## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN

Appellant,

Electronically Filed Apr 15 2022 01:46 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

STATE OF NEVADA

Respondent.

## **CASE NO. 83574**

Appeal from a Judgment Pursuant to a Guilty Plea in Case CR20-4005 Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Washoe County Honorable David A. Hardy, District Judge

# APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 1

VICTORIA T. OLDENBURG, ESQ. OLDENBURG LAW OFFICE P.O. Box 17422 Reno, NV 89511 Tel. (775) 971-4245

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

JENNIFER P. NOBLE, ESQ. CHIEF APPELLATE DEPUTY P.O. Box 11130 Reno, NV 89502 Tel. (775) 337-5750

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT

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DA #20-14748

SPD 20-000431

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8445120 : cagui ar

CODE 1800
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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

\* \* \*

Case No.: CR20-4005

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

V.

Dept. No.: D15

JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,

Defendant.

14 || \_\_\_\_\_/

#### INFORMATION

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS, District Attorney within and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the above entitled Court that, the defendant above-named, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN, has committed the crime(s) of:

COUNT 1. MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH THE USE OF A

DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS 200.010, NRS 200.030 and NRS

193.165, a category A felony, (50001) in the manner following, to wit:

That the said defendant, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN, acting in concert with Daniel Negrette Munoz as a conspirator and abettor, on or about January 14, 2020, within the County of Washoe, State of

001

Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, deliberation, and premeditation, kill and murder EDWARD LONG, a human being, by means of shooting EDWARD LONG in the face and/or head with a deadly weapon, which was a handgun, thereby inflicting mortal injuries upon the said victim from which he died on January 14, 2020;

2.1

In that the killing occurred in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a burglary, kidnapping, and/or robbery, to wit: the defendant did willfully and unlawfully conspire and agree with Daniel Negrette Munoz to kidnap, assault and/or batter, commit burglary against, and rob EDWARD LONG, and in furtherance thereof, Munoz inveigled, enticed, or decoyed EDWARD LONG to the area of the Sunset Set Ridge Apartments, 2141 Centennial Way, with the intent to hold or detain EDWARD LONG for the purpose of robbing and inflicting substantial bodily harm upon him, and the defendant, armed with a handgun and in order to back up and assist Munoz and facilitate the kidnapping, assault, and robbery, did accompany Munoz to his meeting with Long and thereafter did follow Munoz and Long to the area of the Sunset Ridge Apartments where Munoz confronted and attempted to rob Long, during which the defendant provided Munoz with the handgun Munoz used to shoot the victim in the face and/or head.

COUNT 2. ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS 193.330 and NRS 193.165, being an attempt to violate NRS 200.010, a category B felony, (50031) in the manner following, to wit:

That the said defendant, JACOB GOSSELIN, acting in concert with Daniel Negrette Munoz as a conspirator and abettor, on or about

January 14, 2020, at Reno Township, within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully, attempt to kill and murder EDWARD LONG, a human being, by means of shooting EDWARD LONG in the face and/or head with a deadly weapon, which was a handgun;

2.1

In that the attempted murder occurred in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a burglary, kidnapping, and/or robbery, to wit: the defendant did willfully and unlawfully conspire and agree with Daniel Negrette Munoz to kidnap, assault and/or batter, commit burglary against, and rob EDWARD LONG, and in furtherance thereof, Munoz inveigled, enticed, or decoyed EDWARD LONG to the area of the Sunset Set Ridge Apartments, 2141 Centennial Way, with the intent to hold or detain EDWARD LONG for the purpose of robbing and inflicting substantial bodily harm upon him, and the defendant, armed with a handgun and in order to back up and assist Munoz and facilitate the kidnapping, assault, and robbery, did accompany Munoz to his meeting with Long and thereafter did follow Munoz and Long to the area of the Sunset Ridge Apartments where Munoz confronted and attempted to rob Long, during which the defendant provided Munoz with the handgun Munoz used to shoot the victim in the face and/or head.

COUNT 3. CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY, A VIOLATION OF NRS 199.480 AND NRS 200.380, a category B felony, (50147) in the manner following, to wit:

That the said defendant, JACOB GOSSELIN, on or about January 14, 2020, at Reno Township, within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully conspire with Daniel Negrette Munoz to take money or other personal property from the

person of EDWARD LONG or from the presence of EDWARD LONG against LONG's will and by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to his person.

All of which is contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By: LUKE J. PRENGAMAN

CHIEF DEPUTY District Attorney

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The following are the names of such witnesses as are known
1
     to me at the time of the filing of the within Information:
2
3
     GEORGE CARRANZA
     SARAH LONG
 4
     RENO FIRE DEPARTMENT
     MICHAEL BARNES
5
     PATRICK BLAS
     DAMIEN BOECKMAN
 6
     ANDY CARTER
7
     ELVIRA "ELLIE" KOEDER
     ELVIRA "ELLIE" KOEDER
8
     CHAD CROW
     JASON A DANIELS
 9
     MATTHEW DANIELS
     MATTHEW DURIO
10
     AARON FLICKINGER
11
     MICHAEL GUIDER
     CURTIS KAISER
12
     TONI LEAL-OLSEN
     SCOTT NELSON
13
     BENJAMIN RHODES
     SANTIAGO A. SANTIAGO
14
     CARLOS VALLES
     JOSHUA WATSON
15
     JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN
     MELISSA FURBAY
16
     DEBORAH HAUN
17
     EDWARD JOSEPH LONG
     ANTONIO J GUTIERREZ
18
     DR. JULIE SCHRADER D.O.
     REMSA COR
19
     WASHOE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE
     WASHOE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE
20
     WASHOE COUNTY HEALTH DEPT VITAL STATISTICS
     GARY KEITH SMITH
2.1
     JEFFREY BUTLER
22
     RUSSELL HARRINGTON
     VANESSA EDEZA
23
     REBECCA CONDE
     SHARON DENNEY
24
     BRUCE NEELY
     JONAH MATHERN
25
     JASON MASLANKA
26
     BERTA MARTINEZ
```

KHALIDA PERVEN

1	UMAR IJAZ MARGARITA BERDIN
	JOEL DELACRUZ
2	LIZBETH TEJADA-VERDIN
3	JOSHUA CRUZ-VERDIN
٦	HEIDI JOLEEN SAMPLE
4	SERENITY SAMPLE
	JAVED ARSHAD
5	ERIC LIEBERMAN
	JOSHUA THORNTON
6	JOHN STAPLETON LONG
7	CARL-PAUL DESANTIS
′	ANGELA MARIE SOTO
8	STEVEN ROBERT BECKER
	ALFREDO MENA
9	ALFREDO MENA
	SAVANNAH SEAMAN
10	KAREN BROOKS
11	JUAN CARLOS SANCHEZ MARIN
	KULVIR SARAI
12	SHAUN BRALY
	JOSHUA THORNTON
13	NESTOR SEQUERIA
	EVELYN SEQUERIA
14	ALEJANDRA SEQUERIA
15	ARMANDO SEQUERIA
13	NATALIA SEQUERIA
16	JULIAN SEQUERIA MICHAEL SAMPLE
	RIQUEL HAFDAHL
17	TITAN SMITH
1.0	MOHAMMAD ARSHAD
18	SANA ARSHAD
19	LAIBA ARSHAD
	FIZA ARSHAD
20	GHAZALA YASMEEN
	MEHNAZ ALI
21	ASIM ALI
2.2	AAIRA ALI
22	ANTHONY SMITH
23	SAMUEL COCHRAN
	SARAH LONG
24	MARISAL MORELAS-GRANAGOS
	ANDREAS MORELAS-GRANAGOS
25	BRANDON HERRERA
26	IVAN MENA
∠ ′0	FEITOE ALATORRE

FELIPE ALATORRE

MIGUEL GONZALEZ 1 HOWARD BORJA SABA WARRAICH 2 SHAHZAD WARRAICH FATIMA WARRAICH 3 ANAYA WARRAICH HEMMAD WARRAICH 4 JOSELINE MONTES 5 STEVEN ARGUETA EDDIE MONTES 6 SANDRA GARCIA GISSEL MELENDEZ 7 LAURA SALAZAR AUBREY ANNE-FURBEY 8 PAYTON KELLY

# AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The party executing this document hereby affirms that this document submitted for recording does not contain the social security number of any person or persons pursuant to NRS 239B.030.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By:

LUKE J. (PRENGAMAN

6094

CHIEF DEPUTY District Attorney

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26 PCN -GOSSELIN

# IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF SPARKS TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF WASHOE, WASHO

FILED

Clerk of the Court Transaction # 8445120 : caguilar

	CASE NO.	RCR 2021-118969
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	DEPT.	5
Plaintiff,		
	SJDC CASE NO.	
vs	SJDC DEPT.	<del></del>
Jacob Daniel Gosselin	Defense Counsel	Sean Newhose
Defendant,	Bar NO.	1/224
Waiver of Prel	iminary Examination	1
I, the defendant in the above-entitled action waive my preliminary examination on the charge o		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
en hang went		
<u> </u>		
in the above entitled action, and consent that the ab	ove matter be transferred to the S	econd Judicial District
Court of the State of Nevada, for further proceeding	gs therein.	1
5/3/21		1
Date	on ke Defendan	it Signature 5-66 bossel
Rof. will enter gulty plea to	1. Addenpted morder of	ise of deadly weapon,
2. Conspilary to commit Roberry	and correct 3. morder	on the ist line
W/ Leady weapon. In exc	hange for plea	and Mcooperation
in case CR 20-6308 (5 dante V. D.	niel Narette Munoz)	defendant will be
allowed to withdraw his slea	to count 3 (morder	and be
Sendenced only upon Cd-1	+2. The State	will not the
sendenced only upon cd-1 and transactionally related	d charges or es	rhousements.
,		

1	Code #4185 SUNSHINE LITIGATI	ON SERVICES	
2	151 County Estate	es Circle	
3	Reno, Nevada 895	011	
4			
5	IN THE SECOND JUD	DICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
6	IN	AND FOR THE COL	JNTY OF WASHOE
7	HONORAB	LE DAVID A. HAR	DY, DISTRICT JUDGE
8		-000	•
9	THE STATE OF NEVA	NDA	Case No. CR20-4005
10	THE STATE OF NEVA		
11	Plair vs.	ntiff,	Dept No. 15
12	JACOB DANIEL GOSS	SELIN,	
13		ndant.	
14		/	
15			
16			
17		TRANSCRIPT OF	PROCEEDINGS
18		ARRAIGNI	1ENT
19		MAY 17,	2021
20		RENO, NE	VADA
21			
22			
23			
24	REPORTED BY:	CORRIE L. V	OLDEN, NV CSR #194, RPR, CP
25		JOB NO. 70	51199

1		
2	APP	EARANCES
3		
4	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:	DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WASHOE COUNTY
5		BY: LUKE J. PRENGAMAN, ESQ. P.O. Box 11130
6		Reno, Nevada 89520 775-328-3286
7		1prengam@mail.co.washoe.nv.us
8		
9		
10	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	SEAN AARON NEAHUSAN, ESQ. 300 S. Arlington Avenue, Ste. B
11		Reno, Nevada 89501 775-432-1581
12		sean@neahusanlaw.com
13		
14		
15	FOR THE DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION:	SARA CURRENCE
16		
17	DDETDIAL CEDVICES	LODI DITT
18	PRETRIAL SERVICES:	LORI PITT
19		
20		
21 22		
23		
23 24		
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1	RENU, NEVADA, MUNDAY, MAY 17, 2021, 9:01 A.M.
2	-000-
3	
4	THE COURT: Good morning to all I see on my Zoom
5	gallery. This is Judge David Hardy, Department 15 of the
6	Second Judicial District Court. This is the in custody
7	criminal calendar. We are all familiar with our Zoom
8	technology and COVID pandemic. Counsel, please just notify
9	me of any objections when your case is called, otherwise we
10	can proceed.
11	First case this morning is CR20-4005, the State
12	versus Jacob Daniel hold on just a moment. Yes, Jacob
13	Daniel Gosselin. I see Mr. Prengaman, who is present for
14	the State; Mr. Neahusan, who is present for Mr. Gosselin;
15	and Mr. Gosselin stands before the Court in custody at the
16	Washoe County Jail.
17	Counsel, this is the time set for entry of plea.
18	I have an Information, which is file stamped May 14th. It
19	charges Mr. Gosselin with Count I, Murder of the First
20	Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon; Count II, Attempted
21	Murder with the Use of a Deadly Weapon; and Count III,
22	Conspiracy to Commit Robbery.
23	Mr. Neahusan, please confirm your client is
24	properly identified with the charging properly identified
25	in the charging document and is familiar with the contents

- 1 and please declare if you wish the Information to be read in
- 2 open court.
- And then as you recite the negotiations,
- 4 Mr. Neahusan, and then to Mr. Prengaman, I note that there
- 5 is a difference between the waiver as it lists the different
- 6 counts and the Information itself along with the Guilty Plea
- 7 Memorandum. I don't think it makes much difference, but
- 8 those counts are inverted and I just want to have a record
- 9 that we are clear. Beginning with you, Mr. Neahusan.
- 10 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, my client's name is
- 11 correctly spelled on line 12 of the Information. We are
- 12 familiar with its contents and waive a formal reading.
- We are prepared today to go forward with the plea.
- 14 I don't believe that it makes a difference between the
- 15 waiver and the Guilty Plea Memorandum as the charges are the
- 16 same. They are just in a different order.
- 17 But that being said, Your Honor, there is an
- 18 agreement between the State and the Defendant. I don't want
- 19 to go into too many of the details. It is a lengthy
- 20 agreement that is spelled out and listed out in the Guilty
- 21 Plea Memorandum.
- I will just say that upon completion of the trial
- 23 with the co-defendant that my client will be, in exchange
- 24 for his guilty plea today, as well as the other elements
- 25 laid out in the Guilty Plea Memorandum, my client will be

- 1 given the opportunity to withdraw his guilty plea to Murder
- 2 of the First Degree with a Deadly Weapon and be sentenced
- 3 only on the Attempted Murder with a Deadly Weapon and
- 4 Conspiracy to Commit Robbery.
- 5 THE COURT: And as to Count II and Count III, do
- 6 you anticipate -- let me just look at it. Is the State
- 7 bound in any way or is the State free to argue?
- 8 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I have two of these
- 9 that are similar and I'm trying to remember which one this
- 10 was. I believe it's free to argue. Yeah, it's free to
- 11 argue, but there will be no additional charges filed.
- 12 THE COURT: And do you agree that there is a
- 13 mandatory consecutive deadly weapon enhancement as to
- 14 Count II?
- 15 MR. NEAHUSAN: That's correct, Your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: And do you anticipate that --
- 17 MR. NEAHUSAN: However, it is my understanding
- 18 that probation is still eligible for both the deadly weapon
- 19 enhancement and the robbery charge.
- THE COURT: Do you anticipate that the Court will
- 21 set sentencing for sometime after August 23rd, which is the
- 22 date set for the Negrette Munoz trial in Department 6?
- MR. NEAHUSAN: That's my understanding,
- 24 Your Honor, yes.
- THE COURT: All right. Mr. Prengaman, is there

- 1 anything to add?
- 2 MR. PRENGAMAN: No, Your Honor, that's a correct
- 3 statement. Mr. Neahusan has made a correct statement of the
- 4 negotiations.
- 5 THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin, raise your right hand
- 6 and be sworn.
- 7 (Whereupon the defendant was sworn.)
- 8 THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin, I'm going to ask a
- 9 series of questions. My responsibility this morning is to
- 10 confirm that you are making a voluntary informed choice. By
- 11 my questions I do not intend to influence you. I'm not
- 12 trying to trick you in any way.
- 13 You have an attorney who is standing by who will,
- 14 who is available to consult with you privately at any time
- 15 during this conversation, but I have to ensure that you are
- 16 making your own choice. So has your attorney accurately
- 17 stated the agreement as you understand it?
- 18 THE DEFENDANT: I would like to speak to him
- 19 privately if I can first.
- THE COURT: Mr. Neahusan, do you have a contact
- 21 number? Before you just announce a cell phone number, let
- 22 me hear from the deputy staff.
- Will Mr. Gosselin be initiating the call or
- 24 receiving the call?
- THE DEPUTY: Receiving the call, Your Honor.

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1
               THE COURT: So, deputy staff, will you please
 2
     announce the number that Mr. Neahusan can call?
 3
               THE DEPUTY: Yes, Your Honor. It's 788-5033.
 4
               THE COURT: Mr. Neahusan, please ensure that you
 5
     are muted to the deputy staff. Please ensure that
 6
     Mr. Gosselin is somewhere where he enjoys some sound privacy
 7
     so that neither the Court nor any other person in attendance
 8
     can hear his conversation with his attorney.
9
               THE DEPUTY: Yes, Your Honor.
10
               THE COURT: I will recall the case.
11
               MR. NEAHUSAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
12
13
     (Whereupon a break was taken from 9:07 a.m. to 9:17 a.m.)
14
15
               THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin, if you will come back to
16
     the podium. Mr. Prengaman, if you will activate your video.
17
               Mr. Gosselin, have you had an adequate opportunity
18
     to discuss this matter with your attorney?
19
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
20
               THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
22
               THE COURT: All right. Have you read the
23
     Information, Mr. Gosselin?
               THE DEFENDANT: I have read through most of it.
24
25
     yes, sir, all but a couple pages of it.
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1
               THE COURT: I don't mean to embarrass you in any
2
    way, but I must ask, do you know how to read, Mr. Gosselin?
3
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
4
               THE COURT: Okay. Well, some people struggle.
5
    This is a serious matter and I want to ensure that you are
6
    given an opportunity to understand exactly. Based upon your
7
     answer, I'm going to recite most of the elements of the
8
     charging document leaving out some of the technical legal
9
     language. If you have any objection at the conclusion of my
10
     summary, Mr. Neahusan, please let me know.
11
               In Count I, the State has alleged that
12
    Mr. Gosselin acting with Daniel Negrette Munoz as a
13
    conspirator and abettor, on January 14th, 2020, in Washoe
14
     County, did willfully, unlawfully, and with malice
15
     aforethought, deliberation, and premeditation, kill and
16
    murder Edward Long, who is a, who was a human, by means of
17
     shooting Mr. Long in the face and/or head with a deadly
18
    weapon, a handgun, inflicting mortal injuries upon the
19
     victim from which he died. That's the factual allegation.
20
               Now, there are several legal theories of
21
     responsibility. I begin with the second paragraph of
22
     Count I, that the killing occurred in the perpetration or
23
     attempted perpetration of a burglary, kidnapping, and/or
24
     robbery, specifically the defendant willfully and unlawfully
```

conspired and agreed with Mr. Negrette Munoz to kidnap,

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25

- 1 assault and/or batter, commit burglary against, and rob
- 2 Edward Long, and in furtherance thereof, Munoz inveigled,
- 3 enticed, or decoyed Edward Long to the area of the Sunset
- 4 Ridge Apartments with the intent of holding or detaining
- 5 Mr. Long for the purposes of robbing and inflicting
- 6 substantial bodily harm upon him.
- 7 And the defendant, Mr. Gosselin, armed with a
- 8 handgun and in order to back up and assist Munoz and
- 9 facilitate the kidnapping, assault, and robbery, did
- 10 accompany Munoz to the meeting with Long and thereafter did
- 11 follow Munoz and Long to the area of the Sunset Ridge
- 12 Apartments where Munoz confronted and attempted to rob Long,
- 13 during which time the defendant provided Munoz with the
- 14 handgun Munoz used to shoot the victim in the face and/or
- 15 head.
- 16 Count II is Attempted Murder with the Use of a
- 17 Deadly Weapon. The State has alleged that Mr. Gosselin
- 18 acting in concert with Mr. Munoz as a conspirator and
- 19 abettor, on or about January 14th, 2020, in Reno, did
- 20 willfully and unlawfully attempt to kill and murder
- 21 Edward Long, a human, by means of shooting Mr. Long in the
- 22 face and/or head with a deadly weapon, which was a handgun.
- The second paragraph is almost identical to the
- 24 second paragraph of Count I which I have already summarized,
- 25 but it infuses the attempt language. I'm not going to read

- 1 the entire thing unless Mr. Neahusan asks me to.
- 2 Count III is Conspiracy to Commit Robbery, a
- 3 category B felony. The State has alleged that Mr. Gosselin
- 4 again on January 14th, in Reno, Washoe County, did willfully
- 5 and unlawfully conspire with Daniel Munoz to take money or
- 6 other personal property from Edward Long, from the presence
- 7 of Edward Long against Long's will and by means of force or
- 8 violence or fear of immediate or future injury of his
- 9 person.
- 10 I'm not asking if you agree or disagree,
- 11 Mr. Gosselin. I'm asking if you understand what the State
- 12 has alleged against you?
- 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- 14 THE COURT: As to Count I, my understanding is
- 15 that you will be pleading guilty this morning with a
- 16 reserved right to withdraw your guilty plea after fully
- 17 cooperating in the prosecution of Mr. Munoz. Nonetheless,
- 18 I'm going to recite the penalties associated with Count I in
- 19 the event you are not authorized or do not withdraw your
- 20 plea.
- 21 Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a
- 22 Deadly Weapon can be punished in the Nevada Department of
- 23 Corrections with imprisonment for life without the
- 24 possibility of parole or for life with the possibility of
- 25 parole with eligibility for parole beginning after 20 years

- 1 has been served, or for a definite term of 50 years with
- 2 eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years
- 3 have been served, plus an additional consecutive term of
- 4 imprisonment for not less than 1 year and not more than
- 5 20 years for the deadly weapon enhancement. Probation is
- 6 not available for Murder of the First Degree. Do you have
- 7 any questions about that potential sentence?
- 8 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
- 9 THE COURT: As to Count II, Attempted Murder with
- 10 the Use of a Deadly Weapon, while this is probation eligible
- 11 it could also end with imprisonment in the Nevada Department
- 12 of Corrections for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum term
- 13 of not more than 20 years. The range of time would be
- 14 determined by the sentencing Judge.
- 15 Additionally, there is a consecutive term of not
- 16 less than 1 year and not more than 20 years for the deadly
- 17 weapon enhancement. That could be subject to probation as
- 18 well. Any questions about that potential sentence?
- 19 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
- THE COURT: As to Count III, Conspiracy to Commit
- 21 Robbery, this is probation eligible, but it could also
- 22 result in imprisonment for a period of time not to exceed
- 23 6 years. Do you understand that?
- THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- THE COURT: The reason why I'm going through these

- 1 possible penalties, Mr. Gosselin, is that while the
- 2 attorneys will argue for an appropriate sentence if you are
- 3 convicted of these offenses, it is the Judge who ultimately
- 4 makes the decision and the Judge is not bound by
- 5 negotiations or arguments.
- 6 A sentencing Judge would carefully listen to the
- 7 attorneys, would listen to you, would read a report prepared
- 8 by the Division of Parole and Probation that identifies who
- 9 you are. It provides a narrative of your life story to
- 10 include your family, your work history, your education,
- 11 mental health issues, addictions, and so forth, and it will
- 12 set forth the details of the crimes.
- 13 Before imposing sentence, the Judge would listen
- 14 to the victims or representatives, either those affected by
- 15 the crime or a representative of those affected by the
- 16 crime, and then the Judge would make his or her best
- 17 decision.
- 18 Any questions about what I have said so far?
- 19 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
- THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin, you have the right to
- 21 plead guilty if you are making your choice voluntarily with
- 22 full information. You have the right to plead not guilty at
- 23 any time for any purpose to preserve your constitutional
- 24 rights of trial.
- 25 If you choose to plead guilty this morning, there

- 1 will not be a trial. You will be held in custody until
- 2 sentencing. You will be incriminating yourself.
- That may be appropriate, in light of what you know
- 4 to include your participation, if any, in these events, your
- 5 conversations with counsel, and the State's position, it may
- 6 be appropriate, but that's for you to decide and not me.
- 7 It may also be appropriate for you to plead not
- 8 guilty. That's not for me to decide. That's for you to
- 9 decide. If you plead not guilty, I would accept that
- 10 without any comment or judgment, but I would set this matter
- 11 for trial.
- 12 You would have an effective attorney assisting you
- 13 at trial. That attorney would be present at all phases of
- 14 trial from before trial even begins through possibly motion
- 15 work, jury selection, arguments to the Court, statements to
- 16 the jury, confronting witnesses and evidence, introducing
- 17 witnesses and evidence, privately advising you about
- 18 strategy and so forth. You would always have that attorney
- 19 with you.
- The State must prove your guilt. You are not
- 21 required to prove your innocence. The State's burden of
- 22 proof is high. It's proof beyond a reasonable doubt. All
- 23 12 members of the jury must agree the State had met its
- 24 burden for you to be convicted.
- 25 You could choose to testify or you could choose to

1 remain silent. If you chose to remain silent, I would 2 instruct the jury not to consider or discuss your 3 constitutional right to remain silent. Do you have any questions with what I have said so far? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I need to talk to my 6 attorney again. THE COURT: Mr. Neahusan, do you still have that 7 8 number? 9 MR. NEAHUSAN: I do, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Let me just create a record here. If 11 we were in person as opposed to Zoom, Mr. Gosselin would 12 undoubtedly have an opportunity to consult privately with 13 his attorney and I want to facilitate the same courtroom 14 opportunities. 15 So, Mr. Neahusan, please mute yourself. I want no 16 unintended communications to be broadcast through Zoom. 17 Deputy staff, if you will ensure that Mr. Gosselin 18 has some privacy for his privileged communication with his 19 attorney. 20 MR. NEAHUSAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I 21 appreciate it. 22 23 (Whereupon a break was taken from 9:29 a.m. to 9:36 a.m.) 24

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THE COURT: Back to Mr. Gosselin in CR20-4005.

- 1 Mr. Gosselin, if you will come forward again.
- 2 Have you had an adequate time to speak to your attorney?
- THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- 4 THE COURT: Do you have any questions of me?
- 5 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
- 6 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, if I may?
- 7 THE COURT: Yes.
- 8 MR. NEAHUSAN: The confusion was that there is an
- 9 agreement on his custody status that we will be addressing
- 10 at the end of his plea that's separate and apart from the
- 11 plea; however, I think that's where his confusion arose
- 12 from.
- 13 THE COURT: Thank you. And did you read the
- 14 Guilty Plea Memorandum, Mr. Gosselin?
- 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- 16 THE COURT: Have you had an adequate time to
- 17 discuss the Guilty Plea Memorandum with your attorney?
- 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- 19 THE COURT: Do you have any question about the
- 20 Guilty Plea Memorandum?
- 21 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
- 22 THE COURT: Are you ready to enter your pleas this
- 23 morning?
- 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- THE COURT: In Count I, Murder of the First Degree

- 1 with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, how do you plead?
- 2 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
- THE COURT: Count II, Attempted Murder with the
- 4 Use of a Deadly Weapon, how do you plead?
- 5 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
- 6 THE COURT: Count III, Conspiracy to Commit
- 7 Robbery, how do you plead?
- 8 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
- 9 THE COURT: Did you do each of the things the
- 10 State has alleged against you?
- 11 THE DEFENDANT: What's that?
- 12 THE COURT: Did you do what the State has alleged
- 13 against you?
- 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
- 15 THE COURT: And, Mr. Neahusan, do you further
- 16 stipulate to a factual basis for these pleas?
- 17 MR. NEAHUSAN: Yes, Your Honor.
- 18 THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin, if you will sign the
- 19 Guilty Plea Memorandum now.
- Thank you, Mr. Gosselin.
- 21 Counsel, do you anticipate a special set
- 22 sentencing?
- 23 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I would anticipate
- 24 that, yes.
- 25 THE COURT: Of what duration?

- 1 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I don't think it would
- 2 be over an hour.
- THE COURT: Mr. Prengaman?
- 4 MR. PRENGAMAN: The State agrees with that.
- 5 THE COURT: Ms. Clerk, entry of judgment and
- 6 imposition of sentence sometime in September, please.
- 7 THE CLERK: September 20th at 10:30 a.m.
- THE COURT: Will that work, counsel?
- 9 MR. NEAHUSAN: Let me just double-check my
- 10 calendar, but I believe so. Yes, Your Honor.
- 11 THE COURT: Anything else, counsel?
- 12 MR. NEAHUSAN: Yes, Your Honor. Prior to, excuse
- 13 me, separate and apart from the negotiation of the guilty
- 14 plea, there is an agreement to allow for an OR with Court
- 15 Services and Court Services supervision as well as a GPS
- 16 monitor on his ankle. I believe that is the extent of it.
- 17 Mr. Prengaman, am I forgetting anything?
- 18 MR. PRENGAMAN: I don't believe so. That is
- 19 correct, Your Honor. The State is in agreement and would
- 20 stipulate to release on those conditions.
- THE COURT: Well, let me just think for a moment.
- 22 I don't want to step in front of counsel's agreement, but I
- 23 also don't advocate counsel's agreement. I exercise
- 24 independent judgment. I have nothing in this file that
- 25 tells me why an OR is appropriate other than an agreement

- 1 between counsel.
- I have a gentleman who just pled guilty to First
- 3 Degree Murder. It seems to me that there should be some
- 4 support for his release in writing that I can review and set
- 5 a hearing to ask questions, if necessary. But I'm very
- 6 uncomfortable on my signature placing somebody, who has just
- 7 entered these three pleas, at liberty without more
- 8 information.
- 9 How long will it take for you to put together a
- 10 motion for his own recognizance release, Mr. Neahusan?
- 11 MR. NEAHUSAN: Based on that, Your Honor, I would
- 12 have it to you hopefully by the end of the day. If not, as
- 13 early as tomorrow morning, or at the latest tomorrow
- 14 morning.
- 15 THE COURT: Well, try and balance haste with
- 16 thoroughness. I'm a Judge who occasionally does not adopt
- 17 stipulations by counsel. I need to be persuaded.
- I need to know who this man is and essentially all
- 19 of the statutory bail factors, even though the bail analysis
- 20 is different now that he has entered pleas of guilty and his
- 21 pretrial or pre-adjudication rights to bail have been
- 22 altered. I need something very thorough that would persuade
- 23 me on behalf of our community --
- 24 MR. NEAHUSAN: Yes, Your Honor.
- 25 THE COURT: -- this man should be at liberty.

- 1 Mr. Prengaman, I want something from you as well,
- 2 not just a one sentence I agree, because based upon, unless
- 3 I hear something or read something persuasive, he is going
- 4 to stay in custody. So do your job, Mr. Neahusan, in terms
- 5 of persuading me, and I will set it for hearing if I need to
- 6 after reviewing motion work.
- 7 MR. NEAHUSAN: Yes, Your Honor. I will get that
- 8 to you as quickly as possible.
- 9 THE COURT: Ms. Pitt, do you have anything?
- 10 MS. PITT: Good morning, Your Honor. Lori Pitt on
- 11 behalf of Court Services. We did not interview the
- 12 defendant at the time of his arrest due to the nature of his
- 13 charge.
- I can, the only thing I can see is that he has had
- 15 a prior supervision with Pretrial that was successful in
- 16 2019, and he has an active case in Reno Justice Court for
- 17 Possession of a Controlled Substance and the last court date
- 18 does not have a status. It was a mandatory status
- 19 conference in March and I'm guessing maybe that's trailing,
- 20 but I don't know.
- 21 THE COURT: Do you know the nature of the charge
- 22 that he was supervised on in 2019?
- 23 MS. PITT: I believe it was child abuse. Just a
- 24 minute, Your Honor. I apologize, Your Honor, my computer is
- 25 really slow. It was child abuse neglect or endangerment,

- 1 resisting public officer, and that was concluded.
- THE COURT: Mr. Prengaman, I'm going to ask a
- 3 question about sentencing. I don't want to create an
- 4 environment where you feel bound to answer or bound to
- 5 commit to a sentence. I'm wondering, only if you know and
- 6 have shared with Mr. Neahusan, should Mr. Gosselin
- 7 participate fully in cooperation do you know if you are
- 8 going to be asking for imprisonment or do you know if you
- 9 are going to be asking for probation?
- 10 MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I do not know that. I
- 11 would say, I would say I do not -- that is undecided at this
- 12 time.
- THE COURT: Okay.
- 14 MR. PRENGAMAN: And, Your Honor, and I might, if
- 15 the Court is open to it, because the Court mentioned setting
- 16 a hearing, it might be more expeditious if we could set a
- 17 closed hearing to address the custody status.
- I think it would be, I think the State -- I don't
- 19 want to speak for Mr. Neahusan, but I believe the same
- 20 concerns that underlie his references to the guilty plea
- 21 might also underlie the type of written memorandum that the
- 22 Court is requesting, and so if the Court is open to it, I
- 23 might ask the Court if the Court would be willing to set a
- 24 hearing for us to address that, to address that matter.
- 25 THE COURT: I'm trying to understand what you just

- 1 said. Are you anticipating that Mr. Neahusan is going to
- 2 attempt to file something under seal?
- 3 MR. PRENGAMAN: I don't want, that's why I'm
- 4 saying I don't want to speak for him. I think he might have
- 5 concerns about that, the nature of that pleading. And,
- 6 again, I don't want to speak for him, but I would certainly
- 7 be happy and I think it might be more expeditious if the
- 8 Court would be willing to allow us to have a closed hearing
- 9 to address it in lieu of the pleadings.
- 10 THE COURT: Well, I don't know. I mean, try and
- 11 do it through the Court's eyes. You know this gentleman,
- 12 right, you examined his participation in this crime, crime
- 13 of murder. You have been working on this case for probably
- 14 a year or more.
- I have known him for 6 minutes and I have never
- 16 had somebody convicted of, either convicted by a jury or
- 17 pleading guilty to murder who goes to his own liberty
- 18 pre-sentencing, I never have, and now I'm hearing there is a
- 19 history.
- 20 And what he wants is different than my
- 21 responsibility to our community, and so I'm not sure that
- 22 I'm going to be persuaded to do a sealed hearing, because I
- 23 have to err on the side of being fully informed and
- 24 confident in the decision that I make.
- 25 And so, Mr. Neahusan, I guess I will let you tell

- 1 me what you are thinking, but then it's just going to have
- 2 to unfold in the ordinary course.
- 3 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, that places me in a
- 4 very uncomfortable position. There are some things in this
- 5 case that I think the Judge is required to know that we
- 6 would normally bring up at a sidebar, which are difficult to
- 7 do in the era of Zoom.
- 8 But this is a case where Mr. Prengaman and I have
- 9 discussed at length in detail and I think that a closed
- 10 hearing would be definitely more expeditious, but I
- 11 understand your statements as well where you are going to
- 12 need to be thoroughly briefed and vetted and comfortable
- 13 before allowing him out, and I understand that.
- 14 THE COURT: Is the purpose of the closed hearing
- 15 to protect your client or does it also include protection
- 16 for the prosecution, because I have to balance that desire
- 17 for protection with what is a public process, and I spent a
- 18 lot of time analyzing and adjudicating requests for privacy,
- 19 both in civil and criminal contexts, and we sometimes just
- 20 default to, Judge, we want to do in camera stuff. That
- 21 particularly happens when there is substantial assistance
- 22 type participation.
- That's all fine, but it must be balanced with the
- 24 public's right to open proceedings, which are a check
- 25 against all of us. We who operate in this criminal justice

- 1 system are temporary occupants of a much larger system and
- 2 the public has the right to be aware of the work of the
- 3 judiciary.
- 4 So I'm not denying the public, or I'm not denying
- 5 a closed proceeding. I'm just sharing with you that I have
- 6 to balance and you are going to have to persuade me somehow.
- 7 So, counsel, I acknowledge that a sidebar is not possible
- 8 through Zoom, but I'm not going to do anything in a First
- 9 Degree Murder case that isn't reported, so I wouldn't take
- 10 you into the jury room in a sidebar right now.
- 11 MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I would not expect
- 12 that it would not be reported; however, there is a
- difference between an open courtroom in the non-COVID time
- 14 and an open courtroom in COVID time where the stream is sort
- 15 of out and can be recorded, even though it's not supposed
- 16 to. It is a different, I think it's a different level of
- 17 access of view than it would be in a normal public hearing
- 18 in an open courtroom.
- 19 So that's all, Your Honor, and I certainly didn't
- 20 mean to do it without reporting the hearing, but simply that
- 21 I think it would be, my suggestion was I think it would be
- 22 more expeditious if we had, again, a hearing, a sealed
- 23 hearing.
- 24 THE COURT: When you say sealed, are you referring
- 25 to a non-Zoom proceeding or are you referring to a sealed

- 1 transcript and closed courtroom?
- 2 MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I would be referring
- 3 to a closed courtroom, so a courtroom where only the parties
- 4 and the defendant and the Court and Court staff are present
- 5 and one that was not being broadcast over the internet.
- 6 That's what I contemplate. Like a closed, in non-COVID time
- 7 would be a closed courtroom.
- 8 THE COURT: But not a sealed transcript?
- 9 MR. PRENGAMAN: Yes, Your Honor, correct.
- 10 THE COURT: I dearly want to accommodate
- 11 Mr. Gosselin's transport to the courthouse and a reported
- 12 closed courtroom proceeding and in a case such as this it's
- 13 appropriate, but I don't have the authority at the moment to
- 14 order that. I might after our Judges' meeting today.
- 15 MR. PRENGAMAN: And I was just thinking the
- 16 equivalent, Your Honor, would be that if we had a Zoom
- 17 hearing where the, it was again not broadcast or that if it
- 18 was begun that it was sealed at a point where the broadcast
- 19 ended and the only parties present in that hearing would be,
- 20 over the Zoom, would be the Court, the Court staff, the
- 21 parties, and the defendant.
- THE COURT: I can accommodate that. We can just
- 23 do a separate Zoom hearing in which we know who the gallery
- 24 participants are, because there won't be any, but I'm still
- 25 unwilling to take the bench cold without information of some

- 1 type in written form.
- 2 Mr. Prengaman, at some point you have victims of
- 3 this crime. I know the primary victim is a decedent, but
- 4 there are those who are entitled -- are there any entitled
- 5 to constitutional notice of, you know, a Marsy's law
- 6 analysis?
- 7 MR. PRENGAMAN: Certainly, Your Honor, there are.
- 8 And we have discussed, this is something that I have
- 9 discussed with them. I have discussed Mr. Gosselin's
- 10 participation in this case, and as the Court indicated this
- 11 case does go back some ways and so I have been in
- 12 communication with the victim representatives for some
- 13 period of time and I have thoroughly discussed
- 14 Mr. Gosselin's participation in the case with them.
- 15 THE COURT: All right. So I have got to bring
- 16 this to the end, because this is one of I think 12 or 13 or
- 17 14 cases I have had and it has expired the time allotted.
- 18 Here is what's going to happen.
- 19 I'm going to receive something in writing to which
- 20 the State is going to respond and then I will schedule a
- 21 Zoom hearing on the request, and we will limit the Zoom
- 22 participants to the two attorneys, Court staff, and
- 23 Mr. Gosselin himself. No other person will be invited to
- 24 observe or participate, and we will do that sometime next
- 25 week. Do you want to set that time now, counsel?

- 1 MR. NEAHUSAN: Yes, please.
- THE COURT: Let me look at my calendar.
- 3 MR. NEAHUSAN: Jacob, call me when you get a
- 4 chance today.
- 5 THE DEFENDANT: All right.
- 6 THE COURT: Monday at 2:00 next week.
- 7 MR. PRENGAMAN: That's good for the State,
- 8 Your Honor.
- 9 MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I have hearings
- 10 scheduled all day, but if it's dependent on the trial that's
- 11 going on right now, there was some warning that the trial
- 12 might go into next week, so, therefore, my hearing would be
- 13 pushed back. I haven't gotten any information on that as of
- 14 yet and I had requested some information.
- 15 I'm just checking to see if we have gotten any
- 16 response. The hearings for next week are not going to be
- 17 able to go due to our current trial, so it looks like they
- 18 are going to be rescheduled.
- 19 THE COURT: Monday of next week, a week from
- 20 today, at 2:00.
- 21 MR. NEAHUSAN: I'm good to go on that date.
- THE COURT: Ms. Clerk, do we need to confirm with
- 23 the County Jail that they can make Mr. Gosselin available?
- 24 THE CLERK: Your Honor, I will do that after
- 25 court, but I'm sure that he can be available.

1	THE COURT: Subject to the jail's approval, and we
2	think this will be approved, that would be the only obstacle
3	to seeing him next Monday. Okay. I have to go on, folks.
4	MR. NEAHUSAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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2	STATE OF NEVADA )	
3	) ss. Washoe County )	
4	I, CORRIE L. WOLDEN, an Official Reporter of the	
5	Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in	
6	and for Washoe County, DO HEREBY CERTIFY;	
7	That I am not a relative, employee or independent	
8	contractor of counsel to any of the parties; or a relative,	
9	employee or independent contractor of the parties involved	
10	in the proceeding, or a person financially interested in the	
11	proceeding;	
12	That I was present in Department No. 15 of the	
13	above-entitled Court on May 17, 2021, and took verbatim	
14	stenotype notes of the proceedings had upon the matter	
15	captioned within, and thereafter transcribed them into	
16	typewriting as herein appears;	
17	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1	
18	through 28, is a full, true and correct transcription of my	
19	stenotype notes of said proceedings.	
20	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 9th day of July, 2021.	
21	/a/Camaia I. Naldan	
22	/s/Corrie L. Wolden	
23	CORRIE L. WOLDEN CSR #194, RPR, CP	
24		
25		

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1 CODE 1785 Christopher J. Hicks 2 #7747 One South Sierra Street 3 Reno, NV 89501 districtattorney@da.washoecounty.us 4 (775) 328-3200 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, 6 7

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

Case No. CR20-4005

v.

Dept. No. 15

JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,

Defendant.

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## GUILTY PLEA MEMORANDUM

- I, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN , understand that I am charged 1. with the offense(s) of: COUNT 1. MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS 200.010 and NRS 200.030 and NRS 193.165; Count 2: ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS 193.330 and NRS 193.165; and Count 3: CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY, A VIOLATION OF NRS 199.480 AND NRS 200.380.
- 2. I desire to enter pleas of guilty to the offenses of, COUNT 1: MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS 200.010 and NRS 200.030 and NRS 193.165; Count 2: ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, a violation of NRS

193.330 and NRS 193.165; Count 3: CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY, A VIOLATION OF NRS 199.480 AND NRS 200.380, as more fully alleged in the Information filed against me.

- 3. By entering my plea of guilty I know and understand that I am waiving the following constitutional rights:
  - A. I waive my privilege against self-incrimination.
- B. I waive my right to trial by jury, at which trial the State would have to prove my guilt of all elements of the offense(s) beyond a reasonable doubt.
- C. I waive my right to confront my accusers, that is, the right to confront and cross examine all witnesses who would testify at trial.
- D. I waive my right to subpoena witnesses for trial on my behalf.
- 4. I understand the charge(s) against me and that the elements of the offense(s) which the State would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt at trial are:

As to COUNT 1. MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON: That on or about January 14, 2020, at Reno Township, within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, I, acting in concert with Daniel Negrette Munoz as a conspirator and abettor, did willfully, unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, deliberation, and premeditation, kill and murder EDWARD LONG, a human being, by means of shooting EDWARD LONG in the face and/or head with a deadly weapon, which was a handgun, thereby inflicting mortal injuries upon the said victim from which he died on January 14, 2020;

In that the killing occurred in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a burglary, kidnapping, and/or robbery, to wit: I did willfully and unlawfully conspire and agree with Daniel Negrette Munoz to kidnap, assault and/or batter, commit burglary against, and rob EDWARD LONG, and in furtherance thereof, Munoz inveigled, enticed, or decoyed EDWARD LONG to the area of the Sunset Set Ridge Apartments, 2141 Centennial Way, with the intent to hold or detain EDWARD LONG for the purpose of robbing and inflicting substantial bodily harm upon him, and I, armed with a handgun and in order to back up and assist Munoz and facilitate the kidnapping, assault, and robbery, did accompany Munoz to his meeting with Long and thereafter did follow Munoz and Long to the area of the Sunset Ridge Apartments where Munoz confronted and attempted to rob Long, during which I provided Munoz with the handgun Munoz used to shoot the victim in the face and/or head.

As to COUNT 2. ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON: That on or about January 14, 2020, in Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, I did willfully and unlawfully, acting in concert with Daniel Negrette Munoz as a conspirator and abettor, attempt to kill and murder EDWARD LONG, a human being, by means of shooting EDWARD LONG in the face and/or head with a deadly weapon, which was a handgun;

In that the attempted murder occurred in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a burglary, kidnapping, and/or robbery, to wit: I did willfully and unlawfully conspire and agree with Daniel Negrette Munoz to kidnap, assault and/or batter, commit burglary against, and rob EDWARD LONG, and in furtherance thereof, Munoz

inveigled, enticed, or decoyed EDWARD LONG to the area of the Sunset Set Ridge Apartments, 2141 Centennial Way, with the intent to hold or detain EDWARD LONG for the purpose of robbing and inflicting substantial bodily harm upon him, and I, armed with a handgun and in order to back up and assist Munoz and facilitate the kidnapping, assault, and robbery, did accompany Munoz to his meeting with Long and thereafter did follow Munoz and Long to the area of the Sunset Ridge Apartments where Munoz confronted and attempted to rob Long, during which I provided Munoz with the handgun Munoz used to shoot the victim in the face and/or head.

As to COUNT 3. CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY: That on or about January 14, 2020, at Reno Township, within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, I did willfully and unlawfully conspire with Daniel Negrette Munoz to take money or other personal property from the person of EDWARD LONG or from the presence of EDWARD LONG against LONG's will and by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to his person.

5. I understand that I admit the facts which support all the elements of the offenses by pleading guilty. I admit that the State possesses sufficient evidence which would result in my conviction. I have considered and discussed all possible defenses and defense strategies with my counsel. I understand that I have the right to appeal from adverse rulings on pretrial motions only if the State and the Court consent to my right to appeal in a separate written agreement. I understand that any substantive or procedural pretrial issue(s) which could have been raised at trial are waived by

my plea.

6. I understand that as to Count 1. MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, I shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison: (1) For life without the possibility of parol; (2) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; or (3) For a definite term of 50 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; plus an additional consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years for the deadly weapon enhancement. I understand that probation is not available for this offense.

I understand that as to COUNT 2. ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, I may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, plus an additional consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years for the deadly weapon enhancement. I understand that probation is available for this offense.

I understand that as to COUNT 3. CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY, I may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years. I understand that probation is available for this offense.

I understand that my sentences as each offense may run

consecutively, meaning one after the other (in other words, I would have to finish serving the sentence for one offense before starting to serve the sentence for the next offense), or concurrently, meaning I would begin serving the sentences for more than one offense at the same time. I understand that whether the sentences for more than one offense run consecutively or concurrently will be determined by the court.

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- 7. Agreement to Cooperate. In exchange for my pleas of guilty, the State, my counsel and I have agreed to the following:
- (a) I agree to cooperate fully with the State (meaning the Washoe County District Attorney's Office representing the State) and any other state or local law enforcement agency, as directed by the State. As used herein, "cooperation" and "cooperate fully" requires me, in Washoe County Second Judicial District Court case CR20-0308 (State v. Daniel Negrette Munoz, relating to the death of Edward Long), or any case arising out of or relating to the offenses charged in the Information on file in Second Judicial District Court case CR20-0308 (State v. Daniel Negrette Munoz, relating to the death of Edward Long): (i) to respond truthfully and completely to all questions, whether in interviews, in correspondence, telephone conversations, before a grand jury, at a preliminary examination, or at any trial or other court proceeding; (ii) to attend all meetings, grand jury proceedings, preliminary examinations, trials, and other proceedings at which my presence is requested by a representative of the State or compelled by subpoena or court order; (iii) to provide all information and evidence within my knowledge or control concerning the offenses charged in the Information on file in

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Second Judicial District Court case CR20-0308 (State v. Daniel Negrette Munoz, relating to the death of Edward Long), with all such information being full, complete, accurate and truthful; and (iv) not to participate in any criminal activity while cooperating with the State.

(b) If I commit any crimes or if any of my statements or testimony prove to be knowingly false, misleading, or materially incomplete, or if I otherwise violate this Agreement to Cooperate in any way, the State will no longer be bound by its representations to me concerning the limits on criminal prosecution and sentencing as set forth herein. The State, for example, may opt to proceed to sentencing upon Count 3, which I am pleading quilty to in this case, and be free to argue for any appropriate sentence. The determination whether I have violated this Agreement to Cooperate will be under a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard. If I violate this Agreement to Cooperate, I shall thereafter be subject to prosecution for any criminal violation of which the State has knowledge, including but not limited to Perjury. Because disclosures pursuant to this Agreement to Cooperate will constitute a waiver of the Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory self-incrimination, I recognize that any such prosecution may be premised on statements and/or information provided by me. Moreover, any prosecutions that are not timebarred by the applicable statute of limitations as of the date of this Agreement to Cooperate may be commenced in accordance with this paragraph, notwithstanding the expiration of the statute of limitations between the signing of this Agreement and the commencement of any such prosecutions. I agree to waive all defenses based on the statute of

- (c) If it is determined that I have violated any provision of this Agreement or if I successfully move to withdraw my pleas outside of the parameters of this agreement: (i) all statements made by me to the government or other law enforcement agents, or any testimony given by me before a grand jury or court, whether before or after this Agreement, shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings thereafter brought against me; and (ii) I shall assert no claim under the United States Constitution, Nevada State Constitution, or any statute or rule, that statements made by me before or after this Agreement, or any leads derived therefrom, should be suppressed. By signing this Agreement, I waive any and all rights in the foregoing respects.
- (d) I agree that the sentencing in this case will occur after the trial of any case arising out of or relating to the offenses charged in the Information on file in Second Judicial District Court case CR20-0308 (State v. Daniel Negrette Munoz, relating to the death of Edward Long). I hereby agree to any continuances of the sentencing hearing in this case that are necessary to cause my sentencing herein to occur after such a trials.
- (e) In exchange for my cooperation, the State will agree that at the time of sentencing herein, I may plead withdraw my guilty plea to the charge of Murder of the First Degree (Count 1) that I am pleading guilty to in this case, and be sentenced only upon the second and third charges I am pleading guilty to in this case, Count 2: Attempted Murder With The

Use Of A Deadly Weapon, and Count 3: Conspiracy to Commit Robbery. The State will not file any additional criminal charges or enhancements resulting from my arrest in this case.

- 8. I understand that, even though the State and I have reached this plea agreement, the State is reserving the right to present arguments, facts, and/or witnesses at sentencing in support of the plea agreement.
- 9. Where applicable, I additionally understand and agree that I will be responsible for the repayment of any costs incurred by the State or County in securing my return to this jurisdiction.
- entitled to either withdraw from this agreement and proceed with the prosecution of the original charges or be free to argue for an appropriate sentence at the time of sentencing if I fail to appear at any scheduled proceeding in this matter OR if prior to the date of my sentencing I am arrested in any jurisdiction for a violation of law OR if I have misrepresented my prior criminal history. I represent that I have a prior criminal record. I understand and agree that the occurrence of any of these acts constitutes a material breach of my plea agreement with the State. I further understand and agree that by the execution of this agreement, I am waiving any right I may have to remand this matter to Justice Court should I later withdraw my plea.
- 11. I understand and agree that pursuant to the terms of the plea agreement stated herein, any counts which are to be dismissed and any other cases charged or uncharged which are either

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- I understand that the Court is not bound by the 12. agreement of the parties and that the matter of sentencing is to be determined solely by the Court. I have discussed the charge(s), the facts and the possible defenses with my attorney. All of the foregoing rights, waiver of rights, elements, possible penalties, and consequences, have been carefully explained to me by my attorney. My attorney has not promised me anything not mentioned in this plea memorandum, and, in particular, my attorney has not promised that I will get any specific sentence. I am satisfied with my counsel's advice and representation leading to this resolution of my case. am aware that if I am not satisfied with my counsel I should advise the Court at this time. I believe that entering my plea is in my best interest and that going to trial is not in my best interest. My attorney has advised me that if I wish to appeal, any appeal, if applicable to my case, must be filed within thirty days of my sentence and/or judgment.
- 13. I understand that this plea and resulting conviction will likely have adverse effects upon my residency in this country if I am not a U. S. Citizen. I have discussed the effects my plea will have upon my residency with my counsel.
- 14. I offer my plea freely, voluntarily, knowingly and with full understanding of all matters set forth in the Information and in this Plea Memorandum. I have read this plea memorandum completely and I understand everything contained within it.

- 15. My plea of guilty is voluntary and is not the result of any threats, coercion or promises of leniency.
- 16. I am signing this Plea Memorandum voluntarily with advice of counsel, under no duress, coercion, or promises of leniency.
- 17. I do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that all of the assertions in this written plea agreement document are true.

### AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 17 day of May , 21.

Translator/Interpreter

Attorney Witnessing Defendant's Signature

Prosecuting Attorney

FILED
Electronically
CR20-4005
2021-05-21 06:04:40 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8459034

SEAN NEAHUSAN, ESQ.
State Bar No. 11224
Neahusan Law
300 S. Arlington Ave. Suite B
Reno, NV 89501
Telephone: (775) 432-1581

# IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,	Case No.:	CR20-4005

Plaintiff,

vs. MOTION FOR OWN RECOGNIZNANCE RELEASE

**JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,** 

Defendant. /

COMES NOW, Defendant, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN, by and through his attorney of record, SEAN NEAHUSAN, ESQ., and hereby moves this Honorable Court for an own recognizance release. It is requested that defendant be released from custody on her own recognizance with enhanced supervision conditions.

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1	This Motion is made and based upon the attached Memorandum of	
2	Points and Authorities; and upon all plea	dings and records on file to date.
3	DATED this 21st day of May, 2021.	
4		NEAHUSAN LAW
5		/s/Sean Neahusan
6		SEAN NEAHUSAN, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant,
7		JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN
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#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### **INTRODUCTION**

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Defendant, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN, has plead to Count I, Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, a violation of NRS 200.010 and NRS 200.030, Count II, Attempted Murder with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, a violation of NRS 193.330 and NRS 193.15, and Count III, Conspiracy to Commit Robbery, a violation of NRS 199.480 and NRS 200.380.

While Defendant knows this is an extraordinary request, it is made based on the totality of the circumstances and the untenable situation he finds himself in. Counsel is seeking an own recognizance release because of the agreement made with the State, concern for his safety, and the support of family, friends and community.

#### **ARGUMENT**

Nevada Revised Statute 178.498 is entitled, "Amount of Bail" and provides, in pertinent part:

If the defendant is admitted to bail, the bail must be set at an amount which in the judgment of the magistrate will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of other persons and of the community, having regard to:

- 1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- 2. The financial ability of the defendant to give bail;
- 3. The character of the defendant; and,
- 4. The factors listed in NRS 178.4853.

As indicated within NRS 178.498, "Amount of Bail," specifically set forth within NRS 178.4853 lists the criteria to be used in determining the ap-

propriateness of an Own Recognizance Release or the amount of bail. The factors related to Mr. Gosselin are as follows:

1. The length of his residence in the community: Mr. Gosselin has been married for just over a year, having been married on May 13, 2020. They have lived in their current residence in Washoe County, Nevada since September 2020, while Mr. Gosselin has lived in Washoe County for the last 4 years.

#### 2. Status history of her employment.

Mr. Gosselin Has been employed as a landscaper for the last 3 years, at his last position for 6 months. His former employer has indicated that he would hire Mr. Gosselin to work landscape if he were released.

#### 3. Her reputation, character and mental condition:

Mr. Gosselin has been making efforts to overcome his past and his drug addiction. He is in a very open and loving relationship with his wife. Their combined family has 9 children, which Mr. Gosselin has taken multiple parenting classes to be a better father. He maintains a close relationship with his mother, aunt, and sister.

- 4. Her prior criminal record, including any record of his appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail: Mr. Gosselin's Criminal History is not what would be hoped for while requesting his own recognizance release.
- 5. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the Defendant's reliability:

Mr. Gosselin is well-liked in his neighborhood and has many people who would speak on his behalf including his wife, Melissa Gosselin (Furbay), Doris Bennett, Jerry Gosselin, Darla Wallet, Julie Wagner, Cory Armstrong, Wyatt Gerlock, Jesse Elizondo, Kelly Elizondo, Patty Wells, Christopher Dolbeare, Jerry Austin, Elvita Indoe, Steve Wade, and many more.

6. The nature of the offense for which he is charged, the apparent probable conviction, and a likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of her not appearing: The nature of the charge is both serious and tragic.

The nature and seriousness of the danger to any person in the community that will be posed by the person's release: While it is true that Mr. Gosselin has pleaded to murder with a deadly weapon, the nature of the agreement is such that he will be given a chance to withdraw this plea and argue for probation. Mr. Gosselin would like the opportunity to show this court that he is a person worthy of probation. Mr. Gosselin knows that any failure to appear on his part, or any further criminal activity will remove his right to withdraw his plea to the murder charge. The very fact that the plea has been given is the strongest argument for his release as it leaves him with much to lose.

8. <u>The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person</u>
<u>after he is released</u>: See above

9. Any other factors concerning his ties to the community or bearing on the risk that she may willfully fail to appear: Mr. Gosselin was free for almost a year after the incident and before he was taken into custody. He was checking in and committed no indiscretions during this time. He has continued to improve his parenting skills through parenting classes. His wife and children are at risk of losing their housing in his absence and the absence of his income. He plans on continuing his involvement in church and continue providing for his family. He and his wife were attempting to, and plan to continue attempts to, purchase a home for the family. While he was out, he supported his wife while she attended college, which has been difficult to continue this endeavor without Mr. Gosselin. While this case was pending,

Mr. Gosselin fully cooperated with the investigation, even owning his own actions and involvement.

#### **CONCLUSION**

It is respectfully submitted that the above factors should, at this time, come into play with respect to the Court's decision-making process, as should the negotiations and agreement between the defendant and the State, wherein the Defendant requests the Court grant an own recognizance release.

Mr. Gosselin would put more at risk by failing to attend every hearing the Court sets for him, and therefore is not a risk to flee. The agreement into which he entered, not only gives him the rope to climb out of the hole or hang himself, it is already tied in a noose around his neck. Furthermore, he is willing to comply with any specific conditions of release the court deems appropriate.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN released on his own recognizance and/or with any other conditions that require him to remain in the Washoe County area and continue working in his current occupation.

DATED this 21st day of May, 2021.

#### **NEAHUSAN LAW**

/s/Sean Neahusan SEAN NEAHUSAN, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant, JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN

#### AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239.B.030 1 2 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does 3 not contain the social security number of any person. 4 DATED this 21st day of May, 2021. 5 **NEAHUSAN LAW** 6 /s/Sean Neahusan\_ 7 SEAN NEAHUSAN, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant, 8 JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN 9 10 11 \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 12 Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b) I hereby certify that I am an employee of Nea-13 14 husan law and that on this date I sent via U.S. Postal Service, first class, post-15 age pre-paid, a correct copy of the foregoing Motion for Reduction of Bail to 16 the following: 17 **Washoe County District Attorney's Office** 18 1 South Sierra St 19 Reno, NV 89501 Attn: Luke Prengeman, Esq. 20 DATED this 21st day of May, 2021. 21 22 /s/Sean Neahusan\_ 23 Sean Neahusan, Esq **NEAHUSAN LAW** 24 25 26 27 28

On behalf of Jacob Gosselin, 1 Melissa Gosselin wife of a year, am writing on behalf of his character. I believe to know Jacob to the fullest extent of his heart. We have had extensive conversations about many things in our lives and in the world since we met.

. We currently have 9 kids together ranging from four to seventeen, of whom all see him as their primary, male role model and amazing father. This has greatly impacted our lives especially due to his absence. We are at risk of bising our home due to the lack of income resulting from his incarceration. Jacob has taken many parenting dasses to become the best tather he can be for our children. He has taught myself some very valuable ways to parent our childrento be the best they can be for our society.

The man live come to know and love I could not see committing such a horrendous crime. I know you have seen the horrors of the world and I believe you will not see that in the eyes of the man standing in front of you. I know him to be a very kind hearted man who works to the fullest extent to provide for his immense family and friends. He is the most dedicated family man

I have ever met.

Given the chance I believe he can prove to the courts exactly the man I have described. Thank you for taking the time to read my character witness letter.

Respectfully. Melissa Howelin

FILED Electronically CR20-4005 2021-05-21 06:04:40 PM Alicia L. Lerud Clerk of the Court

Your Honor,

Transaction # 8459034 I am a friend of the family of Jacob Gosselin and have known Jacob since 2012. I think he is a intelligent and loving family man and an asset to our society.

It would be devastating to his family and children to have him incarcerated when they depend on him for love and support. I know Jacob is a hard working young man with an excellent future ahead of him. Please consider leniency as he is a needed father and provider for his children.

Sincerely,

Darla J. Watlet

Family Friend

Dear your honor I have known Jacob Brosselin Since 2017. out of All the years I have known Jacob Grosselin I have seen him grow into a leving, Caring, Kind, Protective father I have Seen him grow such a beautiful family. he is a harworthing father to All this kids including his step kids. he work hard to make sure his hids are fed, healthy, Safe, and clean, he makes Surc his hid's are taken care of before mim Self. he is such a loving, caring, and an amazing father, friend, Rusband. I myself think his kids couldn't ash for a better father. Jacob Gosselin is always there for Anybody when they need help or they need thy thing he will always do the best he can to help. Tacob Crosselin is Like a dad to me me and his Son have been friends for longer then I can Remember. Jacob Gosselin was Hways there for me since day, one he always made sure I was safe, fed and always made sure he treated me oust like his own child. Your honor I don't think I have met Some one so amazing in my entire life time then Jacob Gosselin.

Sinceally

Sabrina Wideen

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     CODE #4185
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     SUNSHINE REPORTING SERVICES
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     151 Country Estates Circle
     Reno, Nevada 89511
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     (775) 323-3411
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       IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
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                         IN AND FOR WASHOE COUNTY
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                      HONORABLE DAVID A. HARDY, JUDGE
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      STATE OF NEVADA,
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                  Plaintiff,
                                        Case No. CR20-4005
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                                        Dept. No. 15
      VS.
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      JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,
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                  Defendant.
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                         TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                               ARRAIGNMENT
                                MAY 24, 2021
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22
                  HELD THROUGH AUDIO VISUAL TRANSMISSION
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                 REPORTED BY: AMY JO TREVINO, CRR #825
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1		APPEARANCES
2		
3	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:	LUKE J. PRENGAMAN, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney
4		One South Sierra Street P.O. Box 30083
5		Reno, Nevada 89520 328-3286
6		320 3200
7	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	NEAHUSAN, A. SEAN, ESQ.
8	FOR THE DEFENDANT.	300S. Arlington Ave, Suite B Reno, NV 89501
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1 WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, MAY 24, 2021, 2:00 P.M.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Neahusan,
Mr. Prengaman. I see Mr. Gosselin is present. He is in
custody. This is the time set for a hearing on Mr. Gosselin's
request for his own recognizance release. I read the motion.

Doesn't tell me much. In fact Mr. Neahusan, you were very
careful as you passed over his criminal history. I'm simply
running Mr. Gosselin's criminal history was not what we would
hope for while requesting a recognizance relief. At some point
I want counsel to tell me what that criminal history is, but
also give you an opportunity to tell me things that you were
uncomfortable saying last week when we were in court. I'll
begin with Mr. Neahusan.

MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, the reason we asked for this to be kind of a closed hearing is this is a situation where the plea deal anticipates full cooperation from my client in the prosecution of another individual. In exchange for that plea deal he will be -- in exchange for that cooperation he will be allowed to withdraw his plea to the murder in the first degree with a deadly weapon charge.

Because of the understanding within the detention facility, my client has already received some threats to his life and we anticipate that those will continue to happen,

which is why we negotiated with Mr. Prengaman to seek a very monitored and structured release after his entry of plea so that he can safely deliver the testimony that is expected of him.

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Your Honor, this is a situation where my client does have some involvement, and he recognizes his involvement in the case, and that's why I didn't go deep into his criminal history because he does have some felonies in his criminal history, and he does have some culpability here, Your Honor, and he knows that and understands that. He was making changes in his life and long story short, Your Honor, he is a drug addict and he was making changes in his life and made some bad decisions, which led to him being around an individual that has a powerful influence on his life. And in the process of that he did provide the firearm in this case, and in his mind this was most likely going to be a shake down and nothing more, and the firearm was for protection only and, unfortunately, that's not how things turned out.

He understands his culpability. He is not trying to shirk his responsibility or the debt he owes society. He has tried to do what is right and do so by cooperating fully with the State, but he is in fear of his life at this time, especially if he continues to remain in custody.

He does have a job waiting for him when he gets out with the landscape architect firm or a landscaping firm. He

has a wife, and I don't know if all nine kids live with them, but they have combined nine kids, and he has voluntarily gone out of his way to take parenting classes so that he can relate not only to his natural born kids, but to all the children that are in the home.

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Your Honor, he has been making some changes in his life and, unfortunately, he relapsed and it caused a very bad string of events in his life. He is taking culpability for his actions. He is standing up for what is right and he is putting himself at risk and he understands that.

It's the request of Mr. Gosselin, and it was agreed upon by Mr. Prengaman, that he be allowed to be released pending the duration of this trial so that he can remain safe and provide the testimony that is expected of him, that he can make the commitments that the District Attorney's office will have of him. It is not his intention to leave Washoe County. It is not his intention to fail his responsibility, because he knows if he does, he will from that day on forever and ever be a convicted murderer. As it is he is going to be convicted of attempted murder, and he understands that and he understands why that is, and he is taking culpability for that action, Your Honor. And he is ready to move forward, but I do fear for his safety in the Washoe County detention facility, and I do hope that you will uphold the negotiation that Mr. Prengaman and I went through to get here.

Now that being said, the plea deal was separate and apart from this agreement to let him out, so we are not -- if you do not let him out, we will not be looking to withdraw the plea, so I want that to be clear, but I do hope that you will value the work that Mr. Prengaman and I went into to get to this point and assist us in getting the murder charge and the murder conviction where it should be. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Let me just pause for a minute. Mr. Neahusan, I would like you to respond to one of the Court's concerns. I ask it not to be argumentative in any way but to be intellectual, to be intellectually courageous and to demonstrate intellectual integrity. You can imagine that I see many, many people whose liberty is impaired, and I also hear judge, I'm afraid to be in custody, I'm not safe in custody. recently tried a case that was charged as first degree murder. There was a conviction of the shooter. Similar to this case the person who assisted the shooter took a plea and testified against his cousin at trial, and he was in custody for what must have been two to three years it seems, afraid for his safety, with threats to his safety. This morning I sentenced somebody to prison who possessed and rebroadcast images of a three-year-old child being anally and orally raped, and I can't imagine that person is feeling secure about his safety in custody. But when do I become the guarantor of safety as opposed to yielding to our correctional professionals who

screen risk factors, who segregate and protect as necessary, how do I have the ability to say Mr. Gosselin is safer in the community, essentially with no supervision, an addict with essentially no supervision. I know he has to check in with Pretrial Services, but how do I make the intellectual decision that I know better for his safely than the Washoe County Sheriff?

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MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, while that is where my plea was headed, you know, actually you are correct, that isn't your call. It isn't, shouldn't be your concern, but it is my concern and, you know, it's the emotional plea that I have at this point is we have an individual who was, who is an addict and who has made horrible decisions in his past and in his present. Now that being said, while this case was pending he fully cooperated with the police. He was out and checking in and doing well. He was working. He was checking in. He made every appointment that the detectives had with him and he showed the character of who he is when he is not using. And I think the important factor is when he is not using. So it is anticipated by both myself and Mr. Prengaman that Mr. Gosselin would be tested most likely daily to make sure he is staying clean and sober, because if he's not clean and sober, that's when he goes the wrong direction.

We also anticipated putting him on the SCRAM bracelet for GPS so it would be known immediately if he tries to break,

and they would know where he was at all times, and he would only be allowed, and Mr. Prengaman can correct me if I'm wrong, he pretty much would be allowed to go to work, go home, go to counseling and church services, and I don't know if there was anything else that was contemplated, which is really all Mr. Gosselin wants is he wants to be at work, he wants to provide for his family, he wants to be at home, and he wants to be able to worship.

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One thing of note for me that while he has been in custody he has been in contact with the clergy there and he has been working very hard to make himself right with the Lord as well as with the State, and that has started with when he started dating his current wife and, Your Honor, every conversation I have had with both him and his wife is about getting him right both physically, mentally and emotionally. And I think that's what the concern is here, is that we want him right. We don't want just another person in the system. We want him to be a productive member of society, and he can't show he is going to do that, going to be that from inside the system.

Now, I know that your concerns are with public safety and in a case like this, that is absolutely a valid and important concern and, Your Honor, I will just go back to how he handled the situation after the fact. He immediately started helping with the police as soon as this case started.

He was -- I don't know and Mr. Gosselin can correct me on this one, because I forgot to ask this particular question, I don't know if he went to the police before they came to him, but I know that his entire interactions with the police have been in cooperation and in conjunction with their investigation. And, Your Honor, I know that this is the highest level of concern. I mean there are no greater crimes in the State of Nevada other than capital murder, and I understand that, and I know this is a big ask, but I see in Mr. Gosselin an individual who has the potential to overcome even these obstacles and show this Court that it can place its faith in him, and he understands that if he steps one foot out of line, because he is probation eligible, if he cooperates fully, he will be probation eligible, and he understands if he gets out and steps even one foot out of line, he is going away for a very long time and there is nothing anybody can do about that. And he wants this opportunity to prove to himself and to you that he can stay clean and sober and that he can do this thing to keep himself in a position where he can still help his family.

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I don't know if that exactly answers your question,
Your Honor, I know --

THE COURT: You did a great job acknowledging what is concerning and offering a plea on behalf of your client, which I would expect nothing less.

When you say he has felonies, how many felonies, what

felonies, and how distant in time?

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MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, if I could leave that to Mr. Prengaman. I have an incomplete criminal history and that's one of the reasons I was dodging with his criminal history. I know that he has more than one felony. I believe they are all drug related, but again, I will leave that to Mr. Prengaman to address because I don't have a complete criminal history.

THE COURT: The second concern that I have that I just give voice to and invite your response, Mr. Neahusan, is implicated by your reference to probation eligibility. Presentence opportunities is a two edged sword. On the one side of that sword is an experiment with the defendant's liberty to determine how the defendant accepts that gift and magnifies the opportunity. But the other side of that sword is that presentence liberty sometimes does not serve the over-all interests of justice. Hypothetical grounded in cumulative experiences is some young defendant, early 20s, born into privilege and affluence commits a crime. Parents immediately bail that person out thinking that they are doing what is best for their child and in reality they are actually harming their child because the short term victory also results in a long term defeat, and I don't know what the State's position is going to be on sentencing, I have no idea. I know nothing other than these two experiences I have had in the last week

with you and Mr. Prengaman, but if there is any chance that your client is going to receive probation, any chance, I have to be personally satisfied that there has also been a punitive response on behalf of the State. So sometimes when counsel argues so strenuously for what their client wants today, they neglect what may be best for their client tomorrow. Do you have any thoughts when I say that?

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MR. NEAHUSAN: As you were discussing that, the thoughts that were going through my head is, because I could see where you were headed, and I don't disagree with you, but at the same time my thoughts are if we don't give him the opportunity to show he can do it, he is not going to get the opportunity to show that he can do it. These charges are serious, and at the end of trial if he is still in custody, and not to say that you will do this, Judge, but if I was sitting on the bench and he was in custody, my thought would be why would I move him, why would I release him, because he has shown nothing to show me that he is going to succeed. So my thought on that is you give him the rope, Your Honor, and he knows that it is already tied in a noose, and it's around his neck, and he can either climb out of the hole he has put himself in or he can pull the wrong way and hang himself. But if he is not given the opportunity to show that, then we are going to judge him as an inmate rather than judging him as a person. believe that everybody has the opportunity or should have the

1 opportunity to be judged as a person. And Mr. Gosselin knows 2 that his history and this particular case, this case in 3 particular, puts him behind the eight ball to begin with. 4 doesn't have any wiggle room whatsoever and he knows that, and he knows that this is not, even this request is an uphill 5 battle at this point and he knows that. But it's our hope that 6 7 he is given the opportunity to show you, Judge, the type of, 8 the caliber of person he has become and how this incident as 9 well as the cumulative incidents in his background have pushed 10 him to a breaking point and rather than break, he has 11 redirected and is moving towards society instead of away from 12 society.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Prengaman, could you detail Mr. Gosselin's criminal history, please?

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MR. PRENGAMAN: Yes, Your Honor. And so the combination of what I have, just so the Court knows, is an NCIC printout. We don't have any presentence investigation here locally in Washoe County. So this is a combination of his NCIC, and then I have a certified copy of his 2003 convictions which details the charges there. So just so that the Court knows that.

So in 1998 he was arrested, and I can go into as much as the Court would like in terms of arrests as opposed to convictions, but in 1998 he was arrested on a number of charges including theft, taking vehicle without owner consent,

1 possession of a dangerous weapon, and he was ultimately 2 convicted of the taking of the vehicle without an owner's 3 consent, a felony. And that felony conviction is reflected on his, again, on that NCIC printout. There was a failure to 4 appear on a felony charge attached to -- I don't want to mix 5 that up, so that comes later, Your Honor. So there is that 6 7 1998 felony conviction. He in 2003 was arrested, and it 8 appears on two separate cases in California, and I do have the 9 certified copies from that case and the, it appears that the 10 failure to appear was attached to that case. It appears to be 11 a failure to appear at some point while that case was pending. 12 Ultimately as a result of two separate cases CRF10219 and 13 CRF12804 he was ultimately convicted of the following charges. 14 First degree residential burglary, auto theft, escape with 15 felony charges pending, evading arrest, possession of 16 ammunition by a prohibited person and possession of a 17 controlled substance. He then in 2009 --18 THE COURT: Did he go to prison in 2003? 19 MR. PRENGAMAN: Let me go back to that. Yes, Your 20 Honor. So in that case -- well, it appears ultimately, Your 21 Honor, this is a little difficult especially the California 2.2 case. If you will just give me one moment, Your Honor. 23 Actually, it appears on that case, Your Honor, that it appears 2.4 from reading the history he was given a probationary sentence 2.5 and that probation was revoked and that he ultimately went to

prison in that, on those charges that I just read, but it does appear from the dispositional sheet that I'm looking at that it reflects a revocation of probation the ultimate sentence that he was sent to prison on those charges.

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So it looks like probation resulted, but ultimately was revoked, was ultimately a prison sentence. I do not have the -- the sentence on the 2008 case for the Court's information.

THE COURT: Well, you didn't tell me the conviction.

You described it as a 2009 case.

MR. PRENGAMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 1998 case, the 2003 series of crimes, and then next in his history.

MR. PRENGAMAN: So the 2009 case -- I was going to try to tell the Court, the criminal history doesn't reflect, it just shows to me that the 1998 resulted in the conviction, but it does not appear that I can tell the sentence or what the result was in that case. I was trying to find that out for the Court. So the 2009 case was an arrest for possession of a dangerous weapon or in California possession slash manufacturing slash sale of a dangerous weapon, etcetera, is the charge. And then failure to appear on a felony charge. And both of those charges reflect ultimately dismissed. So there was no, no apparent resulting conviction from the 2009 arrest.

There was a -- and then there was a 2002 arrest for possession of a dangerous weapon with no disposition reported.

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And then in 2019 there was a child abuse. He was convicted in Washoe County of gross misdemeanor child neglect.

And then in 2004 there are arrests for -- so for the Court's information, so the criminal history, the NCIC printout was 2004 arrest from escape from jail, taking a vehicle without owner's consent, burglary, and false ID to police officers. appears to me, and again, I cannot guarantee it 100 percent, but it appears to me from the notations that that reflects the probation violation. So that it appears to me that he was arrested while on probation, because those charges track the charges that I read earlier from the certified copy of the judgment. And it appears -- and then there is a notation he was convicted, committed to prison, and it appears to me that that is again a result of a probation violation. So the arrest being while he was on probation he was arrested, and then ultimately sentenced to prison. So I do not believe that reflects additional charges, rather the arrest that resulted in his ultimate revocation. And I think that is, that reflects the charges that I see on his NCIC, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Prengaman, why would you -- what do you see that I don't see that would cause you to stipulate to an OR release?

MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I'm not so sure that I

would characterize what do I see that the Court doesn't see, but from my position I can summarize the following. First, as the Court knows, you know perfect world we would have perfect evidence and perfect accountability, but the real world that the State's ability to prosecute accused criminals tracks the evidence, the State needs proof beyond a reasonable doubt in order to hold any defendant accountable, and as we all know probable cause doesn't cut it. It's not even close.

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So in this case there are two individuals involved. think the evidence in this case clearly indicates that Mr. Gosselin is involved as an aider and abettor, but he is not the shooter. And in this case the police's priority, which I think rightfully so, was the highest priority was to make a case against a shooter who because of his more significant accountability versus the accomplice or the person who was not the shooter, and again, in a perfect world there would be perfect accountability. In this case when the police developed Mr. Munoz and Mr. Gosselin as suspects and ultimately contacted them, Mr. Munoz did not, was not cooperative in the sense of initially giving any type of statement to the police. Mr. Gosselin, and I don't want the Court to come away from the information that he opened up right away and gave full cooperation, I don't believe that represents what happened, but he through a series of interviews, what I would characterize two main interviews with some follow up, he provided

ultimately -- so initially I think he was trying to be, I would again characterize his initial kind of statements as attempting to minimize his involvement, but ultimately he acknowledged and provided, he acknowledged his involvement and provided an account of what happened.

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The police, and again, I'm summarizing and I am not repeating anything verbatim or purporting to, but I believe the police in the course of their contact with Mr. Gosselin told him that they, their priority was to hold the shooter accountable and be able to successfully prosecute and prove the case against the shooter and that they were willing to use Mr. Gosselin as, again, my summary, not their verbatim words, but they viewed Mr. Gosselin as having lesser involvement, and therefore, having the role of a witness, because at that point they did need information about what happened.

Mr. Gosselin was not arrested. He was at liberty during the investigation stage of the case. He provided some surreptitious recordings, because Mr. Munoz was staying with Mr. Gosselin before the murder and for awhile after. He made some surreptitious recordings of, although I wouldn't characterize them as containing an outright confession, but they did have statements from Mr. Munoz that were, I would say showed guilty knowledge, and did provide helpful information to the police that they ultimately brought to bear when they were able to have an interview with Mr. Munoz. And in that

interview I believe Mr. Munoz to a large degree corroborated many of the things that Mr. Gosselin had ultimately told the police in giving his account of the offense.

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And so when this, when ultimately the police determined they had sufficient evidence and arrested Mr. Munoz for the murder, it was their determination to use Mr. Gosselin as a witness, because as the Court knows, due to the various rules of evidence and so forth, if he were to be arrested, his statements and his account of the crime would have been off limits to the State. The State would have been unable to use them unless the State negotiated some type of bargain to do so. So it was determined that they were -- again, nobody is suggesting, I'm not suggesting that is ideal, however, I will suggest that it was tolerable in this case because of the need for evidence and because again, sometimes in these cases and these investigations a determination has to be made that you go after the person with the most culpability or the person who you have the most evidence against, and that's not always a pleasant to make, but it has to be made. And in this case it was made in favor of pursuing the most culpable individual, the person that actually stood in front of the victim and shot the victim.

So this case proceeded on to preliminary hearing and during that time Mr. Gosselin was not under arrest, he was not -- he was at liberty. I subpoenaed him and my intention

was to call him to testify at the preliminary hearing. The defendant, Mr. Munoz waived, so we all showed up on the day of the preliminary hearing, including Mr. Gosselin pursuant to subpoena. That morning before the hearing proceeding Mr. Munoz waived his appearance so no preliminary hearing occurred, no testimony was taken.

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Now, after that I did have contact with Mr. Gosselin and he indicated to me that he had -- and I was up front with I told him my intention was to call him as a witness. told him that I was making absolutely no promises about what would happen to him, that he was welcome to consult a lawyer if he wished. And so he did later tell me that he had consulted with a lawyer and that his advice from the lawyer was that he should invoke his 5th Amendment privilege as to anything that implicated him in any type of criminal liability, but that he could testify about things that implicated or incriminated Mr. Munoz, and he indicated to me it was his intention to follow that advice. And that knowledge is what ultimately prompted the State to file the charges in this case, because, and again, and that was essentially the extent. I took what he told me. I never gave him any indication that he shared that with me, and then at a later time I determined that that essentially rendered him if he were to try to do what he had indicated, that that was not tenable for me to use him as a witness in that fashion, because it would essentially be

impossible and largely render his testimony -- I don't think I could have elicited testimony in the case under those circumstances without either granting him immunity or charging him.

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And so I made the decision to charge him, because I believe there is truth beyond a reasonable doubt as his involvement as an aider and abettor in this event and ultimately spoke to Mr. Neahusan and negotiated his cooperation.

Now, I tell that to the Court so that the Court can see again, this is not a perfect world and not the choice which faced the police and then later the State in terms of how to go forward; in other words, essentially go forward on both or go forward on the one who is most culpable with the best possible evidence. And that again was not an ideal choice but a choice that was made and again, it's not ideal, but I would have certainly tolerated having Mr. Gosselin out of custody. Had he not determined to invoke his 5th Amendment privilege, I would have tolerated him being out of custody as a witness in this case and had him testify again as I was at the prelim, at the trial. And so from that perspective while again, I don't think it is ideal or working in a perfect world, but in terms of what the Court is presented with I see it in this way. Mr. Gosselin's testimony is significant to the State's case, that's why the negotiation is what it is. I, as the Court

indicated earlier, it's the first time I heard a defendant in this situation indicate that he has concerns about his safety. Now, not everyone is actually threatened. I have not infrequently heard the concern I'm worried or worried about being in custody. It is different to actually be threatened. He is in custody. He is in the same facility as Mr. Munoz. They are not in the same unit but they are in the same facility. And, again, in a perfect world you could have perfect separation and no communication, and I think very highly of the Sheriff's Office and the job that they do, but again, it's not a perfect world always and people are able to communicate in the jail in ways that get around the best efforts of the Sheriff's Office to prevent that. And so I don't have conclusive proof that Mr. Gosselin has been threatened, but I'm not -- if given the circumstances, I can't say that I disbelieve him that he was threatened, so I take that at face value and that is a concern.

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Now, that by itself would not bring me to the point of agreeing to an own recognizance release, however, the nature of the plea bargain as much as I think is possible does give me the belief that he has as much incentive as is humanly possible to fulfill his side of the plea bargain as well as refraining from further criminal activity, and that is in large part because he has pled guilty to the offense of first degree murder, so first degree murder which carries a potential

possibility of life without possibility of parole. This is not a case where this is pending charge where he is agreeing to cooperate with the State, cooperate in providing truthful testimony or face that charge, or it's not one, in other words, where if he doesn't fulfill his end he just moves forward in It's a situation where it's a guarantee, if he the process. doesn't fulfill his side of the bargain or if he violates any term of our negotiations, and that includes committing other criminal offenses, it includes being available, keeping the State apprised of his contact information and whereabouts, if he violates our negotiation, it is not again an abstraction, he will be going to prison, and the only question is whether it is for life without the possibility of parole or 20 to life, plus the deadly weapon enhancement, or for 20 to 50 plus the deadly weapon enhancement. That's it. So it is not an abstraction. Any violation of our negotiation results in a guaranteed conviction of first degree murder and the corresponding sentence.

And so that, Your Honor, more than really anything else is as much insurance as I think is possible that

Mr. Gosselin will be an acceptable risk in the community under the circumstances of this case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. PRENGAMAN: And if I might, Your Honor, just to follow up on something that the Court said, as I was thinking

about it and I think the Court's point is well taken, in terms of, I hate the phrase setting someone up to fail, because I think that is what we commonly hear in court, references made to the situation, and I don't like that because I don't think it accurately represents the personal responsibility that attaches, but I think what the Court was getting at is essentially would it be better for Mr. Munoz (sic) to stay in custody versus get out, potentially do something like use, get caught using, and be back in front of the Court for sentencing.

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I merely want to point out to the Court that under the terms of our agreement any criminal offense he commits is a breach of our bargain, and as the Court could see from the Guilty Plea Memorandum, we have a standard of proof, he doesn't need to be convicted, but I merely need to establish to the Court by a preponderance of the evidence that he has conducted some criminal conduct or some breach of our bargain. And so, again, is that a hundred percent quarantee? It's not. is no hundred percent guarantee. However, I do believe and I just wanted to point that out in terms of addressing what the Court brought up. Mr. Neahusan is absolutely correct, it is the defendant's choice. There is an argument to be made not just in this case, maybe more so in this case given the stakes, but in many cases that some defendants are better off in custody, because they can't hurt themselves or they can hurt themselves less in custody they can outside by virtue of their

conduct, by violating the terms of release, by creating a recent record to the Court that they are not to be trusted on supervised release, things like that. And I think he is right but that's a choice of this defendant. That's something that he can consider, and I'm simply addressing the circumstances. And, again, from my perspective, from the State's perspective prosecuting this case to let the Court know where the State is coming from, and I think the, again, it's a choice for him but it's, I believe that there is the most incentive possible to insure again that he is a reasonable risk while out in the community attaches in this case.

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THE COURT: Thank you. I would like to just pause.

I begin by complimenting both attorneys, which reflects my appreciation for your different roles. There is a time a decade ago when I arrived at the criminal calendar and had some growing pains with the State, because the State would reach negotiations with the defense and I would strive to understand the negotiations when asked to accept them. And I would regularly ask why is this just. What underlies the negotiations. The State's attorneys would regularly say well, Judge, I can't breach the negotiations, and I would say I'm not asking you to breach them, I'm asking you to educate me. And the tension got pretty hot, went up to the top at many times and from time to time the State would say through the Chief and Mr. Gammick, well, you are asking the State's attorney to admit

on the record in the presence of the defendant things about the case that they prefer not to share. Witness problems, for example, evidence problems. Never fully understood that, and as I reflect a decade later upon what you said, Mr. Prengaman, I admire the way you diplomatically conveyed your perception of this case as an administer of justice. I'm not unduly complimenting you over Mr. Neahusan, I'm using that phrase administer of justice because it's grounded in prosecutorial ethics.

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As I listened to counsel, I began to think that much of what I am hearing now is really a statement in mitigation of punishment, and I'm trying to place into the category of a presentence release the information that may influence my sentencing decision, and I'm intrigued by what I just heard, and I hope to hear it and more at the time of the sentencing, but I cannot discern a benefit to the community from having Mr. Gosselin at liberty, particularly in light of his history that goes back 23 years to include prior imprisonment, and one of the themes that worked its way through that history was weaponry, violence, and drugs. And sometimes I will hear privately well, Judge, the defendant needs to be out at liberty so that the defendant can assist law enforcement, and that's not what I heard here. So I have got to balance what is the benefit to the community of having somebody who has pled guilty to first degree murder at liberty, and I can't discern any

benefit. I can discern risks to the community, risks to public safety and social work.

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Mr. Gosselin specifically. Well, Mr. Gosselin may demonstrate a pattern of commendable living, which would underlie his attorney's request for probation. He might, but I'm not satisfied that I will be -- I'm not satisfied today that I will be satisfied in September that a debt for his crime has been satisfied. So that's six and a half dozen. It's just, I'm identifying, I'm not seeing a benefit to him. I'm not seeing a great burden to him. Some of what Mr. Prengaman just told me actually inures to his favor about his choices to participate, to be candid, to accept responsibility. Some of those showings have already been made.

And so this hearing is really about what Mr. Gosselin wants. He has a new relationship. He has some children who need help. He has a job, a landscape laborer. This hearing is that he wants out of custody. There is no real benefit for him for being out of custody in the long term. There is no real benefit to the community for him being out of custody. It's what he wants, and what he wants is important but subordinate to my responsibility to be the voice and values of our community safety.

I am denying the motion for a presentencing release to Mr. Gosselin's own recognizance. I do so without prejudice or

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foreshadowing of what my sentencing may be. I have learned a
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     lot today, and I look forward to learn a lot more at the time
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     of sentencing, but Mr. Gosselin will remain in custody until
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     the time of sentencing.
              Counsel, am I missing anything?
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              MR. NEAHUSAN: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay, thank you both. Well done.
     Mr. Gosselin, we will see you in September.
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              Court will be in recess.
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              (Proceedings concluded.)
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1	STATE OF NEVADA ) ) ss.			
2	WASHOE COUNTY )			
3				
4	I, AMY JO TREVINO, an Official Reporter of the Second			
5	Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for			
6	Washoe County, DO HEREBY CERTIFY;			
7	That I was present through audio visual transmission in			
8	Department 15, of the above-entitled Court on May 24, 2021, and			
9	took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had upon the			
10	matter captioned within, and thereafter transcribed them into			
11	typewriting as herein appears;			
12	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1			
13	through 28, is a full, true and correct transcription of my			
14	stenotype notes of said proceedings.			
15	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 3rd day of April, 2022.			
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17				
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20	/s/ Amy Jo Trevino AMY JO TREVINO, CRR #825			
21	AMI JO IREVINO, CRR #025			
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1 2 3 4 5	CODE: 4185 LORI URMSTON, CCR #51 Litigation Services 151 Country Estates Circle Reno, Nevada 89511 (775) 323-3411 Court Reporter					
6	SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT CO	URT OI	F THE STA	TE OF	F NEVAD	λ
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE					
8	HONORABLE DAVID A. HARDY, DISTRICT JUDGE					
9						
10	STATE OF NEVADA,					
11	Plaintiff,			a	4005	
12	VS.		Case No.		) – 4 0 0 5	
13	JACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,		Dept. No	. 15		
1 4	Defendant.	,				
15		/				
16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS					
17	SENTENCING					
18	Thursday, September 23, 2021					
19	Reno, Nevada					
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2 4	Reported by:	LORI	URMSTON,	CCR	#51	

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5 6	FOR THE		SEAN A. NEAHUSAN Attorney at Law 300 South Arlington Avenue
7			Reno, Nevada 89501
8		DIVISION OF & PROBATION:	SARA CURRENCE
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RENO, NEVADA; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021; 10:55 A.M.
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THE COURT: Turning now to CR20-4005, the State versus Jacob Daniel Gosselin. Mr. Gosselin is present. He's in custody. Mr. Prengaman is present for the State.

Who do I have for the defense?

THE CLERK: Your Honor, I have gotten a couple of emails from Sean Neahusan telling me that he is in a trial. And I told him that we would be calling his case very soon and he is still not in the attendee section.

THE COURT: This case was special set for 10:30.

It is now 10:56. Regrettably I must enforce the integrity of this process. Mr. Neahusan has previously failed to appear in at least one other case for which he was sanctioned.

Mr. Law Clerk, please prepare an order finding Mr. Neahusan in contempt of court. You can see me in chambers. We have a specific template order. And because of that finding, which has occurred in the direct view and presence of the Court, he is fined \$500. That fine will be made payable immediately to the Washoe County Law Library. And at some point

Mr. Neahusan will begin attending court promptly.

THE CLERK: Your Honor, do you want me to file those emails into the case?

THE COURT: Not particularly. I don't care if you do or don't. So let me just say yes. If you relied upon them and you've brought them to my attention, they should be part of the court's record. I haven't relied upon them in making my decision.

Mr. Prengaman, at some point Mr. Neahusan is going to appear. I don't want you to sit on Zoom until then. If you can coordinate contact information with the court clerk.

MR. PRENGAMAN: Yes, certainly, Your Honor, I will do that. And if the Court is inclined, I don't know if the Court is, but I don't oppose the Court continuing the matter to a different date if the Court is inclined to do that. And one reason I say that is because I know that the victim's sister -- I saw her in the gallery. I know that she is present and wishes to attend the sentencing as is one of the lead detectives involved in the case. I don't know the timeframe, but, again, if the Court is contemplating that, the State would not object just for the convenience of those folks so that they won't be waiting around. The

sister, for instance, really does wish to attend the sentencing, the victim's sister.

THE COURT: I want all who wish to participate to participate. That's why counsel's absence is so outrageous, because we all await his convenience. I don't think I should say anything else.

Ms. Clerk, will you please promote Mr. Long's sister.

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Prengaman, what is her name?

MR. PRENGAMAN: She's the last name Gosselin, Melissa Gosselin.

THE CLERK: Okay. Sorry.

MR. PRENGAMAN: I'm sorry. I apologize. That's the defendant's -- that is the defendant's wife. She indicated that she was going to appear. And I see that there's like a guest and -- but I do not see her -- excuse me for just a second. She might -- I believed that she was going to attend. She might be the one that indicates the "Viewer."

THE CLERK: Okay.

MR. PRENGAMAN: But I thought I saw her in there earlier.

THE CLERK: The person titled "Viewer" just dropped

off

THE COURT: I wanted her promoted because I wanted to know if she would like to just continue to wait for another hour or two or 10 minutes. I have no idea when Mr. Neahusan is going to appear or whether I should set it for another date certain, but I have no confidence Mr. Neahusan is going to appear then either.

MR. PRENGAMAN: And I apologize, Your Honor. I was hoping that -- again, I don't want to -- I just wanted to let the Court know that I would not be objecting to that if the Court was inclined to do it.

THE COURT: I'll recall the case at 11:30. We'll see if everybody is here. Please remember to mute yourself.

(A recess was taken.)

THE COURT: This is CR20-4005. Mr. Prengaman is present for the State. Mr. Neahusan is present for Mr. Gosselin who is present in custody. This is the time set for entry of judgment and imposition of sentence.

Counsel, I wanted to begin by asking the question that developed when I read the file materials.

Mr. Gosselin and Mr. Munoz Negrette -- I don't know exactly the pronunciation -- are co-defendants in the

same crime, yet each appear in different departments.

When I read the file involving Mr. Munoz Negrette, to include the order on suppression, I wondered if a single judge should impose sentence to ensure that each sentence is contextualized by the other and that there was some consistency. I'm not devoted to the answer. I presume Mr. Gosselin came to Department 15 because of our assignment protocols that exist in the clerk's office and his -- assignment protocols in the clerk's office.

So, Mr. Prengaman and Mr. Neahusan, is there any benefit to either side by marrying these two defendants together at the same time for sentencing?

MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, obviously I won't speak for the defense. I don't believe so. We have -Nevada's sentencing is individualized sentencing. I don't believe there's any -- obviously the Court, as you've indicated, Your Honor, is familiar with the file, with the case. I don't see any, I guess, benefit to sort of deviating from the court's standard assignment process in sentencing to have a single judge impose sentence. Unless there's anything specifically the Court was concerned about that I could address, I

don't see a reason to do that.

THE COURT: Well, the only concern I would have is that if one of the two sentencing judges -- if the two sentencing judges just saw this offense so differently that either the State or the defendant was somehow penalized by that difference. When I think about Mr. Munoz Negrette --

How do you say his name, Mr. Prengaman?
MR. PRENGAMAN: Ne-gret-ta.

THE COURT: Mr. Munoz Negrette I believe is now guilty of second degree murder with minimum parole eligibility only after 10 years has been served. And in this case I need to hear from the State about dismissing Count I and Mr. Gosselin's compliance to negotiations, but if Mr. Gosselin stands before the Court on Count II the minimum parole eligibility is far under 10 years. And so I don't know that there's going to be great disparity in the sentences, because the crimes are different. I just wanted to give everyone a chance to be heard.

Mr. Neahusan, do you have any thoughts?

MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I actually think that there might be a benefit in having them heard in the same department, although not necessarily at the same

time. I believe that -- and I know Mr. Gosselin is concerned that he's going to end up doing more time than the individual that actually shot the person. I know that that's been a concern of his for quite some time since he heard that a deal was struck.

So I think that a single judge might have a benefit of seeing both of them in the light of the incident rather than each incident free of the other actor, if that makes sense.

THE COURT: Let me just think for a moment.

Mr. Prengaman, has Mr. Gosselin complied with negotiations and do you intend to seek the dismissal of Count I?

MR. PRENGAMAN: Yes, Your Honor. So even though -- although we obviously did not proceed to trial, I believe Mr. Gosselin's -- the possibility of him as a witness was a significant factor. In my view he did comply with his end of the bargain. My intention today is to go forward on Counts II and III and ask that the Court at the conclusion of sentencing on those two counts dismiss Count I.

THE COURT: Without argument would you frame for me what prison time you will seeking.

MR. PRENGAMAN: Well, Your Honor, I actually would

like to hear from the defense. If I may, I would like to go in the normal order the Court would -- because it will make -- I think it will assist me to some degree to hear the defendant's position.

THE COURT: Let me see if I can play chess with you a little bit, because I saw your hesitation.

Mr. Neahusan has expressed concern that this defendant may be sentenced disproportionately and harshly to the other defendant. One way for me to understand or neutralize that is to know what the State's position is going to be at sentencing and then compare it to the possible range of sentence for the other defendant.

That's why I ask.

Now, if you truly don't know what your sentence is going to be, just tell me and I'll trust you as an advocate. But if you're being strategic with me and just withholding what you already know, I'm going to ask you to disclose it.

MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I'm not -- I would not be canny with the Court. I can tell you I intend to ask for the maximum sentence on Mr. Munoz. He was the shooter. I know that to be the case. He shot the victim in the face. I intend to ask for the maximum sentence on him.

I do not intend to ask for the maximum sentence in this case for Mr. -- I do intend to ask for prison time, but I do not intend to ask for the maximum sentence, certainly not -- and it would be just over -- Mr. Neahusan is correct. In theory if you gave the maximum sentence on both II and III and ran them consecutively, that would be just over the maximum sentence of 18 to life in terms of the lower end, the parole eligibility. That would be slightly over by I think a year or a year and a few months over what is possible on the second degree murder. I don't intend to ask for that or close to that maximum.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's helpful for the Court, because when there are -- I hear this voice in my head telling me all cases are significant from the de minimis gross misdemeanor all the way up to capital A. I hear that each person who appears in front of me either as an accused or a victim is important, and so I want to make sure that my words aren't misunderstood.

My confidence in counsel, and I'm talking about the State's attorney and the defense attorney, increases with the severity of the case, the preparation of the case for either trial or resolution, because I know counsel are far more familiar than just the high volume

kind of conveyer belt processing we sometimes see.

And so if you're telling me that you're going to ask for something today that is less than the maximum available, that means a lot to me in terms of how I shall listen. And I'm now satisfied that there's no palpable benefit to consolidating these two cases into one. So I will now proceed.

Mr. Gosselin, you previously entered a plea of guilty to three counts: Count I, murder of the first degree with the use of a deadly weapon; Count II, attempted murder with the use of a deadly weapon; and Count III, conspiracy to commit robbery. My understanding is that the State is going to request that Count I, murder, be dismissed. So as you address the Court, I invite you to do so by reference to Count II, attempted murder, and Count III, conspiracy to commit robbery. If you wish to address the Court, this is your time. You're not required to, but you may if you would like.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything that you wish to say, Mr. Gosselin?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. First I want to give my apologies to the victim's family if they're

listening. I'm haunted by this every day. This has haunted me every day since. I was in the process of trying to reach out to the family while I was out there on the streets to give my apologies. I never made it that far. But if they're listening I hope that they understand that I'm not the one who took the life of their loved one.

And I just ask for the mercy of the courts. I have a son out there and he's 16 right now and he's kind of leading down the same road I led when I was his age.

And he really needs my guidance. I have young ones that I really hate to see grow up while I'm in here.

My wife and my kids really need me for support.

And I realize that I made the mistake by bringing somebody a gun. It wasn't supposed to turn out the way it did. And I'm sorry for it. I'm doing everything I can to change my life in here. I've gotten baptized. I've been doing substance abuse. Even though I graduated I'm still continuing it.

Around this time that all this happened I was going through a divorce after 10 years. I lived in the same apartment complex as my kids. I wasn't able to see them or talk to them. And then shortly after that my dad passed away.

I wasn't thinking clearly when all this happened, because if I was I wouldn't have done it, I wouldn't have taken him a gun, and nobody would be dead. And I beat myself up every day for it. And if I could turn back the hands of time I would change everything about it, but unfortunately what's done is done. But I've been baptized. I attend -- still after I graduated I still attend the substance abuse. I'm doing parenting because everybody can do -- learn stuff from parenting no matter what. I'm doing co-occurring and anger management. And I'm just trying to better myself.

THE COURT: Thank you. In addition to your words

THE COURT: Thank you. In addition to your words today, I want you to know that I read your written statement.

Mr. Neahusan.

MR. NEAHUSAN: Your Honor, I don't think it's any surprise today that I'm going to be asking the Court for probation. I think we addressed that earlier in this case when we were talking about his release prior to sentencing. This is an individual -- and, Your Honor, I don't say this lightly. This is one of the more serious cases that I've handled, but this particular client also is one of the people that have shown the most regret and sadness over the situation.

He has a better understanding than most of what has occurred and how his actions have impacted the lives of others, not necessarily just the lives of those victims of the incident but the lives of those who are related to or otherwise attached to that victim as well as the lives of those who are related and attached to him.

The facts of this case are -- the facts of the case and the incident that led up to my client being here before you today are interesting in that my client was originally led to believe that he was helping a friend, who turned out not to be such a great friend, protect another individual. And that's what the purpose of the firearm was for in my client's eyes at the time.

As they were there, it morphed into a potential robbery. And upon providing the firearm to the co-defendant, it morphed even further. The eyewitness even claimed that my client was standing by not doing anything. Now, my client was not involved in the argument, my client was not involved in the shooting, but he understands that as an aider and abettor he is culpable just as much so as the primary in this case.

And he also understands that more importantly than what this Court can do to him -- he has been baptized since. He understands that more importantly than what

this Court can do to him, his actions have impacted others. And he understands that he's got a lot to do in his life to make up for the situation that he put himself in.

He has also become -- he's also been married since this incident occurred. And in the presentence investigation, Your Honor, it mentions, I believe, four kids. He actually helps take care of nine kids, three of his own, three from a previous marriage and three from his current marriage. So he has nine kids that he's taking care of. He also listed off all the things that he's doing while in custody to try to better himself.

The thing that in my mind truly makes this interesting is while he was not extremely forthcoming right at the start, he was cooperative from the start of the investigation. And he may have obfuscated, but he didn't deny what was going on and he kind of led the police to where they needed to be and was working with the police to overcome this incident and was never arrested.

He was arrested a year later on this incident on a warrant. And the reason he was finally arrested, my understanding, and Mr. Prengaman can address this as

well, is that he received some bad advice to plead the Fifth and say he wasn't going to provide testimony.

And the State needed his testimony in order to get a conviction. Therefore, he was arrested and charged as an aider and abettor in this case.

Your Honor, one thing in the PSI that he wanted me to address and I notice has been corrected in the new PSI is that he does not have any gang affiliation. He wanted me to mention that he has two prison trips.

While there were multiple counts on both of those, he's only been sent to prison twice. Now, I say "only," and that's, you know, more than most people get sent to prison.

I understand that the State is going to be seeking prison in this case and I understand the reason why. A life was lost in this case. And while my client is culpable in providing the weapon that ultimately took the life of the victim in this case, between the drugs that my client was on and his mental state at the time, it's not hard for me to believe that he did not understand the severity of the situation. He now does. And he's taken it seriously and he's taken -- he has not sat on his hands while he's in custody. And he understands that this Court may send him to prison for

a significant amount of time.

It is his hope that this Court will see the changes in him and the person that he has become in large part because of this incident, because this has shocked him into an understanding of the path that he was on and the path that he wants to be on.

And he has made some changes in his life and continues to make changes in his life and I believe will continue to do so whether he is sent to prison or not. But, Your Honor, this is an individual who, as I mentioned earlier, I have never seen with my clients someone who has been so tortured by the actions and the outcome of their actions as Mr. Gosselin has been.

He has truly shown me the caliber of person that he is and the caliber of person that he wants to strive to be. He has a devoted wife that supports him. He's got a mother and grandmother who are behind him completely, a brother who protects him. And he now has a church family that also is seeking his presence and to help him through this healing process.

We're not trying to minimize what happened here,
Your Honor, but we do want the Court to recognize that
had he not forced the State's hands he may never have
even faced charges on this case. And now he is taking

responsibility for his participation in this tragic event and he's ready to go forward.

We are asking for the Court to give him a stiff sentence. In fact, when I was talking to Mr. Gosselin I explained to him that I was probably going to ask for the maximum suspended sentence -- or the maximum sentence to be suspended on the condition that he be granted probation with some very serious requirements on him, to continue to work on his drug addiction, to be on an ankle monitor for three months or longer if the Court deems necessary, for him to continue checking in with Probation and doing whatever it is Parole and Probation finds requisite for him.

Your Honor, this is an individual who has some history, who has a long history of drug use and whose history is all clouded by that drug use. I think this is an individual that if he was given drug court as a condition of probation, it would help him to succeed. And I'm not trying to minimize his criminal activity or who he is, but I do want to say, Judge, that I think this is an individual worth taking a chance on.

And with that I'll submit it. I apologize. I did want to say in the alternative if the Court does want to -- or does feel the need to send him to prison,

which I would understand, we would ask for the minimums and that the Court aggregate the consecutive sentences and run Count III concurrent to Count II. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

To the State.

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me, Your Honor. I'm sorry.

I forgot to add in I spoke with Jennifer Johnson with

ACCS and I would be also continuing counseling services

at home with her as well.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gosselin.

To the State.

MR. PRENGAMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, in a perfect world the police would be able to obtain all possible evidence and in a case like this where two people contribute to committing an offense we would be able to hold them accountable to the full extent of the law, but it's not a perfect world.

Suspects lie. Witnesses lie. Witnesses try to avoid cooperating with the police, try to evade the police. And sometimes in spite of the very best efforts of the police, they wind up with evidence that may not be sufficient as to one or the other of an offender.

And as I indicated when we were addressing bail,

Your Honor, in this case this is such a case where at
the outset I was in a position where I think the
evidence was quite strong as to Mr. Gosselin as an
aider and abettor, but we knew, and I know, I know that
he is not the shooter. The evidence that we know out
of court, not necessarily what we can use in court, but
we know from everything the police gathered that
Mr. Munoz was the shooter, the individual that stood
and shot another individual in the face with a gun
provided at the scene by Mr. Gosselin, and we know that
that is what happened.

But the prospect was that the case against

Mr. Munoz was not quite the same in terms of what the

evidence supported and due to the application of the

rules of evidence and Bruton and all the rules that

filters the evidence that the police obtained into what

can be used to prove guilt in court, Mr. Gosselin

was — his testimony would be significant in holding

the shooter accountable. And that was the decision

made.

Rather than proceed against Mr. Gosselin, the decision was made to proceed against the shooter, the one who had more absolute culpability, absolute

decision making and culpability in causing the victim in this case his death. And that is the way we proceeded.

As I indicated again back at the prior hearing, my intention since before I charged Mr. Munoz was to proceed and call Mr. Gosselin as a witness. Had he participated as a witness, as I told the Court, I would not have charged him with Mr. — what Mr. Neahusan said is true. I would not have charged him had he participated as a witness. However, he did indicate — there came a point where he told me that he had consulted a lawyer, that he would be invoking his right to counsel, which, again, that's his absolute privilege, that is his right, but it left me in the position of proceeding against him with criminal charges. And that's where we are today.

Again, it's not a perfect world. I do not find it an appetizing choice or one that I enjoy to make a decision to elect to proceed against one and not the other, to elect -- to choose the lesser of evils, so to speak. I don't relish explaining to the victim's family that based on the evidence we have we kind of have a choice to make in terms of who we hold accountable.

And in my view the greater future danger is

Mr. Munoz, the one who again made the choice, the

decision to take a gun and shoot another human being in

the face at relatively close quarters. He is more

culpable. I perceive him as the greater future danger

were he to be out of custody, and therefore we

proceeded against him.

And I am not going to minimize. Mr. Gosselin's potential testimony was a significant factor. That is the reason the negotiation the Court sees before it came to being. Again, I think -- again, I agree with Mr. Neahusan. He is accurate and forthcoming that I believe that had this case proceeded to trial a jury easily would have found Mr. Gosselin guilty of first degree murder as an aider and abettor, not as the shooter but as an aider and abettor.

This negotiation represents a deal for him and in recognition of his contribution to the State being able to hold Mr. Munoz accountable to the degree that we were able based again on the evidence available. As the Court saw in the record, some evidence was suppressed, and that's how we ended up with the negotiation in that case. But even though we didn't go to trial, Mr. Gosselin's potential testimony played a

significant role in us being able, the State being able, to hold Mr. Munoz accountable by that conviction to second degree murder with the use of a deadly weapon.

Now, Mr. Gosselin not only has culpability, he has a significant criminal history. And his culpability, while lesser in the absolute terms, not necessarily in legal terms, but in absolute terms is lesser, it is still substantial. He still played a significant role in the death of Edward Long.

I believe that in terms of -- well, let me address probation. There may have been a time prior to the current probation scheme by the legislature where I suggest in abstract terms probation might have been more, I guess, acceptable potentially, because there was a day where this Court could have imposed the maximum sentence that Mr. Neahusan is talking about on an individual, again in the abstract, such as Mr. Gosselin who had a significant history and told him that "If I tell you that you can't use drugs, if I tell you that you can't have alcohol, if I tell you that you need to wear an ankle monitor, any violation, however small, will result in you going to prison for the maximum sentence, because given your history and your

culpability in this case society cannot tolerate to have you out, the risk you pose if you were to violate or even one violation," I don't think that's possible now due to the current scheme that we have which mandates and tolerates in my view quite a bit of misconduct without the consequence of revoking the sentence.

And I'm not saying that that would be appropriate even under the prior scheme, but I'm just guessing it's more palpable and it's something the Court should consider, that the array of remedies for misconduct on probation has been altered and it lessens the recourse the Court has. And I suggest that that also means that there's less risk that's tolerable on probation as a result.

I believe that an appropriate sentence that represents a fair accommodation between the role Mr. Gosselin played in being able to hold Mr. Munoz accountable but also balances his culpability in what happened, which again was not insignificant, in light of his history is a sentence of 7 to 20 years on the attempted murder with a 1- to 20-year sentence for the deadly weapon enhancement, a 24- to 72-month sentence on Count III to run concurrent. And so that would

yield an aggregate sentence of 8 to 40 years on Count III with Count -- I'm sorry -- on Count II with Count III running concurrent.

And unless the Court has any questions, that concludes the State's argument.

THE COURT: I guess I want to know a little bit more about the facts of this offense, because I've heard the defense perspective that the outcome was different than the original intention. The Presentence Investigation Report cites, I believe, twice this text message from Mr. Munoz to Mr. Gosselin -- let me just find it -- where Mr. Munoz purportedly says, "So I'm going to tell him to pull over. Then come up with the gun. Then I'll shoot him."

In the investigation of law enforcement and in your preparation for prosecution, do you have evidence that Mr. Gosselin knew Mr. Munoz would shoot Mr. Long?

MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I think that the facts -- so in terms of the facts, that text message was sent and received. That was a text message from Mr. Munoz's phone to Mr. Gosselin's phone. I believe the facts show that Mr. -- that the three -- so the victim came together. So Mr. Long met up, again arranged by Mr. Munoz by way of cell phone

communication. We have records of cell phone communications leading up to the time of the murder between Mr. Munoz's cell phone and the victim's cell phone.

We have surveillance video that shows that the victim corresponding to a couple of those calls showed up at the gas station in his Jeep. He picked up Mr. Munoz. Mr. Gosselin was in the parking lot in a separate vehicle waiting. He was in the car waiting.

When Mr. Long drove away and drove up to the ultimate area where the murder occurred, Mr. Gosselin followed. You can see on the surveillance footage Mr. Gosselin followed the Jeep in his vehicle up to the scene.

Once they arrived at the scene they are separated, so Mr. Gosselin is not in the same vehicle, he is not in -- he is not present for any of the interaction between Mr. Long and Mr. Munoz.

Now, when Mr. Gosselin spoke to the police he -again, as Mr. Neahusan, you know, quite forthcoming
acknowledged, he didn't tell the truth right away. It
was a process of more information coming out over time.

According to Mr. Gosselin he claims in his interview -- and, again, I can't quote it verbatim,

because I'm not looking at it, but in his interview he told the police that he received a message that essentially conveyed bring the gun. He said he didn't recall receiving a message about shooting anyone. And that's what he has maintained, that he does not recall any part of the message but that he received a text message about bringing the gun which is what triggered him to leave the vehicle that he was in, meet Mr. Munoz and hand off the firearm.

And I don't want to mispaint that in any way. So that's why I took the time to go through that, Your Honor. Because what I would say -- now, Mr. Gosselin has maintained all along that he doesn't remember seeing anything about shooting someone.

I believe that from those facts, however, you can infer that he must have, because he acknowledged receiving some text at least or some trigger in a text message to bring the gun. And so he knew to bring the gun. And the text message that we see on the phone, again, that communication between them, in the string it's basically where are you leading up to this point where Mr. Munoz texts and says just what the Court quoted exactly what is quoted in the Presentence Investigation Report.

So, again, I don't want to say in absolute terms, because I don't want to imply that Mr. Gosselin ever contradicted himself, because he didn't on that point. However, I would say, as I would have argued in any trial on this case, that Mr. Gosselin did see that text, because, again, he knew and acknowledged having received a text about bringing the gun.

THE COURT: Mr. Prengaman, do you anticipate anybody testifying on behalf of the victim?

MR. PRENGAMAN: I do not, Your Honor. I did try to look into that again while we were on the recess, and I do not believe there is anyone who wishes to address the Court.

THE COURT: And do you affirmatively request dismissal of Count I?

MR. PRENGAMAN: Your Honor, I would at the -- I would ask that the Court -- I would affirmatively request at the conclusion of the imposition of sentence as to Counts II and III, so once the sentence has been imposed, I would move that the Court then dismiss Count I pursuant to our plea bargain.

THE COURT: Mr. Gosselin is adjudicated guilty of Count II, attempted murder with the use of a deadly weapon, a category B felony, and conspiracy to commit

robbery, a category B felony.

Mr. Gosselin will pay an administrative assessment of \$25, a DNA administrative assessment of \$3, a DNA test fee of \$150.

Mr. Neahusan, are you appointed in this case?

MR. NEAHUSAN: I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And an attorney's fee of \$500.

Well, I am not going to grant the request for probation. I understand Mr. Gosselin is disappointed by that, maybe not surprised. I am confident Mr. Gosselin is sincere in his remorse, but a few things militate against probation. One is the numeric criminal history.

While Mr. Neahusan noted that some of the felonies kind of aggregated together to common events, I cannot overlook the fact that this is now the ninth and tenth felony adjudication in Mr. Gosselin's 37 years. And as I look at the criminal history, there are no convictions that I would consider de minimus. They're not like operating a vehicle without a safety restraint or failing to register or some of the types of criminal histories that I see. There's not even the mere possession of drugs or paraphernalia. The history is

significant.

Second, the severity of this crime militates against probation. And then I'll acknowledge what the State has said regarding our probation scheme.

It is the judgment of this Court that Mr. Gosselin be remanded to the Nevada Department of Corrections for a term of imprisonment for a minimum of 7 years and a maximum of 20 years as to Count I. Consecutive to that is the deadly weapon enhancement which I am really struggling with, because the State has asked for 12 months on the bottom end but 20 on the top. And what that does is it ensures a long tail of supervision upon Mr. Gosselin's release from prison.

So I understand why, but I'm reacting in a certain way to 40 years as a consecutive maximum. And then I think, well, if there was ever a case for a deadly weapon enhancement, this is certainly it. This homicide was committed because of a firearm, and Mr. Gosselin delivered the firearm at the request of his co-offender. Without Mr. Gosselin's participation in this deadly weapon event, there would not be the homicide we now have and Mr. Long would yet be alive. So I decided to go with the State's recommendation of 1 to 20 for the deadly weapon enhancement.

1 As to Count III, I am sentencing Mr. Gosselin to a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 30 months to be 2 3 concurrent to Count II. Do you have the aggregation, Ms. Clerk? 4 (Nods head.) 5 THE CLERK: THE COURT: Credit for time served. 6 7 MS. STAVNESS: Your Honor, for the record, Marissa Stavness appearing on behalf of the Division. Credit 8 9 for time served is 211 days. THE COURT: Credit for time served in the amount of 10 11 211 days will be ordered. Counsel, am I missing anything? 12 13 MR. NEAHUSAN: No, Your Honor. 14 MR. PRENGAMAN: No, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I acknowledge those in the gallery. We'll be in recess. 16 17 (The proceedings were concluded.) --000--18 19 20 21 22 23 24

STATE OF NEVADA 1 SS. 2 COUNTY OF WASHOE 3 I, LORI URMSTON, Certified Court Reporter, in and 4 for the State of Nevada, do hereby certify: 5 That the foregoing proceedings were taken by me 6 7 at the time and place therein set forth; that the proceedings were recorded stenographically by me and 8 9 thereafter transcribed via computer under my supervision; that the foregoing is a full, true and 10 correct transcription of the proceedings to the best 11 12 of my knowledge, skill and ability. I further certify that I am not a relative nor an 13 14 employee of any attorney or any of the parties, nor am 15 I financially or otherwise interested in this action. 16 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws 17 of the State of Nevada that the foregoing statements are true and correct. 18 19 DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 14th day of 20 December, 2021. 21 22 LORI URMSTON, CCR #51 23 24 LORI URMSTON, CCR #51

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

VS.

Plaintiff,

Case No. CR20-4005

**IACOB DANIEL GOSSELIN,** 

Defendant.

### JUDGMENT

The Defendant, having entered a plea of Guilty, and no sufficient cause being shown as to why judgment should not be pronounced against him, the Court rendered judgment as follows:

That Jacob Daniel Gosselin is guilty of the crime of Attempted Murder With the Use of a Deadly Weapon, a violation of NRS 193.330 and NRS 193.165, being an attempt to violate NRS 200.010, a category B felony, as charged in Count II of the Information, and that he be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for the maximum term of twenty (20) years with the minimum parole eligibility of seven (7) years, with credit for two hundred eleven (211) days time served. The Court further imposes an additional penalty of a consecutive term of imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for the maximum term of twenty (20) years with the minimum parole eligibility of one (1) year for the deadly weapon enhancement. ///

That Jacob Daniel Gosselin is guilty of the crime of Conspiracy to Commit Robbery, a violation of NRS 199.480 and NRS 200.380, a category B felony, as charged in Count III of the Information, and that he be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for the maximum term of thirty (30) months with the minimum parole eligibility of twelve (12) months, to be served concurrently to the sentence imposed for Count II, with credit for two hundred eleven (211) days time served.

The Court, having found that the penalty imposed for the deadly weapon enhancement be served consecutively to the underlying sentence imposed for Count II, finds that the maximum aggregate term of imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections is forty (40) years, and the minimum aggregate term of imprisonment is eight (8) years.

It is further ordered that the Defendant shall pay the statutory Twenty-Five Dollar (\$25.00) administrative assessment fee; that he shall submit to a DNA analysis test for the purpose of determining genetic markers and pay a testing fee in the amount of One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00); that he shall pay the Three Dollar (\$3.00) administrative assessment fee for obtaining a biological specimen and conducting a genetic marker analysis; and that he shall reimburse Washoe County in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for legal services rendered.

It is further ordered that the fees shall be subject to removal from the Defendant's books at the Washoe County Jail and/or the Nevada Department of Corrections. Any fine, fee, administrative assessment, or restitution ordered today (as reflected in this Judgment) constitutes a lien, as defined in NRS 176.275. Should the Defendant not pay these fines, fees, assessments, or restitution, collection efforts may be undertaken against him.

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It is further ordered that Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, a violation of NRS 200.010, NRS 200.030, and NRS 193.165, a category A felony, as charged in Count I of the Information, is hereby dismissed.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 2021.

DISTRICT JUDGE

# FILED

	E Comment of the Comm
	In the District Court of Rengal Temps prips: 48
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3	In and for the County of Washogy State of Wevada
4	DEPULY
5	Jacob Daniel Gosselin: Plaintiff
6	
רי	Case No: CRZO-4005
9	Dept. No: 15
(O	
	Vs.
17	
13	State of Nevada: Defendant
14	
15	Motion
16	
רו	Notice of Appeal
19	Jacob Daniel Gosselin of the Eounty of Washoe
70	
71	State of Nevada wishes to verify that he would
22	
Z?	like to invoke his right to an appeal for Case#
24	TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE COLUMN TO THE C
25	CRZO-4005. In said appeal Jacob Gosselin will
76	
27	be asking for a sentence reduction. Due to
78	
	100

1	Mr. Gosselin's substantial help to law inforcement
3	he feels that the amount of time given does not match up. He was given 8-40 years when his co-defendent
5	up. He was given 8-40 years when his co-defendent
7	Daniel Munoz is only looking at doing 10-50 years
	During the proceeding of this case Mr. Gosselin was
U.	supposed to be released on an ankle manitor according
13	to the deal he singed. Although Mr. Gosselin feels
15	he should not be let off entirely, he is asking his
13	sentence be reduced to 6-15 years.
19	Jacob Gosselin Date: 10/13/2021
20	J.L.S.
22 23	I am in the intake process and am limited
Z4 Z5	access due to Couid to forms needed. If you
76	could please give me a extension if this is not
20	good enough. I did not know I only had 30 days.

1249389
Jacob Gasselin #1249389
Coll 5B-25
P.O. Box 7000
Carson City, wr.
89702

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10/14/2011 11/14/2011

County Cleark of Revo District Court Washoe County One South Sierra St. Reno, NV. 89520

**ZIP** 89701 IM112254126

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Jacob Daniel Gosselin 1249389	2021 NOY - I	PM 4: 00
(I.D. No.) Northern Nevada Correctional Center Post Office Box 7000	ALICIA I	HE COURT
Carson City, Nevada 89702	DEPL	JAY 1
IN THE <b>And</b> JUDICIAL DISTRICT O	COURT OF THE STATE	OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY O	of washor	***************************************
Jacob Daniel Gosselin.		
Petitioner/Plaintiff,	Case No.: CRZO-	4005
vs.	Dept. No. 15	
State of Nevada,		
Respondent/Defendant		
NOTICE OF	APPEAL	
<u> </u>		
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, Ja	cob Gosselin	appeal the
Judgment / Order entered on the 23 day of		
court.	t.	
Dated this 20 day of October, 2	20_21	

(Signature)

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL**

Pursuant to NRCP Rule 5(b), I hereby certify that I am the Defendant named
herein and that on this Z1 day of Octobec , 2021, I mailed a
true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL to the following:

Washor County District Attorney
P.O. Box 11130
Renc, NU. 89507

(Signature)

## AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

\*\* I certify that the foregoing document DOES NOT contain the social security number of any persons.

(Date)

(Signature)

# GOSSELIN, J. 1249389

Northern Nevada Correctional Center Post Office Box 7000 Carson City Nevada 89702

CONFIDENTIAL

Second Judicial District Court
County of Washoe Reno Nevada 89501 75 Court Street,

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