Document 230

Page 1 of 15

Filed 10/29/2009

Case 2:08-cv-00635-PMP-GWF

COMES NOW Plaintiffs KIRK and AMY HENRY, by and through their attorneys of record, DONALD J. CAMPBELL, ESQ. and JACK F. DEGREE, ESQ., of the law firm CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS, and C. STANLEY HUNTERTON, ESQ., of the law firm HUNTERTON & ASSOCIATES, and hereby respectfully request the release of requested information pertaining to Defendant Fredrick Rizzolo's financial condition which is presently in possession of United States Department of Parole and Probation.

This Reply is made and based upon all the pleadings and papers on file herein, together with the exhibits attached hereto.

DATED this 29th day of October, 2009.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS

HUNTERTON & ASSOCIATES

E	By <u>/s/</u>	By
	JACK F. DEGREE, ESQ. (11102)	C. STANLEY HUNTERTON, ESQ. (1891)
	700 South Seventh Street	333 South Sixth Street
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
	Attorneys for Plaintiff Kirk Henry	Attorneys for Plaintiff Amy Henry

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. Introduction

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Plaintiffs seek an order compelling the release of financial information contained Defendant Rick Rizzolo's presentence investigation report ("PSI") and supervision records. This information is maintained as part of Case No. 2:06-cr-186-PMP-PAL in the United States District Court – District of Nevada. To be clear, this information consists of representations Rizzolo made to this Court through an arm of its jurisdiction – The United States Department of Parole and Probation. In Plaintiffs' view, Rizzolo's Opposition (#223) demonstrates yet another attempt to conceal highly relevant financial information from discovery in this case.

II. Reply Argument

A. The General Rule Does Not Apply In This Matter.

Plaintiffs do not dispute the general rule that prohibits disclosure of these documents. This rule, however, is not absolute and there is ample authority allowing a third party access to the information. In fact, the Ninth Circuit holds "[w]hile it is true that a pre-sentence report is a confidential document, disclosure of pre-sentence reports is warranted in some cases." Abreu-Reyes v. INS, 292 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir. 2002) (overruled on other grounds); see also, United States v. Watkins, 623 F.Supp.2d 514, 516 (S.D. N.Y. 2009) (financial information in a PSI report ordered to be produced to counter defendant's "seemingly inconsistent" representations made in a separate case); United States v. Gomez, 323 F.3d 1305, 1308 (11th Cir. 2003) ("...a party to 'pending or contemplated litigation,' who requires access to a presentence report 'to impeach a witness, or to establish an affirmative proposition,' would normally meet the [sufficient need] requirement.") (citations omitted). As such, there is clearly authority for the position taken by Plaintiffs. Here, this Application hinges not on the general

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rule, but rather, on the fact that this case presents precisely the situation in which disclosure must be compelled. Rick's Opposition only addresses the general rule.

The plain language of Local Criminal Rule ("LCR") 32-2 recognizes a detailed procedure for a requesting party to seek the release of a PSI report and supervision records. Plaintiffs followed these protocols by filing the Application with the Court along with a supporting Affidavit, which set forth examples demonstrating a "compelling need for disclosure" and why this "is necessary to serve the ends of justice." This showing meets the test to support disclosure over confidentiality. See United States v. Preate, 927 F.Supp. 163, 169 (M.D. Pa. 1996) (disclosure of the PSI report required since there was "only a limited interest in confidentiality" and the requesting party met the particularized showing necessary to order disclosure). To be sure, this "ends of justice" test is recognized in nearly every one of the cases cited by Defendants. Rick has neither provided nor demonstrated any particularized need for confidentiality that would outweigh the specialized need set forth by Plaintiffs. He relies solely on general case law on the issue without any analysis to the instant case. He clearly omitted this analysis because it would require him to address his many false responses and deceptive conduct throughout discovery in this action. Simply put, this is not the type of case where disclosure should be prohibited.

Disclosure of Rick's PSI Report and Supervision records is necessary to serve the ends of justice. One could hardly imagine a more misleading and deceitful litigant than Rick Rizzolo, who has consistently shunned his discovery obligations in an effort to conceal his

See, e.g., United States v. Schlette, 842 F.2d 1574, 1579 (9th Cir. 1988) ("In general most courts explain that disclosure to a third party is appropriate if disclosure is necessary to serve the ends of justice."); In re Kenna, 453 F.3d 1136, 1137 (9th Cir. 2006) (same); United States v. Anzalone, 886 F.2d 229, 233 (9th Cir. 1989) (same); Beller ex rel. Beller v. United States, 221 F.R.D. 674, 678 (D. N.M. 2003) (same).

assets. For this reason, Plaintiffs seek financial records in possession of the United States Department of Parole and Probation to reveal the true nature of his financial holdings. Rick admitted he disclosed this information to his probation officer, yet he refuses to produce the same information in discovery. Instead, he is evidently relying on his probation officer's representation that this information is not discoverable in civil litigation. *See* Application at 3:18-26.

Information in possession of the U.S. Department of Parole and Probation and particularly Rick's Probation Officer, Eric Christensen, is becoming increasingly relevant in these proceedings. As the Court is well aware, Rick admittedly formed a working relationship with a serial convicted felon, James Kimsey, to author pleadings in these proceedings for a nearly three-month period. This undeniably places Rick in violation of the conditions of his probation as he is not to have contact with any felons. However, at the hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion to Reveal Ghost Writer and for Contempt Sanctions (#184) on October 2, 2009, Rick's counsel, Kenneth Frizzell, III, Esq. proclaimed:

When this was first – when the relationship was first established between Mr. Rizzolo and Mr. Kimsey, Mr. Rizzolo specifically contacted his Parole Officer, Eric Christensen. Eric okayed it himself. Likewise, when Mr. Rizzolo contacted him again because they were going to be filing some more motions, Mr. Kimsey's status was fully disclosed.

* * * *

The Department of Parole and Probation is fully aware of this relationship; fully agreed with it, just asked that Mr. Rizzolo keep them apprised of what's happening, the kind of the status of that relationship, which he has been doing and would testify with this Court that he's been doing that.

See October 7, 2009 Hearing Transcript, excerpts of which are attached hereto as Exhibit "1" at 26:5-11, 13-18. Plaintiffs will explore in further detail the nature and extent of these representations concerning the U.S. Department of Parole and Probation as discovery progresses. In the meantime, however, the financial documents contained in the PSI Report and

related supervision records should be produced. These documents need to be compared to the false, misleading, and evasive information Rick has produced in discovery thus far.

B. Rick Rizzolo Never Disputes That He Has Made Misrepresentations Throughout Discovery.

The Court must compare the facts cited in the Application with Rick's failure to address the same. In the Application for disclosure, the Plaintiffs explained to the Court:

[Rick's] evasive responses have forced Plaintiffs to file numerous Motions to Compel with the Court. Plaintiffs prevailed on each one.

* * * *

This information needs to be analyzed in comparison with the false and misleading representations Rick has made to the Plaintiffs throughout discovery in this action.

The discovery conducted thus far is laced with inconsistencies....

See Application at 9:11-12, 14-16; 10:18-20.

Rick never once disputes these assertions in his Opposition. He cannot and will not, because they are true. This is not the first time Rick failed to rebut these contentions. On August 27, 2009, Plaintiffs opposed Rick's Motion to Dismiss (#177) wherein Plaintiffs informed the Court of his misleading and untruthful responses throughout discovery. With respect to Rick's interests held in various trusts, excerpts from Plaintiffs' Opposition state as follows:

The RLR Trust was named as a defendant in a timely manner. Both Rick and Lisa had steadfastly maintained that The RLR Trust did not exist. Moreover, they repeatedly insisted in *both* written discovery responses and deposition testimony that this trust was never funded with assets. Plaintiffs relied on Defendants' sworn representations. Now, Defendants attempt to use their false and misleading responses as a shield against Plaintiffs' timely effort to add the RLR Trust as a named defendant.

* * * *

Defendants had successfully evaded revealing the substance of this trust despite written discovery requests, demand letters requesting additional information, multiple motions to compel, third party subpoenas, and inquiry at deposition.

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See Opposition (#177) at 33:18-24; 34-13-15. Rick never disputed these assertions in his Reply (#188) then nor did he or his substituted counsel ever rebut these facts at oral argument on September 15, 2009. Moreover, he does not dispute similar assertions concerning his conduct in discovery in this Opposition. Rizzolo simply and unpersuasively cites cases in which the Court elected to prohibit disclosure of the PSI Report or supervision records for entirely different reasons completely unrelated to this case. Not one of these cases is representative of the rationale Rick asserts, i.e., that an untruthful, misleading civil litigant can wholly prohibit disclosure of a PSI report based solely on a general presumption of confidentiality. See, e.g., Hancock Bros., Inc., v. Jones, 293 F.Supp, 1229, 1232 (D.C. Cal. 1968) (court prohibited disclosure because the requesting party relied solely on the argument that the "avoidance of expense and additional work" is enough to compel disclosure): United States v. Krause, 78 F.R.D. 203, 204 (D.C. Wis. 1978) (state court judgment creditor sought intervention to obtain PSI report to try and collect damages but was not pursuing any independent action). The court's rationale for denying a party's request for disclosure of a PSI report in the foregoing cases is clearly based on far different facts.

Here, permitting Rick to conceal documents and mislead Plaintiffs on an ongoing basis and then take refuge behind the generality of LCR 32-2 results in prejudice to the Plaintiffs. It is presumed this rule was never intended to permit a defendant in civil litigation to throw veracity and candor out the window and then fight disclosure of relevant records which reveal representations previously made to this Court through its agents at the United States Department of Parole and Probation.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.5(b), I certify that I am an employee of Campbell & Williams and on the 2944 ay of October, 2009, service of a true and correct copy of the foregoing Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant Rick Rizzolo Et. Al.'s Opposition to Application for Disclosure of Rick Rizzolo's Presentence Investigation Reports or Supervision Records was made via

CM/ECF to the following:

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Amy Henry

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS DIVISION

KIRK HENRY, ET AL.,)	CASE NO: 2:08-CV-635-PMP-GWE
Plaintiffs,)	CIVIL
vs.)	Las Vegas, Nevada
FREDRICK RIZZOLO, ET AL.,)	Wednesday, October 7, 2009 (2:03 p.m. to 2:41 p.m.)
Defendants.	;	(2:50 p.m. to 3:19 p.m.)

HEARING ON PLAINTIFFS' [184] MOTION TO REVEAL PRO SE LITIGANT RICK RIZZOLO'S GHOST WRITER

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. FOLEY, JR., UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Appearances: See Next Page

Courtroom Administrator: Donna Smith

Court Reporter:

Recorded; FTR

Transcribed by:

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Defendants:

KEN FRIZZELL, ESQ. (No address provided)

1 don't want to make this about Mr. Kimsey, because it really isn't about Mr. Kimsey at all. Mr. Kimsey is just another 2 3 reason. But Mr. Kimsey was no different. Mr. Kimsey was only involved with Mr. Rizzolo for approximately, I would say two 4 and a half months, roughly; give or take maybe a couple of 5 weeks. Maybe a couple of weeks more or less. And for 6 7 basically for that amount of time, for Mr. Hunterton's firm, 8 Mr. Campbell's firm to run up attorney's fees of \$260,000, I'm 9 doing something wrong, I quess, Judge. However, and moving on, 10 your Honor, where we're at as we stand here right now, I'm involved. I'm an attorney duly licensed in the state of 11 Nevada, licensed in the state of Utah, licensed before the 12 Ninth Circuit, licensed in federal courts in Arizona. 13 14 THE COURT: Let me just ask you this. 15 MR. FRIZZELL: Sure. 16 THE COURT: Step a little closer to the mike to make 17 sure we're picking you up/ MR. FRIZZELL: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm involved in the 18 case from here on out until -- in the foreseeable future, I'm 19 involved in the case. There isn't going to be any more issues 20 about Mr. Rizzolo signing a document that -- that he did not 21 prepare. Notwithstanding, and speaking with Mr. Rizzolo, he 22 reviewed every document before he signed it. There were 23 documents that were prepared for him that he edited; he took 24

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out, he added to, he changed wording. It wasn't like he was a

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passive participant and Mr. Kimsey was just drafting a document and Mr. Rizzolo was just simply signing on the dotted line and letting Mr. Kimsey do all of the footwork.

Your Honor, for lack of a better term, I think a lot of why we're here today is simply red herring. When this was first -- when the relationship was first established between Mr. Rizzolo and Mr. Kimsey, Mr. Rizzolo specifically contacted his Parole Officer, Eric Christensen (phonetic). Eric okayed it himself. Likewise, when Mr. Rizzolo contacted him again because they were going to be filing some more motions, Mr. Kimsey's status was fully disclosed. Mr. Kimsey's -- all of his legal rights were restored by an order dated back in 2003 for felonies that were approximately 20 - plus years ago. Department of Parole and Probation is fully aware of this relationship; fully agreed with it, just asked that Mr. Rizzolo keep them apprised of what's happening, the kind of the status of that relationship, which he has been doing and would testify with this Court that he's been doing that. So there really is no issue there. Your Honor, we've struck pleadings, we've disclosed Mr. Kimsey's status. We've disclosed the existence and identity of Mr. Kimsey; and not merely because there was nowhere else to run, as Counsel would like to put it. I was contacted. I've been a member of this Bar for a good many I've been here for a long time. There is just simply, at this point, no reason, at least on these little types of

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join Hudson

October 22, 2009

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER