1	IN THE SUPREME CO	URT OF THE STATE (OF NEVADA		
2					
3	LESEAN TARUS COLLINS,) No. 55716	Electronically Filed		
4	Appellant,		Aug 02 2011 08:16 a.m Tracie K. Lindeman		
5	v.)	Clerk of Supreme Court		
6	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)			
7		ĺ			
8	Respondent.))			
9	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX – VOLUME IV – PAGES 734-831				
10					
11	PHILIP J. KOHN Clark County Public Defender	DAVID ROGEI Clark County D	istrict Attorney		
12	309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610	200 Lewis Äver Las Vegas, Nev	iue, 3rd		
13	A 6 A 11				
14	Attorney for Appellant	Attorney Genera	CORTEZ MASTO al		
15		100 North Carso Carson City, Ne	on Street vada 89701-4717		
16		(702) 687-3538			
17		Counsel for Res	pondent		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28	N.				

INDEX Collins, Lesean C253455

1

2 3 4 PAGE NO. 5 6 Court's Exhibit #4 Dated 11/06/09......861 7 Court's Exhibit #5 Dated 11/06/09......862 8 Court's Exhibit #6 Dated 11/06/09.....863 9 Court's Exhibit #7 Dated 11/06/09......864 1.0 11 Court's Exhibit #8 Dated 11/06/09......865 12 Defendant's Motion to Compel Disclosure of Exculpatory Evidence (DOH 7/22/09) filed 7/8/09.....141-149 13 Defendant's Notice of Alibi, Pursuant to NRS 174.087 14 filed 11/2/09......163-164 15 Defendant's Notice of Witnesses 16 filed 11/2/09.....160-162 17 Defense Offer of Proof Regarding Denial of Defense Motion to 18 Continue (DOH 11/6/09) filed 11/6/09......195-198 19 Ex Parte Application and Order to Prepare Transcripts 2.0 filed 2/2/10......204-207 21 22 Instructions to the Jury 23 filed 11/6/09......171-192 24 Judgment of Conviction (Jury Trial) 25 filed 3/4/10......208-209 26 Minutes through 3/2/10.....213-227 27 Motion to Continue Sentencing Date 28 (DOH 1/12/10) filed 12/29/09......201-203

1	Notice of Appeal filed 3/25/10210-212
2	Notice of Habitual Criminality
3	filed 11/6/09199-200
4	Notice of Motion and Motion to Conduct Videotaped Deposition
5	Testimony of Material Witness Vivian Furlow (DOH 11/2/09) filed 11/2/09165-170
6	Notice of Witnesses filed 10/29/09158-159
7	Order filed 5/15/09
8	
9	Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (DOH 6/1/09) filed 5/12/09062-122
10	Return to Writ of Habeas Corpus
11	(DOH 6/1/09) filed 5/29/09127-140
12 13	State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Preclude Testimony of Minor Child, Tysean Collins
13	(DOH 9/16/09) filed 9/15/09150-157
14	Verdict filed 11/6/09193-194
16	Writ of Habeas Corpus
17	(DOH 6/1/09) filed 5/18/09125-126
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
	l

1 TRANSCRIPTS: Transcript: Calendar Call 3 (DOH 8/12/09) filed 4/30/10......248-251 4 Transcript: Calendar Call 5 (DOH 10/28/09) filed 4/30/10......256-258 6 Transcript: Defendant's Motion to Allow Attorneys for Lesean Collins to Review Sealed Video of November 2, 2009 Motion Argument in Camera (DOH 06/02/11) filed 06/03/11.....832-846 9 Transcript: Defendant's Motion to Compel Disclosure of Exculpatory Evidence 10 (DOH 7/22/09) filed 4/27/10.....245-247 11 Transcript: Defendant's Motion to Preclude Testimony of Minor 12 Child, Tysean Collins (DOH 9/16/09) filed 4/30/10......252-255 13 14 Transcript: Defendant's Writ of Habeas Corpus (DOH 6/10/09) filed 4/27/10......238-244 15 Transcript: Grand Jury 16 17 Transcript: Grand Jury Volume 2 18 (DOH 4/7/09) filed 4/14/09......056-061 19 Transcript: Grand Jury Indictment Return (DOH 4/8/09) filed 5/17/10......228-232 20 21 Transcript: Initial Arraignment (DOH 5/6/09) filed 4/27/10.....233-237 22 Transcript: Jury Trial - Day 1 Split Transcript 23 (DOH 11/4/09) filed 7/21/10 328-603 24 Part One, Page 328 to Page 490, Volume II Part Two, Page 491 to Page 603, Volume III 25 Transcript: Jury Trial - Day 2 26 27 Transcript: Jury Trial - Day 3 28 (DOH 11/6/09) filed 7/9/10......734-809

1	Transcript: Overflow Calendar Call		
2	(DOH 10/29/09)		
3	Transcript: Portion of Proceedings		
4	Sealed Portion of Proceeding of Jury Trial Held On November 2, 2009 (Ordered Unsealed for Viewing		
5	By Both Parties On June 15, 2011 by Court) (DOH 11/02/09) filed 07/01/11847-860		
6			
7	Transcript: Sentencing (DOH 2/18/10) filed 6/18/10810-813		
8	Transcript: Sentencing (Continued)		
9	(DOH 3/2/10) filed 6/18/10814-831		
10	Transcript: Videotaped Testimony of Vivian Furlow		
11	(DOH 11/2/09) filed 7/12/10268-327		
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			

1 2 3 4 5	TRAN DISTRICT CLARK COUNT	Control of the contro	
6	STATE OF NEVADA,		
7	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-253455	
8	vs.	DEPT. XII	
9	LESEAN T. COLLINS,		
10	Defendant.		
11)		
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHELLE	LEAVITT, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
13			
14	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2009 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
15	TRIAL BY JU	RY - DAY 3	
16			
17			
18	APPEARANCES:	TOOLULA L. TOMOUTOK FOO	
19	For the State:	JOSHUA L. TOMSHECK, ESQ JACQUELINE JEANNEY, ESQ.	
20		Deputy District Attorneys	
21	For the Defendant:	TIERRA D. JONES, ESQ.	
22		ABIGAIL PAROLISE, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders	
23			
24			
25	RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COUF	RT RECORDER	

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: He's in custody.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. This hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury panel. Remember, I told you this morning I was going to ask you whether you were going to testify or not.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: What have you decided?

THE DEFENDANT: I will, Miss -- Ma'am.

THE COURT: You will testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Had to find that out before I could number the instructions. You had an opportunity to discuss it with your lawyers?

THE DEFENDANT: Uh, pretty much; yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Pretty much; yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions of me?

THE DEFENDANT: Not at the moment, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, now is the time to ask because it's not like I'm going to ask any of your questions -- answer any of your questions later.

THE DEFENDANT: Uh, that would be a no-no.

THE COURT: Pardon?

THE DEFENDANT: That would be a no.

THE COURT: Okay. And remember, you're going to be subject to cross examination by the Deputy District Attorney.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And just so the record's really clear, you understand these are the same D.A.'s that are prosecuting you in your murder case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. At this point, is there any objection to the verdict form?

MS. PAROLISE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The verdict form will be lodged with the Clerk of the Court and I'll just go get copies for us and then we'll settle the instructions. There's 20.

[A short break is taken at 11:33 a.m.]

[Trial resumes at 11:47 a.m.]

THE COURT: I know these are a little messy. Sue has gone down to another copier and they'll be clean for the jury panel.

The record reflect, Mr. Collins is present in the courtroom with us.

This hearing is continuing to take place outside the presence of the jury panel.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: Is the State prepared with Court's Proposed Instructions 1 through 20?

MR. TOMSHECK: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Any objection to those instructions?

MR. TOMSHECK: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any other instructions that you would like to

2

3

5

6

7 8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24 25

propose at this time?

MR. TOMSHECK: We do not.

THE COURT: Is the Defense familiar with the Court's Proposed Instructions 1 through 20?

MS. PAROLISE: Yes, Your Honor, we had some objections that we'd like to put on the record.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. PAROLISE: Let's see. Specifically, the Defense objects to the instruction: It is not a defense to a charge or arson. Do you need the number, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Right. I can find it. It's Number 8.

MS. PAROLISE: Thank you, Your Honor. And our objections, specifically, to this instruction were that this is not a Nevada case, first and foremost. It's true that the Nevada Supreme Court cited to it but it was on another issue.

Our problem is, is that, there are some circumstances where the Defendant, not being present at the time the fire, was discovered, would be a defense; and I think it's confusing to the jury. I think, in this circumstance, it is a defense, because there's no testimony and there's no evidence in the record that the fire was discovered after it commenced.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, I'll tell you -- I don't understand that argument. There's no evidence that the fire was discovered after it was commenced. That's what all the evidence is. That the first people that went to the house saw that their -- or felt the door; the door was hot; they smelled the smoke; determined it was on fire. So the fire commenced, then it was

MS. PAROLISE: It's my --

3

THE COURT: Am I just not understanding?

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. TOMSHECK: People v. Sherman. It's a California case. It's an older

decision. It has been cited by the Nevada Supreme Court in O'Bryant v. State.

MS. PAROLISE: Well, Your Honor, it's -- I believe the evidence was at

7:05, Officer Vital discovered the fire. He felt the doorknob. That's when he knew it was hot. The fire inspector came in here and testified that he

approximated the start of the fire at 7:06.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PAROLISE: That's when he said the offense occurred.

THE COURT: Okay. And I told you I'd take your word for that because I couldn't recall if he said exactly that, but I could recall that the officer said

7:05. So I'll take your word. Mr. Tomsheck.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, the actual proffered instruction doesn't have the word: Commence. It talks about after the fire was --

THE COURT: Discovery.

MR. TOMSHECK: Right. And I provided cases. Het the Defense borrow them and I haven't got them back, so I can't provide the Court with specific

citations. The California case.

MS. JONES: I think you gave that one to the Judge.

MR. TOMSHECK: You may have my copy, Judge.

THE COURT: Sorry.

MR. TOMSHECK: The actual case that was --

MS. PAROLISE: People v. Sherman.

The citation of that case is 72 Nev. 100. It essentially talks about -- that it's not a defense that the Defendant wasn't present at the time the fire's discovered. It's one of the things it talks about in the California case. It's obviously good law. It's been recognized as good law in the State of Nevada.

Factually, I can probably conceive of some situation where it could be a defense. It's just not this case. We have evidence that the Defendant's there at the time it occurred. And regardless of whether or not Ms. Parolise may have asked Investigator Lomprey, yesterday: Is it your understanding about something occurring at 7:06? That doesn't matter.

He wasn't there on the day; he went to the house three days later. The evidence is that there is a fire call -- there was a call for service out at that address. They went out there at 7:05; the fire was reported. So the Defendant's there within a few minutes of that.

The thrust of the instruction is, he doesn't have to be there at the time the fire's called in. That's what -- that's what the instruction says. I think that's obvious. And under the circumstances, it's a wholly appropriate instruction.

THE COURT: And the Court agrees, an Instruction Number 8 will be given. Any other objections?

MS. PAROLISE: Yes, Your Honor, two more. We also object to this instruction: It's not necessary that the State prove the Defendant actually committed an arson in the house. It goes on, it says: The gist of the crime of burglary. And our objection is that this is redundant. It's already covered in the other burglary instructions.

THE COURT: It's Instruction Number 11 and the Court overruled that

objection -- is going to give Instruction Number 11.

MR. TOMSHECK: And Judge, just if I could make a brief record about that --

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MR. TOMSHECK: I think the Defense's position was, it's covered elsewhere in the instructions and, candidly; I don't know where. I mean, I've read all the other instructions. That's the only instruction that talks about that particular issue.

THE COURT: I think they think it's redundant with Number 9. I don't agree. I think Instruction Number 11 clearly lays out that a burglary is committed before you enter a building when you enter with the intent to commit a felony, therein.

Okay. Any other instructions that you object to?

MS. PAROLISE: And my last objection would be: To every person who, in the commission of a burglary, commits any other crime may be prosecuted for each crime separately. I think that this is a redundant instruction also.

I don't think that it -- I think that the Indict- -- or the Indictment makes it clear that each of these are charged separately, and that that would be our objection to that one, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to say anything?

MR. TOMSHECK: What instruction is she referring to?

THE COURT: Number 10.

MR. TOMSHECK: Number 10? Same thing as I said to Number 11, that's not anywhere else in the instructions. That's a correct statement of the law. It's an appropriate instruction.

24

25

THE COURT: Number 10 will be given. Does Defense have any additional instructions that they would like to present at this time?

MS. PAROLISE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have they been marked?

MS. PAROLISE: We have four instructions.

THE COURT: Why don't you have them all marked by the Clerk right now. She'll mark them as Court Exhibit next-in-line.

MS. PAROLISE: I'm sorry, five instructions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Five?

MS. PAROLISE: Five instructions.

THE COURT: And, you know what, you can stand up here with me so we can work off of these, then we can make sure we're talking about the same instruction. You can hand me that one, April. You can start that one.

Okay. So the Defense proposes Court's Exhibit Number 4?

MS. PAROLISE: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And this is the expert --

MS. PAROLISE: Did you want --

THE COURT: Yes. Do you want to stand up here, too?

MR. TOMSHECK: I've seen a copy of it, Judge.

THE COURT: It's the expert opinion instruction.

MS. PAROLISE: That's correct, Your Honor, and it's our opinion. It's our contention that Captain Lomprey was an expert witness. The State's position was that he has not been an expert witness, however, it is our position he was an expert witness.

Q He did testify to having specialized training. He also testified

as to the origin of the fire. That fire -- three separate fires were set and that they did not communicate with each other, and this is all -- this is all expert testimony, Your Honor. That's why we're asking for this instruction.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, that's an issue we've already talked about, whether he was or is not an expert. It's the State's position he was -- did not testify about anything that an expert witness would. He wasn't asked opinion questions. He wasn't asked to draw any conclusions. He was simply asked what his background is, what his training is, and what he did in this case.

No different than a crime scene analyst who testifies or a detective who testifies about having, for instance, in a case of a detective, specialized training in interviewing people and the interview they conducted, and ultimately, what they did in the case.

So it's the State's position that he didn't testify as an expert, thus, giving an instruction such as that would be inappropriate.

I don't, per se, have any objection to it, other than the fact that there wasn't any expert testimony in this trial making that particular instruction irrelevant.

THE COURT: Okay. So Court's Exhibit Number 4 will be rejected. The next one is Court's Exhibit Number 5: If evidence is susceptible to two constructions or interpretations.

MS. PAROLISE: That's correct, Your Honor, and I believe it's our position on that one that that's a correct statement of the law. It is not specifically covered in the beyond a reasonable doubt instruction and that's why we're asking for it.

THE COURT: Well, I noted my objection to this because it talked about

innocence, a few times in this instruction. And in a criminal trial, we talk about guilty or not guilty, so I had a problem with that, and then the State objected.

MR. TOMSHECK: Additionally, Judge, in addition to what Your Honor just said, they cite a case from 1972, *Crane v. State*. It's 88 Nev. 684.

Subsequent through that, in 1976, the Nevada Supreme Court decided *Bails v. State*. It's 92 Nev. 90 something. I can't even read my own writing, but it's a 1976 case. It's Bails, B-A-I-L-S and it talks about, in a case, where there's a mixture of direct and circumstantial evidence.

It is not error for the Court not to give that proffered instruction and is appropriate not to give it if they're fully instructed on the State law and other instructions, which, it's the State's position that they are in this case.

MS. PAROLISE: And, Your Honor, this is -- if I could respond to that.

This is a purely circumstantial case. There was no direct evidence. No one testified they saw Lesean Collins set this fire and that's why we're asking for it.

THE COURT: Okay. Court's Exhibit Number 5 will be rejected. Court's Exhibit Number 6: If reasonable doubt exists as to whether a person's conduct is disallowed by law, such doubt must be resolved in favor of the accused.

And I told you, I did think this was accurate, but this would be an issue of law that would be brought to the Court before and the State would be required to dismiss it, because whether a person's conduct is disallowed by law, the only way I could think of this is if the State passed a law after the person committed the crime, obviously, they can't be charged with that crime. Do you agree?

MS. PAROLISE: We do not agree, Your Honor. We -- it is our

position it's a correct statement of the law. It's not covered --

THE COURT: I think it is, too.

MS. PAROLISE: And it's not covered in the other instructions that were given. I think that it's particularly important in a case like this where there is no direct evidence. There's no forensic evidence. It's mostly -- it's mostly testimony.

THE COURT: Okay. So then it's coming back to -- it's a circumstantial case and then it's up to the jury as to whether they -- what weight to give to the evidence --

MS. PAROLISE: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- direct and circumstantial. And it's up to them to give the amount of weight they want to give to any evidence. So I have a problem with this instruction. I was not inclined to give it. Does the State want to say anything?

MR. TOMSHECK: Briefly, Judge. The case they cite is *Demain v. State*, 103 Nev. 121. That's a case where a Defendant was charged with battery by a prisoner, and ultimately the question was whether or not he was in lawful custody at the time. That's the type of situation you're talking about.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TOMSHECK: There is a conclusion drawn that he wasn't in lawful custody at the time. Obviously, it would be encumbent upon the State not to proceed -- that type of situation.

That's not what we have here. We have something that's obviously unlawful conduct. The question is not whether or not the Defendant was allowed to commit the acts he did, it's whether or not he did it. It's --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. TOMSHECK: It's an identity case. He says he didn't start the fire. The proposed instruction has nothing to do with the facts of this case.

THE COURT: And I agree. I don't think this is a case of whether the person's conduct is disallowed or not. I mean, this is a case of -- he admitted to one of the counts, Count 3. And Count 1 and 2, he's contended it was not him; he did not do it.

So, it's not an issue of whether his conduct is disallowed or not, so Court's Exhibit Number 6 is rejected. Number 7 is -- okay. I'm not quite sure why you put Number 7 as one that you're proposing because I gave you this instruction.

MS. PAROLISE: Then it was a mistake, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And just so you know, in fact, I put it right after the State's. Okay. The State's instruction is Number 4 and then Number 5 is your instruction.

MS. PAROLISE: And that was my mistake, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So you want to withdraw Court's Exhibit Number 7?

MS. PAROLISE: Please.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll just put withdrawn. The objection is withdrawn.

MS. PAROLISE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The proposal is withdrawn. You can still keep it marked.

Number 8. Number 8. Court's Exhibit Number 8: Every person charged with -- oh, yeah, I see. Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved by competent

evidence beyond a reasonable doubt and --

MS. PAROLISE: That's --

THE COURT: -- and I told you the reasons I wasn't going to do this, is because the Supreme Court's clear pronouncements that the reasonable doubt instruction is supposed to be given exactly as it is given; that I'm not supposed to deviate from it in any way, shape or form, and that, attorneys have even been held in contempt of court for not complying with their admonition that we instruct the jury pursuant to Instruction Number 15.

So while I do believe this is correct, I have an obligation to give Instruction Number 15.

MS. PAROLISE: Okay.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, the State would concur that the proposed instruction comes from NRS 175.201. It is a statutory definition, however, it's included in the commonly given Jury Instruction Number 15 which is the reasonable doubt instruction which comes from 175.211.

And the case the Court's referring to, I think, most recently, that talks about that you can't attempt to quantify, supplement or clarify the statutory language is *Evans v. State*. It's very clear that we can't change or alter it in anyway.

THE COURT: Right. And I thought their -- maybe that's after Randolph v. State. Randolph was a case that I had. But Instruction Number 15 also starts out with: The Defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. This presumption, placed upon the State, the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, every material element of the crime charged in that the Defendant is the person who committed the offense.

So -- and it also says at the very bottom: If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Defendant, he's entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

So Number 8 will be rejected. Other than that, any proposed instructions?

MS. PAROLISE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PAROLISE: And at this time, would you like us to proffer the affidavit we talked about yesterday?

THE COURT: That's right. And you're going to proffer it under seal and have an envelope and a caption on it?

COURT CLERK: Well, I'll seal all of it.

THE COURT: Okay.

COURT CLERK: Because I have to do some stuff with it.

MS. PAROLISE: Thank you.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, while we're doing that, there's one thing that was brought up yesterday and that was the Defense's motion for mistrial. I just want the Court, at some point, to make a record should Mr. Collins testify, that I think that that completely cures that issue, given the fact they're going to hear about his prior felony convictions.

THE COURT: Right. I think it cures a lot of issues, and so, I'll wait until he testifies in order to make that record.

MS. PAROLISE: And --

THE COURT: And I know --

MR. TOMSHECK: If I could just ask the Court to remind me on that issue.

THE COURT: When we were doing jury instructions, I think I made it

pretty clear to both sides that if he chose to testify it was going to cure a lot of the issues that the Defense had raised.

MS. JONES: And, Your Honor, just -- now that we know Mr. Collins is going to testify -- me and Mr. Tomsheck had spoke this morning -- Mr. Tomsheck informs me that he intends to play my client's interview with North Las Vegas Police Department should he testify in this case.

And I know the Court hasn't seen the interview, however, I have seen the interview. And the interview begins with my client being asked questions regarding this case. There's a point where my client decides to conclude the interview if he's not going to be arrested.

At that point, he is informed that he's going to be arrested. At that point he asks to speak to a sergeant, and basically, he has to be taken down by five officers in the interview. It is Defense's position that that is prejudicial as it indicates some sort of resisting arrest, which he was originally charged with in the criminal complaint, he was not charged with in the Indictment.

THE COURT: I thought you said, just to cut to the chase, you weren't going to get into all that.

MR. TOMSHECK: I don't know what I'm going to get into because I have no idea what he's going to say.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TOMSHECK: Depending on what he says, it might --

THE COURT: All right. Then, you know what, if you -- because I don't know. We talked about it yesterday and you said there was some resisting issues. Mr. Tomsheck said: I don't have any plan on going into any resisting

issues.

If you -- before you start your cross examination, if you feel you want to show the video of him being taken down by five officers, you need to approach the Court and ask.

MR. TOMSHECK: Just so the Court's aware, factually, Ms. Jones' representation isn't actually how it occurred. I mean, there's parts of that that are correct, but that's not exactly what happened. I don't know that a decision could be made prior to cross. I can assure --

THE COURT: I don't think you can either.

MR. TOMSHECK: I can assure the Court that prior to playing it, I'll certainly get a clear ruling on what's admissible and what's not.

THE COURT: Right, because I have no idea what he's going to say.

MS. JONES: And, Judge, I understand that. And, Judge, I just wanted to make a record about that because there is also a section of the interview where the interview begins to talk about Mr. Collins' murder case.

They bring in another detective who begins to question him about the murder case, and it would also be our position that that murder case has nothing to do with this case. That part of the investigate -- interview is not relevant and we would ask that the video be stopped before that part of the interview begins.

THE COURT: Okay. And again, you know, it's hard for me to make -generally, I'd say: Yeah, there's no reason for us to play the interview
regarding the murder, but I know there are some things that are intertwined
with this case, and so, I have to wait and see what he says.

MS. JONES: And, Your Honor, if we could just get a ruling though,

MS. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

25

1	THE COURT: with the exception of the C/O's, obviously.
2	MS. JONES: We understand that, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	THE DEFENDANT: Thank, Your Honor.
5	[Defense counsel confer with client in courtroom]
6	[Trial resumes at 1:14 pm.]
7	THE COURT: Let the record reflect this hearing is taking place outside
8	the presence of the jury panel.
9	[Outside the presence of the jury]
10	THE COURT: Is Mr. Collins going to come in and join us this time?
11	MS. JONES: No, Your Honor. Well
12	MS. PAROLISE: Well, he's indicated that he does not want to testify,
13	however, I don't know if we
14	THE COURT: Well, I'm going to make a record of what I was told that
15	happened and both sides can agree and add anything they want.
16	CORRECTION OFFICER: All right. He wants to come back in and sit
17	down, so what's the deal for this?
18	MS. JONES: In
19	THE COURT: Let him come back in and sit down.
20	MS. JONES: We've undressed him, Your Honor.
21	CORRECTION OFFICER: I just want to make yeah, he didn't want to
22	wear his thing. He dressed back in his clothes for the thing.
23	THE COURT: You got to be kidding me?
24	CORRECTION OFFICER: Yeah, he said
25	THE COURT: So in between the break

1	CORRECTION OFFICER: he didn't want to wear it, Judge.
2	THE COURT: he got back in blue stuff?
3	COURT CLERK: Just within the last two minutes.
4	CORRECTION OFFICER: Yeah, he said he took it off and he said:
5	That's it.
6	THE COURT: Within the last two minutes?
7	CORRECTION OFFICER: Uh-huh.
8	THE COURT: He got undressed back there?
9	MS. PAROLISE: Yes.
10	MS. JONES: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Bring him in. Is he dressed?
12	MS. PAROLISE: Yes.
13	MS. JONES: He's in the blue.
14	THE COURT: Okay. The record reflect that Mr. Collins is back in the
15	courtroom. Mr. Collins.
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
17	THE COURT: What's the deal? Why are you now in blues?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Huh?
19	THE COURT: The record reflect this hearing is taking place outside the
20	presence of the jury panel.
21	[Outside the presence of the jury panel]
22	THE COURT: Why are you in prison garb now?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Well, I changed my mind about testifying.
24	MS. JONES: You still need to be dressed.
25	THE COURT: Okay. And I'm going to make a record of what I was told

happened. It's the policy in this Court that any Defendant, regardless of who they are, when they take the stand and testify, they follow certain procedures. One of them is, you have to be strapped in. The jury cannot see you.

We have practiced it. We've sat over there. We know the jury cannot see you. There is no prejudice, whatsoever. It's a safety and security measure. It's my understanding that they went over there to do that; that you hopped up out of the chair; that you caused quite a raucous in here, and I was immediately -- they immediately came back to get me out of chambers.

Is that a pretty accurate representation, Ms. Jones? I mean, I hate to -- you know, as an officer of the Court, you got to tell me if that's what happened in here.

MS. JONES: And, Your Honor, what happened is, they were attempting to strap him into the chair. He did not want to be strapped into the chair.

And, Your Honor, I did not know that that was the Court's policy, so I don't believe that Mr. Collins was notified that that's the way that this was going to work. I know that I didn't tell him that.

THE COURT: Nor would I ever inform an inmate of what my policies regarding security are before I do it.

MS. JONES: And, Your Honor, I understand that. I'm just saying, I didn't know and that -- and I know that I didn't tell him that. And then at that point he -- at that point, he did attempt to get up. And at that point, there was an exchange with your marshal and then, at that point, he was taken to holding. He informed the Court -- he said he did not want to testify and he was taken to holding.

THE DEFENDANT: When did that become a policy, Ms. Leavitt -- Judge

Leavitt?

THE COURT: What?

THE DEFENDANT: When did it become a policy? Because the last time I was in your courtroom, right --

THE COURT: That's what I do.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I didn't know that, because the last time I was in your courtroom -- I mean, I read the newspaper and stuff and all that. But the last time I was in your courtroom, I walked from here, I walked to the podium and I sat down and I -- no; I didn't walk from here.

THE COURT: We weren't even in this building.

THE DEFENDANT: I know. I know we was in the old one.

THE COURT: Okay. Right.

THE DEFENDANT: We were in the old one.

THE COURT: So there's different issues in this building that I have to be concerned about. Okay, and I don't have to tell you anything --

THE DEFENDANT: I didn't say --

THE COURT: — except that's what you're going to do if you want to sit up there. There is no prejudice to you, none whatsoever. None. So if you don't want to testify because I want to make sure that everybody in the courtroom is safe and secure, that's your decision. What's your decision?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I thought it was -- my decision is -- no; but I want to put this on record. I thought it was -- I think it's very prejudice because the simple fact, if I can't get up, which, for your safety and the rest of the people safety, and the jury's safety -- if I can't get up, and I'm supposed to be innocent until proven guilty --

 THE COURT: That's right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- then I'm supposed to be able to wear my clothes --

THE COURT: Right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- and present myself as a person that's free to give 'em an open mind and an open look, and a person going through a situation, then I should be able to walk over there and demonstrate that I am free. By me being already over there -- when they come over there -- when there's people already taking the stand coming from the streets -- that's coming from the streets and walking all the way in here and taking the stand.

And it's already bad enough that I have the same clothes on and everybody else changes their clothes every day, but then I have the same clothes on for two days, and then I asked them to change the top, but I still have the same clothes on. And I'm told that the pants -- don't worry about the pants because the pants -- nobody really looks at the pants.

But the jurors do look at me and my demeanor and my situation, that I have the same stuff on every day, and that right there could have caused prejudice towards me.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me tell you --

THE DEFENDANT: But as they walk through there, they get to --

THE COURT: -- I do that for everybody.

THE DEFENDANT: -- take the stand. I don't.

THE COURT: And not even -- not just inmates, not just Defendants. Sometimes there's other witnesses that I have already in the witness stand before the jury comes in. It's not just inmates. It just depends on how the Court goes. But I'll tell you right now --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: -- no matter what. You are not going to get up from there and walk across the courtroom; you're not. It's not going to happen. Okay.

Because of your specific situation, there is no way I'm going to let you get up, unless you want me to have all these officers escort you over there. So that's your decision. I think the best thing is for you to go back in there and change into how you looked before. You looked perfectly fine. You looked a lot better than you had the other days. Go up there, follow the Court's procedures because I'm not going to -- I'm not wavering.

You are not going to tell me how to run this courtroom. You're just not going to. So if that's what you want to do, great. We'll give you five minutes to do that because I'm told it only took you about two minutes to rip your clothes off and get back into your blues, or you can just take the stand in your blues. It's up to you. But I have to worry about everybody in the courtroom.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Well --

THE COURT: And you know what, Mr. Collins, let me just tell you something.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I'm going to tell you something. You know what I told the Court Marshal right before we came in here?

THE DEFENDANT: Ma'am?

THE COURT: Don't worry about Mr. Collins, he's not going to give you one bit of trouble. And what did you do? Oh, my gosh --

THE DEFENDANT: I didn't respond to what she said.

THE COURT: -- you went crazy.

THE DEFENDANT: I didn't respond to what she said. I didn't even comment to what she said, but that's not what happened. What happened was -- all I did was stand up and your sheriff became very, very loud and demanding; and it wasn't even necessary.

All he had to do is say: Don't move, Lesean. The first words that came out of his mouth is: I know you're not going to get up, Lesean.

And the minute that he went to strap -- to show me that he was going to strap me in, I say -- can I -- can I demonstrate to you what I -- what happened?

CORRECTION OFFICER: No.

COURT MARSHAL: No, you don't need to demonstrate.

THE COURT: No; you can sit down.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I said -- I said: Oh, I'm not testifying and I stood up.

THE COURT: Okay. That's your choice. Remember I told you it's your choice.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. That's what I did.

THE COURT: But let me tell you --

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I just stood up --

THE COURT: We'll waive any --

THE DEFENDANT: -- and then he became a radical and -- and started yelling at me and: You're not going to get up out of here, whoa, whoa, and you gotta -- you didn't have to do all that. You didn't have to do all that.

THE COURT: Yeah, he did when you --

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not the same person --

THE COURT: -- jumped up out of the seat --

THE DEFENDANT: -- I used to be.

THE COURT: -- he absolutely had to do that.

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know why because most people, if they're not gonna -- there's not -- there's no evidence of me being violent, ever, in this courtroom. I've never showed any violent tendencies, in this courtroom, here. Yes, I am in the county jail, but there's no violence that I'm showing towards here.

There's four officers right there, four. There were four officers right there. There is nothing -- I -- I showed no -- posed no threat for him to talk to me in a manner that he talked to me. All I did was stand up --

THE COURT: See, I'm not --

THE DEFENDANT: -- there -- there was --

THE COURT: -- going to let my guard down no matter who you are.

Okay? And I made a mistake by telling the marshal you weren't going to give me any lick of trouble, so you taught me a very valuable lesson.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I'm not going to let my guard down no matter who it is.

Okay? And let me tell you, you're -- you are in custody right now on a murder charge too.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And regardless of the fact that that has nothing to do with this case, I have to be cognizant of that and cognizant of that for all the people in the courtroom. I would be derelict in my duties if I was not. Okay?

3

5

7

6

9

8

10 11

12 13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: All right. So what are you going to do? You're going to be strapped in that chair. It gets lowered. The door will be shut and the jury will come in and you'll be sitting in the jury -- in the witness box.

[Defense Counsel and Defendant confer]

THE COURT: Mr. Collins, Mr. Collins, what are you going to do?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes; yes. I'm going to go change and then I'm gonna
-- like you said: The five guards can uh, escort me over there.

THE COURT: I'm going to sit right here because I'm going to watch everything you do. Go back there, change, and then I'm going to sit and watch how you act, and you're going to go sit and you're going to follow my rules; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And now, I want to make sure a C/O is placed right there and there's a C/O behind this door right now.

CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Yes, ma'am. Let's go.

THE COURT: Did he actually just say he wants the five C/O's to escort him up to the witness stand? [Indiscernible].

COURT CLERK: I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: Did he really just say he wants the five C/O's --

COURT CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: -- to escort him up to the witness stand?

COURT CLERK: I believe that's what he said.

MS. JONES: You're strapped in.

THE COURT: We can go off, Kerry.

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25

[Trial resumes at 1:28 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Let the record reflect, Mr. Collins has changed back into his street clothes. He has a suit and tie on.

COURT MARSHAL: Go ahead and sit down and lock your fingers behind your head. Yeah, just like that. An officer's going to hold onto your hands.

There's a Velcro strap. It's not like it's that big a deal. It's not going to hurt or anything. You want to grab it on that side? Got it?

CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Yeah.

COURT MARSHAL: Okay. I'm going to put your hands down.

THE COURT: You can put your hands down, Mr. Collins.

[Witness chair is being automatically elevated as it lifts up Defendant]

COURT MARSHAL: All right. Scoot up a little bit. Is that as far as you want to go?

THE DEFENDANT: Just following your instructions.

THE COURT: Okay. You've got to be up -- you have to be up far enough so you can --

COURT MARSHAL: Scoot up a little bit more so the speakers --

THE COURT: -- speak into the microphone. Okay. See how the jury cannot see you?

THE DEFENDANT: I have a problem with that.

COURT MARSHAL: Counselor, if you want to step --

THE DEFENDANT: That's not the problem I have.

COURT MARSHAL: -- into the jury box --

THE COURT: You have no problem with that, but I'm told you went

crazy when they tried to strap you down.

THE DEFENDANT: That's not what happened.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, I'm glad you don't have a problem. Everything's good now; right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You're all good? Look, I'm even letting your attorneys sit up in the jury box and see if they see anything prejudicial.

COURT MARSHAL: You want him up higher? You want -- he's good just like he is?

MS. JONES: I think that's fine.

COURT MARSHAL: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So there's no objection by the Defense. And when we come in, remember Mr. Collins, your attorneys are going to get an opportunity to question you first, then the DA, then your attorneys again, then the DA. When you're done, I won't be telling you to step down. We'll take a recess.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay? Okay. Mr. Collins, when the Clerk swears you in, just raise your right hand. Don't stand up. Okay? So when she says she's going to swear you in, raise your right hand, take the oath and just state your name, spell your first and last name for the record. Okay? All right. You can bring the jury panel in.

THE DEFENDANT: Before you do it, can I ask them a question? It was an issue before Court and I never got to akst [phonetic] them. I don't know what happened.

MS. JONES: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Defense Counsel and Defendant confer]

MS. JONES: Your Honor, there is one matter we'd like to address before we bring the jury in. Your Honor, it's our understanding that if Mr. Collins does testify, the State does intend to ask him specific questions concerning whether he would -- there would be a reason for this house to be burned or anything like that that may elicit testimony that gets into Mr. Collins' murder case as the Court is aware. We would just like a specific ruling from the Court on whether or not the State is going to be allowed to ask those type -- those type of questions?

THE COURT: I have no idea what I'm going to allow them to -- allow them to ask, because I don't know what you're going to ask him yet, and cross is limited to direct examination. The scope is limited to direct.

So, I don't know what you're going to ask him, and you keep wanting me to make rulings about what I'm going to let Mr. Tomsheck ask and what I'm not going to let him ask. I'm not going to do that. If you want a hearing after direct examination, great, I'll give you a hearing.

MS. JONES: Okay.

THE COURT: Then I'll have been able to hear direct examination.

MS. JONES: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: And do you mean -- okay. So, if you do enter -- so, if you say -- I don't understand it.

THE COURT: I cannot make a ruling yet because I don't know what your

attorneys are going to ask you on direct examination. I don't know. But I've told you over and over again, and I'm sure your lawyers have told you over and over again, the downfalls of testifying. Okay?

And you want to testify, and I told you it was your decision and your decision alone. And I told you I would let you do it no matter what anybody in this room thought, and that's what I'm going to let you do.

THE DEFENDANT: I was under the interpretation that it has nothing to do with my murder case.

THE COURT: Well, same here. I don't know if it has anything to do with your murder case; so, we'll see.

MS. JONES: And, Your Honor, may I approach, just very briefly?

THE COURT: Uh-huh. It seems like you're real concerned it has something to do with your murder case.

[Defense Counsel conferring with Defendant]

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, sorry for wasting the Court's time. I cannot testify.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. You don't want to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Cannot; yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right. This is your last chance because we're not --

THE DEFENDANT: This is my last. They explained that.

THE COURT: Yeah. So the officers are going to take you down, they're going to put you down at counsel table and you can bring the jury panel in.

And I'm going to -- the State's going to -- your attorneys are going to rest. We're going to go right into jury instructions.

[Defendant removed from the witness stand]

THE COURT: Okay. The record reflect that Mr. Collins has decided he is not going to exercise his right to testify. We're going to bring the jury panel in. I just want to ask the Defense one last time, are you going to request a *Carter* instruction?

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. PAROLISE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then it will be marked as -- now we have to redo all the instructions, so now it's going to take us awhile because, remember, we've already settled them, we've already numbered them. Because I came in here and asked him if he was going to testify, so now I need to do the instructions.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I'm very, very sorry.

THE COURT: No problem. I told you --

THE DEFENDANT: I apologize to the Court.

THE COURT: -- it was your right.

THE DEFENDANT: I apologize to the Court.

THE COURT: It's your right.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, I wouldn't have a problem with you supplementing the instructions and just having it say number -- whatever, 30-A and adding it at the end.

COURT CLERK: Yeah, but we got to make copies.

THE COURT: We have to make copies and we have to attach them. I can make it -- I can make it 21 and attach it. I'll just make it 21.

1	COURT CLERK: We'll restaple and everything. That's fine.
2	THE COURT: We just need to there's 21.
3	COURT CLERK: Make an adjustment real quick.
4	THE COURT: We just need to make copies.
5	COURT CLERK: Let's hope our copier
6	THE COURT: Okay.
7	COURT MARSHAL: Go ahead and sit down. Thank you.
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
9	[A short break is taken at 1:37 p.m.]
10	[Trial resumes at 1:45 p.m.]
11	[Outside the presence of the jury]
12	THE COURT: Any objection by the State?
13	MR. TOMSHECK: We're pondering. I mean, provided he can't move it,
14	Judge, I certainly
15	THE COURT: I mean, I can I can order him to stay, obviously.
16	MR. TOMSHECK: I'll submit it to your discretion, Judge.
17	THE COURT: I could order him to stay and I can continue deliberations
18	till next week.
19	MR. TOMSHECK: Well, provided we get done by 5 o'clock, he'd be free
20	to go if you didn't keep him tonight, we could just have him come back and
21	deliberate on Monday.
22	THE COURT: Well remember, his plane leaves at 5 o'clock? So he has
23	to leave at 3:30.
24	MR. TOMSHECK: Just let him go, Judge.
25	THE COURT: No objection?

MS. JONES: No objection, Your Honor.

MS. PAROLISE: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm going to ask the Court Marshal to excuse him and then Katelyn Kraut will become Juror Number 1, but we'll just leave her in the same spot that she's in. You can bring them in. Make sure Mr. Jonas has the thanks of the Court.

MS. PAROLISE: Just what -- just ten seconds. Your Honor, we just wanted to make one more -- one more record. Mr. Collins has a 6th Amendment right to testify here today. He also has a 5th Amendment right to not incriminate himself --

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MS. PAROLISE: -- for the murder trial coming up. So by function of the arson trial going before the murder, he's forced to choose between those two constitutional rights and I would just like to make a record of that right now.

THE COURT: Your -- tell me how so.

MS. PAROLISE: Well, because he does want to testify today but he's choosing not to because of what could possibly implicate the murder. These cases are closely intertwined, lots of the same witnesses. Certainly, one location involved is exactly the same and it's the possibility of opening the door for that much more serious case. Testimony regarding the much more serious case that's keeping him from testifying today, Your Honor.

MR. TOMSHECK: By that rationale, Judge, neither trial could go first because the same implication would arise should you try the murder case first. Certainly, there was nothing brought forth from the State, during the trial, or even the Defense witness that they called, that would impinge upon any of his

Constitutional Rights.

It's the Defendant's own right to testify. He's certainly limited to what's admissible and the State would be limited to what's proper in cross examination. The fact that he committed two crimes doesn't get him the benefit of -- depending where his trials go.

THE COURT: I agree. I agree, and I also made it very clear that I did not make any ruling on what I would ask this -- what I would allow the State to ask.

I obviously am not going to tell the State they cannot ask anything but then allow the Defense to have a heyday, saying whatever they want, and then hamstringing the State by not allowing them to go into things that they know are relevant just because it has to do with the murder case; so I'm not going to do that.

So, he wants to testify, you guys know what you have to do to limit the direct examination so the scope of cross examination is limited. That's up to his lawyers.

So, you know, I know you guys brought up one point. And one thing that was brought out during the testimony was, you know, why in the world would he burn down this house? Because he had all these lovely things in the house, one being his grandmother's blanket?

And I know that the State has made an allegation that in the murder case, he wrapped up the murder victim in his grandmother's afghan and disposed of her that way; so you all knew that.

MS. PAROLISE: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When you brought that evidence in about how he's got all

.

this stuff in this house that belonged to him, why in the world would he burn it down?

MS. PAROLISE: It was actually through conversations with the State while we were waiting here that we thought that --

THE COURT: That's correct.

MS. PAROLISE: -- that we thought that the State may ask a question that could elicit some -- some -- some testimony that would regard the murder trial.

THE COURT: Right, but the State never said they would.

MS. PAROLISE: Well, in conversations with the State, it sounded like there were questions as that that would possibly lead to that.

MS. JONES: Which were the questions that I brought up to, Your Honor, that we were requesting the prior ruling on to better inform Mr. Collins about whether or not he was going to testify. But without that ruling, we're left not knowing what the State's going to ask and we're not knowing what they're going to bring in, and Mr. Collins -- we were advised of that when we did speak with him that we --

THE COURT: You know what I can tell -- I can tell you: I don't think the murder case has anything to do with this case, based upon what I've heard so far. So I would limit the State from asking those questions unless you open the door to something that makes it relevant.

I don't know any judge in this building that will give you a ruling about what someone can ask a witness on cross examination without hearing direct.

MR. TOMSHECK: And, certainly, we're precluded from inquiring into

what the Defendant's going to testify to, but I can certainly represent --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. TOMSHECK: -- to the Court, if he testifies consistently with what he told the police -- I think that there's a very good argument that certain aspects of the homicide would become relevant and admissible.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: In reference to what he told the police, Your Honor, that's the reason we made the record about his interview and about the State bringing in that interview, and without knowing whether or not the State intends to bring in that interview, whether or not they're going to be allowed to play the interview, and not only the interview, but the interview in its entirety. Those are still questions that we have left that are unanswered that may have opened the door when we didn't know whether or not they would open the door.

But if we just ask him about his interview, does that open the door to the entirety of the statement coming in? Does that open the door to the murder portion of the statement? A portion of the statement? Those are questions that we don't know the answer to and if we --

THE COURT: Well, if you want to make a proffer of his testimony right now and tell me every question and answer he's going to give me then I'll give you a ruling, but until then, you cannot ask me to give you a ruling on something that I don't know.

I can tell you generally, I'm not going to let the State ask him about the pending murder case. Generally, that's what I'm going to say, but I'm not going to be held to it, and then you think you have that ruling and then

go ahead and ask Mr. Collins whatever you want knowing that the State is hamstrung because they have a ruling that says they can't ask anything regarding the murder case.

No, I'm not going to allow the State to try their murder case in this case. Absolutely not. I'm going to let them try what is in front of me, but I don't know what you're going to ask him that may bring those issues up. I just don't know.

But if you're asking me if they ask him about the interview with North Las Vegas Police, do I think that means the entire interview comes in? Probably not. And I certainly don't think him fighting with five officers would be appropriate for the jury to see so --

MS. PAROLISE: And that was that -- we just wanted to make that record, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Which -- and I want to say that goes -- I guess that goes more to how you adamantly tried, over and over again, to get a continuance, because you didn't want this case to go before the murder case. So I want that to be perfectly clear.

Let's bring the jury panel in. Mr. Collins, this is your last chance.

As soon as that jury panel comes in, I'm reading these instructions. Evidence is closed. We don't supplement the evidence; you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Bring them in.

[Jurors enter the courtroom at 1:52 p.m.]

THE COURT: The parties stipulate to the presence of the jury panel as now impaneled?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

2021

22 23

24

25

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. TOMSHECK: Yes.

MS. JEANNEY: Yes, Judge.

[In the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: Does the Defense rest?

MS. JONES: We do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. State have any rebuttal?

MR. TOMSHECK: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. At this time, ladies and gentlemen, you have heard all of the evidence. You have been given copies of the jury instructions. As I told you in the beginning, I'm going to read the jury instructions to you. I'm required to do so by law. You can follow along, you can take notes, and you will be able to take these with you when you go back to deliberate upon your verdict. When I'm done reading the instructions, both sides will have an opportunity to speak to you in their closing argument.

[Jury instructions read by The Court at 1:54 p.m.]

THE COURT: The State can address the jury in their closing argument.

MS. JEANNEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE STATE

BY MS. JEANNEY:

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury. On behalf of the State of Nevada, Mr. Tomsheck and I would like to thank you for your time and your patience this week. We do appreciate it.

This is a case of State of Nevada versus Lesean Collins. And in every criminal case, the State has a responsibility to prove to you two things:

2 3 4

We call these things: The what and the who. Number one is: The what. Was a crime committed? And number two is: The who. Did the Defendant, in this case, Lesean Collins, commit those crimes? And in this case, we're going to start with the who, and to get to the who, we first need to look back at the facts.

In the summer of 2008, Lesean Collins and Shalana Eddins had been dating for over ten years. They had four young sons together, and Shalana was then pregnant with their fifth son, but something had changed in that relationship. The Defendant had changed. He had become intimidating, he had become possessive, and he had become controlling.

Shalana told the Defendant that she no longer wanted to be with him but he wouldn't take no for an answer, and because of those actions, Shalana was in fear of her life and she told you that. And because of that, she took her and her four boys and they started staying at one of her girlfriend's house, who lived about ten minutes from where they lived.

But on September 29th of 2008, Shalana returned to the 1519 Laguna Palms residence because she needed to do some laundry. In order to feel safe, she told you that she unplugs the garage door because she knows that that's the only way that the Defendant has access to the house, by the garage control opener that she had given him.

Now, while she's there, she speaks to the Defendant on the phone and at some point, he said: Hey, I got to go and they hang up. Right after that, she hears an individual in her backyard. That individual jumps the fence and Shalana said that they're pressed against her window as if they're listening to what she's saying.

She calls the Defendant back. She tells him she thinks someone's in the backyard, this is scaring her, and she's going to call the police. And she asks him: Is it you back there? And Defendant tells her: No; that it's not him. So she warns him, she says: Okay, well, then I'm going to call the police and she hangs up the phone.

Right after she hangs up that phone, she hears a knock on -- or a banging on the door. And Shalana tells you, she didn't call the police because she knew that Lesean Collins was in her backyard. She never thought it was anybody else.

And, lo and behold, right after she tells him she's going to call the police, he starts banging on the door and she tells him she will not let him in and this infuriates him. So then, he tries to get access through the garage by using his garage opener, but like I told you, like Shalana told you, she had unplugged it so that infuriates him even more.

So for a period of time he's back there, from the front door to the garage, front door to the garage, trying to get into that house and he's getting angrier and angrier and angrier.

Finally, he begins banging on that door. Shalana finally lets him in. And as soon as she lets him in, he's going through the house, he's rummaging through all the belongings, and he finds their oldest son's backpack on the ground. He opens that backpack, rummages through it, and finds a house key. As soon as he finds that house key, he leaves, and Shalana follows him out.

When she follows him out, she finds that the tires on her Expedition have been slashed, so she then calls the police. And when the police come, Shalana no longer feels comfortable with the Defendant's handgun on the top

of her china cabinet in her house. She's already told you she's in fear of her life. So she goes in, she takes that handgun and she hands it over to the police.

In the morning of September 30th of 2008, Shalana again returns with her four sons to the 1519 residence because they need to get ready for school. She gets the children ready for school and she notices, when she enters, that the Defendant's clothes are in a bag in front of the laundry room. She leaves them there. She doesn't think anything of it.

She then takes the boys to school and takes the youngest to the babysitter and she continues to receive harassing phone calls from the Defendant. He's angry: Why did you call the police on me? I don't know why you called the police on me. Still getting angrier and angrier and angrier. It bothers Shalana so much that she goes and gets a temporary protective order, that morning, against the Defendant in this case.

She finally gets to work, sometime around 11:30, at her place of employment. While she's there, she gets a threatening phone call from the Defendant. He's very angry and he states to her on her voice mail: Give me my shit -- give me my mother fucking shit. I know you got my shit. If you don't give me my shit, I'm going to knock all this shit off.

And this bothers Shalana, but she's already gotten the temporary protective order so she keeps on working.

While at work, around 4:20, Shalana leaves her desk. When she leaves her desk, she goes to the copy room, makes some copies and returns. When she returns, she notices, immediately, that her cell phone is gone. She had placed it right on the top of the desk.

So she runs downstairs to check on her car and she sees that her tires, again, have been slashed. And she tells you, the reason why she immediately thought to go check on her car is, whenever they would get into fights, he would always threaten -- he would constantly threaten to slash her tires, and that's what he did.

As soon as she recognizes that her tires have been slashed, she then goes and she runs back in and she checks the video surveillance and she sees the Defendant, and she watches what he was doing. And he was outside of her work and he was watching her as she worked and then he went in, when she left her desk, and he stole her cell phone.

All of these facts greatly bother Shalana. So what she does is, she goes inside and she calls her children and she calls her father, Robert Eddins, and then she calls the police.

When she calls her little boys, she tells them: Put your shoes on and go directly next door to the neighbor, and that's where Darlene Heer comes in. Darlene Heer testified and she told you that at 5 o'clock p.m., the children show up at the door saying that their mother had told them to go next door to the neighbor's, so she takes them in.

At some point, Darlene goes to that residence with one of the boys because they had forgotten something, so she enters the residence and everything is fine. There's nothing on fire. She's not smelling any smoke. She sees nothing, so she doesn't think anything of it. She takes the little boy and they return back to her house.

And while they're in their house, the four little -- or the three little boys, because one's a baby, he -- he doesn't know what's going on, but the

three little boys are watching outside of the window. And they tell Darlene -they alert Darlene that their father is outside of their house, so Darlene walks
out there and she approaches the Defendant. And you'll hear her 9-1-1 call
when she's talking to the police.

She tells the police the Defendant is in a blue Ford Taurus. When she goes out there, she asks him what -- she asks him what he's doing and the Defendant tells her: It's none of your business. And she asks him again: What are you doing?

And he makes it very clear what he's doing. He tells her: I'm waiting for my wife to get home from work. And then he tells her again: I have a gun. I'm going to kill my wife. At that point, Darlene Heer goes back into the house and calls the police.

And you can take that CD filled with the 9-1-1 calls, back into the evidence room, or into the jury room when you're doing your deliberations and you'll hear that when she initially makes contact, they can't hear her, and so she hangs up. She calls -- there's a phone call, the second time. And in that second conversation, that conversation happens just seconds later at 6:47 p.m. That's the first time she is able to make successful contact with the police and have a conversation.

Now, while this is going on at Darlene Heer's residence -- I'm sorry, and then Officer Vital receives the dispatch call at 6:52, which would be five minutes after Darlene called. Now while that's going on at Darlene's house, Robert and Vivian are communicating as well. Robert testifies that while he's at work, he gets a phone call from Shalana and he goes to her place of employment. While he's there, he receives two phone calls from the

Defendant. Both of these phone calls are between 6 and 6:30 p.m.

The first phone call, the Defendant tells Mr. Eddins: You can tell your daughter that we're even now. At this point, Robert knows that his grandsons are at Darlene Heer's house, and he knows that they need to get a family member over to Ms. Heer's house to pick up the boys, so he calls Vivian. And between 6 and 6:30, Vivian receives that phone call from Robert, and she agrees to go pick up the children at the neighbor's house.

While she's approaching the neighborhood, she sees the Defendant, Lesean Collins, driving a blue sedan at a high rate of speed, leaving the neighborhood. She makes contact with the children at Darlene Heer's house and she -- you heard her testify. She tells you that Ms. Heer's was very upset, very frantic, very scared about what was going on -- constantly looking in and out of the windows. She makes contact with those children to make sure they're okay.

In the meantime, Robert had gotten a second phone call from the Defendant, and at this time, Mr. Eddins testified that it was about at 6:30, the Defendant called him and he tells him: I heard your daughter's house is on fire.

Never, one time, in that telephone conversation, when the Defendant is telling Robert Eddins that his daughter's house is on fire, he never asks about his children, the children that him and Shalana share, in common. Never, one time, asks about his children. Not concerned about them at all.

At that point, Robert then called Vivian to ask her to check on the house, and that phone call happened at about 6:40. So Vivian does receive that second phone call from Robert to go check on the house and she tries to enter, but Officer Vital goes first. And when Officer Vital is approaching the

door, he told you that the windows were starting -- the blinds were starting to bow out. And he then goes to enter the house, on the front door, by turning the knob and he recognizes that the house is on fire because of the heat that he could feel through the knob.

Vivian calls back Robert and tells him: Yes, the house is actually on fire, and then, at that point, Robert and Shalana leave Shalana's place of employment, for the house.

You heard from Officer Vital. He was one of the first officers that responded to the scene. At 6:52, dispatch indicates that there's a man with a handgun outside of 1519 Laguna Palms. So at 6:52, nothing had been said about a fire. The only reason he thought he was going to that house was about a man with a handgun.

So Officer Vital responds to the residence and he speaks with Darlene Heer's, and Darlene Heer's tells him about the conversation that she had with the Defendant; that he was waiting for his wife to come home; that he had a gun and he was going to kill his wife. He tries to enter the house and Officer Vital testifies that that was sometime around 7, and he realizes that the house is on fire.

At 7:05, the Fire Department is alerted that there is a fire at the 1519 Laguna Palms residence. That's 35 minutes after Lesean Collins called Robert Eddins and told him that Shalana's house was on fire.

While the fire is burning, Vivian is watching from the neighbor's house and she calls the Defendant to find out what's going on, and that's when she listens to his ring tone. And the Defendant has rapped, and his rap states: If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen or you're going to

get burned like my baby's mama's house.

You also heard from Jeff Lomprey. Mr. Lomprey is a Captain for the North Las Vegas Fire Department, responsible for fire investigations. He conducted what's called an origin and cause investigation and learned that three separate and distinct fires were set. The first fire, in Shalana's bedroom, actually on top of her bed. The second fire, the master bedroom closet, where a specific pile of Shalana's clothing had been set on fire. And third, the living room couch.

The investigation concluded and there was a lot of damage done to the inside of the house, so much so that Shalana and her four boys never got to go back and live in that house. They were actually forced to move somewhere else.

Shalana was afforded the opportunity to go in about a month and a half later, after the investigation had been conducted. And when they went in, they saw the damage, but Shalana noticed that the Defendant's clothes, that clothes -- those clothes that were right outside the laundry room in that bag were fine; and there was no damage done to the laundry room. The laundry room was a room in the house that was completely fine, but those clothes were gone.

The results of the investigation was that, it was an incendiary fire, which means, arson, an intentional act, willful and malicious, set with an open flame, with a human hand, with the intent to destroy the house and its contents.

Let's talk a little bit about motivation. What motivation do any of these six people have to come in here and testify? You saw Ms. Eddins, very

emotional. She wants the Defendant to have a relationship with her children. When their fifth son was born two months premature, she called him and she let him know that he was fine and that he was going to make it.

Vivian Furlow, Darlene Heer -- Darlene got up there and told you, she doesn't want to be here. The only reason why Darlene Heer's came was because she was under subpoena. She did not want to come and testify.

Manuel Vital, Jeff Lomprey, just part of their job. Patricia Brewer, a little bit different. Mr. Tomsheck asked Ms. Brewer: Well, why are you here? And she told you, she's here to help Lesean Collins out.

There's things about Ms. Brewer's testimony that do make sense. For instance, the first thing is, she stated that the Defendant was very angry at Shalana that day, on September 30th of 2008. She also states that they did, in fact, go to Shalana's work, and that the Defendant did slash Shalana's tires.

She also states that the Defendant was driving her blue Ford Taurus that day, and she also stated that there came a point and time, that day or evening, that the Defendant took that blue Ford Taurus by himself. She was not with him.

But there's also things about Ms. Brewer's testimony that don't make a whole lot of sense and that's because they're nonsense. For instance, the first thing she said: Well, Lesean was with her when he got the news about the fire.

Okay. Well, that's clearly not accurate, because Robert Eddins was on the phone and had a telephonic conversation with the Defendant and immediately alerted Vivian Furlow that she needed to go get those kids. And who did Vivian Furlow see exiting that neighborhood in a blue Ford Taurus

sedan out of that neighborhood? Lesean Collins.

So Ms. Brewer could not have been with him because Vivian Furlow saw him leaving the scene at 1519 Laguna Palms and there was no one else in that car.

Ms. Brewer also stated that the Defendant got upset and he immediately had to leave, but it's clear that Lesean Collins never checked on his children that night. He never went to the scene of the crime and he never contacted anyone. He never contacted Shalana. He never contacted Robert. He never contacted Vivian, all three people that he knew very well. But did he ever contact any of those three people to make sure his four little boys were okay? No; he didn't.

Let's talk about the Defendant's motivation in this case. The Defendant was angry. He was very angry. He was possessive, controlling, intimidating. He was upset. Shalana no longer wanted to be with him. He wouldn't take no for an answer. He became increasingly furious when she wouldn't let him into the house. He was furious over his gun -- that his gun was missing, and his actions were becoming more and more serious as those two days went on.

Now, if all that isn't enough for you, if all that evidence and all those facts that I just talked about isn't enough, in addition to all that, you have the Defendant's own statement. And you don't have one statement to Shalana Eddins and you don't have only one statement only to Darlene Heer's or Robert Eddins or Vivian Furlow. You've got four statements to four different people.

Shalana Eddins angry, again, we all know what he said to Shalana.

I've said it multiple times. Darlene Heer. He first tells Darlene: I'm waiting for my wife, Shalana Eddins. I have a gun. I'm going to kill my wife. How much more clear does that need to be?

Robert Eddins, first phone call: You can tell your daughter that we're even now. Second phone call: I heard your daughter's house was on fire. And then again, Vivian Furlow, the rap left on his voice mail just minutes after all this had gone on: If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen or you're going to get burned like my baby's mama's house.

This is the who. In this case, there's only one person who had changed. There's only one person who had slashed Shalana Eddin's tires.

Only one person who went to Shalana's place of employment and watched her from outside as she was working and stole her cell phone.

There's only one person who threatened her because the gun was given to the police. There's only one person who told Darlene Heer's that he wanted to kill his wife. There's only one person that Darlene Heer and Vivian Furlow saw at 1519 or leaving the neighborhood that night. Only one person who made those calls to Robert Eddins and alerted him that that fire was going on.

There's only one person who rapped about what he did on his ringtone to his phone. That person is the man at that table, the Defendant in this case, Lesean Collins. That is who the who is, in this case.

So what we're really left with is, the what, what he did. In this case, the Defendant is charged with three crimes. The first crime is Malicious Injury to Vehicle, the second crime is Burglary, and the third crime is First Degree Arson. Each crime is broken into what we call elements that make it

easier for us to explain and understand.

Elements for Malicious Injury to Vehicle are as follows: Any person who willfully breaks, injures, tampers with, or removes any part or parts of any vehicle for the purpose of injuring, defacing, or destroying such vehicle or temporarily or permanently preventing its useful operation, or for any purpose, against the will or without the consent of the owner of such vehicle, or who shall, in any manner, willfully or maliciously interfere with or prevent the running or operation of such a vehicle, which resulted in damage of \$250 or more, but less than \$5,000, is guilty of Malicious Injury to Vehicle.

So what evidence do we have, in this case, of this crime? Well, we know that the Defendant had left Shalana a threatening voicemail before he came to work telling her that he was going to knock all this shit off. We also know that as soon as she sees her phone is missing, she immediately goes downstairs and sees that her tires have been slashed, which makes her then go look and see the video surveillance and see that the Defendant had just been there.

Not only that, the Defendant admitted to Detective Lomprey that he had put Shalana's tires on flat. The Defense, in their very opening statement, conceded that the Defendant had committed this crime. And Patricia Brewer, the woman who was with him, admits that he did it. The only thing that the Defense is basically contesting is the price, but you have the receipt from Discount Tire that Mr. Eddins brought in, and you'll see that the amount is 700 -- over 751 dollars.

The next crime is Burglary. The elements of Burglary are that the Defendant entered 1519 Laguna Palms with the intent to commit a crime

1

3

5

4

7

8 9

10 11

12

14

13

15 16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

24 25 therein, and the crime that's alleged in this Indictment is Arson. So what evidence do we have that he entered 1519 Laguna Palms?

Well, first of all, we knew -- we know he had a key, because on September 29th, just the night before, he had gone into the oldest son's backpack and stole the key out and then exited. We also know that he had to have been there because the clothes that were placed for him right at the laundry room door, after Shalana, who was the last person to leave that residence that morning, are gone. The Defendant's clothes are not there.

And he admitted to Robert Eddins that he had been in the house with the intent to commit a crime, therein. Well, again, he warned Shalana that he was going to do something. He told Darlene Heer that he was waiting for his wife to come home so that he could kill her.

All of these things show that the Defendant's fury and -- that show how furious he was and his intent to commit a crime. It was only a matter of time before Lesean Collins struck again. And when he did strike again, he lit a fire, and that's what brings us to the arson.

The elements of arson are as follows: A person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned, or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any: One, dwelling house or other structure or mobile home, whether occupied or vacant. Or Two: Personal property which is occupied by one or more persons, whether the property of himself or of another, is guilty of Arson in the First Degree.

Now what evidence do we have in this case of Arson? Well, the first thing is we heard the testimony from Mr. Lomprey. He told you that three incendiary fires were lit. The first one: Shalana's bed in the master bedroom.

 Second one: Shalana's closet, specifically, her clothing. And the third one: the living room couch. He told you that this was Arson, an intentional act, willful and malicious, set with an open flame, with a human hand, with the intent to destroy the house and its contents. And, lastly, by the Defendant's own words in his ringtone.

What this case is about is about accountability. When the Defendant went to Shalana Eddins' place of employment, and like he said, put her tires on flat, he committed the crime of Malicious Injury to Vehicle. The State requests that you hold him accountable for that decision.

When he entered 1519 Laguna Palms, with the intent to commit Arson in that home, he committed the crime of Burglary, and we ask that you hold him accountable for that crime.

And lastly, when Lesean Collins goes into that house and sets, not one, not two, but three separate fires in a home where his family slept, where his family stayed, his four young sons, and his wife who was pregnant with their fifth baby. When he went in and did that, he committed the crime of Arson and we ask that you hold him accountable for those decisions and find him guilty of the crime that he's charged with. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Jones.

MS. JONES: And if we could just switch this over.

THE COURT: Sure.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE DEFENSE

BY MS. JONES:

Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen. The State just talked to you about what they believed that they proved in this case, but, ultimately, you

are the decision makers of what it is that the State has proven in this case.

And, Ladies and Gentlemen, the first thing that we all know from sitting here for the last three days is that Lesean and Shalana do not have a perfect relationship. I don't think there's a person in this room who will say that they have a perfect relationship. They don't.

You saw, for the last three days, this is no *Brady Bunch* type situation. This is not a perfect situation. This is a relationship, but it's not a perfect relationship. Does that mean that Shalana Eddins deserves to have her home burned down? No; that's not what that means. Shalana Eddins did not deserve to have her home burned down. Nobody deserves to have their home burned down.

And, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a tragedy what happened to Shalana Eddins. It is a tragedy that her home was burned down, but Lesean Collins is not the person who burned down her house. Someone is responsible for burning down Shalana Eddins' house and that person does need to be held accountable for that. We don't know who that person is. What we do know is that that person is not Lesean Collins.

Let's talk about Lesean Collins and Shalana and their family. You heard Shalana tell you, on Wednesday, that Lesean Collins is a father to his children. You heard her say that she wanted him to be a father to his children. Specifically, she said: He played the part of a father. She said that when she was sitting there on Wednesday. She talked to you about how he would take his children to and from school. She talked to you about how he would pick those children up after school.

She told you that on September 29th, she and Lesean Collins had a

disagreement. They had an argument. She told you that even after he left, that night, the next day, he called her and what he asked her was: How are you going to get the kids from school? Because when he called her, she was already on her way taking the kids to school, so everybody knew the kids were going to get to school. But he wanted to know how was she going to get the kids from school because that was his job.

He and Shalana Eddins had had an argument but that wasn't interfering with him trying to get his kids home from school because he was a father to his children. You heard Shalana say, several times: Sean wanted to be a family. She said that. I asked her. She said: Sean wanted to be a family. I think I asked her that question twice and that was her response. She also told you that she wanted him to be a father to his children.

She told you that she -- he helped her out and that she wanted him to be a father to his children. She told you that she has kept contact with him during this entire period. She told you that they've been in contact since the arson at her house. She told you that he's been in contact with his kids and he's been in contact with her, and she is the mother of his children.

Let's talk about Lesean and Shalana. We all know they have a 10-to 12-year relationship. I don't think anybody's exact on how long, but we know this relationship went on for a significant amount of time. We will -- everyone will acknowledge that the relationship wasn't always good on either side.

Shalana told you that there was some good days and there was some bad days, and you can gather, from the information that you heard, there were bad days on both parts. There were bad days on Lesean's part and there

were bad days on Shalana's part, but together, they have produced five children. They had four as of September 30, 2008, and she explained to you that she has given birth to their fifth child since this arson.

She told you that she has stuck around for this entire term of the relationship for 10 to 12 years. Even though it wasn't always good, she stuck around, and there were some good days. She was still in this relationship, according to her testimony, until the summer of 2008.

She told you that she had let Lesean Collins live at the Laguna Palms residence. She told you that. She told you that he was living there. We have no reason to believe that someone who's living in a house doesn't have belongings in that house, and she told you that he was living there.

She also told you that she and Lesean Collins have had continued contact during this entire period of time. She told, you even since the arson, she has been in contact with him. Do you contact the person that you think burned your house? We don't know.

Let's talk about September 29th of 2008. Lesean and Lashana had an argument. She acknowledged that when she was on the stand. She said that they had an argument. She said that she threw a rock and broke the window of the car that he was driving, indicating she was clearly upset after they had had this argument. She was upset with him.

And after they had the argument, she throws the rock. She broke the window in the car. You heard Trish Brewer testify about the broken window because the car belongs to her sister. Shalana told you about that exact same window. She said: Yes, I threw a rock and broke that window.

Even after they have the fight and she's clearly upset, Lesean is still

 trying to help her get the kids home from school on September 30th. Shalana told you that he called her and said: How are you going to get the kids home from school? But Shalana is still clearly upset with Lesean, based upon the argument that they had had on September 29th.

Now, the State wants you to get lost in all of these other things that are going on with Lesean and Shalana. So let's talk about those other things right now. The State wants to make sure that you know that Lesean and Shalana had a bad relationship, but that relationship was bad on both parts. You have separate instances where that relationship was bad. That relationship still maintained for 10 to 12 years. That relationship produced five children. So we know there were some good times in that relationship.

Shalana Eddins came in here and said that she was in fear for her life. Let's talk about what we know about Shalana Eddins being in fear for her life. She said that she told Lesean he couldn't live there and she was in fear for her life. But she also told you that when Lesean came, she was still talking to him; there's still constant communication.

She told you she has caller I.D. Before she picks up her phone,
Shalana Eddins knows who's on the other end of that phone. She told you that
there's some calls she didn't take, but there's a lot of calls that she did.
Because you heard a lot of testimony about all the calls that are going back and
forth. She said he's calling her. She said she's calling him. She acknowledged
that there is constant contact. Is she calling the guy that has put her in fear for
her life?

On September 29th when Lesean shows up at the house, she has already been on the phone with him. When he shows up at the house, she

says he's beating -- or banging on the door because she had unplugged the garage door opener that she had given him to access the house because he was living there.

But what does she do? She doesn't call the police and tell them: Somebody's banging on my door and I'm in fear for my life. What does she do? She opens the door and lets him in. She has now let the person that has brought her in such fear for her life into her house.

You know that she called the police after she realized something had happened to her tires, but she didn't call them when she thinks somebody's out there banging on her door. She lets Lesean in the house.

When Lesean leaves the house, she walks out there with him. She said she went outside with him. She said that while they were outside, that's when she threw the rock and broke the window in Tanya Green's car. She's told you about a numerous amount of calls that are going back and forth. She knows Lesean Collins is calling her and she's talking to him.

She told you that he was living there. She told you he had the garage door opener. He didn't have a key but he had the garage door opener and he was accessing the house through the garage. But even after she unplugs that garage door opener, she lets him in the front door. She opens the door and lets him in.

She also told you, that since her home was burned on September 30th, she's been in contact with Lesean Collins. She has given birth to their fifth child. She has provided him with pictures of that child. She has provided him with updates on the child. She told you that the child was born early. She told you that she contacted him and made sure that he knew about that.

The State also talked to you about that September 29th thing. As we already went over, she let him in the house. She doesn't call the cops until later. She calls the cops after she follows Lesean out of the house and realizes that something has happened to her tire, then she calls the cops.

But when she hears somebody banging on her door and she's in fear for her life, she doesn't call the cops. She opens the door and lets Lesean right in her house.

The State is talking about -- she got a restraining order on him. Well you heard her say it was never served on him. He doesn't know that she had a restraining order on him. He never knew about any restraining order that she had gotten on him because it was never served on him.

The State wants to talk to you about Lesean stole Shalana's cell phone. Well, Shalana said -- and the State just got up here and told you -- there's a video of him doing it. Did you see a video? I didn't. There was no video shown of Lesean taking Shalana's cell phone. She said he did it, but there was no video.

She said and the State said that there is a video of him walking into her office and taking her cell phone. She never saw it and Lesean Collins is not charged with that. That's another one of these things that the State wants you to get hung up on.

The State also wants you to believe that Lesean Collins had a gun when he was outside of the Laguna Palms residence and he's approached by Darlene Heer. Darlene Heer, you saw Darlene Heer. Darlene Heer testified, oh, she went out there. Lesean Collins told her that he had a gun. When she first calls 9-1-1, she talks to him and she calls him later: And oh, my God, he has a

gun and he says: He's going to kill his wife.

You heard Shalana tell you, on Wednesday, that she took a gun that she claims belongs to Lesean Collins, off the top of the china cabinet, and gave it to the police on the night of September 29th. So how does Lesean Collins have a gun on September 30th that Darlene Heer swears that she saw? Shalana told you, she gave the gun to the police officers.

And this is an Arson and a Burglary case. This is not a shooting. It is irrelevant whether or not Lesean Collins had a gun on September 30th, which you know that he didn't, because Shalana said she gave it to the police on September 29th.

We are not here to talk about all these extra things that the State wants you to get lost in. The State wants you to get lost in all those things, this horrible relationship, he's running around with a gun, and all these things. That's not why we're here.

What are we here for? We are here to determine whether or not the State has proven the element of the crimes that they have charged Lesean Collins with, beyond a reasonable doubt. That's what we're here for. All that other stuff has nothing to do with why we're here.

The State has charged Lesean Collins with an Arson. They have to prove that he intentionally set fire to Shalana Eddins' house. Who came in here and told you that he set a fire to Shalana Eddins' house? Nobody. The State had all these situations where he could have done it, but nobody has proven to you that Lesean Collins set fire to Shalana Eddins' house.

The State has to prove to you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that he intentionally set this fire at her house. The State wants to talk to you about

some voicemail that Shalana had where he says: I'm going to knock all this shit off. I didn't hear any voicemail. Shalana says he left it, but you didn't hear it. You have never heard Lesean Collins tell Shalana: I'm going to knock all this shit off.

The State also wants you to believe that when Lesean Collins is saying that, if he said it, he's talking about a gun. How would Lesean Collins know that his gun was missing if he wasn't at the house when Shalana gave it to the cops? How does he know that? The State wants you to believe that that's what he's referring to.

I don't know how to make that leap from: Knock all this shit off, to a gun that he doesn't even know is gone, but that's what the State wants you to do. The State never says if he said: Give me all my shit. Maybe he's talking about the stuff he has in the house.

Shalana told you he lives there. Shalana told you about a bag of clothes of his. Shalana testified that some of his mother's belongings are in that house -- his deceased mother. Maybe he's talking about that when he says he wants all of his stuff back.

The State intends to prove that he committed an Arson by a call that he made to Robert Eddins saying: Tell your daughter that we're even. Well, you heard Robert Eddins say he had cut the tires. Lesean had cut the tires on Shalana's car. Shalana had broken the window in the car that he was driving the night before. Now they're even. The window or the tires. Now they're even. That does not mean -- him saying: Tell your daughter that we're even does not mean: I burned down her house. Lesean Collins did not burn down Shalana Eddins' house.

The State wants you to rely on some call tone that Vivian Furlow testified about. You never heard a call tone. You have never heard a call tone that was left on Lesean's cell phone that Vivian Furlow heard. What you did hear was Vivian Furlow say she doesn't call him on the regular. She didn't even have his number.

So how would Vivian Furlow be able to tell you that she heard a message that he left and that she knew it was him and he had recorded this rap, if she didn't call him? She didn't call him. She didn't even have his number.

Vivian Furlow told you that this call was made after the fire if she ever called him. And you heard Vivian Furlow, Vivian Furlow couldn't even get the times right of when she was notified to go pick up the kids. In her statement, when it's fresh in her mind, she says 6:40. She told you she was already there at 6:30.

We don't know what time Vivian Furlow did these things. She can guarantee you that she heard Lesean Collins' voice on a call tone when she's never called him before.

Let's talk about -- the State intends to prove this up through the nosey neighbor, Ms. Darlene Heer. Ms. Darlene Heer is Shalana Eddins' neighbor. Ms. Darlene Heer says she saw Lesean outside. Lesean -- she went right out there and she approached him.

The State wants you to believe that she's scared. She doesn't want to get involved. She so doesn't want to get involved and she's so scared that she told you that when he's outside, he's in a car and he's alone. What does she do? Marches right out there and approaches him.

She told you that, at that moment, she had his kids at her house. So she knows the kids are safe. What reason does she have to approach him? And if she doesn't want to get involved and she's so afraid of him, why would she run right out of the house and approach him?

And you heard it for yourself, she calls 9-1-1. The 9-1 -- they get disconnected because the 9-1-1 lady can't even hear her. So she knows 9-1-1 is not on their way out there because the lady couldn't even hear what she was saying. The lady asked her to hang up -- to go in the house. The call gets disconnected. She knows they're not on their way. By the second time she calls them, she said: Lesean Collins has a gun and he's going to kill Shalana. He said he was out there waiting for her and he's going to kill her.

Well, you heard Shalana tell you that Lesean had a gun and she gave it to the police on September 29th. Lesean didn't even know that because he wasn't there. So how would he have a gun out there on September 30th? We all know that nobody killed Shalana Eddins. You saw her on Wednesday. But Ms. Heer's story had gotten that elaborate by the second time she called 9-1-1, 'cause they weren't on their way out there the first time.

The State wants you to believe that Lesean Collins knew about this fire before it was ever reported. The State can't establish that, because they can't establish any sort of firm timeline as to when these things happened. Nobody knows what time those kids arrived at Darlene Heer's house. Nobody knows that.

Robert Eddins testifies that when Lesean calls him to tell him that the house was on fire, this was after he had called Vivian to pick up the children. Well, if you believe what Vivian Furlow is saying, she says that

3

Robert called her at 6:40. That's what she said in her statement. If you believe that, then it's after that. You don't know how long after that.

Robert Eddins said after he got this message, he called Vivian and Vivian had to tell him, when she went over to the house with the detectives, and the door was too hot to touch. If Robert Eddins knew about this fire, why didn't he tell Vivian? Why wasn't he calling over there to tell Vivian: Hey, the house is on fire? He said he's calling over there to check on the kids and Vivian had to tell him that she went over there with the detectives and the doorknob was too hot; they couldn't touch it.

The State has charged Lesean Collins with a Burglary. They have to prove that he entered the Laguna Palms residence with the intent to commit a crime. Well, you heard Shalana testify that she took -- sent her kids home after school because Lesean -- she thought Lesean would be there to watch them because that's what they did every day.

Lesean went over there and watched those children after they got out of school until their mom came home at 5:30. She told you that she sent them home, not so that the nine-year-old could watch him, but because she thought Lesean was going to be there to watch them. So if Lesean Collins went in that house, he went in that house to watch his kids because that's what he did every day.

Shalana also told you that he still had items of his in that house. She told you that he had items that belonged to his deceased mother in the house. She told you that he had things like that. Lesean Collins did not commit this Arson, so there's no way he went into the house with the intent to commit the Arson.

 Malicious Injury to the Vehicle. The State has to prove that Lesean Collins cut Shalana's tire. You heard in opening statement, Lesean Collins had cut three of Shalana's tires. You heard Detective Lomprey say that he told him that. But you also heard Detective Lomprey say that when you asked him about the arson, he said he did not do the arson. He told Detective Lomprey that he cut the tire, but he didn't do the arson. That's the reason he denied committing the Arson.

The question we have to ask ourselves is why? Why would Lesean Collins do that? Why would he set fire to the home where his children were residing with their mother? The whole 10 to 12 years of this relationship you heard about how he's maintained contact with his children, Shalana wanted him to be a father to his children. He was living there. Why would he set fire to the place where his children resided?

Why would he set fire to the master bedroom? You heard Shalana say that when he was there he shared that bedroom with her. Why would he set fire to the bedroom that they shared together?

Why would Lesean Collins take everything from his children? Shalana told you that there wasn't a lot left in this house. Why would the father take everything away from his children? Why would he burn down a home that had some of his mother's belongings when his mother's deceased and those things cannot be replaced? Why would he burn that down? Why would Lesean Collins make his kids homeless? He wouldn't. Lesean Collins would not take everything away from his own children. And he didn't. Why not? Because he wasn't there.

You heard Trish Brewer say that she was with him at the time that

he received the call about the fire, and he wasn't there when he received the call about the fire. You heard Lesean Collins say he cut three of Shalana's tires. He told detectives that. He told them that when they first interviewed him, but he did not burn her house down, which is exactly what he told them. He did not burn down Shalana Eddin's house.

I know Shalana wants someone to be punished for burning down her house and I agree with her. The person who burned down Shalana's house should be punished, but that person is not Lesean Collins. He didn't burn down her house and the person who did it is the person that should be punished.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are not here to pass any sort of judgment on Lesean and Shalana's relationship. The only duty that you have is to determine whether or not the State has proven every element of every crime that they charged, beyond a reasonable doubt. That is the only reason that we are here.

We're not here to determine if their relationship was bad. We're not here to determine if it was good. We're not here to determine whether -- how they were parenting their children. We are not here for any of that.

The State has to prove to you Lesean set fire to that house. They don't have any evidence that supports that. They have a lot of speculation, but that's not good. The State has to prove to you that Lesean Collins set Shalana's house on fire; that he's the person who did that. And why would he do that to his kids' home when he's the father who's looking out for them, who's taking them to and from school because their mother works.

He's the person that their mother has decided they should maintain a relationship with for 10 to 12 years, even through the bad times of their

relationship. He's the person who wanted to be a family. You heard Shalana tell you that. He wanted to be a family. So why would he burn down their family home?

Malicious Injury to a Vehicle. Lesean said he just cut three of Shalana's tires. The only thing you're here to determine is whether or not the damage was more than \$250. The Burglary, the State has to prove that he entered with the intent to commit a crime. If Lesean Collins is in that house it was to watch his kids. You heard Shalana tell you, she sent them home after school thinking their dad was going to be there to watch them because that is normally the way things worked.

The State has shown you a voice -- they talk to you about a voicemail and a call tone. You haven't heard any of those things. You never heard any voicemail that was left to Shalana and you never heard any call tone that Vivian Furlow claims that she heard. You didn't hear it.

The State has proven to you that Lesean Collins and Shalana had a rocky relationship. They've proven that to you. They've proven to you that Lesean Collins was in that neighborhood that day when he saw Ms. Heer's. They've proven that, and they have proven to you that he wasn't very nice to Ms. Heer's when he saw her. Those are not crimes.

Lesean Collins is guilty of being in a bad relationship with Shalana Eddins; he's guilty of that. He's guilty of being mean to Ms. Heer's when he saw her and he's guilty of being in that neighborhood that day; but those are not crimes.

What Lesean Collins is not guilty of is Arson, because he didn't set fire to Shalana Eddins' house, and the State hasn't given you any evidence

that says that he did. He's not guilty of a Burglary because he was at that house to watch his kids when they got out of school. After he starts being harassed by Ms. Heer; he leaves. That is not a Burglary.

So the only verdict for you to return, in this case, is not guilty.

THE COURT: Mr. Tomsheck, you can begin your rebuttal.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT BY THE STATE

BY MR. TOMSHECK:

Why? Why would this man, right here, set fire to the home where he shared, from time to time, with his children? Where he lived, from time to time, with his girlfriend over the course of many years? Why would he do that? Why would he rob them of their home, their shelter, their food, their clothing; why would he do that? I don't know.

I don't know why anybody would do something like that, but I can tell you, it's the exact same reason why the exact same person, would, in the exact same fashion, take away the car that he drives them to school with, take away the transportation that they get to and from the grocery store with, take away the second biggest asset that they have in their lives. And this is a man who admits that on the day he's accused of setting this fire, he did precisely that.

He went to where she worked. While she was at work, he took out a knife and he stuck it in the tires. He admits he let the air out of those tires. He tells the police that and his lawyers just told you that. That's the kind of individual we're dealing with. And I would suggest to you there's a really obvious reason why there's no admission that he set fire to that house. We're going to talk about that in just a moment.

What we are here to determine is precisely what Ms. Jones told you we are. We're here to determine whether or not the State has proven that the Defendant committed the three crimes for which he's charged, beyond a reasonable doubt.

And as you sit here today, I can understand that that concept of beyond a reasonable doubt may be somewhat difficult to define. But I'd ask you to take comfort in the fact that as you sit here, at this point, in this process, you don't have to define it, because Judge Leavitt defined reasonable doubt for you just a moment ago when she read those jury instructions.

And granted, she reads them pretty quickly, so I just want to talk to you about Jury Instruction Number 15, beyond a reasonable doubt, what that means.

Jury Instruction 15 says: Reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt, but is the kind of doubt that would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If, in the minds of jurors, after you've compared and considered all the evidence, you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge; there is not a reasonable doubt.

What does that mean? It's a lot of lawyer talk, but when you get to the end of it, if as you sit here today, having heard the evidence, seen the witnesses, listened to the testimony, seen the exhibits introduced; you have an abiding conviction that that man walked into 1519 Laguna Palms and set the house on fire; there's not a reasonable doubt. He's guilty.

The next sentence in that instruction -- instruction tells you: For doubt to be reasonable, it must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation. So we could hypothesize all day long that someone else in the few minutes

between when he drove away and the flames started burning up that building, someone else snuck in there and set that fire. You could speculate on that. If you want to believe that. You could create some imaginary person that went in there and did that. But for a doubt to be reasonable, it's got to be actual. It can't be that speculation.

So what do we actually have to consider in this case? Well, we have the testimony of the witnesses that you heard during this trial. There's a jury instruction that talks to you about the credibility and believability of witnesses that you hear from. It's Jury Instruction Number 17.

It talks to you about, when you consider someone who testifies during a trial, you can consider the reasons for which they give the testimony they do. What their fears, their motives, their interests, their feelings are, what opportunity they had to observe what they're testifying about, and their relationship to the parties.

And I'd ask you to do that for all of the witnesses that you heard in this case because you heard, repeatedly, from the Defense from the outset, that this individual, Lesean Collins, was in a relationship with Shalana Eddins, and that he isn't Ozzie and that she isn't Harriett. And we know that.

But the fact is, it doesn't matter. The only reason that matters is for this: I don't care if they're Cliff and Claire Huxtebel [phonetic]. I don't care if they're Wilma and Barney Flintstone. I don't care if they're Homer and Marge Simpson. This is real life. This isn't a television show. Ozzie and Harriet don't commit crimes against each other. Who does? People that are in relationships like Lesean Collins and Shalana Eddins. People that are contentious. People that cut each other's tires. People that throw rocks at each other.

Those are the type of people, in the real world, that light houses on fire when their relationship gets out of whack and they get in such a state that they have to lash out at one another. They try to do so in the most harsh way they can. That's the type of person we're dealing with in this case when we're talking about the Defendant.

What I would ask you to do is consider that concept, the idea that was brought, from the very beginning of this trial, that you can't believe Shalana Eddins because she isn't Harriett. And I ask you, what did Shalana Eddins really tell you about the actual fact of the fire? Nothing.

Shalana Eddins told you that they're in a bad relationship and that they're fighting at the time this happened. Is that important? Sure. But when it comes to whether or not this Defendant actually lit a match or flicked a lighter and set flame to that house, what does she tell you? Not a thing because she wasn't there, because this man, by his own admission, cut her tires and left her at work.

So who do we have to talk about when we talk about the witnesses who are actually present at the time this crime was committed? There's just a handful. And I would suggest to you that there's only one witness in this case, you can, in no way, fashion an argument that she's -- has a credibility or bias problem as it relates to one of the people in this case.

Could you say Jeff Lomprey wants to solve the crime? Sure.

Could you say Manuel Vital is a police officer of North Las Vegas who wants to make an arrest? Fine. Could you say Robert Eddins is Shalana's dad? Sure.

Could you say Vivian Furlow is her friend? Absolutely.

But who is Darlene Heer? Who is she? According to the Defense,

she's the nosey neighbor that wants to get involved, and I suppose the way she picked to do that was to sit in her own home on a Tuesday night at 5 o'clock and have three little boys come knock on her door. That's not a nosey neighbor. That's a lady who, unfortunately for her, is in the wrong place at the wrong time. She's living next door to where this man is creating chaos.

When those boys come to the door and knock, she's interjected into the situation, and kicking and screaming a year later, she told you she didn't want to be here. When I asked her if she wanted to testify, she said: Heck, no. She only did because she was subpoenaed and compelled to come to Court and tell you what actually happened.

And what did she tell you? She tells you when those kids come to her house, it's at the direction of their mother. She lets them in because she feels sorry for those three little boys. She says they're nervously looking out the window and what do they see? This Defendant in a car, the same car that Vivian Furlow sees him in; the same car that his own alibi witness says he would have been driving on the day this fire was set.

They say: That's my dad. And what does she do? Not as a nosey neighbor, but as a bystander who's concerned for the health and safety of three little boys, she goes outside and she asks him. In the brief moments she speaks to him, the few snippets of a second that she talks to him; what does that conversation consist of: I'm here for my wife. I'm going to kill my wife. I've got a gun. That's how mad this man is against the owner of the house he ultimately sets on fire.

In the brief conversation he has with a woman he doesn't even know, he lets her know exactly who he's upset with and exactly what frame of

mind he's in; the precise frame of mind that someone would be in if they were about to set fire to a house. Which brings me to a point that Ms. Jones was talking about the State wants you -- what the State wants you to get lost in -- the things we want you to consider.

Here's the facts: In a case like this, you are limited to the facts. Ms. Jeanney and I don't get to make them up. We don't get to create the evidence. We don't get to pick our witnesses. We're stuck with the people that were there and what they say.

And because everything happened, in the day leading up to September 30th, they got in a fight; rocks were thrown; a cell phone was taken; mean things were said; a voicemail was overheard. Because those are the facts, you are entitled to hear them. And we, as the State of Nevada, are obligated to give you them. That's not what we want you to get lost in. What we want you to get lost in, is the fact that this is a serious situation in a court of law, for which someone must be held accountable.

Did you see video about a cell phone? No. Why not? Ms. Jones told you: He's not charged with taking a cell phone. If he was charged with taking a cell phone, I can assure you, you would have seen the video.

And think about what she says about Darlene Heer's, the fact about the gun, how could he have possibly have had a gun the day after when Shalana gave it away the day before? No one ever said that Darlene Heer's saw a gun. What you heard was that he was upset that his gun was given away and that he said he had a gun. Those were his words to his exgirlfriend's next door neighbor at the time he started this fight.

The Defense also told you, a few moments ago, that the State

can't give you a timeline. Can we give you an exact timeline? Of course not.

People aren't checking their watches in a dynamic fast-moving situation that is life altering and emotional, but we have a pretty good one; don't we?

Between 4:30 and 5 o'clock, this man is at her work. They admit that. He cuts her tires. A short time later, we're told that the boys from 1519 knocked on Darlene Heer's door, around 5 o'clock, right after their mother sees the damage to her car and tells them to go over there.

We know that it's between 5 o'clock and 6:45 that the Defendant shows up. We know that because the boys and Darlene Heer sees him outside the residence. We know that it's a few moments after that that he drives away, and you have a precise timeline for when Darlene Heer's called 9-1-1 because you have the 9-1-1 call.

At the beginning of all those recordings is that annoying little computerized voice that tells you, it's 6:46, she dials the phone for the first time, and they ask her to go where she can talk and it's more clearly heard.

And although Ms. Jones expects you to believe that Darlene Heer fabricated this amazing story by the time she calls back, the timeline on that 9-1-1 call tells you that it's precisely one minute later. It's 6:47 when she calls the police and gives the information that is heard.

We know that it's at 6:52 that Manuel Vital is assigned that call, less than five minutes after the call comes in. We know that within a few moments of that, he comes to the residence; he talks to the people outside, and they approach 1519 Laguna Palms.

We know it's at exactly 7:05 when they touch that doorknob and figure out that the house is hot, because that's when the dispatcher on that

 9-1-1 call calls and says: Send a fire truck for a house fire. That's a precise timeline. It's in evidence and you have it to consider.

What you are presented within a situation like this, is where we know that a crime has been committed. When Ms. Jeanney talked to you about the things the State has to show, there's the what and the who. We know what the what is. Somebody went in that house and set it on fire. They're not disputing that that happened. They can't. That happened. There was damage to that house. You got 49 photographs about what happened inside that house. The question is whether or not this guy did it.

And when you go back and deliberate, I would submit to you, that either he did it, and it's been proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, or Lesean Collins is the single most unlucky man in the history of the world. Because you have to believe, either he set that house on fire or he just happened to be at that neighborhood at precisely the time the fire started.

Either he set that fire or it's just a coincidence that it's in the middle of a contentious domestic relationship that that fire started. Either he set that fire or it's just a big oblivious ball of, who knows what, that happens to him at the time that that fire starts.

You have to believe that either he set the fire or he just happened to blurt out things to Detective Lomprey that only the Defendant would know because he tells Lomprey, the Arson Investigator, the Captain from North Las Vegas, that he never went in the room without knowing what room it was set in.

You have to know that he was there because he tells Lomprey that he talked to that nosey female neighbor. Either the Defendant did exactly what

the State charged him with or he is just so, so unlucky.

And the last thing I want you to consider before you go back and deliberate is this: You have a Jury Instruction Number 14 that talks about something that the State doesn't have to prove, the motive for committing a crime. And why doesn't the State have to prove a motive when we ask you to find people guilty of the crimes they're charged with?

It's a really obvious reason, because sometimes some people do things that don't make sense. Sometimes people do bad things to people and property for which there is no reason.

If I shoot and kill someone for no reason at all, I'm still guilty of it, even though I didn't have a motive. But that jury instruction also tells you that motive is something you can and that you should consider. And I'd ask you to consider what motive does anyone in this world, other than that man have, for setting a fire in that house?

He's in a fight with the person that lives in that house. He goes to where she works and slashes her tires. Immediately thereafter, he's seen at the house. Immediately after that, he's seen driving away, and he does all of that with the mindset of someone who has the motive of creating damage to the property of the person he's angry at, Shalana Eddins.

In the course of this trial, you heard no testimony about any other person in this world who would have had a motive to set that house on fire, let alone have the opportunity, in the exact middle of that timeline, to do it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is but one person who had that motive. One man who had that opportunity. There is one example of someone who could have done it and who did do it.

There is only one logical conclusion at the end of this case. There's only one way to hold the right person accountable, and the one way you can do that is by returning the one verdict that's appropriate.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have the opportunity to do that by saying just one word and that is: Guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you. At this time the Clerk's going to swear in the Officers of the Court, who will take charge of the jury. When you go back to deliberate upon your verdict, you're now able to take your notebooks, your notes and your jury instructions.

[The Officers of the Court are sworn in by the Clerk]

THE COURT: Now, ladies and gentlemen, you are excused to deliberate upon your verdict. You can follow the Court Marshal. Thank you very much.

[Jurors exit courtroom to begin deliberations at 3:10 p.m.]

[Proceedings adjourned at 3:11 p.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case.

Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder/Transcriber District Court, Department XII

FILED TRAN 1 2 ORIGINAL HOLE HOLE PH'IQ 3 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 STATE OF NEVADA, 8 9 Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-253455 10 DEPT. XII vs. 11 LESEAN T. COLLINS, 12 Defendant. 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHELLE LEAVITT, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2010 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 **SENTENCING** 17 18 APPEARANCES: For the State: JOSHUA L. TOMSHECK, ESQ. 19 **Deputy District Attorney** 20 For the Defendant: TIERRA D. JONES, ESQ. 21 Deputy Public Defender 22 23 24 RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER 25 1

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2010 -- 9:13 A.M.

MS. JONES: Good morning, Your Honor, we're ready to go on Collins on

2

1

3

4

5

page 6.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

THE COURT: State versus Lesean Collins, C-253455.

CORRECTION OFFICER BOOKER: He refused.

THE COURT: Oh.

CORRECTION OFFICER BOOKER: He refused.

THE COURT: He didn't want to come to Court today?

THE COURT: What's wrong?

THE COURT: Good morning.

CORRECTION OFFICER BOOKER: It's just his way. He does it periodically.

THE COURT: Okay. Want to continue it a week?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I would ask that we continue this.

THE COURT: Isn't he coming up for trial?

MR. TOMSHECK: That was continued until September, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'll continue it a week.

MR. TOMSHECK: A week's fine with the State. I would ask, and I'll submit to the Court, a written order so that he come, because I talked to the C/O. If you provide them with a written order, they'll forcefully bring him if he continues to refuse.

MS. JONES: And Judge, I would just ask that we continue this for the week, and then, if he refused to be transported next week, then I would ask that we take other measures. I would ask that we give him one last

1 opportunity to come to Court on his own. THE COURT: Okay. We'll give him one last opportunity to come. He'll 2 be told, and if not, then the SERT team will bring him. 3 MS. JONES: I understand, Judge. 4 THE COURT: I just have never had this problem with him, so I don't 5 understand why he's -- usually he behaves very well in Court, so -- Who's 6 laughing? Okay. 7 MR. PONTICELLO: But not at that. 8 THE COURT: He does. 9 MR. PONTICELLO: No. 10 11 THE COURT: All right. MR. PONTICELLO: Mr. Hillman said something very funny and that's the 12 truth --13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 15 MS. KHAMSI: Blame it on Roger. THE COURT: Well, then he has to share with the rest of us. I'm 16 assuming the State is seeking habitual treatment? 17 MR. TOMSHECK: Absolutely, Judge. 18 THE COURT: You have the priors? 19 20 MR. TOMSHECK: I do. 21 THE COURT: Have they been -- do you want to leave them with the clerk so she can mark them? 22 MR. TOMSHECK: I believe the defense wanted an opportunity to look at 23

them. I can --

THE COURT: Okay.

24

25

	· 1
1	MS. JONES: No, I mean, I just want a copy of them. I know they're all
2	Clark County JOC's.
3	THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
4	MR. TOMSHECK: I do have them now.
5	THE COURT: All right. That's fine. You can bring them in a week.
6	MR. TOMSHECK: Thank you, Judge.
7	THE COURT: Will you prepare the order?
8	MR. TOMSHECK: Absolutely.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	COURT CLERK: February 25th at 8:30.
11	MR. TOMSHECK: Thank you; have a good day.
12	MS. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thank you.
14	
15	[Proceeding concluded at 9:15 a.m.]
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case.
23	Additional recording in the above-entitled case.
24	Corres Opara
25	Kerry Espaiza, Court Recorder/Transcriber District Court, Department XII
- 11	_

	1	TRAN	FILED	
	2	ODIC	318 4 02 PM 10	
	3	URIC	SINAL 18 4 02 PM 10 Am 1. Lahum CLERK CE TUT GAUST	
	4		CLERK OF THE GOURT	
	5	DISTRIC	CT COURT	
	6	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA	
	7			
	8	STATE OF NEVADA,		
	9	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-253455	
	10	vs.	DEPT. XII	
	11	LESEAN T. COLLINS,		
E	12	Defendant.		
	13			
:	15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHELLE LEAVITT, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE		
i	16	TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 2010 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
	17	CONTINUED SENTENCING		
	18	APPEARANCES:		
	19	For the State:	JOSHUA L. TOMSHECK, ESQ.	
	20		JACQUELINE JEANNEY, ESQ. Deputy District Attorneys	
	21	For the Defendant:	TIERRA D. JONES, ESQ.	
	22	To the belondant.	Deputy Public Defender	
	23			
	FF 7 1 124H			
.	JUN 25	RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA COL	JRT RECORDER	
A.	MICOP THE	TRUC		

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 2010 -- 8:35 A.M.

2

3

4

1

THE COURT: State versus Lesean Collins, C-253455. Lesean Collins. He's present, in custody. Are we ready to proceed?

5

MS. JONES: I don't think --

6

MS. THOMAS: No.

7

MS. JONES: I don't think Mr. Tomsheck's here.

8

MS. THOMAS: Mr. Tomsheck is coming this morning.

9

[Item trailed at 8:36 a.m.]

10

[Item recalled at 8:40 a.m.]

11

12

THE COURT: State versus Lesean Collins, C-253455. He's present; he's in custody. This is the date and time set for entry of judgment and imposition

of sentencing.

13

14

Mr. Collins, any legal cause or reason why judgment should

15

THE DEFENDANT: No.

not be pronounced against you at this time?

16 17

THE COURT: By virtue of the verdicts returned in this matter, I hereby

18

adjudicate you guilty of Count 1, First Degree Arson; Count 2, Burglary, and

19

Count 3, Malicious Injury to a Vehicle. Okay. State wish to address the Court?

20

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, pursuant to the Notice of Habitual Criminal

21

Treatment that we filed with the Court, November 6th, of 2009, I have certified

22

copies of the Judgments of Convictions and related Court documentation I'd

23

For the record, that's from C-154516, C-166115, and C-

24 25

184264; if I can approach.

like to provide to the Court.

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: You may.

MS. JONES: And Your Honor, my client has suffered a leg injury while he's been in custody. He would ask the Court if he could sit down during these proceedings.

THE COURT: Sure.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Have you seen these -- the judgment of --

MS. JONES: I have not, Judge.

THE COURT: You have copies for the defense?

MR. TOMSHECK: I offered them to her last time we were here and she said they were on Blackstone. Said she'd get her own, but if she wants to take the time and look at those; we can trail 'em.

MS. JONES: Can I see the ones of the State?

THE COURT: Well, these are mine. These are mine. They're going to be marked and made part of the record.

MR. TOMSHECK: I don't mind her taking a few moments to peruse them, Judge. They're all local convictions.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone here that has both sides here and a client --

MS. JONES: May I approach, Judge?

[Item trailed at 8:42 a.m.]

[Item recalled at 8:56 a.m.]

THE COURT: Can we recall Mr. Collins? Can we recall Mr. Collins? State versus Lesean Collins, C-253455. You can sit down.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, actually my client has requested that he be allowed to be excused from these proceedings?

THE COURT: No. You can't be -- you can't avoid sentencing by asking 1 to be refused. What's your problem today? 2 MS. JONES: No, Judge, he wishes for the sentencing to proceed, but he 3 wishes for the sentencing to proceed --4 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 5 6 MS. JONES: -- in his absence. 7 THE COURT: Why? How -- sit down. Well, what's your problem today? THE DEFENDANT: Well, the only reason why I didn't come last time, it 8 wasn't because that -- it's 'cause I blew my leg out; right. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 THE DEFENDANT: This leg. The day before that, I walked by myself. I 11 had to walk all the way down here and uh --12 THE COURT: You're going to have to walk all the way back whether we 13 proceed with sentencing or not. How did you blow your leg out? 14 15 THE DEFENDANT: Playing basketball. THE COURT: Okay. You can have --16 THE DEFENDANT: Somebody went under me. 17 THE COURT: Pardon? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Playing basketball, somebody went under me. 19 THE COURT: Okay. You can have a seat. You can sit down during --20 THE DEFENDANT: That's -- that's okay. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So your leg's good enough to stand up? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24

THE DEFENDANT: I'm forced to do it now.

25

THE COURT: No you're not. Have a seat.

THE DEFENDANT: That's okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Then stand up. All right. So you've had an opportunity to review the JOC's that have been marked as State's Exhibits 1, 2, and 3?

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor; I have.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Tomsheck.

MR. TOMSHECK: Judge, I'm sure it'll come as no surprise to anyone that I'm going to ask for Habitual Criminal Treatment for this Defendant, and I'm going to take a little bit longer to address his sentencing than I would on most, and there's a couple reasons for that.

One is, I think this is a Defendant who warrants more attention from the Court than most, and two, because frankly, it'll take quite a bit of time to go through his criminal history, based on the criminal resume that he's built over the years.

Judge, I'm going to ask you to sentence him as a Habitual Criminal on Count 1, the Arson count, and I'm going to ask you to sentence to a period of 10 years to life in the Nevada Department of Corrections. And here's why. If you look at the Defendant's criminal history, dating back to the time he became an adult; he has built a rather amazing criminal history and a criminal resume, almost second to none, in those that I have seen in the time that I have been prosecuting.

And what I mean by that is, he hasn't necessarily racked up the amount of felony convictions as a lot of Defendants you see, but his arrest record is amazing. He's been cited and/or arrested for anything to jaywalking

to murder, from sex assault, to riding a bike on the wrong street of the road. I can't really come up with an NRS that he hasn't been cited or arrested for.

He's been arrested for severe offenses over the course of his criminal history and he's, oftentimes, received a great benefit, in that, if you look at the PSI -- the details of each of his individual arrests; he's arrested for very serious offenses and ultimately pleads to less than serious offenses.

If you look at his first adult arrest date from August of 1994, he was arrested for Assault with Use, Resisting a Police Officer, which was amended to Assault with a Deadly Weapon, Battery by a Prisoner, and Possession of a Stolen Vehicle. He was ultimately adjudicated guilty of a misdemeanor and received a jail sentence.

He's received nine incarceration sentences at either the Clark County Detention Center or the North Las Vegas Detention Center over the course of his adult life. If you look at every arrest subsequent to that, it's a serious offense for which he ultimately pleads to a less than serious offense.

His felony convictions are ones that he has pled to or been adjudicated at trial of -- and they're rather minimal offenses when you look at the fact that almost every single time this individual comes into contact with the police -- either fights, he resists, or he runs.

I've never seen an individual who's been arrested for
Obstructing an Officer more times than this Defendant. He's been arrested at
least 14 times for that offense. I've never seen an individual who has been
charged with Evading a Police Officer more than this Defendant.

I can't even count how many times he's been charged for evading, but he's been adjudicated guilty of misdemeanor evading offenses,

felony evading offenses, and gross misdemeanor escape offenses. Obviously, when a Defendant has this type of criminal history, you will have numerous prosecutors that will have the daunting task of having to hold him accountable for what he's done.

And as one of the prosecutors who's had that responsibility; I had an opportunity to go into his criminal history and read a sentencing transcript from the last time the Defendant was sentenced on a felony offense. That was June 7th of 2005. And the reason I bring that to the Court's attention is because, in that instance, he was given yet another opportunity. He ultimately went to prison, got out, and committed the offenses he did here.

And at the time he was sentenced, his public defender addressed the Court and said, and I'll quote from the June 7th, 2005 transcript, at page 12: That this isn't the type of individual who should be adjudicated as a habitual felon, because when we see the type of habitual offender that this Court should send to prison for a long, long time, we look at violent offenders, people that are strong armed robbers, people that are breaking into houses, people that are convicted of the same type of offense over and over again, and they never get the message.

Lo and behold, Judge, in the intervening 5 years between when he was sentenced on that case to today, he's become very one of those things. He's currently facing a charge for Murder. He's facing a charge for Robbery. He's been charged and convicted of the same offense over and over again. He broke into a house in this case and burned it down. He robbed his children of their home and the mother of his children from her home. It's a very serious offense.

...

This is a Defendant whose criminal past personifies the definition of menace to society, Judge. He is a habitual criminal who squarely fits within the definition of the statute, and he has earned a right to be sentenced to 10 years to life.

THE COURT: You want to say anything, Mr. Collins?

THE DEFENDANT: Aren't --

MS. JONES: Judge, can I have one moment with him before he speaks, just very briefly.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: First of all, um, the only thing that I apologize is uh, being in jail now. I apologize to my son; that's the only thing I apologize to. Second of all, you talkin' about uh -- I heard the DA talking about me running from the police. Well, you know what I'm sayin', I don't need your pity, you know what I'm sayin'? But I did enter a gang and that's what I did and during that gang, the Gang Unit did, you know what I'm sayin'?

THE COURT: Address me, not Mr. Tomsheck.

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, my fault. Well, anyways, when I did -- you know what? When I did enter the gang, you know what I'm sayin'? The Gang Unit's, it's kind of rough, so the Gang Unit gets you, you know what I'm sayin'?. Sometimes they want to rough you up a little bit. I got tired of that, so that's why I had all those evasions when I ran from the police.

And yes, I was doing things wrong out there, but then I was cited, you know what I'm sayin'? When the police did shoot at us, and uh, when they did shoot at us, that's the reason why -- when I lost my left -- my left eye -- that's how I lost my eye, to the police.

I didn't loose an eye to a gang; I didn't use a lie in uh -- my eye to robbery. I didn't loose my eye -- and second of all, that wasn't my house. Why you sayin' that it was -- I broke into a house. I didn't break into a house; I broke into my house. Wasn't no house that I burglarized or anything, and I didn't break into no house.

As far as 10 to life, I don't care if you give me life; it really doesn't matter, you know what I'm sayin'? What you give me, 'cause I didn't even have a trial, you understand? My -- my attorneys filed an ineffective in the beginning and told you that they wasn't ready to go to trial and I still was forced to go to trial; and I lost, you know, so it wasn't like they could even defend me through this whole trial. No one could rebuttal anything that I said. I had -- I couldn't take the stand.

There was a whole bunch of issues in the case that I couldn't do, but you're talking about giving me 10 to life? You're going to give me 10 to life for a trial that I couldn't even defend myself. The robbery and murder has nothing to do with this case and it's just that -- that's a whole new case -- has nothing to do with it, in my eyes, anyways.

I know I can't change your mind, you know, you're going to give me whatever it is you have -- the case already beforehand. I came before you six, seven years ago; you heard the case.

THE COURT: Right. I was the one who --

THE DEFENDANT: The case wasn't a strong case.

THE COURT: -- and I was the one who said that you weren't appropriate for habitual treatment at that time and you just couldn't wait to prove me wrong.

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

wasn't circumstantial evidence if people -- nobody ever said I did anything in the trial. You just heard the whole trial and my lawyer still, you know what I'm sayin'? Couldn't do the proper -- they couldn't argue the proper facts because they wasn't ready, you know, they just wasn't ready to argue the proper facts. Didn't even know everything that was going out there.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, okay. Proving you wrong would be -- if it

So if 10 to life is -- which -- a little ding, that sound appropriate, you know, because I see that you're still -- it seems that you're -- you're talking about that because you didn't give it to me last time. I thought the reason you didn't give it to me last time wasn't because that reason. I thought the reason why you didn't give it to me last time because I didn't fit the script or wasn't --

THE COURT: That's -- that's correct. Didn't think --

THE DEFENDANT: And this time right here.

THE COURT: -- it was appropriate.

THE DEFENDANT: I just went to trial and you just watched me go to trial. My lawyer just claimed ineffective and the case wasn't even a strong case. It got dismissed in the beginning. It's not even a strong case -- was -- nobody ever said that I did anything in this trial -- said I ever actually put anything on fire, you know what I'm sayin'?

And uh -- I didn't break in no house, you know, I have my keys and everything. You heard the statements and everything. You heard the statement being played. I had my keys to my house and everything. And I've been arguin' with this woman, you know, you know who I'm talkin' about -- Shalana. I've been arguin' with Shalana for 12 years.

1 | 2 | s 3 | b 4 | s 5 | s

 I don't just wake up one day and think: Oh well, I'm going to set my house on fire, take away the kids' stuff, take away everything that belongs to me. Take away all my mom's -- my mom's stuff that uh -- 'cause she had all my mother's stuff -- my mother died in 2004, so all of my mom's stuff -- there's nobody else living.

All that stuff was in the house, so I would set it on fire to burn up everything that I ever got. Now everything that I have of my mother -- only thing that I have living -- the only thing that I have -- including my clothes; those were all my clothes and everything. I don't have nothing now.

But uh -- why would I do that? I mean, I can't argue my case but -- 'cause I don't want to go into that, but I'm not gonna just burn up my whole house and burn everything up just -- and I don't got nothin'.

What I'ma [sic] go to? Start over? I just got out of prison, so what I'm -- what I'm supposed to do? I had to -- I didn't have to, but I went home because that's where my home was. I wasn't forced into the home; I was welcomed into the home.

Now that we dun [sic] went to trial and I've lost trial and uh, he's bringing up these -- well, the prosecutors bringing out these accusations of me doing this over and over and over, and over. Yes, I'm runnin' from the police. My lawyer told you last time: Yes, there's a reason why Lesean runs from the police. Lesean runs from the police for the simple fact that they beat him every time.

And he said: Why do Lesean have all these batteries -- all these batteries? Okay. Well, when you run from the police, it's likely if you wrestle with them, you're going to get a battery charge, because they don't

like it that you ran from 'em. So if you wrestle or resist in any way, you'll get a battery charge. You're going to get that charge and when I get that charge; I have to deal with it. So yes, I pled to a lesser offense. What am I supposed to do? I don't know the law; I didn't go to school for this, you know, I know the streets. I don't know the law. That's all I gotta say.

MS. JONES: And Judge, I would just like to point out, this Court is very familiar with my client's relationship with Ms. Eddins who is the victim in this case; so I don't think we need to get into that and go into detail. This Court is aware, and this Court presided over the trial in this case, so you've heard all of the evidence in this case.

However, my client is in an unfortunate position where there's not a lot that he can say about the facts in this case, because we do intend to appeal the conviction in this case, so there's not a lot he can say to defend against the facts in this case; and those are something for a different day.

But Judge, I'd like to point out, I picked up this case in probably the beginning of 2009, so over the last year, I've gotten to know Mr. Collins. And the person that I've gotten to know is not somebody that the jury could've gotten to know in the three days that we were in trial.

The history that he has with the victim in this case, the history that he's had since the time that he was 16 -- those are things that just couldn't have been known from the three days that we were in trial. Those are things that -- it takes a significant amount of time for anybody to know.

But one of the things that I've come to know over this time, is that he did begin his gang contact at an early age, and he -- by beginning his

gang contact at an early age, he has had many negative contacts with law enforcement. And when he had those negative contacts with law enforcement at an early age, it influenced the behavior that he has with law enforcement today.

And as the Court can see, he has suffered an injury at the hands of law enforcement that he's going to have to live with for the rest of his life, and based upon some of those contacts, that is the reason for the negative attitude that he has. And that's the reason for a lot of the arrests that he's incurred over the years. And a lot of the arrests that he's incurred that -- in -- that deal with law enforcement.

But I don't think my client should be punished for arrests or he should be punished for crimes that he was charged with that the DA's Office decided that they wanted to plead down. The DA's Office negotiated those cases with him to plead those down to lesser offenses, and he pled to the lesser offenses. I wasn't there; Mr. Tomsheck wasn't there.

We don't know the reason for the negotiations in those cases. But I don't think my client should be punished for the fact that he pled some of his cases down from more serious offenses and actually pled to a lesser offense. I don't think that that makes him a habitual criminal.

My client does acknowledge that he has had a lot of arrests, but as the Court is aware, a lot of those things have been negotiated. A lot of those things were not proceeded on and a lot of those things were negotiated for different reasons that we don't even know what they are, and he should not be punished for that.

The murder conviction that he's facing has absolutely nothing

to do with this case. He has not been convicted of that. He has a trial date set in that and he has every right to stand trial and that charge be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in front of a jury. That should not be something that we should consider as to whether or not he's a habitual criminal.

Because just because you're arrested on something, that doesn't mean that you did it. That means that you were arrested for something, and at this stage, that's exactly what that is. He's been arrested. He's in District Court, ready, awaiting trial. That case has not been proven against him.

Your Honor, he only has three felonies. He has three felony convictions and two of those convictions are for drugs. And if the Court looks back at his criminal history, he participated in Drug Court while he was on probation, which indicates that the victims of those cases was him. The victims weren't anyone else. The victim is him. He was using drugs and based upon that, he was victimizes himself.

He had participated in the Drug Court Program but drugs continued to be a problem for them -- for him. I don't believe the Habitual Criminal Statute was designed to prosecute people who are using drugs. The Habitual Criminal Statute was not designed for somebody to do a 10 to life because they were using drugs.

The statute was designed to take people off the streets who are out committing crimes against other people who are repeatedly committing crimes against other people and who have racked up a numerous amount of felonies, based upon the fact that they are committing these violent crimes against other people.

The State is talking about how many misdemeanors my client has. If the Legislature intended for misdemeanors to make you a habitual 2 criminal, they would have a misdemeanor statute where you could be treated as a habitual criminal. Only felonies --THE COURT: They do. MS. JONES: -- can be considered for habitual --THE COURT: No, you can consider petty larcenies. MS. JONES: You can consider petty larcenies but there's --THE COURT: There is a statute that --MS. JONES: There's no other misdemeanor --

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. JONES: -- statute. They consider felonies. And based upon the number of felonies he has and the fact that two of them were for drugs, where he was using drugs, I don't believe my client is eligible for habitual criminal treatment. My client is maintaining his innocence in this case, and based upon that, I would ask the Court not to adjudicate him as a habitual criminal, and to sentence him to the minimum penalties on each of the counts and to run those concurrent, based upon the fact that this was all one series of events.

There was no two separate events that occurred, so I would ask the Court to sentence him to minimal penalties and run those sentences concurrent.

THE COURT: You had an opportunity to review these JOC's and you have no objection to these?

MS. JONES: No, Your Honor; I don't.

THE COURT: -- deals with that.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. JONES: My client has one last thing he'd like to say.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: I was kinda upset. I'd like to apologize to everybody including the crowd. In the beginning I was kinda upset when I just -- when I first stood up. I want to apologize to everybody. I guess this happens, you know, a lot of pressure on me right now. I like to apologize to everybody 'cause uh -- I think I was a little outta -- I know I was outta line, how I came forth.

THE COURT: Okay. In accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, this Court does now sentence you as follows: In addition to \$25 administrative assessment, \$150 DNA fee, order that you submit to genetic marker testing. At this time, the Court's going to make a determination that it's appropriate to sentence you under the Habitual Statute.

As to Count 1, the Court's going to sentence you to a term of life in the Nevada Department of Corrections with a parole eligibility after serving the minimum of 10 years. As to Count 2, life in the Nevada Department of Corrections with parole eligibility beginning after a minimum of 10 years is served, concurrent to Count 1. Count 3, 12 months in the Clark County Detention Center to run concurrent to Count 1 and 2.

How much credit does he have?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, he actually has more credit than what's indicated on the PSI because he's never been out of custody on this case.

MR. TOMSHECK: I believe he was released on this case and held on the murder though.

MS. JONES: When was he released?

	- 11
1	MR. TOMSHECK: I think that's why it only reflects the [indiscernible].
2	MS. JONES: But you have issued a warrant for him after he was
3	indicted. And he's been in custody
4	THE COURT: Has he been continuously in custody since he was
5	arrested?
6	MR. TOMSHECK: He has. I don't have an objection of him getting all
7	the time. I think that's why
8	THE COURT: Sure.
9	MR. TOMSHECK: the PSI indicates that figure though, Judge.
10	THE COURT: All right. So how much time is he entitled to?
11	THE DEFENDANT: It don't matter, Judge.
12	MS. JONES: Well, we have to do the math.
13	MR. TOMSHECK: He was originally arrested October 2 nd of 2008, so
14	credit from then till today.
15	THE COURT: So it looks like we're going to have to figure it out.
16	COURT CLERK: I'm going to pull it up on the computer.
17	THE COURT: Okay
18	THE DEFENDANT: 60 days. I'll take 60 days. Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: You ought to be kidding me. The last time I sentenced
20	you, your lawyer came back about 10 times regarding the credit for time
21	served. Don't worry; we're going to get it right.
22	MS. JONES: Your Honor, I have 516 days.
23	COURT CLERK: October 22 [™]
24	MR. TOMSHECK: October 2 nd of 2008.
25	COURT CLERK: 2008. 516 days.

1	THE COURT: With 516 days credit for time served. And the JOC's will
2	be marked and made part of the record.
3	MS. JONES: Thank you, Judge.
4	
5	[Proceeding concluded at 9:15 a.m.]
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	ATTEST: I do hereby cortify that I have task and
22	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case.
23	Kerry Ispany
24	Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder/Transcriber
25	District Court, Department XII
- 11	1

IRANS Transcript of Proceedings 1452394

832

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 2011 AT 9:13 A.M.

THE COURT: State versus Lesean Collins, C-253455.

MR. WESTBROOK: Good morning, Your Honor -
THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. WESTBROOK: -- David Westbrook on behalf of Mr. Collins. I assume he's still in the prison. No reason for him to be sent over for this particular --

THE COURT: Of course.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. WESTBROOK: -- motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just -- the Defense -- there's a sealed portion that took place, prior to his trial, that I conducted in this matter and so -- that obviously the DA was excused from the courtroom and --

MR. PONTICELLO: Judge --

THE COURT: -- so they were asking --

MR. PONTICELLO: I'm sorry --

THE COURT: Oh --

MR. PONTICELLO: -- before we get into this --

THE COURT: Somebody's going to be here?

MR. PONTICELLO: No. We don't -- we never were served with a motion. We only found out about it yesterday. It's being handled --

THE COURT: I don't think there is a motion.

MR. PONTICELLO: Sorry?

MR. WESTBROOK: There was --

THE COURT: There's not --

MR. WESTBROOK: -- it was e-filed to my knowledge.

MR. PONTICELLO: Defendant's motion --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PONTICELLO: -- to allow attorneys for Lesean Collins to review sealed video of November 2nd, 2009 motion and argument.

THE COURT: It's really simple. It's --

MR. PONTICELLO: Okay.

MR. WESTBROOK: Yeah.

THE COURT: You know, I'm sorry --

MR. WESTBROOK: We're just asking to be able to view it.

THE COURT: -- I didn't even -- I knew what the issue was because they called and talked to Sue and wanted me to unseal it. And so, first I go: Okay, if they want me to unseal it it's unsealed. Then they freaked out and said: We don't want the DA to see it.

So then I said: Okay. Well, I have to review it because how -- he's appellate counsel now. How do you need it, for purposes of appeal, but then you get to keep it from the DA? Did not make sense to me. So I reviewed it because they were, you know, it had been awhile. I can't remember that far back and so I reviewed it in it's -- I reviewed the entire thing -- took notes.

Not one time during that period -- what they're worried about is whether the attorney disclosed any information about his pending murder case because the DA, at the time, was prosecuting him for the case he was found guilty of in here --

MR. WESTBROOK: Arson case.

THE COURT: -- and a pending murder charge. So they, of course, they

didn't want the DA to hear any trial strategies from his murder case.

MR. WESTBROOK: Right.

THE COURT: None were revealed. You want me to tell you, that whole sealed portion, I think, is relevant for purposes of appeal. I think you need to see it but there's no basis for me to keep it from the DA.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I wasn't --

THE COURT: And I'll tell you why because the attorney -- we -- you know what we talked about? She made her record over and over again about why she didn't want to proceed. This came to me from overflow.

MR. WESTBROOK: Right. I understand, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. It came to me from overflow and then they came in here and said: Well, we're not prepared to go because we were in trial last week. I listened to the whole thing. No strategy regarding his pending murder case came out at all. It was basically -- I really think you need it for purposes of appeal, but I can't tell the State that you get it but we're going to hold it from the State.

MR. WESTBROOK: I think my motion, of course, I wasn't communicating directly with Your Honor, I was communicating --

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. WESTBROOK: -- through a secretary and then a back up secretary.

THE COURT: Right. So it got quite complicated, at times, trying to understand what he wanted.

MR. WESTBROOK: Right. So I did put on a written motion. I'm not sure why no one received it but I -- I have been told that it was filed. I think I have a file stamp copy. The file wasn't transported this morning but I've seen a file

stamped copy, so I don't know why it wasn't sent over. But what I was explaining in my motion is: Ms. Maningo was present at the time the record 2 3 was made even though --THE COURT: She --4 MR. WESTBROOK: -- she wasn't the attorney in this case --5 6 THE COURT: She didn't say anything. MR. WESTBROOK: -- she was the attorney in the murder case. Okay. 7 She said nothing on the record 'cause her recollection --9 THE COURT: 1 --MR. WESTBROOK: -- was that she either said something on the record 10 or that she informed the defense counsel in the arson case -- the counsel from 11 my office --12 13 THE COURT: Uh-huh. MR. WESTBROOK: -- what to say or what her issues were. And that 14 that might have come out on the record, and my only request was that we be able to review the -- the JAVS recording prior to making a motion to unseal. 16 Now the State's issue, Mr. Owens wrote. 17 18 THE COURT: But you see how unfair that is? MR. WESTBROOK: Well, but it -- but it --19 THE COURT: I mean, clearly, I think it goes to the issue -- I did not grant 20 them a continuance, clearly, that's an issue on appeal. 22 MR. WESTBROOK: That is the issue --THE COURT: Am I right?

21

23

24

25

MR. WESTBROOK: -- correct. That's absolutely right.

THE COURT: You need this then.

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay.

THE COURT: There's no question in my mind, you need this.

MR. WESTBROOK: And I agree, and we would move to unseal it after hearing it. And since it's our lawyers talking and since we, you know, they were present in the first place; they just don't remember exactly what was said. There's no prejudice to the State letting us review it before we move whether or not to unseal it.

Now the State has a good point.

THE COURT: Okay. The issue on appeal is: The motion to continue should have been granted?

MR. WESTBROOK: Correct.

THE COURT: The State's entitled to have it too even if you don't like it; they're entitled to it because it can be used to oppose the issue that you're going to raise. The Court should have granted the motion to continue --

MR. WESTBROOK: Sure, but we haven't --

THE COURT: -- right?

MR. WESTBROOK: -- we haven't asked to unseal it yet. We're asking to review it to see if we can unseal it and you know, the State is certainly entitled -- if it turns out that we want to unseal it and use -- use a portion of it --

THE COURT: Here's the problem.

MR. WESTBROOK: -- or all of it --

THE COURT: You're not going to -- you're probably not --

MR. WESTBROOK: -- then they're entitled --

THE COURT: -- going to want to unseal it.

MR. WESTBROOK: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: You're probably not going to want to unseal it because it may not be -- you may not think it's beneficial to you.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I may not; I don't know.

THE COURT: Well, quite frankly, it's -- might be beneficial to the State. don't know who it's going to be beneficial to because I don't know what your-- I know that the motion to continue has to be an issue on appeal.

MR. WESTBROOK: It is.

THE COURT: Okay. And there's no reason to not unseal it and give it to both sides. You don't get to decide whether it gets unsealed or not.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, we can decide whether or not we get to request it and it's our lawyers on the tape. It was sealed from the State and the problem that's going to happen here is, if it turns out --

THE COURT: Cause you guys told me you were going to reveal strategy in a pending murder case and the same prosecutor was here, so clearly, that prosecutor had to be excluded --

MR. WESTBROOK: Correct.

THE COURT: -- but you didn't. Sorry, you didn't reveal any strategy --

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay.

THE COURT: -- from the murder case.

MR. WESTBROOK: And of course, I have no way of knowing that; I'm just the appellate attorney who wasn't present during the recording. Ms.

Maningo is concerned and the worst thing for both the State and the Defense would be if there is something in there, that from Ms. Maningo's perspective, is an issue.

Now I know that Your Honor looked at the thing but it's really her

call and not even mine. I mean, she's the one who knows what's going on in 1 her case. None of us do. I don't -- is the case in here? I don't know that it is. 2 THE COURT: No. 3 MR. WESTBROOK: Okay. So I mean --4 THE COURT: I got this from overflow. 5 MR. WESTBROOK: Yeah, none of us in here know what might be 6 potentially damaging on that. Ms. Maningo knows cause it's her case. I'm at a 7 disadvantage. And furthermore, I don't think the State would like to be in a 9 situation where --THE COURT: You know, let me say: I'm not for sure because you know 10 11 how cases get reassigned --MR. WESTBROOK: Right. 12 THE COURT: -- so I -- at the time it was not mine. 13 MR. WESTBROOK: Okay. 14 THE COURT: I believed it was in Department 9 and now Department 9 15 doesn't have a criminal calendar so I can't say for sure that I don't have it. 16 MR. WESTBROOK: Well, whether it is or not, I'm sure you don't have 17 any present knowledge of what's going on in the murder case. 18 THE COURT: No. 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. WESTBROOK: And of course I got, you know, just limited knowledge from my conversations with Ms. Maningo which is very limited, indeed. So I just wanted to give her, in particular, even more than me, a chance to vet it and listen to it so that no mistakes are made that might affect the prosecution of the murder case. Because if there are mistakes, then Ms. Maningo might have grounds to exclude the DA's Office. I'm pretty sure they

wouldn't want that, so as a safety measure, letting her listen to this sealed testimony, which she was present for, causes nobody any harm but it may prevent potential issues down the road.

Now listen, as an appellate attorney, I love issues, okay. But we're not moving to unseal this, just to make it very clear. We have not moved to unseal anything. My original conversation with your secretary, Your Honor, was to unseal the portions related to this case if they're relevant.

I wanted to listen to it to determine that before making any kind of a motion because, again; I wasn't there. You know, Ms. Jones was there. She's currently at the Legislature and is unavailable and doesn't have a great memory of what happened.

The other attorney from our office who was there is no longer in our office so we're in a situation where I think listening to it first would be the safest course.

THE COURT: Because I've reviewed the entire thing. Ms. Maningo doesn't speak 'cause I knew what the issue was. I remember her being here. No, no strategy. I'm telling you, all it was, was Ms. Jones telling me -- cause I made her state, specifically, for the record, what it was that she needed in order to be more prepared or in order to proceed without a motion to continue and that's all it was, was her making a record of specific issues that she didn't have or the investigation that she had to do.

Because, basically, I was getting -- we needed to do more investigation, period. So I said: No, you don't get a motion to continue after you've been sent to overflow and told two different judges you're ready to go. You don't get to come to the third one and say you're not ready to go. So it

was basically her saying, specifically, what she needed to do.

There was a specific witness that she was contending she was not ready to cross examine, so we went through that. But there's -- but the issue on appeal is that the Court shouldn't have granted the motion to continue. I think both sides are entitled to it. Ms. Maningo did not talk.

MR. WESTBROOK: All right, Judge. Well --

THE COURT: I mean, if she whispered; I can't say. I didn't look at the video.

MR. WESTBROOK: Of course if her whisper's not on the video.

THE COURT: I guess if you want me to watch the video; I just listened. Wait, you know what, I watched the video on the computer as I listened to it, but I'll be honest; I don't really pay attention to the video; I just listen.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, for the record, my motion is to review it prior to filing a motion to unseal, of course, the Court can grant or deny that motion, obviously. If it's --

THE COURT: I think you're entitled to it.

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay. But I --

THE COURT: I don't understand why you don't want it.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I want to review it before I ask whether or not it's unsealed and it's --

THE COURT: Well, see how that's not fair?

MR. WESTBROOK: It's fair because it was our lawyers who were there in the first place.

THE COURT: No, because, guess what; your lawyers didn't do what they told me they were excluding the DA for. No strategy regarding the murder

case was ever revealed to the Court.

MR. WESTBROOK: I understand that, Judge --

THE COURT: So --

MR. WESTBROOK: -- but reasonable minds can differ as to what was revealed and what wasn't. I mean, then that's -- that's my whole point and since it would be our motion, I want to be educated about what happened prior to making a motion which might ultimately damage my client. Might help him greatly, I don't --

THE COURT: I mean, you guys both can look at it then and both can look at it and listen to it and make a decision as to whether -- at this point, there -- I don't think there's any reason for me to keep it sealed. You have no basis to keep this sealed.

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay.

THE COURT: What -- there's no basis to keep it sealed. I'm the one who gets to decide whether it stays sealed.

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no basis for it to be sealed.

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I've made my record and of course the Court --

THE COURT: And I -- and I gave -- I mean, I -- I listened to the whole thing --

MR. WESTBROOK: Okay.

THE COURT: -- you know, a couple times to make sure so --

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I don't want to make it anymore difficult than necessary. I made my motion to review it, in camera, without the State present prior to moving whether or not to release it.

THE COURT: Does the State object to that? 1 2 MR. PONTICELLO: Yes. THE COURT: I don't know it just seems kind of strange --3 MR. PONTICELLO: Yes. 5 THE COURT: -- that you --MR. PONTICELLO: Yes. 6 THE COURT: -- think you get to control whether something gets sealed 7 or unsealed? 8 MR. WESTBROOK: Well, it's already sealed and usually it has to be 9 unsealed based on the motion which has not been filed. I've not ever moved to 10 unseal it. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, but it doesn't make sense that you can -- you know 12 what -- I don't know what you've done. I know that you called the office. I 13 thought you asked for it to be unsealed. I said: Well, of course it can be 14 unsealed for purposes of appeal. I wasn't going to keep it sealed or away from 15 you --16 17 MR. WESTBROOK: It --THE COURT: -- it didn't make sense to me. 18 MR. WESTBROOK: I understand that, Judge and that's thus -- thus the 19 third party --THE COURT: Then, apparently --21 22 MR. WESTBROOK: -- miscommunication. THE COURT: -- then apparently you freaked out because I said it could 23 be unsealed. Then you wanted me to look --24

MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I freaked out.

25

1	THE COURT: Well, you know what I mean.	
2	MR. WESTBROOK: I might have freaked out; you're actually probably	
3	right.	
4	THE COURT: Like I wasn't talking to you so I just hear	
5	MR. WESTBROOK: I know, Judge.	
6	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Westbrook doesn't want you to unseal it.	
7	MR. WESTBROOK: Well, I I made I made my motion to view it in	
8	camera without the State present.	
9	THE COURT: Here's the thing. I see no reason. It's up on appeal to	
10	keep this sealed. It goes to a motion to continue which I have to believe is the	
11	big issue on appeal.	
12	MR. WESTBROOK: It is, Judge.	
13	THE COURT: Okay. So both sides can look at it; it's unsealed. I see no	
14	reason to keep it sealed. There's no basis to keep it sealed.	
15	MR. WESTBROOK: Thanks, Judge.	
16	THE COURT: Has he gone to trial on that other case?	
17	MR. WESTBROOK: No, and I don't think it's set to do.	
18	THE COURT: All these years later?	
19	MR. WESTBROOK: Murder trials, Judge.	
20	THE COURT: Okay.	
21	MR. WESTBROOK: I'm not even sure when it's set. I don't I think at	
22	one point it was set for June but now I don't even know if that's still the case.	
23	THE COURT: Okay. But you don't know who has the murder case now?	
24 l	What department?	

MR. WESTBROOK: Mr. Tomsheck had it. He's leaving the office and

1	now I don't know who has it.
2	THE COURT: Right. But I mean in what department it's in.
3	MR. WESTBROOK: No; i don't.
4	THE COURT: Cause I thought it was in Department 9 when I was trying
5	this case.
6	MR. WESTBROOK: Which means it would probably have been moved
7	out; right?
8	THE COURT: Exactly.
9	MR. WESTBROOK: Yeah. I actually I don't know, Judge. I have no
10	idea.
11	THE COURT: That's why I said: I can't speak for whether I have it or
12	not at this time.
13	MR. WESTBROOK: I understand.
14	THE COURT: Cause I could.
15	MR. WESTBROOK: I understand.
16	THE COURT: I just haven't seen Mr. Collins in years so okay.
17	MR. WESTBROOK: Thanks, Judge.
18	MR. PONTICELLO: Would you like us to prepare the order to unseal
19	THE COURT: Sure.
20	MR. PONTICELLO: the record?
21	THE COURT: And I think I have one cd of it already. So Kerry will just
22	burn another cd. I Kerry, didn't I give it back to you?
23	COURT RECORDER: It's with myself or with Sue.
24	THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WESTBROOK: And for the record, my record is: I object to

1	unsealing it without first allowing us to view it in camera. My motion to view it
2	in camera, alone without the DA, was denied.
3	THE COURT: I already reviewed it in camera for you.
4	MR. WESTBROOK: Thanks, Judge, appreciate it.
5	THE COURT: Okay.
6	COURT CLERK: Grant it as to
7	THE COURT: His motion is not granted. His motion is denied and it's
8	ordered unsealed.
9	COURT CLERK: State versus
10	MR. PONTICELLO: State to prepare order.
11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	
13	[Proceeding concluded at 9:26 a.m.]
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case.
23	Kerry dopaty
24	Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder/Transcriber
25	District Court, Department XII

84Ce

[FILED] TRAN Jul 1 3 45 PH 11 **ORIGINAL** 2 3 4 5 **DISTRICT COURT** 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO. C-253455 9 Plaintiff, vs. 090253466 10 DEPT. XII TRANS Transcript of Proceedings LESEAN T. COLLINS. 11 12 Defendant. 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHELLE LEAVITT, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 15 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2009 TRANSCRIPT OF PORTION OF PROCEEDINGS 16 SEALED PORTION OF PROCEEDING OF JURY TRIAL HELD ON 17 NOVEMBER 2, 2009 **CORDERED UNSEALED FOR VIEWING BY BOTH PARTIES** 18 ON JUNE 15, 2011 BY COURT] 19 APPEARANCES: 20 For the State: [NOT PRESENT] 21 22 For the Defendant: TIERRA D. JONES, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER

1

14

ABIGAIL L. PAROLISE, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2009 AT 2:34 P.M.

[Sealed Portion of Proceeding Commenced and Transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Cause you're the one that told me you hadn't been given an opportunity to prepare for cross examination, so Ms. Jones it's your witness?

MS. JONES: It is my witness, Judge.

THE COURT: Had you been -- have you been given enough time to prepare for cross examination?

MS. JONES: No, Your Honor, our position is that, based upon all of the facts in this case, Ms. Furlow, as the State indicated earlier -- the State informed the Court of what they intend for her to testify to and she testified to it at the Grand Jury. But without interviewing all of Mr. Collins' witnesses, as well as being given the opportunity to do other investigative work, we don't know that we know all of the facts that would be required to effectively cross examine Ms. Furlow.

I mean, Ms. Furlow is the girlfriend of the victim's father. And as I indicated to the Court, her testimony has changed between her statement and the Grand Jury, and as far as her involve -- any other involvement she may have had with the children in this case or with anything such as that, we have not -- had -- been given that information, therefore, we do not have the ability to effectively cross examine her about that.

THE COURT: Okay. So when you're talking about the fact that you haven't had all of these witnesses 'cause Mr. Collins just barely started talking to you.

 MS. JONES: Well, the problem is, Mr. Collins did not have all of the adequate phone numbers and addresses for all the witnesses and that was part of the delay but as the --

THE COURT: Did you tell Judge Smith that your client was not cooperating with you and had just started cooperating with you and giving you -- 'cause I can -- I can have Kerry pull it up and we can play it if the State's not accurate.

MS. JONES: We told Judge Smith that Mr. Collins had not been fully cooperating because at some -- at one point in this case, Mr. Collins did believe that this case was going to negotiate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: And it is our position that Ms. Furlow's going to testify about a call she made to Mr. Collins. If we would have had an adequate opportunity to obtain his cell phone records, we would be able to prove or disprove that that call was ever made.

THE COURT: Okay. But she testified about that at the Grand Jury?

MS. JONES: She did. And we have been in the process of trying to locate the phone itself.

THE COURT: Okay. So she testified to that at the Grand Jury which, let's see -- the Grand Jury transcript, April 7th, 2009. So you've known about that since April 7th, 2009. So you haven't been impeded, in any way, in getting his cell phone records?

MS. JONES: The -- as far as the cell phone records, we were under the-under the assumption -- operating under the assumption of trying to find the cell phone itself and then when it was brought to our attention by Mr. Collins

that he has been unable to locate the person who does have that cell phone.

THE COURT: Okay. And why would you need the actual cell phone?

MS. JONES: Because we believe that we could get the cell phone and Mr. -- we believe that there may be other information on the cell phone that could be of use to us.

THE COURT: Like?

MS. JONES: Such as --

THE COURT: What if it has to do with this witness? I mean, because right now you're talking in generalities. I want, specifically, why you have not been able to prepare for the cross examination of Ms. Furlow and you've told me a couple things.

MS. JONES: And I mean, You Honor, based upon our defense position in this case, it -- we would like to investigate what Ms. Furlow's tie to the children and any contact she may have had with the children. Ms. Eddins has not made those children available to us. We have not been able to interview those children and Ms. Furlow is the person who picked up the children.

THE COURT: Okay. But -- and have you attempted to do that? 'Cause you --

MS. JONES: We've attempted to contact Ms. Eddins on a couple occasions and she has not --

THE COURT: And she's not cooperating and not letting you talk to the kids?

MS. JONES: No; but we have not even been able to speak with her to ask her for permission --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: -- to speak with the kids. 1 2 THE COURT: Nor does she ever have to talk to you; right? 3 MS. JONES: I agree with that. THE COURT: Okay. So that's not preventing you from preparing for trial 4 because that's something that you come across and you have to live with; 5 6 right? MS. JONES: Correct. 7 THE COURT: Okay. What else? Ms. Furlow doesn't have to talk to you 8 if she doesn't want to; right? 9 10 MS. JONES: We agree, Your Honor. THE COURT: Has she talked to you? 11 MS. JONES: No. 12 THE COURT: Have you tried to talk to her? 13 MS. JONES: No. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Do you -- do you think she would have talked to 15 you; is that why you didn't try contacting her? 16 MS. JONES: I don't believe she would have spoken to us. 17 THE COURT: Okay. That's fair. So what is it that's prevented you from 18 preparing for Ms. Furlow's cross examination today other than -- you couldn't 19 get Mr. Collins' actual cell phone and you weren't able to get his cell phone 20 records even though I believe you could have gotten them. 21

22

23

24

25

as a whole, we don't know exactly what ties these witnesses may have to Ms.

Furlow that we could cross examine her about or exactly if she has spoken to

any of them. We don't -- those are questions that we don't have the answers

MS. JONES: And Your Honor, based upon the whole entire investigation,

to.

THE COURT: So you can't really give me any specifics as far as what was lacking in your preparation for cross examination?

MS. JONES: Of Ms. Furlow?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. JONES: Besides the things that I already listed that's all we have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And the only thing I can get at is the cell phone records and you knew about that phone call and you could have gotten a court order or a subpoena to get -- or actually you just need the consent of your client to get the cell phone records; right?

MS. PAROLISE: Well --

THE COURT: And you knew about that. I just -- one attorney at a time, so Ms. Jones. And you knew about that since April of this year; is that correct?

MS. JONES: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So the fact that you have to cross examine her today has nothing to do with -- I mean, you had plenty of time to get those cell phone records if you thought you needed them to cross examine her; correct?

MS. JONES: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you knew you had a firm trial setting.

MS. JONES: And Your Honor, when we got that firm trial setting in August, we had every intention of attempting to be ready, but I think, based upon possible negotiations in this case, as well as me and Ms. Parolise being in trial the entire week before that, was the reason that we were not prepared for

trial.

THE COURT: Okay. And tell me that you would not be preparing for a trial like this just the week before. That -- because you were in trial the week before, it didn't prevent you from preparing for a trial --

MS. JONES: It did not totally --

THE COURT: -- that you've known about since June of '09 --

MS. JONES: Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- when Judge Smith gave you the firm date?

I just want to -- actually it was August 12th of '09 when Judge Smith gave you the firm date.

MS. JONES: Correct, Your Honor. We would not have only begun preparing -- that last week would have given us an opportunity to follow up with our investigator on the things that could have been done and our investigator had to investigate the other trial that we were both in trial on as well as -- she didn't have the opportunity to follow up on those things.

And if the Court looks, the record will reflect my investigator did appear at overflow on Thursday in front of Judge Barker to try to attempt to obtain the accurate addresses and phone numbers from Mr. Collins' witnesses, and she has been working on this case, non-stop since Thursday, to attempt to have that stuff ready.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Collins was not cooperating with you in giving you those addresses, phone numbers and names prior to last week 'cause you made a representation to Judge Smith he wasn't cooperating; correct?

MS. JONES: Direct -- not directly before but before calendar call. He did

believe that this case was going to negotiate and there was actually an offer on the table so -- and based upon that, he did not believe that we would need that information.

THE COURT: That's a little bit different than he's not cooperating. So I just want to know what you told Judge Doug Smith. Did you tell him that Mr. Collins was not cooperating and therefore, you were not ready to go?

MS. JONES: He was not cooperating in the sense -- he did not provide the addresses for the witnesses because he did believe that we didn't need them because he did have the intentions of negotiating his case. He contacted Ms. Parolise about getting an offer in this case.

We spoke with his special public defender who represents him on the murder because the offer involved both cases. Herself and myself have been in contact with Mr. Tomsheck to get an offer and we actually attempted to go see Mr. Collins to relay that offer to him on Thursday but the jail was on lockdown.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, can I say something, please?

THE COURT: Okay. So basically it all goes back to -- Mr. Collins wasn't cooperating and, you know, I agree with Judge Doug Smith that's -- that's his deal. If he doesn't want to cooperate than he has to live with the outcome.

Go ahead, Mr. Collins.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, it wasn't even -- the situation I had for the last two months, I was thinking about taking a deal already but the thing about it was --

THE COURT: And that's your decision to take it or not to take it.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah; I was thinking about taking a deal, whether or

not, but I had to check with my family. So then when I went to check with my family everything was -- we was still trying to figure out: Should I take the deal or not? But then when I contact Ms. Parolise, she told me that I had the murder case, so how was I going to do it? Am I going to plea in this case or plea in a murder case? How am I going to do it?

So I had to talk to Yvette to try to figure out a package deal. Why not just do a package deal on both cases? So I had the idea and I gave them the sentence that I wanted to have and when everything came to push to shove --

THE COURT: You gave your lawyer the sentence you wanted to have?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct. I mean I got -- I got to put it on the table what I wanted --

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: -- decisions I wanted to take. So when I put it on -- put it on the table and told him what sentence I wanted to take -- when I came back, I didn't like that sentence.

THE COURT: Oh.

THE DEFENDANT: So then, when I didn't like the sentence but I had pulled -- I'm the one who pulled the investigator off 'cause I told her -- I say: Well, I'm funna [sic] try to plea in a case, but it isn't like -- I got two different investigators with the same witnesses.

I got the same witnesses on both cases. I got the same district attorney -- that's the same district attorney, but I got two different lawyers on this case. So since I have all this going for me, I've been already told -- my murder investigator -- about different witnesses, which, at the same time, this

case right here is going to go into -- it's -- it goes into my other murder case 1 because the things that happened in this case right here has to do with my 2 murder case, but they just happened on two different -- two different days. 3 So since they happened on two different days, we was trying to 4 get me a package deal on both of the cases. They can't --5 6 THE COURT: Okay. THE DEFENDANT: -- well, she didn't get to make it --7 THE COURT: So, if -- you don't --8 THE DEFENDANT: -- Yvette came down there and told me. 9 THE COURT: -- you don't like the deal. You tried to offer something to 10 the State -- you don't like it, so it's your decision not to take the deal and 11 12 that's fine; right? THE DEFENDANT: Correct; correct. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Now the witnesses --15 16 THE COURT: We need to get started so --THE DEFENDANT: -- that they're talking about, the witnesses. I got one 17 out of -- one out of town witness. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 THE DEFENDANT: This witness is an eyewitness to this whole case; 20 right? 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 THE DEFENDANT: And this --23 THE COURT: And you told your attorneys who this witness is? 24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Right; I told him who but I didn't know her last name,

so since I didn't know her last name, I had to go through my sister and find out what her last name was. So when I found out her last name, we was already going to trial, it was when, Thursday? Was Thursday when I --

THE COURT: So you waited --

THE DEFENDANT: -- well, it was Wednesday.

THE COURT: -- how many months to ask your sister about this? What was his name?

THE DEFENDANT: About the girls? I haven't had contact. I haven't had contact to even find her.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this doesn't seem --

THE DEFENDANT: The number --

THE COURT: -- to be real relevant to this and I think Mr. Collins is just trying to delay. We're moving forward. If you wanted to get these eyewitnesses you could have called your sister. There's phones in the jail. You know that.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, you know --

THE COURT: And because you didn't call her that's not my fault.

THE DEFENDANT: You didn't get to let me finish telling you what happened.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry.

THE DEFENDANT: Her phone has a block on it, Judge. It has a block on it and this phone number changed to another phone number. How I end up getting the other number --

THE COURT: Your mom has a block so you can't call her.

THE DEFENDANT: My mother's dead.

THE COURT: I'm sorry; I'm sorry. I thought you said: My mom.

THE DEFENDANT: No; I said: My sister's phone has a block on it.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. She's -- she's my sister in law, okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: My sister in law phone has a block on it; she has her own line. I had some -- I had to find out what the phone number is the whole time.

Now, the whole time that this been going on, this case was supposed to be -- this case got dismissed. Since this case got dismissed, we didn't even think we were going to throw this -- I didn't think that we was going to go to this case till after my murder case, okay?

Now, but late August or whatever or not, they said that's when the District Attorney said he didn't want to let the case go behind, okay, then, I prepared for it. It took me just as long just to find out a phone number on her. I had to go through a dude that I don't even like to get the phone number.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: But this is an eyewitness. This girl was with me that day.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: And she witnessed the whole thing.

THE COURT: We kind of gone beyond what I think is appropriate --

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me, ma'am.

THE COURT: -- to be ex parte. I mean, I asked your attorney's. I had the State of Nevada leave because I asked your attorneys to tell me,

specifically, what they needed to do or what they couldn't do in order to be prepared for this cross examination; we've gone beyond that --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: -- and we've gotten into you telling me all about other witnesses. And so, I'm going to bring the State of Nevada back in but it appears as though you've gotten this witnesses name and your attorneys have it.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: She's out of state.

THE COURT: Anything else before I bring the State back in?

MS. JONES: And Your Honor, are we only addressing, right now, the cross examination of Vivian Furlow?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. JONES: Okay.

THE COURT: Right. Because I was told that although you had the weekend you weren't able to prepare. Did you prepare, at all, for her cross examination?

MS. JONES: I'm ready to go forward, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And anything else besides you would have wanted the phone records and his cell phone?

MS. JONES: I apologize, Your Honor. I did prepare for Ms. Furlow's testimony in the assumption that if we had to go forward today -- but there are a couple of things we would like to have, but if we have to go forward today; I did prepare for that.

THE COURT: Okay. Because I'm confused and maybe it's because your co-counsel answered the question. My question was: Are you prepared to go forward with cross examination? Now you're telling me: Yes. I was told: No. And then I excused the State and said: If the answer's no, I need to know why you're not prepared and specifics.

MS. JONES: And I apologize, Your Honor, for the reasons that we previously stated, we are not prepared, but if we do have to cross examine her today then we will go forward. But it is still our position that we're not prepared to try this case and that we would be ineffective for trying this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you -- but you're prepared for the cross examination of Ms. Furlow?

MS. JONES: If we are forced to go forward we will go forward, but we are not prepared.

THE COURT: Okay.

[Sealed proceeding concluded at 2:48 p.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case.

Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder/Transcriber District Court, Department XII

A person who has special knowledge, skill, experience, training or education in a

particular science, profession or occupation may give his or her opinion as an expert as to

any matter in which he or she is skilled. In determining the weight to be given such

opinion, you should consider the qualifications and credibility of the expert and the reasons

given for his or her opinion. You are not bound by such opinion. Give it the weight, if

Repetical
11/4/09
Meelimide Victional

any, to which you deem it entitled.



INSTRUCTION NO.

If evidence is susceptible to two constructions or interpretations, each of which appears to you to be reasonable, and one of which points to the guilt of the defendant, and the other to his innocence, it is your duty, under the law, to adopt that interpretation which will admit of the defendant's innocence, and reject that which points to his guilt.

Crane v. State, 88 Nev. 684 (1972)

11.5.09



	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
14	3 4
15	
16	;
17	
18	H.
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	

1

INSTRUCTION NO.

If reasonable doubt exists as to whether a person's conduct is disallowed by law, such doubt must be resolved in favor of the accused.

<u>Dumaine v. State</u>, 103 Nev. 121 (1978)

"within the statute"

Reclinal Granutt

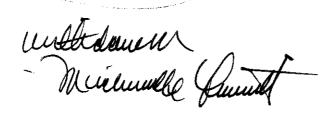


INSTRUCTION NO.	

If you find that the State has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant willfully and maliciously set fire to and therefore caused to be burned, a certain residence, the master bedroom therein, located at 1519 Laguna Palms Avenue, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, you must return a verdict of not guilty.

Crawford v. State, 121 Nev. 744 (2005)

Brooks v. State, 180 P.3d 757 (Nev. 2008)





INSTRUCTION NO.

Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved by competent evidence beyond

NRS 175.201

Rejected Kirtualt 11.5.09



1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
2	- THE STATE OF NEVADA	
3	LESEAN TARUS COLLINS, No. 55716	
4	Appellant,	
5	vi.	
6	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
7 8	Respondent.	
9		
	APPELLANT'S APPENDIX – VOLUME IV – PAGES 734-831	
10	PHILIP J. KOHN Clark County Public D. C. 1 DAVID ROGER	
11	Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street Las Vegas Nevada 89155 2610 Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3rd	
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	
13	Attorney for Appellant CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General	
14 15	100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538	
16	Counsel for Respondent	
17	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
18	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada	
19	Supreme Court on the day of	
20	document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:	
21	CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO STEVEN S. OWENS P. DAVID WESTBROOK HOWARD S. BROOKS	
22	I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and correct	
23	copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:	
24	LESEAN TARUS COLLINS NDOC No. 85039	
25	c/o High Desert State Prison	
26	P.O. Box 650 Indian Springs, NV 89018	
27	BY Chent Strains	
28	Employee, Clark County Public	
1	Defender's Office	