then I need some time to do what I have to, so if there's something else important that you haven't covered, go ahead and cover it, but we do have to move on.

MR. HICKS: The probation officer recommends probation, and she very eloquently explains why. And she nailed it. And she went out of her way to do it.

The psychologist for the children says it would be harmful for the children for her to go to prison, and that's the last part of the original Sheehan report from June 1st, which is after most of the things she recounted here, where at that time she recommended probation and felt that it would be harmful for the children.

This is not -- it would be an absolute travesty to send this person to prison, an absolute, horrific travesty. I am unwilling to believe that you will do that.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hicks.

Ms. Adams, is there anything you would like to say on your own behalf?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Well, as more than one person has said during the course of this hearing, this is, if not the most, at least one of the most

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horrendous cases of child molestation, child abuse, child sexual assault that this court has ever dealt with. One of the worst I've heard of. And the one who did by far the most horrendous acts isn't here to receive his punishment. He inflicted punishment on himself, I suppose you can look at it that way. In any event, he's not here.

And in considering the case before me, which is the case of Ms. Leizza Adams, who is here, the obvious question, the one that people have gone back to more than once during the course of this hearing, is is Ms. Adams a victim or is she a perpetrator? And in my view she is both.

It is not unusual for people to be victimized and also to victimize others. This is not the first time that that has happened, and I wish I didn't have to say this, I wish it weren't true, but it is true, this will not be the last time that someone is both a victim and a perpetrator. Someone who has been a victim, not only a victim of her husband, but a victim of others who were not before the court and never have been before this court, but also someone who has victimized others. Not in the same way her husband did but nonetheless in very real ways.

The court, if I knew, if I knew what would

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best help these children, and I'm talking here about M-1 and M-2, they're the victims, although the sons are, to a different extent, they're victims of all of this as well. I mean, their family fell apart the same way everybody else, the family of the daughters fell apart. If I knew what best would help these children, whether it was probation without a day in jail on up to the maximum aggravated sentences ordered to be served consecutively, if I knew what the best thing was to help them, I would do it, and I believe that any legally available sentence that I could impose here could be justified and would be justifiable.

I don't know here, I don't know whether sending Ms. Adams to prison on both counts, one count, or neither count would best help these children heal and move on. I don't know whether placing Ms. Adams on probation on both counts, one count, or neither count would best assist that healing.

I do believe, however, that though I don't know for a certainty, I think that as far as I can tell, it would be more harmful in terms of the children's understanding of and appreciation for what they went through to recognize and give effect to the recognition that what happened to them was completely unacceptable in today's society or really any society,

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Ms. Adams, if you had done what you should have done and could have done back in either 2010 or 2011, it's a little unclear to me whether it was the one year or the other year, when you first learned for a certainty what your then husband had done with M-1, your older daughter, if you had called the police, if -- well, I didn't hear from the bishop directly, he wasn't here to testify. I'm hesitant to make judgments or pronouncements about his situation when I haven't directly heard it from him -- but I will say had he called the police or taken some other action rather than apparently acted out of hope rather than out of some sense of responsibility for these children, had he done something, had you done something, Ms. Adams, back in 2010 or 2011, these crimes wouldn't have happened.

Even if you hadn't called the police, which you had an obligation to, had you just left the -- had you just left the situation. And there was, in the presentence report an indication that -- that at least at one time when you were driving that crossed your mind. You could have driven to San Diego or other places. And I suspect that if that crossed your mind once, it crossed your mind more than once, several times. Maybe you thought about it a lot, I don't know.

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If you had done that, or if you had taken up the other border patrol agent who testified here in June, up on her offer as to getting assistance, then these two crimes, Ms. Adams, that you're being sentenced for today would not have happened at all.

Count 1 happened in June 2015. Count 2 happened from somewhere between or within the time span of March 29, 2015, through February 8, 2017. Those things wouldn't have happened. If when the bishop called you in here, "Listen to what Paul is telling me about raping your" -- at that time your only daughter, if you had done something, if the bishop had done something, if someone had acted out of a sense to help these children and not worrying about, well, am I going to get into a problem with the church or things along those lines, whatever people were thinking.

If people were acting out of a sense of responsibility for these children, then these two crimes wouldn't have happened at all against -- the older child, M-1, would still have been the victim of Mr. Adams' conduct up to that point, but it wouldn't have continued. It wouldn't have continued for years, and M-2 wouldn't have been victimized at all, because she hadn't yet been born. But she wasn't protected, she wasn't protected by you, she wasn't protected by

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the bishop, she wasn't protected certainly not by her father, she wasn't protected by anybody.

well, and yet you are a victim. I do accept the fact that Mr. Adams abused you, raped you, physically assaulted you, played mind games, did all the things that severely abusive spouses will do on occasion. And here the occasion lasted apparently throughout the entirety of the marriage until Mr. Adams was arrested.

And I take into account in reaching that conclusion not only what you have stated but also your diagnosis as having suffered post-traumatic stress disorder. What's the trauma? Well, being raped and beaten and abused by Mr. Paul Adams for many years. That's an obvious answer that comes to mind.

And I've also considered exactly what was argued by the State with regard to the recording. No one asked me to look at the video, thank goodness, and I sustained the objection to the audio, as stated on the record earlier, but I heard enough about what's there.

I'm not able to diagnose Paul Adams, I'm not able to diagnose anybody. I'm not qualified to do that. But certainly if someone were to tell me, some qualified person were to tell me that Mr. Paul Adams

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was a sociopath, I don't see how I could possibly disagree with that based on everything I've heard about what he did.

And he molested his older daughter for nine minutes, more than nine minutes on a couch in the living room when there were children somewhere in the vicinity. I have no way of knowing whether Leizza Adams was there also in the vicinity or not. That was the basis for my sustaining the objection. I don't know if she was there. But the fact that he, Mr. Adams, was so brazen as to commit that act in the living room when children, his other children, pardon me, are in the vicinity and talking such that their comments, some of them anyway, can be heard and understood, tells me that he didn't care.

And to my limited understanding, that's one of the marks of a true sociopath is that that person really doesn't care what anyone else thinks, necessarily, if their opinion doesn't work to the sociopath's advantage.

I've kept you all long enough. Let me make certain findings here. With regard to Count 1, the court has considered all possible mitigating factors and all possible aggravating factors that I believe are available. To the extent that I do not find any

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particular aggravating circumstance to be the case, that means I've implicitly rejected it. To the extent that I don't find a particularly mitigating circumstance to be the case, that means I've implicitly rejected it.

In mitigation as to Count 1, I do find that a lack of any prior criminal history of this defendant, Ms. Leizza Adams, that is a mitigating circumstance under ARS 13-701(E)(6).

I've also considered what I believe to be unusual or substantial duress, although not such duress that would constitute a defense to prosecution. That is a mitigating circumstance under ARS 13-701(E)(3). And, more specifically, although I think it's clear from my earlier comments, I believe that the sustained and horrendous physical and sexual abuse that this defendant has suffered or had suffered at the hands of her husband, that constitutes the duress set forth in the statutory reference I've just made.

I will say that I have considered and rejected a mitigating circumstance under (E)(2), that is that the -- and this is just quoting the language -- the defendant's capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the defendant's conduct or to conform the defendant's conduct to the requirements of law was significantly

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impaired, but not so impaired as to constitute a defense to prosecution. There's been no evidence that Ms. Adams' major depression or the PTSD -- the PTSD that she suffered impaired her ability to cognitively understand the wrongfulness of her conduct in not calling the police or at least not getting out of the house and getting somewhere else.

It's a little bit closer and less clear as to any impairment of her capacity to conform her conduct to the requirements of law, as I understand depression, again, not claiming to be an expert, but my understanding is it is a mood disorder, it's not a cognitive disorder, but it might under some circumstances interfere with someone's ability to report a crime, such as a sexual crime against a child, but I have rejected that for present purposes as a mitigating circumstance because the evidence is clear, Ms. Adams, that you had other opportunities to get out of the situation, to get away. You were offered those, and you could have and should have taken advantage of what you were offered or even followed up on what you yourself thought of.

In aggravation I have considered -- and this applies to Count 1 still -- the emotional harm to these two victims. Obviously, so much of the emotional harm

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was caused by Paul Adams, but in my view is clear enough that some of the harm resulting to them, to those children, resulted from the fact that you didn't protect them from their father. That is an aggravating circumstance under ARS 13-701(D)(9).

And in the case of M-1, that harm that you caused by not protecting her from Paul Adams, that lasted for years. Obviously, in the case of M-2, that was for a much shorter time, but still a significant amount of time. I consider that a particularly weighty aggravating circumstance here.

It is the determination of the court as to Count 1 that though there are the mitigating and aggravating circumstances that I have outlined, that neither the mitigators or the one aggravator that I have found cause this court to conclude that anything other than the presumptive term of 2.5 years is appropriate, and I determine that as to Count 1, 2.5 years, the presumptive term, is appropriate, and that is what is now imposed. That is not a calendar year sentence. That will begin today. Apparently, no time in jail has been served, so no credit is given.

This may sound odd to say it, but I will say under the law, that neither Count 1 nor Count 2 is a dangerous offense. And obviously neither one is a

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repetitive offense, so they are nondangerous and nonrepetitive.

With regard to the prison sentence on Count 1, as I've said, that does begin today. I am not going to impose the otherwise applicable requirement for community supervision. That normally would be one-seventh of the prison term imposed. The reason I'm doing that is that I am going to place you on probation on Count 2.

And the court does that because I do not believe that you should be left without some supervision or guidance after you are released from prison. I believe that you would benefit from that supervision and guidance, and I believe that also society would benefit as well.

It is the order of the court placing you on probation for four years on Count 2, beginning upon your release from prison. The conditions of probation are in writing. They will be taken over to you in just a few moments. There are places for you to sign on these documents. Your signature on these documents will accomplish two things.

First of all, by signing, you are agreeing to the orders that I'm making today as to Count 2. Also by signing, you are acknowledging receipt of copies of

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these documents. As soon as you sign, the bailiff will tear off your copies, set them aside for you for a moment and then hand them to you. You will have those copies to take with you when you leave the courtroom today.

The main document is called the Uniform Conditions of Supervised Probation. That consists of three pages. On the first page of the Uniform Conditions you'll see the crime that you're placed on probation for, you will see how long you're on probation, namely, four years. You will see when that begins, namely, upon your release from prison. You will see ten numbered paragraphs here on the first Those are part of the standard conditions. You must obey each and every one of those.

on the second page there are additional conditions you must obey. 11 through 15 inclusive are part of the standard conditions. You must obey each one of those. Number 16 seems not to be a practical concern for you. I am ordering that you not consume or possess any substances containing alcohol. As I said, based on the report, I don't think that's any kind of issue for you.

Number 21, I am ordering 30 days of jail time. That is deferred. I'm not ordering that, but that's a

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separate document. This is jail time that you never have to do, and I would hope after the two and a half years that the court has ordered today on Count 1 that no further time behind bars would be warranted.

Number -- going back to the Uniform Conditions number 22, you may not have any contact with the victims without a court order in the dependency action. So, in other words, what I'm doing is I'm leaving any contact, once you're on probation, to be governed by whatever the dependency court may order, assuming those. I'm not sure what the status will be at that time, but that's my order.

You must also actively participate in and complete any program of counseling or treatment deemed appropriate by the probation department. You shall also supply a full set of fingerprints to law enforcement. The third page has my signature. There's a place for you to sign there. I mentioned the deferred incarceration sanction document, that has my signature, and there's a place nearby for you to sign.

Then we have the financial judgment and order. And it orders the fine, stipulated fine of \$500 plus a surcharge of 83 percent. That's \$415 in addition. If you're able to pay the fine and the surcharge in full today, then do so. If not, there is a payment plan set

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out here in this document that also takes into account the monthly probation supervision fees of \$75 per month while you're on probation, and that doesn't apply until you're released from prison.

Also, unless you pay the fine and the surcharge in full today, there's a one-time time payment fee of \$20. You must pay that today. a one-time probation assessment of 25 -- \$20, excuse me, which you must pay today, and there's a one-time law enforcement assessment of \$13, which you must pay today.

The bailiff will take these documents over to you, Ms. Adams, for your signatures where indicated.

I need to dismiss the counts called for in the plea agreement, Counts 13, 15, 17 through 20 inclusive, and 22 through 26 inclusive of the indictment are hereby dismissed with prejudice. I believe all the other counts other than those and other than the two that the defendant was just sentenced for they pertain to Paul Adams, and those have been dismissed already.

A few additional things before we're done. Ms. Adams, you will need to be taken into custody as soon as we're done here, initially by court security, and then you will be transferred to the custody of the Cochise County Sheriff. The Sheriff shall take you

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into custody, and the Sheriff shall transport you to the Department of Corrections. And the Department of Corrections shall take you into custody to serve out the sentence which I have imposed this date.

Any previously set conditions of release are hereby vacated. Any bond that may have been posted is hereby exonerated.

Ms. Adams, you have the right to ask for post-conviction relief from the orders that I have just If you would like to ask for post-conviction relief, you have to start that process within 90 days of today's date. Otherwise, you lose your right to ask for post-conviction relief. You also have the right to be represented by a lawyer in post-conviction relief proceedings. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you get a lawyer appointed to represent you at no expense to you.

The bailiff is going to ask you to sign a notice form that tells you about your post-conviction relief rights. Please sign the form. The signed copy will be added to the file. And the bailiff will give you, Ms. Adams, an extra copy. That is yours to keep. It is for your guidance.

And, finally, the bailiff will need to get your fingerprints, Ms. Adams, a fingerprint of your right index finger and a print of your left index

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finger. Those are taken by an electronic scanner. So as soon as you sign things, please accompany the bailiff as he directs you, and those prints will be sent electronically to the Department of Public Safety. we'll make sure that that happens. And a print of the right index finger will be added to the sentencing document.

(Fingerprints taken.)

THE COURT: Did they take?

THE BAILIFF: (Indicating.)

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Is there anything further on this matter at this time?

MR. HICKS: No. Your Honor.

MS. RANSOM: No. Your Honor.

Thank you. THE COURT:

Ms. Adams, I'm sure you're disappointed, if not downright unhappy at the orders that I've made. I do hope that things will be better for you and for your children from this moment forward while you're in prison, after you get out while you're on probation, Good Tuck. and beyond.

At recess.

(Proceedings concluded at 5:25 p.m.)