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the State made as many mistakes as they've made in the life of Mike Rippo.

You will not be letting anyone down. You are not obligated to come back with any particular verdict. Michael Rippo will never be a productive member on the outside world. By the time he gets out, if he ever gets out, he will be an old man and his opportunity at life will be gone. But he has a chance to contribute something to the prison system.

You've been told that he's smart, that he's learned skills, that he's worked well in prison, that he's even been a leader to some of the other persons in prison.

You know that he's been in prison for 14 years of his life, and he has no tattoos, so you know he's not jumped in and potten involved in the bad gangs and some of the hatred that's going on there; that he's someone that other people in the prison could look up to, not someone that should be killed.

One thing that we know is is that the system has held Michael Rippo for 14 years without nobody getting hurt. He's never escaped. You know exactly where he's going to be for the rest of his life if you choose life without the possibility of parale.

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Last week, Mr. Harmon did a very pointed thing when he said what does the face of a killer look like, and then he paused and he turned and he looked at Mr. Rippo.

When this case is all over and you go home, will you look in the mirror and find the killer or will you look in the mirror and find someone that believed, as Mr. Harmon said, that mercy never destroyed justice, because it does not.

Life or death is the question.

And I submit to you that the only valid sentence is one with life. Death accomplishes nothing but creating another killing, another homicide; but this time, it will be one ordered by this Jury.

The Jury -- the panel I have -- or the poster I have here points out, shouldn't we be asking what's wrong?

We owe it to the innocent children they once were. Let's seek answers instead of vengeance: We do not need vengeance; we do not need to put another person, that started out as a decent child and something went wrong, on death row. You have the power. And I submit to you that the appropriate punishment is to give this man life, life with or life without.

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Good afternoon, ladies and

Michael Rippo is on trial for his life. We've told you that, We've also told you that you have to make a very difficult decision. It's nothing new. A number of words have been used to describe Michael in this trial, some not so flattering.

But other words were used to describe Michael Rippo: Intelligence, above average intelligence, charismatic, smart, above average abilities, cooperative, personable, communicate effectively, and bright.

There are many sides to every one of us. I don't know anybody, and I submit that nobody in this room knows anybody, that is all evil; that there is no redeeming -- nothing worth saving.

There are a number of evil.

bad, despicable people in this world, but I think we must
conclude, from what we've heard so far in four weeks, that
at some point in Michael's life, he has done good things.

I think you must conclude from everything we've heard that he's made impressions on people, good impressions. You don't hear words like personable, charismatic, if he wasn't of some salvageable quality.

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Instruction Number 8 tells you that the law does not require you to impose the death penalty. I want to draw a distinction here. The distinction is between the first phase of the trial, the guilt phase, and this penalty phase.

Faur weeks ago, you all took oaths and the oaths were to follow the law as provided to you by our Court.

And I respect your verdicts.

You found obviously beyond a reasonable doubt that Michael committed these crimes.

The law in the guilt phase said that if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that Michael committed these crimes, then you shall find him guilty.

now. Michael is going to be punished. The phase we're at now says that you don't have to impose what the prosecution is asking, even if you think that, by law, he deserves it. That's the distinction,

In this penalty phase, if you find that all six aggravators have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and if you find that there is no mitigation, none, the low still allows you to impose less than death.

Unlike the guilt phase, when you had — by law, and by oath, if you found, beyond a reasonable doubt, guilt, you don't have to impose death in this case, even if the approvators outweigh the mitigators.

What types of people should

have the death penalty imposed?

number of types of people: One is a person that shows no remorse. Now you've heard testimony from probation officers, from years ago, that he showed no remarse for those acts committed years ago.

You heard testimony from others that say Michael showed no remorse; a brazen, bragging attitude, but I believe the evidence has shown that he has remorse.

Nobady told Michael Rippa to look at the Jacobsons and look at the Lizzis when he addressed you.

What is the first thing that
Michael Rippo did? He looked at the family and he addressed
them. Do:you feel he showed remorse?

When Laura Martin testified, and the prosecutor took about an hour with her, when she related what happened to her many years ago, I was watching

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you. It's my Job to watch you. And I saw all of you greatly affected by Laura Martin, as we all were. But I also hoped that some of you looked at Michael, because he was affected as well.

You know, the instructions tell you as Jurors that you are allowed to watch what happens in the courtroom, and if you saw what Michael showed, what emotion, I submit it was remorse.

So I don't believe Michael Rippo fits into the category of what types of people should receive death, because he has remorse,

A second type of person who should receive the death penalty is a person who has obsolutely nothing to contribute, absolutely nothing to offer a fellow human being, other persons, whether it be other inmates, whether it be people who he can contribute to through his work in prison, whether it can be to his family, his mother, his sister, his niece and nephew.

Michael is not without family.

He has family; you heard his family; you saw his family,

Would these family members be

enriched, would their lives be better, if Michael Rippo were allowed to live?

Can Michael Rippo contribute to

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23 24 members of our society? I submit to you that he can. He does not fit into the category of a person who can't contribute to society.

Another type of person who should receive the death penalty is a person who acted under complete control of their faculties.

Drugs are not an excuse, and I'm sure the prosecutor will tell you that, and I agree. Michael Rippo is not coming to you through his lawyers and saying forgive me, I was a drug user.

What I submit, though, is that he was not under total control of what he was doing; he was influenced by these drugs.

Another type of person who should receive the death penalty is a person where there is no rational explanation for the crime they committed.

I don't know how many of you read today's morning newspaper, but at about five a'clock this morning, and that was after being up two hours, the headline was a man in a foreign country -- and I don't remember which one -- shot and killed 16 children and a teacher. I don't know any rational explanation for that.

The prosecutor will argue there is no rational explanation for this crime. There are

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underlying circumstances. There are mitigating factors as to why Michael went to that apartment that day, why he did what he did.

fact, that you really believe that Michael intended to kill the girls:when he went to that apartment?

You've heard some evidence, some words out of Michael's mouth, that it was an accident. The prosecutor will say how do you accidentally kill people in this manner?

But is it plausible? I mean,
you folks talk about the evidence. Is it plausible that
when he went to the apartment that day, he intended to rab,
he intended to steal, but he didn't intend to kill, and that
when he assaulted these women that he didn't intend to kill?

Things got out of hand, there
is no doubt. But is it possible that unlike this person who
killed 16 children, who carried many handguns to this scene,
and there is no doubt what he intended, is it possible that
he was influenced and that he didn't really intend to do it?

Oh, he did it. You found that

What will be accomplished if

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he did it. Is it possible that he really didn't intend to

do it, but that things got out of hand?

Michael Rippo is put to death? More pain and suffering to others, certainly.

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young Nick Lizzi receive some satisfaction? Perhaps. And I'm not saying that's unjustified. Will the Jacobson

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family, alike, receive -- something of value? Perhaps. But

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there will certainly be more pain and suffering to others.

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9 samething to society, and if he is put to death, we will be

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prevented from figuring out whether he could contribute.

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degth verdict, that you must assume it will be carried out.

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What if Michael Rippo can

Will Mr. and Mrs. Lizzi and

If Michael Rippo can contribute

The law says if you return a

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contribute? We wouldn't find out.

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What else will be accomplished if he is put to death? Will it be a deterrence to others? You have no evidence before you, either way, that his death

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will deter others.

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carrying out death sentences deters others, our crime rates

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would be down, our murder rates would be down, and they're

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not.

So can you assume from your

But, ladies and gentlemen, if

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life experiences that by sentencing Michael Rippo to death

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that others will be deterred? I submit not.

The prosecutor, I'm confident, ainly will deter Michael from

will tell you that it certainly will deter Michael from killing others, and the prosecutor is right.

But we don't have any evidence, as Mr. Dunleavy said, that he is violent in prison. The knife could have been for survival. It's a young, short kid in prison. If he had gotten in fights in prison, if he had tried to kill people --- some of the witnesses talked about threats; nothing was carried out.

So can we say that it will deter Michael? What is accomplished by that?

Finally, by putting Michael to

death, you, as a Jury, are saying that mercy is not warranted in this case.

from within us. There is no legal instruction on marcy. No Judge is telling you that mercy is defined as, and that if you find mercy, you shall. No, mercy comes within and from within us as human beings.

I submit to you that that is
the purpose for Instruction Number 8. Instruction Number 8
allows that even if you find -- even if you say that there
are aggravating circumstances, and that, by law, you have

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the ability and the right to sentence to death, you don't have to, because mercy says you shouldn't.

Mercy means forgiveness. We are all God's children, and as such, mercy can be acceptable, even when at first look it seems ludicrous.

What went wrong, as Mr.

Dunleavy says? Perhaps an imperfect system.

You folks, when you go back into the deliberation room, might **talk about the defense. They talked about the O.J. Simpson case. They criticized the police. They picked on witnesses because they forgot things.

But I think as reasonable men and women, bringing your life experiences to the deliberations, that you will acknowledge we have an imperfect system.

tould more have been done for Michael? Absolutely. We all know that.

Michael is to blame too. I'm not suggesting he isn't. But the system, with its crowds and with its in one door, out the other, shuffled him when he was 15.

What went wrong? Perhaps a dysfunctional family. I don't know you folks. I read your

Juror questionnaires and I learned a little bit about this
man and a little bit about this lady. I don't remember now.

I came from a functional

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4 family. But you heard testimony that Michael's natural

5 father left the home at the age of three; that his real

6 father, the man that raised him, was somewhat abusive, if

you will, by the way he talked to him about women, the way

8 he treated him; that this man died of cancer and Michael

9 | took it hard.

10 What went wrong? Perhaps, in

11 part, a dysfunctional family; perhaps a disturbed child.

12 Was Michael Rippo disturbed?

I'm not an expert. Perhaps a disturbed child; perhaps a

drug crazed, unintended act is what went wrong.

Accountability, commitment,

16 | intestinal fortitude. The prosecutor implores you folks to

17 reach deep down, to have the strength to return a death

18 sentence.

19 I say: Do you have mercy in

20 your hearts? Will you ever, in your life, again, have to

21 | search for mercy? Will you ever, in your life again, have

22 to search in your soul for what you are being asked to do

23 now?

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I submit, unless you sit on

another panel like this, no. Showing mercy does not mean you don't have commitment or intestinal fortitude. It takes strength and commitment to have mercy. It takes the same strength, commitment and soul searching to find mercy.

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Is life in prison for the rest of your life really a concession? Are you letting the State of Nevada down by not giving them the death penalty?

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I submit to you that you are
the folks that decide what is intestinal fortitude; what is
right; what should happen? And I submit to you that mercy

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11 does play a role in this case.

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There are certain traits and qualities of life that we all have. Some of us have many; some of us have limited traits of life or qualities about us; some of us have almost no traits or qualities; and some of us have none.

People with no redeemable traits and qualities, people that show no remorse, people that can't contribute should receive death.

There is room for mercy in this case, there really is, under the facts of this case. Mercy is the right verdict.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Section?

MR. SEATON: Mercy, Mr. Wolfson cries out for mercy in this case?

Who among you, sitting on this
Jury, didn't think to yourselves: What mercy did this man
aver here show to those two young girls? What mercy went on
in that apartment in the Katle Arms on that fateful day?

And he comes in here, begging
and **groveling for mercy for a man who deserves absolutely
none.

Mr. Dunleavy, throughout this trial, has said the State wants you to kill the defendant. How many times have you heard that this afternoon alone, notwithstanding other days that we have been in this courtroom?

The State wants you to kill Michael Rippo. There are two reasons that those words are said to you: One is to make us out as some sort of blood thirsty ogres who want to go around killing people; and the other is to put a guilt trip on you, to make you feel guilty about what you are doing.

Let us revisit, for Just a moment, some of the things that Mr. Dunleavy said to you:

Are you confident enough in Diana Hunt and the snitches' testimany to feel comfortable

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down the road?

enough with your verdict to execute the defendant?

The law is, you don't go back and revisit your verdict. We are supposed to have faith in you, that you took great consideration in coming to your decision, and that it was a correct one.

And we shouldn't come before
you and say, well, you better go back and look at that again
and make sure you were right. Of course, you were right.
You listened to the evidence, You had a chance to
deliberate. The speed of your verdict, perhaps, told us
your confidence in that verdict.

But what he said later really

you to question your verdict, something about when you looked in the mirror, would you see the face of a killer?

What kind of a thing is that to put on people like you, who have come here out of the goodness of your heart, who are performing your social duty, your legal duty, the duty that creates the strength of this country? How can he ask you to start putting this guilt trip on yourselves by questioning what you might do later on

And in terms of Mr. Harmon and I being blood thirsty, ladies and gentlemen, we are nothing

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more than the messengers of bad news. We put evidence on before you and we tell you, through those witnesses, what's wrong with the world. We don't stand up here wanting you to kill anyone. We would wish more than anything that our Jobs could be abolished.

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We're here to decide punishment. We're here to ask ourselves -- you're here to ask yourselves questions: Who is Michael Rippo? What has Michael Rippo done? Is Michael Rippo capable of rehabilitation?

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Those are important questions to ask yourselves and to decide before determining one of his punishments.

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The who is he question -- maybe a better question is: What causes him to be who he is?
What has caused him?

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That's a problem in this case.

Was it, indeed, as they say, the system? Did the system

create Michael Rippo?

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Well, we heard a lot of people saying, on the side of the defendant, that the system did Just that: It didn't pay any attention to him; it didn't give him psychological help; it turned him loose after three months, almost four months.

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23 24 I recall Bob Sergi, from Spring Mountain, sitting up here and going through a litary of things that they try to do for the young men who go up there.

relatively new in the system — they haven't gone to Elka yet — and they give them the counseling and the treatment that they want them to have. They try to turn these men out, those who will accept it — and perhaps that's the key — they try to turn them out into decent, law abiding citizens.

And we heard that Michael Rippo didn't want to be one of those. He manipulated that system. He got along with the adults at the right time, so that he complied with the rules enough to be sent back to the streets with his own **ethics, not the moral code that they wanted to give to him.

Did his parents cause him to be evil? Did losing his allowance to his dad cause him to be evil? Are there, as Mr. Wolfson suggested a moment ago, perhaps deep seated psychological problems that he has?

psychological nature we've heard about in this case is the report that was done a number of years ago after the sexual

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people who have talked about him, saying that he was bright, he was compatible with all things in life, he got along well with people.

The was a normal, average --above average some people said -- in intelligence, human
being. He had, as Mr. Harmon was pointing out, the ability
to make choices.

And isn't that what this case and Laura Martin's case are all about, the ability to make choices? Who held a gun to his back and made him take the first drug? Who --- who opened a window and shoved him head first into somebody's house? Who forced him to do these things?

The good, above average intelligence that he possesses is what forced him to do these things. They were simple choices, yes or no, I can do them or not.

Remember — Just by way of analogy, remember Laura Martin testifying that she thought she heard him on the telephone, and the only words that she could hear him say was: Are you coming?

Hell, that would infer to us, I think, that someone else had contemplated coming over and

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Joining in. That person made a choice, evidently, because no one ever showed up. That person realized that what was going on in that apartment was so evil, so degrading and so terrible that they didn't want anything to do with it, no matter how bad they might otherwise be.

He didn't feel that way. He carried on with his intended actions.

We don't know who Michael Rippo is. Everyone in this courtroom is wondering: What's the causation? And the true, simple fact of the matter is you don't know and nobody else knows. Nobody has been able to come in here and produce a chart which shows what caused him to be what he is.

What we know is who he is. We can look at his acts. They are footprints in his life. And they tell us where he's been and where he's going. And what we know about Michael Rippo is that he is evil and he is deprayed.

Now, as to the questions of what has he done and is he rehabilitatible, I have put together a chart -- let me bring it over for you.

Can everyone see?

(Affirmative response.)

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MR. SEATON: We're going to talk now about what has he done and is he rehabilitatible? Those are the questions.

I defy any one of you to look at that chart, just the words in the middle, and tell anyone else which crime it refers to.

Mr. Rippa was, indeed, in 1982, in a waman's apartment. He was in Laura Martin's, and he was there uninvited.

In 1992, he was in Lauri

Jacobson's apartment. There, he was invited. But here he
is, two cases, in a woman's apartment.

In both situations, his intent was to steal. He had to go through the sliding glass door in Laura Martin's apartment in 1982, to go look for things that he wanted, things that she had, things that she worked for, to buy and to utilize in her life.

And he wanted them, and so he went in there to get them, just as he went into the apartment of Lauri Jacobson, because he was going to steal from her, be it drugs or whatever was in there, that he wanted to get his hands on.

He used the telephone. I've Just alluded to that in the Laura Martin case. He called

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someone and wanted to know if they were coming over. know who he called in this case. He told Diana Hunt it was Alice Starr, his friend Alice Starr, call and ask for Lauri and create a diversion so that can I rob Denise.

He stale the victim's cor. Laura Martin's 1775 Figt, found out in the desert with everything scattered around about it; and we all know about Denise Lizzi's Nissan 300ZX that he stole.

He cut cords with a knife. How unusual. In the 1982 sexual assault case, he finds an electrical cord, or cords, and he cuts them to use them at a later time. He did precisely the same thing ten years later in the 1992 murders. There he got an iron and a hair dryer, cut the cords off of them. He used a knife in both cases, a knife to intimidate.

Remember Laura Martin, naked, with a knife pointed at her breasts, encircling her nipples; Mr. Rippo saying I cut a girl's nipples off once, but she was dead. And then in 1992, he uses a knife, stabs in the neck; both women had stab marks.

Rippo tied the victim with electrical cords. Laura Martin was tied with those electrical cords around her ankles. In the 1992 murder case, virtually the same thing happened.

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Rippo tied the victim with clothing in both cases. Rippo gagged the victim. He took the tube top that he had cut off from Laura Martin and he tied it around her head, through her mouth, so that she couldn't make any noise, and he tied it tightly.

We know that in the 1992 murder, ten years later, he put the purple bandana in Lauri Jacobson's mouth. We know that he stuffed a sock in the mouth of Denise Lizzi and tied it with her brd.

Rippo choked the victims with a ligature. Just look at the pictures. 1982, Laura Martin had a line across her throat. It was from a honger that Jae Matvay had found, a hanger that had been unfastened and twisted. It had been wrapped around her neck and pulled tight, causing her to lose her air. Thank God, she was here to tell us about it.

And in 1992, who can forget the marks around Lauri Jacobson — I'm sorry — Denise Lizzi's neck, an electrical card wrapped twice, being pulled on tight.

making a choice; no one is standing there with a gun to his head telling him to do it.

The system didn't create Mr.

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Rippo. He created himself.

Could you see this again in a lifetime? Could you see such a remarkable coincidence of actions by one human being? Is it possible that this could even happen and not simply be written in Hollywood by some script writer?

What this does is not only tell you what he's done -- we already knew what he was -- what he has done. What it speaks to is: Who he is and can he change?

For ten years, this man showed himself to be the same. The only change in Michael Rippo is that he developed the capacity to carry through and to kill, and we now know he can do that.

There is no doubt that this tells you better than anything who he is and what he is capable of doing and whether or not he will be an asset in the prison, whether or not he is capable of rehabilitation and should be considered for parele.

Now -- I left my glasses some place. I'll probably fall down.

Which brings us to the penalty.

That's your job now. You have to decide what sort of a

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penalty is appropriate for Michael Rippo.

And the first thing that each of the defense attorneys, particularly Mr. Dunleavy, suggested was life with the possibility of parole. Life with the possibility of parole for this man --

Mr. Bailiff, could you remove this so the Jurors can have a better view?

THE BAILIFF: Certainly.

The whole thing, counsel?

MR, SEATON: Yes, please. Just put it --well, wherever you want.

what an auspicious request to make of a group of 12 sensible people, to ask that this man be given the possibility of walking our streets again.

What would Denise Lizzi and Lauri Jacobson say about the strength of the penalty called life with the possibility of parole? It cost them their lives. He got parole and he killed. And it's as simple as that. This man should never be in our society again.

Life without the possibility of

parole?

He will be an asset to the prison, as Mr. Dunleavy suggested, which was borne out of the words of Minister Cooper. Minister Cooper thought that

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this man dould really be an asset in prison.

Here is a man who, on the outside, used drugs — now, you haven't seen it yet, but there are letters — the last letters that got introduced are written by Michael; and you read them and you will see, among a bunch of other things that he said, references to being stoned, references to being loaded — and this was while he was in prison — reference to a gram being sent in.

to your imagination what he's tolking about.

This is a man who not only liked drugs on the outside, but he liked them on the inside, and he got them on the inside. And if there is any truth to what these defense attorneys say to you, that drugs might cause you:to do things that you otherwise might not, should we fear them and their use in prison by inmates?

He is a man who, back in 1982, used nunchuks; way back then, he knew what nunchuks were, the wooden handled things with a chain between them, that he used to beat the back out of Laura Martin, cause all that damage to her face that you saw, the stitches that she gat, and the trauma, that we didn't even begin to feel, to her mind.

And he's got them in prison;

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the prison, that they want to send him to for the rest of the life -- his life, is in such a condition that he is able to find nunchuks and put them in his light fixture so that he can use them for whatever benevolent purpose that Mr. Wolfson wants to come up with? Those aren't friendly instruments.

This is a man who liked to use knives on the outside. He cut cords with them. He threatened women. He stabbed women with them. And he's got one in his prison cell, a nine inch buck knife.

That's the kind of person who is going to be an asset in prison?

He's the boss of the yard; goes unchallenged. He buffs up. He's a lot stronger in prison than he is here today. He's a muscular guy who is so impressive in that prison, he gets his own way so much, that he gets to lift weights when he wants to and everybody leaves him alone. Respect, I think, was one term; and another one was not challenged. He would not be challenged on the yard.

This is a man who, while in prison, threatens guards. He tells them that he'll blow their f'ing head off to put them out of their misery; happens to be a woman who he says that to.

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 And why did he have a wrench in his cell, a big crescent wrench, which could be used to undo bolts, which could be used to help facilitate an escape?

One of the defense attorneys said he's never had an escape. You don't need to worry about that.

juvenile? Remember when he kicked out the window and he escaped the day before he was supposed to go to court?

He not only has the capacity for it, as he does killing, but he has done it. And perhaps it could be inferred, by a group of reasonable people, that the collection of the nunchucks and the knife and the wrench was the beginning of another escape attempt.

If he is granted life without the possibility of parole, should guards feel safe in his presence? Should other inmates who he takes a dislike to feel safe in his presence? Is a life imprisonment without the possibility of parole putting someone else in Jeopardy?

That's an important question

that I think you need to mull ground a little bit.

Mr. Wolfson said there are

Well, what about way back in

certain types of people for whom the death penalty is all

right. Number one, those who show no remorse.

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defendant is remorseful. His family said it; the minister said it; and Mr. Rippo said it. But they're all saying it

We have heard that the

based on the self-serving statements of a man who is facing the death penalty.

And interesting to note, Mr.

Molfson, when he stood over here and he turned toward these poor families, who have suffered as they had, he had the audacity to talk to them in this setting that we're in here today. He didn't shed a tear; he didn't twitch; he didn't act at all remorseful. He said his piece, and he's been planning that piece for same time.

There wasn't an ounce of remorse in this courtroom, except by his family, and -- his family. And, yes, they are victims. Like anyone else that's been affected by this court, our sorrow should go out to them.

But theirs is not the major consideration. For example, the point I just made earlier, perhaps a more important consideration is the safety of people who he will be mingling with in prison.

Mr. Wolfson mentioned that anyone acting under control when they do the killing should be given the death penalty.

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Assuming that's true, assuming that's a valid criteria, how much more in control could be have been with the stun gun, with the gagging, with the tying, with the ligatures, with the breaking of the bottle, through his accomplice Diana Hunt?

How cool and collected could a person be when the sound — excuse me — when the sounds occurred outside the apartment that freaked him out, I think someone testified to, and he became under control immediately; made sure that nobody could talk; shushed everybody up, even played the good guy, according to Diana and started to act a little better?

He was in full, absolute control of what he did, Mr. Wolfson, and sorrowfully enough, he was in control of the lives of others, and he had a great deal to say about those lives.

There are reasons for the death penalty, logical, explanable reasons, that need to be contemplated, as you think about this. Mr. Harmon alluded to some of them: Proper punishment, as an example.

well, he did kill two people, under the most brutal of circumstances. His background is not the prettiest. He did a rape that came as close to being a murder as it could be; only because of the ability

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of this woman to talk her way out of it was it not a murder.

2' That's to send a message to

society: There are people out there walking in our society who are murderers or murderers to be, and they need to know that there are representative panels of individuals who are willing to say: Stop; enough.

what was the old movie? I'm mad as hell and I won't take it anymore?

That is a message that is sent out there that you don't do this sort of thing without facing the most fearful kind of punishments.

I mentioned already protecting the inmates and the guards. But what about saciety, should he use that wrench and the knife and the nunchuks or whatever else he's going to be able to accumulate over the years?

Society needs to be concerned.

Society needs to be protected. Society needs to know that there are as few Michael Rippos in their midst as is humanly possible.

This is another reason that Mr. Walfson should have -- or a type of a person that Mr. Walfson should have enumerated in his list: People who have the capacity for future dangerousness. Society must be

protected from them.

And the bottom line to that is:
We don't tell you to kill him. That is not our message here
today. We wish that it were not so.

Our message is don't put other people in jeopardy; keep society safe. Tell society the way that you want it to be.

Our human capacity for good and compassion makes the death penalty trapic; but our human capacity for evil and depraved behavior makes it absolutely necessary in this society of ours.

And, ladies and gentlemen, unfortunately, for all of us, Mike Rippo has made it necessary.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. O'Leary will now take charge of the Jury.

THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: First, we've got to swear them

20 in, huh?

THE COURT: The clerk will now swear in the officers to take charge of the Jury.

(Officers sworn to take charge of the Jury.)

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| 1 | THE COURT: The clerk will now swear in the |
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| 2 | officer to take charge of the alternate jurors. |
| 3 | (Officer sworn to take charge of the alternate Jurors.) |
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| 5 | THE COURT: Okay, Ladies and gentlemen, |
| 6 | this matter is now submitted to you for your deliberation. |
| 7 | Go with Mr. O'Leary and he will |
| 8 | bring you to the deliberation room, where you can begin your |
| 9 | deliberation. |
| 10 | The alternates will remain in |
| 11 | the courtroom. |
| 12 | (The following proceedings were had in open court outside the |
| 13 | presence of the main jury panel:) |
| 14 | |
| - 15 | THE COURT: Again, with permission of |
| 16 | counsel, we'll do the same thing we did in the prior phase |
| 17 | of the trial, the guilt phase, if it's agreed upon. |
| 18 | I'll get the phone numbers of |
| 19 | the alternate jurors and have them notify us where they are |
| 20 | until the decision is reached or in the event that their |
| 21 | services may be needed. |
| 22 | MR. SEATON: We would agree with that, |
| 23 | Judge. |
| | |

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

MR. DUNLEAVY: No opposition to that.

| 1 | LUE COOK!: KSWAMDAL, TOOTES OUG ABUSTESSES! |
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| 2 | Don't discuss this case among |
| 3 | yourselves or with anyone else or form or express any |
| 4 | opinions on this case; |
| 5 | Read, watch, listen to any |
| 6 | reports on the case by any medium of information, including, |
| 7 | without limitation, newspaper, television or radia; or |
| 8 | Form any opinions, because your |
| 9 | services may be yet needed. |
| 10 | We will notify you in the event |
| 11 | a verdict is reached. |
| 12 | Please give your phone numbers |
| 13 | to my law clerk. |
| 14 | Okay. Is there something else? |
| 15 | MR. SEATON: Judge, there was something that |
| 16 | we had mentioned to you before that we wanted to bring |
| 17 | before the Court's attention. |
| 18 | In this case, we learned, Mr. |
| 19 | Harmon and I, from the defense attorneys, that they had had |
| 20 | Mr. Rippo to two psychologists. I believe their names were |
| 21 | Rollman and Consora. |
| 22 | The testing had been done and |
| 23 | it was their hope that they would be able to use those two |
| 24 | psychiatrists in the defense of Mr. Rippo, |

We got back initial reports
that seemed to be beneficial to Mr. Rippo and contain things
that could be used.

However, more information was given to the doctor and supplemental reports were given, which we've all seen and read; and they did not seem to have such favorable information. In fact, the opinions started to change about Mr. Rippo.

I bring this to the attention of the Court only for this reason: We know that some day down the road, two or three years, maybe four years from now, there will be PCR and perhaps ineffective assistance of counsel will be raised. I can see this is being a major issue.

I understand, as does Mr. Harmon, why the defense chose not to utilize that. I wanted to give the defense an opportunity, at this time, to put on the record their knowledge of the information and why they chose not to use it, so that we can forestall the inevitable failed memory and that sort of thing that happens way down the road.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Quite simply, Your Honor, when I received the addendums and reviewed them, I did not think it would be beneficial to my client to use this

| 1 | information before the Jury, I think it could cause more |
|------|---|
| 2 | harm than damage. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Specifically what records? |
| 4 | MR, DUNLEAVY: The reports of |
| 5 | neuropsychologist Tom Consora and psychiatrist Roitman. |
| 6 | THE COURT: Okay, And I take it this was |
| 7 | discussed amongst you and Mr. Nolfson? |
| 8 | MR. WOLFSON: Mr. Dunleavy and I discussed |
| 9 | it. We also discussed it with our client, |
| 10 | THE COURT; Anything else? |
| 11 | MR. SEATON: No, that's fine, Judge. |
| 12 | THE COURT: Okay. Court will be in recess. |
| 13 | |
| 14 | (Proceedings adjourned at 3:50 p.m., this date, to await the call of the jury.) |
| 15 | |
| 16 | * * * * |
| 17 | ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings. |
| - 18 | |
| 19 | Les Suissio |
| 20 | RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.D.A. NO. 122 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER |
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0031 PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. STATE BAR #000598 2810 W. CHARLESTON SULTE G-67 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102 (702) 877-0910 ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

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GLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

-VS-

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

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

Comes now the Defendant, MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, by and through his attorney, PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. and moves this court for a new trial based upon the two reasons setforth in the attached points and authorities.

' This motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities, all the papers, transcripts and pleadings 20) on file herein, and upon such other and further evidence as may be adduced at the hearing on this matter.

DATED this 30 day of Al., 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE BAR #000598

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

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ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Good cause appearing therefore,

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

Aday of may, 1996, at the hour of 9 a.m. in

7 Department No. IV

Dated this 29 day of Cyril, 1996

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted,

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12 PHIMP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ.

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The defendant was convicted and received the death penalty from the jury. He is now awaiting final sentencing. Subsequent to the jury verdict, the defense has discovered new evidence that places the integrity of the entire trial in question:

First, during trial the defense made several motions for the judge to recuse himself because he faced possible indictment by a federal grand jury. The defense asserted in chambers and on the record in open court that the judge was in a position that could cause him to act contrary to the ends of justice.

The defense has now learned that the judge had a unique relationship with the business partner of one of the victims in this case, specifically Denny Mason. Denny Mason was the wictim of the auto theft and credit card charges, as well as the boyfriend of Denise Lizzi. At no time did the Judge advise that he knew this victim nor did the judge advise that he knew the business partner of Denny Mason; however, the defense has learned that reputed Buffalo mob associate Ben Spano is the business partner of Denny Mason in both Security Enterprises; a telemarketing operation now out of business, and in the big-screen television business. defense had known about the connection between the judge, Denny Mason, and organized crime, we would have asked for a

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recusal and considered calling the judge as a witness. Also, if the judge had disclosed this mob connection, we could have had additional information to question Mr. Mason. Clearly, this information would have reflected on Mr. Mason's credibility and perhaps on the murder victim's as well, who would have been shown to be a drug dealer and an associate of known mob figures. This kind of information could have greatly enhanced the defense in both the trial and the penalty phases. Any review of this case shows that, as Mr. Seaton said after closing arguments in the trial phase, this case could go either way. Mr. Seaton even refused to disclose certain penalty phase information prior to the jury returning a guilty verdict because he said he 13 feared for witnesses if they should be disclosed and then 14 the defendant was acquitted. 15

NRS "176.515 New Trial: Grounds;...The court may grant a new trial to a defendant if required as a matter of law or on grounds of newly discovered evidence... A motion for a new trial based on the grounds of newly discovered evidence may be made only within 2 years after the verdict or finding of guilt. " This new evidence could change the outcome of both the trial phase and the penalty phase and was not available prior to the indictment of the judge after the verdict was returned by the jury. Therefore, a new trial is mandated.

As second grounds for a new trial, the defendant asserts any review of this case will show it to be a close

case, one wholly dependent on snitch testimony, and presided over by a judge whose credibility is clearly suspect since he has been indicted on 13 counts involving his activities as a judge. In this case, the judge's failure to disclose relevant information about his personal relationship with a 6 victim witness and the victim's business partner, an alleged mob associate, place the integrity of the trial in grave doubt. Now a new judge has stepped into this predicament and must try to do justice. The defense maintains that the only possible way to insure justice is to grant a new trial. 10 The authority for a new trial is clear and compelling in this case:

NRS-175.101:

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Disability of judge after verdict or finding of If by reason of absence from the judicial district, death, sickness or other disability the judge before whom the defendant has been tried is unable to preform the duties to be preformed by the court after a verdict or finding of guilt, any other judge regularly sitting in or assigned to the court may perform those duties; but if such other judge is satisfied that he cannot perform those duties because he did not preside at the trial or for any other reason, he may in his discretion grant a new trial. Impasse added.

It is hard to imagine a better candidate for a new trial than one in which the issues were close, the judge is removed by reason of indictment for corruption in office, and the judge had personal information of potential benefit to the defense about a witness victim and failed to disclose it, especially where the information related to the victim

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witness's association with mob figures.

The state wants this court to sentence the defendant to death based upon a flawed trial proceeding. It is clear that the defects raised above render the trial fundamentally unfair, and the fifth and sixth amendments along with the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and article 1 section 8 of the Nevada Constitution require a new trial.

WHEREFORE, the defendant respectfully requests:

- A. That a hearing be held on this Motion, and,
- B. That this Honorable Court grant the defendant's Motion for New Trial; and,
- C. That this honorable Court grant such additional relief as the nature of this case may require.

Respectfully submitted,

PHIZIP H. DUNLEAVY,

STATE BAR #000598 2810 W. CHARLESTON

SUITE G-67

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102

(702) 877-0910

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

OPPS

STEWART L. BELL

Neyada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Attorney for Plaintiff

(702) 455-4711

Plaintiff.

•••

11 MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, #0619119

Defendant(s).

Case No. Dept. No.

Docket

C106784

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ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

DATE OF HEARING: 5-1-96 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

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COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through MELVYN T. HARMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and opposes Defendant Rippo's Motion for a New Trial on the grounds that (1) no newly discovered evidence has been shown which requires ordering a new trial and (2) the defense is in procedural default pursuant to NRS 176.515(4) regarding any issue raised in its motion in addition to the allegation of newly discovered evidence. A motion for a new trial based on any grounds other than newly discovered evidence must be made within seven days after the verdicts of guilt.

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This Answer is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof; and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court..

DATED this 30 ft day of April, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

Nevada Bar #000862

MELVYN T. HARMON
Chief Deputy District Attorney

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I

THE DEFENSE MOTION DOES NOT DEMONSTRATE THE EXISTENCE OF ANY NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE WHICH WOULD PROVIDE A LEGAL BASIS FOR ORDERING A NEW TRIAL.

The defense motion makes a number of general allegations which it claims constitute newly discovered evidence. However, the defense does not offer any specific factual finding in support of its naked allegations.

It was known to all parties to this case before the commencement of this trial that Judge Gerard Bongiovanni was the target of a federal grand jury probe. Accordingly, the defense did request that Judge Bongiovanni recuse himself because of the pending investigation. The judge summarily denied the motion for recusal by stating emphatically that the Rippo case and the pending federal investigation against the court were completely unrelated. The court assured the parties that nothing about the pending investigation would in any way impair his ability to preside fairly and impartially over the Rippo

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trial proceedings.

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The defense motion for a new trial has not presented one iota of evidence which contradicts the previous declarations of Judge Bongiovanni made on the record in his denial of the motion for recusal.

The defense alleges in his motion that it "... has now learned that the Judge had a unique relationship with the business partner of one of the victims in this case, specifically Denny Mason." (Page 3 of the defense Motion for a New Trial). The defense does not elaborate upon the precise nature of this "unique relationship" it claims the trial judge had with a business partner of Denny Mason. General nonspecific allegations do not satisfy the Nevada standard for newly discovered evidence. The defense also contends that "At no time did the judge advise that he knew this victim nor did the judge advise that he knew the business partner of Denny Mason . . . " (Page 3 of the defense Motion for a New Trial). Did Judge Bongiovanni know Denise Lizzi or Denny Mason? Does the judge know the business partner of Denny Mason? Naked allegations are not facts. The defense further asserts that it "... has learned that reputed Buffalo mob associate Ben Spano is the business partner of Denny Mason in both Security Enterprises, a telemarketing operation now out of business, and in the big screen television business." (Page 3 of defense Motion for a New Trial). Upon what does the defense base this contention and how does this information relate to the trial proceedings of Michael Rippo? The defense also argues that if ... had known about the connection between the judge, Denny Mason, and organized crime . . . " it would have asked for a recusal and considered calling the judge as a witness. (Pages 3 and 4 of the defense Motion for a New Trial). What is the connection between the judge, Denny Mason, and organized crime about which the defense alludes in its argument? What would have been the line of questioning directed at Judge Bongiovanni if he had been a witness? The defense further argues that had it known of Judge Bongiovanni's "mob connection" it would have had additional information upon which it could base other questions of Denny Mason and this information would have reflected on Mason's credibility and the credibility of Denise Lizzi as well. How would such information have impacted the credibility of Denny Mason and why would the credibility of a homicide victim ever be pertinent at the trial of her assailant?

This Motion for a New Trial is specious. The motion has not demonstrated a single fact upon which a reviewing court could determine that the rulings in the Rippo case were somehow related to a

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relationship the trial judge had with an associate of Denny Mason. Further, the defense has presented nothing which would suggest that its information would somehow render a different result probable upon retrial.

Nevada case law has established a clear standard which must be met by the defense as a condition to the granting of any motion for a new trial based upon newly discovered evidence. The newly discovered evidence criteria is set forth in *Oliver v. State*, 85 Nev. 418, 424, 456 P.2d 431 (1969). The court in *Oliver* declared:

"... In seeking a new trial the newly discovered evidence must be (1) newly discovered, (2) material to movant's defense, (3) such that it could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced for the trial, (4) not cumulative, and (5) such as to render a different result probable upon retrial. To which we add (6) that it does not attempt only to contradict a former witness or to impeach or discredit him, unless witness impeached is so important that a different result must follow... and (7) that these facts be shown by the best evidence the case admits..."

See also <u>McLemore v. State</u>, 94 Nev. 237, 577 P.2d 871 (1978) and <u>Lightford v. State</u>, 91 Nev. 482, 538 P.2d 585 (1975).

The defense has really not satisfied any of the criteria for newly discovered evidence. It has certainly not demonstrated that the evidence it alleges is (1) newly discovered or (2) material to its defense or (3) such as to render a different result probable upon retrial or (4) that it does not attempt only to contradict a former witness or to impeach or discredit him. (See also *Biondi v. State*, 101 Nev. 252, 256-257, 699 P.2d 1062 (1985)).

П

THE DEFENSE IS IN PROCEDURAL DEFAULT PURSUANT TO NRS 176.515(4) REGARDING ANY ISSUE RAISED IN ITS MOTION IN ADDITION TO THE ALLEGATION OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE DUE TO UNTIMELINESS.

Any motion for a new trial based upon grounds other than newly discovered evidence must be made within seven days after the verdicts of guilty. (See NRS 176.515(4)). The trial jury verdicts finding Defendant Rippo guilty of two counts of Murder of the First Degree, Robbery and Unauthorized Signing

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III

of Credit Card Transaction Document were returned on March 8, 1996. The defense motion for a new trial was filed on April 29, 1996. The time interval which has elapsed from the return of the guilty verdicts and the filing of the defense motion for a new trial is forty-two days. Hence, any portion of the defense motion which raises issues other than the issue of newly discovered evidence is untimely and causes the defense to be in procedural default on such issues.

Even assuming for sake of argument that the defense motion had been filed within the time frame mandated by NRS 176.515, the motion is not meritorious on its face. Nothing about the suspension of Judge Bongiovanni serves as a legal impediment to a completion of criminal proceedings against Michael Rippo. The defense has failed to cite the court to any authority which has application to the case at bar.

The trial jury has returned verdicts of guilty with respect to Michael Rippo. The trial jury has already imposed sentences of death regarding Counts I and II. All that remains is for the court to impose sentences as to Count III (charging the offense of Robbery) and Count IV (charging the offense of Unauthorized Signing of Credit Card Transaction Document). If judges can impose sentences pursuant to pleas of guilty than this court is certainly capable of imposing sentences pursuant to jury verdicts.

NRS 175.101 reflects the legislative mandate regarding the disability of a judge after verdicts of guilty. It is the governing authority which is relevant to the case at bar. The official suspension of District Court Judge Gerard Bongiovanni by the Nevada Judicial Discipline Commission following the Judge's recent federal indictment is a disability which causes him to be unable to perform the duties of formal sentencing in this case. Therefore, as NRS 175.101 provides: "... any other judge regularly sitting in or assigned to the court may perform those duties ..."

The prosecution is satisfied that the judge assigned to handle the sentencing duties is in a position to carry out the responsibility. The trial jury has already fixed the punishment for Counts I and II and the ratification of the death sentences is simply a matter of formality. Any warrant of execution issued by this court will be based upon the entire record of these proceedings and it may certainly be issued by a judge who is serving as a successor to the trial court. As to Counts III and IV where a sentence must yet be imposed, the court will have as a basis for his decision the entire record of these proceedings, the

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| 1 | Pre-Sentence Report submitted by the Nevada Department of Parole and Probation, victim impact | | |
|------------|---|--|--|
| .2 | statements, an allocution statement of the Defendant and arguments of counsel. | | |
| 3 | Accordingly, Defendant's Motion for a New Trial should be denied. | | |
| 4 | DATED this 30 th day of April, 1996. | | |
| ,5 | Respectfully submitted, | | |
| 6 | STEWART L. BELL | | |
| 7 | DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 | | |
| 8 | MI = M | | |
| 9 | BY // (My) Hams | | |
| 10 | MELVYN T. HARMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000862 | | |
| 11 | · day | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | RECEIPT OF COPY | | |
| 15 | RECEIPT OF A COPY of the above and foregoing ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION | | |
| 16 | FOR NEW TRIAL is hereby acknowledged this day of April, 1996. | | |
| 17 | PHILIP H. DUNLEAVY, ESQ. | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | By Philip H. Dinleany 100. | | |
| 20 | 2810 W. Charleston #G-67 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 | | |
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ORIGINA JOURNAL DE CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Case No. C106784

vs.

Dept. No. IV

Docket No. C

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

Defendant.

Before the Honorable James A. Brennan .
Friday, May 17, 1996, 9:00 a.m.
Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings

<u>SENTENCING</u>

APPEARANCES:

(See separate page)

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

CE42

APPEARANCES

For the Plaintiff:

MELVYN HARMON, ESQ.

DAN SEATON, ESQ.

Deputies District Attorney 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

For the Defendant:

PHILIP DUNLEAVY, ESQ.

Attorney at Law

2810 West Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

and

STEVEN WOLFSON, ESQ.

Attorney at Law

302 E. Carson Ave., #400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

For the Department of

Parole and Probation:

MAUREEN Pelton

Speakers:

LOUISE LIZZI NICHOLAS LIZZI

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Las Vegas, Nevada, Friday, May 17, 1996, 9:00 a.m.

THE COURT: C106784, State versus Michael Damon Rippo.

Show the presence of counsel.

Defendant's motion for new

trial, anything further on this?

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I would just

point out that I feel the State's answer didn't even address

the issues to be raised. They say that we're statutorily

barred because of the seven days. Our motion is based on

newly discovered evidence and that specifically says a two

year statute, not a seven day statute.

We also cite the statute which gives you the authority sua sponte to order a new trial any time you feel there may be a question as to the issue. We submit that we have presented more than sufficient issues to justify the granting of a new trial.

I would also point out in the United States Supreme Court opinion last year, Criles versus Weekman (ph), 131 Lawyers Edition 2nd, 490, the Supreme Court quoted the language again:

RENEE SILVAGGIU, CCK IZZ 391-0379

| 1 | Our duty to search for |
|-----|---|
| 2 | constitutional error with painstaking care is |
| 3 | never more exact than in a capital case." |
| 4 | We'd submit that we've |
| 5. | submitted more than enough justification to say there is |
| 6 | questions about the legitimancy of this conviction and that |
| 7 | the new trial should be ordered. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Anything? |
| 9 | MR. HARMON: Your Honor, we submit it. |
| 10 | THE COURT: The motion is denied. I don't |
| 11 | see any merit to it. |
| 12 | Mr. Wolfson, your motion to |
| 13 | withdraw is after sentencing? |
| 14 | MR. WOLFSON: Yes. |
| 15 | THE COURT: All right. |
| 16 | This is the time set for entry |
| .17 | of Judgment and imposition of sentence. |
| 18 | Is the defendant ready to |
| 19 | proceed? |
| 20 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Michael Damon Rippo, by amended |
| 22 | Indictment filed in these proceedings on January the 3rd, |
| 23 | 1996, you were charged, in Count I and Count II, with |
| 24 | murder, two felonies; in Count III with robbery, a felony; |

| 1 . | Count IV, possession of stolen vehicle |
|-------|---|
| 2 | MR. HARMON: Excuse me, Your Honor. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Count |
| 4 | MR. HARMON: Excuse me, Judge, |
| 5 🖔 | THE COURT: What? |
| 6 | MR. HARMON: There was some misunderstanding |
| 7 \i | in the presentence report about several of the counts. |
| 8 , | Because of the merger doctrine, |
| 9 | just prior to this case going to the Jury, we moved to |
| 10 🗽 | dismiss the count involving possession of the credit card |
| 11 | and the possession of the stolen vehicle. |
| 12 : | So what we had were two counts |
| 13 | of murder in the first degree. We had Count III, which is |
| 14 | robbery, and what became Count IV was the credit card |
| 15′ . | violation, the fraudulent use of a credit card. |
| 16 : | MR. DUNLEAVY: Which they refer to as Count |
| 17 | VI in the P.S.I. by mistake, |
| 18 . | THE COURT: So what was the Indictment |
| 19 | amended to make Count VI Count IV? |
| 20 . | MR. HARMON: Yes. |
| 21 | THE COURT: So we have I, II, III and IV. |
| 22 | MR. HARMON: Pursuant to the merger |
| 23 | doctrine, the State, Just before this was submitted to the |
| 24 | Jury, during the guilt phase, moved to dismiss the original |
| | 1 |

| 1 | Counts IV and V. So VI became Count IV. |
|------|--|
| 2. | THE COURT: That's nice to know. |
| 3 | Start from the top: |
| 4 | Michael Damon Rippo, by amended |
| 5 | Indictment filed in these proceedings January 3rd, 1996, you |
| 6 | were charged, in Counts I and II, with murder, two felonies; |
| 7 | Count III, robbery; and Count IV, unauthorized signing of |
| 8 | credit card transaction document. Robbery is a felony and |
| 9 | so is Count IV. |
| 10 | And on March the 8th, 1996, a |
| 11 | Jury found you guilty of the offenses set forth in Counts I, |
| 12 | II, III and IV; and in Counts I and II ordered death by |
| 13 | lethal injection. |
| 14 | Do you know of any legal cause |
| 15 | or reason why judgment should not be pronounced against you |
| 16 | ot this time? |
| . 17 | THE DEFENDANT: NO. |
| 18 | THE COURT: Do you know of any, counsel? |
| 19 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Other than the grounds set |
| 20 | forth in our motion for new trial, no. |
| 21 | THE COURT: By virtue of the jury's verdicts |
| 22 | of guilty in Counts I through IV, you are adjudged guilty of |
| 23 | those offenses. |
| 24 | Does the Department of Parole |
| | |

CENTER SULVAISION OF RELEASE SALEDS/A

| 1 | THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. |
|------------|--|
| 2 | THE COURT: Would you state your name for |
| 3 | the record, please. |
| 4 | MRS. LIZZI: Louise Lizzi; L-i-z-z-i. |
| 5. | THE COURT: Would you make your statement. |
| 6 | MRS. LIZZI: Today, Michael Rippo will face |
| 7 | the consequences for all the wrong decisions he has made |
| 8 | during his life. |
| ġ. | I have waited over four years |
| 10 | for this day, four years of grief and heartache. |
| 11 | My Denise was a beautiful, |
| 12 | loving daughter and the pain of losing her is overwhelming, |
| 13 | She is my first thought every marning, and I want her to be |
| <u>1</u> 4 | Michael Rippo's first thought every day. |
| 15 | I want him to remember how he |
| 16 | squeezed the last breath of life from her. I want him to |
| . 17 | remember the devastation he has caused to the many people |
| 18 | that knew and loved Denise. |
| 19 | I want him to reflect on all |
| 20 | these things and realize that he is now paying for all these |
| 21 | unconscionable acts. Thank you. |
| 22 | THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. |
| 23 | The next speaker. |
| 24 | State your name for the record, |
| | |

24

say?

please.

MR. LIZZI: I am Nicholas Lizzi. I'm

Denise's father.

THE COURT: Yes. Anything you'd like to

MR. LIZZI: Yeah. Every day, it's mental distress that this man has caused me, this multiple murderer. Every day, I think of how he strangled her while she was tied up; didn't give her a chance at all. And every day, I think that I could have had grandchildren because my daughter was in the beginning of a pregnancy. That's -- all

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Counsel, does the State have

anything to add?

I can say is execute him.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, only to state that I agree with the language at page seven of the presentence report, which indicates that, in the opinion of the Division of Parole and Probation, this defendant should be punished to the fullest extent of the law and should receive absolutely no judicial leniency whatsoever.

Therefore, in addition to the Court raising the death sentence imposed by the Jury as to Counts I and II, I urge the Court to impose the maximum

1 ' sentence regarding robbery, Count III, which is 15 years; 2 and as to Count IV, the unlawful use of credit card, I urge 3 the Court to impose a ten year sentence; and ask that the 4 punishments imposed regarding Counts III and IV be run 5 consecutively with each other and with Counts I and II. THE COURT: Thank you. 6 7 Mr. Rippo, have you read this 8 presentence report? 9 " THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. 10 THE COURT: Is there anything you want to 11 say on your own behalf? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I have a little 13 statement that I'd like to read. 14 THE COURT: Go right ahead. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 16 As I sat through this trial, 17 it was all I could do to maintain my poise and not 18 fall prey to a recurring desire to speak out 19 against the countless lies the State leveled 20 against me. 21 In utter disgust, I remained 22 stoic, and even now I'm loath to offer a glimpse 23 into my mind or my heart, but there are Just some 24 things I have to say,

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CUR 122 591-05/9

1 My life has been inexplicably entrenched in the trappings of our legal system 3 since 1981, and because of that, I've become inured 4 to its evils, but if a man can be sentenced to ... 5 death --6 THE COURT: She has to take it -- get it for 7 the record. If you would slow down a little bit. ·\$----THE DEFENDANT: -- if a man can be sentenced 9 to death based primarily upon the hearsay testimony 10 ... of convicted felons, then surely our system is 11 . . broken. 12 It's a sad state of affairs **13** what our Judicial system has been reduced to when 14 the State has to purchase its case in chief; and in 15' vouching for the credibility of the flock of 16 . . .flagitious malcontents the State paraded before 17 : this Court during the guilt phase, the State 18 . 1 succeeded in convinced me that the end times are 19 surely upon us. 20 I'm a God fearing man and 21 believe that Jesus Christ is my Lord and Saviour 22 and I've confessed my sins to him, so I know if 23 there is no respite from these erroneous 24 convictions, then the crowning achievement of my

State sanctioned murder will be a heavenly ascension and I rejoice in that fact.

Nothing the State has done or can do to me concerns me in the least because I have faith in God's word and I know how insignificantly brief my life upon this earth is compared to eternity in Heaven.

At this point, the only pain I feel is for my family and friends because I know how much all of this has affected them, but, at the same time. I'm content knowing that all the loved ones in my life are good, honest Christians and the loving grace of God shines upon each and every one of them.

I pray for the souls of every person this case has touched and I pity the bereaved, because even though I've been convicted, the fact remains that the truth of the circumstances surrounding these murders has yet to surface, and through the nefarious and malignant deeds of the District Attorney's Office, the truth will remain submerged beneath a sea of malfeasant litanies.

I know I'm a target of

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misguided enmity and I'm as insouciant about that as any other aspect of this charade, because none of this really matters. It's actually quite amusing, and at times, I revel in all the hate the State has generated against me because I know I'm right, and everyone else thinking their intense antipathy is justified and right, by God, is sadly mistaken.

I accept my fate, for certainly my implication in this matter has been the ultimate faux paux of my life and a direct consequence of deviating from a creed in which strict adherence to would have saved me from having to expiate my deviation through the death penalty.

But looking to the character of the evidence in this case, I'm astonished to be in the position I'm in right now.

For the record, I stand by the assertion that I am guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of nothing other than the credit card charges in this case, and anyone who believes anything different no doubt believes in the Easter Bunny and the Tooth Fairy as well.

I have never admitted to any

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCK IZZ 391-03/9

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complicity in these murders to any jailhouse or prison informants. Tom Sims or the authorities; and in that I have a nearly eidetic memory. I remember everyone I've ever spoken to about my case, where it was I spoke to them about it and what it was I spoke about.

And for the life of me, I do not know James Ison and did not tell that man the first thing about my case. If ever there was coached testimony, it was his. There exists no confession from me in my statements to the authorities nor in the surreptitious recording of my conversation with Thomas Christos nor even in the many conversations Kim Myers secretly allowed the authorities to record between him and I. And, again, anyone believing that I confessed to anyone who claims that must believe in fairy tales and myths — it just didn't happen.

Looking toward the testimony elicited during the penalty phase, I was affected very much so by that of Mrs. Laura Conrady and my family only because it was only theirs that was sincere in my eyes and it was only theirs that really mattered to me.

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I found the impact -- the victim impact testimony very interesting, and in recently learning of the happiness my sentence has brought to the victims' families, I feel compelled to comment.

It seems to me that if there was so much love for the victims, then surely everything would have been done that was necessary to keep them out of the lifestyle they were living.

But, as it turns out, no efforts were made, and as unfortunate as even I know that to be, it's a shame. The loss of human life here is undeniably tragic, but people shouldn't hate me Just to hide their feelings of guilt for failing to act upon the love they so mburnfully profess now.

Mr. Mel Harmon was quite right about the choices we make in life; and the victims here, as well as myself, chose to live outside the so-called law and the choice was made knowingly. It is my earnest belief that when such a choice is made, then the consequences of that choice must be accepted in toto.

The victims knew what they were

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<u>18</u> ·

doing when they chose to sell drugs, sell their body for drugs, use drugs intraveneously, and engage in the many other unsavory acts so prominent in the drug world.

So any complaints now by those who chose not to act are not only self-serving, but entirely superfluous and aimed solely at assuaging what must-be enormous guilt.

In a sense; I'm very angry to be standing here saying anything at all, but because of the choice I made early on in this case, I'm here now.

The choice I made came after I, and the only one who did so, took a polygraph test. The man who gave me the test said I wasn't lying, but I was hiding the identity of Diana Hunt's true accomplice and that I could testify against them in exchange for a deal.

I chose not to, of course, and I do not regret that choice, even if I have to pay for it with my life. In fact, I'm glad that Diana Hunt is getting away with this and will soon be free again, because she beat the corrupt system at its own game.

In closing, there won't be any apologies from me for one cannot be sorry for sbmething one has not done; however, in my infelications capacity as an unjustly convicted person, I do supplicate the acceptance of an apology to my friends, family, and, most of all, my beautiful mother -- forgive me for the pain my lack of-rectitude and-carelessness has caused you and take solace in my salvation and the one set of footprints in the sand.

That's it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Counsel have anything that you would like to say?

MR. DUNLEAVY: Very briefly.

I do agree with Mr. Rippo, that this case was replete with bought and paid for testimony. 'Diana Hunt, who was facing the death penalty, got one count 18' N∤ of robbery in exchange for saying Michael did this.

> And it was proven on the stand that she lied repeatedly. She lied about how many credit cards she stale. She lied about a lot of things she did in that case, but the Jury found my client guilty and sentenced him to death.

> > I would point out, Mr. -- or

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Mr. Harmon relied on the one sentence on page seven, but the recommendation from the Department of Parole and Probation isn't even consistent with that sentence. They recommended concurrent time on these charges.

And what is to be accomplished by running them consecutive? You can't kill a man and then say, well, now you've got to do 15 years. It's ridiculous to run things consecutive in a death penalty case. If he's executed, everything else goes away. The Court knows that. It's nothing more than form over substance to do anything other than to run them all concurrent.

I would submit it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. WOLFSON: No.

THE COURT: Taking into consideration the report of the Department of Parale and Probation, the remarks of the speakers, counsel for the State, Mr. Harmon, the defendant and his counsel, and in accordance with the laws of this state, this Court does now sentence you, Michael Damon Rippo, in Counts I and II, as ordered by the Jury, to death by lethal injection.

Regarding the warrant of execution on those charges, it is ordered that in connection with the above facts set forth in this warrant of execution,

that the Court adopts the aforestated statements and facts, and pursuant to the provisions of Nevada Revised Statutes, 176.345 and 176.355, the director of the Department of Prisons, or such person as shall by him be designated, shall carry out said judgment and sentence by executing the said Michael Damon Rippo by an injection of a lethal drug, within the limits of the state prison, located at or near Carson City, State of Nevada; during the week commencing on the 5th . day of August, 1996, in the presence of the director of the Department of Prisons and not less than six nor more than nine reputable citizens over the age of 21 years, to be selected by the said director of the Department of Prisons, and a competent physician, but no other persons shall be present at said execution.

And regarding the remainder counts. I do notice on page seven that the Department of 17 : Parole and Probation says it's their -- in their opinion that the defendant should be punished to the fullest extent of the law and should receive absolutely no judicial leniency whatsoever; and I suppose one reason is, if for some reason the sentence is set aside, they still feel that the other charges should be considered to the maximum extent.

And in accordance with the law,

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RENEE SILVAGGIO, OLK IZZ 391-0379

| 1 ' | on Count III, the Court does now sentence you, Michael Damon |
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| 2 | Rippo, to 15 years in the Nevada Department of Prisons, |
| 3 | consecutive to Counts I and II, as recommended; |
| 4 | And Count IV, that being the |
| 5, | unauthorized signing of a credit card transaction document, |
| 6 | to ten years in the Nevada Department of Prisons, |
| 7 | consecutive to Counts I, II and III. |
| 8 | And I believe that is the one |
| 9 | that carries the order to pay restitution of \$7490; is that |
| 10 | right? |
| 11 | MR. HARMON: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 12 | THE COURT: Plus the administrative |
| 13 | assessment. |
| 14 | You will be given credit for |
| 15 | any time that you served. |
| 16 | MR. DUNLEAVY: He's doing life in another |
| <u>1</u> 7 | case, Your Honor. |
| 18 . | THE COURT: All right. |
| <u>1</u> 9 | MR. HARMON: Your Honor, before we conclude, |
| 20 | may I approach the bench for the Court's signature on the |
| 21 | proposed warrants of execution and the order of execution? |
| 22 | THE COURT: Surely. |
| 23 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, similarly |
| 24 | MR. HARMON: I would then file those in open |
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| 1 ; | court. |
|------------|--|
| 2 | MR. DUNLEAVY: At this time, I would move to |
| 3 | withdraw; and I have an order authorizing me to withdraw and |
| 4 | appoint appellate counsel that I would ask the Court to |
| 5 🖔 | sign. |
| 6 | THE COURT: I believe you are withdrawing |
| 7 Yi. | also then. Mr. Wolfson? |
| 8 | MR. WOLFSON: Yes. I filed a written motion |
| 9 | and I would submit it on that. |
| 10 🖰 | THE COURT: It's granted. |
| 11 | Mr. Dunleavy, yours is granted. |
| 12 * | MR. DUNLEAVY: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 13 | THE COURT: And you |
| 14 | MR. DUNLEAVY: David Schieck is named in |
| 15′ | there, Your Honor. He's agreed that he would take the |
| 16 | .appointment. |
| 17 | THE COURT: That's your recommendation, |
| 18 · 👌 | counsel? |
| <u>1</u> 9 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 20 | THE COURT: That will be the order: The |
| 21 | Court will appoint David Schieck and put it on for his |
| 22 ` | , confirmation next week. |
| 23 | THE CLERK: May 22nd, nine a.m. |
| 24 | THE COURT: The clerk will notify |
| | |

| 1 ' | Mr. Schieck. |
|-----------------|---|
| 2 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, one other thing: |
| 3 | My client is only going to be |
| 4 | here a couple of more days. I would ask if the Court could |
| 5, | order that he be allowed to have non-contact, just regular, |
| 6 | visits with his family over Friday and Sunday, since they |
| 7 | will be transporting him to Ely early next week. |
| . 8 | THE COURT: I—have no problem with that. |
| 9 | Do you, counsel? |
| 10 | MR. HARMON: No. Your Honor. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Granted. |
| 12 | MR. HARMON: Thank you, Judge. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 14 | MR. DUNLEAVY: What was the date again? |
| . 15 | THE CLERK: 22nd. |
| -16 | MR. DUNLEAVY: I will notify Mr. Schleck, |
| 17 | Your Renor. |
| 18 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 19 | |
| 20 ⁺ | (Whereupon, a sotto voce at this time.) |
| 21 | |
| 22 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Does the Court require Mr. |
| 23 | Rippo's presence on that date? |
| 24 | THE COURT: No. |
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| 1 | THE DEFENDANT: Okay. |
| 2 | THE COURT: Anything else on this case? |
| 3 | MR. HARMON: No, Judge. |
| 4 | THE COURT: Thank you. |
| 5 | |
| 6 | * * * * |
| 7 Vi | |
| 8 ATTEST: Ful: | l,-true and accurate transcript of proceedings |
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| 10 / | |
| 11 | Jenn Surgio |
| 12 : | RENEE SILVAGGIO, C. GR. NO. 122 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER |
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RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCK 122

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| | | STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY |
| | | Nevada Bar #000477 May 31 12 09 PM '96 200 S. Third Street |
| | | Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 |
| | 5 | Attorney for Plaintiff CLERK |
| | 6 | DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA |
| | 7 | |
| | 8 | THE STATE OF NEVADA) |
| | 9 | Plaintiff |
| • | 10 | -vs- Case No. C106784 |
| | 11 |) Dept. No. IV MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, Docket C |
| 1 | 12 | #0619119 |
| | 13 | Defendant. |
| | 14 | |
| | 15 | JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION |
| | 16 | WHEREAS, on the 6th day of July, 1992, Defendant, MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, entered a |
| | 17 | plea of Not Guilty to the crimes of COUNT I - MURDER (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030); COUNT |
| | 18 | II - MURDER (Felony : NRS 200.010, 200.030); COUNT III - ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380); |
| | 19 | COUNT IV - POSSESSION OF STOLEN VEHICLE (Felony - NRS 205.273); COUNT V - |
| • | 20 | POSSESSION OF CREDIT CARD WITHOUT CARDHOLDER'S CONSENT (Felony - NRS |
| • | 21 | 205.690); and COUNT VI - UNAUTHORIZED SIGNING OF CREDIT CARD TRANSACTION |
| | 22 | DOCUMENT (Felony - NRS 205.750); and |
| | 23 | WHEREAS, on the 5th day of March, 1996, Counts IV and V of the Indictment were dismissed |
| | 24 | and Count VI became Count IV. |
| E | 25 | WHEREAS, the Defendant MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, was tried before a Jury and the |
| ₹ . | 26 | Defendant was found guilty of the crimes of COUNT I - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Felony); |
| | | |

Defendant was found guilty of the crimes of COUNT I - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Felony);
COUNT II - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Felony); COUNT III - ROBBERY (Felony) and
COUNT IV - UNAUTHORIZED SIGNING OF CREDIT CARD TRANSACTION DOCUMENT

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| (Felony), in violation of NRS, and the Jury verdict was returned on or about the 6th day of March, 1990 |
|--|
| Thereafter, the same trial jury, deliberating in the penalty phase of said trial, in accordance with the |
| provisions of NRS 175.552 and 175.554, found that there were six (6) aggravating circumstances |
| connection with the commission of said crime, to-wit: |
| 1. The murder was committed by a person under sentence of imprisonment, to-wit: Sexu |

- Assault, 1982, Nevada.
- 2. The murder was committed by a person who was previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person of another, to-wit: Sexual Assault, 1982, Nevada.
- 3. The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit any Burglary and the person charged:
 - (a) Killed the person murdered; or
 - (b) Knew that life would be taken or lethal force used; or
 - (c) Acted with reckless indifference for human life.
- The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit any Kidnapping and the person charged:
 - (a) Killed the person murdered; or
 - (b) Knew that life would be taken or lethal force used; or
 - (c) Acted with reckless indifference for human life.
- 5. The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit any Robbery and the person charged:
 - (a) Killed the person murdered; or
 - (b) Knew that life would be taken or lethal force used; or
 - (c) Acted with reckless indifference for human life.
 - The murder involved torture.

That on or about the 14th day of March, 1996, the Jury unanimously found, beyond a reasonable doubt, that there were no mitigating circumstances sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstance or circumstances, and determined that the Defendant's punishment should be Death as to COUNT I -MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Lauri M. Jacobson) and COUNT II - MURDER OF THE FIRST

-2-

| 1 | DEGREE (Denise M. Lizzi) in the Nevada State Prison located at or near Carson City, State of Nevada. | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | WHEREAS, thereafter, on the 17th day of May, 1996, the Defendant being present in court with | | | | | |
| 3 | his counsel, PHILIP DUNLEAVY, ESQ. and STEVEN WOLFSON, ESQ., and MELVYN T. | | | | | |
| . 4 | HARMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, also being present; the above entitled Court did adjudge | | | | | |
| 5 | Defendant guilty thereof by reason of said trial and verdict and sentenced Defendant to the Nevad | | | | | |
| 6 | Department of Prisons as follows: | | | | | |
| 7 | COUNT I - DEATH for MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Lauri M. Jacobson); | | | | | |
| 8 | COUNT II - DEATH for MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE (Denise M. Lizzi); | | | | | |
| 9 | COUNT III- FIFTEEN (15) years for ROBBERY to run consecutive to Counts I and II; | | | | | |
| 10 | COUNT IV - TEN (10) years for UNAUTHORIZED SIGNING OF CREDIT CARD TRANSACTION | | | | | |
| 11 | DOCUMENT to run consecutive to Counts I, II and III; and pay \$7,490.00 Restitution and \$25.0 | | | | | |
| 12 | Administrative Assessment Fee. No Credit for Time Served. | | | | | |
| 13 | THEREFORE, the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby directed to enter this Judgmen | | | | | |
| 14 | of Conviction as part of the record in the above entitled matter. | | | | | |
| 15 | DATED this 3/ day of May, 1996, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of | | | | | |
| 16 | Nevada. | | | | | |
| 17 | to the way | | | | | |
| 18 | DISTRICT JUDGE | | | | | |
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| 27 | DA#92-106784X/kjh LVMPD DR#9202200523 | | | | | |
| 28 | 1° MURDER W/WPN - F | | | | | |

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ORIGINAL FILED



0014 MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, #17097 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 ELY, NEVADA 89301 PETITIONER IN PROPER PERSON

UEC 4 11 17 間 '98

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Petitioner,

CASE NO. C 106784 DEPT. NO. XIV DOCKET NO.

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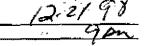
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WARDEN OF ELY STATE PRISON, and THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION) AND APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

DATE OF HEARING: TIME OF HEARING:



Name of institution and county in which you are presently imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your liberty: <u>ELY STATE PRISON. WHITE PINE</u> COUNTY. NEVADA

Name and location of court which entered the judgment of conviction under attack: <u>EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT</u>,

LAS VEGAS. NEVADA

- Date of judgement of conviction: MAY 31, 1996
- Case number: C106785
- Length of sentence: (a) DEATH
 - If sentence is death, state any date upon which





execution is scheduled: EXECUTION STAYED PENDING APPEAL AND
SAME HAS NOT BEEN RE-SET

6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other than the conviction under attack in this motion?

Yes _xx_ No ___

If "yes", list crime, case number and sentence being served at this time: SEXUAL ASSAULT: LIFE SENTENCE

- 7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being challenged: Two COUNTS OF FIRST-DEGREE MURDER. ONE COUNT OF ROBBERY, AND ONE COURT OF UNAUTHORIZED USE OF A CREDIT CARD.
 - 8. What was your plea? (Check one)
 - (a) Not guilty XX
 - (b) Guilty
 - (c) Guilty but mentally ill
 - (d) Nolo contendere
- 9. If you entered a plea of guilty or guilty but mentally ill to one count of an indictment or information, and a plea of not guilty to another count of an indictment or information, or if a plea of guilty or guilty but mentally ill was negotiated, give details:
- 10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the finding made by: (check one)
 - (a) Jury XX
 - (b) Judge without a jury
 - 11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes _____ No _XX_
 - 12. Did you appeal from the judgement of conviction?

 Yes XX No

| I | (5) Result: WRIT DENIED | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 2 | (6) Date of result: OCTOBER 5, 1998 | | | |
| 3 | (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of | | | |
| 4 | orders entered pursuant to such result: ORDER ENTERED 10-5-98 | | | |
| 5 | (b) as to any second petition, application or motion, | | | |
| 6 | give the same information: | | | |
| 7 | (1) Name of court: | | | |
| 8 | (2) Nature of proceeding: | | | |
| 9 | (3) Grounds raised: | | | |
| 10 | (4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your | | | |
| 11 | petition, application or motion? | | | |
| 12 | (5) Result: | | | |
| 13 | (6) Date of result: | | | |
| 14 | (7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of | | | |
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| 15 | orders entered pursuant to such result: | | | |
| 15 16 | orders entered pursuant to such result: | | | |
| Ĭ | orders entered pursuant to such result: (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications | | | |
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| 16 17 18 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications | | | |
| 16 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach.(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 21 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? (1) First petition, application or motion? | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? (1) First petition, application or motion? Yes No _XX Citation or date of decision: | | | |
| 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 | (c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate sheet and attach. (d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application or motion? (1) First petition, application or motion? Yes No _XX | | | |

| Citation | or | date | of | decision: | |
|----------|----|------|----|-----------|--|
|----------|----|------|----|-----------|--|

(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions? Yes _____No ____

Citation or date of decision:

- (e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition, application or motion, explain briefly why you did not. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 \frac{1}{2} by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
- 17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for habeas corpus, motion, application or any other post-conviction proceeding? NO
- 18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d), or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for not presenting them. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.) INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL AT TRIAL AND ON DIRECT APPEAL. THESE MATTERS ARE NOT PROPERLY RAISED ON DIRECT APPEAL.
 - 19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year

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following the filing of the judgement of conviction or the filing of a decision on direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 ½ by 11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)

20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the judgement under attack? Yes No

If yes, state what court and the case number:

Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct appeal: TRIAL ATTORNEY: STEVE WOLFSON, ESO, and PHIL DUNLEAVEY, ESO.; and

APPEAL ATTORNEY: DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESO.

22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you complete the sentence imposed by the judgement under attack? Yes No XX

If yes, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know:

- State concisely every ground on which you claim that you are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additional grounds and facts supporting same.
- Ground one: DENIED RIGHTS UNDER SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS AS I DID NOT RECEIVE DUE PROCESS OF LAW OR EFFECTIVE

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ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL AT TRIAL

Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing I AM INDIGENT AND DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE LAW cases or law.): AND NEED COUNSEL APPOINTED TO HELP ME COMPLETE THIS PETITION AND FILE A SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION

Cround two: DENIED RIGHTS UNDER SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS AS I DID NOT RECEIVE DUE PROCESS OF LAW OR EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL

Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.): I AM INDIGENT AND DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE LAW AND NEED COUNSEL APPOINTED TO HELP ME COMPLETE THIS PETITION AND FILE A SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court grant Petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this proceeding; and pursuant to NRS 34.820 appoint counsel to assist Petitioner in these proceedings.

EXECUTED at Ely State Prison on

PETÎTIONER IN PRÔPER PERSON

VERIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he is the Petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.

MICHAEL RIPPOWER
PETITIONER

DISTRICT COURT

SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA CONNIE KALSKIDEPUTY

Case No. C106784

Dept. XIV

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STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,

vs.

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

Defendant.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

ARGUMENT AND DECISION

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DONALD M. MOSLEY

DISTRICT JUDGE

Taken on Thursday, May 2, 2002

At 9:00 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

TALEEN R. PANDUKHT, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

For the Defendant:

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.

Reported by: Maureen Schorn, CCR No. 496, RPR

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 2002, 9:00 A.M.

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THE COURT: C106784, State versus

Michael Damon Rippo, R-i-p-p-o. The record will reflect

the presence of Mr. Schieck representing the defendant;

Ms. Pandukht for the State.

My clerk tells me that we have set eight briefing schedules.

MR. SCHIECK: That's correct, Your Honor. It was seven last time. In fact, Your Honor, I had this 95 percent done and I've lost the disk that I had it on. We have searched my office. We have searched the hard drives of both computers that we use, and it is gone.

I have had to go back and reinvent the wheel. I could have it done within 30 days, Your Honor, but we're looking at about 40 hours of work to recreate what I already completed.

I had scheduled a visit to go up and see

Mr. Rippo, which I did several weeks ago, for the sole

purpose of having him sign it because it's that close to

being done. And that's when I discovered we didn't have

it.

I wish I could tell Your Honor that I could find where that information was at, but it is gone.

MAUREEN SCHORN, CCR NO. 496, RPR

| - | The Court. Is the physical distriction, |
|----|--|
| 2 | or is the material lost on the disk? |
| 3 | MR. SCHIECK: If I could explain to |
| 4 | Your Honor. When I do these capital habeas, each |
| 5 | defendant gets his own disk that puts it on the computer. |
| 6 | I keep all the information on there; all the |
| 7 | rough drafts, affidavits, interview information. |
| 8 | Everything on that case is on that disk. That way it |
| 9 | doesn't get mixed up with other cases, and when I need it, |
| 10 | I go to it, plug it in and it's there. That disk is gone. |
| 11 | Every other capital disk that I have been |
| 12 | working on is still there, except Mr. Rippo's. And I |
| 13 | cannot find it to save my life. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Are 30 days sufficient? |
| 15 | MR. SCHIECK: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 16 | THE COURT: Ms. Pandukht, how long |
| 17 | would you need to respond? |
| 18 | MS. PANDUKHT: Another two weeks after |
| 19 | that. |
| 20 | MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, I can |
| 21 | represent that this is quite a complicated case. And |
| 22 | usually the habeas unit asks for at least 30 to 45 days to |
| 23 | respond to these things. We're looking at probably 70 |
| 24 | pages. |
| 25 | THE COURSE ALL SAME TOTAL TO SAME |

| , ' | |
|-------------------|--|
| . 1 | days, and set 30 or 40 days for an answer. |
| . 2 | Do you wish for time to reply, Mr. Schieck? |
| 3 | MR. SCHIECK: Yes, Your Honor; 15 days. |
| 4. | THE COURT: And argument thereafter. |
| 5 | THE CLERK: File the petition June 3rd. |
| 6 | Answer will be filed July 15th. Reply filed July 29th. |
| 7 7 | And argument set for August 7th. |
| ' , 8, | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Schieck. |
| 9 | MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Your Honor. |
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| 11 | ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of |
| : 12 | proceedings. |
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| 15. | Mayen Siken |
| 16 | MAUREEN SCHORN, CCR NO. 496, RPR |
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MAUREEN SCHORN, CCR NO. 496, RPR

PTAT
DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
NV BAR NO. 0824
302 E. CARSON, STE. 600
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
702-382-1844
ATTORNEY FOR RIPPO

dug & 2 04 PH '02

CLERK

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO,

CASE NO. C 106784 DEPT. NO. XIV

Petitioner,

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vs.

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WARDEN OF ELY STATE PRISON, and THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

DATE:

SUPPLEMENTAL POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST CONVICTION)

COMES NOW, Patitioner MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO, by and through his attorney DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., and for his Supplemental Points and Authorities in support of his Patition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction) states as follows:

I.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

MICHAEL DAMON RIPPO (hereinafter referred to as RIPPO) stands convicted of a number of felonies, including two counts of First Degree Murder. He was sentenced to death by lethal injection by the trial jury. RIPPO was represented by Steve

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Wolfson and Phil Dunleavy at trial.

RIPPO was indicted by the Clark County Grand Jury on June 5, 1992 on charges of Murder, Robbery, Possession of Stolen Vehicle, Possession of Credit Cards Without the Cardholder's Consent and Unauthorized Signing of Credit Card Transaction Document (1 ROA 1-4). RIPPO was arraigned on July 20, 1992 before the Honorable Gerard Bongiovanni and waived his right to a trial within sixty days (5 ROA 18-23). Oral requests for discovery and reciprocal discovery were granted by the Court (5 ROA 18-23). RIPPO'S formal Motion for Discovery was granted by the Court on November 4, 1992 (5 ROA 1113-1125).

Prior to the District Court arraignment, the State filed a Notice of Intent to Seek the Death Penalty alleging the existence of four aggravating circumstances, to wit: (1) the murders were committed by a person under a sentence of imprisonment; (2) the murders were convicted by a person who had been previously convicted of a felony involving violence, (3) the murders were committed during the perpetration of a robbery, and (4) the murders involved torture or mutilation of the victims (1 ROA 7-8).

The trial date was continued several times, the first being at the request of defense counsel on February 5, 1993 due to a scheduling conflict and the case was reset for trial for September 13, 1993. On September 2, 1993 RIPPO filed a Notice of Alibi (2 ROA 284-286). On September 10, 1993, the date set for the hearing of a number of pretrial motions the defense

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moved to continue the trial date based on having just received from prosecutor John Lukens, on September 7th, notice of the State's intent to use at least two new expert witnesses and a number of jail house snitches and discovery had not yet been provided on any of the new witnesses (2 ROA 295-306). Court granted the defense request to continue the trial date and same was reset to February 14, 1994 (2 ROA 304).

A status hearing on the trial date was held on January 31, 1994 at which time the defense indicated that subpoenas had been served on the two prosecutors on the case, John Lukens and Teresa Lowry, as they had participated in the service of a search warrant and had discovered evidence thereby making themselves witnesses in the case (2 ROA 323-326). A Motion to Disqualify the District Attorney's office was thereupon filed along with a Motion to Continue the Trial (2 ROA 358-375; 351-357). At the hearing of the Motions the Court continued the trial date to March 28, 1994 in order to allow time for an evidentiary hearing on the disqualification request and because the court's calendar would not accommodate the trial date (2 ROA 14-15).

The evidentiary hearing on the Motion to Disqualify the District Attorney's office was heard on March 7, 1994 and two days later the Court granted the motion and removed Lukens and Lowry from the case, but declined to disqualify the entire office and ordered that other district attorneys be assigned to the case (3 ROA 680-684). Prosecutors Mel Harmon and Dan

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Seaton were assigned the case. At a status hearing on March 18th defense counsel indicated that they had just been provided with a substantial amount of discovery that had been previously withheld and that the State had filed a motion to Amend the Indictment and that therefore the defense was again put in the position of having to ask the Court to continue the trial date. The Court granted the motion and reset the trial date for October 24, 1994.

The October trial date was also vacated and reset based on representations made by the District Attorney at the calendar call on October 21, 1994 (4 ROA 828-829). The date was reset for August and September, 1995, however due to conflicting trial schedules, the date was once again reset for January 29, 1996. On January 3, 1996 the State was allowed to file an Amended Indictment over the objection of RIPPO (4 ROA 847-849).

Jury selection commenced on January 30, 1996 and the evidentiary portion of the trial began on February 2, 1996. Αn interruption of the trial occurred between February 7th and February 26th based on the failure of the State to provide discovery concerning a confession and inculpatory statements claimed to have been made by RIPPO to one of the State's witnesses. The trial thereafter proceeded without further interruption and final arguments were made to the jury on March 5, 1996.

Guilty verdicts were returned on two counts of first degree murder, and one count each of robbery and unauthorized

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use of a credit card (5 ROA 1001). The penalty hearing commenced on March 12, 1996 and concluded on March 14, 1996 with verdicts of death on both of the murder counts. On the remaining felony counts RIPPO was sentenced to a total of twenty-five (25) years consecutive to the murder counts (Minutes page 40).

RIPPO pursued a direct appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court with the conviction and sentence being affirmed on October 1, 1997. Rippo v. State, 113 Nev. 1239, 946 P.2d 1017 (1997). RIPPO filed for Rehearing and on February 9, 1998 an Order was entered Denying Rehearing. A Petition for Writ of Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court and Certiorari was denied on October 5, 1998. The Nevada Supreme Court issued it's Remittitur on November 3, 1998. RIPPO timely filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on December 4, 1998.

II.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Trial testimoni

Lauri Jacobson moved into a studio apartment in the Katie Arms, a weekly rental complex, on February 8, 1992 (10 ROA 92-94). Jacobson failed to make the rental payment that was due on the 15th of February and on the 17th or the 18th was observed by apartment manager Wayne Hooper, driving her vehicle, a black Datsun, with a flat tire, followed by a red Camaro (10 ROA 96; 100).

On the 20th of February, Hooper became concerned because

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the overdue rent still hadn't been paid and Jacobson's car hadn't been moved for a couple of days and the keys were in the car, so he decided to check the apartment (10 ROA 101; 103; 122). Hooper used his master key to get into the apartment which appeared to have been ransacked, with beer bottles on the floor, the phone laying in the middle of the floor with the receiver off the hook and clothes everywhere (10 ROA 104-106). After walking into the apartment Hooper observed two persons laying face down in the walk-in closet (10 ROA 106-107). police were then called (10 ROA 110).

Officer Darryl Johnson responded to the Katie Arms and, after meeting with the security officers and manager, proceeded up to the Jacobson apartment (10 ROA 134-137). After observing two deceased females in the closet the homicide section was notified (10 ROA 140-141). The two females were identified as Jacobson and her friend Denise Lizzi.

Crime scene analyst called to the scene made a number of observations. There was no evidence of forced entry into the apartment (16 ROA 85). An iron was recovered from a trash bag in the kitchen and a hair dryer from underneath the east day bed (16 ROA 97). The cords had been cut from both appliances (16 ROA 98). Lizzi had a big piece of cloth tied to her left forearm and wrapped around her head and mouth was a piece of dark cloth (16 ROA 113). No bindings were found on the body of Jacobson (16 ROA 114). Fragments of brown glass were recovered from the floor area of the kitchen and living room

(16 ROA 122-123).

Crime scene analyst Cabrales learned that a number of police officers had entered and viewed the crime scene and evidence was developed that showed that the crime scene had been contaminated (16 ROA 137-138). Cabrales prepared a memorandum stating that "Obviously, the crime scene was not protected and the integrity of all evidence recovered from the scene has been compromised." (16 ROA 138)

Denny Mason and Lizzi had been on and off boyfriend and girlfriend for four or five years (16 ROA 38). He had given Lizzi a Nissan 300ZX automobile (16 ROA 43), and about a week before she was found dead, let her use his Visa card to go shopping to buy some things for his house (16 ROA 48-49). Mason did not authorize anyone to make purchases from the Sungear Company (16 ROA 59) nor use the card at the Gold Coast from February 19th through the 21st (16 ROA 61). Lizzi also had access to Mason's Dillard's card. To the best of his knowledge Mason had never met or heard of RIPPO (16 ROA 42).

Diana Hunt, who was originally arrested and charged as a co-defendant with RIPPO, was called by the State pursuant to her plea negotiations (11 ROA 164-166). According to Hunt, she started dating RIPPO in January, 1992 and they lived together for a period to time in a house on Gowan Road (11 ROA 30; 31). As of February 17th they were living with Deidre D'Amore, a friend of RIPPO (11 ROA 32), and RIPPO told Hunt that he had been over to Jacobson's apartment helping her move (11 ROA 33;

34). The following day, at about 9:00 a.m. RIPPO woke up Hunt and they then drove to the Katie Arms, to help Jacobson move (11 ROA 36-38). After entering the apartment, Hunt sat on the couch and Jacobson and RIPPO were running around the apartment, laughing and doing drugs (11 ROA 40). Hunt observed RIPPO to inject a substance into his arm and Jacobson to do the same into her left wrist (11 ROA 41).

Denise Lizzi arrived at the apartment complex and Jacobson went down and talked with her for about twenty minutes (11 ROA 46). While Jacobson was downstairs, RIPPO closed the curtains and the window and asked Hunt for the stun gun that was in her purse, then made a telephone call (11 ROA 47-49). Denise and Jacobson came back into the apartment and went into the bathroom at which time RIPPO went into the kitchen and got a bottled beer and brought it to Hunt (11 ROA 51). When he handed her the beer, RIPPO told Hunt that "when Lauri answers the phone, I want you to hit her with the bottle so I can rob Denise." (11 ROA 51). A few minutes later the phone rang and when Lauri bent over to get the phone, Hunt hit her on the back of the head with the bottle (11 ROA 53). Lauri fell to the floor but wasn't knocked out (11 ROA 53-54).

Hunt, after hitting Lauri with the bottle, could hear the stun gun going off in the bathroom and RIPPO and Denise arguing (11 ROA 55). RIPPO wrestled Denise out of the bathroom and into a big closet across the hall (11 ROA 55). Hunt ran to the closet and observed RIPPO sitting on top of Denise and still

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stunning her with the stun gun (11 ROA 56). Hunt went back to where Lauri was located and helped her sit up and RIPPO came out of the closet with a knife in his hand and cut the cords off of appliances (11 ROA 58-59). The cords were then used to tie the hands and the feet of Lauri (11 ROA 60). A bandana was then used to gag her mouth (11 ROA 61).

Hunt went back and looked in the closet again and observed that Denise's hands and feet were tied and RIPPO was asking her all kinds of questions (11 ROA 62). RIPPO then put something inside of Denise's mouth and she fell over on her side (11 ROA 62). At that point in time someone came to the door of the apartment and was yelling for Lauri and after about five minutes left (11 ROA 63-64).

Hunt's story continued with RIPPO allegedly putting another cord between the ones on Lauri's hands and feet and picking her up and dragging her across the floor with it (11 ROA 68). Lauri was choking (11 ROA 68). Hunt threw up and then went and looked in the closet and saw RIPPO with his knee in the small of Denise's back with something around her neck and pulling real hard and choking her (11 ROA 69). started grabbing all kinds of things putting them into a bag and told Hunt to clean up everything and put everything into the bag (11 ROA 71-72). RIPPO wiped down everything in the apartment (11 ROA 73). At one point RIPPO untied Denise's feet and removed her pants stating that he had bled on her pants (11 ROA 82).

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When they left the apartment RIPPO had two bags with him and told Hunt to just go home and wait and that nobody got hurt (11 ROA 79). Later that evening RIPPO called and told her to meet him at a friend's shop (11 ROA 84). Hunt drove to the shop of Tom Sims and met RIPPO who told her that he had a car for her, which was a maroon Nissan (11 ROA 84-85). Hunt had a friend, Tom Christos, who could get paperwork on the car and RIPPO asked her to do so (11 ROA 86). She therefore drove the car over to Christos' house (11 ROA 88).

The following day RIPPO told her that he had purchased an air compressor and some tools at Service Merchandise that morning with a credit card (11 ROA 90-91). At the Meadows Mall, Hunt and RIPPO purchased two pair of sunglasses for \$160.00 using a Gold Visa credit card (11 ROA 92-93; 12 ROA 163). The credit card was presented and signed in the name of Denny Mason (12 ROA 173-174). Upon returning to Deidre's residence, Hunt got into RIPPO'S wallet because she wanted to get away from him and took the Visa card (11 ROA 93-96). credit card was in the name of Denny Mason (11 ROA 96).

According to Hunt after stealing the credit card, she went to the residence of Christos and he told her to go get the maroon car (11 ROA 97-98). February 19, 1992 was the birthday of Teresa Perillo and she was living with her boyfriend Tom Christos at that time, and she complained to Hunt that Christos had been beating her and that she didn't want to go back to the house (11 ROA 99). The two went to a shopping mall and on the

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way RIPPO beeped Hunt and he wanted the credit card back and arrangements were made to meet at the mall, but RIPPO did not show up (11 ROA 101-102). While they were at the mall, Hunt bought cologne for Teresa (11 ROA 102), and the pair went to several bars (11 ROA 103) and then got a room at the Gold Coast using the Denny Mason credit card (11 ROA 104). During the evening Hunt stopped at a friend's house and got some primer paint and sprayed the car because she knew it was stolen and wanted to change the appearance of the car (11 ROA 105).

On February 29th, Hunt called the police and told them that she knew something (11 ROA 112). The next day RIPPO got into Hunt's Dodge Colt with her and as they were driving made statements to her about what would happen to her if she left and that he had gone back to the Jacobson apartment and cut the throats of the girls and jumped up and down on them (11 ROA 115-118). The car ran out of gas and Hunt jumped out of the car, leaving her belongings behind and ran down the street and called her friend (11 ROA 120). After her friend picked her up, they went back to her car and her bag was missing from the car and the door was open (11 ROA 121).

In the early morning hours of March 1, 1992, Hunt had further contact with RIPPO at a house in North Las Vegas (11 ROA 154-155). As RIPPO was getting out of his car he was saying that she had killed the two girls and he had proof (12 NA 92). A confrontation occurred and Hunt yelled back that he i killed those girls and she could prove it, and RIPPO ran

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around the front of the car and started punching her in the face (11 ROA 156). He also stunned her with the stun gun and when he got her down on the ground started choking her and banging her head into the pavement (11 ROA 159). Other individuals pulled RIPPO off of Hunt and the police were called, but RIPPO left before the police arrived (11 ROA 159-161).

Hunt was arrested for the killing and robbery of Lizzi and Jacobson on April 21, 1992 in Yerington, Nevada (11 ROA 162). On June 2, 1992 she entered in to a plea agreement whereby she wouldn't be prosecuted for the murders if she cooperated with the police and testified against RIPPO (11 ROA 166). She pled guilty to robbery and was sentenced to fifteen years in prison (11 ROA 168). Also part of the plea agreement was that Hunt would not be prosecuted for any other uncharged conduct, including credit card fraud, selling drugs and stealing cars (12 ROA 9). While in prison Hunt asked the District Attorney's Office to help her get reclassified to a minimum facility and such a letter was written by Deputy District Attorney Dan Seaton (12 ROA 105-106). At the time of her testimony she had already been before the parole board and been denied parole (12 ROA 120).

Hunt had been in a mental hospital for eleven and a half months when she was 16 years old (12 ROA 14). She had a tattoo on her arm with two lighting bolts and the letters SWP which stood for Supreme White Power (12 ROA 23). Neither she nor

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year and was acquainted with Hunt through Hunt's cousin Carrie Burns (13 ROA 7-9). On the way to the Mall, Hunt stopped at an apartment complex and removed the car cover from a maroon Nissan and stated that because it was Perillo's birthday she deserved to drive in a better car (13 ROA 10-12). her that she had repossessed the car from a bad drug deal (13 ROA 12). They then went to Dillards in the mall and Hunt purchased perfume using a credit card (13 ROA 13). It was Hunt that rented the motel room at the Gold Coast (13 ROA 18). Sometime after their arrival at the Gold Coast, Hunt left to go to Perillo's residence to pick up a phone book that had some paperwork for the car in it (13 ROA 19). While Hunt was gone, Perillo checked the billing information on the television and observed that the name on the room was Denny Mason (13 ROA 20). Perillo also observed Hunt to have identification belonging to other persons with her, and remembered seeing the name Denise Lizzi (13 ROA 36). At nine o'clock the following evening they took a gentleman that they had picked up at the Club Rock back to the bar and went to the house of a friend of Hunt's so that Hunt could purchase a gun (13 ROA 21). There was no transaction for a gun, but Hunt did ask for primer paint so that she could change the appearance of the car (13 ROA 22).

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RIPPO had called the house of Christos on the 20th in the early evening hours looking for Hunt and left a message with Christos that "the cat is out of the bag" (19 ROA 48-49). Hunt had previously talked with Christos about his experience with stolen vehicles and she had come to him looking for a way to get rid of the stolen car (19 ROA 52). Christos wasn't surprised when she showed up on his doorstep with a stolen car (19 ROA 55).

Laurie Jacobson had worked at a bar called Tramps with Wendy Liston (13 ROA 43). They had lived together in 1990 and 1991 (13 ROA 45). When Laurie started doing drugs a rift arose between the two of them and Laurie was asked to move out (13 ROA 46-47). Liston was trying to get her off of drugs but Lizzi kept coming over and trying to get her to continue to use drugs (14 ROA 15). Liston had met Lizzi on only couple of occasions (13 ROA 49). Laurie would obtain her drugs from Lizzi or through a friend associated with Lizzi known to her as RIPPO (13 ROA 52). After Laurie moved into the Katie Arms apartments, Liston would go by the apartment during her lunch hour take her food or money or anything she needed and at the same time was trying to convince her to move (13 ROA 54).

Liston had last seen Jacobson the Monday before she died, February 17, 1992 (13 ROA 58-59). On the evening before Jacobson had asked her to come over, and when she got there

Jacobson and RIPPO were discussing some morphine that she had (13 ROA 61). RIPPO and Jacobson went into the bathroom and intravenously used the morphine (13 ROA 63). Liston also went over to the apartment on her lunch hour on the 17th and RIPPO was also present at said time (13 ROA 64). Jacobson needed the tire fixed on her car and Liston followed her to Discount Tire in her car and then dropped her back off at her apartment (13 ROA 64-67).

Liston went back to the Jacobson apartment on the 18th and observed that the tire had been fixed on the car, and looked in the back of the car and saw a pair of her boots that she wanted back (13 ROA 73). Liston went upstairs and knocked on the door and tried the door and window but they were locked and there was no answer at the door (13 ROA 74-75). After about ten minutes she yelled through the door and left (13 ROA 76).

Thomas Sims had operated a maintenance company since 1989 in Las Vegas (14 ROA 27). Sims had known RIPPO since 1985 and on February 18th, RIPPO entered his office early in the afternoon and said that he had a car that he wanted Sims to look at and wanted to know if he wanted to buy it or knew someone that would want to buy the car (14 ROA 28-30). RIPPO brought a suitcase and perhaps a box with him and started going through the items on the couch (14 ROA 31). Sims asked where the car had come from and RIPPO told him that someone had died for the car (14 ROA 32). The car was a Nissan 300ZX and Sims told him that he did not want the car there and to get it away

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from his shop (14 ROA 33). RIPPO wanted \$2,000.00 for the car because he wanted to leave town (14 ROA 35). RIPPO gave Sims a number of tapes and the suitcase (14 ROA 36-37). RIPPO left the car behind and was gone for about an hour and a half and came back around closing time with Diana Hunt (14 ROA 442). RIPPO had a stack of one hundred dollar bills and stated that he had just won a royal flush, and Sims emphasized to him that he wanted the car gone by the time he came to work the next morning (14 ROA 42). When Sims came to work the next morning at 7:30 AM the car was gone (14 ROA 45).

On the 21st of February, Sims saw a broadcast that two women had been killed and that one of them was named Denise Lizzi and realized that was the same name that was on a number of the tapes that had been given to him by RIPPO (14 ROA 46-47). On February 26th RIPPO called Sims and wanted to come by and pick up a bottle of morphine he had left in a refrigerator at the office (14 ROA 49-50). Sims didn't want RIPPO coming to his shop and agreed to meet him somewhere to deliver it to him (14 ROA 53). Sims eventually met RIPPO at a K-Mart parking lot because RIPPO'S car had broken down and gave him the bottle (14 ROA 55-56). According to Sims, he asked RIPPO about the murders and RIPPO said that he had choked those two bitches to death and that he had accidentally killed the one girl so he. had to kill the other (14 ROA 56; 62). Sims then drove RIPPO to the Stardust Hotel and on the way RIPPO told him that he was carrying or dragging one of the girls to the back and her face

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Sims had been interviewed by the police and only answered the specific questions that they asked and did not volunteer any information about the events he claimed occurred on February 26, 1992. (14 ROA 65-66) The first time that Sims had told anybody about the additional statements he claimed RIPPO made was around October, 1993 when he talked with Teresa Lowry and John Lukens in the District Attorney's Office (14 ROA 86-87). Sims only provided his story about what RIPPO allegedly told him after Sims had been arrested for drug and ex-felon in possession of firearm charges.

Diana Hunt had provided Sims with copies of the discovery on the case (16 ROA 13).

The autopsies of Lizzi and Jacobson occurred on February 21, 1992 and were performed by Dr. Sheldon Green (17 ROA 59). Initial observations of Lizzi revealed that a sock had been pushed into her mouth and secured by a gag that encircled her

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head (17 ROA 62). Upon opening the mouth to recover the sock, Green noted that the sock had been pushed in so that the tongue was forced into the back of the throat, completely blocking off the airway (17 ROA 66; 68). Pieces of cloth were tied around each wrist (17 ROA 68). Two ligature marks were completely circling the neck that were consistent with an electrical type of cord (17 ROA 73; 81). There were a few tiny pinpoint hemorrhages in the inside of the eyelids and on the white part of the eye (17 ROA 74). These are commonly found in situations where there is an acute asphyxial death (17 ROA 74). scarring in the left arm that was typical of people who have used intravenous drugs (17 ROA 77). There were modest abrasions or scraping injuries of the skin on the forehead and under the chin (17 ROA 77). Located in the neck area were two small stab wounds which went through the skin into the band of muscle that comes from a point behind the ear to the top of the breastbone (17 ROA 83). At the time of the autopsy there were no ligatures around the ankle, however there were marks that would strongly suggest that there had been something tied there following death (17 ROA 86). Internal examination showed a lot of hemorrhage in the deeper tissues and the ligaments that control the voice box and the thyroid gland that were typical of strangulation (17 ROA 89). Green believed that there was a combination of manual and ligature strangulation involved in the death of Lizzi (17 ROA 91). Toxicology revealed methamphetamine in the blood and the urine in the amount of

5,288 nanograms which is unusually high (17 ROA 95; 96).

There were no restraints associated with the autopsy of Lauri Jacobson (17 ROA 105; 128). There was some apparent damage around the neck and behind the right ear, and a scratch on the neck which ended in a very superficial little stab wound (17 ROA 107). In the neck there was a great deal of hemorrhage in the soft tissue around the muscle and the thyroid gland and in addition there was an actual fracture of the cartilage which forms the voice box or larynx (17 ROA 112). Death was the result of asphyxiation due to manual strangulation (17 ROA 114). It would require something in the area of two, three or four minutes to cause death by such strangulation (17 ROA 124-125). There were no epidural, subdural or subarachnoid hemorrhages present and no discrete hemorrhages were found in the scalp (17 ROA 133). No stun gun marks were found on either victim (17 ROA 130).

During the autopsy of Lizzi a black scarf was recovered from her left wrist (17 ROA 21-22). A pair of blue sweat pants was removed from the right wrist (17 ROA 24). A black sock was recovered from inside her mouth (17 ROA 26). A pair of black panties was recovered from around the head of Lizzi (17 ROA 30).

Sexual assault kits were recovered from both victims with negative results (18 ROA 113).

The torso of Lauri Jacobson had glass shards from about the waist to the neck (17 ROA 31).

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Sheree Norman had impounded a plastic cylinders, spoons, hypodermic syringes, a Q-tip and smoking devices that were analyzed and found to contain residues of methamphetamine and marijuana (17 ROA 166-167).

Fingerprint comparisons revealed that eleven prints were recovered inside the apartment that belonged of police officers (18 ROA 30). One fingerprint was identified as belonging to homicide detective Scholl (18 ROA 30) and one was also identified to Officer Goslar (18 ROA 31). These were the only positive matches found within the apartment (18 ROA 32).

Carlos Ciapa, the sales manager at Sears in the Boulevard Mall was working in the hardware department on February 19, 1992, and sold a compressor, a spray gun, an air sander, couplings and a warranty to RIPPO (18 ROA 176-183). were paid for with a Sears credit card in the name of Denise Lizzi and signed in the name of Denny Morgan (18 ROA 184-185).

The handwriting on the Sunglass Company and Sears receipts was examined by document examiner William Leaver who determined that there were similarities between the signatures on the documents and the handwriting of RIPPO (19 ROA 6-14), indicating a possibility that RIPPO was the author of the signatures (19 ROA 14-16).

Deidre D'Amore testified that she knew RIPPO and Hunt and that during February, 1992 she allowed them to live in her townhouse with her for a period of two weeks. RIPPO was her friend and if it wasn't for RIPPO she would not have allowed

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On occasions she would let Hunt to stay at her residence. RIPPO or Hunt borrow her Isuzu pickup truck. She was only casually acquainted with Lauri Jacobson and Denise Lizzi and had seen Denise driving a red Nissan 300 ZX about a week prior to February 18, 1992. Around the 18th the police had impounded her truck after RIPPO had borrowed it and recovered a pair of Oakley sunglasses inside of the truck. She had never seen the sunglasses before her testimony.

Hunt had conversations with D'Amore wherein Hunt indicated that she had a romantic interest in Michael Beaudoin and that Beaudoin hated Denise Lizzi and that Hunt was "psyching out" Denise because Beaudoin had asked her to. Hunt told her that she like to beat up Denise.

D'Amore was not fond of Hunt and had told RIPPO that she wanted her out of the house. Hunt had been stealing items out of her house, and D'Amore had caught her and confronted her about it.

David Levine was in custody in the Southern Desert Correctional Center with RIPPO in January, 1993 (19 ROA 145). Levine was a porter on the floor and had the opportunity to play cards and talk with RIPPO (19 ROA 146). RIPPO had Levine call his girlfriend and give her messages to handle things for him and to give messages to his attorney (19 ROA 150). According to Levine, RIPPO confessed to him that he had killed the two women and that after killing them he went and played video poker and hit a royal flush (19 ROA 153).

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tried to figure out if Levine and he were on the street at the same time in order to use him as an alibi witness and then a character witness (19 ROA 157).

B. PENALTY HEARING TESTIMONY

Laura Martin lived in an apartment in Las Vegas on January, 1982 (22 ROA 37; 39). She had gone to bed at about midnight on the 15th and to the best of her knowledge the doors and windows were locked when she went to bed (22 ROA 40-41). She was awakened at about 7:30 AM with RIPPO sitting on top of her with a knife to her throat (22 ROA 42-43) asking where her money was kept (22 ROA 45-46). RIPPO tied her hands with her bathrobe tie and then tied her feet with electrical cords (22 ROA 47-48). Five cut sections of electrical cord were found in the apartment (22 ROA 97). When Martin asked questions he hit. her and told her to shut up (22 ROA 48). RIPPO cut her clothes off with the knife, and then allowed her to put a tube top on (22 ROA 50-52). He was just mumbling and moving around the apartment (22 ROA 52). RIPPO just paced around the apartment and pretty much talking or mumbling the whole time that he was there (22 ROA 86). She was asked if she wanted to engage in sex and when she begged him not to do so, he just laughed (22 ROA 54). At one point RIPPO got her down on the bed and spread her legs apart and raped her, although he did not ejaculate (22 ROA At one point he placed the knife in the area of her breasts and said that he was going to cut her nipples off and that he had done it before, but that girl was dead (22 ROA 62).

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Martin begged for her life and RIPPO indicated that if she told anyone he would come back and kill her (22 ROA 66). tried to choke her with wire clothes hangers (22 ROA 67). RIPPO got her car keys and left and she ran to a neighbor and called the police (22 ROA 67-70). Martin ended up with about 15 stitches behind her ear, a concussion, black eyes and a huge bump on her lag that she thought might have been a chipped bone (22 ROA 74). She never went back to her apartment and had been unable to live alone since the incident (22 ROA 75).

On April 1, 1981, Metro Officer Jack Hardin became involved in the investigation of a burglary of a Radio Shack in the area of Nellis and the Boulder Highway (22 ROA 109). Sixteen year old RIPPO was identified as a suspect and Hardin therefore went to an apartment on East Tropicana and made contact with the occupant and located a great deal of electronic equipment (22 ROA 110-113). Also recovered were four firearms (22 ROA 115). RIPPO was arrested for the burglary of the Radio Shack and of Holman's of Nevada and taken to the Clark County Juvenile facility (22 ROA 119). also booked as a runaway (22 ROA 120). It was his mother's request that he be committed to Spring Mountain Youth Camp (22 ROA 136).

RIPPO was committed to the Spring Mountain Youth Camp on April 29, 1981 and remained there until August 26, 1981 when he was released to his parents (22 ROA 130). During his stay at SMYC RIPPO was under the supervision of Mr. Carriaga who died

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and the State therefore called Robert Sergi who remembered RIPPO as pleasant to be around, but that he gave the impression of just shining him on (22 ROA 152). Sergi never got the impression that he intended to end his criminal lifestyle (22 ROA 161).

In December, 1981 two rifles and four handguns were recovered in the attic of a home wherein RIPPO was living (23 RIPPO had run away from home and had stolen the guns ROA 10). in residential burglaries according to a friend of RIPPO'S (23 ROA 11). On January 20, 1982, RIPPO was taken into custody on other charges and the burglary warrants were served at the same time (23 ROA 12-13). When interviewed RIPPO couldn't remember most of the burglaries because he was high on drugs (23 ROA RIPPO had been arrested in front of an apartment waiving a gun and trying to gain entrance (23 ROA 28).

Tom Maroney was the juvenile parole officer for RIPPO and prepared the certification report to the juvenile court recommending that RIPPO be certified as an adult on the charges of sexual assault, burglary and others (23 ROA 40). After his arrest RIPPO escaped from the Juvenile Detention Center (23 ROA 43). Maroney believed that RIPPO was very bright and knew the difference between right and wrong (23 ROA 48). Psychologist Joanna Triggs evaluated RIPFO while he was in the juvenile system and found that his memory was intact and had no hallucinations and no evidence of paranoia or delusions (23 ROA He had average to above average intelligence, was not

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On the sexual assault case, RIPPO was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole (23 ROA 101). RIPPO had told his Parole and Probation officer that he was under the influence of phencyclidine which had been added to a marijuana cigarette when he committed the crime (23 ROA 108). paroled from the prison sentence on October 24, 1989 (23 ROA 120). The parole was revoked on April 30, 1992 (23 ROA 125). He was therefore under a sentence of imprisonment on February 18, 1992 (23 ROA 125).

Correctional Officer Eric Karst testified that in March, 1986 at Southern Nevada Correctional Center in Jean, Nevada he searched the cell of RIPPO and located a nine inch buck knife, a pair of nunchuks, a compass, money and a wrench (23 ROA 147). Also found was a brass smoking pipe (23 ROA 149). carried some status with him in prison such that he was known as a stand up convict that carried his own and was very seldom challenged to fight because his reputation was that he would not back down from any fights (23 ROA 151).

Victim impact testimony was offered from the father and mother-in-law of Lauri Jacobson (23 ROA 175-183; 184-188). Also offering victim impact testimony were the mother, brother and the father of Denise Lizzi (23 ROA 189-207).

James Cooper was employed as a vocational education instructor in laundry and dry cleaning with the Nevada Prison

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system in the early 1980's and later became involved with a prison ministry (24 ROA 6-7). Cooper first met RIPPO at the prison in Jean, Nevada in 1982 (24 ROA 7). RIPPO looked like an eighth grader and shaved his head to try and make himself look tougher (24 ROA 8). RIPPO worked in the laundry and never caused any problems and was one of the inmate workers that Cooper could leave unsupervised (24 ROA 9). Cooper had maintained contact with RIPFO and believed that he was reaching out for the Lord as he grew older (24 ROA 12). Cooper was of the opinion that RIPPO would not be a problem to the prison, but would rather be an asset (24 ROA 13).

RIPPO'S stepfather, Robert Duncan, told the jury about his contact with RIPPO after he had already reached the prison system (24 ROA 23). While he was incarcerated Duncan supplied him with a typewriter, computer and computer courses and he did quite well, additionally excelling in drawing and writing (24 When RIPPO was released on parole he came to live with Duncan and his mother and lived in their residence for about nine to ten months (24 ROA 25). RIPPO worked a number of jobs during that period of time, only changing when a better job became available (24 ROA 26-29). The parole officer only came to visit once and didn't even come into the house because he said that he had a heavy case load and didn't have the time (24 ROA 30).

The younger sister of RIPPO, Stacie Roterdam, told the jury about her relationship with her brother and the early

years of their lives (24 ROA 41). RIPPO was the family clown, whenever anyone was down or something was going on around the house he was there the make them laugh (24 ROA 42). When the parents would fight the would comfort his sisters and tell them that it would be OK (24 ROA 42).

A letter from RIPPO'S mother was read to the jury because she could not come to Court to testify based on orders of her doctor as she was suffering from acute anxiety reaction and anxiety depression (24 ROA 63). She described her son and the difficulties he encountered while growing up and how he first got into trouble (24 ROA 61-67).

RIPPO exercised his right to allocution and told the jury that the reason that he pled guilty to the sexual assault charge was to spare the victim the anguish of testifying (24 ROA 74). He further expressed his sorrow for the families of the two victims (24 ROA 75-76).

III.

ISSUES RAISED ON DIRECT APPEAL

NRS 34.810(b) provides that grounds raised in a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be dismissed if the grounds could have been presented to the trial court, raised on direct appeal, or in any other proceedings taken by the Petitioner. RIPPO hereby reasserts each of the issues raised on direct appeal, both substantively as stated, and as having been denied as a result of ineffective assistance of counsel in violation of his State and Federal Constitutional rights.

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On direct appeal, RIPPO was represented by David Schieck and raised the following issues to the Nevada Supreme Court. The decision of the Court as to each issue is contained in parenthesis following each enumerated issue

- 1. The Trial Court's Failure to Recuse itself and Disclose a Conflict of Interest Tainted the Proceedings and A New Trial or at the Very Least an Evidentiary Hearing Based Thereon Should Have Been Granted. (...we conclude that Rippo has failed to allege or establish legally cognizable grounds warranting disqualification.) RIPPO herein reasserts as part of this Petition that the failure of Judge Bongiovani to disqualify himself and the failure of the District Court to grant the Motion to Disqualify denied RIPPO of a fundamentally fair trial and Due Process of law in violation of the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.
- The State's Failure to Provide Brady Material in a Timely Fashion Denied RIPPO of a Fundamentally Fair Trial and Due Process of Law. (We conclude that no Brady violation occurred because (1) the statement is not exculpatory and (2) pursuant to the State's open file policy, the defense could have inspected the State's files and discovered the statement and thus the prosecution did not suppress the evidence.) as part of this Petition reasserts that the discovery violation denied him of Due Process under the Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

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З. Prosecutorial misconduct and Failure to Disqualify the District Attorney's Office for Such Conduct Denied RIPPO Due Process and a Fundamentally Fair Trial. (... We thus conclude that the prosecution's failure to disclose timely the witnesses' names does not warrant reversal....we conclude that prosecutors' conduct did not constitute witness intimidation warranting reversal.... We conclude that Rippo failed to make a showing of extreme circumstances warranting disqualification of the entire District Attorney's Office.... Thus, we conclude that the District Court did not abuse its discretion in failing to disqualify the prosecutor's office.) RIPPO herein reasserts in this Supplemental Petition the authorities and arguments from his Opening Brief to the Nevada Supreme Court.

- It Was Error to Allow the State to Amend the Indictment Without Resubmission to the Grand Jury. April 27, 1995 order, we concluded that the amended indictment was proper. Accordingly, we decline to review Rippo's argument further.)
- Evidence of Threats to Witnesses Was improperly Admitted During Trial. (...we conclude that the district attorney properly explored the testimony given during crossexamination and questioned Levine in an effort to rehabilitate his credibility.)
- 6. Prior Bad Act Testimony Was Improperly Admitted During the Course of the Trial. (With respect to the use of the Sears

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On the issue concerning the prior sexual assault testimon of Tom Sims the Court declined to address this argument due to Rippo's failure to object during trial.

Finally the Court concluded that Levine's testimony concerning drug sales within the jail was too limited and vague to imply that Rippo was conducting drug sales while in jail and therefore, the argument lacks merit.)

RIPPO as part of this Supplemental Petition reasserts that the addition of the bad act testimony denied him of a fundamentally fair trial and due process of law under the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Improper Closing Argument During the Guilt Phase Mandates a New Trial Be Granted. (We conclude that the prosecutor made impermissible references to Rippo's failure to call any witnesses on his behalf and, in so doing, may have ' shifted the burden of proof to the defense. However, we conclude that error was harmless in light of the overwhelming evidence of guilt supporting Rippo's conviction

Further, we do not find that the prosecutor manifestly intended the comments as a reference to Rippo's failure to testify on his behalf...Accordingly, we conclude this argument lacks merit.

We conclude that the prosecutor's comments concerning the

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stun gun and his subsequent comments to the effect that interviews and "things" happen outside the courtroom were improper references to evidence not presented at trial.... However, we conclude that any error caused by these comments was harmless light of the overwhelming evidence against Rippo....

Finally, Rippo argues that the prosecutor improperly expressed his personal belief concerning the evidence. conclude that the statements to not contain prosecutorial vouching. The prosecutor did not characterize the testimony of the witnesses, nor did he express a personal belief concerning the evidence before the jury. Therefore, this argument lacks merit.)

RIPPO as part of his Supplemental Petition herein reasserts that the improper arguments of the prosecutor denied him of the fundamentally fair trial and due process of law under the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

- The Cumulative Error During the Proceedings Denied RIPPO a Fundamentally Fair Trial. (The Court failed to address this issue on Direct Appeal)
- 9. Overlapping and Multiple Use of the Same Facts as Separate Aggravating Circumstances Resulted in the Arbitrary and Capricious infliction of the Death Penalty. (Upon review, we conclude that Ripple could have been prosecuted separately for each of the underlying felonies, and therefore each crime

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was properly considered as it aggravating circumstance.)

RIPPO as part of his Supplemental Petition herein reasserts that the death penalty was returned in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment right to a fair sentencing proceeding and one not arbitrary and capricious in its use.

- 10. Improper Argument During the Opening Statement At the Penalty Hearing Was Reversible Error. (We conclude that the prosecutor's use of the words "horror" and "horrendous" to describe Rippo's acts did not deprive Rippo of a fair trial....Rippo next contends that the prosecutor's reference to Rippo as "evil" was improper. Rippo did not interpose an objection below. Therefore, we conclude that Rippo's failure to object to the statement precludes appellate consideration.)
- 11. Improper Closing Argument During the Penalty Hearing
 Mandates a New Hearing. (We conclude that the prosecutor's
 statements constitute an explanation of the rationales
 supporting the death penalty. This is a proper area for
 prosecutorial comment.)
- 12. The Cumulative and Excessive Victim Impact Testimony Should Not Have Been Allowed. (We conclude that each testimonial was individual in nature, and that the admission of the testimony was neither cumulative nor excessive. Thus, we conclude that the district court did not abuse its discretion in allowing all five witnesses to testify.)

RIPPO herein as part of this Supplemental Petition reasserts that the excessive victim impact evidence denied him

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of a fundamentally fair sentencing proceeding in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and in violation of the Eighth Amendment ban on cruel and unusual punishment imposed in an arbitrary and capricious manner.

- 13. It Was Reversible Error to Give an Anti-sympathy Instruction to the Jury. (Here, the district court instructed the jury to consider mitigating factors in deciding the appropriate penalty. Therefore, this argument lacks merit.)
- There Was Not Sufficient Evidence for the Jury to Find Torture as an Aggravating Circumstance. (When we review the facts of this case and consider the entire episode as a whole the strangulation and restraint, accompanied by the frightful, multiple blasts with a painful high voltage stun gun - we conclude that even though the stun gun shocks were not the cause of death, there is still evidence, under our interpretation of murder perpetrated by means of torture, to support a jury finding that there was, as an inseparable ingredient of these murders, a "continuum" or pattern of sadistic violence that justified the jury in concluding that these two murders were "perpetrated by means of...torture.")

IV.

ARGUMENT

Α.

RIPPO IS ENTITLED TO AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON HIS PETITION

It has long been the holding of the Nevada Supreme Court

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Altomey At Law 302 E. Carson Ave., Ste. 61 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 382-1844

that if a Petition for post conviction relief contains allegations, which, if true, would entitle the Petitioner to relief, an evidentiary hearing is required. Bolden v. State, 99 Nev. 181, 659 P.2d 886 (1983); Grandin v. State, 97 Nev. 454, 634 P.2d 456 (1981); <u>Doggett v. State</u>, 91 Nev. 768, 542 P.2d 1066 (1975).

It is anticipated that the State, as it usually does, will ask this Court to deny RIPPO an evidentiary hearing and deny his Petition based on the perceived strength of the State's case at trial without considering the allegations of the In Drake v. State, 108 Nev. 523, 836 P.2d 52 (1992) Petition. the Court remanded the case for an evidentiary hearing over the State's objection where trial counsel had not adequately opposed a Motion in Limine filed by the State. The purpose of the hearing was to determine whether counsel had sufficient <u>Drake</u>, 108 Nev. at 527-528. cause for the noted failure.

The Petition filed by RIPPO fits squarely within the parameters of the decision in Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 398, 686 P.2d 222 (1984), and contrary to the anticipated argument of the State, Hargrove mandates that an evidentiary hearing be granted. In <u>Hargrove</u>, the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

"Appellant's motion consisted primarily of 'bare' or 'naked' claims for relief, unsupported by any specific factual allegations that would, if true, have entitled him to withdrawal of his plea. Specifically, appellant's claim that certain witnesses could establish his innocence of the bomb threat charge was not accompanied by the witness' names or descriptions of their intended testimony. As such, to the extent that it advanced merely

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'naked' allegations, the motion did not entitle appellant to an evidentiary hearing. <u>Vaillancourt v. Warden</u>, 90 Nev. 431, 529 P.2d 204 (1974); Fine v. Warden, 90 Nev. 166, 521 P.2d 374 (1974); see also Wright v. State, 619 P.2d 155, 158 (Kan.Ct.App. 1980) (to entitle defendant to an evidentiary hearing, a post-conviction petition must set forth 'a factual background, names of witnesses or other sources of evidence demonstrating . . . entitlement to relief')."

These Supplemental Points and Authorities contain the names of the witnesses and a description of their expected testimony. As such the allegations are not "naked". Additionally RIPPO has set forth specific failures of counsel that are supported by the record and his affidavit. An evidentiary hearing is necessary in order to determine if trial counsel has any strategic reason for the noted failures.

It is respectfully urged that this Court grant an evidentiary hearing to RIPPO.

B.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

CLAIM ONE

RIPPO'S conviction and death sentence are invalid under the State and Federal guarantee of effective assistance of counsel, due process of law, equal protection of the laws, cross-examination and confrontation and a reliable sentence due to the failure of trial counsel to provide reasonably effective assistance of counsel. United States Constitution Amendments 5, 6, 8, and 14; Nevada Constitution Article I, Sections 3, 6 and 8; Article IV, Section 21.

The Sixth Amendment guarantees that a person accused of a crime receive effective assistance of counsel for his defense. The right extends from the time the accused is charged up to

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for any arguable legal points. Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 87 S.Ct. 1396, 18 L.Ed.2d 493 (1967). The United State Supreme Court has consistently recognized that the right to counsel is necessary to protect the fundamental right to a fair trial, quaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Powell v. Alabama, 287 U.S. 45, 53 S.Ct.55, 77 L.Ed. Clause. 158 (1932); Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335, 83 S.Ct. 792, 9 L.Ed.2d 799 (1963). Mere presence of counsel does not fulfill the constitutional requirement: The right to counsel is the right to effective counsel, that is, "an attorney who plays the role necessary to ensure that the trial is fair." Strickland, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 657 (1984); McMann V. Richardson, 439 U.S. 759, 771, 90 S.Ct. 1441, 25 L.Ed.2d. 763 (1970).

and through his direct appeal and includes effective assistance

Pre-trial investigation is a critical area in any criminal case and failure to accomplish same has been held to constitute The Nevada Supreme Court in ineffective assistance of counsel. <u>Jackson v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 430, 537 P.2d 473 (1975) stated:

"It is still recognized that a primary requirement is that counsel . . . conduct careful factual and legal investigations and inquiries with a view toward developing matters of defense in order that he make informed decisions on his client's behalf both at the pleading stage . . . and at trial."

<u>Jackson</u> 91 Nev. at 433, 537 P.2d at 474. The Federal Courts are in accord that pre-trial investigation and preparation for trial are a key to effective representation of counsel. U.S.

In <u>U.S. v. Baynes</u>, 687 F.2d 659 (1982) the Court, in language applicable to this case, stated:

"Defense counsel, whether appointed or retained is obligated to inquire thoroughly into all potential exculpatory defenses and evidence, mere possibility that investigation might have produced nothing of consequences for the defense could not serve as justification for trial defense counsel's failure to perform such investigations in the first place. Fact that defense counsel may have performed impressively at trial would not have excused failure to investigate defense that might have led to complete exoneration of the Defendant."

In Warner v. State, 102 Nev. 635, 729 P.2d 1359 (1986) the Nevada Supreme Court found that trial counsel was ineffective where counsel failed to conduct adequate pre-trial investigation, failed to properly utilize the Public Defender's full time investigator, neglected to consult with other attorneys although urged to do so, and failed to prepare for the testimony of defense witnesses. See also, Sanborn v. State, 107 Nev. 399, 812 P.2d 1279 (1991).

In support of CLAIM ONE, RIPPO alleges the following errors and omissions which denied him effective assistance of trial counsel, among others to be presented at an evidentiary hearing:

1. Trial counsel failed to successful move to have a mistrial declared or proceed in a timely fashion to prepare and proceed during trial which denied RIPPO of a fundamentally fair trial and due process of law.

Specifically, jury selection commenced on January 30, 1996

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and the evidentiary portion of the trial began on February 2, 1996. An interruption of the trial occurred between February 7th and February 26th based on the failure of the State to provide discovery concerning an alleged confession and statements made by RIPPO to Thomas Sims. The trial thereafter proceeded without further interruption and final arguments were made to the jury on March 5, 1996.

The damage done by the 19 day delay in the middle of the trial was insurmountable. The jury had only heard testimony from State's witnesses at the time the proceedings were halted. The State's evidence therefore became cemented into the minds of the jury and uncontradicted and the outcome of the case sealed. Trial counsel should have either obtained a mistrial and started the case over with a new jury or been prepared to proceed against the new evidence in a much more timely fashion. RIPPO was hopelessly prejudiced by this failure of trial counsel.

The Nevada Supreme Court found that the reason for the delay was actually due to the failure of counsel to inspect the prosecution files and/or interview Tom Sims. It was thus the ineffective assistance of counsel that caused the delay and the resulting prejudice to RIPPO.

Trial counsel failed to perform adequate pretrial 2. investigation and confer with RIPPO concerning the defense of the case.

The first investigator on the case, Ed Wimberly did

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nothing to prepare the case for trial, and then just before trial Ralph Dyment was appointed but had insufficient time to investigate and interview witnesses. The following items of investigation should have been fully pursued and presented at the trial:

- Obtain all prison and jail housing records to a. establish when, where and how long, if at all, that RIPPO was around the jailhouse snitches that were employed by the State.
- Obtain newspaper articles and compare to the snitch testimony to show that the stories came out of the newspapers and establish that none of the stories of the snitches matched each other.
- Locate, interview and call as a witness Cindy Garcia who had conversations with Diana Hunt that implicated Hunt in the murders and could have impeached Hunt's testimony in a significant fashion.
- Locate, interview and call as a witness Brenda Brummett who had information that Diana Hunt had a motive to harm Denise Lizzi.

Brenda Brummett was acquainted with both Mike Beaudoin and Diana Hunt. Hunt had told Brummett that someone other than RIPPO had committed the murders. Hunt also had gone after Brummett with a knife and Hunt had told her that she wanted to kick Denise Lizzi's ass and mess up her car.

Locate and interview and call as a favorable defense

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

| MICHAEL I | RIPPO, | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| | Appellant, | |
| -vs- | | |

Respondent.

E.K. McDANIEL, et al.,

No. 53626

OCT 19 2009

CLERK OF SUPPLEMENT FOURT

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| 5 6 | 33 34 | 305. | United States v. Bongiovanni, CR-S- 96-98-LDG(RJJ), Transcript of Jury Trial Day 7, October 27, 1998 | | JA07913-JA08006 JA08007-JA08039 |
| 7 8 | 34 | 306. | United States v. Bongiovanni, CR-S- 96-98-LDG(RJJ), Transcript of Jury Trial Day 8, October 28, 1998 | | JA08040-JA08155 |
| 9 10 1 | 34 | 307. | United States v. Bongiovanni, CR-S-96-98-LDG(RJJ), Emergency Motion to Disqualify John Fadgen, Esq. From Representing Defendant Bongiovanni at Trial, July 24, 1997 | | JA08156-JA08225 |
| 2 | | 308. | OMITTED | | |
| 13 | 34 | 309. | United States v. Bongiovanni, CR-S- | | JA08226-JA08246 |
| 14 | | | 96-98-LDG(RJJ), Notice of Tape Recordings Intended for Use in Government's Case in Chief, filed August 2, 1996 | | |
| .6 | 35 | 310. | Letter from Donald J. Green requesting additional discovery dated July 9, 1996 | | JA08247-JA08253 |
| 8 9 | 35 | 311. | United States v. Bongiovanni, CR-S- 96-98-LDG(RJJ), Transcript of Jury Trial Day 5, December 9, 1997 | | JA08254-JA08399 |
| 0 | 35 | 312. | State v. Rippo, Eighth Judicial | | JA08400-JA08405 |
| 1 | | | District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. 106784, Answer | | |
| 2 | | | in Opposition to Motion for New Trial, filed May 1, 1996 | | |
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| 6 | | | | Circumstance Number 4, filed August 20, 1993 | | |
| 7 | | 35 | 314. | State v. Rippo, Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, | | JA08414-JA08417 |
| 8 | | | | Nevada, Case No. 106784, State's Response to Defendant's Motion to Strike Aggravating Circumstance | | |
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| 23 24 | | | | 16 Behavioral Sciences and the Law 71, 88-89 (1998) | | |
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ORIGINAL

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

The State of Nevada,

Plaintiff,

VS.

Case No. C106784 Dept. No. IV Docket No. "C"

Michael Damon Rippo, #0619119

Defendant.

Before the Honorable Gerard J. Bongiovanni Thursday, March 14, 1996, 9:30 o'clock a.m. Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings

JURY TRIAL

REPORTED BY: Renee \$11vgggio, C.C.R.:No. 122



Las Vegas, Nevada, Thursday, March 14, 1996, 9:30 a.m. 1 2. 3 (The following proceedings were had in open court outside the presence of the Jury:) 6 THE COURT: State of Nevada versus Michael 7 8 Damon Rippo. Let the record reflect the . 9 presence of the defendant and his attorneys, Philip Dunleavy 10 11 and Steven Holfson; for the State, Dan Seaton and Mel 12 Harmon. The record will also reflect 13 14 we're outside the presence of the Jury. I believe the State had 15 16 something. MR. SEATON: Judge, we were going to take it 1.7 after the Jury left. We can do it at the Court's pleasure, 18 Just as -- it's a matter having to do with the defense's 19 20 case, and it may be better served to do it after they have 21 completed their case. 22 THE COURT: Oh, okay. 23 MR. SEATON: It will --24 THE COURT: Then you wish to --

| 1 | MR. SEATON: We're ready for the Jury and go |
|----|--|
| 2 | forward. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Bring the Jury in. |
| 4 | THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. |
| 5 | THE COURT: The balliff informed me you had |
| 6 | something outside the presence. |
| 7 | MR. DUNLEAVY: I think we just changed our |
| 8 | timing. |
| 9 | MR. SEATON: Yeah, when the Jury leaves |
| 10 | would be the appropriate time, Judge. |
| 11 | (The following proceedings were had in open court in |
| 12 | the presence of the Jury:) |
| 13 | THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the |
| 14 | presence of the Jury? |
| 15 | MR. SEATON: Yes, Judge. |
| 16 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 17 | THE COURT: OKay. |
| 18 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Our first witness would be |
| 19 | Mr. Jim Cooper, Your Honor. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Okay. Jim Cooper. |
| 21 | THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand. |
| 22 | |
| 23 | |
| 24 | ř |
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| 1 | Whereupon, | |
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| 2 | JAMES COOPER | |
| 3 | having been called as a witness by the Defendant and | |
| 4 | having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the | |
| 5 | whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined | |
| 6 | and testified as follows: | |
| 7 | THE CLERK: Thank you. | |
| 8 | Please be seated. | |
| 9 | Would you state your name and | |
| 10 | spell it for the record, please. | |
| 11 | THE WITNESS: James Cooper; J-a-m-e-s, | |
| 12 | C-o-o-p-e-r. | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | DIRECT EXAMINATION | |
| 15 | BY MR. DUNLEAVY: | |
| 1.6 | Q Mr. Cooper, back in the early '80s, were you | |
| 17 | employed by the Nevada State Department of Prisons? | |
| 18 | A Yes. | |
| 19 | In what capacity were you employed? | |
| - 20 | A I was vocational education instructor in | |
| 21 | loundry and dry cleaning. | |
| 22 | Q Did you and your wife have a secondary | |
| 23 | function there at the prison? | |
| 24 | A Yes. Later in the year in 1979, we started | |

| 1 | A | Yes, it is. |
|-------|------------------|---|
| 2 | Q | Did you remember something unusual about his |
| 3 | appearance when | he first showed up there? |
| 4 | A | Well, he looked like about an eighth grader. |
| 5. | q | Did he fit in with the present population? |
| 6 | A | Yes, surprisingly. |
| 7 | Q | And did he take any measures to try and do |
| 8 | that? | |
| 9 | A | Ah, well, early on, he shaved his head. |
| 10 | Q | Was he trying to make himself look tougher? |
| 11 | A | Probably, |
| 12 | q | Was he even shaving back then? |
| . 13 | A | I don't think so. |
| . 1.4 | q | Now, did he also work with you in your Job |
| 15 | at the prison? | |
| 16 | A | Yes, he did. |
| 17, | a | And what was the kind of work that he did? |
| 18 | A | We train our men all the way around in |
| 19· | all all aspe | cts of loundry and dry cleaning, pressing and |
| 20 | finishing garmer | nts. |
| 21 | Q | Now, prisons are a very controlled society. |
| 22 | À | Yes. |
| 23 | Q | Were your prisoners always under |
| 24 | supervision? | |
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No.

Q Were there occasions when you had certain selected prisoners who had no supervision at G11?

A Well, especially after 1982, when our chaptain left, because of budgetary problems in the state, the worden asked me to became the chaptain or take over the chaptain duties in addition to my job. I did that on a voluntary basis.

And so we changed the schedule in the laundry, and we worked Monday through Thursday there and we closed friday. But it necessitated the inmates working unsupervised from the time I left at about two o'clock in the afternoon until eight o'clock at night.

Q And was Mike Rippo one of the inmates that was left there unsupervised?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever have any reports of him causing any problems?

A Never.

Q Were you aware of him having problems or write-ups in the entire system while you were there?

Not while I was there.

Now, you left in 1985; is that correct?

A Yes,

| | | , | 12 |
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| : : | | | |
| 2 | 1 | | Did you know that? |
| | 2 | A | I didn't think he did. |
| 1 | 3 | q | Have you ever talked to him about |
| | 4 | obviously, re | ligion? You were a chaplain, right? |
| A parameters | 5 | · A | Yes. |
| Amana am | 6. | , q | Have you talked to Mike recently about it? |
| The state of the s | 7 | . A | Somewhat, yes. |
| | 8. | Q. | Has he changed over the years? |
| | 9 | А | Yes, |
| | 10. | q | Better or worse? |
| | 11 | A | Better. |
| | 12 | q | In what ways? |
| , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 13 | Ą | I believe he's reaching out more toward the |
| | 14. | Lord. | |
| | 15 | Q | And you've seen these changes in your |
| | 16 | communication | s with him? |
| | 17: | À | Yes, |
| | 18 | q | He's no longer located down south, is he? |
| | 19. | A | No. |
| | 20 | . 0 | But you stayed in touch? |
| | 21 | Ą | He's called me a few times from Ely. |
| | 22 | Q | And you stayed in touch with his family? |
| The state of the s | 23 | A | Yes, |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ; 24 | a | Now, you've got experience in the prison |

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and that he looked young, but he fit in with the inmates; he did things like shaving his head in order to look tough.

Is that fair?

A He did --- he did that when he first came out of intake; and as it grew out, it grew out and -- actually, by the time he went to work for me, he had a full head of hair.

Q He was trying to adapt to a situation, an environment?

A I don't call it adapting to an environment.

Q What do you call it?

A I call it gains on a survival mode. I've interviewed thousands and thousands of inmates. There is something that happens the day that door slams behind them.

Q To all of them?

A Yes.

Q And they need to learn how to deal with the -- with this new environment or, for some of them, the old environment that they're going into; is that right?

A That's some of it, yes,

And they do it by acting tough, shaving their head, doing whatever is necessary --

A Change their -- change their appearance to look older or look tougher.

We've had testimony that while Mr. Rippo was at Nevada State Prison, he worked out on the weights an Do you remember him that way? He did some of that while he was in my The testimony was even that -- and this is -- even that he was so well respected on the yard that he had his time on the weight machines or the weights, whatever they are, and no one would bother him. And that is something that happens out of respect, perhaps even fear, for particular inmates; is that It comes out of respect for someone carrying Not necessarily fear. Okay.

RENEE SILVAGGIO, CCR 122 391-0379

It's respect for the life sentence.

| Ŧ | • | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1 | Q Are you aware that while he was in prison, | | |
| 2 | Nike Rippq used drugs? | | |
| 3 | A I wasn't aware of it at the time. | | |
| 4 | q Are you now? | | |
| 5 | A I am now. | | |
| 6 | Q And he did, didn't he? | | |
| 7 | A I could not swear to 1t. | | |
| 8 | Q But you've heard that he did. | | |
| 9 | A I've heard it. | | |
| 10 | Q We have letters in evidence here do you | | |
| 11 | want me to read you letters that he wrote indicating that he | | |
| 12 | was high on drugs, that he was asking for grams of drugs to | | |
| 1.3 | be brought into the prison for him? | | |
| 14 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, that's not what | | |
| 15 | the letter says. The letter says he was asking for a gram; | | |
| 16 | maybe it was drugs, maybe it wasn't. | | |
| 17 | MR. SEATON: It might have been flour or | | |
| 18 | something like that. | | |
| 19 | BY MR. SEATON: | | |
| 20 | Will you accept that he was using drugs? | | |
| 21 | A I'll accept what Michael tells me. | | |
| 22 | Q Well, that may be the key. | | |
| 23 | You are here testifying before | | |
| 24 | this jury | | |
| | • | | |

Mr. Cooper, do you think there is any possibility, just the slightest possibility, that this man That you are a good and kindly man, you believe in God, you believe in good things about people, and that he knows that if he can impress you, you are going to come into this courtroom and try and impress this jury? No. I do not believe that. You don't think he's capable of that? He wouldn't be that manipulative? He's never made that request. The only request he's ever made is that I pray for him. But he has called you since he's been up in -- telling you what's going on with his case Most of it I get from his family, but I've How many times have you talked to Michael

1 since he was --

9.

he's be up in Ely.

O Three times,

And based on those three conversations, you're telling this jury that he has -- he now has a strong belief in God?

A No. I did not say he had a strong belief in God. I said he was reaching out.

Q He was reaching out?

A Yes. There is a difference.

Q Is he reaching out for God or is he reaching out for his own protection?

this time. There has been times in the past when I felt that he would have reached out for protection, but Michael is not that kind of person. He's not one of these inmates or Jail house convertees for the purpose of getting an early parale or anything like that. He never played that game.

Q And you don't think he's playing that game now?

Å No, I don't.

And you think he'll be an asset to the prison population?

| 1, | A He's an asset wherever he is. |
|------------|--|
| 2 | Q A man who uses drugs in prison, a man who |
| 3 | shaves his head and tries and act tough, a man who gains |
| 4 | respect out in the yard so that he can use his own weights |
| , 5 | when he wants to, a man who has nunchuks, pipe crescent |
| . 6 | wrenches and knives or knife in his cell, that man can be |
| 7 | a an asset to the prison population; is that what you are |
| 8 | telling us? |
| 9 | A I believe he'll be an asset to any prison |
| 10 | population, |
| 11 | MR. SEATON: I don't have any more |
| 12 | questions. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Redirect? |
| 14 | MR. DUNLEAVY: No further questions. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cooper. |
| 16 | You are excused. |
| · 17 | (Whereupon, the witness was excused.) |
| 18 | Mas excused./ |
| 19 | THE COURT: Call your next witness. |
| 20 | MR. WOLFSON: Robert Duncan. |
| 21 | THE CLERK: Please remain standing and raise |
| 22 | your right hand. |
| 23 | • |
| 24 | |
| | ; |
| | |

ROBERT DUNCAN

having been called as a witness by the Defendant and having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nething but the truth, was examined

THE CLERK: Thank you.

Please be seated.

Will you state your name and

THE WITNESS: My name is Robert Duncan;

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Mr. Duncan, what relationship are you to

I married his mother 12 years ago. I'm

And what is his mother's name?

Do you remember the year that you married

Yes. It was April, 1984.

| 1 | Q And have you li | ved with Michael's mother | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 2 | continuously since you married her? | | |
| 3 | A Yes, I have. | | |
| 4 | Q Where have you | lived since 1984, here in Las | |
| 5 | Vegas? | | |
| 6 | A In Las Vegas, y | 9 8, | |
| 7 | Q And what do you | do for a living, sir? | |
| 8 | A I've 24 years w | ith the Clark County Road | |
| 9 | Department as a heavy equipment | operator. | |
| 10 | Q Have you come t | o know Michael Rippo? | |
| 11 | A Yes, I have. | | |
| 12 | Q And where is Mi | chael? Do you see him seated | |
| 13 | right next to me? | , | |
| 14 | A Yes, blue sweat | er. | |
| 15 | MR, WOLFSON: T | he record will reflect | |
| 16 | identification of the defendant | 7 | |
| 17 | THE COURT: The | record will so reflect. | |
| 18 | BY MR. WOLFSON: | | |
| 19 | Q Mr. Duncan, whe | n did you first meet Michael | |
| 20 | and under what circumstances? | | |
| 21. | A I first met Mic | hael right after his mother | |
| 22 | and I were married, at Jean pri | son. We visited several | |
| 23 | times out there. | | |
| 24 | Q After you marri | ed Carol, you went on visits | |
| | | | |

| 1 | with Carol to see Michael in Jean? | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 2 | А | Yes, I did. |
| 3 | à | And where is the Jean prison? Is it in |
| , 4 | Jean, Nevada? | |
| 5 | Á | Jean, Nevada, yes. |
| 6 | ą | And how far is Jean, Nevada from the Las |
| 7 | Yegas valley? | |
| 8 | Å | Oh, about 30, 35 miles. |
| 9 | Q | Do you recall how long Michael was in state |
| 10 | prison before his release? | |
| 11 | Á | Just shy of eight years. |
| 12 | Q | And during that eight years, did you have |
| 13 | occasion to visit Michael regularly? | |
| 14 | А | When he was in Jean and Indian Springs; but |
| 15 | I never did when he was transferred to Carson City. | |
| 16 | · Q | And why was that? |
| 17 | Ą | We have to work; travel problems. |
| 18 | ģ | How many years, though, of the almost eight |
| 19 | that he was in prison was he down in Southern Nevada so you | |
| 20 | could visit him? | |
| 21 | . A | There were quite a few occasions he was here |
| 22 | for different hearings. | |
| 23 ₅ | q | But if I were to ask you, of the eight |
| 24 | years, how much | of that time was he in Southern Nevada |
| | | |

| 1 | A Approximately four and a half to five years. | |
|------------|--|--|
| 2 · | Q Okay. And during that four and a half or | |
| 3 | five years, how many times did you go and visit Michael in | |
| 4' | prison? | |
| 5 | A I really can't remember. I would say five | |
| 6 | or six times. | |
| 7 | Q Okay. Did you ever have conversations with | |
| 8 | him over the telephone during that period of time? | |
| 9 | A Many times. | |
| 10 | Q When Michael was released on parole, which I | |
| 11 | believe was in 1989, where did Michael go live? | |
| 12 | A Michael lived with his mother and I, in our | |
| 13 | residence, for approximately nine to ten months. | |
| 14 | Q Did he actually live in the house with you | |
| 15 | and Michael's mother? | |
| 16 | A Yes, he did. | |
| 17 | Q Who else lived in the house with you during | |
| 18 | that time period? | |
| 19 | A Well, one of his sisters might have been | |
| 20 | there for a short time, but it was primarily Michael, his | |
| 21 | mother and I. | |
| 22 | Q Did you get to know Michael even batter | |
| 23 | during that period of time because he was living in your | |
| 24 | house? | |

| | - | |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1 | A | Yes, definitely. |
| 2 | Q | Nould it be fair to say you saw him on a |
| 3 | daily bosts du | ring that nine months or so? |
| 4 | A | Yes, I did. |
| 5 | Q | And the best of your recollection, this was |
| 6 | in the year 198 | 89-1990 approximately? |
| 7 | A | 199 late 1989 and '90. |
| 8 | Q | Okay. So '89, '90? |
| 9 | A | Yes, sir. |
| LO | Q | Tell us about Michael during that nine |
| L1 | months or so a | fter he got out of prison. |
| .2 | | What was he doing? |
| .3 | A | Well, Michael held a lot of different Jobs. |
| 4 | I have a list (| of places he worked that I knew of. |
| .5 | ą. | And did you bring this list so that your |
| 6 | memory could be | est serve this jury so you could be accurate? |
| .7 | A | Yes, I did. |
| .8 | | MR. WOLFSON: With the Court's permission, |
| .9 | could be look of | nt his list so we could be most accurate? |
| 0 | | THE COURT: Yes, |
| 21 | BY MR. WOLFSON | : |
| 2 | G. | Where did Michael work during this period of |
| 13 | time? | |
| 4 | A | His first Job was at Triple A Aluminum Solar |

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Screen Company. Every job Michael took, he -- he advanced 5 1 2 his salary or bettered his position. He -- he worked for James Truss 3 4 and Lumber Company. He worked for Dehart Construction, When they were remodeling and reconstructing Commercial Center. 5 He worked for Tri-K 6 7 Construction Company as a had carrier at Cheyenne High 8 School; also remodeling a post office in Boulder City and . 9 the North Las Vegas Air Terminal. 10

And after that — he was making, at that time, very good money, too, but that was hard work in the hot summer. And I don't know if he run out of work or what happened there, but he went to work for Las Vegas Paving for a short amount of time; and then it was Tommy's Maintenance.

Q And who owned Tommy's Maintenance?

A Tom Sims.

Was Michael employed full-time at these Jobs that he worked at?

A Yes, he was.

Q And you said that there was a reason why he switched Jobs.

What was the reason why he

switched lobs?

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| 3 | the last. |
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| 5 | during thật nine |
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| 10 | , A 1 |
| 11 | talked freely, o |
| 12 | home obout drugs |
| 13. | Michael pretty m |
| 14 | · |
| 15 | in my garage. H |
| 16 | -know that; you ki |
| 17 | |
| 18 | except small one |
| 19 | that. I said Ju |
| 20 | them. That's no |
| 21 | . Q 1 |
| 22 | |
| 23 | how old? |
| 24 | A |

A Well, up until the very last there, it was to -- to make more money and better his position, except for the last.

- Q Was Michael around the house quite a bit during that nine months?
 - A Yes, he was.
 - Q Did he sleep home every night pretty much?
 - A Pretty much.
 - What was Michael like?

A Likable. We had a good relationship. We talked freely, openly. I had certain ground rules for My home about drugs, certain friends; but other than that, Michael pretty much had the run of the house.

He overhauled a few car engines in my garage. He — he was good at everything he did. I know that, you know, knowledgeable.

I never had any problems, except small ones, like throwing my tools, all, things like that. I said just replace them; use them, fine, replace them, That's normal. My own boys have done that.

Q Now, Michael's birthday is 1965.

So in 1989, he would have been

A Twenty-four, I believe, when he was out.

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Did Michael have any girlfriends during that

period of time?

A Yes, he did; he had several. One of them, I know he went with for at least a year and she became quite common around the house.

- Q What's her name?
- A Christine.
- Q And ---

A And after he moved out of our home, he moved in with her; and we spent time in her house — or their — their apartment as well, dinners. There were a lot of — we had — almost all our helidays and everything were all at our house. So we had the family — and Christmas, Thanksgiving, we had Christine along too and his other girlfriends that he had.

Q Did he, to your knowledge, appear to have good relationships with these girlfriends?

- A Oh, yes; they thought that too.
- Why did Michael move out of the house?
- A I guess he wanted to be on his own. There was a -- you know, he's a grown man. We felt like he didn't receive what I thought he should when he got out of prison, was a halfway house or counseling. I couldn't --
 - Q What do you mean by that?

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A Well, I just couldn't believe they would open the door after eight years on a young man and let him out without some halfway house or counseling.

Q Are you saying that he went directly from the state:prison to your house without any kind of transitional facility?

A Yes,

Q Okay. Did you ever meet his parale officer right after he got out of prison?

A Yes, I did. One time, a parole officer came by the house; wouldn't come in. We invited him in. My wife and I are both Christians. We asked him to come in, check the house, sit down and talk.

He said I live in Pahrump. I have a heavy work case. I haven't got time. That was the only time we saw him then in the nine months that Michael lived there.

As you reflect back, do you think it would have been beneficial to Michael if he had more supervision and guidance from a parole officer at that time?

A I do, yes.

Q What type of capabilities do you believe
Michael has? And I'm talking about -- you've known Michael
since 1984; is that right?

Ą Yes.

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So you've known Michael about 12 years; isn't that right?

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A That's right.

5: 6: Q Based upon your knowledge of your stepson.

Michael Rippo, who is seated right next to me, what type of abilities, capabilities, talents, do you believe Michael Rippo has?

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A Well, I know while he was incorcerated in prison, we supplied him with a typewriter, computer courses — computer courses, and he did quite well; he excelled in that.

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I think Michael excelled in everything he did that I saw, drawings, writings. Just like I say, he — he had never overhauled an engine before, but he got out of prison, read the books, overhauled an engine. I don't do that.

17 18

There was many things that he did. Just like the Jobs he -- he took on, he had no problems. As a matter of fact, I knew several of the people that employed him and he did quite well.

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Q Mr. Duncan, this jury seated to your left has got to make some very difficult decisions in the next few hours:

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Do you have anything to say to them regarding their difficult decision about Michael?

A Yes.

Q Would you, please.

A Well, for one thing, I -- I can't even follow my own notes -- but I believe Michael didn't get the help he needed when he was incarcerated. I know it for myself. I'm a 57 year old man, and at 15, I couldn't imagine being certified as an adult. But I know that was a different time, and today is a different time, and things change, people change, and our society has changed a lot.

I know for myself, I couldn't -- I couldn't -- I don't think I could have survived in a -- in that environment. I always thought I was pretty worldly at that time.

I think Michael has a lot to offer, even in the prison system. He was found guilty by this jury, but he still -- he still has our support and our love. And I know what this -- how this has affected our family, too, and his mother.

Michael has shown me remorse for his first offense that he was incarcerated for and even -- even to the victims in this, even though he denies he did it -- but he still shows remorse, feeling bad about

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what happened. I know this hasn't been portrayed, but it has to me and his mother.

As far as the Lizzi and Jacobson families, I -- I feel sorrow and compassion. Nobody deserves to die like those girls did.

It's a pain that only someone that is suffering it can know. I don't know that pain, but I feel like there is -- we're victims; Michael's family. we're victims also. No one knows our pain and what we've been through. It's been four years.

His mother is under heavy medication and doctor's care. We worry about her health continually. It's been a heavy financial burden on us, but yet we have a greater source, and that's our father in Heaven. We've been -- we've also been subjected to ridicule, a lot of remarks, a lot of vulgar gestures, even in this courtroom, over the lost four years; and I think that would be hard for anybody,

I know that Michael, during this time, confesses recently to knowing the Lord, Jesus Christ. I really can't speak where a man's heart is, only that man and God -- the Book of James says this life on this earth is but a vapor; even if we live to be George Burns' age, it's a vapor. Eternity is everlasting.

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I support Michael. I believe in him and I love him, even though this Jury has found him guilty. MR. WOLFSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Duncan. THE COURT: Just a minute. The State has the right to ask you some questions. All right. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARMON:

Mr. Duncan, we've had evidence that your stepson was paroled on October the 24th, 1989. How long did he live in your.

He was in our house, I think it was, July or August of 1990. He was free to come and go. You know, he -- but he was -- I'm sorry.

I understand that. I just wonted to know how long he actually lived in your family home.

Until --

house until he went out on his own?

So it would have been from October the 24th, '89 until July or August 1990?

Or early August, yes.

| 1 | Q You mentioned yarious places that Mr. Rippo | |
|----|--|--|
| 2 | worked after his parole. | |
| 3 | Ä Yes. | |
| 4 | Q I'm just curious to know how long he worked | |
| 5 | at those different businesses. | |
| 6 | You mentioned Triple A what | |
| 7 | was it? Aluminum? | |
| 8 | A Triple A Aluminum. | |
| 9 | Q How long did he work there, sir? | |
| 10 | A That was a short time. His mother worked | |
| 11 | for Triple A Aluminum at the time and the owner was a good | |
| 12 | friend of ours. He had to have a job on parole. They gave | |
| 13 | him a job. I really don't know how long he had that job. I | |
| 14 | know it was only for maybe a short span of time, a month or | |
| 15 | so. | |
| 16 | Q A month or so, | |
| 17 | A At that at that Job, yes. | |
| 18 | Q You've also mentioned did you say James | |
| 19 | Truss and Lumber? | |
| 20 | A Yes, I did. | |
| 21 | Q How long did he work there? | |
| 22 | A I would say I've written this down years | |
| 23 | ago, but it's hand to say. I know I think he worked | |
| 24 | there a short amount of time too, but it was probably longer | |
| | | |

| 1 | than Triple A. |
|------|--|
| 2 | Q You mentioned a construction company, |
| 3 | Dehart was it? Construction? |
| 4 | A Dehart Construction, yes. |
| 5 | Q How long there, sir? |
| 6 | A My recollection, for the length I don't |
| 7 | know. I know he worked for Dehart prior to working for |
| 8 | for Tri-K, which was his longer employment. That was |
| 9 | probably several months too. |
| 1.0 | q Where was it he worked as a hod carrier? |
| 11 | A For Tri-K Construction. |
| 12 | Q Approximately how long would you estimate, |
| 13 | Mr. Duncan, your stepson worked at Tr1-K? |
| 14 | A Well, I know between the Dehart and Tri-K, |
| 15 | it was probably way in excess the better part of a year, |
| 16 | I believe. Maybe |
| 17: | Q Steady employment, sir? |
| 1.8 | A Yes. |
| . 19 | Q Five days a week, eight hour shifts? |
| 20 | A Mostly, that I remember, yes. |
| 21 | Q It seems to me you mentioned something about |
| 22 | working at the site at Boulder High School |
| 23 | A No. |
| - 24 | Q or did I misunderstand? |
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| 1 | A No, it was the Cheyenne High School. |
| 2 | Q Cheyenne High School. Was he working for |
| · 3 | what firm was he working with when he was there? |
| 4 | A That was Tri-K Construction. |
| 5 | Q That was also Tri-K. |
| 6 | When he worked at the North Las |
| . 7 | Vegas Air Terminal, was that still with Tri-K? |
| 8 | A I believe that was Tri-K Construction too, |
| 9 | yes, sir. |
| 10 | Q Now, you said he worked at Las Vegas Paving. |
| 11 | A Well, he also worked on a for Tri-K in |
| 12 | Boulder City. I think it was their post office there. |
| 13 | And and, yes, he was an exposition was in Las Yegas |
| 14 | Paving, which I think he only spent a few months there. |
| 15. | Q Do you remember where Mr. Rippo was working |
| 16 | when he moved out of your family home in July or August |
| 17 | 1990? |
| 18 | A I believe he was it was Tri-K |
| 19 | Construction at that time. |
| 20 | Q Are you familiar with his work pottern after |
| 21 | he moved away from the house? |
| 22 | A Ah, to some degree. I I had no more |
| 23 | control over the movements then, but Michael came by the |
| 24. | house a lot. He came by his aunt's, sister's a lot. He |

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we had contact.

Michael was — to our knowledge, he had no trouble at that time. He — he was making very good maney, 15 to 17.50 an hour, as a had carrier, which I don't know if you are familiar with that, but —

using drugs during this time frame before or after he moved out of the house?

A Not to my knowledge. That was one of my rules at home was if we ever found any, if there ever was any, that was it. And, to my knowledge, I never suspected him that he did.

Q You mentioned that he was making good money.

Do you know if he had a

gambling problem?

A I don't believe he did while he lived at our house, that I know of, 'cause he seemed to be trying to get on his feet, purchase things that he wanted, the cars, the things that he worked on.

Q Do you know if he developed a gambling problem after he left the house?

A I knew he started to gamble same. I didn't know it had become -- or was a problem at that time.

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| 1 | MR. HARMON: Thank you. |
| 2 | That's all, Your Honor. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Anything else? |
| 4 | MR. WOLFSON: No. |
| . 5 | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Duncan. |
| 6 . | (Whereupon, the witness |
| 7 | was excused.) |
| 8: | THE COURT: Call your next witness. |
| 9 | MR. WOLFSON: Stacie Roterdam |
| 10 | |
| 11 | Whereupon, |
| 12 | STACIE ROTERDAM |
| 13 | having been called as a witness by the Defendant and |
| 14 | having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the |
| 15. | whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined |
| 16 | and testified as fallows: |
| 17 | THE CLERK: Thank you. |
| 18 | Please be seated. |
| 19 | Will you state your name and |
| 20 | spell it for the record, please. |
| . 21 | THE WITNESS: Stacte Roterdam; S-t-a-c-i-e, |
| · : 22 | R-o-t-e-r-d-o-m. |
| 23 | THE CLERK: Thank you. |
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| 1 | | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 2 | BY MR. WOLFSON | : |
| 3 | Q | Good morning, Stacie. |
| 4. | A | H1, |
| 5 | a | Stacie, what relationship is Michael to you? |
| 6; | A | He's my brother. |
| , 7 | Q | And how old are you? |
| . 8 | A | I'm 26. |
| 9 | 9 | You're five years younger than Michael? |
| 10 | Α | That's correct. |
| 11 | Q | Stacie, where were you born and where did |
| 12 | you spend the | first years of your life? |
| 13 | Å | I was born in Long Island, New York; and we |
| 14 | moved out here | when I was four. |
| 15 | Q | So you lived in New York for the first four |
| 16 | years of your | life, and then the family moved out to Las |
| 17 | Vegas? | |
| . 18 | A | Yes. |
| 19 | Q | Are you married, Stacie? |
| . 20 | . Ā | Currently going through a divorce. |
| 21 | , q | Do you have a child? |
| 22 | <u> </u> | I have two. |
| 23 | Q Q | Okay. What are their names and what are |
| 24 | their ages? | |
| <i>;</i> • | | • |

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|------|---|--|--|
| 1 | A | My daughter **Bandron is seven, and my son, | |
| 2 | Nathaniel, is four. | | |
| 3 | Q | Do you live here in Las Vegas, Stacie? | |
| . 4 | Á | Yes, I do. | |
| 5 | Q | Growing up over the years, you lived you | |
| 6. | lived in the household with your mother and Michael and who | | |
| 7 | else? | 1 | |
| 8 | A | My sister. | |
| 9 | Q | Okay. And what's your other sister's name? | |
| 10 | А | Carol Anne. | |
| 11 | Q | What is your natural father's name? | |
| 12 | A | His full name? | |
| 13 | Q | Yes, | |
| 14 | A | Domiano Lenardo Campanelli. | |
| 15 | Q | Did you ever know your natural father? | |
| 16 | Ä | I met up with him in I was about 12. | |
| 17 | right after my dad had died and or between 12 and 14. | | |
| 18 | And then I went | to live with him for about a year, from 14 | |
| 19 | to 15. | | |
| 20 | a | Now, you just mentioned that you met up with | |
| 21 | your natural father when you were 12, I think you said. | | |
| 22 | about When your | dad died. | |
| : 23 | , А | Right. | |
| 24 | Q | Are you talking about your stepfather dying? | |
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- Q What was your stepfather's name?
- A Jomes Anzini.
- And is that the person that you and Michael looked up to and were raised by during your younger years?
 - A Right.
- Gould you tell us about growing up ground the house with Michael during those first years, up until about the age of 15 or 16, what was Michael like.

A My brother was always the family clown.

Whenever one of us were down or something was going on in
the house, he was always there to make us laugh. He didn't
take things really hard. He took them light. He was always
encouraging.

When my mom and dad would fight or we would wake up to hear them fight, my brother would comfort my sister and myself and he would bring us in his room and tell us it was okay.

And encourage me in school; he never wanted me to give up. Encouraged me in math; I had a problem in math and my brother was always encouraging me to do better and just keep going and —

- Q Mas he a good brother to you?
- A He was a great brother.

: 22

Q Tell the Jury about the man that -- the father figure in your life, whose name was Jim.

How was he around the house?

A My dad was a compulsive gambler and there were times when we had — and there were times when he had nothing. He would take our allowance or he would take my brother's paycheck and, ah, tell him he'd pay him back when he won the money and he wouldn't win the money back.

My mom had to work a lot of hours to make sure that we had food and a roof over our head because of my dad's gambling.

Q So your father would take Michael's paycheck?

A Right.

Q And what would he do with it?

A He'd gamble it. And he used to take our allowance and gamble our allowance.

Q How was your father -- or actually Michael's stepfather Jim -- towards Michael?

A Um, my dad was always very hard on my brother. I don't know if it was because of his height, but he was always pushing him and telling him that he's never going to amount to nothing. Me and my — I mean, my dad loved us, but he was very hard on us.

| 1 | He told him that he would never | |
|------|--|--|
| 2 | be anything, and when he'd get in his moods, he would | |
| 3 | degrade women in front of my brother and tell him that women | |
| 4. | were no good; and just wasn't very encouraging to my | |
| 5. | brother. | |
| 6 | Q The man we're talking about, Jim, what is | |
| 7 | his last name? | |
| 8 | A Anzini. | |
| 9 | Q He has since passed away, has he not? | |
| 10 | A Right. | |
| 11 | Q Robert Duncan, the man that just testified, | |
| 12 | then, is Michael's second stepfather; is that right? | |
| 13 | A Right. | |
| 14 | Q After Michael went to prison and spent | |
| 15 | approximately eight years in prison did you visit Michael | |
| 16 | in prison? | |
| 17 | A Yes. We went and saw him every Sunday. | |
| 18 | Q When you say we, who are you talking about? | |
| 19 | A My mother and my sister and myself. | |
| 20 | Q If I were to ask you how many times you | |
| 21 | visited Michael in prison, physically visited him, how many | |
| 22 | -would you say it was? | |
| - 23 | A Um, we went and saw him, I don't know, over | |
| 24 | a hundred times. | |
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| 1 | Q Aft | er Michael got out of prison, in 1989 or |
| 2 | so, did you have a | relationship with Michael? |
| 3 | A Yes | , I did. |
| 4 | Q Tel | l us about your relationship with |
| 5 | Michael. | |
| 6 | A My I | prother and myself would go out would |
| 7 | either go dancing o | r we'd go to dinner. When I got married, |
| 8 | he gave me away. W | nen he was involved with them his |
| 9 | girlfriend, they we | re engaged for a while and |
| 10 | Q White | ch girlfriend was this? |
| 11 | A Chr: | istine. |
| 12 | | we used to go over to their |
| 13 | hause and have dinner with them and we'd play games; and he | |
| 14 | was always really good with my kids. | |
| 15 | Q Did | Michael spend time around your kids? |
| 16 | A A 10 | ot, yeah. |
| 17 | Q The | se are his niece and nephew? |
| 18 | A Rigi | nt. |
| 19 | · | When I had my son he was at |
| 20: | the hospital when I | had him. |
| 21 | Q He | came to visit you, you mean, when you |
| 22 | were at the hospital | L when you had your son? |
| 23 | A Rigi | nt. He came about a half an hour after |
| 24 | visiting hours were | over and told them he wasn't leaving |
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23 24 until he got to see his sister and his nephew.

Um, when I was living with my daughter, we were living by ourselves and we didn't have a lot of money, and my brother went out and bought us a Christmas tree and made sure that my daughter and I had a good Christmas.

Q How is Michael as an uncle to your children?

A He's always been encouraging. My daughter has a nervous disorder and my brother was always encouraging to her. No matter what we were going through, my brother could make us laugh; and my kids, going through the divorce that my daughter had to go through, he was just very uplifting. I mean, he would never let me be down when he'd come over to my house.

Q Since Michael's incarceration this time around, which has been about four years, have you had contact with Michael?

A Yes, I have.

Q What kind of contact have you had with him?

A When he was in Indian Springs, we went and saw him. We talked to him on the phone when they brought him down here for different court matters and we went and visited him.

Q What is your relationship with Michael now?

| , | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | A Um |
| 2 | Q How would you describe it? |
| 3 | A As for as the conversations and stuff? |
| 4 | Q Just, in general, how do you feel about your |
| 5 | brother naw? |
| 6 | A I look up to my brother still. I'm very |
| 7 | proud of him. I believe when he was 15, he wasn't treated |
| . 8 | fair, wasn't given a chance. Because of the circumstances, |
| 9 | my mom lost her husband and her son in the same year. |
| 10 | An I believe in him and I |
| 11 | support him 100 percent. I used to leave him with my |
| 12 | children when he got out the last time, and I'd leave him |
| 13 | with my kids now. My kids are my life, |
| 14 | Q You would trust him with your kids? |
| 15 | A One hundred percent. |
| 16 | Q Nichael is going to go to prison for a long |
| 17 | period of time. This Jury has to make a difficult decision, |
| 18 | as you heard me say just a few minutes ago. |
| 19 | Do you feel that your brother |
| 20 | can be a contributing person to this society if this Jury |
| 21 | allows him to live? |
| 22 | A Yes, I do. |
| 23 | Q Why? |
| 24 | A I know that he received diplomas or degrees |
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in prison. Um, we had spoken to someone that said he had a genius IQ. My brother has always been intelligent. I know he's always gotten good grades. I was proud to know when I went to Western that I was his sister because of the reputation that he had.

What do you mean; what reputation?

A As far as his brains and he was Just -- he had a great personality. And I'd always wanted to emulate my brother, as far as his personality, to be, you know, cheerful and to help people and --

Now, Stacie, you know what crime he went to prison for when he was 15, do you not?

A Yes, I do.

Q And you know what crime this Jury has convicted:him of, don't you?

A Yes, I do.

In fact, this jury has convicted him of more than one drime; and you are familiar with those crimes, aren't you?

A Yes, I am.

Do you have anything to say to this Jury as to why they should space your brother's life?

A Do I have to look at them?

I mean, it's hard for me to --

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Q Do what you feel is comfortable, Stacie.

A Okay. I just don't feel that my brother was given a fair chance when he was 15.

I went through my rebellious time when I was a teen-ager, and I — I know you can't blame anybody for your problems. You have to look at the parents involved, and I don't feel that my dad was very encouraging to him, myself or my sister.

For the situation that he went through when he was 15, I don't condone what he did. I don't believe that my brother was given a fair chance at that time and I Just feel that he was a victim of circumstances this time.

I feel bad for the family of the victims because I'm a mother and I know that my kids are my life, and when you take a baby that I've given birth to -- I try to put myself in both their situations and it would rip my heart but if something was to happen to my kids,

But it would rip my heart out if something was to happen to my brother as well, and I just think that he deserves a chance. And I can't make excuses for things that we do. I know a lot of your upbringing directs your life, and I think, given the situation -- had

| 1 | my dod not been dying, maybe he would have gotten the help |
|----------------|---|
| 2 | he needed, but it was easier for my family Just to give him |
| 3 | to the court and let them handle it because of my father. |
| 4 | I just think that he deserves o |
| 5 [:] | chance. |
| 6. | MR. WOLFSON: Thank you, Stacie. |
| 7 | Your indulgence for Just one |
| 8 | moment. |
| 9 | (Whereupon, as requested by |
| 10 | counsel, Defendant's Exhibits M, N, O, P, Q and R were |
| 11 | marked for identification.) MR. WOLFSON: May I approach the witness, |
| 12 | Your Honor? |
| | |
| 15 | THE COURT: You may. |
| 14 | MR. HOLFSON: Stacle, I'm going to show you |
| 15 | a group of photos |
| 16 | Miss Clark, are these Defense |
| 17 | proposed I can't read your writing. |
| 1.8 | THE COURT: What are they marked as? |
| 19 | THE CLERK: Okay. I think the letters are |
| 20 | what |
| 21 | MR. WOLFSON: The letters are what |
| 22. | THE CLERK: M. N. O. P. Q. R. |
| 23 | BY MR. WOLFSON: |
| 24 | Q Showing you what's been marked as five |
| , | |

| 1 | is that a pictu | re of? |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
| 2 | A | My brother when he was about two. |
| 3 | Q | He was two in that picture; you were |
| 4 | negative three? | |
| 5 | Α | Right. |
| ¹ 6 | Q | Okay. But over the years, have you learned |
| 7 | that that is a | picture of your brother; and, to your |
| 8 | knowledge, does | that picture fairly and accurately show |
| 9 | Michael as he w | ould have looked at the age of two? |
| 1.0 | A | Yes, it does. |
| , 11 : | | MR. WOLFSON: Move for their admission. |
| 12 | | MR. SEATON: No objection. |
| . 13 | , | THE COURT: They will be admitted. |
| . 14 | | (Whereupon, Defendant's Exhibits M, N, O, P, Q |
| 15 | | and R were admitted into evidence.) |
| 15 | | परसम्बर्धास्त्र र |
| . 17 . | BY MR. WOLFSON: | |
| 18 | Ą | Stacie, if this Jury determines the |
| 1.9 | appropriate sen | tence for your brother as life imprisonment |
| 20 | with or without | the possibility of parole, would you |
| 21 | continue to vis | it Nichgel? |
| 22 | A | Of course. He's my brother. |
| 23 | Q | Nould you bring your children to visit |
| 24 | Michael? | |
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| | 1 | following was had:) |
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| | 3 | (The following proceedings were had in open court outside the |
| : | 4 | presence of the Jury:) |
| | 5 | THE COURT: Let the record reflect we're |
| | 6 | outside the presence of the Jury. |
| | 7 | Who asked for the matter |
| : | 8 | outside the presence? |
| | 9 | MR. DUNLEAVY: We thought this would be the |
| | 10 | best time to have you admonish the client about his right to |
| | 11 | testify and allocution and so forth. |
| : | 1.2 | THE COURT: All right. Mr. Rippo, you |
| | 13 | understand you have a right to testify under oath, which, at |
| | 14 | that time, you would be subject to cross-examination by the |
| | 15 | State. |
| | 16 | THE DEFENDANT: What would I be subject to |
| | 17 | cross-examination about? |
| | 18 | THE COURT: About anything you testify to. |
| 2 | 19 | THE DEFENDANT: Anything I say in porticular |
| | 20 | they could cross-examine me about? |
| ; | 21 | THE COURT: That's right. |
| | 22 | THE DEFENDANT: If I were to make a comment |

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about anything that happened in the guilt phase and then --

THE COURT: And then it opens the door.

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THE DEFENDANT: If I were to refroin from --

MR. WOLFSON: Wait, wait.

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me.

MR. WOLFSON: His question is this, Judge — and we had a question about this yesterday, and I think it's appropriate to bring it up — and, that is: That if Michael testifies under oath, but nothing is mentioned about the guilt phase, we do not ask him any questions concerning the guilt phase, can the prosecution cross-examine him on anything to do with the guilt phase?

And to be perfectly frank, I asked both prosecutors, and they each had a different opinion.

MR. HARMON: Well, Your Honor, I think the rule is we're always limited to the scope, but Mr. Rippo could offer some comment about his status of being guilty or not guilty, it might be that he could —

THE COURT: That may be opening the door -MR. HARMON: That would obviously open the
door, regardless of whether he had directly commented about
February the 18th, 1992. So that's our position.

THE COURT: Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: So that's why you have the

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Do we need him to voice his

onswer now?

MR, SEATON: No. But I'd like to make one other thing a little more clear for the record.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEATON: It wouldn't just be an allusion to his lack of guilt or his innocence that may give rise to our ability to cross-examine him about things having to do with the guilt phase or the crimes that he has committed.

There is a wide variation of things that this defendant might say, and he should be -- he should know here and now very clearly that -- how closely we'll be listening to his every word.

There are a lot of ways for that door to come open, and if it cames open in any fashion, we are going to step into it.

THE COURT: Do you understand what he said?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WOLFSON: I think what we'd prefer to do, Your Honor, is proceed with the evidence, and let Michael think about it for just a few more minutes. He's been thinking about it for four years, let alone the last couple of days, and we'll announce our decision --

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THE COURT: So do you have other witnesses

to call?

MR. WOLFSON: No other witnesses. Pursuant to stipulation. I'm going to be reading something into the record before the jury.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, this is probably clear to the defense and to Mr. Rippo, in particular, but I think that we need to make sure he understands if he elects to exercise his right of allocution, and to make an unswern statement, he must understand that its essentially a plea for mercy.

He must understand that he is not at that time to protest that he is not guilty, because if he does that, then that opens this up to where he would be subject to various sanctions, including comment to the Jury in argument and, of course, cross-examination.

MR. DUNLEAVY: Both Mr. Wolfson and 1 have advised him of this.

THE COURT: Your allocution would Just be confined to --

THE DEFENDANT: Can you read it if you went?

THE COURT: -- to your plea for --

THE DEFENDANT: Mercy.

| . 1 | THE COURT: Not for mercy or the other two |
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| 2 | forms of punishment other than the death sentence. |
| 3 | I haven't read it, so I don't |
| 4 | know what s in there. |
| 5 | I believe that your attorneys |
| 6 | have read it and are satisfied that it meets those standards |
| 7 | so the door will not be open for cross-examination. |
| . 8 | MR. WOLFSON: Well, to be perfectly frank, I |
| 9 | read it quickly. I didn't read every word, but I Will |
| 10 | before he if he intends to read it. |
| 11 | THE COURT: I think you should before he |
| 12 | reads it. |
| 13 | MR. WOLFSON: I Will. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Okay, Could we bring the Jury |
| 15 | ·in? |
| 16 | MR. WOLFSON: Yes. |
| 17 | (The following proceedings were had in open court in |
| 18 | the presence of the jury:) |
| 1.9 | THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the |
| 20: | presence of the Jury? |
| 21 | MR, SEATON: Yes, |
| 22 | MR, DUNLEAVY: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Mr. Wolfson. |
| 24 | MR. WOLFSON: Thank you. |

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Judge, pursuant to stipulation between the parties, I would like to read two things to this jury.

The first thing I'm going to read is a letter from a doctor concerning the health of Carol Duncan, and I believe the evidence is that Carol Duncan is Michael's mother.

The second thing I'm going to read to the Jury is a letter from Carol Duncan.

> To Whom It May Concern: Carol is a patient of mine, who has been treated for acute anxiety reaction. She is a **label hypertensive. She suffers from intermittent depression. It is against medical advice, as it would be harmful to her medicully, to testify in any matter concerning the trial that is under way at the present time.

> I have finally controlled her anxiety depression, which has been an intermittent problem over the last three years, due to this trial.

I have strongly advised her against any public appearance or testifying on behalf of this trial.

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box with them and kiss and hold them. There was a squirrel that would come up to our back door every day and Michael would feed it peanut butter on a spoon.

Michael was in the Scouts and he interacted well with his peers. There came a time when our house had to be sold and Mike, his sisters and I went to live with my parents for a year. During this period, we gained a stepdad and then moved to Las Vegas.

Michael very rarely had to be disciplined and he was enjoyable to be around. We were very pleased with Michael and truly liked him.

He frequently teased his sisters, as all brothers do, and was very protective of them.

Michael was never a selfish give me person, and always would attempt to take the responsibility for his peers' infractions of the rules. He was and still does try and pick you up when you are down.

As time went on, we noticed he was becoming increasingly concerned with his height. We tried to convince him that would not

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prevent him from achieving mast goals. He always did very well scholastically at any jab he had, socially and at home.

Our family was far from being like Ozzie and Harriet. We had our share of problems to deal with. For the most part, my hysband made his living by gambling and we moved frequently.

This is not conducted to a stable environment. Financially, there was feast or famine. Michael had a paper route and eventually got a Job with the public library. And his dad would talk him into lending him the money from his paycheck with the promise of an increase on return. I could see Michael was not that thrilled with that, and rightfully so.

He was consistently working on things. He had about five bicycles that he would interchange parts as needed and ride from the west side of town to the east to spend time with his friends.

He frequently wrote comical motes to us and left them in different locations.

I remember one day, he told my husband and myself,

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quote, you know, out of all my friends, you and dad qre the only people that are not divorced, unquote.
We asked him how he felt about

that and he seemed pleased that we were an intact family. In February, 1991, the problems began to surface --

MR. SEATON: '81,

MR. WOLFSON: In February, 1981, problems began to surface with Michael. He would find fault with his stepfather and become argumentative and we thought it was the normal pattern for a 15 year old.

Michael had run away and I eventually located him staying at the apartment of his friend John Stevenson and his single male parent, who was suspected by the police of being the front for the stolen goods that the boys were stealing.

I contacted the police and we met at the Stevenson apartment and took Michael to Juvenile hall.

We were very upset in this change of behavior in Michael, and I requested that he be sent to Spring Mountain Youth Camp, despite

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the fact that the Juvenile probation officer necommended a suspended sentence and probation. I sincerely believed that this decision would be for Michael's benefit. Any inference to the contrary would be narrow minded.

I loved Michael and wanted to protect him, hoping this hormonal upheaval teenagers are infamous for would pass. I believed he was a storehouse of emotions only, not a mental case.

We visited him every weekend and felt that the facility was merely a place of detainment, rather than of constructive guidance or counseling, as we were led to believe.

months and 25 days. It appeared more for the sake of making room for others than they — that — that they believed he had been aided or ready to go into a constructive future.

Looking back, we felt we introduced him to a life he had not been exposed to before, possibly leaving him feeling abandoned by his family.

While Michael was at Spring

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Mountain, we learned that his stepdad Jim had terminal cancer and was given ten months to live. This diagnosis explained why Jim's personality had been changing over a period of time and caused him to lose his temper and become irritable over things a well person wouldn't give much thought to, thereby causing a stressful environment in our home.

Our dog, lapping his water, would make my husband cringe and get upset, whereas we never noticed that sound before, and every time the dog went for a drink, I would become tense, knowing what was coming.

Michael's emotional reaction to this was one of numbness, which I have since learned is a protective mechanism to pain and shock.

We had moved to another house while Michael was away, and when we brought him home, he began to show signs of improvement. He got a job at Wendy's and went to Western High School.

Looking over old school records and employer statements, there was nothing but

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proise for him on avery document.

During this time, we went through concer surgeries, chemotherapy, and radiation treatments. I worked to support the five of us so there was little time for much else.

Michael had expressed to me
that it was his fault that Jim had concer. He had
a difficult time dealing with the suffering that
was going on. The illness was so severe that
Michael seemed to be folling into more confusion
and depression. He often expressed feelings of
very low self esteem.

Our self absorption with this illness tengled our communication lines with Michael, which, prior to this, were good.

It's like a surgeon stopping the operation after making his incision and all it would leave is continued problems, a lot of pain and a nasty scar. We just weren't there for him at that time.

Ne were upset with Michael for not doing some of his chores after spending the weekend at a friend's. He had asked his sisters to do them for him and they had not completed them.

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When he came home, we gave him the cold shoulder when he tried to talk to us. He asked us if we were going to send him back to Spring Mountain; and I said we will see.

He went to his room and closed the door. I never saw him again until he was arrested. I have been haunted by this for years.

We were repulsed, then as well as now, to think that he was guilty of the 1981 crime. Michael has expressed the same sentiments to us an numerous occasions. He is ashamed and grieved to the depths of his soul.

He realized a crime was committed and his primary concern was to accept responsibility for his infraction of the law, and thereby diffusing any future degradation and/or embarrassment to the victim and to his family.

The verdict of guilty came by way of Michael's plea. Michael was Just 16 at the time of this crime and had to pay the price, even though restitution for such an act cannot be made, the crime cannot be undone. This is a statement of truth without embellishment or anything to gain.

I keep wondering: Does the act

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of a 16 year old constitute a violent child, with no history of violence since then? Is a person found guilty of stealing 14 years ago, with no history since, still branded a thief today? Is a person found guilty of a lie 14 years ago, with no history since then, still a liar today?

It is not my intent to excuse or justify what happened 14 years ago. I, too, have a passion for justice, truth and decency, but I do not believe that our conduct should be governed by our passion.

While Michael was incorcerated, he earned his GED, completed a two year electronics course, obtained a PELL grant to gain college credits, taught himself a foreign language, and was employed at numerous Jobs in the system,

Michael came home from prison and was introduced to his nieces and nephew, pictures became people, and he got to spend time with his grandparents.

He had a hard working job in construction, and a nice girlfriend, and then something happened to bring us to this point.

Over the past few years,

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Michael has come back, not only to his earthly family, but also to his spiritual family, renewing his commitment to Jesus. Our family has seen a profound sadness in Michael's eyes.

I am not a parent who justifies or closes her eyes to wrongdoing by her children.

None of us directly involved in this case can say our children were traveling in the right circles, which caused us all this unspeakable pain and loss.

To the Jacobson and Lizzi families, we pray daily that the Lord will ease your pain.

My son Michael was not a chair boy and he certainly never exhibited a Charles Manson want to be mentality or behavior, as a voracious attempt has been made to portray him as such. We have put everything we had and didn't have into this, because our family believes in Michael and we will always stand by him and love him.

We will continue to remain faithful, pray for justice, and look expectedly for the judge because judgment begins in the house of God.

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Thank you.

Your indulgence for a moment.

(Whereupon, a satta vace at this time.)

MR. WOLFSON: Counsel approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had.)

MR. DUNLEAVY: At this time, Michael Rippo is going to make a statement. It will be an unsworn statement and he will not be subject to cross-examination, but he wishes to express his feelings to the Jury.

THE COURT: You may do so.

THE DEFENDANT: I have many things to say, but for legal reasons, I can't go in to all these things.

The one thing I want to get across to the Jury is that the reason I pled guilty to the crime I did in 1982 was because I didn't want to put Miss Martin through what she had to go through a couple of days ago. So I pled guilty, and she never had to go through that, until they brought her up there and recounted what I did.

I did do that, and it's one of the warst things I ever did in my life and I truly feel bad about that,

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 I'm only going to address the three families this case has brought into the courtroom and how I feel about that situation. That's all I can tell the Jury.

I only knew Denise for about six months and I knew Lauri for a little over a year, but up until the time they were murdered. I came to know them to be everything you testified they were.

I have no answers for your questions, but I do believe their deaths were every bit as senseless as we all know they were.

Up until a couple of years ago, my demeanar in this case was definitely lacking and devoid of any emotive content; and then one day. I started praying and my prayers immediately included Denise and Lauri and their respective families, as well as my own.

since that day I started praying, your grief has had a most profound effect on me and how I view life, because I've become empathetic and I have a sense of voicing and feeling. I don't like the feelings I sense, and they have, on many occasions, brought me to tears.

I know what your feelings are about me because they're no different from the feelings I

would have if one of my family members were murdered, and I can only hope in the end that my conviction and the ultimate sentence I'll no doubt receive will somehow serve to lesson the burden of your anguish.

are hurting. And to Denise's family, I only ask that you direct your anger and hate toward me and not my family, because my family believes in my innocence as much as you believe in my guilt.

And if you really want -- well, no, I can't -- I can't -- I have -- I have nothing else to say. Sorry about that,

I -- to you, I can only say that you've listened to all the evidence in this case.

You've convicted me of murder, two very bad murders.

Politically, if I were sitting there, I would sentence me to die. There is no doubt about it. For even the crime committed in 1982, I would see that as a death sentence crime.

Religiously, I don't believe in the death penalty and I'm torn between those two views.

And that's all I can relate to

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| 1 | Las Vegas, Nevada, Thursday, March 14, 1996, 1:25 p.m. |
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| 5 | (The following proceedings were had in open court outside the |
| 6 | presence of the Jury:) |
| 7 | THE COURT: State of Nevada versus Michael |
| . 8 | Damon Rippo. |
| 9 . | Let the record reflect the |
| 10 | presence of the defendants, and his attorneys Steve Wolfson |
| 11 | and Philip Dunleavy; for the State, Mel Harmon and Dan |
| 12 | Seaton. |
| 13 · | Let the record reflect we're |
| 14 | outside the presence of the Jury. |
| 15 | Are the parties familiar with |
| 16 | the jury instructions numbered 1 through 26 that the Court |
| 17 | has indicated will be given? |
| 18 | MR. HARMON: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 19 | MR. DUNLEAVY: We are, Your Honor. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Does the State oppose the giving |
| 21 | of any of these instructions? |
| 22 | MR. HARMON: No. Your Honor. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Does the defense oppose the |
| 24 | giving of any of these instructions? |

| | an more many the Venez Hanna |
|--------------|---|
| 1 | MR. DUNLEAVY: No. Your Honor. |
| . 2. | THE COURT: Does the State have any other |
| · 3 | instructions that they wish to offer that I stated would not |
| 4. | be given? |
| 5 | MR. HARMON: The State does not. |
| 6 | THE COURT: Does the defense have any other |
| 7 | instructions that they wish to be given that I have |
| 8 | indicated would not be given? |
| 9 | MR. DUNLEAVY: No. Your Honor. |
| 10 | Your Honor, for the record, we |
| 11 | did offer one and it was accepted. It is Jury Instruction |
| 12 | Number 8. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Okay, Do either parties wish |
| 14 | that the instructions on the law be read to the jury prior |
| 15 | to final argument? |
| 16 | MR. HARMON; The State wants it prior to |
| 17 | argument. |
| 18 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, we join that. |
| į 19 | THE COURT: Bailiff will get the Jury. |
| 20 | THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. |
| 21 22 | (The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury:) |
| 23 | THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the |
| 24 | presence of the Jury? |
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| 1 | MR. SEATON: Yes, Judge. |
|--------|--|
| . 2 | MR. DUNLEAVY: Yes, Judge. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 3 4 | Ladies and gentlemen, again, |
| 5: | I'm going to instruct you on the law as it applies |
| - 6 | to this case. |
| 7 | Then we'll hear final arguments |
| 8 | of counsel, as was done in the guilt phase. |
| 9. | Instruction 1: Members of the |
| 10. | Jury: It is now my duty as Judge to instruct you |
| 11 | in the law that applies to this penalty hearing. |
| 12: | It is your duty, as jurors, to |
| 13 | follow these instructions and to apply the rules |
| 14 | of law to the facts as you find them from the |
| 15 | evidence. |
| 1.6 | You must not be concerned with |
| 17 | the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these |
| 18 | instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may |
| 19. | have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a |
| 20, | violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any |
| 21 | other view of the law than that given in the |
| 22 | instructions of the Court. |
| 23 | Instruction 2: If, in these |
| 24 | instructions, any rule, direction or idea is |
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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.

Instruction 3: The trial Jury shall fix the punishment for every person convicted of murder of the first degree.

Instruction 4: The Jury shall fix the punishment at:

One: Life imprisonment without

the possibility of parale;

Two: Life imprisonment with the possibility of parole; and,

The death penalty, or, three,

death.

Instruction 5: Life
imprisonment with the possibility of parole is a
sentence of life imprisonment which provides that
a defendant would be eligible for parole after a

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period of ten years. This does not mean that he would be paroled after ten years, but only that he would be eligible after that period of time.

Life imprisonment without the

possibility of parole means exactly what it says, that a defendant shall not be eligible for parole.

If you sentence a defendant to death, you must assume that the sentence will be carried out; although, under certain circumstances and conditions, the State Board of Pardons Commissioners has the power to modify sentences. You are instructed that you may not speculate as to whether the sentence you impose may be changed at a later date.

Instruction 6: In the penalty hearing, evidence may be presented concerning aggravating and mitigating circumstances relative to the offense and any other evidence that bears on the defendant's character.

Hearsay is admissible in a penalty hearing.

Instruction 7: The State has alleged that aggravating circumstances are present in this case. The defendants have alleged that

imposed shall be imprisonment in the state prison for life with or without the possibility of parole.

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A mitigating circumstance itself need not be agreed to unanimously; that is, any one juror can find a mitigating circumstance without the agreement of any of the other jurors.

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The entire Jury must agree unanimously, however, as to whether the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances or whether the mitigating circumstances.

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circumstances outweigh the approvating

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Instruction Number 8: The law

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does not require the jury to impose the death penalty under any circumstances, even when the

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aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating

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circumstances; nor is the defendant required to

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establish any mitigating circumstances in order to

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be sentenced to less than death.

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Instruction 9: You are

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instructed that the following factors are circumstances by which murder of the first degree

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may be approvated:

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One: The murder was comitted by a person under sentence of imprisonment, to-wit: Defendant was on parale for a Nevada conviction for the crime of sexual assault in 1982;

Two: The murder was comitted by a person who was previously convicted of a felony involving the use of threat or violence to a person of another. Defendant was convicted of sexual assault, a felony, in the state of Nevada in 1982.

Three: The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of and/or an attempt to commit any burglary and the person charged (a) killed the person, murdered; or (b) knew that life would be taken or lethal force used, or acted with reckless indifference for human life.

Four: The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of and/or an attempt to commit any kidnapping, and the person charged (a) killed the person murdered; or (b) knew that life would be taken ar lethal force used; or (c) acted with reckless

indifference for human life.

Five: The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or in an attempt to commit any robbery, and the person charged (a) killed the person murdered; or (b) knew that life would be taken by or lethal force used; or (c) acted with reckless indifference for human life.

Six: The murder involved torture.

Instruction 10: A person who is on parale at the time he commits murder is under a sentence of imprisonment. The offense of sexual assault is a felony.

Instruction 11: Any person who, by day or night, enters any building or apartment with the intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping is guilty of burglary.

Larceny is the stealing of property and/or money.

Instruction 12: Each person who willfully seizes, confines, restrains, conceals, kidnaps or carries away any person by any means whatsaever with the intent to hold or

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detain or holds or detains the person, one, for the purpose of committing robbery from the person, or, two, for the purpose of killing the person or inflicting substantial bodily harm upon her, is guilty of kidnapping.

Forcible movement of a victim is simply one of the ways kidnapping may be accomplished.

The crime of kidnapping is complete whenever it is shown that the 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 13: Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from a 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

| 1. | the person or property of a member of her family |
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| . 2 | or of anyone in her company at the time of the |
| 3 | robbery. |
| 4 | A taking is by means of force |
| 5 | or fear, if force or fear is used to: |
| 6 | A: Obtain or retain possession |
| 7 | of the property; |
| 8 | B: Prevent or overcome |
| 9 | resistance to the taking; or, |
| 10 | C: Facilitate escape. |
| 11 | The degree or force used is |
| 12 | immaterial, if it is used to compel acquiescence |
| 13 | to the taking of or ascaping with the property. |
| 14 | A taking constitutes robbery |
| 15 | whenever it appears that, although the taking was |
| 16 | fully completed without the knowledge of the |
| 17 | person from whom taken, such knowledge was |
| 18 | prevented by the use of force or fear. |
| 19 | Instruction 14: The value of |
| 20 [.] | the property or money taken is not an element of |
| 21 | the crime of robbery; and it is only necessary |
| 22 | that the State prove the taking of some property |
| 23 | or money. |
| 24 | Instruction 15: The essential |
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elements of murder by means of torture are:

One; The act or acts which cause the death must involve a high degree of probability of death; and

Two: The defendant must commit such act or acts with the intent to cause cruel pain and suffering for the purpose of revenge, persuasion or for any other sadistic purpose,

The crime of murder by torture does not necessarily -- does not necessarily require any proof that the defendant intended to kill the deceased, nor does it necessarily require any proof that the deceased suffer pain.

Instruction 16: Mitigating circumstances are those factors which, while they do not constitute a legal justification or excuse for the commission of the offense in question, may be considered, in the estimation of the jury, in fairness and in mercy as extenuating or reducing the degree of the defendant's moral culpability.

You may consider any aspect of the defendant's character or record or any of the circumstances of the offense as a basis for a sentence less than death.

| 1 | Instruction Number 17: Murder |
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| 2 | of the first degree may be mitigated by any of the |
| 3 | following circumstances, even though the |
| 4 | mitigating circumstances is not sufficient to |
| 5 | constitute a defense or reduce the degree of the |
| 6 | crime: |
| 7 | One: The defendant has no |
| . 8 | significant history of prior criminal activity; |
| 9 | Two: The murder was committed |
| 10 | while the defendant was under the influence of |
| 11 | extreme mental or emotional disturbance; |
| 12 | Three: The victim was a |
| 13 | participant in the defendant's criminal conduct or |
| 14 | consented to the act; |
| 15 | Four: The defendant was an |
| 16 | accomplice in a murder committed by another person |
| 17 | and his participation in the defendant's criminal |
| 18 | conduct or consented to the act; |
| 19 | Five: The defendant acted |
| 20 | under duress or under the domination of another |
| 21 | person; |
| 22 | Six: The youth of the |
| 23 | defendant at the time of the crime; |
| 24 | Seven: Any other mitigating |

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circumstances.

Instruction 18: The burden rests upon the prosecution to establish any aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, and you must be unanimous in your finding as to each aggravating circumstance.

Instruction 19: A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt, but is such doubt as would govern or control a 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 mere possibility or speculation.

Instruction 20: The jury is instructed that in determining the appropriate penalty to be imposed in this case, that it may consider all evidence introduced and instructions given at both the penalty hearing phase of these proceedings, and at the trial of this matter.

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Instruction 21: In your deliberation, you may not discuss or consider the subject of guilt or innocence of a defendant, as that issue has already been decided. Your duty is confined to a determination of the punishment to be imposed.

Instruction 22: 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 apportunity to have observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements and the strength or weakness 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 for any partian of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

Instruction 23: Although you are to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring into consideration of the evidence your every day common sense and judgment as reasonable men and

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Thus, you are not limited salely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw 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 upon 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 24: During your deliberation, you will have all the 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.

When you have agreed upon your verdicts, they
shall be signed and dated by your foreman.

Instruction 25: The Court has submitted two sets of verdicts to you: One set of verdicts reflects the three possible penalties

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iwhich may be imposed; the other verdict is a
 special verdict.

They are to reflect your findings with respect to the presence or absence and weight to be given any aggravating circumstances.

Instruction 26: 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, and return a verdict which, according to your reason and candid judgment, is just and proper.

Mr. Harmon, I believe you are going to make the opening argument.

MR. HARMON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE BAILIFF: What equipment do you desire?

MR, HARMON: The lectern, please.

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THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. HARMON: Thank you, Mr. Bailiff.

May it please the Court,

counsel. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

At long last, Judgment day for

Michael Damon Rippo.

I don't stand before you as someone who is insensitive to the tender feelings of family members. I don't limit this just to families of the victims, but Mr. Rippa as Hell. This case is trapic and it affects a lot of people.

I don't stand before you as one who is glib about punishment. I would never say that it is easy or pleasant to be called upon to pass Judgment upon a fellow human being; however, it is important that the punishment which is handed down be commensurate with the legal and moral culpability of the person who has committed heinous offenses.

William Blake said once:

Cruelty has a human heart. And I'm arguing to you, based upon avidence you've heard in this case, based upon the circumstances surrounding the murder of Denise Lizzi and the murder of Lauri Jacobson, and based upon the very substantial criminal history of the defendant upon whom you

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sit in Judgment today, although his youthful appearance belies the expression, I say that the cruel heart in this case is the heart of Michael Rippo.

The Court, for the last few days, has been conducting a penalty hearing. It's not described as a rehabilitation hearing. I anticipate that the defense will argue that Mr. Rippo has qualities that are salvageable.

In a sense, from the prosecutive point of view, while not necessarily irrelevant, that shouldn't be the primary focus, because in the criminal justice system, there are crimes committed, and I would suggest to you that the unprovoked, unjustified murder of two young women falls into that category.

When you do that, you have stepped across the line. And as painful as it might be, there can be only one appropriate punishment. It's been said that the purpose of a penalty for murder of the first degree falls in to two categories:

And the first one involves

punishment in and of itself. It is appropriate that society

express its moral outrage at the murder of innocent human

beings:

And it furthermore is important

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We're --

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that stiff, severe penalties be imposed because that deters, because what you do today will deter Mr. Rippo, and because what you do today sends out a message to other persons that indicates this society, this county will not --

MR. DUNLEAVY: Your Honor, I'm going to object. I think it's improper to tell the jury to send a message to society.

HADMON. It is not impressor Vour Honor,

MR. HARMON: This community must know that we will not tolerate double murders perpetrated upon young women, one of whom was in her home, in her residence.

THE COURT: Overruled.

In a sense, the defense has tried, during the hearing, to portray Mr. Rippo as a victim. They have suggested that he is the product of the criminal Justice system.

And I would suggest he isn't a victim at all. To make that argument turns this case on its ear. It turns it upside down.

The operative words in this case, at this time, are choices, and the choices were made by Mr. Rippo; and the other word is what will be the consequence of his choices.

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lauri and Denise were innocent of any wrongdoing. They didn't ask for their lives to be prematurely terminated. There isn't anything that can be done for them in mortality now, but something can be done about their killer.

And I would submit, it's a matter of focus. You're here, we're all here, because these young women were killed. The only victims in this case are Lauri and Denise.

We're here because they were senselessly, brazenly strangled to death. And they were not just simply statistics; they're not just names; they're not just faceless victims. They were unique, warm, wanderful human beings in their way; and they had families who loved them and whose lives have been forever changed by murder, whose tender hearts are still heavy with grief, and who, in their tearful loneliness, long to speak with and hold and spend time with their loved ones.

Twenty-seven year old Lauri
Jacobson, 25 year old Denise Lizzi, where is the promise of
their years, ones written on their brows? Where sleeps that
promise now?

Ladies and gentlemen, today,
you cannot help them, but you can guarantee that their

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killer pays the full price. It been said that mercy cannot rob Justice, and I submit Justice occurs when a punishment is imposed which fits the crimes.

And advisedly, after much consideration, I tell you, based upon this evidence, the punishment which fits the crimes, which fits the criminal background of this defendant, is the death sentence.

number of instructions, and Instruction Number 9 sets forth circumstances which aggravate this murder. The Court has just told you that you may consider a death sentence only when at least one aggravating circumstance has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

The State in this case has proven six. If you find all six, that, of course, would make the death sentence one of the sentences that you may consider. If you found only one was proven beyond a reasonable doubt, then an option would be the death sentence.

There also is an allegation that there is circumstances which mitigate on behalf of Mr. Rippo, and your task as a jurar will be to balance the approvating and mitigating circumstances.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is the

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contention of the State of Nevada that there are six circumstances which aggravate these murders, and they are set out in Instruction Number 9.

Aggravating circumstance number one: The murder was comitted by a person under sentence of imprisonment.

You've heard substantial evidence in this case that Mr. Rippo, an April the 27th, 1982, was convicted of the crimes of burglary and sexual assault; and for the sexual assault, Judge Guy imposed a punishment of life with the possibility of parole.

You've also learned that Mr.
Rippo served a term of years and then he was paroled. He was paroled on October 24th, 1989, according to parole and probation officer Howard Saxon.

His parole expiration date was life. When you get a life sentence, you may not stay incorcerated for the rest of your life, as the sexual assault punishment establishes, but when paroled, he was on parole for life; and he was still on parole, he was still under sentence of imprisonment, on Tuesday, February the 18th, 1992.

Now why is that a circumstance that ought to aggravate murder of the first degree?

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Well, that is quite simply

because parole is a privilege. It's a grant. When someone is paraled, he signs on agreement to obey the laws, to refrain from using or selling drugs. He signs an agreement promising to associate with suitable human beings; and signs an agreement not to possess or use weapons of any kind.

And Mr. Rippo violated that trust. In effect, he told the State of Nevada, at the Katie Arms apartment, on February the 18th, 1992, what he thought of their laws and their parole agreement.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the second aggravating circumstance relates to the offense of sexual assault. The murder was committed by a person who was previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person of another.

You heard the emotional testimony of Laura Martin. You heard her testify to her experience in her aportment back on January 16th, 1982; and you can realize that Miss Conrady described an experience which may be a nightmare that many of us dream of, but to her, it was real that morning between seven and 7:30.

And without belaboring the fact, she was awakened by a stranger on top of her, and he thad a hand on -- which was one of her mittens -- around her

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mouth and a butcher knife to her head.

Mr. Rippo entered the plea of guilty to that offense. There is no doubt that the State has not only proven beyond a reasonable doubt that this cruel heart murdered two human beings, but he also is guilty of another felony crime of violence that involved two hours of terrorizing a 24 year ald mother.

And he was on parale; he was under sentence of imprisonment at the time he perpetrated these murders. So there can be absolutely no question but what there are two approvating circumstances, which apply to this case.

The third category relates to the circumstances of the case at bar. It alleges that this was a **crime which accurred during the perpetration of a burglary.

There are certain crimes that are inherently dangerous, and when these **life threatening felonies occur at the time of the murders, then the **State of Nevada has made a policy statement that the consequence for the choice of a person or persons to enter the residence of another will be very severe.

The Court -- and you are already familiar with the instruction on burglary. You had

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the same instruction about the felony murder rule during the guilt phase of these proceedings, reiterated in Number 15.

Burglary is a crime of entry.

In a sense, it's over, in terms of the burglary, as soon as persons illegally set foot on to the premises of another. In this case, that is, if the entry was made with the intent to steal or to commit rabbery, or to kidnap, persons entering are guilty of burglary.

It might be asked only rhetorically why does that aggravate murder? And I'm going to submit that can be answered quite simply by describing where this happened.

If there was any place in this world, at that particular time, when somebody would expect that Lauri Jacobson could think that she had safety. It would be within the haven of her own apartment. There might be disorder, confusion and crime swirling all around, but any decent person is entitled to expect safety and refuge from the **double and shalls of this world inside her home.

And, yet, not only was this young woman violated and cruelly murdered, her residence was violated by persons who entered with the intent to steal and to commit rabbery.

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Aggravating circumstance number

four alleges that a kidnapping occurred during the perpetration of these murders. This is covered by Instruction Number 12. Once again, it's an instruction you were able to consider during the guilt phase of these proceedings.

The Court, in paragraph number one, tells you 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 for the purpose of committing robbery or for the purpose of killing or inflicting substantial bodily horm is guilty of kidnapping.

And I'm going to suggest that some of the significant words involve seizes and confines, conceals and restrains. Both of these young women were retrained, and the ligature marks are on the wrist and ankles and around the neck of Denise Lizzi to prove it, and she had ligatures still on both arms.

Movement is not required for kidnapping. If it is shown that the victims were seized and restrained, detained against their will, if there is movement, that may fortify the charge of kidnapping.

What the Court has told you, in

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the second paragraph of Instruction 12, is that forcible movement of a victim is simply one of the ways kidnapping may be accomplished.

And I would point out the significance of seizure and restraint as it is obviously occurring in this apartment. The bodies were found side-by-side face down in a closet, with all of the paraphernalia, including the gag, still in the mouth of Denise Lizzi and the knotted purple bandana in the living room, a testimony to the gagging of Lauri Jacobson as well.

In the final paragraph of Instruction 12, the Court explains when forcible movement of a victim does occur, there is no requirement of a minimum distance of apportation. It is the fact, not the distance, of forcible movement that constitutes kidnapping.

In other words, it could be six feet or six miles, if the evidence shows forcible movement. And it shows, in this case, that Denise was forcibly moved from the bathroom to the closet, and Lauri Jacobson, from the living room to the closet; carried while she was bound, dragged like she was a suitcase.

The fifth approvating circumstance involves rebbery and murder; and you've already entered a finding that the defendant, Mr. Rippo, is guilty

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of robbery beyond a reasonable doubt. And that is another circumstance which aggravates murder of the first degree.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I contend to you that all five of these aggravating circumstances have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, any one of which would make a viable option for punishment in this case the death sentence.

The sixth and final aggravating circumstance alleged, as contained in Instruction 9, and which is defined in Instruction 15, is simply torture.

The prosecution alleges that these murders involved torture. You heard the evidence. I suppose no one knows precisely what type of experience these young women suffered during their final moments, but the physical evidence establishes that both had stab marks on their faces or neck areas. The physical evidence suggests that both were bound.

The testimony of the eyemitness Diana Hunt suggests that a stun gun was used simply to intimidate and terrorize, or whether it was actually placed against their badies, that is an element of torture; and the evidence, as testified to by Dr. Green, establishes that these deaths occurred as a result of manual and ligature strangulation.

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23 24 You consider a pair of hands.

Hands of human beings have the capacity to play concertos on the piano, to take a baseball but and hit hundreds of home runs, to cradle little children to the bosoms of parents, but hands can be instruments of destruction.

It is inconceivable that without legal Justification, without any type of provocation, a human being, the human being in this courtroom, the defendant, could put his hands around the necks of two young women and strangle them until they were dead. It is a murder by torture.

Lodies and gentlemen, as I concluded my remarks during the guilt phase, I argued that the operative word was accountability. And it's still important to remember the need to hold a person responsible for his choices, to make him pay the full price.

But I want to suggest that there is another word which has equal force at this time. because you face a tough decision and because you have to be determined to do your legal duty, and that word is commitment.

And I would pose the question now: Do you have the resolve, the courage, the intestinal fortitude, the sense of commitment to do your legal duty?

Hundreds of years ago, the 1 poet-philosopher John Dunn, in a funeral sermon said, in the 2 3 memorable words, barrowed, by Hemingway in one of his books: Therefore, never ask for whom 4 5 the bell tolls; it tolls for thee. Ladies and gentlemen, on 6 Tuesday, February the 18th, 1992, the bell tolled for Lauri 7 Jacobson and for Denise Lizzi. Thursday, March the 14th, 8 1998, finally, at long last, over four years after his 9 grisly double murder of two young Las Yegas women, let the 10 11 bell toll for Michael Rippo. THE COURT: Mr. Dunleavy. 12 THE BAILIFF: Do you need onything else, 13 14 counsel? MR. DUNLEAVY: The edsel. 15 THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir. 16 MR. DUNLEAVY: Life or death, that is the 17 question. That's how I started this penalty phase and 18 19 that's how we're ending it. But it should be the 20 question -- or should the question be: What went wrong? 21 We've heard about Michael 22 Rippo's life. Why are we here today? What happened in this 23 24 case?

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The State wants you to kill Michael Rippo. But look at the reasons: The State wants to kill its mistake.

Remember, you are here because back in January, you told us that you would fully and fairly consider all -- the full range of punishments, life with, life without and death, not Just death.

And, in fact, you never, ever have to kill in our system, no matter what the approvating circumstances are. The Jury instruction is clear on that: You never have to kill.

This is a very funny proceedings because I'm in a position now, as the defense, telling you that killing is wrong. The State is asking you to kill. That's a stronge position to be in.

Why? If killing is wrong, why do we kill people to say killing is wrong?

Most people would accept the philosophical position that killing is wrong, but then a committee gets involved and says, well, it's wrong, but for this occasion or but for that occasion, and pretty soon, you've got a lat of loopholes to killing is wrong.

The State wants you to find one of those loopholes. Mr. Rippo is a human being. He's not a

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kill this man.

perfect human being; he's far from being a perfect human being; but he's a human being, and he's entitled to be treated with dignity and respect as all human beings should be.

You don't lower yourself to the level of the lowest. You should try and raise yourself.

Think of the arrogance of a system that says that I can stand up here as a prosecutor and tell you I know so much that I can tell you you should

No one should have the right to point to another human being and say kill them. It's just not right. What this is similar to is in the Roman days when they had gladiators fighting in the pits and one gladiators would conquer another one, he would look up at the crowd and if the crowd pointed their thumb up, the man lived. If the crowd pointed their thumb down, the man died.

You are the crowd in this case and the State wants you to point your thumb down and kill this man. They want you to condemn Michael Rippo to death.

Think about what got us to this point though. Don't lose sight of they're asking for the this killing based on the testimony of Diana Hunt and the three snitches. You've watched those people.

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closing argument from the last hearing. You heard it, I submit to you that you all know there is questions. Can you

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he so sure of yourself that you can say --

MR. HARMON: Object to this argument. It's not proper, Your Honor, during the penalty hearing.

MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm not asking them to find him not guilty.

MR. HARMON: He is asking the Jury to revisit the issue of guilt or innocence. That isn't proper,

MR. DUNLEAVY: I'm not asking them to revisit guilt or innocence, Your Honor,

THE COURT: Go ahead, I'll allow it. Go

MR. DUNLEAVY: What I'm asking you to do is look at that same testimony and say are you confident enough in it to kill? And there is a difference.

Diana Hunt told you -- or you were explained to that Diana Hunt, under the case law, was responsible for the same offenses Michael was; the same charges were filed against her.

And what happened? She's already been to the parole board once. She will be out of prison soon because the same people that are asking you to

kill Michael Rippo decided to give her a deal that she could face parale.

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This is the same State that tells you that it's okay to kill Michael Rippo for the same facts.

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This case is about lass, there is no question about it, tragic, stupid lasses. You had heard about the lass to the Jacobson family; you had heard about the lass to the Lizzi family yesterday; and those are

legitimate, true losses.

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You have the power to create the some kind of loss in the Rippo family, and that's what the State:is asking you to do, to create the death of another young human being.

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What will that accomplish?

Will it bring back the lives of Lauri and Denise?

You know that's not possible,

If it was, I'd be the first one to stand up here and tell

you, kill him. But it wouldn't bring anyone back; it

wouldn't balance the scales. The scales can never be

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balanced in something like this. That's not what we're here

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for.

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The United States Suprema Court

has repeatedly said that the death penalty should be

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reserved to anly the worst of the worst. And this is not a nice crime, but you also have to look at the facts of the crime.

And I have to speak bad of the dead, but there are same things you have to remember. They were not saints; they were not innacent bystanders caught up in the crime. They were drug dealers; they are intervenous drug users; and that's what put them in this situation. The daughters voluntarily got involved in the drug world. If they hadn't — this was a drug case. It's all about drugs. It's not like they were an innocent person going to the store who got shot.

Yesterday, the families told you a little bit about their loss, but not one of them said anything about the fact that their daughters were involved in drug use or drug sales. They didn't say we know she had a drug problem and we tried to help her with that. They didn't tell you those things. You know that those are the facts.

It doesn't lessen their loss at all. It doesn't make their loss illegitimate. It's just another side to the same story, and it's something that you have to look at when you are deciding what is appropriate. It's not an easy thing to think about, but it's a fact; it's

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a fact that you have to consider.

I'm not for an instant saying that Denise and Lauri got what they deserved. Nobody in the world deserved what happened to them. It was an inhuman act. It was wrong, Michael admits it's wrong, Everyone admits it's wrong.

In a perfect world, everyone would die, of old age. We wouldn't need death penalties. We wouldn't need any of this. But we don't live in a perfect world.

In a perfect world, we would not have murders for drugs.

Nobody is condoning this crime.

It's wrong. It's not a close coll. Everybody knows that killing is wrong. This crime was a stupid trapedy. You heard all:of the eyidence and there is no doubt about it.

But you also heard the evidence, and I don't believe you can believe that Mike Rippo did it all by himself. Diana Hunt was there. She was a participant.

And it's up to you. You've decided there is enough to convict, and there is no question about that, but you also have to decide how clean were Diana Hunt's hands really? Why was her story so inconsistent if

she was telling you the truth, or was she involved in these killings as well? You have to consider that because it's one of the facts in this case that has to be reviewed.

You have several options open to you to do justice. The first one is life with the possibility of parole.

what does this mean? It means that Michael Rippo would be about my age when he makes his first parale board, if he ever makes it.

Mike Rippo would have to first make parole on his sexual assault case that he's back in on. Is that likely to occur very soon? He doesn't do day one on the murder cases until after he's finished his time on the sexual assault case.

Your next option is life
without the possibility of parole, and the Judge has
explained to you that means exactly what it says, life
without the possibility of parole. Put Mike Rippo in prison
and tell them to keep him there forever. That's an option
that's open to you. It's an option less than death.

The State always tries to convince you that prison isn't that bad; that don't mollycoddle these people; kill them.

Well, I submit to you that 17

the State says He're going to put you up at the finest suite in Caesars Palace with room service for the rest of your life, you wouldn't be there long before you realized it wasn't much of a deal. You'd want out of that room pretty quick. And, believe me, they're not going to send Michael Rippo to Caesars Palace.

Mike Rippo came into this system when he was 16 years old, with no legal counsel and a mother who, in essence, threw him away, saying I can't deal with him right now; there is problems in my life; you take care of him.

Unfortunately, she believed them when they said there was counseling available, that there was help available.

You saw the statements given where she asked for help when he went up on the first burglary charge to Spring Mountain. She said he needs counseling. He needs some help. He needs some guidance.

what did he get? He got a counselor with no credentials and three months and 25 days later, he got sent back. Nobody had done any serious counseling with this man. They sent him right back where he came from.

What went wrong? We know Mr.

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community.

Rippo never got any psychiatric counseling; there was no psychiatrist working up there.

The counselor, Mr. Sergi, who didn't have any credentials whatsoever, thought Michael was shining him on and not taking the program seriously. He admitted they had options: They could go to Elko; they could refer him to psychiatric treatment; or they could just throw him out.

What did they do?

Mr. Rippo, who had adjustment problems was performing acts that just cried out for attention; didn't get them. They shuttled him back to the

Rippo at age 16. (Indicating) He was a small child. He was not an adult. But what do they do with him? That was his yearbook picture. He looks like a child because he was a child. He was a scared child. Someone, who when he went to prison, shaved his head to try and make himself look tougher. He wasn't even old enough to shave. He needed help.

Mrs. Rippo had trusted the system to get him help. What happened and what went wrong? He didn't get the help, we know that. When Mike Rippo got

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in trouble for not cleaning the house and the garage, he didn't get counseling. He got the silent treatment. He panicked and he ran away. This led to the numerous burglaries and the horrible sexual assoult we all heard about.

Remember, the story you heard, the **<PA> <SAR> bindings, the story of violence, of cutting her hair, but the actual sexual act was never fully accomplished. This was of someone screaming for help.

He got caught on that. And if Mr. Rippo had maney, would be have gotten the psychiatric help and treatment? What happened?

Lack at the report from the Juvenile Justice system. It's in evidence. And their summary is obviously -- in need of long-term treatment to rehabilitate him.

Then skip down: Due to the seriousness of the charges and insofar as the State of Nevada has no longer the treatment facility for **identifying violent Juvenile behaviors, it is respectfully recommended to certify him as an adult. Because Nevada didn't have a place to put him, they certified him as an adult and sent him to prison.

What went wrong with the

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system?

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the system played a big part in making him what he is. 3

They ignore the repeated

Mike Rippo is not a saint, but

requests by the mother. They ignored the repeated 5

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questions -- the reports when he was sent to Spring Mountain

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said an emotionally disturbed child. The reports, when they

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certified him as an adult, said he needed long term

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treatment.

system.

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Did anybody ever get him any

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tregtment? No. They sent him up to a place where his

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guidance was going to be fellow inmates in an adult prison

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What went wrong?

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The State talked about what

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went wrong. The State talked about the fact and the

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evidence that Michael had a knife and some nunchuks at one

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time, eleven years ago in prison.

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But what you didn't see is any

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witness saying anything about Michael having ever used a

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knife or nunchuks or any other weapon against anybody in

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that prison system.

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He's never had a real problem

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in that prison system. He cussed out a guard. He made some

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threats to guards. Was he ever in a position to blow her f'ing head off? With what? His imagination? That's all he has.

He's never had anything like that. He's never gotten out. He's been convicted of two very serious murders, murders that could have been avoided, if Mr. Rippo had been treated by the system or Just kept by the system. They didn't have to let him out. They're the ones who screened him and said, we're letting him out.

All they had to do to protect society and protect the Lizzis and protect the Jacobsons was to keep him. They made another mistake.

What went wrong? You can insure this mistake never happens again. It's real easy. And common sense tells that you there is still two options available to you to do that: Life with the possibility of parole means Mike Rippo will do a minimum of 20 years on the two murders, after he finishes his sexual assault case, and not counting what the judge may or may not give him on the other charges.

He's going to be an old man by the time he makes his parole board. And everybody knows that the older you get, the less likely you are to involve yourself in crime, the less likely you are, especially, to

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involve yourself in any kind of violence.

But if you don't feel that's enough, you still have the option of life without the possibility of parole, which means just that, the rest of your life in prison, no options, no window, no door ever going to open.

There is a stary about a little boy in a Sunday school class where they had Just been studying that shalt not kill. That week, he found out the State had: Just executed somebody and he went back to his Sunday school class and said who is going to kill the executioners? Because if you believe in an eye for an eye, where does it end?

Any step towards curing the ills of the world. Mr. Rippo does not have much of a life; he doesn't have a life that any of us would want to live; but that's all he's got, is his life in prison. You don't have to take that life away from him.

is wrong makes no sense. Our society wonders why we are so violent. We should examine ourselves and make better examples and instill better behavior. Killing to prevent violence is insanity. It doesn't prevent violence; it

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condones violence.

There is nothing in the record of Michael Rippo that says he's a danger to anyone in prison; not one word about him hurting someone.

Look at the example of Mahatma Ghandi, wan sovereignty for his nation without raising a weapon, because he said that peace and love were the only alternative. Maghandi — or Ghandi was asked one time about the cancept of an eye for an eye. And he had a simple answer: If you believe in an eye for an eye, you will eventually make the entire world blind.

The State wants you to repunish Mike Rippo for the 1982 murder. He's doing -- or sexual assault. He's doing life on that already. You can't sentence him on that case. You can't change the outcome of that case. The sexual assault is not one of the approvating circumstances that you are looking at.

Mr. Rippo is facing the death penalty for this case. The State has talked to you about the aggravating circumstances, the robbery, the kidnapping. These are self-fulfilling aggravating circumstances, if you look at them. When someone is charged with felony murder and is convicted, they are then — they're almost automatic, because you can't find the felony murder without finding the

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aggravating circumstances existed...

But look how the State stacks them up, Remember that stacking them up doesn't equal anything. If you have 20 approvating circumstances and no mitigating circumstances, you don't have to kill.

Instruction Number 8 points out the law does not require the jury to impose a death penalty under any circumstances, even when the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances; nor is the defendant required to establish any mitigating circumstances in order to be sentenced to less than death.

It's not an if you find aggravating circumstances, you must kill. It's the exact opposite: If you find them, you do not have to kill. Killing is never required.

This is going to be my last chance to speak to you in this case. I know you've been through a lot; you've waited an awful lot of time; and I'm sorry for that,

some of those delays have been caused by me; some of them have been caused by others; some of them have just been situations we couldn't control. But don't hold those against Michael Rippo. He wasn't in charge of anything in this courtroom.

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If you have a problem with something I've done or something I've said, if you don't like my ties, you don't like my hair, if I've irritated you in any way, take it out on me, not Mr. Rippo. His life is at stake here. He doesn't have a choice. The Court appoints me to represent a man and I do the best I can, but I'm not in a position to put my client at stake.

If you want to talk about something that's a humbling experience, stand before a Jury and ask them to save a man's life. Nobody is up to that task. It's a terrifying concept. But Mr. Rippo should not be punished for any mistakes I have made.

Dr. Green told you, the coroner, that the definition of hamicide was the killing of one person by another person. That is exactly what the State is now asking you to authorize, the killing of Mike Rippo.

what's gone wrong in this case. We must look at the whole system, because this case is about the whole system.

Mike Rippo has tremendous
responsibilities in this case — there is no question about
that — and he's been convicted and he's facing life in
prison because of it. But you don't have to kill him when