UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE AT KNOXVILLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	No. 3:17-cr-00082-002
V.)	Hon. Thomas A. Varlan, Chief USDJ
)	Hon. C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., Chief USMJ
HEATHER ANN TUCCI-JARRAF)	• • •

NOTICE OF FILING

The Defendant **HEATHER ANN TUCCI-JARRAF** hereby files DULY ACCEPTED EVIDENCE OF SEPARATE ACTS DONE BY FOREIGN AGENTS, PURSUANT TO STANDING PRAECIPES #2 and #3 OF DOC 101, TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE C. CLIFFORD SHIRLEY, JR., August 29, 2017, 2:36 p.m. to 3:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Francis L. Lloyd, Jr.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of this document was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the Court's electronic filing system to all the parties indicated on the electronic filing receipt. All other parties will be served by regular U.S. Mail. Parties may access this filing through the Court's electronic filing system.

s/ Francis L. Lloyd, Jr.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE AT KNOXVILLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

Plaintiff,

vs.) Case No.: 3:17-CR-82

RANDALL BEANE,

Defendant.

PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE THE HONORABLE C. CLIFFORD SHIRLEY, JR.

August 29, 2017 2:36 p.m. to 3:25 p.m.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: CYNTHIA F. DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE

ANNE-MARIE SVOLTO, ESQUIRE

Assistant United States Attorney United States Department of Justice Office of the United States Attorney

800 Market Street

Suite 211

Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

FOR THE DEFENDANT: BOBBY E. HUTSON, JR., ESQUIRE

Federal Defender Services of

Eastern Tennessee, Inc. 800 South Gay Street

Suite 2400

Knoxville, Tennessee 37929-9714

REPORTED BY:

Rebekah M. Lockwood, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter (865) 210-6698 800 Market Street, Suite 130 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This Court is again in session with the Honorable C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., United States Magistrate Judge, presiding. Please come to order and be seated.

We are here for a scheduled motion hearing in case 3:17-CR-82, United States of America versus Randall Beane.

Here on behalf of the government are Cynthia Davidson,
Anne-Marie Svolto. Is the government ready to proceed?

MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor.

2.2

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: And here on behalf of the defendant is Bobby Hutson, Jr. Is the defendant ready to proceed?

MR. HUTSON: Present and ready, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hutson, We're here on your motion to, quote, review the attorney/client relationship. And cutting to the chase, it looks like Mr. Beane wants to represent himself as opposed to having you represent him. So tell me about it.

MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, may I approach?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. HUTSON: Thank you.

Your Honor, before I begin, I will note for the Court that under Section 5 of my motion, I do indicate that giving additional information could interfere with the attorney/client confidentiality requirement that I have, especially in open

court in a situation that we have today.

2.2

But what I will say is that Mr. Beane has requested that I file the motion. Mr. Beane asked the Court to remove counsel from his case. He asserts that he does not have confidence in the legal advice provided by myself, and that he does not feel that I am effectively representing him in this proceeding.

He has indicated to me that he wishes to represent himself, although there may be slight differences in how he describes that, given our conversation today. He has a different take on representing himself and what that might mean. But in terms of the language that I'm comfortable filing with the Court, he does indicate that he wants to represent himself.

There is additional information that he may like to provide to the Court. I feel that it may be best coming from Mr. Beane, given the environment. If Mr. Beane does wish to talk about the attorney/client relationship today, matters that are unrelated to the case in chief, I would ask that counsel for the government be excluded from the courtroom so that he does not further damage any of his interest in the case.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Davidson, any comments?

MS. DAVIDSON: I would just like to point out that if the defendant represents himself, that any non-lawyer assistance or paralegal filings are -- that would not be permitted. He

will be representing himself and Ms. Heather Ann Tucci-Jarraf will not be available to represent him. We received information that that is in fact what he wants. And Ms. Tucci-Jarraf is not an attorney, and she's representing herself in this matter.

Thank you, Your Honor.

2.2

THE COURT: All right. Ordinarily, if there's a question of conflict of interest or the dismissal of a lawyer for any reason, the Court has to hold a hearing sometimes where it's just me and the defendant, so that no confidential information is heard by anybody else.

But in this case, it sounds like, Mr. Hutson, that
Mr. Beane is simply wanting to exercise his right to
self-representation. And while the Sixth Amendment clearly
provides that a criminal defendant has a right to have an
attorney and assistance of counsel to represent him in the case,
since the Faretta opinion, there's a corollary rule that also
allows him to proceed without counsel, to represent himself.

And while that's not an absolute right and that the Court has to first determine that that election is being made voluntarily and intelligently, he still has that right. So I don't see the need to hold a hearing.

I'm going to have to ask you some questions, Mr. Beane.

Before I do that, I want to remind you what you were told

before, among the rights you have is the right to remain silent

and not say anything about the charges, about the allegations

against you or about any matter that might incriminate you.

Do you understand that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. And do you remember I told you that before?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So if you can stick to just answering my questions without going off on some diatribe that you want to tell me about, you'll probably be fine.

If you do start talking about things, the problem is, you will either think they are beneficial to you or innocuous and the U.S. Attorney's Office may think they are quite incriminating and may use them against you. And you wouldn't want to do that if you didn't have to.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right then. If you'll --

MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, may I briefly --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HUTSON: -- note something for the record? We agree with the Court that assessing the Faretta issue can be done in an open environment. I would just ask that the Court reiterate to Mr. Beane that if he should go into issues related to representation, allegations of any kind, that we would ask the Court to handle those matters ex parte as a separate issue,

because they truly are separate, and the communication issue, the issues related to our interviews, and case strategy, they are an important part of the second issue.

2.2

So if Mr. Beane, again, could just stick to the original issue of representation under Faretta, that may alleviate any cause for concern to the second issue.

everybody understands the position I'm taking is that because he wants to represent himself, whether he loves you or he can't stand you or he's anywhere in between doesn't really matter. So there's no need for him to critique you. There's no need for me to hear any problems he's had. If he's had no problems or he's had myriad problems, that doesn't factor in into a request for self-representation.

Those kind of questions, which I usually am faced with, involve when somebody wants to replace an attorney. They say, "I want an attorney, I just don't want this one."

That's not what I'm hearing here. So I will avoid those questions, and hopefully he will avoid going into those areas, because they simply don't matter.

The question is whether you want to represent yourself, whether you want to give up your right to have a lawyer, and whether you're making that decision voluntarily and intelligently. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Then let's begin, and we'll start with having you raise your right hand and be sworn in. So like we did before, if you'll have him just raise his right hand.

2.2

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you solemnly swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? If so, please say, "I do."

THE DEFENDANT: No. Standing due identification correction, I am source of all that is, original, nunc pro tunc, praeterea, pre terea, and I do swear to speak only true, accurate, and complete.

THE COURT: Do you know what that nonsense means?

THE COURT: Tell me. Read each line and tell me exactly what it means.

I do.

THE DEFENDANT:

THE DEFENDANT: Standing due identification correction,

I am here in my original capacity. I am source of all that is

original.

THE COURT: You're the source of all that is?

THE DEFENDANT: I am source of all that is.

THE COURT: So you are God? I thought God was the source of all that is. Are you telling me you are God? Is that a yes or a no?

If you don't take an oath, I can't let you represent yourself.

THE DEFENDANT: I am source of all that is.
THE COURT: What does that mean?
THE DEFENDANT: I am original.
THE COURT: We're all original. It's like saying
you're a human being. What's that mean? Legally, what's that
mean? Do you not know? Do you know what it means legally?
THE DEFENDANT: To be a human being?
THE COURT: No. To be whatever those words were you
used, source original.
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.
THE COURT: What's that mean?
THE DEFENDANT: That I am source of all that is.
THE COURT: I don't know what that means.
THE DEFENDANT: I am source of all that is.
THE COURT: I don't know what that means. There's a
Kleenex box by you that is a Kleenex box. Are you the source of
that?
THE DEFENDANT: I am source of all that is.
THE COURT: Are you the source of the sun and the moon?
THE DEFENDANT: I am source of all that is original.
THE COURT: All right. Well, my guess is we'll have to
have another hearing on this. I can't swear him in. We can't
have a hearing.
He won't swear in, so when are you available next?
MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, one other option might be if
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

1 the Court could give me a few moments -- a few moments to 2 discuss with him the implications. THE COURT: I doubt that will have much effect on him. 3 4 MR. HUTSON: It may not. 5 He's got a litany he needs to say. I'm THE COURT: 6 used to this. I've had dozens of this. 7 MR. HUTSON: He also --8 THE COURT: And he can keep coming back every few days, 9 say it. We'll keep doing it. Doesn't bother me. I'm here all 10 day every day. 11 MR. HUTSON: I understand, Your Honor. He is also 12 potentially going to want to request some type of detention 13 hearing or update. 14 THE COURT: We can't get started, we can't get to that. 15 MR. HUTSON: Correct, your Honor. And perhaps that may 16 alleviate some of these issues. I would be happy to take a 17 moment to talk to him, or we can reschedule for another day. 18 THE COURT: Well, I'll give you a couple minutes. 19 just don't like your chances. 20 MR. HUTSON: Duly noted, Your Honor. 21 Okay. How much time you think you need? THE COURT: 2.2 Want to get -- want to have five minutes? 23 MR. HUTSON: Five minutes is fine, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Why don't you make sure that 25 the sound is off so nobody's picking up anything, and I'll step

1 out and give you a couple minutes --2 MR. HUTSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: -- so I don't overhear anything. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This honorable court 4 5 stands in recess. 6 (Recess from 2:48 p.m. to 2:51 p.m.) 7 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This Court is again 8 in session with the Honorable C. Clifford, Jr., United States 9 Magistrate Judge, presiding. Please come to order and be 10 seated. 11 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hutson, did you have any success? 12 13 MR. HUTSON: I believe so, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. We'll try again. Mr. Beane, if 14 15 you'll stand up and raise your right hand. 16 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you solemnly swear or affirm 17 to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, 18 so help you God? If so, please say, "I do." 19 THE DEFENDANT: I do. 20 THE COURT: All right. Have a seat, please. 21 Again, Mr. Beane, I remind you that it All right. 2.2 would be best for you not to speak or say anything about the 23 charges in this case or about anything other than the questions 24 I'm going to ask you, which are simply about your 25 self-representation. Okay?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 2 THE COURT: All right. Now, as I mentioned to you 3 earlier, the Sixth Amendment and a case called Faretta vs. California provides that you have the right to have legal 4 5 counsel, but that if you prefer to represent yourself, that you 6 also have that right. 7 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Hutson has indicated to me that 10 that's what you would like to do, that you would like to waive 11 the right to counsel, and to represent yourself. Is that correct? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Would you like me, then, to terminate 14 15 Mr. Hutson's services and have you represent yourself? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: All right. Now, I have to decide if that 18 decision that you're making is being made intelligently and voluntarily, so I have to ask you number of questions. Okay? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 21 THE COURT: And I want you to consider your answers to 2.2 these questions, and at the end of which, I will also give you 23 my thoughts on the matter. Okay? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 25 THE COURT: Now, have you ever studied law, Mr. Beane?

1	THE DEFENDANT: As in school?
2	THE COURT: Sure.
3	THE DEFENDANT: No.
4	THE COURT: Have you ever represented anyone in a
5	criminal case?
6	THE DEFENDANT: No.
7	THE COURT: Have you ever represented yourself in a
8	criminal case?
9	THE DEFENDANT: No.
10	THE COURT: Have you ever represented yourself in any
11	case?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Where and when?
14	THE DEFENDANT: South Carolina.
15	THE COURT: And was that a civil case?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Do you realize the difference in a
18	civil case and a criminal case?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Do you know that a civil case is usually
21	one in which somebody sues somebody else for money, so either
22	you sued somebody or somebody sued you and it was about money,
23	whereas in a criminal case, the government is essentially
24	charging you with having committed a criminal offense?
25	Do you understand the differences?
	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: All right. Do you realize that in this case, you are charged with the crimes of -- I don't have the indictment in front of me. Remind me, is it wire fraud and bank fraud and money laundering?

MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor. It's wire fraud and money laundering.

THE COURT: Okay. Wire fraud and money laundering.

And what are the potential range of penalties for that -- those two charges?

MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor. Because this wire fraud involves a bank scheme, it's not more than 30 years, a million-dollar fine, three years supervised release.

With regard to the conspiracy to commit money laundering, it's not more than 20 years, a \$500,000 fine, or double the actual loss, which in this case is over a million dollars, and three years supervised release.

THE COURT: Do you realize that if you are found guilty of either of those crimes or both of those crimes, that you could be sentenced up to those amounts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you realize that if you are found guilty of more than one count, that is if you are found guilty of two or more crimes, that those sentences could be ordered to be served consecutively? That means on top of each other.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Do you realize that if you represent yourself, that neither I nor any other judge can give you any 3 help, that you're on your own, and that we can't advise you what 4 5 to do, how to do it, or how to try your case? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: So are you familiar with the Federal Rules of Evidence? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: No. 10 THE COURT: Do you understand that when the court 11 determines what evidence can come into the record, what evidence can be introduced at trial or any other hearing, that they have 12 13 to comply with the Federal Rules of Evidence? 14 THE DEFENDANT: I would understand that -- that it 15 would, yes. 16 THE COURT: All right. What I'm saying is, you 17 understand that the Federal Rules of Evidence are going to 18 determine what comes into evidence and what doesn't? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 20 THE COURT: So it would be important to know those, 21 because it might be that you couldn't get a piece of evidence in 2.2 just because you didn't know how to do it. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 24 THE COURT: You didn't know the rule. 25 Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Are you familiar with the Federal Rules of 3 Criminal Procedure? THE DEFENDANT: 4 No. 5 THE COURT: Do you realize that those rules govern the 6 way a criminal action is tried in federal court? 7 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: So how we actually proceed and the 10 procedures are contained in those rules, and you could run afoul 11 of those if you don't understand those rules. 12 Do you understand that? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you realize that if you decide to 14 15 testify, that is if you choose to take the witness stand and 16 testify, that you would not only be giving up your right to 17 self-incrimination and be subject to being cross-examined, but 18 that you would also have to present that testimony by basically 19 asking yourself questions? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: As opposed to just getting up and giving 2.2 some long narrative. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: All I can say, Mr. Beane, is I would advise 25 you that, in my opinion, you would be much better served to be UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

represented by a trained attorney, one who is very familiar with the Federal Rules of Evidence, one that is very familiar with the Federal Criminal Rules of Procedure and one who understands how to try a case in this court, and I believe you would be much better off to be defended by such a person rather than by yourself.

I also think it is very unwise of you to try to represent yourself when you're not familiar with the law, when you don't know the rules of evidence and you don't know the rules of criminal procedure.

I would strongly urge you not to try to represent yourself, particularly in light of the potential severe penalty that the assistant United States attorney has told you could occur if you were found guilty of these charges.

Now, in light of the penalty that you might suffer, if you're found guilty and in light of all the difficulties I've just mentioned in representing yourself, is it still your desire to represent yourself and give up your right to be represented by a lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: Is that decision entirely voluntary on your part?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: Is anybody else telling you to do that?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

1 THE COURT: Seems to me that Mr. Beane has knowingly 2 and voluntarily waived his right to counsel, and I'm inclined to 3 allow him to -- permit him to represent himself. Ms. Davidson? 4 5 MS. DAVIDSON: Your Honor, I would have to agree with 6 you. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hutson? 8 MR. HUTSON: We defer to the Court on that ruling, but 9 it does appear that he understands those issues, Your Honor. 10 Thank you. 11 THE COURT: Before I make that actual ruling, I do want 12 to cover one thing that Mr. Hutson said earlier, that you might 13 have some kind of a different idea of what representing yourself 14 means. 15 What do you think representing yourself means? 16 THE DEFENDANT: What do I think it means? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 THE DEFENDANT: It means representing myself. 19 what else would it mean? 20 THE COURT: Well, I don't know. Mr. Hutson seemed to 21 think that you might have a different idea of what that means 2.2 from what he told you it meant, which what I would have expected 23 him to say was what you just said. 24 Ms. Davidson seemed to think that you might be of the 25 notion that your codefendant in this case, Ms. Tucci-Jarraf, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

might be able to represent you, and I can assure you she cannot. 2 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 3 THE COURT: Do you want to discuss with him whatever issue he had and see if he wants to raise that, Mr. Hutson? 4 5 MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, I'm happy to take a moment to 6 speak with him about that issue. 7 THE COURT: Why don't you do that. I'm going to sit 8 right here for this one. 9 MR. HUTSON: Thank you. I would note that some of 10 these issues do relate to confidentiality issues, and so 11 therefore I'm not sure how much I will be able to relate to the 12 Court, but I will certainly try to clear up --13 THE COURT: I'm not asking you to relate. I just want to know -- I want to be sure he understands that he's 14 15 representing himself and what that means. 16 MR. HUTSON: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Nothing else. 18 (Discussion off the record.) 19 MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, we're ready to proceed. 20 THE COURT: All right. I guess the way I would phrase 21 that, Mr. Beane, is, do you have any questions or concerns --2.2 THE DEFENDANT: I do have some questions. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 THE DEFENDANT: I need -- I would like to represent 25 myself, but be able to have someone who can file, since I'm not UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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in the capacity to do that, of course.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. We have a position that's either called standby counsel or elbow counsel that we can provide. That person can do those things for you, and that person can explain to you and hopefully enforce the basic rules of courtroom protocol, procedure, and decorum.

That person can file things for you. You have to prepare them yourself. That person can help you overcome certain procedural or evidentiary obstacles, like advising you how to introduce the evidence. But you have to do it yourself. And can provide you basically technical assistance in the -- presenting your defense and preserving the record.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do. But I need someone who can help me prepare, since I'm not in a capacity to do that as well.

THE COURT: What do you mean by help you prepare?

THE DEFENDANT: The documents. I can't -- there's no way I can prepare documents from jail.

THE COURT: You can't handwrite them?

THE DEFENDANT: We're not allowed to have paper or anything in jail. So how can I write anything, if I'm not allowed paper?

THE COURT: Well, that would kind of surprise me, as many pro se filings as I get every day from the jail. You're the only person --

1 THE DEFENDANT: I've been trying to order paper for the 2 past four weeks, and we're not allowed to order paper. 3 THE COURT: What do you know about that, Mr. Sanchez? You ever heard of them telling them, "You can't have paper"? 4 5 MR. SANCHEZ: No, Your Honor. That's the first time 6 I've heard of that. 7 THE COURT: Yeah. Me too. I get filings by people 8 over there all day every day, so prisoners are filing stuff from 9 there. I'm not saying I don't believe you --10 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. THE COURT: -- and you're not telling me the truth. 11 12 What I'm telling you is my experience. There's a whole lot of 13 people over there with paper and pencils, because I'm getting the results of their efforts. 14 15 So how would you propose to go about that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Someone who can help me and prepare 17 documents. 18 THE COURT: Well, how are they going to do that? 19 THE DEFENDANT: How would you propose they do that? 20 THE COURT: I was asking you. I mean, you're thinking 21 they're going to sit in the jail with you? 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: I understand there's a capacity of 23 someone who can help me in submitting and preparing documents, 24 since --25 THE COURT: Well, they are. You hand them the document UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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1
      and they will help you file it.
 2
               THE DEFENDANT: Okay. But can they type it?
 3
               THE COURT: I guess that's possible.
 4
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Okay.
 5
               THE COURT:
                          That's, you know --
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: I can't type in jail, so --
 7
               THE COURT: Well, I'm not saying you type. I'm just
 8
      saying you can write. Can you write?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: I can write. But I would prepare -- I
10
      would like the documents to be typed.
11
               THE COURT: Well, we'd all like a lot of things.
12
               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Right.
13
               THE COURT: That's part of what you may give up by
14
      representing yourself --
15
               THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
16
               THE COURT: -- is the ability to have that.
               THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
17
18
               THE COURT: Now, if it might help and Mr. Hutson has
19
      that potential, I guess he can do it.
20
               Would you want Mr. Hutson to be that elbow counsel or
21
      that --
2.2
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
               THE COURT: -- standby counsel?
23
24
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
25
               THE COURT: All right. You want somebody else?
                        UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Is there any other questions you have about representing yourself or standby counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Not at this point, no.

THE COURT: All right. My point to you is, if you represent yourself, just like you said, it means you represent yourself. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: The lawyer doesn't represent you. The lawyer doesn't provide you with legal advice. You represent yourself.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: And that's your choice.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. While I've noted to you that I think that is a very poor decision, it's nonetheless a decision that you're entitled to make. While I think it's the wrong decision, again, you have the right to make a wrong decision.

So I find that you have knowingly and voluntarily waived your right to counsel and that you should be permitted to represent yourself. I don't have any other lawyer here today present to appoint -- to represent you as standby counsel.

However, I will endeavor to locate one and we'll have them contact you as soon as possible.

THE DEFENDANT: All right.

2.2

THE COURT: All right? All right. Now, I think with that, Mr. Hutson, you will be relieved of your duties. And going forward, you will have no further obligations as to Mr. Beane.

Now, have you received any discovery from the government?

MR. HUTSON: I have, Your Honor. I provided Mr. Beane with one copy. He also through written correspondence over the past two weeks has asked me to provide a second copy to someone who is here today on his behalf. Usually if -- if elbow counsel is taking on the case, I would like to give them the second copy, but I will proceed however Mr. Beane would like me to proceed today.

THE COURT: He can give it to anybody he wants. But you understand that they don't represent you, Mr. Beane?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.

THE COURT: And anybody and their brother, I guess, can give you advice. But the old adage "you get what you pay for" probably stands no more truer than in this case.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. You do with it what you want.

I would expect either you or Ms. Davidson to provide standby

counsel with a copy as well. I don't know how voluminous it is.

But if you've got -- is that your only copies?

2.2

MR. HUTSON: Your Honor, I have three total copies. I have actually four. One for Mr. Beane that was given to him initially, a digital copy, a copy for my file, and a fourth copy for the individual that Mr. Beane would like this to go to today.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have any objection to him giving a copy to an individual?

MS. DAVIDSON: I mean, Mr. Hutson can do what he wants to, but I do object to a non-attorney representing Mr. Beane. I mean --

THE COURT: No.

MS. DAVIDSON: -- the non-attorney has made attempts at filing things on his behalf, which the Court struck from the record before I had an opportunity to make a motion to strike, but --

THE COURT: No non-attorney is going to represent Mr. Beane.

MS. DAVIDSON: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Can't make that any clearer. Nobody can file -- somebody tried to file an appearance for you. We don't -- there's no such thing as that.

And that's my concern for you, is a lot of things I think you've been told or things that people have said, they don't exist. So there's no such thing as one person appearing

for another person. There's no such thing as somebody filing something on your behalf. Particularly in a criminal case, the only person who can do that is you or your lawyer.

And you can see why. If somebody didn't like you, they could start filing things on your behalf and really mess up your case. So we wouldn't know, John Doe filed something, I don't know what their relationship is with you. So we just don't let anybody do that. That's the law.

Unfortunately, a lot of people come in here, have a pretty crazy view of what the law is, because other people have told them things that simply aren't true. And I don't want you to get caught that way. And that's why I'm wanting to appoint you elbow counsel or a lawyer who can tell you fact from fiction.

THE DEFENDANT: With elbow counsel, will it be possible for them to get to me in the jail and have documents signed as appropriately needed?

THE COURT: Yes.

2.2

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. That's not been the case this far.

THE COURT: I don't think anybody prohibited Mr. Hutson, unless he tells me otherwise.

MR. HUTSON: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, we've spent enough time with the jailers and things. Access is available. And I will tell UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

you that in the past, other people have sat there and told me the same things, and I have called in the particular jailers and the sheriff and had everybody testify, and find out that the person sitting there wasn't telling me the truth. And that would not bode well for you if that were the case.

So all I'm saying is, before you make statements and accusations, be careful, because I take that stuff very serious. Because I've got hundreds of defendants who have to have access to their lawyer, and they know that. And if I were to find out that access was not being provided, they would know that would be a serious problem.

So when you make those accusations, they better be true. And my guess is they're not. I'm not going to take it up at this point. What I'm telling you is that standby counsel should have that opportunity. They always have. And my position, they always will. Okay? So they'll be able to see you --

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: -- and get that information. Now, having said that, there's always exceptions.

Go ahead.

2.2

MS. DAVIDSON: Your Honor, I just wanted to point out one thing. When I prepared the discovery with it going to Mr. Hutson and to the defendant, I may or may not have redacted all personal information, like Social Security numbers. I don't

know that there's any privileged or Social Security number information on there, but there is a lot of bank records and such.

2.2

And in this case, the codefendant has been publishing everything that has been provided to her. And so we believe that it's possible that all of this will immediately be published once it's turned over to whoever it is. And I just wanted to point that out to the Court.

We provided Jencks material to Ms. Tucci-Jarraf for her identity hearing, and she published the grand jury transcript on the Internet. And I'm just hesitant about that information being provided to a non-attorney at this point.

I would like the opportunity perhaps to look over it again to make sure that there's no Social Security information or the like that goes -- I mean, the defendant already has it, but if Mr. Hutson is providing it to outside parties, I'm a little uncomfortable.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I can't think of a case where a defendant didn't get to see his own discovery, and I can't think of a case where I've ever limited what they did with it.

Now, if other people choose to start publishing other people's Social Security numbers, bank numbers, you know, they run their own danger in that. And, you know, there's -- that's their own problem.

So if he gives it to them, that may be his problem, and $\hbox{\tt UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT}$

if they do anything with it to publicize it, that could be their problem, and we might be seeing them, but --

MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor. I just wanted to bring it to the attention of the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, everybody has to do what they want to do, and all I can do is advise them not to. You know, if there's other people's Social Security numbers on there, you know, you have a right not to have yours publicized, and so does everybody else.

And personal identifiers are usually redacted here so people can't get ahold of that information and do nefarious things with it. We protect people's identity. We protect people's medical records. We protect things like that. And so, you know, if you start doing other things or people do that on your behalf, you'll be running afoul of the law.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: Yeah. And I hope those all within listening distance of me understand that as well.

I don't expect that. But if that happens, then we'll have to handle it however we have to handle it.

So I will get you elbow counsel who hopefully will come out to see you posthaste. You currently have a trial date of October the 3rd. You've talked to me about wanting to make some filings. I assume you want to file some motions?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: Your motion -- time for filing motions has already run.

You've got a trial date in just over a month. Would you like to continue that trial date?

THE DEFENDANT: Does that further extend the time to file motions?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes, it would.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, in your codefendant's case, who I believe you're familiar with, Ms. Tucci-Jarraf, I went ahead and reset a new trial date for January 23rd of next year. I set a deadline for filing motions for September the 29th. That will give you just about exactly a month to get those filed. The government will have until October 13th. They'll have a couple weeks to file a response. And then I've set a motion hearing to hear any of those motions on October the 18th at 9:30. And that's also your what we call reciprocal discovery deadline.

The government is giving you discovery. Under certain situations, you have to give the government discovery. You probably have no idea what that means, but the rules provide it. And hopefully your elbow counsel can explain it to you.

And then I set a plea deadline -- that means a deadline
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for you to determine if you want to enter into a plea or not -of December 21st of this year.

Are all those dates good with you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2.2

THE COURT: All right. Then we will give him a new motion filing deadline, September 29th. And we'll hear those motions on October the 18th at 9:30. The trial will be moved till January 23rd. I believe for the reasons I stated this morning, because I anticipate these motions to be dispositive in nature, that the Court will need up to 30 days to make a ruling on it.

If Mr. Beane doesn't like my ruling, he'll want to appeal or object. If the government doesn't like my ruling, they'll want to appeal or object. Whoever doesn't like what I rule always objects. And then the district judge will have up to 30 days to rule on it. And then everybody still needs time to prepare for trial.

So I believe in my calculation that mid to late January is the earliest we can set this under the Speedy Trial Act, and, therefore, I find that all the time to be fully excludable for Speedy Trial Act purposes.

Would you agree with that, Ms. Davidson?

MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor, I would.

THE COURT: You may not be familiar with that,

Mr. Beane. Speedy Trial Act in federal court means you have the

right to have a speedy trial. And if you ask for time to file motions, that time is excluded. The time the court has the case under advisement, that time is excluded. And so it looks like that's the earliest I could set you a hearing. And so I think that's as speedy as we can do it. We could set it off into the spring, but I don't think that would be very speedy.

Do you have any objections to that?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. We will put those dates down and everything in order, and you will get a copy of that so you will have those dates in writing, so that you can know what those are. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm just telling them to you now and maybe, Mr. Hutson, if you wanted to jot those down real quickly, he could take them with him. I don't think he has a writing utensil there. The trial date is January 23rd, 2018. Deadline to file motions, September 29th, this year. Motion hearing is October 18th at 9:30. The plea deadline is December 21st.

MR. HUTSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. All right. The only advice I will give you -- and it's not in the nature of legal advice, it's in the nature of judicial advice -- is that you have already filed a large stack of documents, you know, your UCC filings and purported trust documents and such things. You

1 don't need to refile those again. 2 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 3 THE COURT: If you file a motion, you can just refer to those. 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 6 THE COURT: And, you know, if you refer to them however 7 you want, as specifically as you want, for whatever purpose you 8 want, just don't file them again, because I don't need that big 9 of a stack a second, third, and fourth time. Your codefendant's 10 also filed a similar stack, and I told her the exact same thing. 11 Okay? Just refer to them, but don't refile them. 12 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else we need to take up or can take up today, Ms. Davidson, on behalf of the 14 15 government? 16 MS. DAVIDSON: No, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Beane, you want 18 to take up today? 19 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 20 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hutson is going to be 21 removed as your counsel. You've already provided him with the 2.2 It's up to you what you do with the rest of it, the discovery. 23 other copies. 24 I would request that when I do appoint standby counsel, 25 that I'll probably tell them to contact you, and I would expect

you to provide them with a copy as well. But other than that, do as you see fit. But you no longer have any responsibility in this case. And with that, Mr. Beane, you'll be remanded back to the custody of the United States Marshals. And at this point, I'll plan to see you back on October 18th at 9:30 for the motion hearing unless I order you back sooner. Okay? THE DEFENDANT: Can I have Mr. Hutson hand the discovery to Patricia Crawford in the courtroom? THE COURT: That's fine with me. Court stands adjourned. THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This honorable court stands adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned at 3:25 p.m.) 2.2

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2 STATE OF TENNESSEE

COUNTY OF KNOX

I, Rebekah M. Lockwood, RPR, CRR, do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings; and that the foregoing pages constitute a true and complete computer-aided transcription of my original stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill, and ability.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee this 5th day of September, 2017.

REBEKAH M. LOCKWOOD, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter United States District Court Eastern District of Tennessee