	THE COURT: The State is moving to admit
3	Exhibit 94?
4	MR. SEATON: Yes, Judge.
5	THE COURT: That will be admitted.
6	MR. SEATON: Thank you.
7	(Whereupon, State's Exhibit 94 was admitted into evidence.)
8	MG2 GGWITCLEG THEA CATGGWALL
9	
10	THE COURT: That's it for tonight, folks.
11	We'll get started tomorrow at
12	10:30.
13	Remember: Do not converse
14	among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject
15	connected with the trial;
16	Read, watch, listen to any
17	report or commentary on the trial by any medium of
18	information, including, without limitation, newspaper,
19	television and radio; or
20	Form or express my opinion on
21	any subject connected with the trial until the matter is
22	finally submitted to you.
23	Have a good evening.
24	
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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 877-0910

-FILED IN OPEN COURT-FEB 2 8 1996

WOLFSON & GLASS Steven B. Wolfson State Bar No. 001565 Jacalyn Glass State Bar No. 225

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

13 THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

Lys-

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

Case No. C106784 Dept. No. IV Docket No.

MOTION TO BAR THE ADMISSION OF CUMULATIVE VICTIM IMPACT EVIDENCE IN VIOLATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE

COMES NOW the defendant Michael Damon Rippo, by and through his attorneys of record, Philip H. Dunleavy, and Steven B. Wolfson, who respectfully requests this Honorable Court to bar the admission of cumulative victim impact evidence.

This motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities, all the papers and pleadings on file herein, and

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1	upon such other and further evidence as made to be adduced at the
2	hearing on this matter.
3	DATED this 28 day of February, 1996.
4	Respectfully submitted,
, 5	Olivak O
6	PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
7	Attorney for Defendant
8	F.
9	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
10	Good cause appearing therefore,
11	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing of the
12	above-entitled matter be, and the same will be heard on the $\frac{15^{\circ}}{10^{\circ}}$
' 13	day of March, 1996, at the hour of 9:00
14	o'clock, A. M. in Department No. IV.
15	DATED this _20 day of February, 1996.
16	Le Manuel Contraction de la Co
17	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
18	Respectfully submitted,
19	20.11
20	PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ.
21	State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston
22	Suite G-67 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
2 3	Attorney for Defendant
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The defendant is charged with first degree murder and related offenses in the above-captioned matter.

The State has filed a Notice of Intent to Seek the Death Penalty in the above-captioned matter.

The U.S. Supreme Court in PAYNE V. TENNESSEE, 501 U.S. 808, 115 L.Ed.2d 720, 111 S.Ct. 2597 (1991), has held that the Eighth Amendment erects no per se bar to the admission of certain victim impact evidence during the sentencing phase of a capital case. The Court, however, has acknowledged that victim impact evidence can be so unduly prejudicial as to render the sentencing proceeding fundamentally unfair and violative of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Id. at 2608, 115 L.Ed.2d at 735.

The victim impact evidence which the State may produce at the sentencing phase may be so cumulative, redundant and oppressive in nature as to encourage a shifting of the focus of 18 the sentencing proceedings away from the defendant and on to the 19 victim and his/her family. Such a result was not intended by the 20 Court in PAYNE which repeatedly reasoned that the sentencing authority was entitled to see only "a quick glimpse of the life petitioner chose to extinguish." Id. at 2611, 115 L.Ed.2d at 739. [quoting MILLS V. MARYLAND 486 U.S. 367, 397, 100 L.Ed.2d 384, 108 S.Ct 1860 (1988)], (Rehnquist, C.J., dissenting).

The introduction of such cumulative, redundant and oppressive victim impact evidence is so unduly prejudicial as to violate the principles of fundamental fairness and the constitutional requirements of the Due Process Clause of the

Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Nevada Constitutional Declaration of Article I, Section 8 of the Due Process Clause.

For these reasons and others to be raised at the time of the hearing on this Motion, the defendant's Motion to bar the admission of victim impact evidence must be granted.

WHEREFORE, the defendant respectfully requests:

- A. That a hearing be held on this Motion, and,
- B. That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's Motion to bar the admission of victim impact evidence; and,
- C. That this Court grant such additional relief as the nature of this case may require.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILLY H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
2810 W. Charleston
Suite G-67
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorney for Defendant

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the penalty phase.

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. 1 State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67 -FILED IN OPEN COURT-Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 3 (702) 877-0910 LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK WOLFSON & GLASS Steven B. Wolfson State Bar No. 001565 Jacalyn Glass State Bar No. 225 302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-7227 8 9 10 DISTRICT COURT 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 18 THE STATE OF NEVADA 14 Plaintiff, 15 Lvs-Case No. 16 MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, Dept. No. 17 Docket No. Defendant. 18 19 MOTION TO REQUIRE A PRETRIAL JUDICIAL REVIEW 20 OF ALL VICTIM IMPACT EVIDENCE THE STATE INTENDS TO INTRODUCE AT THE PENALTY PHASE 21 COMES NOW the defendant Michael Damon Rippo, by and through 22 his attorneys of record, Philip H. Dunleavy and Steven B. 23 Wolfson, who respectfully requests this Honorable Court issue an 24 order requiring the State to provide to the court for review any 25 and all victim impact evidence the State intends to introduce in

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This motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities, all the papers and pleadings on file herein, and upon such other and further evidence as may be adduced at the hearing on this matter. DATED this _ day of February, 1996. Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 Attorney for Defendant

order shortening time

Good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing of the above-entitled matter be, and the same will be heard on the , 1996, at the hour of 9.00 day of

M. in Department No. IV.

day of February, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

DISTRICT COURT

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PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston

Suite G-67

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

The defendant is charged with first degree murder and related offenses in the above-captioned matter.

The State has filed a Notice of Intent to Seek the Death Penalty.

The U.S. Supreme Court in PAYNE V. TENNESSEE, 501 U.S. 808, 115 L.Ed.2d 720, 111 S. Ct. 2597, (1991), has held that the Eighth Amendment erects no per se bar to the admission of certain victim impact evidence during the sentencing phase of a capital' case.

The PAYNE Court, however, acknowledged that victim impact evidence can be so unduly prejudicial as to render the sentencing proceeding fundamentally unfair and violate the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Id. at 2609, 115 L.Ed.2d at 735.

Justice O'Connor, in her concurring opinion in PAYNE, recognized that evidence which is unduly inflammatory may "so [infect[s] the sentencing proceeding as to render it fundamentally unfair" and require the defendant to "seek appropriate relief 20 under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." Id. at 2612, L.Ed.2d at 735.

Justice Souter, in his concurring opinion, similarly acknowledged that "[E] vidence about the victim and survivors and any jury argument predicated on it, can of course be so inflammatory as to risk a verdict impermissible based on passion, not deliberation." Id. at 2614, 115 L.Ed.2d at 734.

Justice Souter further states, "[w]ith the command of due process before us, this Court and the other courts of the state

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and federal systems will perform the 'duty to search for constitutional error in painstaking care,' an obligation 'never more exacting than it is in a capital case.'" Id. at 2615, 115 L.Ed.2d at 743. [quoting BURGER V. KEMP, 483, U.S. 776, 785 (1987)].

In accordance with the PAYNE decision, it is, therefore, incumbent upon the trial court to preliminarily determine if the victim impact evidence which the State intends to introduce at the capital sentencing proceeding is beyond the scope of that which has been constitutionally sanctioned by the PAYNE Court, and/or is so unduly prejudicial and/or so inflammatory as to violate the principles of fundamental fairness and the constitutional requirements of the Due Process Clause.

In making this determination, the trial court must first be advised of the exact nature of the victim impact evidence which the State intends to present. A proffer by the Deputy District Attorney of the potential victim impact evidence is insufficient. Such evidence by its nature is highly personal and emotional and can neither be effectively communicated nor effectively summarized by a third party. If the evidence which is to be introduced is in written form, the court must review the actual documents or victim impact statement which the State intends to If the evidence which is to be introduced is in the room submit. of live victim impact testimony, the court must observe the victim's family members' actual oral testimony outside the presence of the jury. It is the trial court's obligation to make an informed decision as to the admissibility of any evidence in a sound, thoughtful and judicious manner, giving full weight to the

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circumstances of the particular case. It is only after a 2 thorough review of the evidence that the court can reasonably determine whether the evidence that the State intends to introduce is within constitutional and statutory limitations, is of probative value, and is not potentially outweighed by the 6 prejudicial and/or inflammatory nature.

There are numerous examples of courts conducting a judicial review of the admissibility of certain evidence prior to its submission to the jury. A presiding judge at a capital sentencing proceeding must exercise "great caution" in determining the admissibility of victim impact testimony before the sentencing jury.

without a thorough pretrial review by the court of the exact nature of the victim impact evidence which the State intends to introduce at the sentencing proceedings, there will be no method 16 by which to prevent the jury from hearing potentially inadmissible evidence which could cause irreparable harm to the 18 defendant and render the sentencing proceedings fundamentally unfair and a violation of due process.

For these reasons and others to be raised at the time of the hearing on this Motion, the defendant's motion to require a pretrial judicial review of all victim impact evidence the State intends to introduce at the capital sentencing proceeding should be granted.

WHEREFORE, the defendant respectfully requests:

- That a hearing be held on this Motion; and, A.
- That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's Motion В. to Require a Pretrial Judicial Review of all victim Impact

Evidence the State Intends to Introduce at the Capital Sentencing.

C. That this Court grant such additional relief as the nature of this case may require.

Respectfully submitted,

PHIMIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
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WOLFSON & GLASS
Steven B. Wolfson
State Bar No. 001565
Jacalyn Glass
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(702) 385-7227

FEB 2 8 1996 19

LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK

Deputy

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff.

Lvs-

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MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

Case No. C106784 Dept. No. IV

Docket No. C

MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE CONSIDERATION OF VICTIM IMPACT EVIDENCE PURSUANT TO NRS 175,552, 200,033 AND 200,035

COMES NOW the defendant Michael Damon Rippo, by and through his attorneys of record, Philip H. Dunleavy and Steven B. Wolfson, who respectfully requests this Honorable Court to preclude the consideration of victim impact evidence in this case.

This motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities, all the papers and pleadings on file herein, and

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1	upon such other and further evidence as made to be adduced at the
2	hearing on this matter.
3	DATED this 28 day of February, 1996.
4	Respectfully submitted,
5	
6	NIV. K. O.
7	PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ.
8	State Bar No. 000598 Attorney for Defendant
9	
10	
11	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
12	Good cause appearing therefore,
13	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing of the
14	above-entitled matter be, and the same will be heard on the
15	day of March, 1996, at the hour of 9:00
16	, 1990, at the hour of
17	o'clock, // M. in Department No. IV.
18	DATED this 28, day of February, 1996.
19	Level III
20	DISTRICT COURT OUDGE
21	Respectfully submitted,
 22	
	Philips Dune
2 3	PHILIP'H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
24	2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67
25	Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE VICTIM IMPACT TESTIMONY

The U.S. Supreme Court in PAYNE V. TENNESSEE, 501 U.S. 808, 115 L.Ed.2d 720, 111 S. Ct. 2597 (1991), has held that the Eighth Amendment erects no per se bar to the admission of certain victim impact evidence during the sentencing phase in a capital case. The PAYNE Court did not however mandate the introduction of victim impact evidence nor did it suggest that such evidence should be admitted in all capital cases. Justice O'Connor in her concurring opinion clarified "we do not hold today that victim impact evidence must be admitted, or even that it should be admitted." Id. at 2612, 115 L.Ed.2d at 739. The PAYNE Court simply held that a State may, pursuant to its own statutory scheme, legitimately determine that victim impact evidence is relevant to a capital sentencing proceeding. To the extent that such evidence is not constitutionally prohibited, it is left to the State to determine whether to permit the introduction of victim impact evidence. The Court emphasized that:

Under our constitutional system the primary defining responsibility for crimes against the state law, fixing punishments for commission of these crimes, and establishing procedures for criminal trials rests with the State. The state laws respecting crimes, punishments, and criminal procedures are of course subject to the overriding provisions the United State Constitution. State imposes the death penalty for a particular crime, we have held that the Eighth Amendment imposes special limitations upon that process... as we noted in CALIFORNIA V. RAMOS, 463 992, 1001, 77 L.Ed 2d 1171, 103 S. Ct. 3446 (1983), "[b]eyond these limitations...the Court has deferred to the State's choice of substantive factors relevant to the penalty determination."

"Within the Constitutional limitations defined by our cases, the States enjoy the traditional

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latitude to 'prescribe the method by which those commit murder should punished." who be BLYSTONE V. PENNSYLVANIA, 494 U.S. 299, 309, 108 L.Ed 2d 255, 110 S. Ct. 1078 (1990). The State remains free, in capital cases, as well as others, to devise new procedures and new remedies to meet its needs...[A] State may legitimately conclude evidence about the victim and about the impact of the murder on the victim's family is relevant to the jury's decision as to whether or not the death penalty should be imposed. Id. at 2607-09, 115 L.Ed.2d at 734-36."

The pertinent issue then becomes whether Nevada has established a statutory scheme relating to the relevance of victim impact testimony. NRS 175.552 (3) states in pertinent part "in the hearing, evidence may be presented concerning aggravating and mitigating circumstances relative to the offense, defendant or victim and on any other matter which the court deems relevant to the sentence, whether or not the evidence is ordinarily admissible.

It is also important to note NRS 200.033 "circumstances aggravating first degree murder. The only circumstances by which murder of the first degree may be aggravated are: "Nowhere in the twelve categories set forth is there anything relating to victim impact. NRS 200.035 which is circumstances mitigating first degree murder (7) "any other mitigating circumstances." does not apply to victim impact testimony which is clearly non exculpatory for the purposes of mitigation.

Therefore, we can see that the nature of the evidence which the legislator has determined to be admissible in a capital sentencing proceedings can be found in NRS 175.552, 200.033 and 200.035. Therefore the question is whether or not victim impact is aggravating circumstances. Evading circumstances are

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specifically enumerated in NRS 200.033. Mitigating circumstances are set forth in NRS 200.035. A comparison of these two sections 3 reveals a significant difference in legislative desires; namely, that the legislator has chosen to provide for the consideration of both statutory and non statutory mitigating circumstances in 5 the weighing process, but has chosen to severely limit the consideration of aggravating circumstances to only those explicitly cited in the statute. Distinction illustrates the 8 legislature's clean intent to restrict the aggravating circumstances which may be consideration of invalid aggravating 10 circumstances. 11

The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly held that "in a State where the sentencer weighs aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the weighing of an invalid aggravating circumstance violates the Eight Amendment." ESPINOSA V. FLORIDA, 504 U.S.____, 120 L.Ed.2d 854, 858, 112 S. Ct. 2926, (1992). See also, SOCHOR V. FLORIDA, 504 U.S. 527, 532, 119 L.Ed.2d 326, 337, 112 S.Ct. 2114, 2119, (1992); STRINGER V. BLACK, 503 U.S. 222, 237, 117 L.Ed. 2d 367, 383-4, 112 S. Ct. 1130, (1992); 20 PARKER V. DUGGER, 498 U.S. 308, 112 L.Ed.2d 812, 824-5 111 S. Ct. 731, 738 (1991); <u>CLEMONS V. MISSISSIPPI</u>, 494 U.S. 738, 108 L.Ed.2d 725, 110 S. Ct. 1141 (1990).

The U.S Supreme Court recently held:

[t]here is Eighth Amendment error when the sentencer weighs an "invalid" aggravating circumstance in reaching the ultimate decision to impose a death sentence. See CLEMONS V. MISSISSIPPI, 494 U.S. 738, 752, 110 S. Ct. 1441, 1450, 108 L.Ed.2d 725 (1990). Employing an aggravating factor in the weighing process "creates the possibility...of randomness," STRINGER V. BLACK, 503 U.S. ____, 117 L.Ed.2d

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367 112 S. Ct. 1130, 1139, (1992), by placing a "thumb [on] death's side of the scale," Id. at _____, 112 S. Ct., at 1137, thus "creat[ing] the risk [of] treat[ing] the defendant is more deserving of the death penalty," Id. at _____,

112 S. Ct., at 1139. Even when other valid aggravating factors exist as well, merely affirming a sentence reached by weighing an invalid aggravating factor deprives a defendant of "the individualized treatment that would result from actual reweighing of the mix of mitigating factors and aggravating circumstances." CLEMONS, Supra, 494 U.S., at 752, 110 S. Ct., at 1450 (citing LOCKETT V. OHIO, U.S. 586, 438 98...S. Ct... 295,57 L.Ed.2d 973 (1978),EDDINGS V. OKLAHOMA, 455, U.S. 104, 102 S. Ct. 869, 71 L.Ed.2d 1 (1982); see PARKER V. DUGGER, 498 U.S. _,111 S. Ct. 731, 739, 112 L.Ed.2d 812 (1991). SOCHOR V. FLORIDA, 504 U.S. 527, 112 S., Ct. 2114, 2119 (1992)."

Thus, the statutory provisions which address the nature of the evidence to be admitted in a capital sentencing proceeding are in conflict with those which address the nature of the evidence to be relied upon by the sentencing authority in making a decision of whether to impose life or death. When such a conflict exists it is incumbent upon the Court to do an analysis and determine which one will properly fulfill the legislative scheme and not violate due process under the United States Constitution or the Nevada Constitution. NRS 200.033 contains no ambiguity it states in relevant part "the only circumstances by murder of the first degree may be aggravated are. Therefore the only question left is whether or not victim impact is an aggravating circumstance.

Victim Impact evidence is aggravating evidence. Justice Scalia, in the concurring opinion in PAYNE, acknowledges the aggravating nature of the victim impact evidence when he writes, "the court correctly observes the injustice of requiring the

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exclusion of relevant aggravating evidence during capital sentencing, or regarding the admission of all relevant mitigating evidence..." Id. at 2613, 115 L.Ed.2nd at 741. Therefore, where a state such as Nevada has a scheme limiting aggravating circumstances and the Supreme Court has stated that Victim Impact as an aggravating circumstance or aggravating evidence it should be excluded to avoid a violation of my client's constitutional rights.

Wherefore, the defendant respectfully requests:

- A. That a hearing be held on this Motion; and,
- B. That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's motion precluding the consideration of victim impact evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

PHIMIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant

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PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. STATE BAR #000598
2810 W. CHARLESTON
SUITE G-67
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102
(702) 877-0910

STEVEN WOLFSON
STATE BAR #3001565
302 E. CARSON
SUITE 400
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
(702) 385-7227
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT

FEB 2 8 1996 19

LORETTA BOWMAN CLERK
Deputy

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY. NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

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MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

CASE No. C106784 DEPT No. IV DOCKET No. "C"

HEARING DATE: 31946 HEARING TIME:

MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO THE IMPACT OF THE DEFENDANT'S EXECUTION UPON VICTIM'S FAMILY MEMBERS

through his attorney PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ., and STEVEN WOLFSON, ESQ., and respectfully requests this Honorable Court to issue an Order directing the State to furnish the defendant with any and all information known by the State and/or by any individual or agency acting on behalf of the State, which may be in any way, or to any degree, exculpatory to the defendant and which pertains to the impact upon the victim's family members of the State's decision to pursue the imposition of the death penalty and

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thereby the execution of the defendant.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached Points and Authorities, all of the papers and pleadings on file herein, and upon such other and further evidence as may be adduced at the hearing on this matter.

DATED this ____day of February, 1996

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. STATE BAR #000598 ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing of the above-entitled matter be, and the same will be heard on the day of March, 1996, at the hour of

9.00 o'clock, a.m. in Department No. IV.

DATED this 28 day of Feb., 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ.

STATE BAR# 000598 2810 W. CHARLESTON

23 2810 W. CHA SUITE G-67

24 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102 ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

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DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

- 1. The defendant is charged with open murder and related offenses in the above-captioned matter.
- 2 The State has filed a Notice of Intent to Seek a Sentence of Death.
- 3. Evidence which pertains to a victim's family member's characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and/or the appropriate sentence are inadmissible in a capital sentencing proceeding. PAYNE V. TENNESSEE, 501 U.S. 808, 115 L Ed 2D 720, 111 S. Ct. 2597 (1991): BOOTH V. MARYLAND, 482 U.S. 496, 96 L Ed 2d 440, 107 S Ct/ 2529 (1987).
- 4. Evidence, however, which establishes that a victim's family member would experience anxiety, guilt, depression, 16] blame, trepidation, doubt, or moral indignation in the event the defendant was executed for the murder of his/her loved 18 one is exculpatory in nature and tends to mitigate the punishment of the defendant. Such evidence is admissible 20 substantively during the defense case or in rebuttal as information which tends to counter, refute, negate, or lessen victim impact evidence.
 - 5. The case law requiring the State to provide potentially exculpatory evidence to the defense is long and well recognized; as an example, BRADY V. MARYLAND, 337 U.S. 83, 10 L Ed 2d 215, 83 S Ct 1194 (1963), GIGLIO V. UNITED

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STATES, 405 U.S.150, 31 L Ed 2d 104, 92 S Ct 763 (1972), KYLES V. WHITLEY, U.S., 131 L Ed 2d 490, (1995).

6. The defendant's right to rebut victim impact evidence was explicitly recognized by the United States Supreme Court in PAYNE, supra. The Court stated:

Booth reasoned that victim impact evidence must be excluded because it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the defendant to rebut such evidence without shifting the focus of the sentencing hearing away from the defendant thus creating a "mini-trial" on the victim's character. "Booth, supra at 506-5-7. In many cases, the evidence relating to the victim is already before the jury at least in part because of its relevance at the guilt phase of the trial. But even as to additional evidence admitted at the sentencing phase, the mere fact that for tactical reasons it might not be prudent for the defense to rebut victim impact evidence makes the case no different than others in which a party is faced with this sort of a dilemma. As we explained in rejecting the contention that expert testimony on future dangerousness should be excluded from capital trials, "the rules of evidence generally extant at the federal and state levels anticipate that relevant unprivileged evidence should be admitted and its weight left to the fact finder, who would have the benefit of cross examination and contrary evidence by the opposing party" BAREFOOT V. ESTELLE, 463 U. S. 880, 898 (1983). ID. AT 2607.

- 7. It is indisputable that a jury who believes that the execution of the defendant will cause sorrow and hardship for a member of the victim's family as a result of his/her beliefs and/or the personal beliefs of the victim may well consider the imposition of a less severe punishment.
- 8. The State, in its unique relationship with the victim's family, is therefore required to provide the defense, in writing or by way of proffer in open Court, with

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any information which indicates that the State's decision to pursue the execution of the defendant has impacted upon a victim's family member in such a way as to cause anxiety, guilt, depression, distress, blame, trepidation, doubt, or moral indignation.

9. For these reasons and others to be raised at the time of hearing on this Motion, the defendant's motion for disclosure of exculpatory evidence pertaining to the impact of the defendant's execution upon victim's family members should be granted.

WHEREFORE, the defendant respectfully requests:

- A. That a hearing be held on this motion; and
- B. That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's 14 | Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Evidence Pertaining to the impact of the Defendant's Execution Upon Victim's Family 16 Members; and
 - C. That this Court grant such additional relief as the nature of this case may require.

Respectfully submitted,

H. DUNLEAVY. ESQ.

STATE BAR#000598 2810 W. CHARLESTON SUITE G-67

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102

(702) 877-0910

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
2810 W. Charleston
Suite G-67
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
(702) 877-0910

WOLFSON & GLASS Steven B. Wolfson State Bar No. 001565 Jacalyn Glass State Bar No. 225 302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-7227 FEB 2 8 1996 19

LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

vs.

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MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

Case No. C106784 Dept. No. IV Docket No. C 3-1-96

MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE INTRODUCTION
OF VICTIM IMPACT EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO
VICTIM FAMILY MEMBERS' CHARACTERIZATIONS AND
OPINIONS ABOUT THE CRIME, THE DEFENDANT,
AND/OR THE APPROPRIATE SENTENCE

COMES NOW the defendant Michael Damon Rippo, by and through his attorneys of record, Philip H. Dunleavy and Steven B. Wolfson, who respectfully requests this Honorable Court to issue an order precluding victim impact testimony pertaining to the characterizations or opinions about the crime, the defendant, and/or the appropriate sentence.

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1	This motion is made and based upon the attached points and
2	authorities, all the papers and pleadings on file herein, and
3	upon such other and further evidence as made to be adduced at the
4	hearing on this matter.
5	DATED this 28 7 day of February, 1996.
6	Respectfully submitted,
V	Olivi K. O
8	PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ.
ģ	State Bar No. 000598 Attorney for Defendant
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12	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
13	Good cause appearing therefore,
14	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing of the
15	above-entitled matter be, and the same will be heard on the
16	day of March, 1996, at the hour of 4.00
17	q'clock, A M. in Department No. IV.
18	DATED this 28 day of February 1996.
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20	District Course Times
_ : .	DISTRICT COURT JUNGE
21	Respectfully submitted,
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23	WILL TO A DUNI PAUL DEO
24	FHILIP'H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598
25	2810 W. Charleston Suite G-67
26	Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Defendant is charged with first degree murder and related offenses in the above-captioned matter.

The State has filed a Notice of Intent to Seek the Death Penalty.

In <u>FOOTH V. MARYLAND</u>, 482 U.S. 496, (1987), the U.S. Supreme Court addressed the admissibility of two distinct forms of victim impact evidence:

- A. Evidence directly relating to the personal character of the victim and the impact of the victim's death on the family;
- B. Evidence pertaining to victim's family members' characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence.

Both forms of victim impact evidence were held to be inadmissible.

The U.S. Supreme Court in PAYNE V. TENNESSEE, 501 U.S. 808, 115 L.Ed.2d 720 111 S. Ct. 2597, (1991), has held that the Eighth Amendment erects no per se bar to the admission of evidence directly relating to the characteristics of the victim in the impact of the victim's death on the victim's family. The PAYNE COURT, however explicitly did not address the admission of evidence pertaining to the victim's family members' characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence as no evidence of that type was at issue in the case.

Therefore, to the extent that the **BOOTH** decision was not overruled by the **PAYNE** Court, the introduction of evidence pertaining to the victim's family members' characterizations

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concerning the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence remains unconstitutional as a violation of the Eighth Amendment.

Furthermore, the introduction of evidence of the victim's family members' characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence would be so prejudicial and inflammatory as to render the sentencing proceedings fundamentally unfair and create an impermissible risk that the sentencing decision would be made in an arbitrary and capricious manner.

Justice O'Connor, in her concurring opinion in PAYNE, recognized that evidence which is unduly and inflammatory may "so infect[s] the sentencing proceedings as to render it fundamentally unfair" and require the defendant to "seek appropriate relief under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." Id. at 2612, 15 L.Ed.2d at 740.

In PAYNE, supra, the Court noted that the traditional guard against the introduction of inflammatory evidence is in the trial 18 judge's authority and responsibility to control the proceeds in a 19 manner consistent with due process. Accordingly, it is incumbent 20 Jupon the trial court to carefully limit the substance of victim impact evidence only to that which specifically has been held constitutional under the PAYNE decision.

For these reasons and others to be raised at the time of the hearing on this Motion, the defendant's motion to preclude the introduction of victim impact evidence pertaining to the 26|| victim's family members' characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant, and the appropriate sentence, should be 28 granted.

WHEREFORE, the defendant respectfully requests:

- A. That a hearing be held on this Motion, and,
- B That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's Motion to Preclude the Introduction of Victim Impact Evidence Pertaining to the Victim's Family Members' Characterizations and Opinions About the Crime, the Defendant, and the Appropriate Sentence; and,
- C. That this Court grant such additional relief as the nature of this case may require.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. State Bar No. 000598 2810 W. Charleston

Suite G-67

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Defendant

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

MICHAEL RIPPO,

Appellant,

No. 53626

FILED

-vs-

E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,

Respondent.

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COPY

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

The State of Nevada,

Plaintiff,

Case No. C106784

Vs.

Dept. No. IV

Docket No. "C"

Michael Damon Rippo,

#0619119

Defendant.

Defendant.

Before the Honorable Gerard J. Bongiovanni Wednesday, February 28, 1996, 10:30 o'clock a.m. Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings

JURY TRIAL

VOLUME I

REPORTED BY: Renee Silvaggio, C.C.R. No. 122

002193

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

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WITNESSES ON BEHALF OF THE STATE:

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5	MOSER,	Munson
6		Direct Cross-

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Las Vegas, Nevada, February 28, 1996, 10:30 o'clock a.m.

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(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Good morning.

State of Nevada versus Michael

Damon Rippo.

Let the record reflect the presence of the defendant, with his attorneys Steve Wolfson, Phillip Dunleavy; and Dan Seaton and Mel Harmon for the State.

Do counsel stipulate to the

presence of the jury?

MR. SEATON: Yes, Your Honor,

MR. WOLFSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may call your next witness.

MR. SEATON: Ed Moser.

MRippo-07058-R0A02201	3	
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Whereupon,

MUNSON EDWIN MOSER

having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and having been first ally sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.

Would you state your name and

spell it for record, please.

THE WITNESS: Munson Edwin Moser; last name M-o-s-e-r; first name, M-u-n-s-o-n.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SEATON:

Q Mr. Moser, how have you been employed throughout your life?

A For the last 37 years as a latent print examiner.

Q Are you now retired?

A I am.

Q When did you retire?

A May, 1995.

Q And prior to that time for whom did you

24 Work?

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A	For	the	Las	Vegas	Metropolitan	Police
Department.						

- Q And your capacity with them, you said, for the last 36 years, was what?
 - A A latent print examiner.
 - Q What is a latent print examiner?
- A Primarily, that is in the comparing of submitted fingerprints, palm prints, with known inked exemplars, or sets of prints, to determine the identity of the latent prints.
 - Q What is a latent print?
- A A latent print is a print that is present but not always visible. The ones that are visible are the ones we all know, such as on glass or chromium, where you can see it.

These prints are made by the transferring of moisture from the fingers or palms of the hands to the object touched; and this moisture comes from sweat ducts that are located in the apex of the ridge skin on the fingers and palms that form the patterns, so that when something is touched, it's much like making a mark with a rubber stamp, where you put ink on the stamp.

This moisture transfers in the same manner, but most often requires some form of

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1	development to be seen.
2	Q And is it true then that people out in the
3	field, the crime scene analysts, can lift those latents from
4	crime scenes and give them to you to be examined against
5	other prints?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And the other prints are
8	MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, I'm going to
9	object. Counsel is leading the witness.
10	THE COURT: Rephrase, Mr. Seaton.
11	MR. SEATON: I will be happy to do it the
12	other way.
13	BY MR. SEATON:
14	Q Where then do you get the known fingerprints
15	from, that you were speaking of?
16	A In the office I worked, the prints are
17	submitted in envelopes. The latent prints are submitted in
18	envelopes daily, received by the persons in that office, and
19	they are then, upon request, compared to any known person
20	that a detective or officer wishes them to be compared
21	against.
22	Prints of a certain quality can

ain quality can also be entered into an available automated fingerprint identification system, a computer, to attempt to find the

1	iden	tity
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Q When you -- when you have known fingerprints of particular individuals, that you have been asked to compare against the latents that have been taken from scenes, where do you get those known fingerprints from?

A The -- there are two locations.

Primarily they're in the office I worked in. They're submitted -- when the person is inked and rolled by their -- on the right hand on a single card and the left hand on a single card, separately, and they're filed there by identification number.

Q All right. Did you get training and education along these lines?

A I did.

Q Could you tell the Jury what education and training you've had that allows you to testify in court as a latent print examiner.

A Well, basically when I — I was employed formerly by the Los Angeles Police Department and my original training was in that department. I was trained by persons who were already court qualified in the field of fingerprints.

I did take courses, when they were available to me, in school or by the F.B.I. Later, I

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2	community college system in California.
3	I have given fingerprint
4	testimony in the Municipal and Supreme courts in California,
5	in the District and Justice courts in Nevada, the federal
6	courts. I have testified once on fingerprints in front of
7	the Nevada Gaming Commission. I've also given testimony in
8	the states of Arizona, South Dakota and Florida on the
9	subject of fingerprints.
10	Q In each of those occasions, were you
11	qualified as an expert in that field?
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q And you've been doing that for, did you say,
14	36 years?
15	A Thirty-seven years.
16	Q Thirty-seven years.
17	And did you do certain
18	examinations pertaining to this particular case that we're
19	here today for?
20	A I d1d.
21	Q In that regard were you given the latent
22	fingerprints that had been developed from various scenes
23	having to do with this case?
24	A Yes.

obtained a credential and did teach the subject in the

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1	Q Did you, as an example, receive fingerprints			
2	taken from the actual scene of the crime on Combridge Street			
3	at the Katie Arms Apartments?			
4	A Yes,			
5	Q Did you receive fingerprints taken from a			
6	certain Ford Pinto?			
7	A I did.			
8	Q And also from a sunglass box?			
9	A I don't recall that specifically; however,			
10	it could have been among the prints submitted.			
11	Q To the best of your knowledge, were you			
12	given all of the available latent prints that were			
13	associated with this case?			
14	A Yes.			
15	MR. WOLFSON: Objection, Judge, I guess as			
16	to the form of the question. It's not improper, but he			
1.7	wouldn't necessarily know what was available for submission			
18	to him and whether he received all of it.			
19	THE COURT: Sustained.			
20	BY MR. SEATON:			
21	Q Then did you have the known fingerprints of			
22	various individuals?			
23	A Some were on file and some were submitted, I			
24	believe.			
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Q	Were you asked to compare certain named
indiv1duals'	fingerprints to all of the latents that you had
been given?	
A	Yes.
Q	All right. Do you have a list of those

names?

I do. A

Is it a lengthy list?

Foirly.

Do you have it committed to memory?

No.

If you looked at your list, would you be able to tell us all of the names that you compared fingerprints against?

Yes.

All right. Would you look at the list, please, and -- if defense counsel wishes it, would you make it available to them -- but go ahead and read the names of the people that you made comparisons against.

Lauri Jacobson, Denise Lizzi, Darrell Flenner, Stephen Scholl, Richard Goslar, Jerry Carr, and one name that I didn't have a last name for, but it is Tony, initial R, David Ose, O-s-e, Sr., Jack Clark, Darryl Johnson, Antonio Morales, Andrea Smythe or Smythe, Diana

1	Hunt, Michael Rippo, Danny Barton, Hector Vasquez, Hector
2	Cusinato, Harrell Heckman, Kevin McDermott
3	MR. WOLFSON: May I ask you to pause with
4	all due respect?
5	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
6	MR. WOLFSON: I think we're all trying to
7	write these names down, and go just a little slower, please.
8	THE WITNESS: Do you want me to repeat?
9	MR. WOLFSON: Cusinato and go on.
10	THE WITNESS: Harrell Heckman, Kevin
11	McDermott, Christopher Lloyd, Wayne Hooper, Mack Holloway,
1.2	David Gibbons, and John Ladoucer, L-a-d-o-u-c-e-r.
13	MR. WOLFSON: May counsel approach the
14	bench?
15	THE COURT: Yes.
16	
17	(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)
18	0796409764 Has 1146.1
19	THE COURT: Would the jury kindly step out
20	in the hallway for a few minutes. Don't go far. It doesn't
21	take too long. We have to hear something outside your
22	presence.
23	Remember: Don't converse among
24	yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with
	002205

this trial;

Read any commentaries on this; or form any opinions; and don't run away.

(The following proceedings were had in open court outside the presence of the Jury:)

THE COURT: The record will reflect we're outside the presence of the jury.

MR. WOLFSON: Judge, the purpose of my request — thank you — to be heard out of the presence is to inquire as to whether or not we have all of the discovery regarding this witness.

I represent to the Court that I have two reports with Munson Moser's name on them: One dated March 2nd, 1992; and one dated February 24th, 1992.

And the upshot of these reports is that Mr. Moser did a comparison of about one-third of the number of the names that he just read off.

A lot of names that Mr. Moser read off, he said he included in his latent print comparison work. I was unaware that any work had been done.

So for the purposes of getting to the point, what I would like to do is ask Mr. Moser how many reports he prepared; and also ask the State if they have more reports than what I have, because if there is

1 something out there that I don't have, that I'm entitled to, 2 I'm asking for them now. 3 So we can proceed by me asking 4 the State if they have anything more than what I have. 5 (Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.) 6 7 THE COURT: Does the State have additional 8 reports that have not been submitted to Mr. Wolfson? 9 MR. HARMON: Well, if they haven't been 10 submitted, we're unaware of that, Your Honor. Our file has 11 been open. They're welcome any time to come, 12 But we have reports -- in 13 oddition to the March 2, 1992 and February 23, 1992 reports, 14 we have reports in addition to those. 15 MR. WOLFSON: May I quickly see what you are 18 speaking about, Mr. Harmon? 17 MR. HARMON: Certainly. 18 I personally have a total of 19 four reports. It's a little hard to tell what is simply 20 request for examination and what might be the results of 21 examinations performed. So you might also want to peruse 22 what Mr. Seaton has, who, of course, is examining this 23 witness. 24 MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, I will represent

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to the Court that in my quick perusal there are three documents that apparently the State has that I don't have, which indicate latent print comparison work being done by Mr. Moser or Mr. Scarborough, who is another latent print examiner, to my knowledge.

May I have your indulgence for

c moment?

THE COURT: Do the parties wish me to have those copied now and give them to the defendant?

MR. WOLFSON: Please, please.

THE COURT: Mr. Potter, would you do that?

MR. SEATON: Could you identify which ones?

MR. WOLFSON: The documents that were not supplied to the defense is a crime laboratory report dated, I believe -- it's either April 23rd or September 23rd -- I can't read Munson's writing -- involving the comparison of a Kevin McDermott.

The other one is a March 30th, 1992 similar report authored by Mr. Moser, wherein the prints of Mr. Lloyd, Hooper, Holloway, Gibbons and Ladoucer were used in a comparison.

And then the third report is one authored by Steve Scarbarough, dated October 5th, 1994, wherein Mr. Rippo's prints were apparently utilized.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Potter
2	MR. POTTER: How many does he have that you
3	don't have?
4	MR, WOLFSON: Mr. Moser, 1 asked you before
5	court may I inquire, Judge?
6	THE COURT: Yeah.
7	MR. WOLFSON: I asked you before court if
8	you brought any of your reports with you and I believe you
9	told me you did not.
10	THE WITNESS: No, I didn't have them.
11	MR, WOLFSON: Okay, But you did tell me you
12	brought some notes with you; is that right?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
14	MR. WOLFSON: All of your testimony today is
15	based upon your nates from your reports; is that right?
16	THE WITNESS: Just based upon the names that
17	I wrote down when I checked to see who I had compared from
18	the originals the original latents, and these were the
19	ones that I have. Beyond that, I don't know.
20	MR. WOLFSON: Okay. You didn't bring any
21	reports with you today; is that right?
22	THE WITNESS: No. sir.
23	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at
24	this time.)

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respond.

MR. WOLFSON: Judge, could I ask if Mr.

Moser would allow us to make a copy of his list of names as
well?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

MR. WOLFSON: Then counsel --

MR. SEATON: No problem.

THE COURT: Does the State want a copy also?

One copy for the State.

MR. SEATON: Judge, at this time, I want to make it abundantly clear that we have had these reports for some time. I've -- I've been aware of them. I want to make it equally abundantly clear that these reports have always been in the file, and when these gentlemen came over to our office they had must have missed them because they've always been there.

Now, we've got boxes of material that they went through, and I think it's just — these reports all look alike and they — they probably missed them.

They're all here; and, additionally, they're all negative reports. I don't think they really affer much in the way of interesting testimony.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I would Just

The D.A. always ducks back and says, oh, we've got an open discovery policy, so no harm, no foul.

So other courts have ardered them to adopt some kind of system to show what they have turned over because they always do this when they get surprised with something.

Mr. Wolfson and I went over; we went through and tagged a large number of items, over a thousand pages of items, that we didn't have when new counsel came on board, Mr. Harmon and Mr. Seaton. We made every effort we could.

If we had seen these, we would have clearly tagged them because we didn't have them; and we brought our file over, opened our files, and tried to compare.

Maybe they were in there, maybe they weren't, but the State has an affirmative obligation to turn over what they have, not to say come and search for it and if you can find it we'll give it to you.

And there is case law that says the fact error may not be major significance of itself, there is a cumulative effect.

In this case the cumulative

effect is definitely building in this case. It's a point where there should be some sanctions involved, something to show that the State can't just blatantly go along and say, well, we're not responsible for it; they can came look at our file and maybe they can find it.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, what could be better than inviting counsel, so they don't have to take anyone's word for it, to come over?

We turned over the file to them. They had the option of tagging anything they wanted. If they don't have these reports, that cames as a surprise to us. That was our primary statement for the record.

Yeah, there were additional reports from the two identified by Mr. Wolfson, but we didn't know that the defense didn't have all of the Moser reports.

MR. WOLFSON: I think what I would ask that we do is when the copies came back, that we proceed in front of the jury.

(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)

THE COURT: The reports you don't have came up negative, they are of no evidentiary value in this case; is that correct?

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1	MR. SEATON: That's my understanding.
2	MR. WOLFSON: Well, that's their
3	perspective.
4	MR. HARMON: Well, I wouldn't say it doesn't
5	have evidentiary value
6	THE COURT: Well, I don't know
7	MR. HARMON: but it is important to the
8	case in the investigation that certain persons' prints have
9	been examined and either matched or eliminated.
10	THE COURT: Well, the defense could always
11	recall Mr. Moser in their case if they wish to do some
12	investigation as to persons listed on these reports that
13	they had no knowledge of.
14	MR. DUNLEAYY: Your Honor, there is one
15	other very small matter we would like to inquire now instead
16	of doing it in front of the jury.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. DUNLEAVY: You indicated one person you
19	looked for as a comparison was a Tony R.
20	Did samebody give you
21	fingerprints to compare by the name to Tony R.?
22	THE WITNESS: At the moment I cannot recall.
23	I just know that that was the name I copied off of the

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article that I compared, and there wasn't a last name

1	written out, and I just took that and did it and that's how
2	that name got on there.
3	MR. DUNLEAVY: Do you remember if he was a
4	police officer or a civilian?
5	THE WITNESS: No. The police officers were
6	listed as police officers.
7	MR. DUNLEAVY: Is that pretty unusual to
8	just have a last initial?
9	THE WITNESS: It is unusual. I don't recall
10	having that very often.
11.	THE COURT: Do you remember preparing a
12	report for every name you have on that list?
13	THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I don't recall
14	each report I made. My habit was usually when I completed a
15	request I'd make a report showing what I did.
16	In this case, these names came
17	from the list that I had there.
18	THE COURT: May we bring the Jury back?
19	MR. SEATON: As far as the State's
20	concerned.
21	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23 24	(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the Jury:)
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the presence of the jury?

MR. SEATON: Yes.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, Continue, Mr. Seaton.

THE COURT: Do counsel again stipulate to

MR. HARMON: Thank you.

7 BY MR. SEATON:

Q Mr. Moser, when we last spoke you had just given us the list of names of all of the people for whom you had identifiable fingerprint cards, and you were going to compare those people against the latent fingerprints that came from the various scenes.

A Yes.

Q Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Without alluding to any one of these in particular, tell us briefly how you go about making that test.

A The latent print is compared, first, by using a magnifying glass, about approximately five power. We look, first, for pattern, if there is a pattern available or present in the print, and try to find a corresponding pattern in the exemplar print, or the inked and rolled set.

If we find a corresponding

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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

pattern, we then go to the individual ridges that make up the pattern.

Q There are ridges on our fingerprints -- on our fingers?

A Yes. They are like corrugations.

They're -- they -- they're what forms the actual fingerprint is this ridge.

when we find a pattern that is the same, we then go to the individual ridge characteristics, which are where a ridge will divide -- a single ridge will divide or bifurcate and form two ridges at that point. That is a pointer characteristic.

Another would be where a single ridge simply ends, or there may be, instead of a whole ridge, just a dot, and many variations of these.

We then -- we then locate are try to locate these characteristics to see if any in the latent print are found in the inked print in the same location and in the same numbers, and that the characteristics are all the same.

If we find that all of those characteristics in the latent print, that are visible and in sufficient numbers, are also present in the same manner on the inked print, we then can declare an identification.

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Q Those characteristics that you spoke of, do we carry those with us all of our life?

A Yes. They're formed — excuse me. They're formed in the fourth month of gestation and remain the same, except for the growth in life. As you get older, the prints get larger, but these characteristics remain the same throughout life and can only be altered through trauma or disease, something like that.

Q So if you fingerprint a four year old and then that same person, when they're 80 years old, those fingerprints will match always?

A They should be the same, yes.

Q And from person to person, in our universe, do everyone's fingerprints differ from other people's?

To date they've never found two fingerprints from separate people or even on the same hand to be identical. And this is especially true now since the advent of computers, where these prints are — are entered into computers and are compared that way and they still haven't found any two that are identical.

Q In your efforts to look at all of the named known fingerprints that you had and examining them against the latents that came from the various scenes, were you able to find any matches?

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A Yes.

Q Could you tell us the names of those people who matched and where those fingerprints were located.

MR. WOLFSON: Excuse me. I'm going to interpose an objection because I don't think this witness knows where the fingerprints were located.

He doesn't have any personal knowledge of where a print was located. He just did a comparison between an unknown and an example and said they matched.

THE COURT: I have to sustain the objection.

BY MR. SEATON:

Q When you receive the latent fingerprints from the scenes, what is written on them?

A Usually they -- they have the -- the address and the location of where the latent print was found.

Q Do you mean as to a particular room within that address?

A Or item,

Q Or item?

A Yes.

Q Is that done on all latent fingerprint

23 | cards?

A Yes.

	l
1	Q Has that always bee
2	you've been there, of the Las Vegas
3	Department?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And are those kept
6	business as a business record withi
7	Metropolitan Police Department?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And are those thing
10	order to keep your own records and
11	A Yes.
12	MR. SEATON: Judge,
13	the business record exception has b
14	this witness should be allowed to s
15	cords sent to him by Cabrales or No
16	as to the general location of the f
17	comparing.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	the business record exception.
20	MR. SEATON: Thank
21	MR. WOLFSON: I'm g
22	whatever Norman said.
23	Now we
24	Cabrales, who is talking to Moser.

n the policy, as long as Metropolitan Police as a normal course of n the Las Vegas s upon which you rely in make your own Judgments? I would now suggest that een established where ay what he noted on those rman, or whoever it was, ingerprint which he was

I believe he can, under

you.

loing to object as to

e've got Norman talking to Norman didn't come in

and testify, so we've got double and triple hearsay.

I understand the business record exception, but he interjected Norman as well.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I would also submit the business record exception may go to some extent it came from this crime scene, but the specifics of where it came from in that crime scene is just stretching it too far.

MR. SEATON: Judge --

MR. DUNLEAVY: That's not the kind of information that he relies upon. He doesn't care what part of a room something was found in. He wants to know if it matches. That's his job.

MR. SEATON: To make it easier, Judge, let me -- I understand the Court's former ruling, but rather than to do that, I will just simply establish the crime scene in general that it came from, rather than the particular location.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. SEATON:

Q Were there identifiable -- let's do it this way: One of the names you gave us was a Lauri Jacobson --

A Yes.

2 -- is that correct?

Did you -- were you able to

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RENEE STILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

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MRippo-07058-R0A02225			
7058-	8	1	Q Well, without giving us the location, just
R0A827		2	tell us how many.
225		3	A Let's see, there was
		4	MR. WOLFSON: Excuse me, with all due
		5	respect, Mr. Moser, are you going off the list you provided
	9	6	us, your handwritten notes?
	.≇	7	THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.
		8	MR. WOLFSON: Okay.
		9	THE WITNESS: I count the let me see,
		10	one, two, three eight fingerprints, partial fingerprints,
		11	and partial palm prints of Mr. Flenner.
		12	BY MR. SEATON:
		13	Q Mr. Moser, I'm sorry, I did not hear that
		14	answer.
		15	A Oh, it was eight partial fingerprints and
		16	three partial palm prints from Darrell Flenner.
		17	Q All right. And those were prints found at
		18	the Apartment 317 of the Katie Arms Apartments?
		19	A Yes.
		20	Q All right. And were there any other police.
		21	officers' fingerprints found?
		22	A Yes. Officer Stephen Scholl, S-c-h-o-l-l.
		23	Q And how many
		24	A One one fingerprint identified to him.
			002221

1	Q And that was within the Apartment 317
2	A In that apartment.
3	Q And?
4	A Officer Richard Goslar, G-o-s-l-a-r;
5	identified one fingerprint of his within the confines of the
6	scene.
7	Q Anyone else from that list of names that you
8	gave us whose fingerprints were found within the Apartment
9	317 of the Katie Arms Apartments?
10	A None of the other persons that I listed were
11	identified from any of the latent prints recovered from that
12	scene.
13	Q You indicated that there were fingerprints
14	given to you from a Ford Pinto.
15	Were there any makes on any of
16	those fingerprints?
17	A No.
18	Q And were there any makes on any of those
19	of any of the other fingerprints that were submitted to you
20	as latent fingerprints?
21	A None.
22	Q So the only makes you made were 33 to Lauri
23	Jacobson did you say eight, I believe, to Officer
24	Flenner

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MR. WOLFSON: Excuse me, Judge. I would like it marked. I believe if the witness is going to testify to or about a document, it should be marked.

MR. SEATON: I'll be happy to mark it, but I don't intend to offer it. It's not that relevant. But I do want him to testify --

MR. WOLFSON: Relevancy is determined by the Court.

MR. SEATON: I didn't mean to interrupt you.

THE COURT: Have it marked.

MR. SEATON: Thank you.

(Whereupon, as requested by counsel, State's Exhibit 108 was marked for identification.)

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BY MR. SEATON:

Mr. Wolfson.

Q I have marked the last paragraph and would you read that for us? I'd like to get your comments on that, please.

MR. WOLFSON: To himself or into the record?

THE COURT: Is that 10 --

MR. SEATON: It is Exhibit 108. I'd like

him to read it aloud.

MR. WOLFSON: If he's reading it aloud, then

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it should be marked and admitted, which I have no objection to. It's not in evidence and he's not supposed to read it out loud unless it's in evidence.

If you want it in evidence,

I'll agree to let it in.

MR. SEATON: Well, that's awful --

MR. WOLFSON: It's awful --

MR. SEATON: Judge, there is a rule that Mr. Wolfson is not following, that counsel does not offer to stipulate to things in front of a jury, and he has violated that, and I'd ask him to stop.

He has an objection. If it's sustained, then I'll abide by it.

MR. WOLFSON: My objection is the document is not in evidence; so, therefore, things should not be read from it.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. SEATON: Thank you.

BY MR. SEATON:

Q When you read that particular memo from Mr. Cabrales to Barbara Connett, did you understand that there was a concern that there may be extra footwear impressions, fingerprints, which were found, and hair samples that may have been left, and that was your concern —

MR. WOLFSON: Objection; relevance.

This is a fingerprint examiner, and whether he had a concern regarding hair samples and footwear comparisons, and whether he had a concern at all is not relevant.

MR. SEATON: Well, Judge I think I can show the relevance. They are the ones who brought up this memo, through Mr. Cabrales. They tried to make a point about it.

We have a man who is senior to Mr. Cabrales, in terms of his doing examinations. He has opinions about this same area and he should be allowed to state them.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Well, I don't think there is anything showing he's senior, Your Honor. He worked in a different area. All he does is compare fingerprints.

There is a world of difference between that and someone who goes out in the field and collects a wide variety of evidence. It's not a matter of somebody being senior to the other. They work in different fields.

MR. WOLFSON: And he's being asked to give his opinion regarding some things that he doesn't even have an expertise in, hair and fiber analysis. We don't know anything about footwear impressions. And that memo talks

1	about other things of physical evidence. This man, with all
2	due respect, has got 36 years or 37 in fingerprints.
3	THE COURT: I have to sustain the objection.
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5	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)
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7	MR. SEATON: Court's indulgence.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
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10	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)
11	
12	BY MR. SEATON:
13	Q You are you have some familiarity with
14	crime scenes.
15	A I do.
16	Q When what kind of people go to crime
17	scenes?
18	A The
19	MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm going to object, Your
20	Honor; that's vague and ambiguous.
21	MR. SEATON: I don't mind his objection
22	MR. HARMON: I don't mind, but I do mind his
23	laughter.
24	THE COURT: Overruled, Go ahead.
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ATON:

You may answer the question.

The usual method is for some police officer. cene is discovered ---

Now who discovers the scene?

Oftentimes, a private citizen will, and they'll phone the police department; and, in turn, usually a patrol car gets dispatched; and it is usually, to the best of my knowledge, their duty -- having been an officer in the past -- it's their duty to determine various things about that scene: What type of crime; is there injury or other things.

And they're to enter that scene and find out what has happened, what other services Will be required, and to secure the scene for any -- if lab is needed and request these other persons or services.

And might there be more than one police 0 officer who does that?

Oftentimes, there is at least two, and A possibly a detective or two.

And do paramedics go to these kinds of scenes?

MR. WOLFSON: Judge, I'm going to object. It's beyond this witness' field of expertise.

1:	MR. SEATON: He just said that he was a
2	police officer ance before. He's been at scenes and he has
3	a lot of knowledge about them.
4	THE COURT: Objection overruled.
5	BY MR. SEATON:
6	Q Do paramedics oftentimes go to these scenes?
7	A In cases where there is injury, they are
8	oftentimes called.
9	Q Those people that you have just mentioned,
10	are they capable of leaving fingerprints?
11	A It has occurred; however, that's an
12	infrequent occurrence also.
13	Q They're trained not to do that, if at all
14	possible?
15	A Nowadays they mostly wear latex gloves when
16	they have to handle things.
17	Q And might they have hair that may shed on a
18	particular scene, if they go to that scene?
19	A That's possible.
20	Q With all of that in mind, could most scenes
21	have the potential of being somehow contaminated?
22	MR. WOLFSON: Objection. This witness is
23	not qualified. It's beyond his expertise. He's been
24	qualified as a fingerprint expert. I don't have to go over

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1	it. He was a police officer, when, for how long, how long
2	ago? He's not qualified to talk about this.
3	THE COURT: Sustained.
4	BY MR. SEATON:
5	Q In your mind, does the fact that three
6	police officers left their fingerprints in various parts of
7	that anartment contaminate the scene to the extent that it

is -- that the evidence gathered there is worthless?

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ WOLFSON: Objection. He's not qualified to give that opinion.

MR. SEATON: Judge, he is a person who examines this evidence. It is his job to look at fingerprints. He knows crime scenes. He has been a police officer.

THE COURT: Was your question limited to the fingerprint evidence or as to all the evidence?

MR. SEATON: Well, I -- I was asking him all of the evidence because I think he is that familiar with crime scenes.

MR. WOLFSON: You know, in the O.J. Simpson case --

MR. SEATON: Judge, I object to this.

MR. WOLFSON: I've giving an example.

MR. SEATON: Well, do it outside the

THE COURT: I don't want to get into the MR. WOLFSON: Okay. In another case they brought in somebody. MR. SEATON: Judge, he is doing what I just asked him not to do. You know, this isn't the O.J. case. I don't care what he wants to try to impress the jury with, this is this case. MR. WOLFSON: Now who is giving a speech? MR. SEATON: That's all it is. MR. WOLFSON: My objection is MR. SEATON: Let him just say what his objection is. MR. DUNLEAYY: Your Honor, the defense has a right to enter a speaking objection. THE COURT: All right. Sit down. State your objection. MR. WOLFSON: My objection is it's obvious this man's focus of expertise. I've known Munson for years and I respect his expertise.		
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	21	and I respect his expertise.
MR. SEATON: Is he testifying or giving us	22	MR. SEATON: Is he testifying or giving us
23 an objection?	23	an objection?
THE COURT: What's your objection?	24	THE COURT: What's your objection?
002231		002231

T	MR. WULFSON: My My objection is that his
2	opinion should only be on fingerprint evidence.
3	He has not shown any expertise
4	in anything else. Because he was a police officer ance, way
5	back when, I don't think that gives him the qualifications
6	to give an overall opinion about crime scene contamination.
7	THE COURT: Response to the objection,
8	Mr. Seaton?
9	MR. SEATON: Judge, this gentleman has 37
10	years experience. He was a police officer.
11	I haven't asked him
12	THE COURT: How long was he a police
13	officer?
14	BY MR. SEATON:
15	Q How long were you a police officer?
16	A Twenty five years, Your Honor.
17	Q How many crime scenes have you been to?
18	A I processed in Los Angeles a number that I
19	had a figure for of 10,000.
20	MR. SEATON: I rest my case.
21	THE COURT: The objection is overruled. You
22	may ask the question.
23	MR. SEATON: Thank you.
24	THE COURT: Now you forget it or what?
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			MR.	SEATON:	I'm	getting	old,	Judge.	I
forg	jet	eosily	these	days.					
BY I	MR.	SEATON:	;						

Q We've gone over a number of individuals who could potentially go into a crime scene and deposit fingerprints, footprints and hair and anything else that might happen when people enter into a scene.

Do you have an opinion as to whether or not most crime scenes then have the capacity to be compromised?

- A Yes, to some extent.
- Q They could be compromised?
- A Yes, in -- in -- in ways that you've mentioned.

All right. As a matter of fact, if we use the word compromised, was this crime scene compromised to the extent that three police officers left their fingerprints in various locations in the apartment, in Apartment 317?

MR. WOLFSON: Objection. I don't think he's qualified to give an apinion whether this crime scene was compromised when all he did in this case was examine 78 fingerprints. That is the entire theory of this case, and he cannot give an opinion on the entire theory.

	MR. SEA	ION: 1	don t	KNOM GDOUT	any en	ELFE
theory, Judge.	He has	already	passed	expertise	muster	on
crime scenes.						

THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection.

You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Would you please repeat the

question?

MR. SEATON: I'll try.

BY MR. SEATON:

Q Was this crime scene contaminated -- if
we're going to use that word -- to the extent that three
police officers left their fingerprints in various locations
of Apartment 317 of the Katie Arms?

A To the best of my knowledge, not having been there, I would acknowledge that trace items like you mentioned would have been left or be present there.

As to any further disturbance of items of evidence or the crime scene, I would not know.

Q So you don't know whether or not they ruined any other evidence, potential evidence, that may have been there?

A That's correct.

Q If someone had been in that apartment,

Apartment 317 of the Katle Arms, they said they were in the

1 apartment, and their fingerprints were not found; is that 2 possible? 3 A Yes. Tell us how. 5 Well, the most obvious way would be if a 6 person wore gloves. That would preclude leaving a 7 fingerprint, 8 Secondly, if a person was very 9 careful and thoroughly wiped everything that was touched, 10 that should preclude the finding of an identifiable 11 fingerprint. 12 And, lastly, it is possible, 13 from my experience, that persons could have occupied a 14 specific area and touched various items, but through 15 smearing or smudging did not leave an identifiable print. 16 Q You had the fingerprints of Denise Lizzi 17 before you, did you not? 18 I did. 19 The known fingerprints? 20 Yes. 21

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Q You compared them to all of the latent

22

fingerprints that were found in Apartment 317 of the Katie

23

Arms?

Yes.

A

24

1	Q	Did you find her fingerprints at all?
2	A	No.
3	Q	You had the known latent prints of Diana
4	Hunt?	
5	А	Yes.
8	Q	And did you compare all of those
7	fingerprints to	all of the latents?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And did you find her prints located any
10	place?	
11	A	No,
12	Q	And the same questions of the defendant,
13	Michael Rippo:	Did you find his fingerprints in that scene?
14	A	None of them were made by Michael Rippo.
15	Q	Or Digna Hunt or Denise Lizzi?
16	. А	That's correct.
17		(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)
18		MR. SEATON: No further questions.
19		THE COURT: Cross-examination.
20		MR. WOLFSON: Thank you.
Ž 1		
22		CROSS-EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. WOLFSON:	•
24	Q	You were never inside this apartment that is
		90223

RENEF STLVAGGTO, CCR 122 391-0379

1	entered the apartment?
2	A No.
3	Q The paramedics?
4	A No.
5	Q The security guard or the maintenance man?
6	A No.
7	Q But you're still giving an opinion, whether
8	this crime scene was contaminated.
9	A The
10	MR. SEATON: Judge, that is an unfair
11	question.
12	My question to him was that was
13	it contaminated to the extent that there were fingerprints
14	of officers found there? He said yes, it was.
15	And he didn't know about
16	anything else, so he is not giving an opinion about lack of
17	contamination in that regard.
18	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
19	BY MR. WOLFSON:
20	Q Did you say, in response to a question by
21	Mr. Seaton, that you were a superior officer to Mr. Cabrales
22	back in 1992?
23	A Only as to length of I would say as to
24	length of time on the job, and experience, length of

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experience.

Q Have you ever known, in your years as working as a fingerprint examiner, whether a crime scene analyst would note, in his report, whether he had an opinion that a crime scene had been wiped down?

A I have in the past -- it's rare, but I have in the past, when I could determine from the developed images in the processing. Occasionally, it is possible to clearly see wipe marks indicating that some form of material was wiped or brushed over a certain surface.

Q Do you have any indication, from your knowledge of this case and your examination of the latents in this case, that there was any wiping down of this crime scene?

A I do not recall noting that specifically.

Q I believe you said that as part of a latent print examiner's Job that sometimes a computer is used; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Tell us about that.

A If -- if the fingerprint -- now, the computer will only work with fingerprints, not palm prints. If you have enough of a pattern, enough of the ridge detail clear, that can be seen clearly, especially with specific

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Ì	locations, like the core, and a delta area, where the ria	ge:
	form a delta shope, and sufficient characteristics within	
	that portion of the pattern, it may be entered into the	
Ī	computer and searched mechanically that way.	

And in the case of a computer in existence that we had here, it would compare the submitted or entered print and give back ten possibles. It doesn't actually tell you it's a positive match.

That portion has to be done -preliminarily, it can be done by looking at the screen,
because the test print and the file print will come up when
you get your response.

But if -- if it looks like a -- a matching print, then the examiner has to obtain the original inked print and physically compare it to be sure that there is no error there.

Q Does that computer availability or computer science have a name to it?

A Just AFIS, an acronym for Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Q AFIS, A-F-I --

A AFIS, yes.

Q And was AFIS available back in February of 1992 to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

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A Yes. 2 Q Was it used in this case? A I'm sorry?	
장 2 Q Was it used in this case?	
A I'm sorry?	
4 Q Was it used in this case?	
5 A Yes.	
6 Q How many total latent prints d	id you have
7 for your investigation?	
8 A Well, the total I counted 1	simply
g counted when I went back to make my notes,	I counted the
10 total number of photographs and latent print 1	ifts some
of the photographs were duplicates but of t	hat total, I
12 counted 78.	
Q Seventy-eight separate images	of what I will
14 call finger impressions, finger or palm impres	sions?
15 A Yes.	
16 Q And of those 78, you are saying	g that some of
17 them were a photograph of the actual tape lift	of the
18 impression?	
19 A They don't always photo them a	fter they're
20 taped. Usually the photograph is made prior,	when the print
21 is developed sufficiently to photograph.	
The practice is u	sually to
photograph it first; then tape it and lift it.	
Q What I'm trying to determine,	Mr. Moser, is:

How many separate finger or palm impressions did you use in your examination?

A I don't know because these lifts often do contain several partial fingerprints on one lift, or it may contain two or three partial palm prints on one lift.

Q So when we talk about 78, in practice, we're talking about even more prints because, a latent may have more than one finger on it?

A There — there is often more than one print on a latent print lift card that's submitted.

Q Did you keep track of how many latent print cards had impressions of how many fingers?

A No, it was never my practice to enumerate each and every one primarily because so many times they are only fragments of prints and can't be really counted as an individual single print. They may even be superimposed on one another.

Q Isn't there a word for a latent print examiner — for a print that is usable in a comparison?

A Just on identifiable print.

Q Okay. I had in mind meaning it's of sufficient quality under a particular system where you feel comfortable in making a comparison?

A Yes.

1	Q	And that's called a point system, is it not?
2	A	Well, these individual ridge characteristics
3	are often refe	red to as paints.
4	Q Q	So is it safe to assume, in this case, we
5	had a minimum a	of 78 finger or palm impressions, each having
6	a sufficient no	umber of points to utilize in a comparison?
7	A	They're not always each one of these
8	prints may not	have been identifiable.
9		Many times some are submitted
10	where portions	of a print are too smudged or incomplete to
11	make a positive	identification. So any number of these
12	individual prin	ts may not be identifiable.
13	Q	Of the comparison work you did, you were
14	able to conclud	e that there were 33 matches; is that right?
15	A	On one person, yes.
16	Q	I'm sorry. On one person?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Meaning Lauri Jacobson?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And you were able to make eleven matches
21	from Officer Do	rrell Flenner?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Eight fingers, three palms?
24	А	Yes.
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	i
1	Q One from Detective Scholl; is that right?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And one from Officer Goslar; is that right?
4	A Yes.
5	Q So you made 46 matches in this case; is that
6	right?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Does that mean that there are at least 30 or
9	40 other latent prints that you were unable to match?
10	A That would be correct.
11	Q Okay. Now, you used those other 30 or 40
12	and that's my number. I'm using the difference between the
13	ones you were able to match and the ones you weren't able to
14	match
15	MR. HARMON: That's 32.
16	MR. WOLFSON: Well, we're tolking about 32
17	if the number is just 78.
18	I think that
19	MR. HARMON: That was his number, wasn't it?
20	MR. WOLFSON: I think that the witness
21	said I think the witness acknowledged that 78 could even
22	be more identifiable prints.
23	BY MR. WOLFSON:
24	Q But my question is: You had 30 or 40
	. 002244

1	non-identifiable prints; isn't that right?
2	A Prints that were either not identifiable or
3	were identifiable, but not identified.
4	Q Well, how many were identifiable, meaning
5	sufficient quality to use in a comparison, that weren't
6	identified?
7	A I don't have that number.
8	Q Why not?
9	My client is on trial for
10	murder and you don't have that number?
11	MR. SEATON: Judge, we don't need his
12	commentary. He can just ask questions.
13	MR. DUNLEAVY: It was a question.
14	THE COURT: It will be stricken. The Jury
15	will be admonished to disregard that statement.
16	BY MR. WOLFSON:
17	Q Mr. Moser, did you prepare a report
18	regarding how many?
19	A It's never been the practice in the office
20	of enumerating each fragmentary print or each each
21	partial print that was not identifiable.
22	The practice has been to submit
23	the amount of latent print lifts submitted and the persons
24	compared with them, but we've never had a practice

1	primarily, it would be become so lengthy and time								
2	consuming to list each and every scrap that we look at and								
3	would not have any particular value.								
4	Q In your opinion?								
5	A Yes, sir.								
6	Q How many possible suspects did you have in								
7	this case?								
8	A I'll have to count.								
9	Q You have a list from your notes, do you not?								
10	A The best I have here would be 12 possible								
11	suspects.								
12	Q And you were able to eliminate three other								
13	persons, were you not?								
14	A Yes.								
15	Q And that is under								
16	A No, I'm sorry, Yes, that's true.								
17	Q That's under your persons eliminated								
18	category?								
19	A Yes.								
20	Q You have a witness or you have a person								
21	by the name of Jerry Carr; is that right?								
22	A Yes.								
23	Q And then you have a person by the name of								
24	David Ose, O-s-e, Junior; is that right?								
	002246								

1	A Yes.
2	Q And then you have a person Tony R.; is that
3	right?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Does that mean that somehow a or an
6	exemplar was given to you, a known print, an identifiable
7	print, which we call an exemplar, was given to you for the
8	purposes of comparison and it only had Tony R. on 1t?
9	A Yes. That is what I wrote down. I have
10	the my habit is to copy off of an exemplar, or
11	sametimes they're not on official cards, but whatever I
12	receive, that was what was on it.
13	Q Do you know if any latent prints were
14	recovered off a hair dryer or iron, two pieces of physical
15	evidence, at the crime scene?
16	A Specifically, no, I don't. I'm not aware of
17	that.
18	MR. WOLFSON: Court's indulgence.
19	THE COURT: Okoy.
20	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at
21	this time.) BY MR. WOLFSON:
22	Q Of these 78 plus prints that you had for the
23	purposes of identification, none of them matched Michael
24	Rippo; isn't that right?
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1	А	That's correct.
2		MR. WOLFSON: That concludes my examination.
3		THE COURT: Redirect.
4		
5		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. SEATON:	
7	Q	And none of them matched Denise Lizz1; is
8	that correct?	
9	А	I'm sorry. Who?
10	Q	None of them matched Denise Lizzi?
11	А	That's correct.
12	Q	Can you gauge the age of latent
13	fingerprints?	
14	A	No.
15	Q	You find a latent at a scene and you have no
16	idea how long i	t's been there?
17	A	It's scientifically impossible to determine
18	the exact date	that a print was placed on an object.
19	Q	There were 32 or more unidentified latent
20	fingerprints le	ft after your examinations; is that correct?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	They were either unidentifiable, that is,
23	they weren't of	such a quality that would allow you to
24	identify them,	or you just didn't make a match to any of the
		002248

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people you (checked on?
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A Every -- everything that was comparable was compared, and the persons not identified, those prints that were identifiable were not made by them.

Q And are you able to tell us with any degree of certainty, regarding the 32 or more unidentified prints, how long they had been in that apartment?

- A No.
- Q How long can prints last?
- A It varies widely.

A print, under the right conditions, may last only seconds to minutes; but on something such as paper a print could last years, ten years, and still be developed; so there is no way to really place a time frame accurately.

In the typical sense, fingerprints are being left on these tables, for example, as we work here.

Can they last for any length of time?

A Well, ordinarily, they would last until the moisture transferred by the hand would either evaporate or be cleaned off by a cleaning person, doing the normal cleaning work.

Q So if you were to come back tomorrow and

examine	the	tab]	Le, i	nlgh	it ye	ou fin	d Mr	. Harr	non's	ana	My
fingerpr	ints	on	it,	1f	the	table	was	left	undis	sturt	ed?

A It may be possible.

Q You mentioned the computer AFIS, the acronym.

What goes into AFIS? What are the fingerprints that you have on record to compare latents against?

A In this state they're prints from people that have submitted fingerprints on work applications, people from — that have entered a detention center, their prints will go into it.

Q Criminals?

A Yes. And anyone who lawfully submits a set of ten fingerprints to the fingerprint bureau, they are entered and put in the file capacity of that computer.

Q And when AFIS then goes about doing its work, it checks all of those criminals and civil people in the computer against the particular latent that you are looking at?

A Yes. It — it compares them against all that are submitted to be compared; that is, the operator entering the print can specify the pattern types and such so as to eliminate prints that wouldn't be of any value and

a As to the wiping of surfaces, let's use the table. If I were to use a cloth or something to wipe this table down, you indicated before that it would probably obscure or eliminate any fingerprints that might be on it; is that true?

A On a hard, non-porous surface it would be easier to remove a print by wiping than one that is more porous.

When I wiped that surface down, will I leave wipe marks in all -- in all occasions?

A Sometimes, depending on the type of material used to do the wiping, such as a coarse cloth or something of that sort. Those tend to leave marks more than a very fine weave soft clot.

Q Can surfaces be wiped down then and no marks of that wiping remain so that you could tell whether or not something had been wiped down?

A Again, that would depend mostly on the type of surface.

Things like small objects would be more likely to be able to be clean without as much chance of leaving the markings behind.

Q But that does happen on occasions?

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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

1	BY MR. WOLFSON:
2	Q Now you weren't at this crime scene, Mr.
3	Moser. We've already established that.
4	Would it be fair to say that
5	the crime scene analyst who spent eight hours at the crime
6	scene would be in the best position possible to determine
7	whether there was any wiping down at that crime scene?
8	A I would say so, yes.
9	MR. WOLFSON: No further questions.
10	
11	FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. SEATON:
13	Q And that crime scene analyst may come to a
14	situation where evidence of wiping is nonexistent, even
15	though even though wiping occurred; is that correct?
16	A Yes, it would be possible.
17	MR. SEATON: Thank you. Nothing further.
18	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Moser.
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Enjoy your retirement.
21	(Whereupon, the Witness Was excused.)
22	nus chouses./

THE COURT: All right. We'll take our lunch

24 recess. We'll begin again at 1:45.

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MRippo-07058-ROA02259	1	1	Las Vegas, Nevada, Wednesday, February 28, 1996, 1:50 p.m.
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		4	
		5	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the
		6	presence of the Jury?
		7	MR. SEATON: Yes.
		8	MR. WOLFSON: Yes, Judge.
		9	THE COURT: The State may call its next
		10	witness.
		11	MR. HARMON: Jeff Welte.
		12	THE CLERK: Remaining standing, please, and
		13	raise your right hand.
		14	
		15	Whereupon,
		16	JEFFREY WELTE
***************************************		17	having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and
		18	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
serandonean Marient		19	whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined
AND		20	and testified as follows:
		21	THE CLERK: Thank you.
***************************************		22	Please be seated.
-		23	Would you state your name and
		24	spell it for the record, please.
1			

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M.		
1	1	THE WITNESS: Jeffrey Welte; last name
37950-B009336	2	W-e-1-t-e; J-e-f-f-r-e-y.
5 3 3 5 5	3	
	4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	5	BY MR. HARMON:
	6	Q Is it Officer Jeffrey Welte?
	7	A Yes, it is.
	8	Q Officer Welte, where are you employed?
	9	A For the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
	10	Department.
	11	Q How long have you worked with that
	12	department?
	13	A A little over five years.
	14	Q I want to direct your attention to February
	15	the 22nd, 1992.
	16	On that date, did you have
	17	accasion to respond to a shapping center in the 100 block of
	18	South Rainbow Boulevard?
	19	A Yes, I did.
	20	Q Is that in Las Yegas, Nevada?
	21	A Yes, it is.
	22	Q What caused you to be sent, on February the
	23	22nd, 1992, to the area of 100 South Rainbow?
	24	A It was a radio dispatch call.
		002256

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1 1	Q Did you go there looking for a particular
2	car?
3	A Yes, I was.
4	Q Did you locate the car?
5	A Yes, I did.
6	Q What car did you discover?
7	A I believe it was a '92 Nissan 300ZX. It was
8	sort of a reddish margon in color.
9	Q You've indicated that you believe it was a
10	'92 red Nissan.
11	Did you prepare an afficer's
12	report in connection with the sighting of the vehicle on
13	that date?
14	A No, I did not. I only completed a vehicle
15	impound sheet.
16	Q Will reference to your vehicle impound sheet
1.7	assist you in refreshing your memory regarding the exact
18	description of the vehicle?
19	A Yes, it would.
20	MR. SEATON: May he refer to his report,
21	Your Honor?
22	THE COURT: He may.
23	BY MR. HARMON:
24	Q Officer Welte, I'm showing you what is
	002257

1	identified as a Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
2	impound record.
3	Is it your report, sir?
4	A Yes, it is.
5	Q By referring to the report, can you refresh
6	your memory regarding the exact description of the motor
7	vehicle in question?
8	A Yes, It was an '88 Nissan 300ZX,
9	Q Did it have a license plate?
10	A Yes. It bore Nevada license plate 139 CUS.
11	Q About what time was it that you were
12	dispatched to the 100 South Rainbow address?
13	A Approximately 2200 hours, which is ten
14	o'clock, if you have to use military time.
15	THE COURT: Ten p.m.?
16	THE WITNESS: Exactly.
17	MR. HARMON: May I again approach the
18	witness, Your Honor?
19	THE COURT: You may.
20	BY MR. HARMON:
21	Q Officer Welte, I'm showing you two
22	photographs that have been marked as Exhibits 64 and 65.
23	Are you able to recognize the
24	automobile shown in the pictures?

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1	А	Yes.
2	Q	What car is it?
3	А	It's the same vehicle that I impounded, the
4	1988 300ZX.	
5	Q	The same vehicle you sighted in the 100
6	block of South	Rainbow Boulevard on February 22nd, 1992?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	Where exactly was the car, which is shown in
9	Exhibits 64 and	65, when you saw it?
10	A	Exactly where these photographs were taken,
11	it was approxim	ately 30 yards west of a Carl's Junior, right
12	between an Albei	rtson's gracery store and the Carl's Junior.
13	Q	This was in the parking lat of the shopping
14	center in that o	orea?
15	A	Yes, it was.
16	Q	Was the vehicle occupied when you saw it?
17	A	No, it was not.
18	Q	You mentioned that you were involved in
19	impounding the o	car,
20		What does that mean?
21	A	What I do is when I recover a vehicle, I
22	fill out a vehic	le recovery sheet; and in this case, to seal
23	something for lo	itents, I would take a department
24	standardized sti	cker and initial it with my name and badge

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number and the event number, and I would seal the vehicle doors and whatever could be opened.

Q Do you recall if you touched the vehicle shown in Exhibits 64 and 65 that night?

A No, I did not.

Q And were you sensitive to the need to preserve the condition of the vehicle substantially as it was when you found it?

A Yes.

Q Is this document you referred to, to refresh your memory regarding the vehicle description, the impound report that was prepared by you?

A Yes.

Q Did a tow truck respond and was the vehicle transported to some other location?

A Yes, it was.

Q Do you know where it was taken?

A To the Metro Police crime lab.

Q Was that for the purpose of having additional examination conducted upon the car?

A Yes, it was.

Q Were you involved personally in any photography work or fingerprinting examination or search for evidence inside the vehicle?

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When did you graduate from the Academy?

June of '91. They consider the hire date

Okay. From the time you graduated the Academy and was a working police officer, if I can use that

1	term
2	A Sure.
3	Q —— you've been so for about eight months; is
4	that right?
5	A That would be approximately three months.
6	Q When did you graduate from the Academy?
7	A I'm sorry. I'm thinking I'm thinking out
8	of field training. Yes.
9	Q You graduated in about June of '92, and then
10	you became a police officer; is that right?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And is there a period where you're a field
13	training officer?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And what does that mean?
16	A You are in training for, oh, approximately
17	three to four months; and then you're considered a rookie,
18	by all means, what they call them.
19	Q Okay, And what does an officer so through
20	as a field training officer?
21	A They teach you all the aspects of police
22	work, how to conduct yehicle stops, preliminary
23	investigations, how to handle domestic disputes, things
24	along those lines.
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yes.

step	s to	pres	er\	e this	crime	scene	investigation,	meaning
the	vehic	1e;	is	that r	ight?			
		A		Yes.				

Q When you came upon the vehicle, what information concerning this vehicle did you have?

A Well, um, I was dispatched by the dispatcher over the radio, which gave the license plate and the nature of the crime that the vehicle was wanted for, which was a felony crime.

Q That all the information you had, is that it was a felony crime?

A Related -- related to a homicide, I believe.

Q Okay. Go ahead. Or that's 1t?

A Basically the information that I received,

Q Okay. And you noted on your impound report -- if it is your writing. I'm not sure.

I guess my question is: On your report, did you note that it had a hold placed on it for homicide?

A That's correct.

Q Is that your writing that appears on your impound report?

A Yes, sir, it is.

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		Q	Now,	knowing	that,	when	you	cone	to	this	cai
what	did	Уou	do?								

A Well, I walked up, I looked inside -- the window were very dark and it was dark outside. So with my flashlight, I looked inside the car, without touching the exterior at all, and I could not see the VIN number to confirm the vehicle, but --

Q What is a VIN number?

A A VIN number is a vehicle identification number, which is 17 numbers and digits long that differentiates cars from each other.

Q Okay.

A They're very unique.

Q And after you look with your flashlight, could you see the VIN number?

A No, I could not.

Q What did you do next?

A Because of the license plate and -- I mean, it was confirmed that the vehicle was outstanding. I then took evidence seals and sealed the outside of the vehicle.

Q What type of evidence seal did you use?

A I believe that's the standardized Metro Police, and I believe they're arange in color.

Q Not yellow tape?

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2	1	A I believe they're orange,
	2	Q Okay. And did you literally place these
	3	seals on the doors of the vehicle?
	4	A Yes.
	5	Q Is the purpose so that nobody can open the
	6	doors and enter unless it's with police authorization and
	7	supervision?
	8	A Exactly,
	9	Q Okay. And then you simply called for a tow
	10	truck to come and the vehicle was towed away; is that right?
3	11.	A Yes.
,	12	Q You never touched the vehicle?
	13	A No, I did not.
	14	Q You never touched the outside or inside of
	15	the vehicle; is that yes
	16	A No. No. I did not.
	17	Q Okay. And the reason you did these things
	18	жаs to preserve the integrity of this piece of evidence;
	19	isn't that right?
	20	A Yes. Yes, sir.
	21	Q Okay. And you had been a police officer at
	22	this time for about eight months?
	23	A Yes.
	24	MR. WOLFSON: No further questions,
		002266

3 1	THE COURT: Redirect?
2	MR. HARMON: No further questions, Your
3	Honor,
4	THE COURT: Thank you, Officer Welte,
5	You are excused.
6	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
7	(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)
8	HUS EXCUSED.)
9	MR. HARMON: Debra McCracken.
10	THE CLERK: Remain standing, please, and
11	raise your right hand.
12	
13	Whereupon,
14	DEBRA MCCRACKEN
15	having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and
16	having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the
17	whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined
18	and testified as follows:
19	THE CLERK: Thank you.
20	Please be seated.
21	Would you state your name and
22	spell it for the record.
23	THE WITNESS: Debra McCracken;
24	M-c-C-r-a-c-k-e-n, D-e-b-r-a.
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1	DIRECT EXAMINATION						
2	BY MR. HARMON:						
3	Q Is it Miss or Mrs. McCracken?						
4	A It's Miss.						
5	Q Miss McCracken, what is your business or						
6	occupation?						
7	A I'm a criminal scene analyst, supervisor.						
8	with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.						
9	Q How long have you worked with the Las Vegas						
10	Metropolitan Police Department?						
11	A Approximately 13 years.						
12	Q How long assigned to the crime lab?						
13	A Approximately 10.						
14	Q Were you employed as a crime scene analyst						
15	on March the 1st, 1992?						
16	A Yes, I was.						
17	Q On that day, did you have accasion to						
18	respond to the address of 709 Storm Crest Circle in Las						
19	Vegas?						
20	A Yes, I did.						
21	Q Do you remember about what time it was?						
22	A It was approximately five a.m.						
23	Q Had you been requested by someone else in						
24	the department to respond to that location?						
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1	A	Yes, Detective Scholl from homicide.
2	Q	Did you locate a particular vehicle in the
3	area of 709 Sta	orm Crest Circle on March the 1st, 1992?
4	A	Yes. I was instructed to meet him at that
5	location regard	ding a vehicle.
6	Q	Did Detective Scholl, at the location, point
7	out a particul	r vehicle?
8	A	Yes, he did.
9	Q	What is the description of the car?
10	A	May I refer to my notes?
11	Q	Will that assist you in refreshing your
12	memory?	
13	Α	Yes.
14		MR. HARMON: May she do so, Your Honor?
15	•	THE COURT: Yes.
16		THE WITNESS: The vehicle at 709 Storm Crest
17	was a '77 Datsu	n 280Z that had no license plate on it.
18	BY MR. HARMON:	
19	Q	Where was it located in relation to 709
20	Storm Crest Cir	cle?
21	A	It was parked in front of the residence.
22	Q	Did you examine this vehicle for evidence
23	that might be p	ertinent to the case Detective Scholl was
24	investigating?	
		002263

1	A I worked at the direction of Detective
2	Scholl. He had instructed me to photograph it and explained
3	where an item was in that vehicle to me.
4	Q Did you take photographs?
5	A Yes.
6	MR. HARMON: May I approach the witness,
7	Your Honor?
8	THE COURT: Yes.
9	BY MR. HARMON:
10	Q Analyst McCracken, I'm shawing you proposed
11	Exhibits 76 and 77.
12	Will you examine the pictures
13	and tell us if you recognize what is shown in them.
14	A Yes, Number 76 of State's proposed exhibit
15	is a photograph of the particular vehicle parked in front of
16	the residence.
17	Q Is that the exact location where you
18	observed the Datsun to be parked that morning, March the
19	1st, 1992?
20	A That's the location it was when I arrived
21	there, yes.
22	Q Is proposed Exhibit 76 a true and accurate
23	representation of the vehicle and its location as of March
24	the 1st, 1992?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Now, you've indicated that Detective Scholl
3	directed your attention to a particular item that he wanted
4	you to focus upon.
5	A That's correct.
6	Q Is that area of the vehicle shown in
7	proposed Exhibit 77?
8	A Yes, it is.
9	Q What is shown in proposed 77?
10	A It's the hatchback area of the vehicle, and
11	there is a brown sort of travel bag.
12	Q Is proposed 77 a photograph taken by you at
13	that location on March the 1st, 1992?
14	A Yes, it is.
15	Q Is it a true and accurate representation of
16	the hatchback area and of the brown colored bag, as you
17	observed it that morning, March the 1st, 1992?
18	A The particular photograph, yes; it's after
19	the item has been set up to photograph it closer.
20	Q You're referring, by the item, to the brown
21	bag?
22	A That's correct.
23	Q Where was the brown bag when you originally
24	saw it?
	002271

3	1	A It was under the tire cover of the
	2	hatchback.
	3	Q But inside the Datsun shown in proposed
	4	Exhibit 76?
	5	A Correct.
	6	Q Was the bag open or closed at the time you
	7	saw it in its original location?
	8	A In its original location, I believe it was
	9	lying down flat. I do not recall if it was open or closed.
4	10	Q In any event, are you telling us that the
*	11	brown bag had been moved to make it visible at the time the
	12	photograph, which is proposed 77, was taken?
	13	A That's correct.
	14	Q Is 77 accurate in terms of depicting the bag
	15	and its location at the time it was moved to where it would
	1.6	become more visible in the picture?
	17	A Yes.
	18	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State offers
	19	proposed Exhibits 76 and 77.
	20	MR. WOLFSON: No objection.
	21	THE COURT: They will be admitted.
	22	MR. HARMON: Thank you.
	23	(Whereupon, State's Exhibits
	24	76 and 77 were admitted into evidence.)
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A A brown shoulder bag containing miscellaneous papers, pictures, address books, toiletries, et cetera.

Q Proposed 92 has already been opened; is that

1	correct?
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bog?

A Yes.

Q Will you remove the contents now from the

A (Complies.)

Q For the recard, have you removed a brown colored bag, which has been marked as proposed 92-A?

A Yes.

Q Are you able to identify proposed Exhibit 92-A?

A This appears to be the bag that was in the photograph that I impounded from the vehicle.

Q Just in terms of the outside of the bag, does it, except for the court markings, appear to be in substantially the same condition now as it was on the date you impounded it, March the 1st, 1992?

A It appears to be.

And this does appear to be the brown bag that you recovered from inside the gray Datsun depicted in Exhibit 75 and 77, the photographs?

A Yes.

Q Did you, at any time that marning, or in connection with your impounding procedure, examine the contents of the bag?

ŀ	1	A Yes. The bag was opened and obviously,
	2	to list the items in there, I would have had to have looked
	3	inside of the bag.
	4	Q Describing them generally, what was inside
	5	the bag at the time you impounded it?
	6	A May I refer to my notes?
	7	Q Will that assist you in being accurate in
	8	responding to the question?
	9	A Yes.
	10	MR. HARMON: May she refer to her notes,
	11	Your Honor?
	12	THE COURT: She may refer to her notes.
	13	THE WITNESS: Just miscellaneous toiletries
	14	and personal items, as I have mentioned, the phone books and
	15	things that were listed on the bag.
	16	BY MR. HARMON:
	17	Q Did you identify them item by item?
	18	A No, I did not.
	19	Q You simply characterized generally what was
	20	inside of the bag?
	21	A Yes.
	22	Q Will you open the bag now, which is marked
	23	as proposed Exhibit 92-A.
	'-' '24	A (Complies.)
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BY MR. HARMON:

I want you to examine the bag which I have in my hand, which has been marked collectively as proposed Exhibit 92-B, and also generally the contents of the other bag, to include the three items which are outside of the bag, which have been marked respectively 92-A-1 through 92-A-19.

Will you then tell us if these are consistent with the items contained inside the brown carrying bag, proposed Exhibit 92-A, which you observed on March the 1st, 1992?

A (Complies.)

The items that I have reviewed appear consistent with the general type of items that I recall being in that bag, and upon reviewing photographs, remember seeing numerous ones. I obviously do not recall each and every item individually, but this appears to be the contents of the bag.

Q When you placed the brown carrying bag, which is marked in this courtroom as proposed Exhibit 92-A, into the bag, proposed 92, did you seal the bag?

A Yes.

Q Did you, prior to placing the bag into -the carrying bag into the paper bag, remove any of the

1	contents which you had discovered to be inside the carrying
2	bag when it was inside the Datsun?
3	A When it was inside of the Datsun?
4	Q Did you remove any of the items or were they
5	all still in the bag when you placed the carrying bag into
6	the paper bag, proposed 92?
7	A I had removed items from the bag at the
8	crime lab and photographed the contents and replaced them
. 9	back in the bag prior to actually putting it in the evidence
10	bag and sealing it.
11	Q So may we conclude that after your
12	photography work, when you once placed the carrying bag
13	inside the evidence bag, were all the original contents at
14	that point inside the bag?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Did you change the appearance or condition
17	of any of the items?
18	A No, I díd not.
19	Q Did you attempt to process the carrying bag,
20	proposed Exhibit 92-A, for the presence of latent prints?
21	A No, I did not.
22	Q You were not instructed to do that by
23	Detective Scholl?
24	A No.
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	Q		Did	you	atte	mpt	to	Proc	888	any	of	the
contents	of	the	carr	ying	pag	for	10	itent	pri	.nts?		•

A No. I did not.

Markings, that all of the items which now make up the contents of proposed 92-A, the carrying bag, and they've been marked 92-A-1 through -19, and 92-B, which would be the bag to your left, do all of those items, except the court markings, appear to be in substantially the same condition as they would have been when you first impounded the bag and were involved in your photography work?

A Yes, they do.

Q Thank you.

May we place the items back inside the bag now, please?

A (Complies,)

Q Analyst McCracken, were you involved in any type of subsequent examination of the contents of the brown carrying bag, proposed Exhibit 92-A, after March the 1st, 1992 in connection with recovery and impounding of the bag?

A No, I had no further involvement with it.

Q Did you, however, on that same date, March the 1st, 1992, have occasion, at the Metropolitan Police Department crime lab garage, to examine and photograph a

1	1986 Isuzu pickup truck?
2	A Yes, I did.
3	Q Do you recall what time it was approximately
4	that you examined that vehicle?
5	A I believe that was approximately seven a.m.
6	Q Did you take photographs of the vehicle?
7	A Yes.
8	Q What was your reason for photographing and
9	examining the truck?
10	A That, again, was at the direction of
11	Detective Scholl. He came to the criminalistics bureau and
12	instructed me to photograph the particular truck.
13	Q Did you know at that time what the relevance
14	might be of this particular vehicle?
15	A No, 1 did not.
16	G You simply followed the lead of the homicide
1.7	detective?
18	A That's correct.
19	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may I again
20	approach the witness?
21	THE COURT: You may.
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23	(Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.)
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- Q Where was the document which bore the name Michael Damon Rippo?
 - A On the front floor area of the truck.
- Q In addition to the Oakley sunglasses, did you also recover certain cords that were inside the Isuzu pickup truck?
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q At whose direction were they recovered?
 - A At Detective Scholl's direction.
 - Q What types of material did you recover?

Um, wire -- like speaker wiring type wire.

- I'm not an electrician. Copper type wiring that has a plastic cover on it; there were various colors; Just long pieces of wire.
- Q Were these long pieces of cords or wire attached to any particular appliance or were they loose?
- A One item had a transformer plug with a wire and a socket on it. There was a headset with common wiring with a black Pacific cover.
- Q Regarding any of the wire you impounded, and also thereof, the Oakley sunglasses, now in evidence as 91-A, did you process any of those items for the presence of latent prints?

1	A No, I did not.
2	Q Once you impounded the items you have
3.	referred to, which you found inside the Isuzu pickup truck,
4	were you involved in the processing of those items
5	subsequently after impoundment?
6	A No.
7	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, that concludes
8	direct.
9	THE COURT: Crass-examination.
10	MR. WOLFSON: Thank you.
11	
12	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
13	BY MR. WOLFSON:
14	Q Good afternoon.
15	A H1.
16	Q The 1986 Isuzu vehicle, which the prosecutor
17	had asked you a number of questions about, did you determine
18	who the registered owner of that vehicle was?
19	A No, I did not.
20	Q Referencing the wire that the prosecutor
21	asked you about, isn't it true that you described that wire
22	as copper wire in your evidence impound report?
23	A I be two of them, I believe, or three
24	rather.
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1	Q All right. When a crime scene analyst
2	responds to a crime scene, does one only do so at the
3	request of a homicide detective?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And if the homicide detective is at the
6	scene, do you often work at the direction of the homicide
7	detective?
8	A In general, we are there working with the
9	homicide detective; um, yes, we can be directed to do
10	particular things by the homicide detective, correct.
11	I'm not sure I know exactly
12	what you are asking.
13	Q Well, we're going to clorify right now.
14	A Okay.
15	Q Would it be fair to say that you have your
16	own role in a crime scene investigation, as does the
17	homicide investigator, and that sometimes he will instruct
18	you to do things, and other times, you will go about your
19	job independent of what he instructs you to do?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q Okay. In this case, though, you responded
22	where the 1986 Isuzu vehicle was at the direction of
23	Detective Scholl, did you not?
24	A Correct.

1	Q Are you a police officer?
2	A No.
3	Q But it would be fair to say that a crime
4	scene analyst, who is not a police officer, must have a
5	working relationship with the homicide detective in order to
6	conduct a proper investigation.
7	A Yes.
8	Q Are you saying that Detective Scholl didn't
9	instruct you to process those items, the bag and its
10	contents, for prints or it was your decision on your own not
11	to do so?
12	A No. In this particular case, I had no
13	knowledge basically of the actual crime scene or what may ar
14	may not be pertinent.
15	When I'm working a particular
16	scene, I, obviously, as you have said, know what may or may
17	not need to be done on a crime scene and I do work
18	independently quite frequently and make those decisions.
19	In this particular case, I was
20	working at his direction because I did have no real direct
21	knowledge of the actual crime scene and I was not requested
22	to process these for fingerprints.
23	Q So.it was Detective Scholl's decision then
24	whether to instruct you or not to process the bag and its
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1	contents for fin	gerprints?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And he didn't instruct you to do so?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Do you have previous experience at
6	processing crime	scenes and items for latent fingerprints?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Are you a latent fingerprint gatherer?
9	A	Yes,
1.0	Q	Do you have experience at processing crime
11	scenes for laten	t fingerprints?
12	A	Yes, I do.
13	Q	Would it be fair to say that you have no
14	knowledge whatso	ever of who put what in to that brown bag,
15	State's Exhibit	92 I believe it's 92-A and when they
16	put the contents	in it; isn't that right?
17	A	Yes, that would be an accurate statement.
18		MR. WOLFSON: Miss Clerk, the recent
19	photographs show	ing the brown bag in the trunk of the car,
20	please.	
21	BY MR. WOLFSON:	
22	a	I don't believe Mr. Harmon asked you: Is it
23	Miss or Mrs.?	
24	A	Actually it's Ms.
	1	

- opened the trunk.
 - Was the trunk open or shut when you came

7	1	upon the vehicle?
	2	A It was closed when I arrived.
	3	Q Would it be fair to say then that either you
	4	or Detective Scholl opened the vehicle opened the trunk,
	5	I mean?
	6	A Or it may have been someone at the at the
	7	residence. I'm not sure at this point.
8	8	Q Was the owner of the vehicle there?
	9	A I do not recall.
	1.0	Q This is four years ago, so
	11	A Yes.
	12	Q so your memory may not be that good.
5	13	In any event, why did you take
	14	photographs?
	15	A Why did I take photographs?
	16	Q Yes.
	17	A It's standard procedure to photograph
	18	evidence prior to its recovery.
	19	Q Why?
	20	A To depict it as you found it, or if you are
	21	recovering it or to show close up views; basically so the
	22	jury can see basically the condition, when I, for example,
•	23	arrived or anything that I may do in between to alter or
	24	change the condition of something.
		002293

1	Q Why is that important?
2	A Why is that important?
3	It's another means of
4	documenting location or scenes. Obviously we can't bring it
5	all back in to court and these people obviously were not
6	there on that day and time, so we have to have some sort of
7	photographic documentation.
8	Q Okay. Would it be fair to say you placed
9	the brown bag and its contents into the evidence envelope
10	after you took the photographs?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Okay. And you placed 92-A and its contents
13	into this brown evidence bag, which is marked State's
14	Exhibit 92, did you not?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Okay. And did you write on that evidence
17	bag?
18	A Yes, I did.
19	Q ————————————————————————————————————
20	evidence bag?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Where did you get that evidence bag from?
23	A We have them available at the crime lab.
24	Q Okay. Did you pick up the brown bag and its
	002294
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1	contents and pi	nysically put it in the brown envelope that is
2	marked State's	Exhibit 92? Did you handle the items and
3	place them in t	the brown bag?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	After you did that, what did you then do
6	with the brown	bag?
7	A	It was submitted to the evidence vault.
8	, Q	Well, didn't you do something right after
9	you placed the	items inside?
10	Α	You mean, seal the bag? Yes.
11	Q	Why did you seal it?
12	A	To insure that what I place in the bag is
13	not tampered wi	th; therefore, you place seals on it and
14	markings indica	ting that it has been sealed.
15	Q	Why is that important?
16	A	It's important to insure the integrity of
17	the evidence, s	o it's not been tampered with.
18	Q	Did you take steps to insure the integrity
19	of those pieces	of evidence, referring to the shoulder bag
20	and its content	s?
21	A	I placed them in the evidence bag and sealed
22	the bag.	
23	Q	So what would your answer be?
24	А	Yes.
		002295

1	Q To your knowledge, was Detective Scholl the
2	lead homicide detective in this case?
3	A I have no idea.
4	MR. WOLFSON: Court's indulgence.
5	(Whereupon, a sotto vace at this time.)
6	CHIS CLINE./
7	MR. WOLFSON: That concludes my
8	cross-examination.
9	Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Redirect.
11	MR. HARMON: That concludes the examination,
1 <i>2</i>	Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thank you, Miss McCracken.
14	You are excused.
15	(Whereupon, the witness was excused.)
16	nad sugarday,
17	MR. SEATON: Linda Errichetto.
18	MR. WOLFSON: Counsel approach the bench?
19	THE COURT: Yes.
20	(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)
21	
22	THE COURT: All right. We're going to take
23	a short recess.
24	Remember: Don't converse among
	, 002296

1	yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with
2	the trial;
3	Read, watch, listen to any
4	report or commentary on this trial by any medium of
5	information, including, without limitation, television,
6	newspapers or radio; or
7	Form or express any opinion on
8	this case until it is finally submitted to you.
9	THE REPORTER: How Long, Judge?
10	THE COURT: Short; 10, 15 minutes.
11	
12	(Whereupon, a recess was had in the proceedings, at the
13	conclusion of which the following was had:)
14	TOTIONING HOS HOU!
15	
16	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the
17	presence of the jury?
18	MR. SEATON: Yes, Judge.
19	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes.
20	THE CLERK: Will you stand, please, and
21	raise your right hand.
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23	
24	Whereupon,
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LINDA ERRICHETTO

having been called as a witness by the Plaintiff and having been first duly swarn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you.

Please be seated.

Will you state your name and

spell it for the record.

THE WITNESS: Certainly. My name is Linda

Errichetto; E-r-r-1-c-h-e-t-t-o.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SEATON:

Q Miss Errichetto, how are you employed?

A Currently, I'm the director of laboratory services for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department forensic laboratory.

Q And tell us a little bit about that.

What is the forensic

laboratory?

A The forensic laboratory is a part of the criminalistics bureau of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police

Department.

We're responsible for the analysis of various types of physical evidence that are submitted to the laboratory. We apply science backgrounds in the analysis that we perform and we analyze a variety of substances. This could be things like blood, blood alcohols in D.U.I. cases, controlled substances, for the presence of drugs. We analyze hairs, fibers, sail samples, arson cases, a number of different items that can be considered physical evidence in criminal matters.

Q Are crime scene analysts Cabrales and Norman part of that -- and McCracken, are they part of that unit?

A They're not part of the forensic laboratory; however, they are part of the criminalistics bureau.

Q All right. And Dan Connell, where does he fit in to that?

A Well, he's retired now and working part time --

Q Yes.

A —— for the criminalistic bureau, but it was assigned to the criminalistics bureau, as opposed to the forensic lab.

And the forensic laboratory is made up of people who have science degrees; you have to have

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a background in science, a science degree, to be a member of the laboratory, to be on staff at the lab.

Q And is that the lab which has been responsible for examining the evidence in this particular case?

A Yes, various members of the laboratory have been.

And have you been a part of that team?

A Yes, sir, I have.

Q To what extent? What have you done?

A At the time when I analyzed this evidence, I was not the director of the laboratory. At the time, I was a bench chemist or a criminalist. I was assigned to serology.

Serology is the analysis and identification of biological fluids. This can be things like blood — blood would be the most common — blood, semen, occasionally things like urine, feces, saliva, those type of substances.

Q Does it also fall under your expertise, the hair analysis that you spoke of earlier?

A Yes, occasionally, it does.

Q What is serologist -- or what is serology? Would you tell the jury a little bit about that?

A Serology is the analysis and the identification of biological fluids, those that I just mentioned: Blood, saliva, semen, accasionally urine, accasionally fecal material.

- Q Are you o serologist?
- A I am a serologist, yes.
- Q All right.

A I was a serologist. I'm now the lab director. I'm not actually doing bench work right now, but I did at the time of the analysis that I performed.

Q Could you tell us how you came about obtaining your qualifications to testify as a serologist?

A I have a Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry from Tyle College in Greenville, Pennsylvania.

I have a Master of Science degree in forensic chemistry from the University of Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

During my stint at the University of Pittsburgh, I was involved in some research that resulted in a publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences in relation to blood typing, analyzing blood stains for the presence of drugs.

After I became employed with the police department, I received different types of

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training. I received vocational or on-the-job training, and I've also gone to a number of different schools since I've been employed with the police department.

I received probably about 320 hours of training in the analysis and identification of biological fluids, and that would be those that I spoke of earlier.

I have also attended classes in a technique known as isoelectric focusing, given by Analytical Genetic Testing Services in Denver, Colorado. This also was in regards to the analysis of blood evidence.

I have attended a two week semen identification course, given by the Serological Research Institute in Emeryville, California.

I have testified in the district courts of Clark County and Nye County. I've testified in the justice courts of Beatty, of Las Vegas Township. I've testified in the municipal courts of Henderson, Boulder City, Las Vegas. I've testified in the United States federal court system and also in the Court of the Adjutant General's Office at Nellis Air Force Base, probably over — probably about 300 times now in the 13 and a half years that I've been employed by the police department,

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1	Q And when you have so testified, have you
2	been qualified as an expert in the field of serology?
3	A Yes, sir. I've been qualified as an expert
4	in a variety of fields, so not all 300 times were just in
5	serology.
6	I've done a number of different
7	analyses in the laboratory. I've done blood alcohols,
8	cantrolled substances, seral serology, trace evidence,
9	like in association with hairs. So I've testified in those
10	300 times a number of times under each one of those
11	different disciplines.
12	Q Within the context of this case, did you
13	receive certain evidence to examine that was presented to
14	you by crime scene analyst Connell that he had retrieved
15	from the autopsies of Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson on
16	February the 20th, 1992?
17	A I received evidence that was
18	MR. WOLFSON: Excuse me, Judge.
19	I must interpose an objection.
20	I believe the witness is reading from something and I think
21	it should be identified if she's doing so.
22	BY MR. SEATON:
23	Q Are you reading from something?
24	A Yes, sir. I was looking at a formal
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1	laboratory repart of analysis of examination that I would
2	have completed following my analysis of the evidence.
3	Q Do you need to refresh your memory by
4	looking at that particular document?
5	A I not only need to refresh my memory with
6	this document, sir, I need to refresh my memory with the
7	various handwritten notes that I also have in my possession
8	today.
9	MR. SEATON: Judge, when it becomes
10	necessary, may she do that?
11	THE COURT: Yes, she may.
12	BY MR. SEATON:
13	Q Could you tell us if the evidence that you
14	examined was presented to you by Dan Connell from the
15	autopsies conducted on February the 20th I'm sorry,
16	February the 21st, 1992, on two female individuals by the
17	name of Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson?
18	A I received two, what I refer to as sexual
19	assault kits, that were collected on 2/21 of '92, both by
20	Connell; one containing samples from Lauri Jacobson, one
21	containing samples from Denise Lizzi.
22	Q All right. And did you also receive
23	fingernail scrapings through Mr. Connell?

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I received fingernail scrapings later on,

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foll	lowing	MУ	analysis	of	the	first	two	items,	which	Here	the
two	sexua]	. 05	sault kii	5,							

Q Let's do the sexual assault kits first.

What was your purpose in looking in the sexual assault kits and doing examinations thereupon?

A The purpose of looking at a sexual assault kit -- the purpose of a sexual assault kit is to collect evidence that -- in an appropriate fashion to determine if there was any sexual contact or anything that would lead you to believe that there was some sexual contact with the victims. These can be both live victims and also from deceased victims.

In this case I was looking through a number of items under each one of the sexual assault kits to identify or note the presence of any seminal material.

A No, sir. I looked at a number of items and I identified semen in neither of the items, the sexual

And did you find any seminal material?

assault from Lauri Jacobson, nor the sexual assault kit from Denise Lizzi.

And so insafar as semen is concerned, there was no evidence of any sexual assault in this particular

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case on either victim; is that correct?

A There was no evidence of sexual activity on either victim.

Q All right. Was there anything else within these sexual assault kits to suggest to you any evidence of sexual activity?

A There were a number items which I examined, none of which had any semen associated with them.

Q So was your ultimate conclusion then that there was no evidence of sexual activity on the part of either Lauri Jacobson or Denise Lizzi?

A There was no evidence of seminal fluid of any type.

Q The fingernail scrapings that you got at a later time from Dan Connell, did you -- did you have an opportunity -- were there ten each fingernail scrapings?

A There were two separate packages, each containing vials, plastic vials; each contained ten separate vials; and I received those from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department evidence vault subsequent to my analysis of the sexual assault kits.

Q And then did you analyze those fingernall scrapings and sticks?

A Yes, sir, I did.