him wiping everything down with a towel. She was very specific on that. She saw him wiping everything down. She saw him wiping it down with a towel.

But the forensics experts then go on to tell you no indications of a wipe down. Does the forensics expert have a motive to lie in this case? Does the forensics expert have a motive to manufacture evidence, or does Diana Hunt? Only one person can be telling the truth when they contradict like that.

She said she saw Mike Rippo take two or three bags of stuff from Diana Hunt -- or stuff, and Diana Hunt, of course, took nothing.

Who is the only person in this case everybody who knows her describes her as a thief and a liar. She's at the scene of a robbery and she takes nothing? Is she telling the truth?

That's for you to decide, what is her credibility, because a man's life can depend on it, his future. A conviction for a murder is a pretty serious thing.

She said it was a planned ripoff, but from what you've heard about these people, they're street wise criminals. Would you to go a robbery, drug ripoff, with a stun gun, or would you take a gun?

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Would you take rope? Would you take a knife? None of that was there. Nobody had a gun. Nobody had a rope. took a knife.

Mike Beaudoin is the one who told Diana Hunt to do it. He says that she came and, quote/unquote, volunteered to kick her ass, volunteered to do her tires, volunteered to do her.

She's the only one anybody has said had a motive, had a reason to be looking for Di- -- or Denise Lizzi. Mike Rippo didn't have a reason to go look for her on this. But Mike Beaudoin told Diana Hunt she add lot of drugs. Of course, he didn't ask her to do anything. And their relationship makes a lot of sense, the person that he barely knows that visits him in Jail.

When the State makes a deal with the devil, they want you to believe the devil.

Diana Hunt said that Mike Rippo took the pants off Denise Lizzi because he bled on her. There is no forensic evidence of blood. That's something everybody knows you can find at a crime scene.

Or what did he do: Oops, there is one drop of blood on the pants; let me take the pants? People don't bleed like that; if you are bleeding, you are bleeding. There should have been blood a lot of places;

there wasn't; it's not there.

There is no corroboration of Diana Hunt's story. As a matter of fact, there is uncorroboration of her story over and over and over again.

She says they were in there for two hours and she leaves in the Pinto, taking absolutely nothing; but the only person who is ever seen driving the Nissan was Diana Hunt, not Mike Rippo. Not one single witness said they ever saw Mike Rippo in the car or drive the car, not one. A lot of people saw Diana Hunt driving the car. Does it make sense?

Diana Hunt said she met Mike
Rippo at Tom Sims' shop. And dear reliable Tom Sims says
Mike Rippo walked into his affice and said he wanted to talk
to him about selling him a car.

I'll talk about Tom Sims in a little bit. But think of his testimony. He never saw Mike drive the car. I never saw Mike with the keys to the car. He said Mike wanted \$2,000 for the car. He also said when Michael left that place, he left on foot and he walked to the Marker Down, where supposedly he won \$2500. And when he comes back from the Marker Down, which is in Walking distance of the shop, guess who's with him? Diana Hunt.

Could she have parked the car

 there and walked to the Marker Down because she had the keys and she wasn't letting Mike have it? Or could they have manufactured this whole story?

Nobady saw Mike Rippo drive this car. Nobady saw Mike Rippo ever have the keys to this car.

Diana Hunt said when she saw the car at Tom Sims', she had a hunch whose car it was. Well, we know she had been looking for that car. She had threatened to slash the tires of that car. She had seen the car before. She had been to Jail, talking to Mike Beaudoin about that car. And all of a sudden, she can't be sure that's the car?

How many witnesses did you see come in here and take one look at Exhibit 64, a car they haven't seen in years, that's been painted since they saw it, and they take one look at it and they say, oh, yeah, that's the car.

But not Diana Hunt. She had a hunch it might be a stolen car. This is a lady who deals in stolen cars, among other things. She admitted it. But somehow, Diana Hunt, who took nothing, wound up with the car.

She wound up with a credit

cards. She wound up with the brown bag with all of the possessions in it.

What did Mike Rippo wind up with out of all of this? A pair of sunglasses.

We know they met sometime after this murder and Mike Rippo went to the Sunglass Company and bought a pair of sunglasses, signed for them. We told you that in opening statement.

He went and bought some stuff from Sears; but what we know is, later on that same day, Diana Hunt has got the Gold credit card back 'cause she's using it. We know that. The evidence is in.

Diana Hunt has got the car; she's got the credit cards. Diana Hunt is the key to the State's case, the absolute foundation of their case. She's the one that said they went to the mall and bought the sunglasses. No question about that.

But also think about the rest of her story there. She swore that she took one Gold card out of Mike Rippo's wallet and she took that to get away from Mike Rippo. She was afraid of him; she had to make this great escape.

What did she do with that credit card? What did she do that day to make her escape?

We know she went to the mall and bought some cologne; and she had one credit card, her swarn testimony, the Gold card. But what card did she use to buy the cologne? The Dillard's card. Where did it come from?

She swore she didn't take it, but she charged stuff on it. Her story is not supposed to be contradicted by independent evidence. It's supposed to be corroborated or else it's not reliable. She repeatedly said the one Gold card, I took it, to make my escape.

When the State makes a deal with the devil, they need you to believe that devil.

She took that card because she was afraid. Stop and think about her description of her escape attempts. We know she went shapping, got the cologne for Teresa Perillo. She also bought cologne for a man. Who? Who is the man she bought the cologne for? She never said, did she? Why did she buy that and who was she going to meet to give it to?

She also said that after staying at the Gold Coast for a while, she went back to D'Amore's house to stay. She was hiding from Mike Rippo.

Mike Rippo lived in D'Amore's house. If you are going to hide from somebody, does it make

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a lot of sense to go live in the same house they're in or does it make sense to go somewhere else? It's a strange way to hide.

A juror once said 20 pieces of five percent evidence don't add up to a hundred dollars — or a hundred percent. There is not a hundred percent worth of testimony here. There is not five percent of testimony here. Look at her credibility. Look at what she says is going on.

Mr. Harmon is known for saying murder does not make sense, and he's right, but the evidence supporting a conviction for it has to. If it doesn't make sense, you can't say it's no doubt. Beyond a reasonable doubt is the standard. The State needs you to believe the devil.

She also said there was an occasion where she left D'Amore's house in her Colt, with her possessions in the car, quote/unquote, her possessions in the car. They ran out of gas.

She takes off and Mike Rippo calls for a ride. And when Mike Rippo gets picked up by D'Amore, guess what he's got with him? Exhibit 92, the brown bag and its contents, the contents showing somebody committed this crime.

The first time anybody has ever seen Mike Rippo with any of this stuff is when D'Amore picks him up after getting out of Diana Hunt's car. But Diana Hunt didn't take anything. How could that be?

Diana Hunt swore she took one Gold card after the crime, but her friend, Teresa Perillo, said I watched her in the motel room trying to alter the driver's license.

How did she get it if she didn't take it? Why is she lying? What's her motive?

One count of robbery; she's already been to the parole board once. She's got a real motive.

What happened when Mike Rippo got ahold of this evidence? Did he throw it away? Did he burn it? There is nothing of value in this bag, not a thing of value. What did he do with it?

He knew who one of the girlfriends' boyfriends was, Denise Lizzi. He knew he'd be upset. He calls him and says I've got evidence for you.

Come and get it. I'll meet you at the Showboat.

And what happens? He shows up at the Showboat. Does he ask for anything? No. He says look at what I've got. Look at it; here it is. I'll give

1 it to you.

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2 3 expect a murderer to do? He didn't make any effort to hide

this stuff. He delivered it to somebody he knew would be

5 looking for the murderer.

> It had no value whatsoever if he was guilty. He could have just thrown it in the dipsy dumpster and gone away, but he didn't. He took it out of Diana Hunt's car and gave it to a friend of the victim.

> > Does that make sense with the

Is that the kind of thing you'd

kind of story Diana Hunt is telling you?

Diana Hunt even said at one time Mike Rippo said he went back to the Katle Arms apartment, cut their throats and jumped up and down on their chests. Well, once again, we know the evidence says that never happened.

Diana Hunt has a lot of motives going on here. And the State talked to you a little bit about the culture of people in Jail and the culture of their society.

Diana Hunt says that she has this White Supremacist tattoo on her arm because somebody did her a favor when she fell asleep at a party.

In evidence are Defendant's

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21,

Exhibits F and G, pictures of Diana Hunt hanging out in a tattoo parlor. (Indicating). But, no, she didn't get this tattoo deliberately. Somebody did her a favor at a party.

Even if that's true, if somebody did you a favor, they did something you wanted. She didn't say I was upset somebody put this horrible mark on my arm. Somebody did me a favor and put lightening bolts and a White Supremacist ad on my arm.

Who else in this trial has connections like that? You saw them. I asked them to take their shirts off when they came in here and show you their White Supremacist garbage.

Guess what? Mike Rippo didn't fit in this group. If there is this jail code and you want to hang samebody, who do you hang? Somebody else with tattoos, samebody else who believes in your belief systems, or do you hang somebody who is outside?

How many people have you heard of that got a tattoo by accident? How many people do you know that to go a party and just happen to run into somebody with a tattoo gun in their hand? It's supposed to make sense.

What we do know is that after 2/18 of '92, the only person who ever drove the Nissan was

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Diana Hunt; and that Diana Hunt lied about other cards she had, identification she had, where she went and what she did.

Why is it if Mike Rippo is this big master criminal, he wound up with nothing? She had it all, except for the credit cards that he saw her with; and she had them later; we know she got them back.

Does it make any sense? She swore under oath she didn't take anything, but she wound up with everything.

She told us the story about how she had this one Gold card, and she's afraid to go home, so she and her drunken friend Teresa go from motel to motel, trying to find a motel that would take their Gold Visa card. That should have been a real tough hunt in Las Vegas.

But she said it was a real problem and she had to go from hotel to hotel to find someone who would take it. But, guess what? Teresa Perillo and the evidence — look at the charge cards from the Gold Coast. She already had the motel room before she picked up Teresa Perillo.

why is she lying? Is she one of these people who just lies because she can?

We know that when the police

first picked her up, she thought she could lie to them without any problems, probably the same way she thought she could lie to you without any problems, because she doesn't expect people to question her stories.

But in this case, there is forensic evidence that says she's lying. In this case, there are other witnesses that say she's lying. We know she lied again about which motel she went to, because she didn't go from motel to motel with her friend, drunk, 11:30 at night, with the two guys from the band. She already had the motel room key. She already checked in. She went straight there.

She even lied to us about whether or not the fender on the car had been painted before or after she checked in, because she made it quite clear in her testimony that she had painted it before; but Teresa Perillo went with her the next day to do that.

Why is she lying about all these things? And if she's lying, can you trust her with somebody's fate?

Diana Hunt talked about how she was so broke, she was on the run, and if she remembers, she showed up at the Nelson Street address in a limo. I guess a lot of people who are broke and on the run ride around town

1	in limos; makes a lot of sense.
2	She said, oh, well, I paid for
3	it with drugs.
4	What drugs? Where did they
5	come from? Where has she been to get these drugs?
6	There was a fight at Nelson
7	Street. What happened?
8	Diana Hunt was there and Mike
9	Rippo showed up and they got in a fight. And Mike Rippo was
10	mad.
11	Would you be mad if somebody
12	was saying you were involved in a crime and you weren't?
13	Would you be mad if you found out somebody killed a friend
14	of yours? Would you be mad? Would you get in a fight?
15	The testimony was that when
16	they broke that fight up, there were five people there; at
1.7	least two of them had clubs.
18	Guess what? Mike Rippo ran.
19	Who wouldn't? There is five people there; they're hostile;
20	they've got clubs. Mike is five feet four. Do you want him
21	to take on the entire city of Las Vegas?
22	He ran, but he didn't run far.
23	As a matter of fact, we know that he went to a conference
24	phone call with Detective Dibble, because D'Amore set it up

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and listened.

What did Diana Hunt do? She left for Yerington. The State talked to you about how flight is an indication of guilt. Only one person really flew, and it was Diana Hunt, and she went to Yerington.

Diana Hunt said repeatedly that she was afraid of Mike and was trying to contact the police. She talked about how D'Amore had offered to help her get in touch with Kyle Edwards.

Never heard from Kyle Edwards; never heard from D'Amore that this happened. The only conversation D'Amore set up was a call by Michael to Detective Dibble, the investigating officer.

D'Amore never soid anything about her asking for help or asking to call the police or giving her Kyle Edwards' name. She never said anything about Mike having made threats against her and her family.

Diana Hunt said one of the reasons I didn't go to the police is because he made threats against D'Amore.

Did you see any indications
D'Amore was worried about Mike Rippo?

D'Amore was worried about Diana Hunt. She said she wanted Diana Hunt out of her house, out

of her life. She also said Diana Hunt was a liar and a thief.

with the devil, they want you to believe that devil. They have to have you believe that devil.

But she can't get her stories straight. Look at her memo. They knew who she was going to testify against. They knew what they wanted. And in order for her to get her deal, she had to deliver.

Diana Hunt went on to say that not only did she get this sweetheart deal, two counts of robbery — or one count of robbery — I'm sorry — she's already been to the parale board once; she's already had a letter helping her with classification from the D.A.'s Office; but that she expected more, help her with her classification in the future.

Does she have a motive going here? Does she have association with people other than Mike Rippo?

Diana Hunt said that Mike Rippo wanted to kill her and was going to spike her drugs. Well, this happened a long time ago. And we even had another witness come in and say, yeah, gee, Mike Rippo wanted her killed before July 1993.

1Rippo-07058-R0A02959

There is zero evidence in this case he ever tried to kill Diana Hunt, none. She's doing just fine. If he was pushing for it by July 1993, there has been a lot time, a lot of water under the bridge; nothing has happened. Does that corroborate her story? Does it make sense?

Diana Hunt did admit if she changed her testimony, she could lose her sweetheart deal.

She could wind up sitting where Mike Rippo is, facing these charges.

The State also called Angie

Sposito from the Sunglass Company. Guess what? She said

that he bought the sunglasses. Did she have a motive to lie
about that? We told you we bought the sunglasses.

Then they called Teresa

Perillo. She went with Diana Hunt to take care of the

Nissan the day after they stayed at the Gold Coast. Diana

Hunt said she had already pointed it when they checked into

the Gold Coast. Why would she lie about a detail like that?

Some people just can't tell the truth, even when it works.

Is Diana Hunt one of those

people?

She never saw Mike Rippo have anything to do with the car, never. She said that when they

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went to paint the car, they also went to sell some drugs. What drugs? From who? Where

did these drugs come from?

She never said anything about stealing drugs. She never said anything about getting drugs from somebody else. Where did they come from? Happen to be in the Gold Coast while she was staying there maybe? Her story is supposed to make sense.

We know that Diana Hunt used a phone at the bars they went to. We know that she used it at the mall. We know that she used the phone repeatedly at the Gold Coast. And she told you she was an the run and was trying to contact the police. She was afraid to use the phone at D'Amore's because it was one of these cellular type where Mike could hear in on it.

How many phones are there in the city of Las Vegas that Mike Rippo couldn't listen in an? Could -- we know there were phones at the bars they went to. We know there were phones at the mall. We know there were phones at the Gold Coast. If she wanted to make a phone call, all she had to do was pick up the phone and dial 911. It doesn't even cost a quarter. We know one thing, she never did it. Sometimes actions do speak louder than words. When the State makes a deal

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with the devil, you have to believe the devil or their case doesn't exist.

She insisted the only thing she ever had from this crime was the Gold card. We know that's not true. Teresa Perillo watched her try and modify Denise Lizzi's identification card there at the motel, but she had already bought the cologne with a credit card she didn't have.

Does Teresa Perillo have a reason to lie about this?

We know one thing, there is independent evidence that supports Teresa Perillo: The Dillard's charge receipts. Does it support Diana Hunt? No, it says Diana Hunt is a liar. Once again, Teresa Perillo confirms that Diana Hunt is a liar.

The standard is beyond a reasonable doubt. How important is beyond a reasonable doubt?

There is a familiar story told of an attorney in a capital case, over a hundred years ago, and the attorney, at the end of the case, having a lot more guts than I do, stood up and said, ladies and gentlemen, I think the State proved my client guilty, but not beyond a reasonable doubt, and he sat down. His client was

acquitted. And the attorney's name was Abraham Lincoln.

That's how important reasonable doubt is. If there is reasonable doubt, there is no case, we talked about this at the beginning of the trial. There is a presumption of innocence, yes, but nobody is ever found innocent. You got two choices: Beyond a reasonable doubt or reasonable doubt. And if there is reasonable doubt, as a matter of law, you have to find the person not guilty.

Can you say you can convict somebody on the word of Diana Hunt?

Jurors used to be told that part of the instruction here is beyond a reasonable doubt in

Jurors used to be told that part of the instruction here is beyond a reasonable doubt in the more weighty affairs of life; and years ago, it — people used to talk to them and say it's like trying to make a decision to get married, a weighty affair of life.

And most people would still agree a weighty affair of life and marriage could be analogous. But look at our divorce rate. People make decisions nowadays and don't think of the consequences and they say, oh, I made a mistake. I'll get out of it. And it may be somewhat traumatic getting out of it, but they do it all the time.

You don't get out of a verdict.

Once you people say guilty, that's it. It's guilty. You can't call up and say I changed my mind. It's beyond a reasonable doubt or nothing.

You have the credibility instruction in here. Look at it. Because the credibility of the witnesses is what this case is all about.

Wendy Liston testified, Lauri's good friend, and it seems like she really was. She cared about Lauri. She wanted to try and help Lauri get off her drug problem. She visited her almost on a daily basis.

We also know that Denise Lizzi used to visit Lauri and get her to use drugs even though she was trying to quit.

But she knows nothing about this case. Maybe she's the one that came to the door when Diana Hunt said she was there; maybe she's not. She didn't hear anything. She didn't hear a stun gun. She didn't hear a fight. She didn't hear a stereo. She doesn't know if they were even there at the time she was there.

The only person that says she was is Diana Hunt. Diana Hunt had the discovery and knew she had been by. Diana Hunt can add anything she wants.

Then Tom Sims comes up,

Tommy's, Inc., Tommy's Maintenance, makes 200 to \$300,000 a

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year as a straight, legitimate businessman, with three prior felony convictions,

And what is his relationship to Diana Hunt? Diana Hunt seemed to indicate from the stand that Mike called her and says come pick me up over here and she had a vague idea where it was. She didn't really know him.

Tom Sims indicated, well, I knew who she was, but there is no real connection. Then why is Tom Sims writing her while she's in prison and getting her to send him copies of the discovery?

Is that the kind of thing you'd do to a casual acquaintance that's been convicted of murders: Hey, send me copies of all the police reports so I can look at them?

He did say he never saw Mike

Rippo drive the car; never saw him with the keys to the car.

He said Mike Rippo needed

\$2,000 to get out of town, but within a couple of hours, he sees Mike Rippo with \$2500.

Guess what? Mike Rippo didn't get out of town. He saw Mike Rippo leave on foot and return with money and Diana Hunt.

If he was really worried about

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the car sitting there in front of his shop, why didn't he just say, Mike, move the car, or deny Mike didn't have the the keys to the car?

It would have been a reasonable request if, quote/unquote, friend, you don't want the car in front of your shop, say, Mike, you know, park it across the street. It didn't happen. Why is that? He didn't have the keys to the car.

What is his relationship with Diana Hunt? Is it more than said on this stand?

He did give a statement to the police in early March. And, furthermore, he said: They came in; they needed to talk to me; I met them. And he told them a story. And it was a story, wasn't it, because he admitted he lied about it.

And when asked about, well, this was after Mike Rippo had supposedly met him on his birthday, February the 26th, 1992, and told him this confession about I strangled the bitches, I accidentally killed one of the girls, panicked and killed the other, after he knew all this information, he gives a statement to the police, and he doesn't mention it. And he said it's because nobody asked me.

But the last question in the

tapes.

police report was: Okay. Considering what's going on here,
Tom, is there anything else you might be able to add that we
haven't talked about, that might help us in our
investigation? And his answer was: Ah, not that I know of.

He testified to the Grand Jury
in June of 1992. Guess what? He forgot to mention that
confession again; never mentioned the suitcases and the

In May, 1993, he gets a criminal complaint filed against him (indicating), charging him with felonies. We know that he's got at least three prior felonies, and he's a candidate for the habitual criminal; and he was charged with possession of controlled substance with intent to sell, possession of controlled substance and possession of a firearm by an ex-felon. He's the legitimate businessman. He forgot to mention that all this stuff was found in his office.

Does his motive to cooperate with the police change? Does his need for some kind of a device to try and get him out of this change?

He gets the discovery from Diana Hunt, and then he tells us, in October '93, I go to the D.A. and I tell them about all of this.

But, guess what? The D.A.'s

Office calls him a liar. John Lukens said that conversation didn't happen. He never told us anything about this: Oh, I accidentally killed one person, killed another. It never came up.

Do you think the District
Attorney prosecuting the case might have been listening for
a little evidence like he confessed to the murder? Is that
the kind of thing the District Attorneys like, rented lips,
likely to lie, or is that the kind of thing Tom Sims is
lying about? Does it make any sense?

We know he could face a life sentence. We know he's got the discovery. And there is a lot of snitches in this case, and we're going to talk about them, but what does a snitch need in order to try and get a deal? He needs to know some information about the case so he can call the police and say, hey, this is what I heard.

How do you do that? Can you read a newspaper article? Can you look at somebody's discovery -- we know he had his discovery -- and say, hey, Mike Rippo told me, and read right off the discovery? Of course, you can.

That's why snitches are called snitches, in part because people don't trust them.

It's interesting. Tom Sims can

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recall a conversation he had with Mike Rippo in April -- or February 1992, but he couldn't remember how many felony charges he has pending against him. He doesn't even bother to go to court on them. He just sends his attorney.

(Indicating) Wasn't even sure if he had two or three felonies pending against him.

Is that because he knows these charges aren't really important to him, the deal is in?

What do you think should be more important: Remembering a conversation you had with somebody four years ago or remembering whether or not you are facing prison time an three charges? What's his credibility?

When the State makes a deal with the devil, you have to believe the devil or their case falls apart.

Mr. Sims told us he had nothing to do with stolen cars or drugs. On May 13th, 1993, they found drugs in his shop, in his office, with a gun, a three time ex-felon, 50 plus pounds of marijuana, but he doesn't have anything to do with drugs, doesn't have anything to do with stolen cars. He's a legitimate businessman.

That's kind of like Tom Sims versus the truth. Why would be ask for the discovery from Diana Hunt, this lady be barely knows, unless be had

something to worry about?

Was he the one with Diana Hunt and wanted to see what the police thought? Was he Just looking for a way to fabricate a story?

You have to decide what his motives to tell the truth are.

The State called Denny Mason, boyfriend of Denise Lizzi -- or at least one of them. He identified the Dillard's card and the -- or the receipts from Dillard's, where the cologne was charged.

It wasn't his Gold card. He had his Gold card receipts. So he confirmed Diana Hunt is a liar. He also confirmed the Gold Coast records. Those were on his credit card, the movies they watched, the times they were there. It doesn't comport with Diana Hunt's story. It confirmed Diana Hunt was a liar.

The trial system is dependent on people taking the stand, raising their hand and saying I'm going to tell the truth.

What happens when they don't?

There is nothing magical. And society has changed, and people live in different societies. The State talked about the prison society, the jail society, the society that Diana Hunt lived in, that Tom Sims has been in, that all of the

other snitches have been in.

What do you think? Would she get on the stand and say I swear to tell the truth and, gosh, that's more important than lying to get my deal and put me out of prison and make sure I don't face felony — or death charges, murder charges? What did the oath mean to Diana Hunt? What did the oath mean to Tom Sims? What did the oath mean to Mr. Hill and the rest of the snitches?

Are these people who really care about what they say when they raise their hand? Does it mean anything to them?

Our system is dependent on people taking that oath seriously when they get on the stand.

And if they don't, what does it

mean?

Cabrales from Metro, he did find the glass fragments, in the middle of the apartment, not where Diana Hunt said they should be.

What did she do, clean them up, move them over and drop them back down again, or is she lying about it? Did she just see a broken beer bottle there and say that's a fact I ought to throw in? Her stary doesn't make any sense.

He's also the one that said there was no indications of a wipe down. He's an expert. He testified to his qualifications. Everybody agreed he was an expert. No wipe down.

When the State makes a deal with the devil, you have to believe that devil. And in this case, he says Diana Hunt is lying.

Dr. Green — and I'm not going to go much into the forensics. Mr. Wolfson is going to be doing that — but Dr. Green said that Diana Lizzi had scars typical of I.V. drug users, ligature marks, typical of a two wire lamp cord around the neck, and no stun gun marks. She had enough meth in her to kill an average person, but she had no marks from the stun gun.

Diana Hunt talked in detail about how many times Mike Rippo repeatedly, all over her body, hit her with this magical stun gun that leaves no marks.

Lauri Jacobson's autopsy -Diana Hunt said I hit her, broke a beer bottle over her
head. She was dazed. She was down. There is no physical
evidence.

Doc Green said you hit somebody that hard, it leaves marks. He looked. They weren't there.

She also said, as I've already talked to you about, he trussed her up; trussed her up, ankles and feet -- or hands together, and carried her like a suitcase and left no ligature marks.

So we've got a magic stun gun that leaves no marks; we've got a magic beer bottle that knocks somebody out and leaves no marks; and we've got a magical cord that you can truss somebody up and carry them like a suitcase and it leaves no marks.

Does Doc Green have a motive to lie in this case or does Diana Hunt? Because one of them has to be lying.

Mr. Moser testified about fingerprints; no indication of a wipe down in the reports he had, and none of our client's prints were there.

Does he have a motive to lie?
Officer Welte recovered the

Nissan. He actually knew how to protect the crime scene. He's a rookie. He's the only one who secured it and made sure nobody else went in and touched the evidence.

But, guess what? They found the Nissan right where Diana Hunt said it would be, because she's the one who had it; and she's the one who told him where it was, not Mr. Rippo. He didn't have the car.

 how it got there.

 brown bag and we know how the brown bag got where she found it. It's a little strange somebody brings you evidence in the murder of your girlfriend, so you secure it in the inoperative trunk of your brother's car instead of calling the police. Unique way to handle the evidence, but that's

Deborah McCracken recovered the

Linda Errichetto, head of the crime lab; nothing of serological value.

Mr. — and here goes my names again — Capia, somebody, the guy from Sears. We're not charged with the Sears case, so we really don't care what he said, but stop and think about this guy. Think about his memory.

Would he have identified a ham sandwich if the D.A. had asked him to? He knew everything. He identified the Pinto, remembered blue interior, remembered the details. But if you look at the pictures of the car, one side is all dented up. He didn't remember that. He just said whatever the State needed him to say, but it really doesn't matter.

William Leaver talked about the fingerprint -- or the handwriting. I guess I could summarize his testimony up as definitely, probably, maybe.

He wasn't positive about anything.

Then they called Tom Christos,
Mike's friends, quote/unquote, who wore a wire to the jail
to get him to talk. But at least he admitted I used to deal
in drugs and stolen cars. Nice for a change, somebody
admits, yeah, I used to do that.

He had known Diana Hunt for a long time. She brought the stalen car to him for paperwork, not Mike Rippo. Mike didn't have the car.

Teresa Perillo was his girlfriend. They went out, came back. Diana Hunt came back the next day first, loaded up a suitcase full of Teresa Periollo's belongings; but nobody ever got them back; she stole them.

threw her out of the house; didn't want her around. This is a man who is a drug dealer and a car thief and he still doesn't want her around because she's that bad; doesn't want her in his house. She cames back and burglarizes the place.

He did say that Mike called and said the cat is out of the bag. And the State wants you to believe that that means Mike was calling Diana to say this murder case was out of the bag.

But how many things is Diana

Hunt involved in? The cat is out of the bag could mean what? Somebody found out she's ripped them off, somebody wants drugs? What does it mean?

The State wants you to make one assumption and one assumption only: Look at the lifestyle Diana Hunt was living and think of how many alternatives there might be to what that could mean.

When we called him back in our case, we went into detail about his motives of wearing that wire into the jail; and the one thing that's clear, he went there because he was afraid Diana Hunt was going to try a lie on him, too, because he thought she was a liar. Everybody who knows Diana Hunt describes her as a liar and a thief. But the State needs you to believe that.

Deidre D'Amore, friend of Mike Rippo's, would not have allowed Diana Hunt to stay there but for Mike; friendly to Mike.

Diana Hunt told us that she talked to her about Mike's threatening the life of you and your kid. Help me get in touch with Kyle Edwards.

Did she mention any of that?

Did she seem to have any indications anybody was threatening her? No, name of that. She did say she tried to help Mike Rippo get in touch with Detective Dibble. D'Amore asked

Mike Rippo to get Diana Hunt out of the house.

Then they called dear Mr.
Levine, who met Mike Rippo in Jail as he was a porter. And
on direct, he talked about how, yeah, it's really easy;
anybody can use the phone, but I made all these phone calls
for Mike Rippo. On cross-examination, he mentioned, oh,
yeah, Mike Rippo was locked down and couldn't go to the
phone, and that's why I made them.

Why wouldn't he mention that on direct? What was he hiding?

Mr. Rippo was just in for murder. If you remember, I asked him, you mean, he didn't have any serious charges, like jaywalking, just murder?

He also talked about how Mike had approached him, first, as an alibi witness, and then determined he was already in jail in Rena at the time, so then Mike approached him to be a character witness.

And we let you see what kind of a character he was. You saw his tattoos with the skulls and the Aryan hate threat printed all over his body.

Is that the kind of person you would call or ask to be a character witness for you? Do you think if we called him as a character witness, the State

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wouldn't say stand up, take off your shirt, show the Jury?
They would because that tells you what kind of character he
is.

What connection does he have with anybody? We know he's got the same belief systems as Diana Hunt, not Mr. Rippo's. We know that he was looking for a deal.

He said Mr. Rippo showed him how he killed, when he was playing with his vein and had a cord around his arm. But, originally, he said he showed me how he did her.

Well, now, if you were going to do somebody with drugs, would you choke off the vein to their arm and wait for it to get big? Isn't that how they do drugs? Anybody ever had their blood drawn? That's what he was demonstrating, if he demonstrated anything, but how do you know what happened with Mr. Levine?

the newspaper articles on this story, he was on the news, his discovery was there. People were talking about it. All he has to do is pick up the phone and say, hey — instead of saying guess what I overheard or guess what I saw in the newspaper or guess what I saw in discovery, just pick up the phone and say, guess what Mike told me? It's the only thing

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he has to change, and I can tell the same story.

talked about how the bodies were positioned and how they were changed.

Well, the diagrams in the discovery — and guess what? — the discovery looks just like this, (indicating), Exhibit Number 3, and it's exactly what he described. The bodies were not side—by—side. They were staggered. All he had to do was see the discovery to get that answer.

He only has eight prior felony convictions, but he has no motive to lie, none whatsoever.

Oh, yeah, he did get parole right after that. What a coincidence.

We also talked about the fact that Mr. Rippo is five feet four; he's living in a hostile environment in that Jail.

If you had somebody put murder charges on you, and people are coming up around you, being confrontational, would you say, hey, I've killed before, I'm going to kill again? Back off. Is that the kind of thing that you might brag about to try and protect yourself?

He's living in a pretty violent environment. That doesn't mean he did anything, except that 002974

he's trying to get somebody to respect him, to back off from him.

You've seen Mr. Rippo. You've seen the size of the other people in here. He's the smallest witness. Would you deny you were violent in that environment over there or would you say you're damn right. I am. What are you going to do about it?

When the State makes a deal with an eight time loser, they still want you to believe him. But, remember, he got paraled right after this.

He also mentioned, well, yeah, I did spend a couple years in the psyche ward, but that was just for protection. It wasn't until recross-examination I got him to remember that, oh, yeah, there was that suicide attempt that put me there.

Which was it? We know he was in a psyche ward. A good fiction writer has to create a story that can cause the reader to suspend the disbelief. The State has tried to create a story that can cause you to suspend disbelief, but it has to look like the truth.

Does the State's case look like the truth? Does Mr. Levine have motives? Does he have an agenda? Could he hate my client just because my client is not an Aryan, doesn't have the tattoos and the other garbage

these people have? And in the prison system, is that enough to drop a dime on somebody and try and get yourself a deal?

Mike Beaudoin, Denise Lizzi's

other boyfriend: Known her for ten years, live in boyfriend-girlfriend for three — so she was a live in girlfriend for two people at the same time, which is an interesting trick — knew she was an I.V. drug user, at least for the last year or so of her life.

In early February, he is, quote/unquote, breaking up with her, has a confrontation and fight in his own apartment at four o'clock in the morning with another guy who comes in and they fight. And I don't remember the guy's name, but you remember the fight.

Right after that, the next day, guess who happens to be at his apartment? Diana Hunt.

Later that day, he's arrested; he goes to Jail. He told us he had met Diana Hunt four or five times.

Diana Hunt, we know, got his car out of hock; got -- visited him in Jail twice, volunteering to attack Denise Lizzi, his soon to be ex-girlfriend, who he thinks ripped him off for drugs and money.

If he really wanted to do

Denise Lizzi, what better alibi could he put together than

being in Jail? That's an iron clad alibi. And he had Diana Hunt. Who else did he have? We know Diana Hunt visited him and talked to him about exactly — do her. I will do Denise Lizzi.

And in the streets, what does that mean? After he gets out, who brings him evidence of the murders?

Mr. Rippo, who doesn't know him, says here's evidence, look at it; and guess where I got it from? Diana Hunt.

After the fight on Nelson

Street, Diana Hunt splits. She goes to Yerington. She

stops having contact with Mike Beaudoin. Guess what? Mike
Rippo didn't. He told us he didn't. He kept calling him.

Strange activities.

They called around to say he booked in a stun gun and **an <KHERD> to say they let a stun gun without all the rest of his clothing.

Is it the same gun? Did anybody ever test it to see if this stun gun could be used and not leave marks? Was this the magic stun gun or was there ever even a stun gun used, one that doesn't leave marks?

Then they called Donald Hill;

only his real name is Wilbur **Witte, and he's got so many Social Security numbers, he doesn't remember which one is the real one.

At one time he says — or at least Dan Seaton says he says — that Mike had been burned on a drug deal. That's right, Mike had been burned on a drug deal. Mike Beaudoin had. All you got to do is change one name and you got testimony.

We do know that he said that

Denise Lizzi had burned him on a drug deal as well, or that

Denise Lizzi had burned Mike Rippo -- let me straighten it
out. I got names mixed again.

He said that Denise Lizzi said Mike Rippo had been burned on a drug deal -- or Diana Hunt said Mr. Rippo had been burned on a drug deal and wanted to get Denise Lizzi. He also said that Denise Lizzi thought Michael Rippo was a cop.

Who are you the least likely to deliberately burn on a drug deal if it isn't a cop? Aren't you Just going to have nothing to do with somebody you think is a cop if you are selling drugs?

It's how a snitch works. You get a couple of facts, you change a few things, and you are in business; you are working on a deal.

He said I was Mike Rippo's friend, and that Mike Rippo said he killed them; held a gun an them. Where did that come from? Did he read the wrong story? Did he get his cases mixed up?

He said no favors; just a good citizen. But, oh, yeah, there was that letter to the parole board, and he got paroled.

He talked about the code in jail and his connections; and, if you remember, when he showed you his chest, he had a big swastika tattooed in the middle of his chest with wings on it, and he was proud that he had his children's names tattooed above it.

Is this the kind of man you can say you can trust to decide the fate of a human being?

Said a snitch won't last long in prison, and my motive for being a snitch is I wanted to get out and have a real reason not to go back.

He did get out. Where is he?
He's back. And guess what? He's fine. No testimony about
him being killed, attacked, or anything else happening to
him.

What kind of a man would have a swastika and his children's names tattooed tagether? Is that someone that the oath means a lot to him, or is that

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sameone who will say what he thinks he needs to get a deal?

James Ison: Just a poor.

honest bank robber. On cross, he first said that he didn't know who Leon Anderson was. Then he remembered: That just happened to be the other murder case he snitched in. Talked about how snitche's life wasn't worth two cents. He's still around. He snitched in two murder cases.

How many times do you have to do it before you become a professional? Nothing to gain, just a strong, honest family man.

All Mike Rippo had to do was say Diana Hunt is saying this about me and he drops that and says Mike told me, and what have you got? Testimony. He had access to it. He says there were no newspapers in the area. This was a topical crime, a double murder, but there were no newspaper stories.

He also talked about how well — there was the bank robbery, but it was a deal where he started to give his statement to try and help himself, but samehow, during this statement, found out he still had federal charges, so he lied in his statement, and the testimony he gave here was true and the statement was a lie.

Well, we also found out that, in reality, he had the bank robbery and he got out on parole

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and then got convicted of another one.

Don't you just hate it when you forget to mention that other bank robbery? What's his agenda? He says he got nothing out of this deal.

We do know he got convicted of a couple bank robberies and he's out on the streets. We do know that he was very evasive about what these charges were. Why. If he has nothing to hide, why didn't he just say, yeah, there were two different bank robberies. I did time on this one and time on that one. It wouldn't have been too difficult. But he gave a partial statement, deliberately lying to get some kind of a deal.

If you want a deal, aren't you going to give them the strongest information you've got, if you actually have it?

It doesn't make any sense to deliberately get a snitch jacket and not give them anything worthwhile. If you had it, you'd give it to him or else you wouldn't give it.

If he had it, he would have given it. You could get a snitch Jacket, so why not give it? It doesn't make sense. You don't get a good deal by withholding your evidence.

Why would Mike Rippo have

trusted this guy? There is no connections with these two. It's not like the other ones that have known him for years.

And during his testimony, he said, well, I'll call them big Mike and little Mike to keep it straight.

Well, how would he know what the other Mike looked like unless samebody showed him or knew him? He never explained that. Has he done time with the other people? Is he trying to set samebody up?

Or is it like the D.A. says.

gee, the snitch jackets are really bad. He's said a snitche's life isn't worth two cents, but we've got people standing in line, waiting to give snitch testimony for nothing. That's a high credibility concept. All the snitches are denying getting anything.

The State's case 1s kind of like one of those pictures you see nowadays that's a geometric design, and if you unfocus your eyes enough, you can see another picture inside of it.

But in a case like this, you are not supposed to unfocus your eyes. You are supposed to take a very, close, hard, sharp look at what's really before you. And if it's nothing but geometric patterns, don't look for the picture.

attention in a case like this

You can't unfocus your

attention in a case like this. They want you to convict a man of two murders based on the word of Diana Hunt, Tom Sims, and these snitches. And there is not another shred of evidence that says he committed those murders.

Did he have access to the credit card after the murders? Sure. Does that mean he committed a murder?

Mr. Seaton had a big display up here in his big argument. Conveniently disappeared. It was a big red circle basically. When he got through, I submit all you have to do is draw a red line through it and you have a not sign.

There is no credible, independent corroboration that Mike Rippo did anything. The only person who says she saw him at this crime scene is Diana Hunt. She's already been to the parole board once.

When the State makes a deal with the devil, you've got to believe the devil or they don't have a case.

How could all the forensics
disagree with her if she's telling the truth? Those people
don't have a motive to lie. It's up to you to decide that.

But I submit to you if you look

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at the motives, Diana Hunt and Tom Sims and the snitches have a lot bigger motive than the forensics experts. And they agreed. They called her a liar. Teresa Perillo called her a liar. Everybody who knows Diana Hunt seems to call her a liar.

I submit you shouldn't take the words of those jay walking or — or snitchers to convict somebody of jay walking. They were not the kind of people that you can sit and say: I believe that guy. He's not lying to me.

Think about the code in Jail.

John Lukens said that there was no deal going on with Tom

Sims; nothing going on, no cooperation. Here is the case
history notes. They're marked. They're in evidence. They
will come back there with you. Look at them.

Time after time after time,
pass the deal until after he testifies, pass the deal until
after he testifies; per my conversation with Lukens, the
feds, i.e. Terry something or other of ATF, are cooperating.
Deputy, please stipulate to a continuance.

Time after time after -- even a bench warrant issued that Tom Sims never even knew was issued because it got quashed that fast, and nothing has happened to date. Look at it. Tom Sims has got 30 pieces

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of silver on the table.

Mr. Seaton talked about how serious this case is, and he's right; two young people died; and whether they were drug dealers or not, that's not right. But it's also equally serious that you don't convict the wrong man.

I submit to you that there is nothing in this case that says that there is enough evidence to convict Mike Rippo.

Remember that the standard here is beyond a reasonable doubt in the more weighty affairs of life.

If you were looking at the more weighty affairs of life, would you make a decision based on Diana Hunt's testimony? Would you make a decision based on Tom Sims'? Would you make a decision of -- a serious decision in your life based on the word of these snitches?

There is only one alternative

in this case: Find Mr. Rippo not guilty.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's take a short recess.

Remember: Don't discuss this

case amongst yourselves or with anyone else;

Read, watch, listen to any

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reports in this case by any medium of information; ar

Form any opinions until the matter is submitted to you.

(Proceedings recessed.)

THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the presence of the Jury?

MR, SEATON: Yes, Judge.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Wolfson.

MR. WOLFSON: Thank you, sir.

Good afternoon, ladies and

14 gentlemen.

I think all of the lawyers in the courtroom this afternoon and the Court and anybody that knows anything about criminal cases would all agree on at least one thing; and that is, that this has been a very unique case for one particular reason: In my years as a lawyer in this town, I've never been involved in a case that had a 17 day recess, like we did. I point that out because I must ask you not to hold that against either side.

You folks were asked a number of questions during the voir dire process about the criminal

Justice system and cases and how you felt about the system; and many of you said one of the major complaints you had about the system was the delays, the recesses, the long periods of time it takes to bring matters to court.

And whoever answered that way is right, but sometimes there are reasons for delays and recesses. And I would submit to you that there were reasons for that 17 day recess in this case. It's not relevant to your considerations why it took place.

I would just ask you not to hald that against Mr. Rippo, of course, or the State of Nevada. If you want to blame somebody, blame me; but sometimes things happen in cases, lawyers are doing their jobs, so there are these inevitable breaks and recesses.

Ladies and gentlemen, because of the nature of this case, both Mr. Rippo's lawyers are allowed to address you; and Mr. Dunleavy has spoken and this is my opportunity.

When I am finished, I am confident that Mr. Harmon is going to stand up and rebut or respond to my remarks. The reason they have this last opportunity is because they have the burden of proof. It is the State of Nevada that has the legal obligation to bring enough evidence to this courtroom to ask you to convict.

Because they have this burden of proof, they are allowed, by law, a final response.

But Mr. Dunleavy and I — he's done, and this is our only apportunity. So during some of my remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I have to try and anticipate what Mr. Harmon may say.

Verdicts, in any case, whether it be civil or criminal, must be based on evidence and evidence alone. And there have been certain things that have occurred during this trial that you are not supposed to consider when you deliberate and attempt to reach a verdict.

For example, anything that you saw outside of the courtroom is not to be considered by you; it is not evidence. What the lawyers say is not evidence. The fact that a lawyer may be eloquent or impassioned in his pleas to you is not evidence.

So you must disregard certain styles or certain mannerisms of the lawyers and try and concentrate on the evidence. That's what you are to base your verdict on.

The evidence in any case consists of two types: Direct and circumstantial. And both lawyers have already touched on that, but I think it's essential to a fair deliberation in this case for me to

discuss the two types.

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Direct evidence is the evidence of an eyewitness, someone who personally saw an event.

We only have one eyewitness in this case: Diana Hunt. She is the only one who has come forward and said I saw this crime committed.

And I'm talking about the crime of murder. Michael committed credit card fraud; we told you that in our opening statement. There is nothing to consider as far as credit card fraud in this case.

The decision is murder. There is only one person who saw, they say, Michael commit this crime, and that type of evidence, this eyewitness evidence, is direct evidence.

Circumstantial evidence is everything else. But Instruction Number 31 tells you that the law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial.

The reason I feel this is important is we are all raised in the days of Perry Mason, and nowadays, Law and Order and other shows involving lawyers, and, inevitably, these shows show lawyers objecting: Your Honor, I object; that is circumstantial evidence. And on TV, that sounds real good, but in the

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legal courtroom, in real life, circumstantial evidence can be, and many times is, often more important than direct evidence, because, as Mr. Dunleavy so artfully explained to you, people who say they saw things should not necessarily be believed.

But circumstantial evidence, on the other hand, does not come to the courtroom with any preconceived bias, or deals with the devil, as Mr. Dunleavy put it.

An example: I might ask you to Join me back in the 1800s, in an old western town with a bank; and a couple of desperados ride into this old western town and rob the bank and they go riding out of town on their horses. And the sheriff gets his posse together and says, let's go; let's go after the bank robbers; and the bank robbers go riding out of town on their horses and the sheriff and his posse go riding after them.

And the sheriff comes to a fork in the road and he sees a man at the fork and he says which way did the robbers go? And the man at the fork of the road says they went that way. (Indicating) Well, the sheriff looks down and he sees the tracks of the horses going the other way.

The tracks of the horses is the

circumstantial evidence, the physical evidence; whereas, the person at the fork of the road, who said they went that way, (indicating), is the direct evidence, the person who claims to have personally seen something.

Ladies and gentlemen, I submit to you, in this case, Diana Hunt is the person at that fork of the road, wanting you to believe her that the robbers went that way. (Indicating) But if you analyze the circumstantial evidence — and we're going to get to that in just a minute — I submit to you that the circumstantial evidence suggests something else.

There is no circumstantial evidence to connect Michael Rippo with the crimes of murder. The only evidence to connect Michael is the testimony of Diana Hunt, Tom Sims and the three Jail house snitches. All of that evidence is highly suspect and comes to this court with questionable credibility.

Instruction Number 32 talks about credibility. Credibility is another word for believability. Is a witness believable?

And the law says you may determine a person's believability by his or her manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests or feelings, his opportunity to have

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observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements, and the strength or weakness of his recollections.

Under the focts of this case,
ladies and gentlemen, the circumstantial evidence is crucial
to a fair judgment. Ask yourselves when you deliberate in
this case: Other than the one eyewitness, what other
evidence shows the defendant committed the crimes of murder?
Ladies and gentlemen, after
almost four weeks of trial, I submit to you, the evidence
clearly shows ten separate areas where you can individually
find reasonable doubt.

As Mr. Dunleavy explained, if you do not have this abiding conviction for the truth of the charge, if you have a reasonable doubt as to the crimes of murder, under the law, you must acquit.

The first area of reasonable doubt pertains to the stun gun. A disadvantage I have is that I'm going to try not to repeat too much of what Mr. Dunleavy says. There was a lot of talk about this stun gun. What evidence of the stun gun shows the defendant committed the murder?

Dr. Green. I think everybody in this courtroom would say he is eminently qualified.

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Quote: No evidence of stun gun markings on bodies.

Hunt said the defendant repeatedly used the stun gun on both girls, but the doctor said he found no evidence of such.

Here is where I have to ask you to anticipate or help me anticipate what Mr. Harmon may say if he responds.

When you go back into the deliberation room, you must say to yourselves: Why is there no evidence of stup gun markings on the bodies in this case? Is it because Diana Hunt is a liar?

Fingernail scrapings. Analyst Connell collected fingernail scrapings under the 20 fingers from both Denise and Lauri. She was able to determine that there was nothing of serological value. Serological value means blood typing, body fluid.

Hunt said that Mr. Rippo said that he bled that day. Well, why no blood under the fingernails?

One might say, well, perhaps she didn't touch Mr. Rippo where Mr. Rippo had bled. Well, we do have evidence of some blood in that apartment. Why is there no blood under the fingernails?

Beer bottle broken over the head of Lauri Jacobson. Dr. Green said no evidence of that. Dr. Green told you he performed both an internal and external examination of Lauri and that there was no evidence of the striking of a beer bottle, in the manner in which Diana Hunt described, on Lauri Jacobson's body.

Sexual assault kit. You heard evidence that sexual assault kits were obtained from both Lauri and Denise. You heard evidence that the criminalist finding was that no semen was found.

There was no evidence of a sex crime here. There is no evidence of defendant having sex with the girls or anybody having sex with the girls. That is another question you may have to find reasonable doubt.

Criminologist Linda Errichetto told you that she analyzed a piece of fabric recovered from a pillow. Criminalist Errichetto told you that she found indication of blood, but was unable to confirm it as blood or even blood type, the substance she had.

Well, why was she unable to do this? The sample wasn't preserved properly. I would submit that's what the evidence shows.

Errichetto did her analysis two and a half years after the sample was retrieved.

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Well, this man is on trial for his life. We have to depend on police and crime labs and analysts doing a professional job. And we have a examination occurring two and a half years later, and, perhaps, because of this delay, we couldn't determine, in a confirming test, whether it was even blood, and let alone type it.

Now, you might say: So what?

Now, what would have happened if this analyst would have been asked to analyze this blood swatch within weeks after the crime?

It was retrieved early on. You heard testimony that Mr. Harmon himself requested certain investigations in February of 1996, but they didn't analyze this piece of fabric for two and a half years. Its evidentiary value, its evidentiary quality, left us.

Reason number six for reasonable doubt; The hair and fiber evidence. We received no testimony from any expert about any hair comparison analyzations.

You heard testimony that we have people on board -- the State of Nevada has access to experts and crime scene persons and lab people to do hair comparisons. You received no evidence of any hair

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comparison.

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Analyst Connell collected six vials of hair samples. It was rather tedious, but I asked Analyst Connell to describe, from his impound report, where he retrieved certain hairs, fibers and hair strands.

And he told you from the shirt of Denise Lizzi, from the black scarf on the left hand of Denise Lizzi, from the front of the sweatshirt of Denise Lizzi; hairs and fibers were retrieved from the black shirt under the sweatshirt of Denise Lizzi, from the right sack of Denise Lizzi and from the left sack of Denise Lizzi.

Analyst Connell did not say anything about any hair comparison work being done.

When you are deliberating in the deliberation room, which you will do in the next couple of hours, ask yourselves, why didn't these prosecutors bring this evidence in to you?

Analyst Connell did not even record the number of hairs, the color of the hairs, or the length of the hairs retrieved.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I had initially planned — it was right here and the clerk took it back from me.

Exhibit Number 99 shows a

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photograph of my client, Michael Rippo. (Indicating) I don't know if this has been published to you or not, meaning literally handed to you, so you could look at it. Some of the Jurors are shaking their heads. Thank you.

We don't know when this picture was taken. There is no evidence that it was taken the day, the week or the month of this crime, but you have a number of witnesses say this is how Michael looked in February of 1992.

Look at Michael today. Look at the color of his hair. I submit to you it's similar to the color in the photograph.

Look at the color of the hair in the pictures of Denise. Ladies and gentlemen, I don't even think you need an expert to do a hair comparison.

I think that you -- not you literally -- but rhetorically, any of us could pull a hair strand from a vial and make a preliminary determination:

Could this be the man's hair?

Now, obviously, if you take a hair strand — and I make the distinction between hair and hair strand as Analyst Connell did — if you hold up a hair strand, you can make a preliminary determination right off the bat.

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I mean, if it looks like

Denise's, 'cause Denise had dark hair, maybe that doesn't mean much. But if it looks lighter, like perhaps Michael's hair, or if it's literally blond, like one of our Jurors, then, maybe you, as a criminalist, maybe you, as an investigator, would do something more.

Now, Mr. Harmon, I'm confident, is going to stand up and say, ladies and gentlemen, you heard from the expert who said you can't make a positive identification in hair comparison work, and that's true, but you can say things are similar. We don't even know that. The State of Nevada, for whatever reason, didn't present you with any of that evidence.

We don't know how many hairs were retrieved. Now, one might say: Big deal. How is that important?

Well, we also talked about DNA.
We didn't go into a lot of detail, but you learned that our crime lab had DNA capabilities, that DNA was available back in February, March, April, et cetera, or 1992. You did learn that DNA testing can be done sometimes from the roots where hairs are taken from.

I think you all know from other equationess that DNA can isotate a potential person, one

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ı	hundred billion to one, the odds are that sometimaly did this.						
2	Why di dn't the State of Ne vada						
3	conduct any DNA testing?						
4	Perhaps the killer's hair is in						
Ē.	those vials; perhaps it's blond or black; perhaps it had						
6	roots or other means for testing; and perhaps the State						
7	didn't want you to know about it.						
8	You didn't have any DNA						
9	testing; another reason for reasonable doubt. You are being						
10	asked to convict a man of double murder and you are without						
11	evidence in this case.						
12	I don't have to bring evidence						
13	in to you. If you have any question in your mind, as you						
14	sit here now, why didn't Wolfson bring this in, look to the						
15	instructions. They have the burden of proof. I don't have						
16	to do anything under the law. They have to do it. And if						
17	they don't live up to their burden, they've failed.						
18	At least 78 latent fingerprints						
1,9	were recovered from the apartment; reason number eight for						
20	reasonable doubt.						
21	Of these 78 or so fingerprints,						
22	Analyst Cabrales desc "and 17 locations where they was a						
23	located. I'm not going to read them all off, but if you						

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recall from Analyst Cabrales' lestimony -- 'cause I had him

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read off his report all 17 locations these icasions were								
ol) over the apartment: Picture Frame on kitchen counter;								
adde of mugs, glasses, coffee cups on kitchen counter and								
sink; kitchen sink facet handle; top of toilet tank; west								
wall of the closet; et cetera, et cetera.								

Of these 78 retrieved prints, prints that a crime scene analyst recovered for the purposes of analysis, 33 were identified to Lauri Jacobson. No surprise there; it was Lauri's apartment.

Officer Flenne, whenever he is. Poor Officer Fleorer got to live with knowing that eleven of his prints were found at a crime scene that he's trained to preserve.

One to Detective Scholl, o homicide detective; Steve Scholl, who we never heard from, the lead homicide detective, had a fingerprint at the crime scene.

And one to Officer Gosler.

My addition is 46 of the 78

were identified. That leaves 32 fingerprints not identified.

Fingerprint expert Munson Moser said he used 24 exemplars, 24 known examples from people, to compare against these remaining prints, including Michael

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Rippo's,	We all k	now Mich	ael's pi	int was	not i	n that
apartment,	Denise	Lizzi's	prints	weren't	in th	at apartment,
nor Digna	Hunt's.					

But I ask you -- because the prosecutor is going to say they didn't find Diana Hunt's, they didn't find Denise's -- did Denise Lizzi spend much time in that apartment, and did she go to many areas of that apartment, if you were to believe Diana Hunt's testimony?

How many places did Diana Hunt go in the apartment?

Now, let's talk about Michael.

Same question of Diana Hunt:

For you to believe Diana Hunt, you must believe that Michael went a lot of places in that apartment. He literally ran around that place, living room, kitchen, back bathroom, back closet, touching a number of things.

Why weren't his prints located?

The prosecutor will say he will down the entire apartment. You know my argument

against that. It's been stated already.

There is no evidence, other than Diana Hunt, that he wiped anything down. In fact, one could argue, the evidence especially turns the other way.

Allen Cabrales, the analyst,

said, in his report --- he noted in his report that there was

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evidence of wiping down of the 1987 Nissan. He put it in his report. But he didn't put anything in his report, nor did he see, any evidence of wiping down in that apartment.

Ligature marks. Diana Hunt said that Michael Rippo carried Lauri Jacobson with hands and ankles tied, like a suitcase, from the living room area to the closet; but no ligature marks found by Dr. Green.

Quote: I saw no evidence to support it, unquote, is what Dr. Green said regarding the ligatures placed around ankles and wrists.

I then asked Dr. Green, if
Lauri Jacobson, a 148 pound woman, were carried 10 to 20
feet in the air like a suitcase, wouldn't you think you'd
find some pretty severe markings?

Dr. Green said it would seem reasonable.

The tenth reason for you feeling comfortable with finding reasonable doubt in this case is the crime scene investigation.

Analyst Cabrales felt compelled to advise his superior that something was wrong. Ladies and gentlemen, Analyst Cabrales felt compelled to write a memorandum to his superior, and the closing paragraph in that memorandum is displayed on this chart. And I want you

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to read this chart with me, if you would, because I would say, and I would submit from the evidence, that every single word has meaning.

Obviously, the crime scene was not protected and the integrity of all evidence recovered from the scene has been compromised.

Now, Mr. Harmon, I'm confident, will stand up and, in his eloquent manner, try and explain why this is not important, try and convince you from the evidence that you should discount this fact. But this happened, and as a result, Michael Rippo is a victim.

Now, with all due respect to some people in this courtroom, in a sense, he's a victim, because there wasn't a proper crime scene investigation done in this case; and even the analyst, who spent eight hours there, had to memo his superior afficer that fact.

As jurors, you are asked to sit in judgment of another person, in this case, Michael Rippo. You have the responsibility to tell the prosecution that their case has not equaled the task. You each have the individual responsibility to conclude whether there is or is not enough evidence to find guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Instruction Number 31-A -- and this will be the last instruction I discuss with you

today -- provides you with what I consider to be the most important.

Now, His Honor has instructed you that all of them have equal importance, and I think that that's true, in the sense you must read all the instructions and consider them together, but I think, under the facts of this case, this instruction is the whole case.

It talks about accomplice corroboration. Gosh, before I went to law school, if somebody asked me what is accomplice corroboration. I'm ~~ I don't know.

They're legal terms. It's a legal phrase, which means that a conviction shall not be had — you are told in this instruction that you must not convict on the testimony of an accomplice.

Diana Hunt is the accomplice.

A conviction shall not be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless she is corroborated — that means supported — by other evidence, which, in itself, and without the aid of the accomplice's testimony, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the affense; and the corroboration shall not be sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.

What that means is there must be other evidence, aside from Diana Hunt, which tends to connect Michael Rippo to murder.

You have a lot of evidence to connect him with other things, credit card fraud, possession of stalen vehicle, but what evidence do you have besides

Diana Hunt to connect him to murder?

four other persons to connect him: Tom Sims, who swore he told John Lukens and Teresa Lowry two years ago that Michael confessed — and we were real careful with Tom Sims: Are you sure you told deputy District Attorney John Lukens?

Yes.

John Lukens came in here and said no. Right there, that's enough for you to throw away the testimony of Tom Sims. He can't be believed.

John Lukens is a chief deputy District Attorney, the assigned prosecutor on the case, getting ready for trial, and in comes a witness who says defendant confessed. That would be pretty important. Mr. Lukens would remember is the point. And he says no, it didn't happen.

And then you have the testimony of the three other persons, who I submit, Mr. Dunleavy did

an excellent job convincing you from this evidence that you shouldn't convict based on their testimony.

Based on Instruction Number 31-A, which is the accomplice instruction, if you conclude from the evidence that the testimony of Diana Hunt isn't corroborated, isn't supported — and we know there is no physical evidence to connect him to murder. There is physical evidence to connect him to credit card froud and possession of stolen vehicle, but nothing to murder.

Under this instruction, if you conclude that she isn't corroborated, and I suggest you can't find corroboration, then you can't, by law, convict of murder.

Ladies and gentlemen, my remarks are about to conclude. I'm going to simply ask you that when you deliberate, beginning this evening or tomorrow, that you go back into the deliberation room and be conscientious, which I'm sure you will be.

When we came back from the 17 day recess, I was expecting, you know, one or two of you not to be here. And that happens, and that's why we have alternates. And I thought maybe we'd have an alternate or two step in.

But I was proud of the 16 of

you for having enough commitment to a system to stand up to employers and wives and husbands and daughters, and come back and take this job seriously, as I'm sure you will, when you go back into that deliberation room.

I notice that many of you have taken notes and that's excellent. One thing may be important to juror number one; something else may be important to juror number two. And that's why we have 12 people, so that you can talk about the case back and forth, so that you can share ideas.

But I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that this is one of the most difficult decisions you are going to have to make.

The prosecution is going to say this is an easy case, and it's simple, and you can convict in no time. But there is no physical evidence to connect Michael; and if Diana Hunt is telling the truth, he was in that apartment for a couple of hours. And if he wiped that apartment down, wouldn't there be some showing of a wiping down?

If he wanted to go back up to that apartment and clean it up, wouldn't he have taken the iron and the hair dryer? Wouldn't he have done a better job of cleaning up?

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And if he committed the crime of murder, would he have gone out and used the credit card of one of his victims or other personal property within her possession?

Mr. Harmon is going to respond by saying people don't do logical and sensible things, but people aren't stupid either.

And I think Mr. Dunleavy
pointed out a lot of reasons why Michael would not have done
some of the things, like take the property to Michael
Beaudoin, knowing that Michael was close to Denise. It's
Just not something that a murderer would do.

So I ask you to compare your notes and discuss this case, be conscientious, because I'm confident when this case is finally submitted to you, and you talk about it, that you will come back in this courtroom and look at the prosecutors and say you just haven't met your burden in this case.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wolfson.

Mr. Harmon.

MR. HARMON: Judge Bongiovanni, counsel.

- Good afternoon, ladies and

gentlemen.

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have to say good evening.

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I wandered if I was gaing to

I was listening to a speaker some time back, who perhaps anticipated that his speech would last quite a while, and he said I won't mind it if you look at your wrist watches from time to time, but I am going to get angry if you not only look at them, but begin to shake them because you think your wristwatch has stopped.

I do ask your indulgence. my perception, you've been a very fine Jury. You've been attentive. There is no reason to think that you aren't going to be very conscientious about the responsibility you have.

We attempted, during the jury selection process, to instruct you. Some of the things we were saying then are very pertinent now. You were selected because you represented various segments of this community, because hopefully you came to the courtroom without any preconceived notions about how this case should come out; and it was emphasized, when we picked you as jurors, that you must decide the case solely upon the evidence introduced during the trial, applying to the facts of the case the Court's legal instructions.

And I repeat that. If you do

that and if you try to decide this case subjectively and fairly, limiting the decision to what you are asked to do, not speculating, not attempting to go outside of the evidence, not being guided by your perception of what public opinion might wish, not deciding because of any type of bias, but limiting your decision to the evidence, if you've done that, that's all the parties can ask. And, frankly, we're confident that you will do that.

As I said, I ask your indulgence. It is an adversary system.

And I also have some things that I wish to say about the case. If you glance at your wrist watches from time to time, that won't upset me, but please don't shake them.

In a sense, Mr. Dunleavy and Mr. Wolfson have already given some of my argument. They kept anticipating what Harmon perhaps might say. And I want to start with something that — both of the defense attorneys, by the way, are very fine gentlemen, and I congratulate them on their excellent effort on behalf of the defendant, Michael Rippo.

It is an adversary system. It should not surprise any of you, as intelligent men and women, when you come into a court of law, you are going to

hear two sides presented. And it should not surprise you that every witness the State calls, which offers damaging evidence connecting Mr. Rippo to the crimes, is going to be disparaged by the defense. That doesn't make them bad guys. That's part of the adversary system, because their Job is to argue that the State's witnesses are not credible.

Now, the defense says that
Diana Hunt's story is supposed to make sense, and they argue
it doesn't make sense. They argue that it's foolish for
someone to go to an intended crime scene and place a
telephone call to someone named Alice, and request that
Alice call the apartment so that Lauri will answer and that
will serve as a distraction.

And Mr. Dunleavy had a number of reasons why he argued that just would be silly. He said that doesn't make sense, that people would act like that, or plan a crime in that way.

And the defense also argued if you are going to commit robbery and restrain young women and kidnap them, then wouldn't you take a gun or a knife, a real gun, not just a stun gun, a real gun? And it was argued it doesn't make sense that this crime was perpetrated in the way Diana Hunt describes.

And most recently. Just a few . 003011

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moments ago, Mr. Wolfson said if you were involved in a murder, you wouldn't go out and use credit cards taken from the murder victims.

Of course, in the very next breath, Mr. Wolfson was describing Diana Hunt as the accomplice. Now, accomplice means that she was involved in the murders. He's saying she has to be corrobarated, and he's right.

The Court's instruction,

31-A -- or perhaps it's 21-A; you will be able to discover
that -- makes it very clear that you may not convict Mr.

Rippo based solely upon the testimony of the accomplice.

My point is there is a contraindication here. The defense is arguing that people aren't stupid; that people do things that make sense; and it wouldn't make sense for someone involved in murder to use these stolen credit cards. But she did it twice, at least. She did it at Dillard's and she did it at the Gold Coast; and it doesn't make sense, but Mr. Wolfson says she is an accomplice.

And he -- he's apparently an expert on how idiats commit murder. He says if Mr. Rippo went back, he'd be cunning enough to take the hair dryer and the iron with him. And one of his last remarks was people

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1 | aren't stupid.

But, Mr. Wolfson, they are stupid. And you can read all 38 of the Court's instructions and you can read every word, every line, and you are not going to read anything that says there is a defense in this state called felony stupid, because, ladies and gentlemen, murder is stupid.

Murder doesn't make sense.

Robbery is illogical. So we're going to use that type of standard then to determine what people like Hunt and Rippo would do?

Regardless of who did it, someone went in there and did something incredibly stupid, incredibly illogical. There is physical evidence in this case: Two bodies, two bodies which were tortured and tormented and strangled to death. And they didn't have to die; there is no reason for it; it's stupid; it doesn't make sense.

Now, the defense argues that, aside from the testimony of the either existing or former inmate witnesses and Tom Sims and Diana Hunt, there is no evidence connecting Mr. Rippo to the murders.

And Mr. Wolfson started out by explaining again to us direct and circumstantial evidence.

He	pointed	out	that	cir	cumste	anti	lal	evidence	e 1s	not
nec	essarily	inf	erior	to	what	an	еуе	witness	Will	l say

And in the very next breath, he was saying, sure, Mr. Rippo is guilty of credit card fraud.

Whose credit card, Mr. Wolfson?
That's not supposed to have anything to do with evidence

connecting Mr. Rippo to the crime? We're somehow supposed to isolate the fact that he used a credit card in the name of Denny Mason, a Citibank Gold Visa card, within 24 hours of the murders of Lauri Jacobson and Denise Lizzi?

And without contradiction, we know that that card was given by Denny Mason to Denise Lizzi. He doesn't know this defendant. Mr. Mason doesn't know Diana Hunt. He didn't give them permission to use it.

Denny Moson's Citibank Gold Visa card?

Well, that's evidence that connects Mr. Rippo to the crime.

On that same day, still

February the 19th, 1992 -- and Mr. Dunleavy says, well,

there is that thing about using the card at Sears, but we're
really not even considering that because we aren't charged
with any credit card fraud at Sears.

But, Mr. Dunleavy, doesn't that

Just where did Mr. Rippo get

have some relationship, when it's within a little bit over, perhaps, 24 hours of two murders, when somebody has a Sears card in the name Denise Lizzi, doesn't that tend to connect Mr. Rippo to the crime? And isn't that the type of carroboration required by the instruction of Judge Bonglovanni, which says an accomplice, by her testimony alone, may not convict someone; there must be other evidence corroborating her, which tends to connect the defendant to the crime?

Now, doesn't it tend to connect Mr. Rippo to the murders of these two women, that within 24 hours, he used two separate credit cards taken from the body of Denise Lizzi?

Shakespeare said once: Oh, what may man within him hide, though angel on the outward side.

This morning, in very eloquent fashion, Mr. Seaton, my partner, presented a chart which perhaps he characterized — if he didn't, I will characterize — as a circle of guilt. It had 14 points, and only one of those points involved the eyewitness. The other points were all the circumstantial supporting evidence connecting Michael Rippo to these murders.

The evidence in this courtroom

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establishes, ladies and gentlemen, beyond a reasonable doubt — as horrible as it might be to contemplate to most decent minded persons, as inconceivable as it might be, this evidence has established that there is a killer in this courtroom, a person who has been involved in taking the lives of two young women. And, yet, he sits here and he looks like a chair boy.

So what does that mean? So

what does that prove?

If I ask you right now, every one of you, to take out a piece of paper and a pencil and to draw a killer. I would be very curious to know how you would draw the picture.

And I'm not talking about this case, because Mr. Seaton, with his chart, has already provided a very vivid image. I'm talking about generally.

The point to be made is you can't tell by looking at people. If we were to draw a killer in the abstract, what color, what race, what gender, what age, what occupation, what part of town?

We wouldn't know where to start, and that's because we aren't very good at climbing inside the mind and heart of someone else.

And so, as a juror, you have

the responsibility of deciding this case, not on the
guesswork that the defense invites you to become involved
in, but the evidence that has been presented.

The defense has talked about the police investigation. I'm not standing before you at 5:06 p.m. apologizing for the police. I would be the first to admit that there are — were shortcomings in this investigation. And I'm not even telling you that the prosecutors have done a perfect job. There may have been many things that could have been done in the case.

So I don't apologize for the work of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. There probably were same painful shortcomings in their investigative effort. However, I will tell you that there probably never was a perfect investigation.

Hindsight is wonderful. It's always 20/20. When attorneys want to sit back as armchair quarterbacks in a courtroom, having had months and even years to dissect the police investigation, they can always point to shortcomings.

Well, Mr. Wolfson talks about this memorandum that Allen Cabrales, very decent, well minded man, capable investigator, the memorandum he sent to Captain Barbara Cannett, and Mr. Wolfson says every single

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word has meaning.

Well, perhaps it does; perhaps it doesn't. Al Cabrales was not an eyewitness. All Mr. Cabrales knows is what the condition was of the crime scene when he got there.

And, by the way, as experienced and as capable as he might be, and with due respect to Dr. Sheldon Green, the chief medical examiner in Clark County,, and he has been since 1975, he was not at the crime scene. He did not see these crimes committed. And he's examining bodies in either moderate or advanced stages of decomposition, and that makes his job a lot harder.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I would object. There was never any testimony of advanced decomposition.

MR. HARMON: Well, there is a photograph in evidence that shows the blackened head of Lauri Jacobson.

THE COURT: I don't think the word advanced was ever used. The Jury is the finder of fact.

MR. HARMON: The fact is days go by, and the fact is, it makes it considerably more difficult for the medical examiner to interpret the findings that he sees on a body when time has passed.

But returning to Analyst Cabrales. He was undoubtedly disturbed that prints had been

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left at the scene of the crime by his fellow officers. And, in fact, when he was asked on the witness stand what the basis was for his authorizing the memo to Captain Connett, he said it was because of the police officer prints, period. He doesn't know if anything else was moved.

Officer Connell made that clear. He doesn't know if there is one additional hair. He just knew that there were 13 officer prints and that concerned him. Apparently, he felt that ought to be rectified, and so he authored the memorandum.

But that doesn't mean that he actually knows -- how could he know -- whether the crime scene has been compromised in a way to make Mr. Rippo the victim?

Now, the defense talks about a lack of physical evidence connecting Mr. Rippo to the crime; and Mr. Wolfson, in particular, talked about Mr. Rippo's prints not being there.

Well, Wendy Liston saw him there twice. She saw him there on Sunday evening, February the 16th, sometime between eight and ten p.m.; and she described him being back in the bathroom with Lauri Jacobson, and she said they were using what she supposed to be morphine from a little brown vial, which she described.

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She saw him there on Sunday evening, February the 16th, sometime between eight and ten p.m.; and she described him being back in the bathroom with Lauri Jacobson, and she said they were using what she supposed to be marphine from a little brown vial, which she described.

Now, Wendy Liston is not on that list of witnesses that the defense has argued have samething to be gained or lost by their testimony. So Mr. Rippo was there, if Wendy Liston's memory is accurate.

February the 17th. He was there at about noon when she went by and visited Lauri Jacobson and discovered that Lauri had a flat tire and needed to have Wendy follow her to Discount Tire.

She also saw him on Monday,

Mr. Rippo was there, presumably free to go into the bathroom, to sit anywhere, walk anywhere he wanted in the living room, to go into the kitchen area; and yet his prints were not found anywhere in the apartment when Norman and Cabrales, the police analysts, processed the scene for prints.

Mr. Moser is the latent print examiner who said there are about 78 latents. And my calculation is the same as Mr. Wolfson's. There were 33 eliminated to Lauri Jacobson, 11 eliminated to Officer

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15	scene for prints.
16	Mr. Moser is the latent print
17	examiner who said there are about 78 latents. And my
18	calculation is the same as Mr. Wolfson's. There were 33
19	eliminated to Lauri Jacobson, 11 eliminated to Officer
20	Flenner.
21	By the way, Mr. Wolfson, I
22	doubt that he's laying awake at night worrying about those
23	prints he left behind. Perhaps he'll be more careful, but
24	I I really doubt that that is a major preoccupation in
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the life of Officer Flenner.

What difference does it make? What difference does it make?

Scholl's prints were there and Officer Goslar's prints, one of each of them. And 13, plus the 33 is 46, and 46 from 78 is 32.

And no one knows whose prints they are or when or under what circumstances they were left there. That's because Moser and Cabrales both made it very clear that they are not able to tell us the age of a finger or palm print, and under the right circumstances, prints can remain on a surface for a substantial period of time.

Wendy Liston isn't one of the persons whose prints were used in elimination. For all we know, all 32 belonged to her.

yes, I believe Mr. Hooper, the manager, was one of the persons whose prints were used in comparison. There could be any number of guests who came into the apartment of Lauri Jacobson whose prints were deposited inside the apartment; and Just because they're there doesn't mean there is any proof at all that they are relevant to the commission of these murders.

Well, Diana Hunt testified

that, in her presence, after Mr. Rippo had asked her to clean up — and she said she thought he was talking about the beer, which had splattered around, and the broken glass, and she began to tidy up, because she was mentioning some of this liquid had even spilled on a picture of Lauri's and other things — she explained that before they left, Mr. Rippo wiped everything down.

Well, it might seem perhaps
like that's a contradiction. Wiped everything? I have no
way of knowing what she meant by everything. Obviously,
everything wasn't wiped down or they wouldn't have found any
prints.

However, Mr. Rippo must have known what things he touched; and using everything loosely. in all probability, it means if he had touched the bathroom sink, and he remembered that, he wiped it down.

I seriously doubt that even well intentioned, experienced crime scene analysts, like Allen Cabrales, would be able to detect, on every surface, when a rag or towel had been wiped over the surface.

I seriously doubt --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I'm going to object to what Mr. Harmon doubts. That's not proper argument.

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 THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. HARMON: Ladies and gentlemen, when we had you come into the courtroom, we didn't ask you to leave your common sense in the hallway. One of the Court's instructions tells you that you may draw reasonable and Just inferences from the evidence.

From your life's experience, you would know the difficulty of someone looking at a surface. I take my handkerchief out, I wipe the podium.

And who can tell I did it?

Not Cabrales; nobody.

And it isn't Just Miss Hunt.

James Ison has testified, and despite all of the defense protestations, there is not one iota of evidence that Mr. Hill and Mr. Ison and Mr. Levine ever got together and talked about this case. There is no evidence that they somehow got together and archestrated this testimony.

Well, there is one thing that we know. It's very obvious from the charade which occurred in this courtroom when two witnesses were asked to partially undress — and they were good sports about it, because Mr. Levine and Mr. — was it Hill or Isan? I've forgotten. It doesn't matter — certainly were willing to show their tattoos. Well, we know that Mr. Rippo knows them because

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somebody knew what was under the shirts.

So these men are tattaged? So

what does that prove?

It doesn't prove anything that's pertinent to this case. It's an effort to cause bias in the minds of an intelligent jury, to think that because these witnesses are thoroughly tattooed that they are offering incredible testimony.

There hasn't been anything offered to impeach them. There hasn't been anything presented to show that they gained by their testimony. And James Ison testified that Mr. Rippo told him that he went back and wiped everything down.

The defense talks about the hairs and fibers. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have a recollection, when I was a boy growing up on the farm, of taking the old 12 gauge shotgun out and tracking rabbits and hoping that I would get a quick shot, and sometimes I did.

And if I didn't see them, sometimes I hoped if I saw their tracks or their droppings on the ground, I could follow those and eventually catch up with the rabbits. And invariably what those rabbit tracks led me to was a hole in the ground, and it was a waste of time.

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And with all due respect to the defense, I'm going to suggest this business about the hairs is a rabbit trail, doesn't lead anywhere.

Linda Errichetto, the criminologist from the -- in fact, she's the director now of the laboratory which is part of the criminalistics bureau of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department -- testified that hairs cannot be discriminated.

She stated emphatically that there is no DNA capability at the Metropolitan Police Department lab now, and there wasn't in 1992; but she said even in those cases where hairs had been sent to DNA labs. she has had limited success.

She made it very clear that the most that can be accomplished by the examination of hairs, and that is, when you have some type of standard that you are comparing the suspect hairs against, would be to say that the two were similar. It's not a positive make like fingerprints.

And she testified that she's had — in all 16 years of experience as a criminalist, and 13 and a half years with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, she's qualified about 300 times — and I believe this is very nearly a direct quote: In her opinion, in all

her years as an expert, she has only found several cases where hairs were relevant to guilt linking evidence.

And she used the example that two hairs were plucked from the same head, based upon a comparison of the two hairs, as a criminologist, she could not say, because of the infinite numbers of variables, that they came from the same person.

Well, the defense is asking you to speculate. They're saying perhaps a killer's hair is in one of Dan Connell's vials.

The instructions tell you, in two separate places, not to guess, not to speculate. And what Mrs. Errichetto made very clear is that hairs are almost meaningless when they're found in hotel and motel rooms. Those were the examples she gave, but may I be so bold as to say in an apartment.

This lady, Lauri Jacobson, had only been there for ten days. Mr. Hooper, the apartment manager, said she checked in on February the 8th. She was murdered on February the 18th.

There is no evidence about the thoroughness of how this apartment had been cleaned up.

These ladies, during the process of being violated and murdered, were placed on the floor; they were dragged from

the bathroom to the closet, from the living room to the closet, but -- whenever I wear this suit I have now, which is often because I don't have that many changes, at least when Mr. Seaton is doing the examination and because I'm conscious of hairs showing up on charcoal gray, I spend about half of my time at counsel table picking hairs off of my clothing. Where did they come from? Whose hairs?

So when these ladies are found on the floor in an apartment, I submit — and it may have been the better procedure, that you remember I said a little while ago, I'm not apologizing for the investigative work in the police department — in an ideal world, maybe they should have chased every one of these rabbit trails down. It was not a perfect investigation.

The question is: Did the investigation produce sufficient evidence that it reliably establishes the persons involved in these murders?

And I submit, the answer resoundingly is yes.

Diana Hunt has come in to testify. She has given an eyewitness account. She has admitted: I was there. And in a sense -- although she may not have been entirely candid. I don't know -- I'm allowing for the possibility that she could have greater involvement \$103028\$

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than she has acknowledged.

Perillo is correct in her memory, a driver's license in the name Denise Lizzi; and although she thought — she, meaning Hunt — thought that it was Mason's Visa card that she used at Dillard's to buy the Obsession perfume, it turns out from the record, it was a Denny Mason's card all right, but it was his Dillard's card, not the Visa card.

Well, I suppose that presents an issue whether, because the name was the same, she was honestly mistaken after four years or whether she lied about that; and if she lied, perhaps she is more involved in what happened at the apartment than she has admitted. That doesn't make her a liar though because there are inconsistencies.

Mr. Dunleavy, in particular, seemed to equate if there are discrepancies, then that means the person who has provided inconsistent testimony is a liar; and that's just something which does not follow.

Ladies and gentlemen, in a sense, when witnesses come into a court of law, they're in a no win situation. Let's use Diana Hunt as an example.

If Miss Hunt had given testimony that was totally consistent with all of the

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physical evidence and totally consistent with the testimony of every other witness, then, surely, the excellent lawyers that they are, Mr. Dunleavy and Mr. Wolfson, would have said uh—huh, she has rehearsed her testimony, because no one would be that consistent. So someone has told her what to say.

I said a no win situation, because when a witness comes in — and this lady described herself as being sick. She said she had had some bad drugs; she had been throwing up that night; she didn't even want to go there. That may or may not be true. I wasn't there. But that's her explanation of her frame of mind. And she said she didn't want to hit Lauri Jacobson, but she did something stupid, and she told you she wasn't proud of it, and she showed some emotion on the witness stand.

You saw every one of these witnesses. And several weeks ago, I want you to think back to the demeanor of Diana Hunt on the witness stand. She is not a devil, sir.

She entered into a plea agreement with law enforcement. But it's not quite so easy as just to come into the courtroom and point a finger at Mr. Rippo to uphold her end of the bargain. The predicate, the condition, is truthful testimony.

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Now, it's quite true that someone has to make that decision. But just as I'm not calling either Mr. Wolfson or Mr. Dunleavy idiots, I would presume they wouldn't call Mr. Seaton or myself idiots.

The Plea of Guilty Memorandum is Exhibit 100. And on page two, paragraph three:

> As a condition, I, Diana Lee Hunt, will testify truthfully when called as a witness in the above referenced case.

> > Page three, paragraph six:

In the event Digno Lee Hunt testifies falsely under oath, or knowingly misrepresents material facts under oath, this agreement will be null and void and Diana Lee Hunt will be subject to further prosecution.

And it goes on to say in paragraph seven: That includes the filing of criminal charges of perjury.

So she doesn't come into this courtroom insulated. Think back about her manner on the witness stand. She entered into an agreement and she described her recollection of what happened, her perception of what happened, her recallection, after four years. Every error in memory, every misperception, does not equate to a 003031

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lie. It certainly doesn't make her a devil.

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blood. This was a strangulation case. It isn't a case

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where the murder weapon was a knife, but a knife was used

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and there was some bleeding.

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7 the victims was missing her pants at the scene of the crime.

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And we have evidence before you explaining that Mr. Rippo cut himself in the altercation with that victim. Denise

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Lizzi, and he saw a spot or spots of blood on her pants that

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he perceived to have originated from him. He wiped down

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surfaces and he took the pants.

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14 no relevance in this case. That's a rabbit trail. That's

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one of Mr. Wolfson's ten categories, and he elevated it to

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be one of the ten. He says this shows reasonable doubt.

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And what it shows is, according to Errichetto, these two victims had some dirt behind their fingernails, no blood, no

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skin, no hair, no semen, dirt.

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And that's supposed to create

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reasonable doubt?

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The sexual assault kits were

Well, Mr. Wolfson talks about

And this is a case where one of

The fingernail scrapings have

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negative for semen. It really proves nothing. It doesn't

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even -- well, it proves this: It proves that there was not

detectable ejaculation. It doesn't prove there wasn't penetration. Penetration can occur without ejaculation.

But the fact is, Mr. Rippo, who apparently, when he was talking with Mr. Sims and Mr. Levine and the other two inmates, didn't remember that it's a well founded statement, a fool's mouth is his destruction.

Well, anyone who would commit murder is a fool; and he's doubly a fool if he commits murder and talks about it.

And, Mr. Rippo told Sims, as they drove, on the defendant's birthday, February the 26th, down Spring Mountain Road toward the Stardust: Those ladies were fine. I could have had them both, but I didn't. I'm cured.

So we know out of his own mouth, if we accept that version, that he did not penetrate the two victims.

Well, there isn't anything, somehow chiseled in granite, which says that criminal assailants, who are going to commit and do commit murders, will leave physical evidence at the scene of the crime.

Where is that written? What textbook says that cunning criminals will leave incriminating evidence behind?

So if there weren't any prints, and there isn't any blood evidence, if there isn't any hair, if there wasn't skin of the assailant that was collected behind the nails of Lauri or Denise, that simply proves that the crime was efficiently perpetrated.

However, there is physical evidence linking Mr. Rippo to this crime. There is a stolen 1988 Nissan. Mr. Wolfson was conceding that evidence exists, but that's possession of a stolen vehicle. It's the possession of a murder victim's vehicle.

The 1988 Nissan was photographed. It was observed by officers in this case, and I submit was physical evidence.

There are two pairs of sunglasses in evidence, and a sunglass holder, or box, in evidence, all of which are connected to the defendant and to Diana Hunt.

The sunglasses were identified by Angle Sposito of Sungear, the sunglass company, when she testified some weeks ago. But one of those same pairs of Oakley sunglasses were recovered by Analyst Debbie McCracken from the passenger front floor of a 1986 Isuzu pickup truck. Photographs of that vehicle are in evidence as Exhibits 68 through 70.

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That's the same car that Deidre D'Amore identified. She said that's my pickup truck.

That's the truck I loaned to the defendant the day before my truck was impounded, the day before McCracken found the Oakley sunglasses in the pickup truck, and D'Amore said I didn't buy any sunglasses. I didn't put the sunglasses in the pickup truck.

So who did put them there?

They're in evidence.

Mrs. McCracken also found a document in the name of Michael Damon Rippo on the passenger floor of the same Isuzu pickup truck. Exhibit 83-A -- no, that isn't Exhibit 83-A -- 83-A is the other pair of Oakley sunglasses which were found inside Diana Hunt's 1974 Dodge Colt, the driver side dashboard.

And it was Alan Cabrales who found the M frame Oakley sunglass case inside the Ford Pinto, Exhibit — it's shown in the photographs Exhibits 71 through 73, which has been identified as the vehicle used by the defendant, Mr. Rippo.

Well, those cars, those sunglasses, that M frame Oakley sunglass case are physical evidence connecting Mr. Rippo and Miss Hunt to these crimes.

In evidence, as you learned

quite early on in this case — because Diana Hunt was shown the overnight bag, the brown bog, Exhibit 92-A, and she went through all of the property, and identified what is hers — and Hunt's property is in the separate bag marked 92-B — and everything she couldn't identify, and everything she said Mr. Rippa place there after she abandoned her Dodge Colt on Sahara, when it ran out of gas — are marked as Exhibits 92-A-1 through —19. Every one of those places of evidence, which were in the possession of Michael Rippo at the Showboat on February the 29th, 1992, when he gave the bag to Mike Beaudoin, are physical evidence connecting the defendant and Miss Hunt to the Katie Arms Apartments, Apartment 317.

Mr. Seaton, in his circle of guilt, referred to the altercation which occurred Just a few hours after Beaudoin acquired the brown overnight bag, Exhibit 92-A, and the property of Lauri and Denise, 92-A-1 through -19.

And a number of people were at the 3500 block of Nelson Avenue in North Las Vegas. And Diana Hunt was there; and the defendant, Mr. Rippo, was called, and he showed up about 25 minutes after he was called, and he ralled up in the Isuzu pickup truck.

And according to the testimony

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Mr. Rippo?

of Diana Hunt and of Mike Beaudoin, but primarily at that point, my recollection of her account, Mr. Rippo got out of the truck and he started to point at her.

Well, that shouldn't have come as any surprise. If he was going to take property he had from the victims and put it in her bag and then give it to one of Denise's boyfriends, obviously, he was going to try to cannect her to the scene of the crime and point the finger of suspicion away from himself.

And so he came around the car and pointed at her, in the presence of Barton and Mike Beaudoin and others, and said: She did it. And her response was, and she pointed the finger right back at him, (indicating): You did it; you murdered those two women, and I can prove it.

And her testimony was that he came running over and started to punch her in the face.

Well, there has been some argument this afternoon about why Diana Hunt — assuming, again, that she was only as involved as she testified she was — why she would feel intimidated in to going along with

And I want to say perhaps the fact that he beat up on her and began to rearrange her face 003037

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and to do some things to her teeth on March the 1st, 1992 would suggest that he was the strong one, that there was reason for her to be fearful of him.

And she said he hit her repeatedly in the face and then he pulled out the stun gun, the gun he apparently still had; and she showed the marks that she has on her back from where he used the gun on her.

MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm going to object. She never showed any marks on her back.

THE COURT: I don't remember that either. The Jury will remember what it is.

MR. HARMON: You are the triers of fact.

When I sit down, the roll of the prosecutors, Mr. Secton,

Mr. Harmon, is over. So I urge you to rely upon your own
recollections.

There are many things that happen, interviews outside of the courtroom, and so, occasionally, if there is some confusion about precisely what happened in the courtroom, I do beg your indulgence; but if she didn't do that in open court, then I misspoke in making that argument.

MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm going to object to this whole line. It's like the State saying I'm telling you things that happened outside of court. That's improper.

MR. HARMON: No, I'm not telling the Jury that anything happened outside of court.

THE COURT: Just continue on, Mr. Harmon.

MR. HARMON: I'm begging the apologies of the Jury if I have misspoken.

THE COURT: Okay, Continue,

MR. HARMON: But the fact is -- thank you, Your Honor -- Miss Hunt testified that he used the stun gun on her. And she isn't the only one who said that, because one of the inmates who testified, explained that Rippo, in the Jail, when he talked about this, explained that he and his girlfriend were together and that they started to fight and he stunned her, and those were his words.

And then her testimony was he began to choke her and finally he was pulled off of her.

Ladies and gentlemen, the prosecution submits that all of that is consistent, all of that is corroboration of the testimony of Diana Hunt, that a stun gun was used in these crimes.

You know, Mr. Rippo said at one point to one of the inmates, my girlfriend held a gun on the victims. Well, did he say held or had a gun? She had a gun in her purse. According to her, he asked her for that stungun when Lauri Jacobson left the apartment.

She said he asked for it, that
he used it on February the 18th, 1992, and he surely had it
on March the 1st, 1992, on Nelson Avenue, and he surely had
it on March the 15th, 1992, when, after his arrest, he was

booked into the Clark County Detention Center.

And Corrections Officer Arndt described the removal of the stun gun from Mr. Rippo, and he said, as an officer of 17 years, this is the only booking procedure that he remembers where an arrestee had possessed a stun gun.

Well, I suppose if Mr. Dunleavy would have thought of that, he would have said how stupid if he used a stun gun in a murder, he'd still have that on his person.

Except that murder is stupid, and murderers do a lot of things that don't make sense. And seven days later, the stun gun, which should have been retained by the police department, which obviously is an oversight on their part, was released, after the signature of the inmate Michael Rippo, to a woman named Carol Anne Capinelli, and Lori Aiken testified about that.

Ladies and gentlemen, facts are stubborn things. All of those things are physical evidence. They aren't intangible things. Those weren't just ideas.

Well, the defense has talked about witness credibility. They cited a number of things they argue were testified to by Diana Kunt which are inconsistent with the physical evidence. They talk about a magical cord or a magical stun gun. The defense, from the very beginning, set this case up as though it was Diana Hunt versus the truth.

Ladies and gentlemen, I simply want to point out that with the use of the stun gun, and with the number of things testified to by Miss Hunt, there are many variables. Simply because Dr. Green didn't find the physical evidence, simply because Analysts Norman and Cabrales did not perceive the evidence, doesn't mean that the accomplice testimony was a lie.

Regarding the stun gun, which isn't magical at all -- but if the battery -- and I think it was Arndt who said it was a Nova brand, black, about seven inches by four inches, had two prongs which make contact with the skin and two prongs angled to carry the current of 50,000 volt capability, but it works off of a nine volt battery -- and so one of the variables would be how sufficiently the battery was charged on February the 18th, 1992.

And regarding Lauri Jacobson,

in particular, another variable would be what I shall describe as the clothing factor.

She was fully dressed, except for being in stocking feet at the scene. What is the effect of the stun gun -- and no one knows whether it was fully charged or partially charged -- what is the effect going to be if it is pressed, not against the skin, but against clothing?

There may be an electrical charge, there may be a current, but does it leave a mark on the body?

Well, the stun gun wasn't retained by the police. It wasn't tested. Not that perhaps anyone at the crime lab would have wanted to be a guinea pig to have had the stun gun tested on their bare backs ar legs or arms.

I certainly want to make the point that the clothing factor, the — whether it was beginning or moderate or whatever the state of decomposition, that condition of these bodies made it more difficult for the medical examiner to interpret the findings he was observing. And nothing more graphically demonstrates that than the difference in condition of Lauri Jacobson and Denise Lizzi, lying side-by-side on the floor.

And it's obvious that if you look just at the physical appearance, it would seem that Jacobson died substantially before Denise Lizzi. And, yet, there is an eyewitness account that they were both assaulted during the same time frame, that — whether it was 30 minutes or two hours that Mr. Rippo and Miss Hunt were inside the apartment, it was then that these witnesses were being strangled and tortured.

Well, Dr. Green acknowledged that there are many variables, and he indicated he has read and known of cases where victims may die contemporaneously and the state of decomposition is not the same. It may simply be different in the body chemistry.

So many times, things are not what they seem; and many times, in a panic situation, the perception, although well intended and honest, may be slightly inaccurate.

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that what Miss Hunt saw was not the stun gun being placed right up against the skin or even up against clothing, but merely close to it, close to its victims so they could hear the zapping noise, so it would further frighten and intimidate.

Would it leave the telltale

marks that Dr. Green could see on bodies partially decomposed?

There are many variables and just because the physical evidence doesn't immediately lend support to the testimony of an eyewitness, that doesn't make her a lign.

Why would she lie about the use

of a stun gun?

You can search every word of her plea agreement, Exhibit 100. There is not one word that says Miss Hunt, in order to maintain your agreement, you have to say a stun gun was used; and there is nothing in there that says you have to say that both of these victims were tied up.

But she saw that happen. And there wasn't anything there in the agreement that says you have to say that you saw Mr. Rippo and Lauri Jacobson draw out some fluid from a little vial that was brown colored, which they said was morphine, and inject it into themselves.

Well, it went, according to Miss Hunt, into the left wrist of Lauri Jacobson. And so there is an APL finding, that toxicological report after the autopsy, that says Jacobson is negative for any type of controlled substance, not methamphetamine, not marijuana,

not morphine, nothing.

Well, ladies and gentlemen,
does that make Miss Hunt a liar? Dr. Green pointed out they
didn't have any blood to analyze when they obtained
specimens from Lauri Jacobson.

Now, maybe it wasn't advanced, but the decomposition had proceeded sufficiently that she had no blood. They went to organs and they took six ounces of a kidney and her liver; and then the question was: How quickly, if it went into the blood stream, would it get into the tissue of these organs so that APL could even find it?

vein, if she was skin papping, or if she just missed the vein, how much would that slow down the absorption process, because it would have to get from tissue in the wrist, into the blood stream, and go from there to the liver, and a kidney, and then be absorbed into the tissue of those organs. And what part of the organs did the six ounces of tissue come from?

Well, ladies and gentlemen, if the defense is going to make the point that Hunt lied about that, then Wendy Liston has to be a lior, because she described the same brown bottle, the same fluid, and said, on Sunday, she saw both Lauri Jacobson and the defendant

injecting themselves with fluid from this bottle.

Well, ladies and gentlemen,

there is substantial corroboration of Diana Hunt.

And I know that the time is

getting late. I'll finish just as quickly as I can.

It is apparent from this case, where you have two healthy young women who were victimized, that one person, particularly one female, not a Diana Hunt, who said she weighed, back in 1992, slightly over a hundred pounds, not a five foot seven, 100 pound female, she did not come to Apartment 317 and commit these crimes by herself.

She had a partner.

And it wasn't any phantom partner. It was the partner who is encircled by evidence establishing his guilt. It is Mr. Rippo.

So the defense highlights
inconsistencies. I choose to highlight areas where Diana
Hunt is corroborated. She said that the defendant went to
Lauri Jacobson's apartment, according to what he told her,
on Monday, February the 17th, 1992. And the defendant,
according to Hunt, told her he was helping Lauri Jacobson
move.

That is corroborated by Wendy
Liston, who at about noon saw the defendant in Apartment 317

on February the 17th, Monday, with Lauri Jacobson.

Diana Hunt talked about the brown vial, which was represented to her to be morphine. She didn't smell it. She didn't taste it. She didn't inject it. Other people said that.

Maybe it wasn't morphine; maybe it was water. But the defendant talked about it on various occasions as being morphine.

Well, the facts that he had such a brown vial is corroborated by Wendy Liston. I've already alluded to that. And on his birthday, the defendant called Tom Sims and he asked about an amber or brown bottle of morphine, that he told Mr. Sims he had left in Sims' refrigerator at Tommy's Maintenance.

You remember Tom Sims testified that he didn't know what this guy was talking about, but he kept him on the line and he went back and checked the refrigerator and, sure enough, there was a brown bottle and it was half full of fluid in his refrigerator.

And so he went back and explained it was there, and the defendant wanted to meet him and get it.

So two separate people have corroborated Diana Hunt on the issue of the brown vial and 003047

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its contents.

Diana Hunt said that it was she who hit Lauri with a brown beer bottle. And the defendant, from his own lips, corroborated that, because he told Hunt, on the same drive down Spring Mountain Road, when Sims asked — and, by the way, this was after Sims had accused him, while still in the parking lat, of involvement in the murders, after Sims had seen the telecasts, had realized he had a suitcase with a name tag, Lauri Jacobson, and about 50 cassette tapes, most of which had D.L. written on them — and Sims made an accusation, and the defendant said I choked those bitches; and so as they rode down the road, Sims queried him some more and wanted to know: Were you alone?

And Mr. Rippo said, no, I had my girlfriend with me. I had Diana with me. And Sims had a

The defendant said she's a down woman. I know I can trust her because she initiated the action, and explained she was the one who hit Lauri Jacobson with the bottle.

logical enough question: Can you trust her?

There is also physical evidence. Mr. Dunleavy pointed to the diagram. It's true there is a circle drawn. Nobody took measurements when Cabrales drew, where he got those glass fragments. That

wasn't measured. You saw him do it. It was just a rough indication of the general area from where brown glass fragments were recovered.

And it was important enough to the officers, because they hadn't retrieved those on the first day, when they were there on February the 20th. These officers are supposed to see every fabric mark, when surfaces are wiped down, who are supposed to see every piece of evidence pertinent to the case, didn't impound the brown glass fragments.

But they went back on the 24th and they impounded them, and they're in evidence.

And at the time of the autopsy, Connell recovered brown glass fragments from where? From the tarso of Denise Lizzi? No, not from the tarso of Denise Lizzi. The brown fragments of glass, consistent with the testimony of Diana Hunt, were on the tarso of Lauri Jacobson.

It's highly doubtful that they were on her torso when she woke up that Tuesday morning, February the 18th, 1992, when the bird of time was on the wing.

Diana Hunt testified that the defendant came out at some 903049

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point and he had a serrated steak knife in his hand, and she said he cut appliance cords. She talked about an — well, as I think about it, I'm not sure that she identified the the exact appliances, but she may have mentioned hair dryer. I Just don't remember for sure. But she indicated several items, she saw him sever the cord.

there is corroboration of that. In evidence for your consideration is a hair dryer, which certainly has the cords severed. It's 79-A. And the iron was recovered, that was 79-B. And there were stab wounds to the bodies of both of these victims, in the opinion of Dr. Green, caused by a small knife, two stab wounds to the left neck of Denise Lizzi, seven-sixteenths of an inch long, just a little bit less than a half of an inch; to the body of Lauri Jacobson, a small penetrating wound underneath her right ear. That's portrayed in the photograph Exhibit 54. It's about a fourth of an inch deep, and the doctor said similar to the stab wounds on Denise Lizzi's neck.

And there was a penetrating stab wound under Lauri's chin, near the middle of her neck; again, just slightly less than a half inch long, consistent with the small knife, with a steak knife.

Diana Hunt testified that

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someone knocked on the door while these crimes were in process, and she testified that person was persistent, and that person waited for about five minutes at the scene, I'm sure to the utter chagrin of Mr. Rippo and perhaps of Miss Hunt,

Well, the defense said maybe it was Wendy Liston. In all probability, it was Wendy Liston.

Wendy Liston testified she went there on weekends and practically every day at lunch time, and she testified to two habits that Lauri Jacobson had — and Lauri was apparently a very open woman. She would leave the door unlacked and usually even open and she would leave the window open and the drapes would not be pulled.

And the curtains were pulled on this occasion, somewhere around noon on Tuesday, February the 18th, and the window was closed; and as I remember, she said there was some type of stick that was in the window and the door was locked.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case, although the defense has done their best to villify her — and just as I said, I don't apologize for the police department, I certainly don't apologize for Diana Hunt — but she was a girlfriend of the defendant. They lived together. They both were in need of money. And you be the

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Judges about whether her involvement was as peripheral as she said.

The fact is she has identified, under oath, the person who was there and who, according to her, murdered both of these women.

Now, the defense, in further challenging her credibility, alludes to the conversation she had with the defendant on February the 29th, when he told her that it was Alice that he called and asked to make the distraction telephone call to the crime scene.

And he said he went back to the scene of the crime and went inside, after she had gone in the Pinto back to Deidre D'Amore's place.

The defense says, Well, she's further impeached because Hunt is maintaining that the defendant says that he cut the throats of the victims and that he jumped up and down on their chests.

Ladies and gentlemen, a few things are elementary about the case. Hunt may describe what she saw and heard, and if she saw something happen, and if it was what she was hearing happen at Apartment 317 when these murders were being perpetrated, if she is credible, then that is valid information.

Once she gets away from

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Apartment 317, she has no way of knowing what Mr. Rippo did, if and when he went back inside. At that point, all she knows — and in a sense, this is true of David Levine and Danald Hill, and James Ison, and Tom Sims, and anyone else the defendant talked to — all they know is what he told them.

Sir Walter Scott said once: I cannot tell how the truth may be. I tell the tale as it was said to me.

Now, gentlemen of the defense, just because Miss Hunt says that your client says that he cut their throats, that doesn't make it so, and that doesn't make her a liar, because all she's in a position to do is to relate what he said to her. And at that time, he was trying to scare her, and that's why she jumped out of the car when it stopped. That's why she ran; that's why she flagged down a ride.

Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence establishes that robbery occurred; that Denise Lizzi's car was taken; that money was taken.

The defense wants to know -- I don't know if this was a rhetorical question or if they expected a response -- what did Mike Rippo get out of all this?

the video poker machine.

Well, he got an air compressor for one thing and a bunch of tools worth \$819.80, and he got a pair of Oakley sunglasses in a glass frame, and he got some money, because he told one of the inmate witnesses he took money that they took from the murders and used it on

And, presumably, if Tom Sims is credible, and the testimony of Mr. Sims would be corroborated by this statement, Mr. Rippo, from his own lips, told the inmate I won a Royal Flesh. And Sims saw the defendant the night after he had been there, and the car was discussed, in the presence of Diana Hunt with a fistful of one hundred dollar bills.

And the evidence was that he had supposedly won \$2500. So he got that much as fruits of his criminal endeavor.

He is guilty of robbery. Mr. Rippo is guilty of two counts of murder, and he's guilty of the unlawful credit card fraud occurring at the sunglass shop at the Meadows Mall.

I referred to Shakespeare, but once before. As I conclude, I want to refer to the great scholar one more time, because he made a statement I'm very fond of, which is very significant regarding the

responsibilities required of offenders in our criminal justice system.

And Shakespeare had one of his characters in the play Julius Caesar say: The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, if the criminal justice system means anything, it means that when persons commit heinous, despicable crimes of violence, even though the offenses may be clumsy and stupid and irrational, if the system means anything, it means that persons who do that must be held personally responsible.

Instruction 24, that talks about the concept of aiding or abetting. And Instruction 24 instructs you that where several parties Join together in a common design to commit any unlawful act, each is criminally responsible for the acts of his co-conspirator, committed in furtherance of the common design. In contemplation of law, the act of one is the act of all.

In other words, the act of Hunt, in hitting Jacobson with the bottle, was the act of Mr. Rippo; and, in a sense his acts, if they were there pursuing a common design of robbery or of kidnapping or of burglary, is the act of both of them.

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

And so, based upon the totality of this evidence, I say, in conclusion: Mr. Rippo, the fault is not in your stars, sir, and the fault is not that of your reluctant crime partner, Diana Hunt. The fault is not in the witnesses. Nearly every one of these witnesses, except for the few who were inmates, were subpoended to come into this courtroom.

And one of the witnesses, although the defense sparred with him on cross-examination, Mr. Christos was considered significant enough that they brought him back in their case. In a sense, they were vouching that Mr. Christos is somewhat credible or we wouldn't have put him on the witness stand.

And it was Mr. Christos who said the defendant called and was desperate to get a message to Diana Hunt. And Mr. Dunleavy says with all the scams she was involved in, this phrase, tell her the cat is out of the bag, could have referred to almost anything, except the timing must be more than than Just coincidental.

The timing was February the 20th. How does Mr. Christos know that? Because it was the day after Teresa Perillo's birthday, his girlfriend. And he said that it was early evening.

When were these bodies

discovered? When did Mac Holloway and Wayne Hooper go into Apartment 317? At about ten o'clock in the morning on Thursday, February the 20th.

And, so Mr. Rippo, who obviously has information about this discovery, whether it's from the news media or whether it's talk on the street, early that evening, has a message for Diana: The cat is out of the bag.

So the fault, Mr. Rippo, is not the witnesses. The fault isn't in the ligatures. The ligatures don't wrap themselves around wrists and ankles and necks by themselves.

The fault doesn't lie in the steak knife or the stun gun or the beer bottle. And despite its shortcomings, the fault didn't lie with the police. The police interviewed the witnesses. The police, Scholl and Dibble and Chandler and all the others, investigated the case, and they discovered the evidence which amounts to a circle of guilt. They did their Job, not perfectly, perhaps, but they did their Job to the best of their ability.

The fault doesn't lie in the hands of Mr. Rippo because the brain and the heart have to dictate to the hands what they will do.

₩Rippo-07058-RO903062

There is an instruction that talks about anvacation that talks about anvacation accident and people aren't manually strangled to death, and people aren't strangled with ligatures where a cord is wrapped twice around the neck by accident.

The fault doesn't lie with Lauri Jacobson and Denise Lizzi. They certainly didn't ask to die Tuesday, February the 18th, 1992.

The fault doesn't lie with the Court. Judge Bongiovanni has got aadles of cases. He handles a calendar every day of the week and he didn't need State versus Rippo.

The fault didn't lie with the office of the District Attorney. There may be lots of questions you think should have been asked different witnesses. There may be things you wish the office of the District Attorney asked be done. It may be an imperfect prosecution.

But the fault ultimately lies with the person who made the choices, and that person is in this courtroom, Mr. Rippo. The fault lies in you.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Harmon.

Miss Clerk, please swear in the

1 officers to take charge of the jury. 2 3 (Officers sworn to take charge of the Jury.) THE COURT: The clerk will now swear the 5 6 officers to take charge of the alternate jurors. 7 (Officer sworn to take charge 8 of the alternate jurors.) 9 THE COURT: Okay, Ladies and gentlemen of 10 11 the Jury, this matter is now submitted to you for your 12 deliberation. 13 What I'm going to do is ask you 14 at this time to go to the deliberating room with Mr. 15 O'Leary, my bailiff, and choose a foreperson, as instructed 16 in the instructions, and make a decision now if you wish to 17 deliberate for a while this evening or come back tomorrow 18 morning; and let me know that as soon as possible. 19 The alternate jurors will 20 remain in the courtroom. 21 22

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(The following proceedings were

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had in open court outside the presence of the main Jury panel:)

THE COURT: With permission of counsel, I'm going to allow the alternate jurors to go home and return to their normal lifestyles, but, of course, leaving phone numbers with my clerk where they will be for the next few days.

If you are going to go to work, I want both a work phone number where you will be and your home phone numbers.

And, again, you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial;

Read, watch, listen to any report or commentary on the trial by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspaper, television or radio; or

Form any opinion on this case until in the event that you may be called upon to serve on the Jury.

So that admonition will remain with you. In the event the jury does come back with its verdict, my law clerk will call you and so advise you. So with permission of counsel,

I will allow these alternates to be excused at this time.

MR. WOLFSON: It's fine with the defense.

MR. SEATON: We would have no objection.

Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Give the information
to my law clerk and you are excused.

At this time, in case you are

not coming back, I would like to thank you, on behalf of the Eighth Judicial District Court, for your service. Thank you very much. You are most conscientious in this matter.

The court will be in recess.

(Proceedings adjourned at 6:30 p.m. this date to await the call of the Jury.)

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.

RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.C.R. NO. 122

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

MICHAEL RIPPO,

Appellant,

No. 53626

FILED

-vs-

E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,

Respondent.

OCT 19 2009

CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

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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 Tuesday, March 5, 1996, 11:00 o'clock a.m. Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings

JURY TRIAL

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

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-	APPEARANCES:	
• ;	For the State:	MELVYN T. HARMON, ESQ. Daniel Seaton, ESQ.
		Deputies District Attorney
,	For the Defendant:	STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ.
i		PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. Attorneys of Law
•	Law Clerk:	Delwin Potter
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Las Vegas, Nevada, Tuesday, March 5, 1996, 11:00 a.m.

* * * * *

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

THE COURT: Case Number C106784, State of Nevada versus Michael Damon Rippo.

The record will reflect the presence of the defendant and his attorneys, Steve Wolfson and Philip Dunleavy; Dan Seaton and Mel Harmon for the State.

The record will also reflect we are outside the presence of the Jury.

Mr. Wolfson.

MR. WOLFSON: The first thing that should come to the attention of the Court is that Mr. Dunleavy and I have spoken with Michael about the instruction dealing with involuntary manslaughter.

We have advised our client why we are submitting this instruction to the Court, and that the Court has indicated its willingness to instruct the Jury on involuntary manslaughter.

I believe that Mr. Rippo

1	understands our reasoning and he is in agreement with its
2	submission to the Court.
3	THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Rippo?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Are counsel familiar with
6	the Court's proposed jury instructions Numbers 1 through 38?
7	MR. HARMON: Yes, Your Honor.
8	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor,
9	THE COURT: Okay. Does the State object to
10	the giving of any of these instructions?
11	MR. HARMON: No, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Does the defense
13	Does the State have any
14	additional instructions to propose?
15	MR. HARMON: The State does not, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Does the defense object to the
17	giving of any of these instructions?
18	MR. DUNLEAVY: No, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: And does the defense have any
20	additional instructions to propose?
21	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor,
22	We offer Jury instruction
23	Number D-1, which reads:
24	You are instructed that
	002829

whenever there is testimony from someone who is incarcerated, you may consider the prospect of vulnerable persons fabricating testimony as an inducement of leniency from the State.

Our authority for that was

Nevada Supreme Court Sheriff versus Acuna, A-c-u-n-a, which
is found at 107 Nevada 664. The quote we were using was at
page 671.

And we submitted that; the Court denied it. We would ask that it be recognized as offered and refused.

THE COURT: The State wish to respond to that?

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, yes, briefly.

In our considered opinion,

Sheriff v. Acuna does not support the giving of the defendant's proposed instruction.

Nowhere in that decision is -- as the Court might easily infer from the fact that it's entitled Sheriff v. Acuna -- is there any statement by the Court that it approves the giving of such an instruction.

Quite frankly, it's a matter of the argument.

Witnesses that fall in this category should not be singled out; and, in fact, the

general instruction on witness credibility, Number 32, which the Court intends to give, provides the Jury its proper guidelines.

THE COURT: That's the basis of the Court's denial of the giving of this instruction.

MR. HARMON: One other matter by the State is pertinent to the instructions now approved and the verdicts we are submitting, because in our opinion, a number of the counts in the original pleadings merged — and I refer to Count III, which charges robbery and alleges that the personal property taken from the victim consisted of a 1988 Nissan and/or credit cards:

And then the pleading originally had gone ahead to describe Count IV as possession of a stolen vehicle, the same vehicle alleged as part of the robbery allegation;

And then Count V had alleged possession of a credit card without the cardholder's consent.

Your Honor, because of the merger doctrine and because, in this state, those are basically alternative pleadings and the jury would not be at liberty to convict Mr. Rippo both of stealing that property under Count III, the robbery count, and of possessing, as

1	separate crimes, the same property he stole in connection
2	with robbery, we normally, on the record I know we've
3	indicated to the Court and counsel that we would do so
4	are moving to dismiss Count IV of the original amended
5	Indictment, charging possession of a stolen vehicle, and
6	Count V, possession of credit card without cardholder's
7	consent.
8	So, therefore, the first three
9	counts the two counts of murder and Count III, robbery,
10	will remain intact as pled; but what formerly was Count VI
11	of the amended Indictment, unauthorized signing of credit
12	card transaction document, now becomes Count IV.
13	Thank you.
14	THE COURT: Counts IV and V are dismissed.
15	Okay. Do either counsel, the
16	State or the defense, wish to have the instructions read to
1.7	the lury prior to final argument?
18	MR. HARMON: The State prefers it be prior,
19	Your Honor.
20	MR. DUNLEAVY: We join in that, Your Honor.
21	MR. WOLFSON: Yes, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Bring the jury in,
22	nlanca

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THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: Counsel approach the bench,
2	please.
3	(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)
4	discussion nus nuo./
5 6	(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury:)
7	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the
8	presence of the Jury?
9	MR. SEATON: Yes, Judge,
10	MR. WOLFSON: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Wolfson.
12	MR. WOLFSON: Thank you, Judge.
13	May I approach your clerk?
14	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
15	MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, the defense Will
16	not be calling any additional witnesses at this time.
17	We will be moving to admit
18	Defendant's proposed F and G, which are the two photographs;
19	and H, which is the Tom Sims criminal complaint; and J,
20	which is a copy of the District Attorney's case history
21	regarding the Tom Sims case.
22	MR. SEATON: We have no objection.
23	THE COURT: Those will be admitted.
24	What were those letters?
	002833

1	MR. DUNLEAVY: F, G, H and J.
2	THE COURT: F, G, H and J.
3	(Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibits F, G, H and J,
4	were admitted into evidence.)
5	MR. WOLFSON: At this time, the defense
6	rests.
7	THE COURT: Rebuttal by the State?
8	MR. SEATON: We have none, Judge.
9	THE COURT: Okay. At this time, ladies and
10	gentlemen of the jury, I'm about to instruct you on the law
11	as it applies in this case.
12	I would like to instruct you
13	orally, but to conform to Nevada law, it is necessary that ${f I}$
14	read to you these carefully prepared written instructions.
15	These instructions are quite
1.6	long and sometimes they are quite complicated. If you are
17	not they are not especially clear to you when they're
18	read to you, bear it in mind that you will have these
19	instructions with you in the deliberation room.
20	I seem to be coming down with a
21	cold, so I'm going to ask that my law clerk, Mr. Potter,
22	read them.
23	Mr. Potter. Besides, he likes
24	to talk a lot.

MR. POTTER: Instructions to the jury:

Instruction Number 1:

Members of the jury:

It is now my duty as judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this case. It is your duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the facts as you find them from the evidence.

You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court.

Instruction Number 2: If, in these instructions, any rule, direction or idea is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasis thereon is intended by me, and none may be inferred by you.

For that reason, you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a

whole and regard each in the light of all the others.

The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

Instruction Number 3: The Indictment originally charged the defendant with six offenses; however, only four offenses are being submitted for your consideration.

You are not to speculate about the reason for this modification to the charges. The reason for the change is not relevant to your decision and no presumption may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the change in the pleadings.

Instruction Number 4: An Indictment is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of his guilt.

In this case, it is charged in an Indictment, that on or between February 18th, 1992 and February 20th, 1992, the defendant committed the following affenses:

Count I, Murder:

Defendant, Michael Damon Rippo, did, on or between February 18th, 1992 and February 20th, 1992, then and there willfully, feloniously, without authority of law, with malice aforethought and premeditation, and/or during the course of committing robbery and/or kidnapping, and/or burglary, kill Lauri M. Jacobson, a human being, by strangulation:

Defendant being aided or abetted by Diana Lee Hunt in the perpetration of said crime by defendant and/or Diana Lee Hunt entering 3890 South Cambridge, Apartment 317, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada;

Lauri M. Jacobson and/or Denise M. Lizzi, by defendant privately discussing how the crime was to be comitted with Diana Lee Hunt, by defendant surreptitiously arranging to have another person make a diversionary telephone call to Lauri M. Jacobson so that she might more easily be overpowered, by Diana Lee Hunt striking Lauri M. Jacobson on the head with a bottle, by defendant using a stun gun to subdue Denise M. Lizzi, by defendant binding the hands and feet and tying

gags around the mouths of both female victims, by defendant demanding to know the location of drugs, money and other valuables;

Defendant being assisted by
Diana Lee Hunt in forcefully removing property
from the person or presence of the two victims,
defendant and/or Diana Lee Hunt killing Lauri M.
Jacobson and/or Denise M. Lizzi, defendant wiping
off substances -- excuse me -- wiping off surfaces
touched inside the apartment, and defendant and
Diana Lee Hunt then fleeing the scene of the crime
with a stolen 1988 Nissan automobile, a stolen
Citibank Gold Visa credit card, and other stolen
property.

Count II, Murder:

Defendant Michael Damon Rippo did, on or between February the 18th, 1992 and February 20th, 1992, then and there willfully, feloniously, without authority of law, with malice aforethought, and premeditation and/or during the course of committing robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary, kill Denise M. Lizzi, a human being, by strangulation;

Defendant being aided or

abetted by Diana Lee Hunt in the perpetration of said crime, by defendant and/or Diana Lee Hunt entering 3890 South Cambridge, Apartment 317, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada;

Equation M. Jacobson and/or Denise M. Lizzi, by defendant privately discussing how the crime was to be committed with Diana Lee Hunt, by defendant surreptitiously arranging to have another person make a diversionary telephone call to Lauri M. Jacobson so that she might more easily be averpowered, by Diana Lee Hunt striking Lauri M. Jacobson on the head with a battle, by defendant using a stun gun to subdue Denise M. Lizzi, by defendant binding the hands and feet and tying gags around the mouths of both female victims, by defendant demanding to know the location of drugs, money and other valuables;

Defendant being assisted by
Diana Lee Hunt in forcefully removing property
from the person or presence of the two victims,
defendant and/or Diana Lee Hunt killing Lauri M.
Jacobson and/or Denise M. Lizzi, defendant wiping
off surfaces touched inside the apartment, and

defendant and Diana Lee Hunt then fleeing the scene of the crime with a stolen 1988 Nissan automobile, a stolen Citibank Gold Visa credit card, and other stolen property.

Count III, Robbery:

Defendant, Michael Damon Rippo did, on or between February 18th, 1992 and February 20, 1992 then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously take personal property, to-wit:

A 1988 Nissan, bearing Nevada
license number 139 CUS, and/or credit cards in her
possession, from the person of Denise M. Lizzi, or
in her presence, by means of force or violence or
fear of injury to, and without the consent and
against the will of said Denise M. Lizzi,
defendant being aided or abetted by Diana Lee Hunt
in the manner described in Counts I and II.

Count IV: Unauthorized Signing of Credit Card Transaction Document:

Defendant, Michael Damon Rippo, did, on or about February 19th, 1992 willfully, unlawfully and feloniously, with intent to defraud, sign a sales slip, which evidenced a

credit card transaction, at Sunglass Company,
Meadows Mall, 4300 Meadows Lane, Las Vegas, Clark
County, Nevada, by presenting Citibank Gold Visa
credit card, Number 4271382060293848, issued in
the name of Denny Mason, to Angle Sposito, signing
the name D. Mason to said sales slip for the
purchase of \$304.95 in merchandise; defendant not
being the cardholder and not being authorized by
the cardholder to use said card or to sign the
cardholder's name.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and determine whether or not the defendant is guilty of one or more of the offenses charged.

pertaining to it, should be considered separately.

The fact that you may find the defendant guilty or not guilty as to one of the offenses charged should not control your verdict as to any other offense charged.

Instruction Number 5: Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, whether express or implied.

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The unlawful killing may be effected by any of the various means by which death may be occasioned.

Instruction Number 6: Malice aforethought means the intentional doing of a wrongful act without legal cause or excuse or what the law considers adequate provocation.

The condition of mind described as malice aforethought may arise not alone from anger, hatred, revenge or from particular ill will, spite or grudge toward the person killed, but may result from any unjustifiable or unlawful motive or purpose to injure another, which proceeds from a heart fatally bent on mischief or with reckless disregard of consequences and social duty.

imply deliberation or the lapse of any considerable time between the malicious intention to injure another and the actual execution of the intent, but denotes rather an unlawful purpose and design in contradistinction to accident and mischance.

Instruction Number 7: Express

malice is that deliberate intention unlowfully to
take away the life of a fellow creature, which is
manifested by external circumstances capable of
proof.

Malice may be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart.

Instruction Number 8: Murder of the first degree is murder which is:

- (A) Perpetrated by any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing; and/or
- (B) Committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary.

Instruction Number 9:

Premeditation is a design, a determination to kill, distinctly formed in the mind at any moment before or at the time of the killing.

day, an hour or even a minute. It may be as instantaneous as successive thoughts of the mind. For if the jury believes from the evidence that

the act constituting the killing has been preceded by and has been the result of premeditation, no matter how rapidly the premeditation is followed by the act constituting the killing, it is willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

Instruction Number 10: The intention to kill may be ascertained or deduced from the facts and circumstances of the killing, such as the use of a weapon calculated to produce death, the manner of its use, and the attendant circumstances characterizing the act.

Instruction Number 11: Murder which is committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary is deemed to be murder of the first degree, whether the killing was intentional, unintentional or accidental.

The specific intent to commit robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Instruction Number 12: Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in her presence, against her will, by means of force or violence or fear of

injury, immediate or future, to her person or property, or the person or property of a member of her family, or of anyone in her company at the time of the robbery.

A taking is by means of force or fear is used to:

- (A) Obtain or retain possession of the property:
- (B) Prevent or overcome resistance to the taking, or;
 - (C) Facilitate escape.

The degree of force used is immaterial if it is used to compel acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the property.

A taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear.

Instruction Number 13: The value of property or money taken is not an element of the crime of robbery, and it is only necessary that the State prove the taking of some property or money.

Instruction Number 14: Every person who willfully seizes, confines, restrains, conceals, kidnaps or carries away any person by any means whatsoever with the intent to hold or detain, or who holds or detains the person:

(1) For the purpose of committing robbery from the person; or

(2) For the purpose of killing the person or inflicting substantial bodily harm upon her, is guilty of kidnapping.

is simply one of the ways kidnapping may be accomplished. The crime of kidnapping is complete whenever it is shown that a defendant willfully and without lawful authority seizes another human being with the intent to detain her against her will for the purpose of committing robbery.

When forcible movement of a victim does occur, there is no requirement of a minimum distance of asportation. It is the fact, not the distance, of forcible movement that constitutes kidnapping.

Instruction Number 15: Any person who, by day or night, enters any building

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or apartment with intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping is guilty of burglary.

Larceny is the stealing of property and/or money.

Instruction Number 16: If you find that a killing was not committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary, and that a killing was not perpetrated by any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, you may then consider the lesser included offense of murder of the second degree and/or involuntary manslaughter.

Instruction Number 17: The offense of first degree murder necessarily includes the lesser offense of second degree murder.

If you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime of murder has been comitted by a defendant, but you have a reasonable doubt whether such murder was of the first or of the second degree, you must give the defendant the benefit of that doubt and return a verdict of murder of the second degree.

1	Number 18: Murder of the
2	second degree is murder with malice aforethought,
3	but without the admixture of premeditation.
4	All murder, which is not murder
5	of the first degree, is murder of the second
6	degree.
7	Instruction Number 19:
8	The offenses of first degree
9	murder and second degree murder necessarily
10	includes the lesser offense of involuntary
11	manslaughter.
12	If you have a reasonable doubt
13	that the defendant is guilty of murder of the
14	first degree, and if you have a reasonable doubt
15	that a defendant is guilty of that a defendant
16	is guilty of murder of the second degree, but you
17	do believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable
18	doubt that the defendant is guilty of
19	manslaughter, you will acquit him of murder and
20	find him guilty of involuntary manslaughter.
21	Instruction Number 20: You are
22	instructed that involuntary manslaughter is the
23	killing of a human being, without any intent to do
24	so, in the commission of an unlawful act, or a
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lawful act which probably might produce such a consequence in an unlawful manner, but where the involuntary killing occurs in the commission of an unlawful act, which, in its consequences, naturally tends to destroy the life of a human being, or is committed in the prosecution of a felonious intent, the offense is murder.

Instruction Number 21: Any person, except the cardholder or a person authorized by the cardholder, who signs a credit card, sales slip, sales draft or instrument for the payment of money which evidences a credit card transaction with intent to defraud shall be guilty of Ununauthorized Signing of Credit Card Transaction Document.

person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense, or aids or abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and every person who, directly or indirectly, counsels, encourages, hires, commands, induces or otherwise procures another to commit a crime is a principal and shall be proceeded against and punished as such.

Instruction Number 23: To aid and abet is to assist or support the efforts of another in the commission of a crime.

Instruction Number 24: Where

several parties join together in a common design to commit any unlawful act, each is criminally responsible for the acts of his co-conspirator committed in furtherance of the common design. In contemplation of law, the act of one is the act of all.

Instruction Number 25: You are instructed that presence, companionship, and conduct before, during and after the offense are circumstances from which one's participation in the criminal intent may be inferred.

Instruction Number 26: Mere presence at the scene of the crime and knowledge that a crime is being committed are not sufficient to establish that a defendant aided and abetted the crime, unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant is a participant and not merely a known spectator.

Instruction Number 27: To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a

union or Joint operation of an act forbidden by
law and an intent to do that act.

The intent with which an act is done is shown by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act.

Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done.

Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

Instruction Number 28: The defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. This projection places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material element of the crime charged and that the defendant is the person who committed the offense.

A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt, but is

such a doubt as would govern or control the person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not merely possibility or speculation.

If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilty of the defendant, he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

Instruction Number 29: The law does not compel a defendant in a criminal case to take the stand and testify and no presumption may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the failure of the defendant to testify.

Instruction Number 30: You are here to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant from the evidence in the case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of any other person.

So, if the evidence in the case

convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty.

Instruction Number 31: The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel.

There are two types of evidence: Direct and circumstantial.

Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness.

Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances which tend to show whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence.

Therefore, all of the evidence in the case, including the circumstancial

evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict.

Statements, arguments, and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proven.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

You must -- you must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the Court and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

Instruction Number 31-A: A conviction shall not be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless she is corroborated by other evidence which in itself, and without the aid of

testimony of the accomplice, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the affense; and the corroboration shall not be sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the affense or the circumstances thereof.

An accomplice is hereby defined

An accomplice is hereby defined as one who is liable for prosecution for the identical offense charged against the defendant on trial in the cause in which the testimony of the accomplice is given.

Number 32: The credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests or feelings, his opportunity to have observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements and the strength or weaknesss of his recollections.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

Instruction Number 33: A

1.7

witness who has special knowledge, skill,
experience, training or education in a particular
science, profession or occupation is an expert
witness. An expert witness may give his opinion
as to any matter in which he is skilled.

You should consider such expert opinion and weigh the reason, if any, given for it. You are not bound, however, by such an opinion. Give it the weight to which you deem it entitled, whether that be great or slight, and you may reject it, if, in your judgment, the reasons given for it are unsound.

Instruction Number 34:

Although you are to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw inference — reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

Instruction Number 35: In arriving at a verdict in this case as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty, the subject of penalty or punishment is not to be discussed or considered by you and should in no way influence your verdict.

If the Jury's verdict is murder in the first degree, you will, at a later hearing, consider the subject of penalty or punishment.

Instruction Number 36: When you retire to consider your verdict, you must select one of your number to act as foreperson, who will preside over your deliberation and will be your spakesman here in court.

During your deliberation, you will have all exhibits which were admitted into evidence, these written instructions and forms of verdict which have been prepared for your convenience.

Your verdict must be unanimous.

As soon as you have agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and then return with it to this room.

Instruction Number 37: If, during your deliberation, you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony, you must reduce your request to writing, signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court, where the information sought will be given you in the presence of, and after notice to, the District Attorney and the defendant and his counsel.

Readbacks of testimony are time consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a readback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be read back so that the court reporter can arrange her notes.

Remember, the Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

Instruction Number 38: Now you will listen to the arguments of counsel, who will endeavor to aid you to reach a proper verdict by

refreshing in your minds the evidence and by showing the application thereof to the law, but whatever counsel may say, you will bear in mind that it is your duty to be governed in your deliberation by the evidence as you understand it and remember it to be and by the law as given to you in these instructions, with the sole, fixed and steadfast purpose of doing equal and exact justice between the defendant and the State of Nevada.

THE COURT: Thank you, Delwin.

Mr. Seaton.

MR. SEATON: Thank you, Judge.

Good morning, ladies and

gentlemen.

We've been a long time in getting to this juncture, but, fortunately, we are here; and I think I can speak for everyone in the courtroom in an expression of gratitude for not only the attention that you have given throughout these proceedings, but the time that you have devoted since we started this case some weeks ago.

In cases of this nature, there are two major questions that come before a jury, and they're really quite simple, but getting to the answers can be a

1	little bit of a path that has to be taken.
2	The first question is: What
3	crimes were committed?
4	As you have been told, the
5	State has alleged that certain crimes were committed in this
6	case, and each one of those crimes have elements to them,
7	and they must be proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt in
8	order for you to conclude, as a jury, that those crimes have
9	been committed.
10	The second question is what the
11	TV programs are made out of: Who done it?
12	And we need to be able to show
13	to you, in our case, and we will attempt to do that today
14	through argument, that the defendant, Michael Rippo, is the
15	individual who committed these various crimes.
16	Before I get to that, though,
17	let me go back to the first question that needs to be
18	answered, and that is: What crimes have been shown to have
19	occurred in this particular case?
20	And I brought with me some of
21	the instructions that pertain to those crimes.
22	Now, you are going to have the
23	entire set of instructions that Judge Bongiovanni Just read
24	to you when you go back to the jury deliberation room, and
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you will be able to look at them a little more readily at that time.

Obviously, many of the words and phraseology and the intent of these instructions are things that you've never come into contact with before. I just want you to be assured that you will be able to have all of them when you go back there to deliberate.

I have chosen at this time those few which pertain directly to the commission of the crimes, and wish to discuss those with you at this time.

The first one -- and I'm going to go in a little different order than that which -- in which they were read -- the first one is Instruction 21.

And -- and just in case you are interested, this is what instructions look like.

(Indicating) Don't pay attention to my chicken scratchings down there, but they're just typed out words that portray the law of the state of Nevada, which the judge just read to you.

Instruction 21: Any person, except the cardholder or a person authorized by the cardholder, who signs a credit card, sales slip, sales draft or instrument for the payment of money, which evidences a credit card transaction with intent to defraud shall be

 guilty of unauthorized signing of credit card transaction document.

If memory serves me correctly,

Mr. Wolfson, in his opening statement, indicated that the defense would be conceding this particular issue to you.

That isn't necessary because proof has been brought out that Mr. Rippo signed the credit card transaction document.

Diana Hunt said that she saw
him do it at the Sunglass Company. Angle Sposito, the
salesperson, said that she saw the defendant sign the credit
card transaction.

And, Bill Leaver, the handwriting expert, indeed, came into court and said that it appeared that this was the defendant's signature.

So that particular crime seems to have been proven beyond any reasonable doubt by the evidence.

Instruction Number 15 has to do with burglary, and it reads: Any person who, by day or night, enters any building or apartment with intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping is guilty of burglary and larceny; and larceny is defined as the stealing of property and/or money.

The obvious idea behind this 002862

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crime is that if you go into a particular building and you have with you, as you go into the building, the intent to commit one of those crimes, the robbery, kidnapping ar larceny, then you are guilty of burglary; and it doesn't take the breaking of a window or crawling through at night, it's just that intent to do one of these bad things when you go into the place.

And the question here obviously is: Was there an intent to steal when the defendant and Diana Hunt went into Lauri Jacobson's apartment on the 18th of February, 1992?

Well, several things would suggest to you that that, indeed, was the case. By way of background, I think Deidre D'Amore said that they were both broke most of the time and they needed money and they used drugs and, of course, they wanted drugs and they knew -- Mr. Rippo at least knew -- that drugs were contained, on occasions, within that apartment.

Mr. Rippo was, it was testified to, mad, certainly at Denise, and perhaps at Lauri, because of some drug burn that had taken place.

He thought that -- and if I remember right, he told one of the people to whom he confessed -- I think it was Donald Hill -- that one of the

girls burned him; and he also told Diana Hunt, in a conversation once, that he believed that Denise had burned him, and perhaps Lauri, too, on a drug deal. Mr. Hill, the inmate from California, told us that the defendant had planned to do this for several days.

And we know that the car was taken, the Nissan. We know that syringes were taken. We know that a wallet was taken, and that credit cards were taken.

So, from all of that, isn't it an easy logical step, not very much of a jump at all, to suggest that what really had been going on here, for whatever reasons, within his mind, Mr. Rippo wanted to get into that apartment and get at these two young ladies and receive things in return for it.

He had been to Lauri Jacobson's house the night before — the day before, on Monday. He had been there on Sunday night. Wendy Liston told us both of those things. But he didn't do anything at that apartment until Denise came to the apartment, and then he set his plan into action.

And I think the evidence seems to show clearly that the inference can be made that the defendant was hovering about that apartment, waiting for the

right moment to commit the crimes that he did, and certainly to steal, which is the definition of burglary.

Instruction Number 12 has to do with robbery. Robbery is a little different from the crime of burglary.

Instruction 12 defines robbery as the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another by means of force or violence.

And -- now, I paraphrased a little bit there, but I read the direct words to you. I left some out, but that's what it's all about: Robbery is taking samething from someone else by means of force or violence.

Well, clearly things were taken. I mentioned them just a moment ago: The car, the credit card, the wallet, the various things that came out of that apartment, and perhaps out of Denise Lizzi's automobile.

Not to be forgotten, by the way -- these things aren't charged -- but not to be forgotten is that the defendant made a statement to one of the people to whom he confided, saying that he had taken some money from that apartment and he had gone to the -- to a bar and played video poker and hit a Royal Flush. So he

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1 took some money as well.

We also know that he had a Sears credit card, which has not been charged in this case, but we know that he had that particular card because he signed on it at the -- at the Sears store.

And so personal property —
this definition in Instruction Number 12, having to do with
robbery, personal property was definitely, without question,
taken from that apartment.

Was it taken by force or fear of violence?

Well, that answer is — or seeking the answer is almost laughable. All you have to do is look at the photographs of what transpired in that house. All you have to do is listen to the testimony of Dr. Green, who tells you the nature of the wounds, the marks on the throat, the cuts on the throat, the gagging and tying that went on. And certainly this case screams out for force and violence. There was a robbery in this case.

Instruction 14 has to do with the crime of kidnapping. It reads: Every person who willfully seizes, confines, restrains, conceals, with the intent to hold ar detain or who does hold and detain for the purpose of committing rabbery or for the purpose of killing

the person or inflicting substantial bodily harm on them is guilty of kidnapping.

Well, all of those things happened in this particular case. Not only was there seizure and confining and restraining in this case, but both of these young ladies, after they were bound and gagged, were moved. Denise was taken from the bathroom and moved into the closet area. Lauri was taken from the living room and moved --

MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm going to object to the mischaracterization of testimony, Your Honor.

All the testimony was Denise was -- the fight started in the bathroom, ended up in the closet where she was turned up.

THE COURT: The Jury is the trier of fact.

They'll remember what the facts of the case were.

MR. SEATON: If I'm wrong in these things, obviously, your memory dictates.

Several people told us, however, that everything started in the bathroom with Denise and that there was a struggle; there were voices back and forth; and that she was taken into the closet; and certainly she didn't go there willfully.

And as I had said, Lauri

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Jacobson was moved, after she had been tied and gagged, from the living room, into that same closet with Lauri Jacobson.

Do you want to decide, firstly,

in your minds whether or not there was a kidnapping under these words that the law gives you?

And let's just use the word restrains. Look at the photographs. You've seen them; you will never get them out of your mind.

Remember the photographs with the -- with the cord marks and the ties around the wrists.

This is a clear case of kidnapping.

Which brings us to the crime of murder. Did the crime of murder occur in this particular case?

Well, there are several instructions that talk to you about what -- how murder is defined. And I have a few of them here.

Instruction Number 5 says murder is the unlawful killing of a human being.

Well, we know that two human beings were killed and and unlawfully so, with malice aforethought -- and we'll get into that in Just a moment -- whether express or implied. The unlawful killing may be effected by any of the various means by which death may be

occasioned; and, of course, in this case, it was by manual and ligature strangulation.

Remember, in that instruction on murder, they talk about malice aforethought needs to be there. That's one of the elements of the murder.

Malice aforethought is defined in Instruction Number 6, and it means the intentional doing of a wrongful act without legal cause or excuse or what the law considers adequate provocation.

The condition of mind described as malice aforethought may arise not alone from anger, hatred, revenge or from particular ill will, spite or grudge toward the person killed, but it may result from any unjustifiable or unlawful motive or purpose to injure another, which proceeds — and this is such important language — which proceeds from a heart fatally bent on mischief or with reckless disregard of consequences and social duty.

Malice aforethought does not imply deliberation or the lapse of any considerable time between the malicious intention to injure another and the actual execution of the intent, but denotes, rather, an unlawful purpose and design in contradistinction to accident and mischance...

Malice in this case?

Again, the photographs. The malice came from a mind which was angry from having been burned by a drug deal. The malice came from a mind which said you've got something and I want it; the intent to steal.

The defendant told Tom Sims that he accidentally killed one of them, and that was Denise.

Was it accidental to set this whole thing up? Was it accidental to wrestle her in the bathroom and take her to the closet? Was it accidental to lay her down on the floor and to bind her with the cloth bindings that we saw?

Was it, indeed, accidental to take a sock off of the floor and stuff it forcefully in her mouth, and then tie that, so that she couldn't remove it, with a woman's bra? Were those accidents?

I ask those questions because if you remember the last line of the instruction, it says: Malice denotes, rather, an unlawful purpose and design in contradistinction to accident and mischance. And there was no accident and there was no mischance. Purpose is the operative word here.

Malice, this state of mind that we have just been talking about, can either be express, when somebody talks about the malice that they have, or it can be implied. And instruction Number 7 tells you that.

And with the implied portion of it, it says malice may be implied when no considerable provocation appears. In other words, did the young ladies do anything to cause these things to happen to them? Was there a -- were there actions on their part in that apartment which caused these things to occur?

or when all of the circumstances of the killing show on abandoned and a malignant heart. What better could describe what went on in that apartment than an abandoned and a malignant heart? That is a heart filled with malice. That's the heart that Mr. Rippo carried with him on February the 18th, 1992.

That -- once you found the malice within the killing of the -- the unlawful killing of a human being, you have murder.

Then the question becomes: Is it first degree murder? That is, indeed, what the State has charged in this particular case.

Instruction Number 8 tells you a little about murder of the first degree. It says murder 002871

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of the first degree is murder which is, ah, perpetrated by any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing.

And the operative word there is premeditated. Or, murder of the first degree is, B, committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary.

That is what we call the felony murder rule. And I'll come back to that in a moment.

The thing to note here is that there are two ways to get to first degree murder. The first way is if the person doing the killing premeditated the killing, or, in this case, the killings, then it is first degree murder.

Or, without any thought about or question being asked about premeditation, if the killing occurred during the perpetration of kidnapping, robbery and/or burglary, then, too, it is a first degree murder, automatically.

With regard to premeditation, Instruction Number 9 tells you that premeditation is a design, a determination to kill, and distinctly formed in the mind at any moment before or at the time of the killing.

Before I read this, let me make

this comment: People sometimes think in terms of -- when

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someone having sat down at a table and drawn up a list of pros and cans about what they're about to do, drawn a map of the place they're going to go to, and thought and contemplated about it for a considerable length of time.

And time is what this

instruction talks about. With that in mind, let me read the rest of what Instruction 9 says.

Premeditation need not be for a day, an hour or even a minute. It may be as instantaneous as successive thoughts of the mind.

How quick is that?

For if the Jury believes from the evidence that the acts constituting the killing has been preceded by and has been the result of premeditation, no matter how rapidly the premeditation is followed by the act constituting the killing, it is willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

So contrary to TV land, premeditation is something that can happen virtually instantaneously, successive thoughts of the mind.

Through Mr. Levine -- remember David Levine, one of the ex-inmate witnesses, Donald Hill, another one of the inmate witnesses? They told us -- well,

Mr. Levine told us that he -- Mr. Levine told us that Rippo told him that he wrapped the cord around Denise's neck and he pulled it hard and that's what killed her.

And we know from Dr. Green that that act takes minutes, not successive thoughts of the mind. You have to be holding on and tightening and pulling in order to accomplish the act of murder. And we've been told that the defendant said he got a rush from the killing, that it was like drugs; he could go to sleep afterwards.

Mr. Hill told us that he had planned this for days -- that may have something to do with the premeditation now, might deny it? -- and that he -- he is the one who told us that the killing was done because Mr. Rippo had been previously burned by one of the girls.

Now, that all goes to

premeditation.

Remember -- here is some more.

Remember, that Denise had a sock in her mouth. Someone had to pick up that sock -- well, they had to have a thought about doing it first. They had to pick up that sock and they had to stuff it into the mouth. That isn't easily accomplished. It isn't accomplished in a second. It takes some doing. And it has to be held there while the person then -- that person by the way, (indicating) -- while that

person then has talsearch --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I'd like the record to reflect he turned and pointed to our client.

THE COURT: The record will so reflect.

MR. SEATON: I wanted the record and the jury to know exactly who it was I was speaking of. Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEATON: He had to reach down and find the bra, or whatever it was he was looking for, because obviously the sock could be spit out without it being tied down.

Is that more -- Just something a little bit more than successive thoughts of the mind as the premeditation instruction calls for? I submit to you that it is.

We learn that Denise had a cord applied to her neck, wrapped twice. If memory serves me, Diana Hunt's words were: When I saw him, he was pulling so hard on the cord on her neck it was lifting her up off the ground and his arms were straining. I think those were her words.

Is that premeditation? Is that willful and deliberate? That's what this instruction calls for.

Lauri Jacobson, the doctor told us, was manually strangled. Someone did it with their hands. That someone we've been sitting in court with for these several weeks.

Think about that act in the terms in which Dr. Green told us about it. It takes some strength and it takes a considerable length of time, unless there is some sort of a chopping injury, but there was no evidence that there was in this particular case.

The fingers of a man's hand had to be around her neck, holding it for a long period of time.

Let's go back to the word accident for just a minute. If this, indeed, were an accident, wouldn't you let go? Wouldn't you loosen the cord?

The word "accident," ladies and gentlemen, has no place in this courthouse, not today, not in this case, and not with regard to Mr. Rippo.

These instructions tell us then if there is an unlawful killing, and there certainly was, and if there was malice, and clearly there was malice, and if there was premeditation, you have murder of the first degree. Those are the elements which are necessary.

But there is another way, as I ND2876

mentioned earlier, to get to murder of the first degree.

Murder which is committed --

this is Instruction Number 11. I'm sorry.

Murder which is committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of rebbery and/or kidnapping and/or burglary, any one of those three, is deemed to be murder of the first degree -- and here we come to that word again -- whether the killing was intentional, unintentional, or accidental.

If an individual is committing a burglary, a robbery or a kidnapping, and during the commission of any one of those crimes, or as in this case, all of them, killings result, the law tells you, in Instruction Number 11, it is automatically first degree murder. You don't even need to get to that question of premeditation. You never have to ask yourself that question. That is called the felony murder rule.

And it simply talks about responsibility. If this defendant, sitting in court with us today, set in motion a certain set of evil facts — he wanted to get revenge for the burning, he wanted to steal, he went in and he burglarized, he kidnapped, and he robbed — if, during the course of that, these two young ladies died, then he is automatically guilty of first degree

murder; and the reason is, he has got to take the responsibility for the consequences of his own actions. That's what this rule is all about, and it makes perfectly logical sense.

Those are the crimes. Those are the elements to the crimes. And I've tried to recite for you the evidence which supports all of those elements.

And I submit to you beyond a reasonable doubt, those crimes, which we have alleged, have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now I want to take us to the portion of the argument that has to do with who did these things. I know that I've been mentioning Mr. Rippo throughout because that is a natural thing to do when talking about these crimes, but I want you to understand that my emphasis in the first portion of the argument was not to point the finger at Mr. Rippo, although it's just hard not to do with this evidence.

Now comes that time. Now comes the question that I want all of you to have in your minds: Who is the human being who is responsible for the deaths of Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson?

To that end, I've had prepared a diagram of sorts, and I want to bring that out now and

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utilize it while I'm doing the remainder of my argument.

Can all of you see?

(Affirmative response.)

MR. SEATON: Okay.

I've outlined several things,

14 of them to be precise, and I want to talk about each one
of them as they pertain to this case and as they pertain to
the murders of Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson and one
person's responsibility for them.

I want to start off by talking
a little bit about the relationships that existed in this
particular case, and we're going to start with Mr. Rippo.

Mr. Rippo, as we know, had a

girlfriend, and her name was Diana Hunt. They were drug users.

Mr. Rippo had known Lauri
Jacobson for some time — and right now, it escapes me how
long it was — but it was a period of years. As a matter of
fact, from several sources, we learned that he had once
dated her. I think — I'm going to get it wrong probably —
but it might have been Mr. Levine — Levine who said that
she was Mr. Rippo's ex-old lady, I think was the
terminology. Maybe that was Mr. Hill. They had known each
other at least for some period of time,

And he knew Denise Lizzi as well, but for a short period of time and not very well.

Lauri Jacobson had, indeed, had

some sort of a relationship with the defendant in the past, and she had, as her good friend Denise Lizzi, and they had — they did drugs as well.

Denise Lizzi -- oh, and I forgot to mention that one of -- another person connected to the defendant, Mr. Rippo, a good friend of his, was the gentleman who we met and heard something about, Tom Sims.

And that brings us to Denise
Lizzi. Denise knew Lauri, did drugs with her, and knew the
defendant, but it became apparent throughout this trial that
she didn't like him one bit. Someone indicated that she
thought he was a cop or a narc.

Remember the day of the crime?

She didn't want to come up to that opartment. Lauri

Jacobson was down 20 minutes talking to her before she finally came up.

One thing these people had in common, one thing in their lives tied them tightly together: Drugs. Drugs are rampant throughout this case and it was the glue that bound these people together.

Remember, on the 16th of

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February, 1992, that was a Sunday night, and Mendy Liston told us that she had been over to Lauri Jacobson's house and the defendant was there and Lauri Jacobson was there; and then she came back the next day, at noon, as was her habit during the weekdays — this was Monday, the 17th — and Wendy Liston came back to look in on her friend to see how she was doing, brought her lunch, and Mr. Rippo was there again.

And then he left and they left and went to the -- they meaning Wendy and Lauri Jacobson -- left and went to the tire place. The tire place was Discount Tires. That happened on Monday, the 17th.

Wendy brought Lauri Jacobson back to the apartment and left her there, and that was the the last time she saw her.

We know from the evidence that there is a Discount Tire receipt dated the 18th of February, Tuesday, the next day, at around 10 or 10:15 in the morning, if my memory is correct, indicating that the car had been picked up; and, indeed, when Wendy came back at noon that day, she saw that the car's tire had been replaced by the one purchased at Discount Tire.

And so from all of this, we can know that Lauri Jacobson had left the apartment sometime --

well, I shouldn't even say that because it doesn't say that.

We know that her car was back by 10:15, or 10:30 or so, on

Tuesday morning.

At about that same time, the defendant, Michael Rippo, was awakening Diana Hunt. It was a little bit earlier; it was about nine o'clock, if I remember her testimony. And he woke her up, and she was sick from having had too much methamphetamine before, and she was physically ill, if you remember, and he demanded that she get up and get dressed and go with him to a place that she didn't know what — at that particular time, she didn't even know where they were going or why they were going.

And they started on their way, which is somewhat reminiscent of an old Ray Bradbury novel, something wicked this way comes. That's what was going on that morning. Something wicked was going toward the apartment of Lauri Jacobson and she and Denise Lizzi were soon to feel the effects of that wickedness. It's really the malignant heart of which I am speaking.

And as Don Hill told us, the defendant had been planning this for many days. He had been watching and he waited for his opportunity and he finally found it.

1	I'm talking about Mr. Rippo
2	having the opportunity to kill them to commit the murder.
3	The opportunity was there, plain and simple. And
4	interestingly, there has been no testimony that he was some
5	place else.
6	The only person who tells us
7	where he was on February the 18th, 1992, is Diana Hunt.
8	MR. WOLFSON: Judge, excuse me. I'm going
9	to interpose an objection and ask to be heard at the bench.
10	THE COURT: You may.
11	Approach the bench, please.
12	(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)
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14	MR. SEATON: May I continue, Judge?
15	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
16	MR. SEATON: So, as I was saying, Mr. Rippo
17	clearly had the opportunity to do the murder.
18	Is that enough to convict him
19	on? No. That's not beyond a reasonable doubt.
20	There were two motives: Motive
21	number one, and we've talked about this a little bit, he
22	wanted revenge for the dope burning. And it was Don Hill
23	who told us that one of these women had burned the defendant
24	and how that happened.

Rippo told him -- excuse me -- was that she had gotten money from him, she was to have bought drugs, did not, kept the

money; and that is what's commonly referred to as a drugburn.

Diana even said that about a

What Mr. Hill told us, that Mr.

week before February the 1st, there was a time when she, a woman who she named as Roxanne Holloway, and the defendant were together and they were talking, and the defendant related a story. Mr. Rippo said that he thought that Denise had burned him and it made him mad. He also said at that time that Denise thought that he was a cop, a narc.

And the third thing that he said was that Denise had -- was telling people not to buy drugs from Mr. Rippo.

In this particular lifestyle, that is quite an affront. That is something that Mr. Rippo didn't want going out on the streets, that he was a narc and that people shouldn't buy from him. That was stopping up his lifeline to what he needed on a daily basis, which was drugs.

So that gives motive number one, the fact that he wanted revenge for the drug burn.

Motive number two was that Mr.

Rippo simply wanted to steal drugs and property. We have to start with Mr. Beaudoin. Do you remember Michael Beaudoin?

story about he was at home in bed. I think it was four o'clock in the morning. Denise and an individual by the name of Dan Barton came barging in and the fight was on. There was arguing and yelling and whatever went on at that particular time.

And when they finally left, there were some things missing. There were drugs missing and there were money orders missing. And as I recall, the total amount was about 13 or \$1400, in terms of value of what had actually been taken at that time.

Now, we know that a week
later — or just a day later, Mr. Beaudoin was in Jail. On
February the 2nd, he got placed in Jail. He had
conversations with Diana. That was the time when — I don't
know if he was suggesting, but Diana was saying that she
would go over — go out and find Denise, and I think the
terms were kick her ass and slash her tires, something, by
the way, Mr. Beaudoin told us that later he told her not to
do.

The point that I'm getting to is that when all of that went on, the one thing that we can $002885 \,$

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all be assured of, that there should be no question about at all, is that if Diana knew that Denise was in possession of a substantial amount of drugs, and the value was pretty high that he placed on it, you can bet your bottom dollar that somebody else knew, and it's this man sitting in the courtroom with us today, Mr. Rippo.

They were still boyfriend and girlfriend. These people who dealt in drugs together continuously would be telling each other anything they knew about the availability of drugs somewhere in the community; and so if Diana Hunt knew about Denise having drugs, and a substantial amount, then Mr. Rippo would have known it as well.

I've mentioned before that Deidre D'Amore told us that Diana and the defendant were always brake; they didn't have any money at all; so they certainly needed things.

Mr. Ison, James Ison, another — the fellow from back in North Carolina, he told us that the defendant told him, while they were in jail together, that his purpose in going over there with his girlfriend — he didn't know the girlfriend's name, but we know that it was Diana — that their purpose was to go over there and steal same drugs and things.

things: One, when the — when Denise and Lauri were both in the bathroom, that's when the defendant gave her the bottle of beer — a bottle of beer and said when the phone rings, hit her over the head — hit Lauri over the head, so it will distract her while I rob Denise. He was talking to her at that moment about what his intent was, which was to rob and steal and take things that did not belong to him.

And later, when Diana Hunt had a conversation with the defendant, she wanted to know about the phone conversation, and he related to her that he had called this person called Alice and asked Alice to make the phone call, so that Lauri would be distracted, and, in his words, so I could rob Denise.

So it's clear that there was a clear motive to steal. And an interesting thing is —
Instruction Number 27 says several things. It has four paragraphs in it. The last paragraph is motive is not an element of the crime charged, not an element, and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the defendant in order to convict.

These two things aren't necessary. (Indicating) However, the instruction goes on to state: You may consider evidence of mative or lack of

motive as a circumstance in the case.

Well, there are two motives and two circumstances in this particular case. Rippo tried to sell Denise's Nissan to Tom Sims. Tom Sims had known the defendant since 1985 or thereabouts. They were good friends. They trusted one another. There had to be trust, certainly, flowing from Mr. Rippo to Mr. Sims because of the things he did and said to him, the manner in which he exposed himself to this man.

Remember, that through Diana Hunt and Dr. Sheldon Green, the pathologist, we learned that the approximate time that all of this was going on, that is, the killings in the apartment, was somewhere around noon on the 18th of February, 1992.

That's important for this particular reason: It was around two or three o'clock in the afternoon, Tom Sims told us, that the defendant came into his place of business, Tommy's Maintenance. Now, that's just an hour or two or thereabouts after the killings had taken place.

And what does the defendant do

at that time?

Well, Mr. Rippo has a red

Nissan 300ZX -- that was Denny Mason's car being used by --

well, actually, Denny Mason told us that it was Denise's car. He had purchased it for her — and he had it there at Tommy's Maintenance and he wanted to sell it to Mr. Sims and he wanted to sell it for \$2,000, this Nissan 300ZX. He wanted to give the car away and just get a little bit of money. And he said that he wanted to be able to leave town and that's why he needed the money so badly.

And remember what else he said to Mr. Sims? Someone died for this car. How instructive is that?

Diana came back to — or came to Tommy's Maintenance that evening and she came back with Mr. Rippo. And she told us that Mr. Rippo had said that he had stolen that car from some people who were now going to be out of town. That was his stary to her. And he ordered her — I shouldn't use the word order — he told her to take the car and to go to some place to get new paperwork on it, so that it would be a legitimate car. I would suppose.

So Mr. Rippo, Just hours after the killings took place, is the person who has this automobile. Remember that Diana Hunt left in her car from the -- from the scene of the crime and left Mr. Rippo standing there in the parking lot.

Well, we now know how he got 002883

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around after that. He didn't need somebody to come pick him up because he had Deidre come pick him up when Diana ran away from the car that one time. He had a car. He got keys. He got them from Denise Lizzi. And he operated that Nissan in such a way as to take it to Tom Sims --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that characterization. Mr. Sims made it clear he never saw him drive the car, never saw the keys to the car.

MR. SEATON: Just on inference, Judge.

THE COURT: You may continue.

MR. SEATON: But what the diagram says there isn't an inference at all. He tried to sell Tom Sims Denise Lizzi's Nissan 300ZX.

Not only that, but he used her credit card. Diana told us that Mr. Rippo had said to her that he had gone to -- she thought that it was Service Merchandise; then she thought it was Service Merchandise or maybe Sears; she thought they were the same place -- but, anyway, he had gone there and he had bought an air compressor and some tools, I believe her testimony was.

Well, that's one thing. But here's another: Remember Carlos Capia, I think his name was, the salesman and now the manager from Sears, came in and he was the person who did that transaction — and it was

at Sears and Roebuck, it wasn't at Service Merchandise -and he had a specific recall of that transaction. And if
I'm remembering this right, he said he didn't have a good
feeling about what was going on.

On the other hand, we knew by inference that he had a good feeling about it because he was getting a large commission out of this -- I think it was an \$819.80 sale that he was going to get a commission on.

this case as being the person who did that transaction.

That transaction took place on the 19th of February, 1992.

identification of the defendant occurred in this courtroom?

He sat up there and I asked him: Do you see the man in the courtroom who did this transaction?

And remember how his

And he really couldn't say. He couldn't remember that particular face, this short haired, no facial hair face that we see in court here today; but when he was shown the photograph, Exhibit 99, the picture of the defendant with long, shoulder length hair, which he had been described by several people as sporting in those days, he said that's the guy.

And I -- I remember when Mr. $\label{eq:Dunleavy} \text{ bad him on cross-examination and asked him if he } \\ 002891$

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was sure. He challenged him on that identification, as is his right to do, and he said I know that that's the same person.

But there was more. There was the Pinto. He remembered, in that instance, that the stuff was so heavy he had to help carry it out to the car, and it was a — a — was it gray or a light brown Pinto with blue stripping on it? And when shown the photographs of that Pinto, he said that looks like the same Pinto into which I loaded these items.

His own employee number was on that sales slip, so it was easy for him to do. And he remembered trying to find out whether or not this was a legitimate credit card. This — this is where he didn't think things were right coming in. And he finally became satisfied that this transaction was all right and let it happen. And the person doing the transaction signed that credit card; and he said, through the photograph, that that person was Michael Rippo.

Bill Leaver, the handwriting expert, told us that it was -- that there was a strong possibility that the person who wrote that signature -- Denny Margan was that particular name that was written on that -- on that credit card slip -- there was a strong

possibility that this man in court with us today authored that particular signature.

But we really didn't need Bill Leaver, because Carlos Capia knew for sure that it was the same person.

And whose credit card was that?

It was Denise Lizzi's, the old style, smaller Sears credit card that was being utilized. So we know beyond a reasonable doubt that Rippo used Denise's Sears credit card.

Rippo also used Denny Mason's

Visa credit card. He was at the sunglass store. Diana hold

us that they went to the Sunglass Company in the Meadows

Mall and Rippo was purchasing sunglasses for himself and she

got a pair for herself, and that he pulled out a credit card

and he signed it; and for that, they got the two sets of

sunglasses that we have in evidence here today.

Angie Sposito, the sales clerk, came in and, like Carlos Capia, she was able to say that this gentleman in court with us was the person who came in and signed the credit card slip.

Again, Bill Leaver, significant similarities between the defendant's hand and the Mason signature. But, again, we didn't need Bill Leaver because Angie Sposito was telling us that, indeed, the defendant,

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Michael Rippo, used Denny Mason's credit card. And we know that he, that is Mr. Rippo, had Denise's and Lauri's possessions; he personally had them.

Tom Sims saw that and told us -- not only did Tom Sims see the Nissan 300ZX, Tom Sims saw a suitcase; and that suitcase -- he got ahold of that suitcase later on, and he saw that it bore the name Lauri Jacobson.

He was also given a box full of tapes, audio tapes, music; and those tapes had on them, he noted at a later time, the initials D.L., obviously standing for Denise Lizzi. So Mr. Sims tells us that Mr. Rippo had Denise's and Lauri's possessions.

Diana said the same thing, in a different way. Remember, she left Deidre's house, wanting to get away from Mr. Rippo. She was in the car and he got into the car with her and they drove until they ran out of gas. In that car were her things, her suitcases, and she believed, the brown bag that we have in evidence. And within that brown bag were her toiletries and some photographs, and things that she pulled out of the bag later on, when she was on the stand, and she indicated to you that all of those things belonged to her. And at that time, that's all that was in the bag.

The car ran out of gas. She ran out of the car and ran, flagged down a ride, got over to her friend — I'm going to get this wrong — Doug Dittle's — I think, Doug Dittle's house, and Doug gave her a ride back to the car. And when she got back, their things

At that time, it can be inferred that the defendant, Mr. Rippo, had possession of those things, because then Deidre D'Amore tells us that she had to go, I think it was, to Sahara and Rainbow and pick up the defendant, because he didn't have a ride.

were gone, the defendant was gone, and so was her brown bag.

And when she picked him up, he had suitcases with him; and she wasn't sure, but the brown bag might have been one of the things that he had with him at that time.

She saw an address book then and it had Denise Lizzi's name in it. So forget the inference a moment before; he had Denise's things with him at that moment.

And what was the -- not the next thing, but one of the next things that Mr. Rippo did was he called Mike Beaudoin. Mike, I've got some things you might be interested in. Meet me at the Showboat Hotel. I'll show them to you.

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So he went up to the third floor of the Showboat Hotel and that's where Mike Beaudoin found Mr. Rippo. And when they got together, Mr. Rippo had that brown bag, the very one that we've got in evidence — well, before he got to the bag though, Mr. Rippo had, and Mr. Beaudoin wasn't exactly sure — but some things, the garage door opener, the wallet or something that he pretty readily identified as belonging to Denise.

And, remember, this is important to Mike Beaudoin because Mike Beaudoin was Denise's boyfriend, along with Denny Mason being her boyfriend, for some period of time. Mike Beaudoin cared about what had happened. He cared about the death of this girl that he had ance dated, and so he was very interested in what Mike Rippo was showing him.

And then they went to the car, which was the Isuzu pickup, and there was the brown bag. And the brown bag and all of its contents, and the other things that Mr. Rippo had with him, were turned over to Mike Beaudoin. And Mike Beaudoin then saw the garage door openers and the wallet and he knew that, indeed, these belonged to Denise.

To make sure, however, he went by and he got his friend Darrell Scott, who also was

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familiar with her things. They, together, went to Denny Mason's house, pushed the little button on the gate opener. Voila, the gate opens. Now there can be no doubt in their minds, at that point in time, that this man Just gave to them the possessions belonging to two recently murdered women, Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson.

They went from there to Mike Beaudoin's brother's house, where the inoperative car was parked. They opened the trunk and put the -- or it's a decollete actually -- they opened the decollete and put the brown bag in there to keep it safe for the time being.

What else do we have?

Mr. Rippo ran away from Nelson

What happened after the Mike
Beaudoin incident at the Showboat Hotel and going around
opening the gate and what not was that they ended up over at
Nelson Street.

And there was a purpose behind that. The purpose was that Mike Beaudoin now was honing in on who might have had something to do with the killing of his girlfriend and Lauri Jacobson, so he got Diana Hunt and Mike Rippo there at the Nelson Street address to see what would happen.

1	And something happened;
2	something happened. Mike Rippo started beating on Diana
3	Hunt. He started stunning her with this same stun gun that
4	Diana Hunt had mentioned before over at the apartment.
5	Now, it isn't just Diana Hunt
6	telling us about the stun gun. Mike Beaudoin is saying that
7	he witnessed her being hit with this particular stun gun.
8	The fight went on for a little
9	while, and finally the fight was broken up by Dan Barton.
10	The defendant, Mr. Rippo, was being held momentarily, but he
11	was able to wriggle away and he ran. And I think Mr.
12	Beaudoin said that they chased after him a little bit, but
13	they gave up because they couldn't catch him.
14	The important thing to note is
15	that he ran away. He didn't want to be around. And he had
16	Just been in control of everything with this fight going on.
17	The police were coming.
18	Who stayed? Diana Hunt stayed.
19	Who gave a statement to the police? Diana Hunt. Who told
20	the police that she would be in Yerington; she would go up
21	there for safety? Diana Hunt.
22	Not Mr. Rippo. Mr. Rippo ron;
23	commonly known as flight. It indicates a consciousness of
24	guilt. I don't want to be around because I'm going to get

caught if I stick around. That's why Rippo's running away from the Nelson Street address has some import to it.

Tom Christos. Tom Christos said that he got a call on the 20th, in the evening hours, from Mr. Rippo. The 20th, if you will remember, is the day, around the noon time hour, that the — that the police went to the Cambridge Street address of the Katie Arms and found the bodies. Up until that time — up until that time, the the cat was in the bag; nobody knew, except Mr. Rippo and Diana Hunt.

But Mr. Christos was called by Mr. Rippo, who said, in essence, you've got to get ahold of Diana and you've got to tell her the cat is out of the bag.

Rippo spoke to a lot of people.

He confessed to those people; confessed to those people, the first of whom was Tom Sims.

Do you remember on the 18th, Mr. Sims and Mr. Rippo did the things that they did at the shop, and then, at a later time, Mr. Sims gave Mr. Rippo a ride; and while he was giving him the ride, I think it was to the Stardust Hotel, during that particular ride, Mr. Rippo started saying things. He started talking about this property that he had shown to Mr. Sims before and his involvement with the crime.

Mr. Sims sat up here and he told us that Mr. Rippo said these words to him: I choked those two bitches to death.

This one isn't a quote. It was having to do with Diana had hit one of the women over the head with a bottle. That — that comment was made in response to a question by Mr. Sims. He wanted to know: Could you trust this woman who was there with you? If you can't trust her, you are going to be in trouble.

And what were his words? Not Just that he could trust her, she was a down bitch. Was that it?

Mr. Harmon asked him later on what does that mean? Someone you can just trust absolutely. They are completely loyal to you. And he believed, at that time, according to that, that he didn't have a problem in the world with Diana Hunt. That was when he said to Mr. Sims that he had accidentally killed one and he had to kill the other. Well, we've discussed that.

He said something very interesting that only one person in the world would know, one person could have this information, and no one else at that particular moment: I cut my finger and I bled and I got bload on the pants of Denise Lizzi and I had to take

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them off to get rid of the evidence.

Who else could have known that?

Nr. Rippo knew it, because Mr.

Rippo was the killer. He was the person who, indeed, as he said to Tom Sims, had cut his finger and bled on her pants and was smart enough, as he was with wiping the place down for fingerprints, to take the pants off and get rid of them.

Fingerprints. Isn't it interesting to note, just by way of parenthetical observation, that fingerprints were found in that house, in that apartment. The fingerprints of Denise Lizzi were found there; the fingerprints of three police afficers — I'm sarry — the fingerprints of Lauri Jacobson, she owned the house, they were found, 33 of them.

Whose fingerprints weren't found in there? Denise Lizzi. Is there any question in anybody's mind that Denise Lizzi was in that apartment? Well, of course, she was. Diana Hunt's weren't found in there. She says she was in the apartment.

He said one other thing to Mr.

Sims, that I apologize for repeating. I say it only because it's evidence. He said: Both were fine. I could have fucked both, but I didn't. That means I'm cured.

Mr. Rippo, indeed, did talk a

wee bit much and he made those confessions to Tom Sims, as he made confessions to David Levine.

David Levine was the fellow who had known the defendant before. They were friends. He met him again in January of 1993. They were in jail together. They were still friends. They were good enough friends that the defendant had Mr. Levine call his friend Alice on accasion, and have her run errands for him, talk to lawyers and do things of that nature.

And, remember, according to Diana Hunt, Alice is the same person who the defendant had called that day from within the apartment and asked to call back so that Lauri Jacobson's attention could be diverted.

So there was a real connection there between these people. The defendant told David Levine several things: He killed them both, were his words. This is the individual to whom Mr. Rippo said I took some money that I got from there and I went to a bar and I played video poker and I hit a Rayal Flush. And he had said that to someone else. Was it — was it Deidre D'Amare? I don't recall offhand, but someone else reported that same thing to us.

He said that the cops were idiots regarding the blood. They couldn't figure out the

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blood. And he said that what had happened was -- Mr. Rippo said -- that he had Jugged one of them in the neck. That corresponds to the two marks here on Denise Lizzi, which Dr. Green gave his opinion were probably the result of some small knife being poked in there.

And just by way of connecting that even more, does that fit well with Diana Hunt's rendition that he was asking Denise a lot of wierd questions about drugs and he was trying to get something out of her?

Is it possible that he could have had that knife -- which, Just moments later, he used to cut the cords on an iron and on a hair dryer, could he have been using that knife and Jabbing it in her throat, trying to get her to give up this information, whatever it was that he was after, and by that means caused those stab wounds to have occurred?

When David Levine was testifying, he did something that seemed to be somewhat significant. As he sat up there — and he said this about the — he was talking about the women in the closet — and he held up his fingers; the defendant said they were like this. (Indicating) Not like this, as they were originally, but like this, as they were left, after the defendant had gone back in, when Diana Hunt had left in her car, and he

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went back up into the apartment to straighten up. (Indicating)

Mr. Levine told us that the defendant had suggested to him that they should pursue the thought of could Mr. Levine be a witness on behalf of the defendant? And there were two methods by which that could be accomplished.

The first, that the defendant wanted to get on but later realized couldn't, was to be an alibi witness. Mr. Levine could come into court and say, walt a minute, on February the 18th, 1992, Michael Rippo was with me all day. We were out doing things together. I -- Ican account for his whereabouts throughout the whole time.

Well, that won't work because Mr. Levine was in Jail in Reno at that particular moment, and so that had to go by the boards.

Well, maybe could you come in and be a character witness for me, Mr. Rippo suggested.

Well, Mr. Levine came in and spoke as to the defendant's character. His character was shown when, in his bragging way -- and we've heard many people comment on this -- Mr. Levine said he was playing with his veins, trying to make them pop up, and he took a three pronged cord and it around his arm twice and pulled on

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1	it and he said: This is how I did Denise. (Indicating)
2	That's the character that Mr.
3	Levine, indeed, did come in to court and testify about. And
4	isn't it interesting that Mr. Levine remembered twice.
5	because the pictures are unmistakeable, and Dr. Green's
6	testimony is equally unmistakeable, in that the cord, the
7	electrical cord Dr. Green said it could be nothing but an
8	electrical cord was wrapped twice around the throat of
9	Denise Lizzi. So Mr. Rippo confessed to David Levine.
10	Mr. Rippo confessed to Donald
11	Hill. Donald Hill is the immate from California. They too
12	were friends. In July and August of 1993, a completely
13	different time than any of these others, they were in jail
14	together and Hill had heard some things about this crime
15	there in jail, and he said to Mr. Rippo, Did you kill two
16	kids?
17	Now, obviously, he had been
18	misinformed. And, Mr. Rippo, in feeling comfortable talking
19	to a man like Mr. Hill said, no, I killed two women. He
20	said I tied and strangled them. He said the reason was that
21	one of them had burned me. How many times do we hear that
22	in this trial?
23	I planned for several days.
24	The other girl happened to be there and I had to kill her so
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that she wouldn't testify.

Does that make you go back and think a little bit about premeditation, about malice?

Mr. Rippo said that he put them in the closet. Mr. Rippo said that he wanted Diana Hunt, who was then located at the women's prison — and, remember, that this witness had a — how am I going to get these relationships right? — he had a brother who had a girlfriend or something like that who was — who had been at Nevada State Women's Prison — and he wanted to — Mr. Rippo wanted to know could we get an averdose of drugs into the prison to Diana Hunt so as to kill her, for one purpose, because she was going to come into this courtroom and tell it like it was. They couldn't do that, but the conversation was had anyway.

And the one other thing that Mr. Hill told us that the defendant said -- this was brought out by a question by Mr. Dunleavy -- I killed once and I'll kill again. More character analysis by these witnesses. He gave -- well, no. I almost forgot something.

Every one of these witnesses, who have come up and said that Mr. Rippo said something bad, has been asked, ad infinitum, the question: What are you getting for your testimony? The inference is that the State

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of Nevada has purchased testimony that is lies and not worthy of your belief.

well, this is the one witness out of all of them who got something; one witness got something in this case, and it was Mr. Donald Hill. And what did he get? He got a letter from Detective --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that characterization.

Diana Hunt?

MR. SEATON: He's exactly right. I take that back; with the exception of Diana Hunt.

But I was limiting my remarks to those people to whom he had confessed his sins; and among those people, the only one who got something was Donald Hill; and he got one measly letter from Roy Chandler to the parole board, simply saying what he had done, that he had given information in a murder case.

But he gave reasons as to why
he was doing what he was doing. Well, let's stop and think
for just a moment. This witness chair is over here so that
you folks can look at it, look at the people in it, and
decide if they're telling the truth. You watch the twitches
and the mannerisms and their speech mechanisms and
everything about them, just like you do your own children

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when you are trying to find out who broke the lamp. You are watching them to see whether or not they're telling the truth.

Well, there is something more to sitting in that chair than just your observations of whether or not they're telling the truth.

You heard a lot in this case about snitch jackets, a person being a snitch; that is, someone who tells on another inmate, and the danger that arises out of that.

And just use your common sense.

This isn't a Sunday school yard that he had to go back to.

It's the prison yard. These are prisoners. They are criminals. They are people who not only have done bad things but they are capable of doing bad things. And they don't like people who tell on them and their kind.

And so to get a snitch jacket is not a benefit that the State of Nevada bestows on these witnesses, saying come in here and tell your story and we'll -- we'll give you this added benefit.

What they get is a detriment.

What they get is a dangerous situation. Donald Hill was afraid that he would go back to prison and maybe be killed, or at least that an attempt would be made on his life. And

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that was one of the reasons that he gave for testifying: It gives me an incentive not to go back.

Well, you better believe it gives him one heck of a good incentive. He doesn't want to go back into the prison system of Nevada or any other state and be labeled a snitch, because then he's got more problems than he wants to handle.

And the other reason that he gave was because this man did something very, very bad.

Donald Hill may be a thief; Donald Hill may have used drugs; he may have robbed people. Donald Hill is not a killer.

And the old saw perhaps applies

here --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, that's clearly assuming evidence not -- facts not in evidence.

MR. SEATON: There is no evidence that he did any of these things. And the old saw applies here. Let me mention it a little bet later where it's more appropriate.

Not only did the defendant confess to Donald Hill, he talked to the gentleman from North Carolina, James Ison. Again, they were friends; had been for some time; met in jail. The defendant said a lot of things to James Ison. He told the story that the

defendant told to him while they were in prison together -I'm sorry -- in jail together.

He said that the defendant and his girlfriend, and he didn't know her name, had gone to the apartment to get drugs; had gone to the apartment to get drugs, and what happened was that the phone rang and that Lauri went out of the bathroom, and when Lauri went out of the bathroom, the defendant and Denise were together and they struggled, and that he had to put something in her mouth. And I think his words were he choked her out. But he hastened to add that, at this point in time, Denise was not dead.

Now, at this juncture, there were really two stories that were told to him by Mr. Rippo, and this is where the two stories differ. The first story had it that Diana Hunt had the other girl, Lauri Jacobson, out in the living room and she strangled her; she caused her death. He told us that's the impression that he was left with after he heard the first story.

The second story, however, was a little bit different, and it was more in line with all of other stories that the defendant has told, and certainly what the evidence shows in this case; and that is, that the -- that he said that Diana Hunt hit Lauri Jacobson over

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the head with a beer bottle.

And there are two vials in evidence that have little brown shards of glass, some of them found on the floor of that apartment and some of them found on the body of Lauri Jacobson at the autopsy.

Look at those vials of glass, the shards of glass, and ask yourself the question: Does this look like a beer bottle? And you will come to the conclusion that it does.

After clarifying that divergence, as to what happened to Lauri Jacobson, the defendant said that he had gone to the living room, he had dragged Lauri Jacobson to the closet, and upon doing that, he saw that Denise appeared to be dead. And his words were the defendant freaked out at that the particular time.

Then, not wanting to leave any witnesses, he had to strangle Lauri, and he did. And, again, your memories control, but I remember it as him saying that he strangled her with his hands. And he definitely said, right after that, he had to make sure that both of them were dead.

And that probably explains, with Denise Lizzi, the fact that she was found to have been the victim of both manual and ligature strangulation,

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according to Dr. Green.

The girlfriend, Mr. Rippo reported to James Ison, was then sent home. He stayed and he wiped the place down. He stayed and he found the keys to the car and he took a car.

He went on to tell Mr. Ison something that dovetails into this case very neatly; and that is that the defendant feared Mike Beaudoin. His words, I think, were that he was warried that Diana Hunt would get with Mike Beaudoin and tell him that Michael Rippo was the person responsible for these killings.

He went on to say that syringes were taken -- I think there were ten -- other property and the car. And among the property that he listed were -- Mr. Rippo had told him that credit cards were, and on that point, it is really interesting to note, and it is so truthful -- true to observe, the defendant said to Mr. Ison, my biggest mistake was those credit cards. I signed them.

He didn't remove the blood off of the pants in that particular situation. He left his handwriting on the credit cards where everyone could observe it later on and hook it up to him. He didn't receive anything for testifying. He has already gotten out of federal prison. The State of Nevada had nothing to do with

1	that.
2	And he was asked specifically:
3	Why are you here testifying today?
4	And the first words out of his
5	mouth were I have a daughter. And he said if if
6	someone can do those kinds of bad acts, they don't belong on
7	the streets. So, Mr. Rippo confessed to James Ison.
8	And, last, but certainly not
9	least, Diana Hunt watched. She saw the defendant commit
10	these crimes. This is direct evidence.
11	Some of what you've heard here
12	today is circumstantial evidence. There is an instruction
13	that says both are equally good. Circumstantial is no worse
14	than direct evidence, but there is a distinction between
15	them.
16	When somebody observes an event
17	and they perceive it with their senses and they come to
18	court and they relate it to you, the Jury, that is direct
19	evidence.
20	And that's what Diana Hunt did.
21	She came in here and she told you the story of what
22	happened. She indicated to you that this man was, indeed,
23	her boyfriend; that they had known each other for about a
24	month and they were living together; and they were living

over at Deidre's house; and that they shared drugs.

And she told the story about the defendant relating to her that he thought that Denise had burned him at one time. And I think that's when you would have learned that Lauri Jacobson was some small part of that deal; the drugs were supposed to have filtered through Lauri Jacobson.

So they were both involved to some extent on the burn, but it was really Denise that he had his anger for.

And she told the story of being at the house on Monday, the 17th of February, and the defendant having gone over to Lauri Jacobson's house and then he came back; and then the next morning, as we've already discussed, they went over to — back over to the house on the 18th. And she told you that they got there and the drugs were used, and she saw Mr. Rippo intravenously inject what she believed was morphine.

Lauri Jacobson injected somewhere into the wrist. We don't know if it was in the skin or under the skin, the skin popping that Dr. Green talked about, but they did that. She saw that.

And that pretty soon -- and everybody -- everything -- everybody was getting along,

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similar to the way Wendy Liston said things were when she observed the defendant over at Lauri Jacobson's house the two days before.

And then Denise arrived and down the steps went Lauri Jacobson to talk to her. And while she was gone, the defendant did some significant things. He pulled the curtains down.

Well, there was only one reason to do that; that's to keep people from looking in to see what's about to go on; and that has something maybe a little bit to do with this thought of premeditation.

And he got on the telephone and he made a phone call. Diana Hunt did not know what that phone call was about at the time, but we now know that it was to call Alice and to have Alice call back to the house.

And, coincidentally, after

Denise came up and Denise and Lauri went into the bathroom

to do their drug thing, evidently, the phone rang, just as
we were told it was going to. And Lauri came out of the
bathroom and she answered the telephone and the defendant
went into the bathroom.

Now, while they had been in the bathroom, that is, Denise and Lauri had been in the bathroom, the defendant, Mr. Rippo, said to Diana Hunt, take

this beer bottle and when the phone rings and when Lauri answers it, hit her over the head with it, so that I can rob Denise.

And that's what happened.

Diana Hunt told us that she didn't want to do that. Diana
Hunt appears to have been somewhat under the control of Mr.

Rippo. Regardless of the whys or wherefores, it's what happened.

And so she hit Lauri Jacobson over the head with the beer bottle while she was on the phone. The phone falls to the floor. She falls to the floor, and she stays there while Mr. Rippo is in the bathroom, according to Diana Hunt, and there is a struggle going on and there are voices that she can hear, and they go from the bathroom into the closet.

And Mr. Rippo, sometime later, comes out to the living room and ties up Lauri Jacobson.

Before he did that, he came out of the closet and he had the serrated kitchen knife, a steak knife, and that's what he used to cut the telephone cord — the cords off of the iron and the hair dryer, and then those cords were used in tying people up.

When Denise -- when Diana Hunt looked into the closet, she saw Denise sitting up, and her

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hands were tied behind her back. (Indicating) And the defendant was -- that's when he was asking her the wierd questions about drugs.

Someone came by the outside of the apartment, and it was then that he stuffed the sock into Denise's mouth, and tied it with the bra, and Diana Hunt said he knocked her over on her side.

And then he came back out and he diverted his attention to Lauri Jacobson. With Lauri Jacobson, remember, he had taken probably -- we don't know for sure, but probably the purple bandana and did something with her mouth so as to keep her quiet.

Diana Hunt said he had his hand over Diana Hunt's mouth, because somebody, and we all know now that it was Wendy Liston, was autside banging on the door, banging on the window, wanting to get in to see Lauri Jacobson, not understanding why the door was locked and she couldn't get in.

We have a hand raised here,

Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR CUNNINGHAM: I hate to interrupt this,

but duty calls. I have to go to the bothroom.

MR. SEATON: I'm real close to being

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JUROR CUNNINGHAM: I tried to hold as long as I could. I'm awfully sorry,

THE COURT: All right. We'll take about five minutes.

Remember the admonishment:

Don't converse among yourselves or with anybody else on any subject connected with the trial; or

Read, watch, listen to any report or commentary on the trial; or

Form any opinion on this case until it is finally submitted to you.

> (Whereupon, a recess was had in the proceedings.)

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1	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the
2	presence of the Jury?
3	MR. SEATON: Yes.
4	MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor.
5	MR. SEATON: They don't weigh quite as much
6	as they did.
7	We do need levity once in a
8	while, but we are here on a real serious matter. This is
9	important to everyone, and I know you are going to treat it
10	that way,
11	Where I left off was that Diana
12	saw Rippo murder Denise and Lauri; and about the last thing
13	she reported to us, in terms of what she saw Mr. Rippo doing
14	to Denise and Lauri, was that he had gone back to Denise
15	this was the part where she said he had wrapped those cords
16	around her neck and he was pulling on them so hard that not
17	only were his arms straining, but her body was pulled up off
18	of the ground.
19	That had to last for some
20	period of time, according to Dr. Green, and as we know now,
21	that choking of her, and the manual strangulation of Lauri
22	Jacobson, is what caused their deaths.
23	And these, indeed, are things
24	that Diana Hunt saw with her own eyes and was a part of.
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She told us that.

The question is: Who did it? That's what this has all been about. Who committed these

You haven't heard any witness come into this courtroom, take the oath and sit down there and say Michael Beaudoin told me that he did it. You haven't heard any witness come in here and say Tom Sims told me that he did it; or any of the other names that you've heard. There has been no indication in this case at all except what we have shown here. (Indicating)

And, ladies and gentlemen, this more clearly than anything tells us who committed these killings. That man right there, (indicating), that man named Michael Rippo, is the man who did the unthinkable, the most violent kinds of acts that we can imagine. He did those things and he needs to be told by you that he is guilty of them.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Seaton.

All right. At this time, we'll

take our lunch break.

Do you think we could get back

in about an hour?

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1	All right. We'll reconvene at
2	2:30.
3	Remember: Do not discuss this
4	case among yourselves or with anyone else; or
5	Read, watch, listen to any
6	report or commentary by any medium of information,
7	including, without limitation, newspaper, television or
8	radio; or
9	Form or express any opinion on
10	this trial until the matter is finally submitted to you.
11	MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, counsel would like
12	to be heard out of the presence for just one moment.
13	THE COURT: Okay. The jury may go to lunch.
14	
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?
20	MR. WOLFSON: Thank you, Judge.
21	At this time, the defense would
22	move for a mistrial based upon comments made by Mr. Seaton,
23	particularly 60 minutes ago or so. Mr. Seaton said that no
24	evidence was introduced to show the defendant was somewhere

l else.

Additionally, the comments Mr.

Seaton made just before the break about no other witnesses came into court to say somebody else confessed to the crimes, et cetera, our position is that is unfair conduct; it's misconduct. It comments on the defendant's right not to present evidence, not to have to present evidence, and the shifting of the burden of proof.

I move for a mistriol.

MR. SEATON: Judge, nowhere in my comments did I say anything about shifting the burden of the proof. Nowhere in my comments did I say anything about Mr. Rippo should have taken the stand and said anything.

What I did was comment on the state of the evidence. There has been no evidence that no other person -- or that the defendant was -- there has been no evidence to show that the defendant was anywhere but at the scene of the crime.

That was my comment, and that is exactly what the evidence says. It had nothing to do with whether or not he should take the stand. I was very careful.

I'm as aware of this law as Mr. Wolfson is, and we can't comment on that sort of thing, and

I never would comment on that sort of thing.

The comments I made were simply to show the emphasis on the fact that he was in that apartment and nowhere else, and that's all there is to it; and their motion for mistrial should be denied.

MR. WOLFSON: There is a line you are not supposed to cross and Mr. Seaton come up and stood right on it, and our position is that he fell over. He did say no evidence was introduced, which implies our choice of whether to have to introduce evidence when we have the right not to introduce, and he went over the line.

> THE COURT: Motion for mistrial is denied. We'll be in recess until 2:30.

(Proceedings recessed for lunch.)

it.

1 Las Vegas, Nevada, Tuesday, March 5, 1996, 2:30 p.m. 2 3 4 5 (The following proceedings were had in open court in the 6 presence of the jury:) 7 THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the 8 presence of the jury? 9 MR. SEATON: Yes. 10 MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor, 11 THE COURT: Mr. Dunleavy. 12 MR. DUNLEAVY: Not guilty. 13 The State has an obligation to 14 prove somebody guilty beyond a reasonable doubt with 15 evidence that you can rely upon. The State has failed to 16 meet that burden. My co-counsel, in opening 17 18 statement, said that he thought this case could be summed up 19 as Diana Hunt versus the truth, but there is a lot more to 20 that. 21 I think the best way to sum up 22 this case is a simple one. When the State makes a deal with 23 the devil, they want you to believe the devil. That's about

We had a lot of witnesses called here and I'll go through them and give you my thoughts on it.

One of the things the State always says in their rebuttal is, oh, woe is us, the Pope and the bishop are not witnesses; we have to call who is available, and that's why we call these witnesses.

But there are times when you look at the witnesses, and you say, they're not worthy of believing. Are they so credible that I can decide the fate of a man for the rest of his life? A guilty verdict lasts forever.

Mr. Seaton began talking about a few of the jury instructions; and I seldom do that, but I'm going to go over a couple of them very briefly with you, including Instruction Number 4, which is just the charges.

(Indicating)

But there is something interesting in Number 4, because it tells you that the State had a deal with Diana Hunt. One of the things here, on page one of Number 4, and again on page two, beginning at line 21, defendant and/or Diana Lee Hunt, killing Lauri M. Jacobson and/or Denise M. Lizzi; defendant wiping off surfaces touched inside the apartment, you heard the

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testimony about that. You also heard the expert witness; it didn't happen.

Who has a motive to lie?

They talk about reasonable doubt a lot -- but

they point out it is such a doubt as would govern or control

a person in the more weighty affairs of life.

It's a serious issue, the more weighty affairs of life, and I'll talk to you a little bit more about that for sure.

The testimony of an accomplice, unless she is corroborated by other evidence, which in itself, and without the aid of the testimony of an accomplice, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense, and the corroboration shall not be sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.

The credibility and believability of a witness should be determined by his manner, his fears, his motive, his interests, his opportunity and the reasonableness of his statements.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of

And then the second paragraph:

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 that witness or any portion of the testimony which is not proven by other evidence.

And another one that just tells you use your common sense, because that's what the jury is here for. We picked 12 people that have common sense. We picked 12 people that are going to bring in their life experiences, in order to evaluate these witnesses, because no matter who this witness is, it's up to you to say is that witness a liar, or is that witness telling the truth?

If they called Pope John Paul in here, put him on the stand and said are you a Catholic, and he said yes, you would have to decide if he's telling the truth and nobody else. You are the only decid- -- people who make that decision.

Every witness' character and credibility is the issue, not just the words from their mouth, but their motives and what they really say.

They called Mr. Hooper, the manager of the Katie Arms apartments. Does he have a motive to lie about anything? You have to make that decision.

What did he say?

He went up to check on the rent, found the bodies. He had a maintenance man and a security guard with him. They witnessed this. He went

down, called the cops. No motive to manufacture anything there.

Johnson arrived on the scene. He was familiar with the Katie Arms Apartments because there is a lot of drug problems there. That should be no surprise to anybody in this jury by now, that there are drugs around the Katie Arms.

Said he was successful with protecting the crime scene. You have to evaluate whether or not he was successful in protecting that crime scene or whether or not he was protecting his career.

Carrie Burns, Diana Hunt's cousin, who lived with Tom Christos for a while, did she tell us anything at all?

She says she was there on
Teresa's birthday, Teresa Perillo's birthday, at Tom
Christos' house, when Diana Hunt arrived, driving the red
Nissan. Everybody knows Exhibit 64 by now, the red Nissan
with primer on one fender. That's the car.

She also told us that she used to hang out with Diana Hunt; that she went to -- or watched bands play and so forth with her; and she's a cousin of Diana Hunt, but she quit hanging around with her because she

was a liar and a thief.

Then they called Diana Hunt.

One of the things the State seems to say is, well. Diana

Hunt was the boyfriend — or the girlfriend of Mike Rippo,

and they were really tight, so everything Diana Hunt knew,

he would know.

Well, remember, they had known each other three or four weeks. What you and I may consider as a normal boyfriend-girlfriend relationship may not apply in the society they're living in, because you had a glimpse of that in this case, and they're not the people that you and I hang around with.

Did she have other friends before she met Mike Rippo that were involved in the drug business?

Mike Rippo had never met Mike Beaudoin. She knew him; she had connections with him; she was doing favors for him. There could be a lot of other players in this case.

She had a plea memo made up; and it's in evidence, you can take a look at it, and a Memorandum of Understanding. It's marked the State's. Exhibit 100, Look at it. (Indicating), Look at what it asks for.

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that she had all of the discovery in this case at least three weeks before she gave her statement to the police, the quote, unquote, true statement; not the other one she gave where she was lying. She had this for weeks.

She also had an understanding that they didn't want just anybody. They wanted the man that they thought was involved because he was her boyfriend, Mike Rippo. She was facing the same charges. She was facing the potential death penalty.

What's in it for her? One count of robbery; she's already been to the parole board once; all she has to do is point her finger at Mike Rippo.

When the State makes a deal

with the devil, they want you to believe the devil.

She said she didn't know the victims and had no personal ill feelings towards the victims. Michael Beaudoin told you that she offered to kick Denise Lizzi's butt; that she knew who they were, that she came to the jail and volunteered to commit violent acts against these people. It's a strange thing to do to somebody you don't know.

How would she even know who these people are?

This happened — she came to solicit Mike Beaudoin in the Jail in early February — right after he got arrested. He had this real casual relationship with her; only met her a few times. She just happened to be at his house a few hours before he was arrested. She just happened to be the person who got his car out of police impound. She just happened to be the person that showed up at the Jail and offered to commit these violent acts. But he didn't know her; had met her four, five times.

Does that make any sense? Is that the kind of testimony you can look at and say, I believe that?

Diana Hunt knew he had a stun gun. Diana Hunt lived with him. Mike Rippo had a stun gun. It's not a crime to own a stun gun. A stun gun is a non-lethal weapon.

There was a stun gun.

Where was the stun gun? Diana Hunt said that she hid it in her purse because Michael had used it on her and she was worried about it, so she, quote/unquote, hid it in her purse.

But then, when they get to the crime scene, she says Mike turns to her and says give me the stun gun out of your purse.

How did he know it was there?

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1	Do you hide something where the person knows it is?
2	Her story is supposed to make
3	sense. She's supposed to have been the one who was there
4	and can tell us what really happened. She said that she was
5	worried about Michael using it on her and she really wanted
6	to hide this thing.
7	Did she take the batteries out
8	of it? Did she throw it away? No. She put it in her purse
9	where he wouldn't know where it was, but he knew to ask for
10	it.
11	Diana Hunt versus the truth.
12	She said that the purpose of getting up that morning was to
13	go help Lauri Jacobson move, in a Pinto. But Di or
14	D'Amore told us they had access to my Isuzu pickup truck.
15	If you are goi ng to go help
16	somebody move, would you take the Isuzu pickup truck or the
17	Pinto?
18	The story is supposed to make
19	sense. She said they started off with drugs when they got
20	to the house, but, of course, Diana Hunt didn't take any
21	drugs; she was sick; but she saw Lauri Jacobson and Mike
22	Rippo use morphine.
23	It's also interesting how she
24	talked about the purpose of going over there. One time was

supposed to be a drug ripoff, but the only evidence we have is Mike brought the drugs with him. He brought the morphine.

So what are you going to do?

I'm going to take the drugs over to your house and going to steal them from you?

She said she saw her shoot up in the left wrist -- and Mr. Wolfson will be dealing with the forensics on this case -- but stop and think about it. Where is the evidence?

She also says, and she made it quite clear, that she wasn't feeling good. And she came in — and this is State's Exhibit Number 3 from the trial — and she marked right where she sat, Just inside the door. She put her initials, of Diana Hunt. She said I sat down right there and basically stayed there.

Can everybody see?

A JUROR: Not really.

MR. DUNLEAVY: She put her initials right there, Diana Hunt; that's where she said she sat down. She said the telephone was on the floor right in front of her.

And then Denise -- or Lauri Jacobson -- and I'll get the names wrong. I'm sorry. I even wrote down names to try and get over it, but I'm

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terrible with names. I'll work on it.

She said Lauri Jacobson saw Denise Lizzi pull up. She had also said that when they started using the drugs, they closed the curtains, which could make sense if you are going to fix with drugs in the kitchen area, which is right here, and the window is right here. (Indicating) You might close the drapes before you injected your drugs. That could make sense.

She doesn't remember how they got open again, but Lauri Jacobson saw Denise Lizzi pull up and went down to talk to her. This is when Mike supposedly asked for the stun gun. This is when Mike supposedly made the phone call.

She says all along the phone was sitting right in front of her on the floor in a very small apartment, (indicating), and Mike Rippo made a phone call from there, but she couldn't hear what he said.

Then he tells her: We've got this scheme. I'm gaing to give you a beer bottle and you are going to hit Lauri Jacobson over the head with it, and I'm going to rob Denise Lizzi.

So they wait for the phone to ring? What if it's samebody else calling? Hi, mom. Clank. I get hit on the head. Is that going to help you?

How is he going to know where Denise Lizzi is in this apartment when the phone is going to ring? They could be standing right next to each other.

It doesn't make any sense.

This diversion couldn't be a diversion, because there is no way of knowing when the damn phone is going to ring; and if it rings, whether or not it's the person you asked to call.

They could have all been in any area in that apartment or have left by the time that phone rang or it could have been another person calling. It doesn't make any sense.

She said they were there to rob

Denise Lizzi. Denise Lizzi didn't live there. How did they
know Denise Lizzi was going to be there? There is not one
scintilla of evidence that anybody knew Denise Lizzi would
be coming by that day.

Lauri Jacobson had one friend that came by on a regular basis to check up on her; it was not Denise Lizzi. Let's go hang out and see if somebody shows up we can rob. It's supposed to make sense, if it's the truth.

She -- Denise -- or Diano Hunt told you that she did what Michael told her to do, hit her on the head as she was bending over to pick up or talk on

1 | the phone.

But guess what? The broken glass the police did find isn't where the phone is. It's over in the middle of the apartment on the other side of the front room. Did she see a bottle broken when whatever happened in there and just decide, well, I'm going to make up a story and I'm going to put these facts in it? And if so, why is she lying? Why is she covering up? Who is she protecting?

The physical evidence says that's not where it happened. There is no broken glass where the phone is.

There is also the testimony of Dr. Green. He examined the scalp. Denise -- or Diana Hunt said I hit her so hard she went down; she was graggy, semi conscious.

Doc Green says there ain't no evidence of that; must have been a magic bottle; didn't leave any marks on the head.

The facts are supposed to fit.

The physical evidence should be corroborating her story. It doesn't.

Diana Hunt said she just went along with Mr. Rippo because she was afraid of him. She's

taller than he is. She weighed about the same amount. She had the stun gun. What was she afraid of? This is the women who is a street drug dealer, a car thief. Do you think she's afraid of Mike Rippo?

She had the only weapon anybody had there, the stun gun. It's supposed to make sense. But when the State makes a deal with the devil, they want you to believe the devil.

She said there was a fight in the closet and Denise Lizzi and Mr. Rippo had this struggle. Denise Lizzi is about the same size as Mike Rippo. But that's okay, it was a fair fight, because Mike had the magic stun gun, another magic weapon in this case. And how do we know it's magic? Because she said he stung Denise Lizzi repeatedly all over the body.

But Doc Green said no evidence.

The physical evidence is supposed to corroborate the testimony of the -- of the witness, if it's true. This stungum didn't leave any marks.

Diana Hunt versus the truth.

She said that Mr. Rippo gagged her right away. They're in the bat— — or in the closet. Then later, she says she hears her calling out. You got your choice: You can make

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this animal like sound; you can go calling out; or you can have a gag in your mouth that's choking you. You can't do both at the same time.

She also said that there is this fight, a struggle gaing on, where he's stun gunning her, he's fighting with her in the closet. The stereo is on, the stun gun is going off, and she hears somebody walk up outside the apartment.

And the person that walks up outside the apartment doesn't hear anything, doesn't hear a fight or a struggle, doesn't hear a stereo, none of that.

Is there independent corroboration that Diana Hunt is telling you the truth?

Said right after the woman left, Mike Rippo came out, tightened up the cords, and then carried Lauri Jacobson like a suitcase. She was very dramatic in that testimony; real good facts, she added there: Picked her up, carried her like a suitcase.

Once again, he must have had that magic cord because it left no evidence. Lauri Jacobson had no ligature marks on her wrist, no ligature marks on her ankles.

How do you truss somebody up on

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a floor, tie their hands and ankles together, pick them up and carry them like a suitcase and leave no evidence?

Doc Green couldn't tell you how to do that. Her testimony is supposed to be supported by the physical evidence, if it's true. It's not.

When the State makes a deal with the devil, they want you to believe the devil. Their case depends on it.

Diana Hunt said that as that was going on, she became sick and she crawled across the floor, sick, throwing up, to see what was going on in the closet.

Did anyone from forensics find any vomit or did she just very neatly throw up in one spot that didn't leave a sign? The physical evidence says she's lying. It didn't happen. Why?

Just as things really get tense in here, she faints. Her deal says she couldn't have participated in this killing in any way. How convenient. I fainted. I don't know what really happened.

What are her motives and who is she protecting?

She says she wakes up when Mr.
Rippo wakes her up to say let's clean up, and that she saw