APPENDIX A

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT 1 OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR MARION COUNTY. CRIMINAL ACTION. 2 3 CASE NO. 81-170 STATE OF FLORIDA, 4 5 Plaintiff. 6 VS. VOLUME SEVEN OF SEVEN VOLUMES 7 IAN LIGHTBOURN. Defendant. 8 9 The same 10 PROCEEDINGS: Jury Trial 11 BEFORE: The Honorable William T. Circuit Judge 12 Fifth Judicial Circuit of Florida Ocala, Florida 32670 13 PLACE: Courtroom "A" 14 Marion County Courthouse Ocala, Florida 32670 15 REPORTED BY: Charles E. Brandies, RPR, CSR, 16 Official Court Reporter Fifth Judicial Circuit of Florida 17 Ocala, Florida 32670 18 APPEARANCES: Mr. G. G. Oldham, Jr., State Attorney, Mr. Albert C. 19 Simmons and Mr. Lewis Stone Assistant State Attorneys 20 Fifth Judicial Circuit of Florida Ocala, Florida 32670 21 Attorneys for Plaintiff SEP CENERAL Findicial Circuit of Attorney 22 23 Righth Judicial Circuit of Florida

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(These proceedings are continued from Volume Six).

BY THE COURT: Members of the Jury, it is now your duty to advise the Court as to what punishment should be imposed upon the Defendant for his crime of first degree murder. As you have been told, the final decision as to what punishment shall be imposed is the responsibility of the Judge. However, it is your duty to follow the law which will now be given to you by the Court and render to the Court an advisory sentence based upon your determination as to whether sufficient aggravating circumstances exist to justify the imposition of the death penalty and whether sufficient mitigating circumstances exist to outweigh any aggravating circumstances found to exist.

Your verdict should be based upon the evidence which has been presented to you in these proceedings. The aggravating circumstances which you may consider are limited to such of the following as may be established by the evidence.

One, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed while the Defendant was under sentence of imprisonment.

Two, that at the time of the crime for which he is to be sentenced the Defendant had previously been convicted of another capital offense or a felony

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involving the use or threat of violence to some person.

Three, that the Defendant, in committing the crime for which he is to be sentenced, knowingly created a great risk of death to many persons.

Four, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed while the Defendant was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit or flight after committing, or attempting to commit any robbery, arson, burglary, kidnapping, aircraft piracy, or the unlawful throwing, placing or discharging of a destructive device or bomb.

Next, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody.

Next, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed for pecuniary gain.

Or, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws.

Or, that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was especially heinous, atrocious or cruel.

Heinous means extremely wicked or shockingly evil.

Atrocious means outrageously wicked and vile.

Cruel means designed to inflict a high degree of pain, utter indifference to or enjoyment of the suffering of others, or pitiless.

Or, the capital felony, homicide, was committed in a cold, calculated and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.

If you do not find that there existed sufficient of the aggravating circumstances which have been described to you, it will be your duty to recommend a sentence to life imprisonment.

Should you find sufficient of these aggravating circumstances to exist, it will then be your duty to determine whether or not sufficient mitigating circumstances exist to outweigh the aggravating circumstances found to exist. The mitigating circumstances which you may consider, if established by the evidence, are these:

- (A), that the Defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.
- (B), that the crime for which the Defendant is to be sentenced was committed while the Defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance.
- (C), that the victim was a participant in the Defendant's conduct or consented to the act.

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- (D), that the Defendant was an accomplice in the offense for which he is to be sentenced but the offense was committed by another person and the Defendant's participation was relatively minor.
- (E), that the Defendant acted under extreme duress or under the substantial domination of another person.
- (F), the capacity of the Defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.
- (G), the age of the Defendant at the time of the crime.
- (H), any aspect of the Defendant's character or record and any of the circumstances of the offense that the Defendant proffered as a basis for a sentence less than death.

Aggravating circumstances must be established beyond a reasonable doubt before they may be considered by you in arriving at your decision. Proof of an aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt is evidence by which the understanding, judgment and reason of the Jury are well satisfied and convinced to the extent of having a fully, firm and abiding conviction that the circumstances have been proved to

the exclusion of and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Evidence to establish an aggravating circumstance which does not convince you beyond a reasonable doubt of the existence of such circumstance at the time of the offense should be wholly disregarded.

If one or more aggravating circumstances are established, you should consider all the evidence tending to establish one or more mitigating circumstances and give that evidence such weight as you feel it should receive in reaching your conclusion as to the sentence which should be imposed.

The sentence which you recommend to the Court must be based upon the facts as you find them from the evidence and the law as given to you by the Court.

Your verdict must be based upon your finding of whether sufficient aggravating circumstances exist and whether sufficient mitigating circumstances exist which outweigh any aggravating circumstances found to exist. Based on these considerations, you should advise the Court whether the Defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment or to death.

In these proceedings it is not necessary that the verdict of the Jury be unanimous, but a verdict may be rendered upon the finding of a majority of the Jury.

The fact that the determination of whether or not

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