	1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JACKSON COUNTY STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA			
		STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,			
4	1	Plaintiff,			
5	5	VS.	Case No. 12-F-45		
6	5   0	CECIL HINZMAN,	2		
7		Defendant.			
8	*	*************			
9	matter, held before the Honorable Thomas C. Evans, III, Judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County.				
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11	J	West Virginia, in the courtroom located in the Jackson County Courthouse, Ripley, West Virginia,			
12	on July the 1st, 2013.				
13					
14	APPEARANCES:				
15	On behalf of the Plaintiff:				
16		Kennad Skeen, II, Esquire, Pro Attorney, Jackson County Court West Virginia, Representing th	house, Ripley.		
17	On behalf of the Defendant:				
18					
19		George Cosenza, Esquire, Parke: West Virginia, Representing Mr	rsburg, . Hinzman.		
20					
21		FRANK J. VESEL, 3D Official Court Report			
22	Post Office Box 800 Ripley, West Virginia 25271				
23		(304) 373-2310			
24			*		

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(Before the Honorable Thomas C. Evans, III, Judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, West Virginia, on July the 1st, 2013.)

THE COURT: Next is State versus Cecil Hinzman, please.

Okay. Sir, are you Cecil J. Hinzman? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. In 12-F-45, the record will show the defendant is present with George Cosenza. Also present is Kenny Skeen, prosecuting attorney, and Stephen Frum, probation officer.

This case comes on to take up a presentence investigation. On April 16th, 2013, the defendant appeared before the Court with counsel and presented a plea agreement and, pursuant to the plea agreement, pleaded guilty to sexual assault in the third degree, three separate counts as charged in the indictment. This was an Alford plea or a Kennedy v. Frazier plea. The Court conditionally accepted the plea agreement, ordered presentence investigation. I have received a report. It is dated June the 3rd, 2013.

So, did Counsel get that report?

MR. COSENZA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I also have a letter from the defendant, a letter from other folks. It was given to me by Mr. Frum on Thursday. Another series of letters provided by Mr. Frum on Friday. And another group of letters dated June 17th, 2013. I assume the lawyers got those.

MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor.

MR. COSENZA: Yes, your Honor. We were the ones who provided those letters to Mr. Frum.

THE COURT: Okay. I've read the letters.

They will be filed and made part of the record.

There is two more letters from a -- or one more letter, maybe, signed by Karen Russell (phonetic),

Sandyville.

MR. COSENZA: You just received that letter now, your Honor, from Mr. Frum.

THE COURT: Okay. It will be filed. Does the defense have additions or corrections to this report?

MR. COSENZA: We do not.

THE COURT: Okay. And I assume you went over it in detail with your client.

MR. COSENZA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So the information there is 1 accurate and can be relied upon by the Court? 2 3 MR. COSENZA: Yes. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Skeen, do you have 4 any objections or additions or corrections? 5 MR. SKEEN: 6 No, your Honor. THE COURT: Report is filed, made a part of 7 8 the record. Mr. Cosenza, do you have evidence in mitigation or a statement you wish to make on 10 behalf of your client? 11 MR. COSENZA: I have some evidence, a witness 12 I would like to call, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Call your first witness. 14 MR. COSENZA: I'd like to call Mr. Carmichael. 15 16 (Witness sworn by the Clerk.) 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. COSENZA: 19 Would you state your full name, please. Q. 20 Mitch Brian Carmichael. A. And Mr. Carmichael, where do you reside? 21 0. 18 Colonial Drive, Ripley, West Virginia. 22 Α. And what is your occupation? 23 0. 24 I'm an executive with Frontier Α.

Communications, and a senator in the state 1 2 legislature. And how long have you been a senator in 3 the state legislature? 4 5 A . One year. All right. How is that going for you, 6 7 okay? 8 Α. It's great. Q. Good. I'm glad. Do you know Cecil Hinzman? 10 11 A. I do. 12 How do you know him? 0. Being a member of the Jackson County and a 13 Α. resident here for many years. And Cecil's been 14 involved in many political activities and other 15 civic functions, which I've grown to know him over 16 the last, roughly, 20 years, probably. 17 18 What are the type of civic functions, if you will, that -- tell the Court about -- that 19 you've been involved in with Mr. Hinzman? 20 21 Primarily through political activities, but there have been others. But many functions 22 that are public advocacy things, like the --23

Republican issues, primarily, but at various ox

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roasts, Lincoln Day dinner events, those type of events.

- Q. Okay. And during the period of time that you've known him, have you come to learn about certain character traits that Cecil has?
- A. Well, I will say that I have known Cecil to be extremely -- from my vantage point -- trustworthy, reliable, dependable in terms of assignments and tasks that he would take on or be involved with were always done, you know, very promptly, forthrightly, and with a high degree of competency.
- Q. Okay. What about his character? Can you give the Court some insight into that?
- A. Well, from a character standpoint, I've seen him interact with lots of different people in and around the community, and have always noticed him being very, you know, cordial, friendly. And as I say, from my perspective, trustworthy.

And, you know, I know the context of the -- of why I'm here and what we're talking about and so forth, and I just -- you know, somebody that -- accused of these type things, you seem to live their lives in the shadows (sic), kind of, and

not so available and ready to volunteer for different tasks and so forth. And it's been my experience with Cecil that, you know, any time you contact him, he's always ready, able to go, do the things that you would ask him to do or if he would be organized and involved with.

And so, you know, those are the type of things that it's been my experience with him and he's been very, you know, available, forthright, honest, trustworthy. In fact, I've even -- you know, he's been around my mother, who I, you know, protect like anything. And so, from that perspective, it's been -- I've had a good experience with him from a character standpoint.

MR. COSENZA: Thank you, Mr. Carmichael. I don't have any further questions.

MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. SKEEN:

- Q. Mr. Carmichael, do you know Timothy Rogers or Matthew Rogers?
  - A. I do not. I mean, if I do --

THE COURT: Hold on a second. Excuse me a second here.

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Do you object to this examination? Do you
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      believe it is in violation of the plea agreement?
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          MR. COSENZA: The State agreed to remain
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      silent, your Honor.
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          THE COURT: Well, that -- you didn't answer my
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     question.
          MR. COSENZA: Well, I -- I guess, yes, I do.
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          THE COURT: Okay.
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          MR. SKEEN: It was just with respect to
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     recommendation, your Honor. I didn't know that we
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     weren't -- that this would be a violation. So I
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     can withdraw the question if --
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         THE COURT: Well, the plea agreement doesn't
     really say whether you reserve the right to
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     cross-examine witnesses and present relevant
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     evidence to the Court. It could say that.
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         MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor.
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         THE COURT: I have seen that in other plea
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    agreements.
         MR. SKEEN: It will from now on.
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         THE COURT: But it doesn't say it here, so on
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    objection, I'm going to sustain the objection.
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        MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor.
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        THE COURT: It is an honor to have you,
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Mr. Carmichael. Of course, I know that before you
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      were a state senator, you served at least ten years
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      in the house of delegates.
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           THE WITNESS: Twelve.
          THE COURT: Twelve years?
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          THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
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          THE COURT: Okay. I knew it was at least ten.
      You ran it the year I did in 2000.
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          THE WITNESS: Yes.
          THE COURT: Okay. Well, is it fair to say
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     that what you have testified to here is the extent
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     of your knowledge and understanding about the
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     issues?
         THE WITNESS: It is. Yes.
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         THE COURT: Okay. So you don't know anything
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     specifically about the case here that is before the
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     court?
         THE WITNESS: No.
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         THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.
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         THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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         THE COURT: You are excused.
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         THE WITNESS:
                       Thank you.
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         THE COURT: Next witness, please.
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        MR. COSENZA: No other witnesses, your Honor.
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THE COURT: Okay. Do you have a statement you want to make, Mr. Cosenza, on behalf of your client?

MR. COSENZA: I do.

Your Honor, I have struggled with what I was going say to the Court today. You've known me a long time, and you know that I'm usually not at a loss for words. But I've been really contemplating this day for a long time, for weeks, and thinking about what I was going to say on behalf of my client because, you know, I've been in this court and other courts around the state where men have been convicted of crimes, violent crimes, drug crimes, you know, horrible, horrible crimes and have gotten alternate sentences.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. In this court?

MR. COSENZA: Yeah, in this court as well.

And when it comes to charges like this, where you,
you know, you've got that third rail almost, this

-- you know, these sex charges, and it just adds an
extra dimension to it. And I've been trying to
think about what I was going to say to you today to
convince you not to send my client to prison
because I don't really believe he -- that is where

he belongs.

We're supposed to be detached, and supposed to be, you know, unemotional. Me, as his lawyer, objective, and you as the judge, and you're supposed to try to put your -- you know, look at this case as objectively as you can and not be swayed by passion or sympathy. One of the reasons Cecil took an Alford plea here was not to have a jury make a decision about his case because the charges that he might have been convicted of were much more serious than the charges that he entered his Alford plea to.

And I know from experience, and I think the Court does too, that juries really have a difficult time with these kind of cases, more difficult time with these cases than many other type of cases.

And he just simply did not want to take that risk.

You look at this presentence report, and if you were looking at this presentence report for a person who was charged said with drugs, with theft, or even malicious assault perhaps, this presentence report would present somebody to you that really deserves a serious look at an alternative sentence. No prior criminal record, served his

country with honor, been a good citizen in this community.

Look at the people around him in this courtroom. There are so many people here in support of him, I'm not sure I can be more eloquent than the people who you, I'm sure, recognize their names on the letters that have been written on his

behalf.

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He's already spent time in jail. He spent time on home confinement. We couldn't ask for probation in this case, because without his admission that he actually committed these acts, which he has not done, we couldn't -- you know, we can't present the type of report and treatment plan to you that is required by the statute. So we're left with prison or home confinement, and I think that if the Court looks at this -- looks at this in the most objective way, that home confinement is clearly the way to go here.

He is looking at 3 one-to-five's. If you wanted, you could back those up and put him on home confinement for three years, which would be significant punishment. He knew when he entered his Alford plea, he knew that he would have to

register as a sex offender for the rest of his life, and therefore, would be prohibited from having contact with minors. And he knew that when he entered into his *Alford* plea, again, and that, again, is another punishment, you know, having — you know, having to register as a sex offender is a very serious thing.

Dut for his friends. And all I can tell you is my contact with him, my experience with him, has been nothing — nothing but positive. I think I know people's character pretty well, I've been doing this for 37 years, I've interviewed thousands of witnesses, I've represented thousands of clients, hundreds of cases like this. Cecil, was afraid to go to trial and that prompted his plea here, but he has always maintained that he was innocent. He has always maintained that and maintained it up even to the point where he entered his plea.

So I'm going to ask the Court to look at this in the most objective way -- I know how you feel about these cases, I've been in front of you enough to know -- but ask you to look at this in the most objective way, look at the support that he has in

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this community, look at the letters that have been written on his behalf telling you what kind of person Cecil Hinzman is. I think the Court could be satisfied with an alternative sentence of home confinement.

I think the Court could easily justify that to the public, which again, you know, part of your sentencing is not just about him but it's about the community. It is about the public. But you've got a good representation of the community right here today in these letters, people who are here, testimony of a state senator, all of these people here, your community, telling you that you should not send Cecil to prison.

And so I'm asking you on his behalf, and on behalf of all of those people who I've talked to and all of those people who care about Cecil Hinzman to please give him an alternative sentence and place him on home confinement.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Hinzman, do you have a statement that you wish to make to the Court?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I would.

THE COURT: You're not required to, but if

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you --

THE DEFENDANT: I know, but -- but it's like this: I've maintained from day one when I come in here I've not done anything to anybody. All I've ever done is try to help people. And every time I help somebody, it comes back to bite me. As we stand and you sit in your seat up there, if I go down the road and see a car on fire, I won't stop. I have before, and I've extricated people from those cars. If I see a house on fire, I'm not going to stop and try to help, I'm just going to pull over to the side of the road and call 911, because I have learned a lesson that I won't be readily to forget. You can't be good to people, because it comes back to bite you.

The old saying is, "No good deed goes unpunished." I've not done anything to anybody. God is my witness. I've not done anything to anybody. I feel sorry for people. I've tried to help people. And those children that says that I did this to them, I have forgiven them and their family. It is in God's hands, not mine.

But I'm here to tell you, as sure as you're the judge of this court and I'm standing here, I am

as innocent as anybody in this courtroom. There is 1 people setting back there that have knowed me for 2 40 years. There is people in this building that I 3 have worked for in campaigns that have asked me to 4 do things that I have done. There are people 5 sitting in here that I've worked for in campaigns, 6 you included, that got elected. 7 I have not done anything. If I give a man my 8 9 word, I keep it. THE COURT: I don't remember you working for 10 me in any campaign, Mr. Hinzman. 11 THE DEFENDANT: When you run for judge. 12 THE COURT: Well, yeah, you worked for Mitch 13 Carmichael. No, not Mitch -- Mitch, what is the 14 15 other Mitch? 16 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Morrison. 17 THE COURT: Morrison. THE DEFENDANT: He wasn't running for sheriff 18 -- for -- he was running for sheriff. 19 THE COURT: I know he was and that is who you 20 were working for. So go ahead. Do you have 21 anything else you want me to consider? 22 23 THE DEFENDANT: But I would consider it that if you put me on home confinement -- which I hope 24

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you do -- and that I would like to have contact with my legal grandson Phillip, Phillip Williams. Judge Nibert give -- give him to me and Bruce way back yonder, and I sit there in that booth and said I would always support Phillip. I support Dillon, and I would like to help support Phillip.

I don't have anybody to look after that place over there. It got broke into. I lost \$30,000 worth of guns. I've not found none of those guns. They broke the door down. It took \$1,000 to fix the door back and took it -- and fix the gun cabinets were not jimmied, they were unlocked. Unlocked. The insurance company that I've had insurance with 50 years canceled my homeowners on account of that break-in. They also wrote me a letter and said, while I was incarcerated at South Regional, that we're going to cancel your vehicle insurance because your vehicle is not garaged at 217 O'Neil Drive, Sandyville. How could I put it at 217 O'Neil Drive when I weren't there?

Now, I thank you, your Honor, for your time and the Court's time, but that is all I have to say.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hinzman.

Is there a representative here from any victim 1 in this case that wishes to be heard? 2 3 MR. SKEEN: There is, your Honor. THE COURT: Would you have that person come 5 forward, please. 6 MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor. This is 7 David Rogers. This is the father of Matthew and Timothy Rogers. 8 9 THE COURT: Would stand in front of the clerk here? You don't have to take the witness stand. 10 Just sort of turn your body, like that, so 11 everybody -- right -- everybody can hear what 12 13 you're saying. What do you want the Court to know, Mister --14 15 it's David Rogers? 16 THE WITNESS: Yeah. THE COURT: David, what do you want the Court 17 to know about how this case has affected or 18 19 impacted your son? THE WITNESS: Okay. He just don't trust guys 20 very much any more. He just -- I don't know, he 21 just -- oh, he hang out with me all the time, but 22 he don't like going anywhere and stuff. And it 23 24 just you could tell the difference when you go to

stores and people looking at him and stuff. 1 2 THE COURT: How old is your son now? THE WITNESS: Matthew is -- will be 18 in 3 October, but Timothy will be 12 in August. 4 Mostly, it bothered Timmy, the youngest one. 5 Matthew's talking about it. He's doing better. 6 But Timmy just keep everything bottled up and 7 8 stuff. THE COURT: All right. Do you have anything 10 else? 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I would like for him to go to jail for a long time, because as a parent and 12 stuff, you let them watch your kids, you trust them 13 and stuff, and when something happened to them 14 kids, you don't trust nobody and stuff. That makes 15 the parent feel real bad if something happened to 16 17 their kids. So I don't think he should be able to be on 18 home confinement or anything. I think he need to 19 go to jail. That would be the best place for him, 20 and that way nobody else is going to get hurt. 21 22 And that is all I got to say. 23 THE COURT: Thank you very much. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24

THE COURT: You can go ahead and take your seat.

The State's agreed to remain silent, so I think we're ready to go here, right?

MR. SKEEN: Yes, your Honor.

MR. COSENZA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay.

Now, it is the duty of the judge to look at all the circumstances in a case and come up with a sentence that is fair and just in consideration of all issues and circumstances in the particular case. And a lot of people think that's all judges do is sentence people, but there is a whole lot more. I want to share with you, the judge has to look at all sides, not just the defendant's side, not just the character and history of the defendant, you've got to look at all sides. You've

side of it.

When I got elected judge, I started in January 2001 and the desk back here was piled sky high with child abuse and neglect cases, and some of them were huge. And in those days, the emphasis on turning those cases around and getting those kids

got to look at the victims -- from the victims'

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adopted wasn't like it is today. Some of these cases lingered. I think some of Judge McCarty's cases, child abuse cases, were from 1993.

Well, I was in charge of those cases, so I had read every one of them, cover to cover, and I did. And those kids that remained in foster care, you know, a case that is started in 1993, in 2001 they were still in foster care. And those kids stayed in foster care until they turned 18, and that just doesn't happen any more. And you know, God bless the Supreme Court and the legislature that's pushed the system so that we expedite those cases faster.

McCarty's old cases were young girls that had been sexually assaulted when they were young kids. And I started to see a pattern when I was reading these case files, and the pattern was promiscuity, beginning at an early age, drug use, and basic dysfunction. Some of the young girls, they cut themselves, I don't know what that means, I know it is some psychological issues. These were kids that weren't really available for adoption because their behavior was so dysfunctional that they just didn't -- they just weren't adopted, so they stayed

in the system and I never forgot that.

And as far as I'm concerned, what we have to look at in these cases, is the damage done to children, not physical damage -- although there is in some cases physical damage -- but emotional, life-long, permanent psychological damage done to child sexual abuse victims. So it is for that reason I considered these cases to be extremely serious, and I think most people in the public look at them as very serious cases.

Children believe that the person molesting them loves them and that this is some expression of love, when it is really taking advantage of a child and violating the duty to protect and to provide safety for a child and to nurture and to really love a child. Child sexual assault is a selfish crime. It is pure selfishness, that is all it really is. And, you know, we've got to look at that in every case.

In this case, the defendant was charged with multiple victims, several counts of child sexual assault -- actually, 21 counts. If convicted of all of these charges, the possible sentence that the defendant would have received would just -- it

would be more than 100 years in jail. I mean, it just -- these are very serious crimes.

The legislature in this state has enacted these statutes and placed these penalties on people who commit these crimes. The legislature understands the damage done to children by these crimes and that is reflected in the penalties that go with the statutes that make this conduct criminal.

This case, I fully expected this case to be tried. I was looking for a trial. I was shocked when the lawyers brought a plea bargain into court. The defendant stood before this court and pleaded guilty to three counts of sexual assault in the third degree, which means — if accepted by the Court — 18 felony charges are dismissed. Eighteen felony charges.

The defendant stands before the Court and says, "Judge, I'm pleading guilty but I'm really not guilty," and I hear it today, and the probation officer heard it in the interview of the defendant during the presentence investigation process. I told Cecil Hinzman, "Look, this is what we have juries for, to determine whether people are

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guilty or not guilty. You plead guilty in front of me to sexual assault in the third degree, you are going to be sentenced as a person guilty of sexual assault in the third degree with these minors as victims."

So everybody understands that, you know, you just can't run the system and sentence people who plead guilty on the basis that they're not guilty. I mean, I'm just not going to do that. If the man is not guilty, that is what we have juries for. And Mr. Cosenza is right, juries do struggle with this kind of case, and the reason is, is because it is always committed in secret where there are no witnesses. The victims are children. In this case, I think maybe developmentally delayed children, or at least one. Children who have speech impediments. Children that aren't going to be believed. This is the reason juries have trouble with the cases is because you usually have the uncorroborated testimony of a child versus an adult who denies the charge, and they are very difficult.

Where there are multiple victims and both victims testify, then the State's case I think

maybe gets a little stronger, but all in all, juries know the draconian penalties for these crimes, they know that their job is very serious. I've sat in jury trials, Mr. Cosenza was in one of them, and I walked off the bench when the jury got the case and went back to deliberate, and I said to myself -- I didn't say it to anybody else -- I said to myself, "I'm very glad I was not on that jury or I'm very glad, you know, they didn't waive jury trial and make me try the case." They are very difficult cases for juries.

When we get to this point, though, the man's pleaded guilty to three counts sexual assault in the third degree, and I'm going to do what I'm required to do, and that is, as a public official, elected to do this job, my job is to do it as fairly and honestly plea as I can, and to impose a sentence that is fair. Fair to everyone. Not just to Cecil Hinzman, fair to everyone. And also impose a sentence that is consistent with the public interest in the fair administration of justice.

Cecil Hinzman is an intelligent individual.

It's been represented to me he's got a college

degree. He is a Vietnam veteran. I think he's got
a Vietnam good service medal, I assume he's a
Vietnam veteran. But that really doesn't -- that
doesn't really go to the key issue in the case
because people who have a sexual interest in
children can be intelligent, they can have all
aspects of their life be exemplary, and yet have an
issue with children. And I think this is just such
a case, I really do, there is just too much here.

More importantly, the man has pleaded guilty
to sexual crimes against children. He is not gone

More importantly, the man has pleaded guilty to sexual crimes against children. He is not gone before a jury. He's not testified in front of a jury. He's not called character evidence in front of a jury. He's waived that. He has a right to do all of those things, but the case gets resolved with a settlement that's very beneficial to the defendant. He is no longer exposed to all of these other charges that carry greater, much greater penalties than the charges to which he's pleaded guilty here. All right? Everybody clear about that? Okay.

The defendant takes no responsibility for anything. If you looked at the circumstances of this specific case, you will see that Mr. Hinzman

ingratiated himself to the family of the victims. He did things for them. He helped them. What he really did, in my opinion, is gain their trust and as Mr. Rogers pointed out, this happened and he says that a parent who -- I don't want misstate what he said, but I got the impression that he was very upset that he had permitted this to happen, permitted Cecil Hinzman to have access to his children.

The Court carefully considered all of these letters and -- you know, of course, now, I've been around the community for years in politics and all of that. I know Cecil's been very active in politics. I know that Cecil's done good things in his life, positive things in his life. In my opinion, though, it doesn't outweigh the seriousness of the crimes that he stands before the Court to be sentenced on this morning. It may justify the plea bargain, which the Court has overall supervisory control over -- although, I think it is illusory because the judge is not the prosecuting attorney, the judge can't call witnesses.

I'm going to approve the plea agreement and

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unconditionally adjudge the defendant guilty of three counts of sexual assault in the third degree. Given the seriousness of the crime, the impact of sexual abuse on victims, the motion for home incarceration is denied. It is the judgment of the Court that the defendant on each count of sexual assault in the third degree be sentenced to the custody of the Commissioner of the Division of Corrections for the indeterminate period of not less than one nor more than five years, that each sentence is to be -- each sentence be served consecutively to the other sentences.

The defendant is to receive credit for actual custody from the date of his arrest up until today. The Court excludes home confinement from part of the credit for time served, primarily because he violated it. The Court orders extended supervision for 20 years upon the terms and conditions that -- I believe they've been standardized.

I do not find that there is no real basis for finding the defendant to be a predator as defined,

I have no request to do that from the State, so there is a set of conditions that he will be

subject to when he is paroled or discharges his sentence at the penitentiary.

Court orders a fine on each count of \$1,000, orders that he pay court costs. Further orders as required that the defendant register as a sex offender.

Have you been over this long form with your client?

MR. COSENZA: No.

after he is released from actual incarceration, three business days, that is all he's got and then he has to register. Registration is in the county of his residence, which I assume would be Jackson County. The registration place is the state police detachment in the county of his residence. Because the victims are minors, the registration is for life according to the statute dealing with registration by sex offenders.

Mr. Cosenza, this is the new form is -- it would probably take me 30 minutes to read it here. Your client is very intelligent. I would like for you and your client to go over this and sign it, acknowledging that he's received the information

that is in this notice, and then if there are additional questions, to -- we'll just bring it on and I'll answer any questions he might have about what is in this form.

But he's required to register for life, and the registration's in the county of his residence, if he moves, you know, you've got to give advance notice to the state police. You've got to give notice in the county to which you do move.

So would the Clerk give this notice to the defendant's lawyer and just ask that it come back on here today, and I'll answer any questions that the defendant may have about what is contained in that notice.

Is there anything else I'm required to rule on today?

MR. SKEEN: That's all I can think of, your Honor.

MR. COSENZA: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hearing is concluded. The defendant is remanded.

(WHEREUPON the hearing was concluded.)

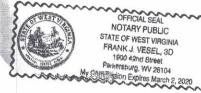
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, To-wit:

I, Frank J. Vesel 3d, a Notary Public within and for the State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were duly taken by me and before me at the time and place specified in the caption hereof.

I do further certify that said proceedings were correctly taken by me in stenotype notes, that the same were accurately transcribed in full using computer-aided transcription.

My commission expires the 2nd day of March, 2020.

Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of August, 2013.



FRANK J. VESEL 3D

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER