

# EMERGENCY

## Formal Grievance Complaint and Investigation Demand

“...to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.” – Constitution Amendment I

Private and Confidential

March 11, 2021

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1           **I)     EMERGENCY FORMAL GRIEVANCE COMPLAINT**  
2                               **AND INVESTIGATION DEMAND**  
3

4     Subject:     A Tennessee Crime Ring of district court judges, federal prosecutors,  
5                     FBI, Sheriff Deputies et al. – Complaint and Investigation  
6                     Demand Regarding Emolument Violations to Include:

7  
8     Conspiracy to Deprive Rights, Deprivation of Rights, Felony Kidnapping, False  
9     Imprisonment, Fraudulent and Fictitious Arrest Warrants, Denial of Due Process,  
10    Misprison of Treason, Misprison of Felony, Abuse of Law and Legal Process,  
11    Perjury, False and Misleading Statements to the Grand Jury and Trial Jury, Fraud,  
12    FBI Excessive Force, FBI Lack of Jurisdiction, Prosecutorial and Judicial  
13    Misconduct and Lack of Jurisdiction, and Wrongful Selective Prosecution in the  
14    United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

15  
16    This complaint is painful acknowledgement that in Tennessee the people's  
17    government has been usurped by evil wicked treasonous traitor turncoat servants  
18    who were trusted by the people to do their job. It is written with Love for the  
19    Country, the true victims Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf, and the King of Kings.

20    Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf had the Right to live in peace  
21    and be left alone when law-abiding. They were denied that right. By fraud, the  
22    perpetrators and conspirators concocted a fraud and money laundering case against  
23    Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to hide the theft of  
24    \$31,000,494.97 from Randall-Keith:Beane, and seek revenge against Heather-  
25    Ann:Tucci:Jarraf for her UCC filings foreclosing corporate criminal enterprises –  
26    some impersonating governments.

27    To manufacture a fraud charge and arrest Mr. Beane and then Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf,  
28    perpetrators and conspirators made false exculpatory statements like: (1) Mr.  
29    Beane altered his social security account number by one digit to access his treasury  
30    direct depository account (the source of the \$31,000,494.97), and (2) They said  
31    they had an "active" "outstanding" arrest warrant for Mr. Beane that they knew to  
32    be a South Carolina **statewide** misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant disposed  
33    of two years earlier. Both prove the frame up. Not doing their job as investigators,  
34    prosecutors and judges is further evidence of their intent.

35  
36    FBI and US Attorney perpetrators and conspirators did not disclose their unlawful  
37    arrest of Mr. Beane on July 11, 2017. They did not yell out to the courtroom –

1 'Hey, we used a South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant that was  
2 disposed of two years earlier.' They covered it up. They didn't want anyone to  
3 read the middle of the warrant that said it was a South Carolina statewide warrant –  
4 and they were in Tennessee. (Att. #1.2) They didn't present the South Carolina  
5 public index which showed the traffic related case against Mr. Beane had a  
6 disposition date of 7/17/2015. (Att. #2.1)  
7

8 Perpetrator and conspirator Debra Poplin was the clerk - the keeper of the records  
9 for the US District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. She knew the  
10 Tennessee arrest warrants issued for Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf were  
11 fraudulent because they did not have her signature on them as required by 18a U.S.  
12 Code Rule 9 (Arrest Warrant on Indictment – Att. #10) . She kept quiet and  
13 covered it up. She allowed the U.S. Marshals Service to participate in the  
14 conspiracy and kidnap Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf using fraudulent arrest  
15 warrants. (Att. #3 and #4)  
16

17 The FBI and US Attorneys knew the Tennessee arrest warrants were not in legal  
18 form. The US Attorneys knew the FBI did not have jurisdiction. They  
19 intentionally had Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf kidnapped.  
20

21 The US District Court judges knew the FBI and US Attorneys, and they  
22 themselves, did not have jurisdiction. They all participated in the felony  
23 kidnapping of Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.  
24

25 The Sixth Circuit Appeals Court judges knew the FBI, US Attorneys, and District  
26 Court judges plotted to kidnap and detain Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
27 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf without a valid warrant. None of them had lawful authority or  
28 jurisdiction from the get-go and they all knew it. The appellate judges kept it  
29 quiet, covered it up and pretended they all had authority and jurisdiction.  
30

31 The entire case was willfully and intentionally created based upon fraud and they  
32 all knew it, and they all concealed it because it was part of the conspiracy plot.  
33

34 The Supreme Court ruled in **United States v. Throckmorton (Supreme Court -**  
35 **98 U.S. 61 (1878))** "There is no question of the general doctrine that fraud vitiates  
36 the most solemn contracts, documents, and even judgments." (Att. #83.2) It  
37 goes on to say, "Fraud vitiates every thing." Not some things – EVERYTHING!  
38 (Att. #83.3)  
39

1           You each have a distinct role and obligation to investigate and determine the  
2   level of involvement of government employees, your organization, or any  
3   organization and company that participated in the unlawful exercise of power to  
4   deprive rights, to determine the depth of the conspiracy to deprive rights and the  
5   deprivation of rights of American constituents Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
6   Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, to ensure Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf are immediately  
7   released from their false imprisonment, and to ensure impeachment and criminal  
8   charges are filed against those responsible.

9           Law combat is not what we do for a living. We had to step out of our lane  
10   and jump into your lane because you allowed an innocent man and an innocent  
11   woman to be kidnapped, trafficked, and falsely imprisoned by your colleagues  
12   right under your nose based on a fabricated fraud and money laundering charge,  
13   fraudulent fictitious signed Tennessee district court arrest warrants, and a South  
14   Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been  
15   disposed of two years earlier.

16          Corruption exists in every profession. This is not a complaint to bash law  
17   enforcement. We admire the work of law enforcement and other first responders.  
18   We love, respect, and cherish law enforcement as we do the military. They run  
19   toward trouble while most run the other way. We admire their courage. But we  
20   have to separate the dirty from the clean. In this case the nefarious actors involved

1 violated the law and knowingly and intentionally conspired to deprive Randall-  
2 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf of their God-given freedom, liberty and  
3 rights.

4       We have been in contact with Randall-Keith:Beane, but we do not know him  
5 or Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and it doesn't matter. They are Americans. They are  
6 members of mankind who've been falsely imprisoned and severely injured and  
7 that's good enough reason for us to file this emergency complaint. Just imagine if  
8 what was done to Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was done to you, or a family  
9 member, or a friend. You would most certainly want someone to help. We know  
10 we would. We wouldn't be much better than the evil ones who falsely imprisoned  
11 Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf if we sat and did nothing and allowed their false  
12 imprisonment to continue. Is it possible to believe in Almighty God and sit idle  
13 while two innocent Almighty God created living souls are falsely imprisoned?  
14 You may look the other way and pretend you don't see what's there but God  
15 Almighty knows what you see and what you've done about it – or not done.  
16 Imagine arriving at the pearly gates and before you can enter you must  
17 satisfactorily explain certain things you did while in the body like why you  
18 participated in or allowed an innocent man and an innocent woman to be falsely  
19 imprisoned. You won't be able to b.s. the Most High. Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci-



Jarraf were done dirty by traffickers and felony kidnappers purporting to be servants of the people's government.

Having read many of the court documents we allege Tennessee FBI agents, Tennessee United States Attorney's Office, Tennessee district court judges, and others conspired to frame Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf for a fraud and money laundering case they invented to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97 from Randall-Keith:Beane's USAA bank account, and to benefit from: (1) a criminal monetary penalty of \$511,289.02 payable to the Eastern District of Tennessee District Court, (2) A personal money judgment of \$553,749.99 payable to the United States allegedly for USAA Bank, (3) Restitution of \$510,589.02 to USAA Bank, and (4) Unlawful seizure and sale of the \$503,110.68 motorhome to USAA Bank – owned by the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust.

We, the private natural American people, submit this **EMERGENCY** formal grievance complaint and demand investigation regarding **United States of America v. Randall Keith Beane and Heather Ann Tucci Jarraf. (Case No.: 3:17-CR-82)** pursuant to violation of a host of US codes/statutes, Tennessee Constitution Declaration of Rights, Article 1, Sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18 and 21 (Att. #73.1, #73.2, #73.3), violation of United States Constitution Article VI, Clause 3 (Violation of Oath), Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 (U.S. Code Rules for the Government), Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 (no bill of pains and penalties),

Article III, Section 2 (Judicial Power), Section 3 (Treason Against the United States), Article I, Section 9, Clause 8 (If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor...such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and **shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit** (Att. #72.1, #72.2), the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments (Procedural and Substantive Due Process), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Treaty (ICCPR – Att. #35.1 - #35.4) ratified and entered into force in 1992 to include:

- Article 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination.
- Article 6. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
- Article 9. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
- Article 9. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.
- Article 9. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to

1 exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time  
2 or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall  
3 be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear  
4 for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion  
5 arise, for execution of the judgment.

- 6 • Article 9. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall  
7 be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may  
8 decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release  
9 if the detention is not lawful.

- 10 • Article 9. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention  
11 shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

- 12 • Article 14. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the  
13 determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and  
14 obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public  
15 hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by  
16 law.

17 We are reporting a conspiracy to deprive rights, deprivation of rights, and  
18 the false imprisonment of Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
19 through creation of a fabricated fraudulent criminal case (among other criminal  
20 activity) by the Tennessee FBI, Tennessee United States Attorney's Office, Eastern

District of Tennessee District Court, Knoxville Sheriff's office, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Cir., etc. Their actions were purposeful, intentional, and unlawful. They operated knowingly without subject matter jurisdiction or personal jurisdiction. All rulings were made in violation of due process and are void.

DEFINITION      CONSPIRACY      -      Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition  
(Pg. 382-383)

“In criminal law - A combination or confederacy between two or more persons formed for the purpose of committing, by their joint efforts, some unlawful or criminal act, or some act which is innocent in itself, but becomes unlawful when done by the concerted action of the conspirators, or for the purpose of using criminal or unlawful means to the commission of an act not in itself unlawful.”

“A combination, or an agreement between two or more persons, for accomplishing an unlawful end or a lawful end by unlawful means.”

“A partnership in criminal purposes.”

“The essence of "conspiracy" *is* an agreement, together with an overt act, to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in an unlawful manner.”

“**A conspiracy may be a continuing one; actors may drop out, and others drop in;** the details of operation may change from time to time; the members need not know each other or the part played by others; a member need not know all the details of the plan or the operations; he must, however, know the

1 purpose of the conspiracy and agree to become a party to a plan to effectuate that  
2 purpose.”

3 “A consultation or agreement between two or more persons, either falsely to  
4 accuse another of a crime punishable by law; or wrongfully to injure or prejudice a  
5 third person, or any body of men, in any manner; or to commit any offense  
6 punishable by law; or to do any act with intent to prevent the course of justice; or  
7 to effect a legal purpose with a corrupt intent, or by improper means.”

#### 8 DEFINITION

9 **FALSE IMPRISONMENT** - Any **intentional detention** of the  
10 person of another **not authorized by law**, is false imprisonment. 1 Bald. 571; 9 N.  
11 H. Rep. 491; 2 Brev. R. 157. It is any **illegal imprisonment, without any process**  
12 **whatever, or under color of process wholly illegal**...(Bouvier’s Law Dictionary,  
13 Revised Sixth Edition, P. 754)

14  
15 **FALSE IMPRISONMENT** - The **unlawful arrest or detention** of  
16 a person **without warrant, or by an illegal warrant**, or a **warrant illegally**  
17 **executed**, and either in a prison or a place used temporarily for that purpose, or by  
18 force and constraint without confinement. Eberling v. State, 136 Ind. 117, 35 N.E.  
19 1023. False imprisonment consists in the **unlawful detention** of the person of  
20 another, **for any length of time**, whereby he is **deprived of his personal liberty**.  
21 Mahan v. Adam, 144 Md. 355, 124 A. 901, 904. (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup>  
22 Edition, P. 890)

#### 23 24 **18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights** (Att. #38)

25 “If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate  
26 any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the  
27 free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the  
28 Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the

1 same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises  
2 of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any  
3 right or privilege so secured—They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not  
4 more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in  
5 violation of this section **or if such acts include kidnapping** or an attempt to  
6 kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated  
7 sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or  
8 **imprisoned for any term of years or for life**, or both, **or may be sentenced to**  
9 **death.**”

10 This case involves Tennessee and South Carolina. Ohio and California is  
11 where the felony kidnappers and human traffickers had Randall-Keth:Beane and  
12 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf unlawfully transported and detained.

13 This complaint is lengthy because we had to **show the conspiracy and**  
14 **fraud** knowingly committed by the perpetrators and coconspirators. Revealing the  
15 lies unveils the fraud and conspiracy.

16 We understand people don’t want to read more than ten or twenty pages.  
17 We wish we could have kept this complaint in that range, but unfortunately a lot  
18 went down in the case.

19 The conspiracy is easy to see. The perpetrators and conspirators did eight  
20 obvious things:

1           (1) They used a South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench  
2 warrant that had been disposed of two years earlier as the predicate to arrest  
3 Randall-Keith:Beane on July 11, 2017 at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes in  
4 Knoxville, Tennessee. (Att. #1.2, #12 and #13).

5           (2) They created two fraudulent fictitious signed Tennessee district court  
6 arrest warrants (Att. #3, #4 and #10) to arrest Mr. Beane a fourth time July 27,  
7 2017, and to arrest Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf July 26, 2017.

8           (3) They fabricated a fraud case based on a lie to the grand jury that Mr.  
9 Beane altered his social security account number by one digit, and that he used a  
10 ‘fraudulent’ ‘fictitious’ account number to access his treasury direct depository  
11 account. (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 6, Line 5-7; P. 14, Line 2-4, 12-13)

12           (4) They lied to the grand jury saying Mr. Beane accessed a “**fictitious**”  
13 (non-existent, imaginary, make-believe unreal) bank account (Indictment Att.  
14 #71.2, #71.3, #71.4) while at the same time saying Mr. Beane took  
15 \$31,000,494.97. (Att. #31.3) Was the account “**fictitious**” or did Mr. Beane take  
16 \$31,000,494.97? It can’t be both. The answer is Mr. Beane took \$31,000,494.97  
17 from his treasury direct depository account using his own social security account  
18 number.

1 (5) The FBI and US Attorneys never interviewed or spoke with Mr. Beane  
2 about his private USAA Bank transactions. They didn't want or need his side of  
3 the story because they knew what their goal was. They just ambushed him.

4 (6) They denied Mr. Beane a detention hearing to keep him in custody so  
5 that he could not access any of his personal records regarding the transactions or  
6 do any research. They caused Mr. Beane to be evicted from his home and lose his  
7 job.

8 (7) They deceived the grand jury and trial jury about the definition of key  
9 words: fraud, interstate commerce, and money laundering.

10 (8) The FBI agents, United States attorneys, and district court  
11 magistrate/judges all knew they did not have subject-matter or personal jurisdiction  
12 but they moved forward anyway. Here are some of the jurisdiction restrictions:

13 a. There are two ways for a federal court to gain subject matter jurisdiction:  
14 (1) 28 U.S. Code § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction), and (2) 28 U.S.  
15 Code § 1332 (diversity jurisdiction). They both pertain to **civil actions**.  
16 (Att. #5, #6, and #7)

17 <https://definitions.uslegal.com/c/civil-action/>  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22



# Civil Action Law and Legal Definition

A civil action is an action that is brought to enforce, redress or protect a private or civil right. It is a non criminal litigation. If the action is brought by a private person it is termed as private action. If it brought by the government it is termed as public action.

In Gillson v. Vendome Petroleum Corp., 35 F. Supp. 815, 819 (D. La. 1940), the court defined civil action as "every species of "suit" not of a criminal kind, and comprehends every conceivable cause of action, whether legal or equitable, except such as are "criminal", in the sense that the judgment may be a fine or imprisonment, etc."



**civil action.** N. A lawsuit brought by a private citizen to protect a private or civil right or to seek a civil remedy; a noncriminal action.

## A LAW DICTIONARY

ADAPTED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION

by John Bouvier

Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

**CIVIL ACTION.** In New York, actions are divided only into two kinds, namely, criminal and civil. A criminal action is prosecuted by the state, as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment thereof. Every other action is a civil action. Code of Procedure, s. 4, 5, 6; 3 Bouv. Inst. n. 2638. In common parlance, however, writs of mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus, &c., are not comprised by the expression, civil actions. 6 Bin. Rep. 9.

1    b. 18 U.S. Code § 3052. **Powers of Federal Bureau of Investigation**

2            “...agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of  
3            Justice may carry firearms, **serve warrants** and subpoenas **issued under the**  
4            **authority of the United States** and make arrests without warrant for any  
5            offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any  
6            felony cognizable under the laws of the United States...” (Att. #15) The  
7            South Carolina disposed of bench warrant they used to arrest Mr. Beane July  
8            11, 2017 was not issued under the authority of the United States and there  
9            was no offense committed against the United States.

10    c. 28 U.S. Code § 516. **Conduct of litigation reserved to Department of Justice**

11            ...the conduct of litigation in which the United States, an agency, or  
12            officer thereof is a party, or is interested... (Att. #17 and #18) The  
13            party/plaintiff was not the nation. It was the corporation United States of  
14            America and it did not have standing. The United States of America was not  
15            a true party in interest. (Att. #33.2)

16    d. 28 U.S. Code § 547. **Duties**

17            United States Attorney shall prosecute for all offenses against the United  
18            States; prosecute or defend for the government all civil actions...(Att. #18)

19    e. 18 U.S. Code § 3041. **Power of courts and magistrates**

20            “For any offense against the United States...” (Att. #14) Mr. Beane and  
21            Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf did not commit an offense against the United States or  
22            United States of America. (Att. #33.2)

23            “Where there is no jurisdiction, there can be no discretion, for discretion is  
24            incident to jurisdiction.” (Piper v. Pearson, 2 Gray 120, cited in Bradley v.  
25            Fisher, 13 Wall. 335, 20 L.Ed. 646; 1872)

26  
27            “We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction  
28            which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other  
29            would be treason to the Constitution.” (Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6  
30            Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200)

1       “A judge must be acting within his jurisdiction as to subject matter and  
2       person, to be entitled to immunity from civil action for his acts.” (Davis v.  
3       Burris, 51 Ariz. 220, 75 P.2d 689; 1938)

4       To create an offense against the United States of America the perpetrators  
5       first had to deceive the grand jury into believing the United States of America and  
6       the United States are the same - and is a government entity. They’re not the same  
7       and they’re not the government. The perpetrators and conspirators deceitfully use  
8       United States and United States of America interchangeably even though they are  
9       different corporate entities. Perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan (then  
10      Chief US District Judge) admitted the “United States” is not the government. (Att.  
11      #78.2) And 28 U.S.C. § 3002(15) says: “United States” means – (A) a Federal  
12      corporation. Attachment #67 and #68 makes it clear United States of America is  
13      a corporation.

14      The perpetrators and conspirators decided to use the FDIC to imply there  
15      was an ‘action against the United States’ even though no FDIC claim was filed and  
16      the FDIC does not cover alleged “theft” or “stolen” “funds.” (Att. #36)

17      The conspiracy is crystal clear. If the perpetrators and conspirators had a  
18      valid case they would not have conspired to create one. It is obvious that a group of  
19      FBI investigators, US Attorney prosecutors, district court magistrates/judges, and  
20      others had come together to fabricate a fraud and money laundering case against  
21      Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

1           When you look at the events of July 11, 2017, when Mr. Beane was at  
2   Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes to conduct a private business transaction, you  
3   see that the arrest of Randall-Keith:Beane was not intended to be a typical law  
4   enforcement action. It's clear they planned an ambush. Perpetrator and  
5   conspirator Parker Still stated Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes kept the FBI  
6   informed of Mr. Beane's private transaction – WITHOUT A SUBPOENA. (Grand  
7   Jury Transcript, P. 53, L 21-22, 24-25) The perpetrators and conspirators knew Mr.  
8   Beane's private purchase of the motorhome was completed Friday, July 7, 2017,  
9   but they waited until Tuesday, July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane went in to pick up  
10   the motorhome to flex their muscle and exert excessive force to arrest him. They  
11   waited so they could ambush him – so that the FBI perpetrators could appear to be  
12   in compliance with 18 U.S. Code § 3052 (“...committed in their presence...”) and  
13   say they saw an offense committed ‘with their own eyes.’ But all they saw was a  
14   man sitting behind the wheel of a motorhome he legally and lawfully purchased in  
15   the name of a trust that he had not even driven off the lot. The perpetrators and  
16   conspirators wanted to cause a big pubic scene—beat up Mr. Beane—and  
17   humiliate him by pulling down his shorts. (Att. #34.8)

18           The FBI perpetrators and conspirators wanted to arrest Mr. Beane at Buddy  
19   Gregg RVs & Motor Homes so they had to wait until their Buddy Gregg informant

1 advised them when Mr. Beane was physically there to pick up the trust's private  
2 property motorhome.

3 Our analysis of the case is the perpetrators and conspirators are great  
4 practitioners of the art of deception. They had a sinister plot and a playbook that  
5 took them from indictment to conviction. Reversing the conviction on appeal was  
6 not part of the plan so the plot and conspiracy had to continue. The perpetrators  
7 and conspirators framed Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

8 They incriminated two innocent people with fictitious falsified fraudulent  
9 evidence. At least part of their motivation for the conspiracy likely was the

10 **\$511,289.02** ordered by perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan to be paid  
11 to the US district court **immediately in a lump sum** by Randall-Keith:Beane.

12 (Att. #26.3) Perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan said "**Having assessed**  
13 **the defendant's ability to pay.**" Where did he see Mr. Beane had \$511,289.02?

14 Did USAA Bank tell him about the \$31,000,494.97 they removed from Mr.

15 Beane's personal USAA bank account without a warrant? Or was he given access  
16 to look into Mr. Beane's treasury direct depository account?

17 As you continue to read you will see the actions taken had nothing to do  
18 with justice or the law – it was all about getting two people: Randall-Keith:Beane  
19 and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The perpetrators and coconspirators only had eyes  
20 for falsely imprisoning Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. They

1 didn't care about the tens or hundreds of thousands of other Americans who  
2 accessed their treasury direct depository account during the same time period.  
3 They didn't care about the man, "Harvey Dent," who showed everyone through a  
4 YouTube video how to access their treasury direct depository account. They didn't  
5 care about anyone else because this was a prosecution designed to falsely imprison  
6 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to cover up the theft of  
7 \$31,000,494.97 taken from Randall-Keith:Beane's personal USAA bank account.

8 We read the grand jury transcript, indictment, arrest warrants (78 pages),  
9 eight volume trial transcripts (1436 pages), jurisdiction argument (115 pages—  
10 Doc. 46, 47, 62 and Oct. 18, 2017 hearing), appeals court opinion (13 pages),  
11 August 29, 2017 C. Clifford Shirley, Jr. hearing to remove Bobby Hutson, Jr.  
12 (Public Defender) appointed for Randall-Keith:Beane by C. Clifford Shirley, Jr.  
13 (34 pages—Doc. 40), and several other case documents. The actions taken by the  
14 perpetrators and coconspirators were unlawful.

15 This is a shocking and ugly story about United States District Court Judges,  
16 Sixth Circuit Appellate Judges, Department of Justice Prosecutors, FBI Agents,  
17 Knoxville County Sheriff Deputies, Court Clerk, and other bad actors who  
18 conspired against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to falsely  
19 imprison them and deprive them of their God-given liberty, freedom and rights.  
20 The perpetrators and coconspirators manipulated evidence to secure an indictment

1 and conviction. The appellate judges and the BAR attorneys they appointed to  
2 represent Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf could have enforced  
3 the rule of law as they know it exists but they chose not to. They joined in and  
4 played their role in the conspiracy. We suspect it was all done for the purpose of a  
5 big pay day. Railroading Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf into  
6 federal prison was a willful act to inflict pain and suffering to silence them and  
7 cover up the \$31,000,494.97 heist.

8 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf provided lawful assistance with regard to the  
9 Randall-Keith:Beane Factualized Trust and that work apparently provided the  
10 opportunity for the perpetrators and conspirators to make up a charge against  
11 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to get her for her work in foreclosing the United States  
12 of America corporation, the Federal Reserve, the BIS, etc. through the Uniform  
13 Commercial Code.

14 Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf has the right to earn a living income by being compensated  
15 with wages in a fair exchange for her work. She is also entitled to offer her  
16 services free of charge as was the case with Mr. Beane.

17 The perpetrators and conspirators bullied, threatened, lied, deceived,  
18 misrepresented, and concealed their way to an indictment and conviction.

19 We read the “**Report of the Commission on Unalienable Rights**” and hope  
20 that you will keep the following passage in mind as you read about the judges,

1 prosecutors, investigators, deputy sheriffs, bankers and others who plotted and  
2 conspired against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The  
3 conspiracy led them to commit criminal acts such as fraud, felony aggravated  
4 assault causing bodily injury, felony kidnapping, and felony false imprisonment in  
5 violation of 18 U.S. Code § 4. (Att. #44) Perpetrators and conspirators were on a  
6 mission – not of justice – to terrorize Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
7 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and to deprive them of their rights.

8       Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were treated as though  
9 they had NO RIGHTS at all, but the Creator has absolutely given them the right to  
10 life, liberty, freedom, private property and the pursuit of happiness. These God-  
11 given rights are acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights,  
12 Constitution and case history: “Every man is independent of all laws, except those  
13 prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellow-  
14 men without his consent.” (Cruden vs. Neale, 2 NC 338)

15       As stated in City of Dallas v. Mitchell (245 S.W. 944 (1922)), "**The rights of**  
16 **the individual are not derived from governmental agencies**, either municipal,  
17 state or federal, **or even from the Constitution. They exist inherently in every**  
18 **man, by endowment of the Creator**, and are merely **reaffirmed in the**  
19 **Constitution...**"



The perpetrators and conspirators trampled all over Mr. Beane's and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's Rights. The Report of the Commission on Unalienable Rights, outlines some of those rights in the following paragraphs located on page 13 (Att. #58.2):

The aim must always be to restore political society. The civil liberty that political society makes possible — **the rights to travel**; to enter contracts and agreements; to possess, use, purchase, and dispose of property; to the **protection of person and property**; to the **equal application of criminal laws**; and to **fair and equal treatment in court** — enables individuals to live safely in their families and communities and to enjoy their unalienable rights.

“Foremost among the unalienable rights **that government is established to secure**, from the founders’ point of view, are **property rights** and religious liberty.

A political society that destroys the possibility of either loses its legitimacy.

For the founders, **property refers not only to physical goods and the fruit of one's labor but also encompasses life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.** They assumed, following philosopher John Locke, that the protection of property rights benefits all by increasing the incentive for producing goods and delivering services desired by others.”

“Protection of property rights is also central to the effective exercise of positive rights and to the pursuit of happiness in family, community, and worship. **Without the ability to maintain control over one’s labor, goods, land, home, and other material possessions, one can neither enjoy individual rights nor can society build a common life.** Moreover, the choices we make about what and how to produce, exchange, distribute, and consume can be tightly bound up with the kinds of human beings we wish to become. Not least, **the right of private property sustains a sphere generally off limits to government, a sphere in which individuals, their families, and the communities they form can pursue happiness in peace and prosperity.** “

1       **II)   Perpetrators and Coconspirators:**

- 2       1) David True Brown, Jr., Director, Financial Crimes Investigation USAA  
3       Bank – Texas
- 4
- 5       2) Wayne Peacock, USAA Bank CEO and President – Texas
- 6
- 7       3) Stuart Parker, USAA Bank Former CEO and President – Texas
- 8
- 9       4) Dan McNamara, President USAA Bank – Texas
- 10      5) Michael Merwarth, Senior Vice President USAA Bank – Texas
- 11
- 12      6) Torben Ostergaard, Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer USAA  
13      Bank – Texas
- 14
- 15      7) Dana Simmons, Executive Vice President, CEO Chief of Staff USAA Bank  
16      – Texas
- 17
- 18      8) Laura Bishop, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer USAA  
19      Bank -- Texas
- 20
- 21      9) FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Esq. -- Knoxville, Tennessee
- 22      10)       FBI Special Agent Jimmy Durand – Knoxville, Tennessee
- 23      11)       FBI Special Agent Jason Pack -- Knoxville, Tennessee
- 24      12)       FBI Special Agent Joelle Vehec -- Knoxville, Tennessee
- 25      13)       FBI Forensic Accountant Zach Scrima -- Washington, DC
- 26      14)       Asst. U.S. Attorney Cynthia F. Davidson, Esquire -- Tennessee
- 27
- 28      15)       Asst. U.S. Attorney Anne-Marie Svolto, Esquire – Tennessee
- 29
- 30      16)       United States Attorney Nancy Stallard Harr -- Tennessee
- 31      17)       United States Attorney James Douglas Overbey -- Tennessee

- 1 18) US District Judge Thomas A. Varlan - Tennessee
- 2 19) US Magistrate Judge C. Clifford Shirley, Jr. (Retired) -- Tennessee
- 3 20) United States Magistrate Judge (then clerk) Debra C. Poplin (District  
4 Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee)
- 5
- 6 21) Court Clerk John Medearis (then chief deputy clerk) (District Court  
7 for the Eastern District of Tennessee)
- 8
- 9 22) Jaron Patterson, Univ. of Tennessee Police Dept. and FBI Cyber Task  
10 Force Investigator
- 11
- 12 23) Knoxville County Sheriff Deputy Blaine -- Tennessee
- 13
- 14 24) Sean O'Malley, New York Federal Reserve Investigator, and the New  
15 York Federal Reserve Bank -- New York
- 16
- 17 25) Stephen G. McGrath (Assigned by Court to be Randall-Keith:Beane's  
18 trial "elbow counsel.")
- 19
- 20 26) Bobby Hutson, Jr. (Tennessee Public Defender appointed for Randall-  
21 Keith:Beane by United States Magistrate Judge C. Clifford Shirley, Jr.)
- 22
- 23 27) Stephen Louis Braga, Univ. of Virginia, Appellate Litigation Clinic  
24 (Unauthorized Appellant Brief filed by Mr. Braga for Randall Keith Beane)
- 25
- 26 28) Dennis G. Terez, Counsel for Appellant Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf
- 27
- 28 29) Jeffrey Sutton, Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Cir.
- 29
- 30 30) Deborah L. Cook, Senior Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the  
31 Sixth Circuit
- 32
- 33 31) Amul Thaper, Circuit Judge, US Court of Appeals for the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit
- 34 32) Jason Stone, Ridgeland, South Carolina Police Officer
- 35 33) Leah Spoone, Knoxville County Sheriff Arresting Officer

34) Sara Andersen, Affiant, Knoxville County Sheriff Arresting Officer

35) D.T. Harnett, FBI Task Force Office

36) Terry Wilshire, Captain, Knox County Sheriff's Office

37) John and Jane Doe

**III) Emolument Violations** (Article I, Sect. 8, Clause 14 – Rules for the Government/the US Code – ICCPR Treaty – US and State Constitution):

**DEFINITION**

**EMOLUMENT**. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office as salary, fees, and perquisites; advantage; gain, public or private. Webster. Any perquisite, advantage, profit, or gain arising from the possession of an office. (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 616)

**EMOLUMENT**. The lawful gain or profit which arises from an office. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Revised Sixth Edition, P. 687)

- United States Constitution – Due Process - Amendments IV, V, VI, and XIV
- Tennessee Constitution – Article I – Declaration of Rights to include sections 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18 and 21. (Att. #73.1, #73.2, #73.3)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Treaty Article 1, Article 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17 (Att. #35.1, #35.2, #35.3, #35.4)
- 18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights (Att. #38)
- 18 U.S. Code § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law (Att. #39)
- 18 U.S. Code § 1590. Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor (Att. #40)

- 1 • 39-14-405 -- Tennessee Criminal Trespass (Att. #50)
- 2 • 25 CFR § 11.411 - Criminal trespass (Att. #47)
- 3 • 39-13-101 – Tennessee Assault (Att. #48)
- 4 • 39-13-102 – Tennessee Aggravated Assault (Att. #49)
- 5 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-103. Probable cause and affidavit (Att. #52)
- 6 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-104. Examination of complainant (Att. #53)
- 7 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-201. "Warrant of arrest" defined
- 8 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-203. Examination of affiant
- 9 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-205. Issuance of warrant
- 10 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-208. Contents of warrant (Att. #54)
- 11 • Tennessee Code § 40-6-216. Copies of warrants (Att. #55)
- 12 • 18 U.S. Code § 1621. Perjury (Att. #42)
- 13 • 18 U.S. Code § 2382. Misprision of treason (Att. #43)
- 14 • 18 U.S. Code § 2234. Authority exceeded in executing warrant (Att. #12)
- 15 • 18 U.S. Code § 2236. Searches without warrant (Att. #13)
- 16 • 18 U.S. Code § 4. Misprision of felony (Att. #44)
- 17 • 18 U.S. Code § 371. Conspiracy to commit offense or to **defraud United**
- 18 **States** (Wrongful use of a governmental agency or instrumentality.) (Att.
- 19 #46)

- 22 U.S. Code § 7102. Definition--Abuse or Threatened Abuse of Law or Legal Process and Coercion (Att. #22)
- Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017 - Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption

#### IV) Summary of the Case

On July 11, 2017, after completing a private business transaction at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes in Knoxville, Tennessee, eight (8) or nine (9) junkyard dogs dressed in suits (Trial transcript, Vol. V, P. 114, Line 4-6), who did not identify themselves as FBI agents, physically assaulted and unlawfully arrested Randall-Keith:Beane. Four of the eight or nine are named in this complaint. The other names are unknown.

Let's start with the trial excerpt that shows how United States of America v. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf started according to FBI perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still:

#### Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still (FBI), Trial Transcript Volume I, P. 48-51, Line 17-25, 1-25, 1-12, 8-25, 1-2

Q So what actual information, when you were writing this affidavit, okay, for the seizure of the vehicle –

A Right.

Q what actual information had you received that there was actually a possible crime committed by Mr. Beane to believe that the RV wasn't his?

1 A The information primarily from what I've stated from USAA at the time.  
2 That's what we were relying on, that information from USAA that is telling us that  
3 their money has been stolen.  
4

5 Q **Was there a complaint filed so it's in writing or was this just a phone**  
6 **conversation?**  
7

8 A **No.** So we got some -- we had some written information from USAA, and  
9 then we -- I believe I was referencing back to my 302, again that -- the  
10 memorandum, where I'm actually on the phone. We're conducting an interview  
11 with Mr. Brown (True Brown of USAA Bank), at this time who you're referencing,  
12 to get all that information, yes, ma'am.  
13

14 Q Okay. So you found out about the funds approximately the 10th?  
15

16 A Uh-huh.  
17

18 Q And on the 11th, you didn't have any kind of written report from USAA,  
19 just that someone had stolen their money.  
20

21 A **We had just some** -- some **basic facts** that were **provided to us by USAA**  
22 **in a document**, yes, ma'am.  
23

24 Q In a document?  
25

26 A Yes, ma'am.  
27

28 Q **And that document is what document?**  
29

30 A I believe.  
31

32 Q **On USAA letterhead** or --  
33

34 A **I think it was** attached to **an e-mail** from USAA. Again, and I followed up  
35 with an interview.  
36

37 Q Uh-huh. And **what was this attachment?**  
38

39 A There was **some notes** I know, like I was describing, and then I think there  
40 was some kind of **maybe** IP logs that showed a -- where, you know -- **just IP logs.**

1 Q And that is what you used to make a determination that a -- when you  
2 were working on an affidavit for the warrant, because you have to basically have  
3 an application of affidavit, an affidavit application for a warrant in order for  
4 a warrant to be issued. Is that correct?

5  
6 A You have -- yeah, well you have an affidavit that we swear to, you know,  
7 facts, and then, yeah, it's -- yes, ma'am. You would then, I guess, you -- yeah,  
8 there is an application, an affidavit, and then you ultimately get an order from the  
9 court -- from the magistrate judge, yes, ma'am.

10  
11 Like I said, we were working on the affidavit. It is not a finished product at this  
12 time. We are working on it. We have credible, reliable information from one of  
13 the, you know, a large financial -- United States financial institution that a theft has  
14 occurred. And we are conducting an investigation accordingly and reacting  
15 accordingly. Have no reason to doubt USAA's information that they provided  
16 to us.

17  
18 Q So at that point, you had determined that USAA Bank was the victim  
19 before looking at any other information?

20  
21 A I -- at that time, yes.

22  
23 You just read perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still say that on July 11,  
24 2017 (armed with USAA "HE SAID" basic facts) he snatched Randall-  
25 Keith:Beane out of his life, kidnapped him, and stole the private property  
26 motorhome without an arrest warrant and without a search and seizure warrant.  
27 Perpetrator Still had no direct knowledge. He did not have a sworn complaint. He  
28 did not investigate. He said he relied on what he was told by USAA Bank.

29 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still went on a crime spree that included  
30 aggravated assault (Att. #34.5, #34.6, #34.7, #30.5) felony kidnapping (Att. #30.4,  
31 #34.9, #34.10, #41), and deliberate misuse and abuse of power. (Att. #15, #12,



1 #22) US Attorney perpetrators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto went  
2 on the crime spree with their coconspirator joining malfeasant officials as  
3 malfeasant prosecutors and malfeasant judges -- all of them defecating on the  
4 United States and Tennessee Constitutions along their conspiracy plotting way  
5 with total disregard for Mr. Beane's rights. (Att. #17, #18, Trial Transcript  
6 Volume I, P. 57 Line 15-23)

7 Government agencies and instrumentalities are divisions of the federal  
8 government that serve a specific public purpose. Those in positions of emolument  
9 are there to perform a governmental function guided by the restrictions set forth in  
10 the US code which describes their jurisdiction. FBI and DOJ perpetrators and  
11 conspirators operated outside their jurisdiction – 18 U.S. Code § 3052 (FBI – Att.  
12 #15), 28 U.S. Code § 547 (US Attorney – Att. #18), and 28 U.S. Code § 516 (DOJ  
13 – Att. #17). They used their position of emolument to frame and falsely imprison  
14 two innocent Americans under color of law in violation of 18 U.S. Code § 371, etc.  
15 (Att. #46, #22, #38, #39, etc.)

16 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still made it clear he found out about the  
17 “funds” on July 10, 2017 by way of an e-mail he received from USAA Bank  
18 investigator and former FBI agent True Brown.

19 With “basic facts” provided by USAA Bank in an e-mail attachment in the  
20 form of ‘notes and IP logs’ perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still says he was

1 able to determine Randall-Keith:Beane, whom he had never met nor interviewed,  
2 had committed a crime.

3 The next day, July 11, 2017, Randall-Keith:Beane was completing a private  
4 business transaction at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes in Knoxville,  
5 Tennessee when he was ambushed by FBI special agent Parker Still, Esq., FBI  
6 special agent Jimmy Durand, FBI special agent Jason Pack, FBI special agent  
7 Joelle Vehec, FBI Task Force Office D.T. Harnett, and unknown Knoxville county  
8 sheriff deputies. They didn't have a copy of a warrant. The warrant they verbally  
9 alleged to exist was a South Carolina warrant disposed of two years earlier. They  
10 didn't have a complaint or sworn affidavit. They had never met, interviewed, or  
11 spoken to Randall-Keith:Beane, but they proceeded to unlawfully trespass on a  
12 private motorhome without consent, dragged Mr. Beane out of the private  
13 property, beat him up inflicting a bleeding cut on his head, twisted his arm, gave  
14 him a black eye and a bruised body (Att. #34.6 and #34.7), pulled down his shorts  
15 (Att. #34.8, #34.9) and made him stand handcuffed in the hot Tennessee summer  
16 sun for 45 minutes to an hour (Trial transcript, Vol. V, P. 114, Line 7-15). They  
17 bandaged Mr. Beane's head too tight (Att. #34.8) likely to ensure further  
18 discomfort and pain. They eventually threw Randall-Keith:Beane in a jail cell and  
19 left him there for 17 days without a warrant or probable cause hearing. Trial  
20 excerpt:

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of perpetrator and**  
2 **coconspirator Parker Still, Trial Testimony, Volume I, P. 53, Line 3-7):**  
3

4 Q yes or no, was the first time that you met Randall on July 11<sup>th</sup> when  
5 your teams passed him out of the vehicle? Was that the first time?  
6

7 A **The first time we ever met Mr. Beane was on July 11<sup>th</sup>.**  
8

9 FBI special agents arrested Randall-Keth:Beane on July 11, 2017 in  
10 Tennessee using a South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant  
11 that had been disposed of two-years earlier. (Att. #1.2 and #2.1). They  
12 asked Knoxville county sheriff deputy perpetrators and coconspirators to  
13 hold Mr. Beane like you might ask someone to hold a sack of potatoes for  
14 you until you come back. But it wasn't a sack of potatoes. It was a man – a  
15 live, breathing member of mankind with God given unalienable rights that  
16 were trampled upon. The FBI perpetrators and coconspirators knew there  
17 was no probable cause so they dared not go before a magistrate/judge. They  
18 knew they did not have a valid warrant so they asked Knoxville county  
19 sheriff to hold Mr. Beane while they presented a tale to the grand jury on  
20 July 18, 2017 and created all the fictitious documents they needed to be able  
21 to place Mr. Beane in the federal system.

22 Knoxville county sheriff had NOOOOOO reason to hold Mr. Beane in their  
23 system so they had to make one up. They decided against being honest and telling  
24 the FBI we're not holding him for you because we don't have a reason to and

1 clearly you don't either. They decided to use the statewide South Carolina traffic  
2 related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years earlier (Att. #1.2 and  
3 #2.1) to say "he's a fugitive from justice" and hold Mr. Beane while FBI and DOJ  
4 perpetrators and conspirators scrambled to get their fraudulent indictment and  
5 arrest warrant.

6 Knoxville County Sheriff knew the South Carolina traffic related bench  
7 warrant was statewide and it had been disposed of two years earlier. They knew  
8 this but they unlawfully and illegally continued to detain Mr. Beane.

9 Knoxville county sheriff's fake case against Randall-Keith:Beane went  
10 through Tennessee's General Sessions Court where an honest judge, Magistrate  
11 Rowe, tried to put the brakes on their chicanery. Magistrate Rowe issued a release  
12 July 13, 2017 and the Knoxville county sheriff still did not release Randall-  
13 Keith:Beane. Captain Terry Wilshire of the Knoxville county sheriff's department  
14 testified as follows:

15 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Terry Wilshire, Volume**  
16 **VII, P. 23-24, Line 21-25; 1-25**

17  
18 Q Okay. And, again, it shows two warrants, Warrant 1202006  
19 with a star next to it. Correct?

20  
21 A Correct.

22  
23 Q Okay. And it also lists another Warrant 1202373. Correct?

24  
25 A That is correct.  
26

1 Q Okay. And it has a booking date next to each warrant. This one  
2 shows July 12th for the booking date of warrant ending in 2006. Correct?

3  
4 A Correct.

5  
6 Q With a serve date of July 12th?

7  
8 A Uh-huh.

9  
10 Q And for the other warrant ending in 2373, it shows booking  
11 date of 7/13/2017. Correct?

12  
13 A Correct.

14  
15 Q And it shows served date July 13th, 2017. Correct?

16  
17 A That's correct.

18  
19 Q Okay. And then below that, is the star with "**Per Magistrate**  
20 **Rowe, will ROR.**" Correct?

21  
22 A Correct.

23  
24 Q Okay. And **ROR**?

25  
26 A **Means release on recognizance.**

27  
28 Q **And it shows underneath that, "Has emailed DA with**  
29 **circumstances to have this instrument cancelled."** Correct?

30  
31 A **That's correct.**

32  
33 Q Okay. And the actual date of this report was on July 13th,  
34 2017. Correct?

35  
36 A Correct.

37  
38 Q At 23:41 hours?

39  
40 A That's correct.

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Terry Wilshire, Volume**  
2 **VII, P. 25, Line 3-5**

3  
4 A That's a release issued from the courts.

5  
6 Q This was issued on July 13th, 2017. Correct?

7  
8 A Yes.

9  
10 Perpetrator and conspirator Sheriff Deputy Leah Spoone unlawfully arrested  
11 Mr. Beane July 12, 2017 while he was unlawfully in the custody of the sheriff at  
12 the request of the FBI who had unlawfully arrested Mr. Beane the day before –  
13 July 11, 2017. Perpetrator and conspirator Sheriff Deputy Sara Andersen  
14 unlawfully arrested Mr. Beane a third time July 13, 2017 while he was still in the  
15 custody of the sheriff being unlawfully held for the FBI. Even though **Tennessee**  
16 **General Sessions Court Magistrate Rowe told them to release Randall-**  
17 **Keith:Beane July 13, 2017** – they did not! Knoxville County Sheriff decided to  
18 continue to hold Randall-Keith:Beane until the FBI could serve their detainer July  
19 19, 2017 – **six days after** the magistrate ordered Mr. Beane's release. You see on  
20 the 13<sup>th</sup> the FBI still did not have an indictment or a federal warrant. The grand  
21 jury hearing was scheduled for the 18<sup>th</sup> so they had to wait until the 18<sup>th</sup> to get the  
22 fraudulent indictment. The fictitious and fraudulent Tennessee district court arrest  
23 warrant was not issued until the 19<sup>th</sup>. Knoxville County Sheriff unlawfully  
24 detained Randall-Keith:Beane after the general sessions court ordered them to  
25 release Mr. Beane. They continued to unlawfully detain Mr. Beane while the FBI

1 gathered their fraudulent documents so they could transfer Randall-Keith:Beane to  
2 the federal system. Trial transcript:

3 **Cynthia F. Davidson Recross-Examination of Parker Still Trial Transcript,**  
4 **Volume VII, P. 60, Line 8-24**  
5

6 Q Just to make it clear, what's a detainer?  
7

8 A A detainer is simply -- just basically lets another agency know there's  
9 a federal warrant and not to release that individual, because that would just -- I  
10 mean, **that would create extra work** and a risk to public safety, someone who  
11 we've got a federal indictment for to be released. So we're just simply notifying  
12 that agency that there's a federal warrant out there.  
13

14 Q Okay. And specifically with Mr. Beane, **we had tons of testimony**  
15 **that he was being held on the South Carolina warrant in -- by the Knox**  
16 **County Jail.** Why did you send a detainer to the Knox County Jail?  
17

18 (REMEMBER—the South Carolina warrant perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia  
19 F. Davidson referred to was disposed of two years earlier – July 17, 2015 – AND  
20 SHE KNEW IT!)  
21

22 A Simply because that's where he was located.  
23

24 Q So he was held in state custody, and you were notifying them that  
25 before they released him, he needed to be transferred to federal custody?  
26

27 A Yes, ma'am.  
28

29 Neither the FBI nor the Knox county sheriff had lawful authority to hold Mr.  
30 Beane on a South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant that had been  
31 disposed of two years earlier. FBI and Knox county sheriff deputy perpetrators  
32 and conspirators kept Randall-Keith:Beane jailed unlawfully and illegally for

seventeen (17) days until they arrested him the 4<sup>th</sup> time – with a fraudulent district court warrant issued in connection with a fraudulent indictment.

Randall-Keith:Beane was arrested four times and not one of them was with a valid warrant:

- 1) The FBI arrested Randall-Keith:Beane at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Home on July 11, 2017. They had no warrant or indictment or other paperwork to legally and lawfully detain Mr. Beane so they asked Knoxville county sheriff to detain Randall-Keith:Beane until they could get the documents they needed to put Mr. Beane in the federal system.
- 2) The Knoxville county sheriff department used the South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant disposed of two years earlier as the predicate to arrest Mr. Beane July 12, 2017 (having already held him for 24 hours unlawfully without a warrant) as a “fugitive from justice” in order to put him in their system. They had to put Mr. Beane in their system to continue to detain him for the FBI while the FBI gave fraudulent testimony to a grand jury to secure a fraudulent federal indictment and obtain a fraudulent arrest warrant.
- 3) Knoxville county sheriff’s dept. arrested Mr. Beane again July 13, 2017 because they made a typo in the July 12, 2017 arrest warrant. Trial transcript:

**Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Terry Wilshire, Volume VII, P. 37, Line 8-13**

A Replaced. If not corrected, it was replaced. Replaced by a new one, because it had a typo on the other one, the top one.

Q So it was replaced with the second warrant that's listed there?

A Correct.

July 13<sup>th</sup> is the day the General Sessions Court magistrate judge told the sheriff to release Mr. Beane. The magistrate judge also sent a note to the DA to cancel the



1 instrument. The magistrate judge clearly saw the fraud in what the perpetrators  
2 and coconspirators were doing.

3  
4 4) On July 27, 2017 (17 days later) the FBI finally got around to arresting  
5 Mr. Beane at the Knoxville county jail with a United States District Court  
6 fraudulent fictitious signed arrest warrant issued July 19<sup>th</sup>. The sheriff  
7 held Mr. Beane from July 11<sup>th</sup> through July 27<sup>th</sup> (17 Days) without a valid  
8 warrant. The US district court took over the fraud on the 27<sup>th</sup>.

9  
10 The first three arrests were based on the South Carolina statewide  
11 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years  
12 earlier. The fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) time they arrested Randall-Keith:Beane it was based on a  
13 fraudulent fictitious signed Tennessee district court warrant that was issued based  
14 on a fraudulent indictment in which perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still and the  
15 FBI did not have jurisdiction to initiate the case. Perpetrator and conspirator  
16 Parker Still was the one and only witness – to what you ask? He said he saw with  
17 his own eyes a man sitting behind the wheel of a private property motorhome with  
18 the engine and air conditioning running on a hot summer Tennessee day.

19 They did all this to Randall-Keith:Beane using a South Carolina statewide  
20 (not national or international) misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had  
21 been disposed of two years earlier.

22 Mr. Beane had the Right to be presumed innocent, suffering no detention or  
23 arrest and no search or seizure without reasonable cause. He was entitled to a  
24 presumption of innocence but the perpetrators decided he was guilty long before  
25 they arrested him. This is because he was targeted. It wasn't about justice or the

1 rule of law. It was about someone getting their rabid paws on \$31,000,494.97.

2 (Att. #31.3)

3 The FBI did not have a sworn complaint, first-hand account, or jurisdiction  
4 to testify before a grand jury about Mr. Beane's private business transaction.

5 **Parker Still Grand Jury Testimony, P. 21, Line 3-5**

6 "He (Randall-Keith:Beane) was arrested. Just to clarify, **he was arrested by**  
7 **us (FBI)** on – **he had an outstanding warrant on a state charge.**" (Att. #29.3)

8  
9 Please note perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still does not identify which  
10 state he's referring to leaving it up to the grand jury to presume he was referring to  
11 Tennessee when he said "state charge." He intentionally misled the grand jury into  
12 thinking he was referring to an outstanding Tennessee warrant. The state warrant  
13 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still referred to was a South Carolina statewide  
14 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years  
15 earlier. There was NO OUTSTANDING WARRANT and NO FBI  
16 JURISDICTION.

17 18 U.S. Code § 3052 (Powers of Federal Bureau of Investigation) states a  
18 **FBI agent has the authority to serve warrants issued under the authority of**  
19 **the United States.** It says nothing about digging up an old South Carolina state  
20 traffic related warrant. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still said under oath the  
21 FBI arrested Mr. Beane using "an outstanding warrant on a state charge." (Att.  
22 #29.3 and #31.6) It was not outstanding, active, or in Tennessee.

1           On/about July 18, 2017, knowing the FBI did not have jurisdiction,  
2 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still, who had beat up Randall-Keith:Beane  
3 seven days earlier, sashayed down to the grand jury to testify and bear false  
4 witness against the man whom he had never met nor interviewed and whom he had  
5 participated in the aggravated assault. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still was  
6 the ONE-AND-ONLY witness to testify before the grand jury. Randall-  
7 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were indicted that day.

8           On/about July 19, 2017 the United States District Court for the Eastern  
9 District of Tennessee issued **fraudulent warrants** to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane  
10 and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The warrants were supposed to be signed by the  
11 clerk – they weren’t. The warrants appear to have been signed with a fictitious  
12 name -- “A. Brush.” They were signed with “deputy clerk” title. 18a U.S. Code  
13 Rule 9 (Arrest Warrant on an Indictment) requires the clerk to sign the arrest  
14 warrant. (Att. #10)

15           There was no probable cause hearing and Randall-Keith:Beane was not  
16 given a detention hearing. Under threat and duress, on/about July 27, 2017,  
17 Randall-Keith:Beane was forced to sign a “waiver of detention hearing” approved  
18 by perpetrator and conspirator magistrate judge C. Clifford Shirley.

1 On/about August 29, 2017 Randall-Keith:Beane had his public defender  
2 (Bobby Hutson) raise the issue of the detention hearing and it fell on deaf ears:  
3 Hearing transcript:

4 “**MR. HUTSON:** I understand, Your Honor. He is also potentially going to  
5 want to request some type of detention hearing or update. **THE COURT:** We can't  
6 get started, **we can't get to that.**” (P. 9, Line 11-14, August 29, 2017 C. Clifford  
7 Shirley, Jr. hearing to remove Bobby Hutson, Jr. [Public Defender] appointed by  
8 C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., Document. 40, 34 pages – Att. #61.2)

9 Perpetrators and conspirators Thomas A Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley  
10 know subject matter jurisdiction cannot be waived and personal jurisdiction cannot  
11 be gained by kidnapping. Because the FBI did not have jurisdiction, legal or  
12 lawful authority, to snatch Randall-Keith:Beane out of his life and throw him in a  
13 jail cell, the district court certainly did not have jurisdiction to proceed.

14 With no valid arrest warrant and no consent it is, indeed, **KIDNAPPING!.**  
15 (Att. #41) They kidnapped Randall-Keith:Beane using a disposed of South  
16 Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant. They snatched  
17 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf out of her life by kidnapping her with an invalid  
18 **fraudulent fictitious signed arrest warrant** issued by the United States District  
19 Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

20 In legal prosecution all legal requisites must be complied with to confer  
21 jurisdiction on the court in criminal matters. They didn't have a valid warrant.  
22 They never held a probable cause hearing for Randall-Keith:Beane. And they

1 forced Randall-Keith Beane to sign a detention hearing waiver. At that stage how  
2 did perpetrators and conspirators United States district judge Thomas A. Varlan  
3 and United States magistrate judge C. Clifford Shirley determine the courts  
4 authority to proceed and adjudicate the matter? They knew they didn't have  
5 jurisdiction to proceed but that didn't matter because this case was not about  
6 justice or the rule of law. It was a prosecution intended to human traffic and  
7 imprison Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. Randall-  
8 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf had to be moved out of the way to hide  
9 the theft of \$31,000,494.97 stolen from Randall-Keith:Beane.

10 During the trial DOJ perpetrators and conspirators pushed the lie about  
11 Randall-Keith:Beane's social security account number being altered. The color of  
12 law codes charged 18 USC §1343 (Fraud by wire, radio, or television), §1344  
13 (Bank fraud), §1956 (Laundering of monetary instruments), and §1957 (Engaging  
14 in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity) are  
15 ALL based on the obvious lie the prosecutors told that Randall-Keith:Beane used  
16 his social security account number with one digit altered.

17 It is a fairly ridiculous argument to say Randall-Keith:Beane changed his  
18 social security account number by one digit to make the transaction go through and  
19 not explain how Randall-Keith:Beane would know to change the 3<sup>rd</sup> digit by  
20 moving it up one digit. The first three digits of Randall Keith Beane's social

1 security account number are 243. They said he changed it to 244 to get the  
2 transaction to go through. How would Randall-Keith:Beane have known to do  
3 that? You don't get endless attempts to guess the correct account number in a  
4 banking transaction. They didn't accuse Randall-Keith:Beane of computer  
5 hacking so how would he have known to change his social security account  
6 number by moving the third digit up one digit – from 243 to 244? This is among  
7 the intentional and deliberate lies the perpetrators and conspirators stated to  
8 mislead the grand jury and trial jury.

9 One of the grand jurors knew it was a false and ridiculous accusation.

10 GRAND JURY transcript:

11 **A JUROR:** I really have a problem trying to wrap around the idea that a  
12 fine institution that handles money all day long can accept somebody doing this.  
13 And without batting an eye and open a CD for, what was the first one, 500,000 in  
14 money? That they don't have any proof that there's 500,000 to cover CD, and then  
15 it goes on to the 999,000. (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 57, Line 16-21)

16 If I go and use my debit card before I get back home it's already taken out of  
17 my account, you know what I'm saying? I can check my bank online and it's  
18 already gone. How does an electronic wiring fraud happen when I can't do it on a  
19 \$20 Food City grocery bill. I mean, they know before I leave that aisle that I've  
20 got \$20 in there to cover that bill. How does that happen? **I mean, how**-- (Grand  
21 Jury Transcript, P. 57-58, Line 22-25; 1-5)

22 Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson shut-down the grand  
23 juror. Her role was to get that indictment so they could proceed to prosecution.

24 **MS. DAVIDSON:** I don't know if that's a proper question for the  
25 consideration of the Grand Jury. I mean, the fact of the matter, we showed you  
26 evidence that it did happen in this case. (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 58, Line 6-9)

1           The grand juror knew the accusation that Mr. Beane altered his social  
2   security account number by one digit was nonsensical. It was likely hard for the  
3   grand juror(s) to imagine the US Attorney prosecutors and FBI witness would lie  
4   to them so even though the prosecutor's cockamamie story didn't add up they went  
5   with it.

6           The grand juror's job is to question and investigate. Perpetrator and  
7   conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson didn't appreciate the grand juror asking questions  
8   so she bullied the grand juror into shutting up and it clearly worked.

9           Without the absurd accusation that Mr. Beane changed one digit in his social  
10   security account number §§1343, 1344, 1956, and 1957 all go down the tubes.  
11   Their fraud and money laundering charge was completely dependent upon their  
12   allegation Mr. Beane changed one digit in his social security account number.

13          To further elaborate on this piece of the conspiracy, thousands of other  
14   Americans accessed their treasury direct depository account during this same time  
15   frame. Did they all change their social security account number by one digit? Of  
16   course not – they used their social security account number to access their treasury  
17   direct depository account.

18          On July 11, 2017 perpetrator and conspirator True Brown (USAA Bank  
19   Investigator) sent an email (the day of the unlawful arrest of Randall-Keith:Beane)  
20   in which he both acknowledged the account number is the same as the social

1 security number while at the same time pushing the lie that Randall-Keith:Beane  
2 entered his social security account number “with one digit altered.” (Att. #62.2)  
3 The email below shows USAA Bank executive management involvement.

4 **From:** Brown, True [mailto:True.Brown@usaa.com]  
5 **Sent:** Wednesday, July 12, 2017 9:10 AM  
6 **To:** Still, Parker H. (KX) (FBI) <phstill@fbi.gov>  
7 **Subject:** Information request on arrest and RV

8 Parker

9 Now that the smoke has cleared a little; are you in a position to advise: 1. what charges Randall  
10 Beane was arrested/detained on

11 2. Do you have any info on the RV such as the VIN (trying to get a pic for  
12 my management) - if I have VIN I can go to dealer website

13 3. Do you anticipate charging Beane on complaint

14 Again, thank you again for jumping on this matter. **The quick actions taken has really impressed**  
15 **USAA Executive Management team**. Makes me proud of the organization.

16 Let me know what additional information you need and we will pull it.

17 True

18  
19 (Att. #63)

20 Lying to falsely imprison an innocent man is impressive to USAA Bank  
21 executive management team? USAA did not file a sworn complaint or affidavit  
22 against Randall-Keith:Beane. Why would they want Randall-Keith:Beane  
23 arrested? The only thing to happen as of the July 12<sup>th</sup> email was Randall-  
24 Keith:Beane was arrested the day before, July 11, 2017. Why is USAA executive  
25 management team impressed by that? They seemed anxious to have their



1 member imprisoned and out of the way. Why? Does it have anything to do with  
2 the \$31,000,494.97 taken from Mr. Beane's USAA account? We think so.

3 USAA executive team knows they lied about Randall-Keith:Beane using his  
4 social security account number altered by one digit. Perpetrator and conspirator  
5 True Brown and USAA Bank executive team know the lie they pushed was for the  
6 purpose of creating a crime where there was none. USAA Bank also knows they  
7 used the court system and legal process (forfeiture), with the help of their  
8 coconspirators, to steal private property (The Randall-Keith:Beane Factualized  
9 Trust Motorhome) based on their lie that the social security account number was  
10 altered by one digit – knowing they had no legal or lawful claim to said property.

11 The perpetrators and conspirators painted the picture for the grand jury and  
12 trial jury that the social security number was something different than the account  
13 number. There is little doubt the perpetrators and conspirators knew that to access  
14 one's treasury direct depository account you must use your name, Federal Reserve  
15 routing number, and your social security account number. The words "account  
16 number" have been removed from the newer cards but here's what the original  
17 social security account number card looked like:



1           It said “account number” on it because that is what it is – an account. For  
2   the purpose of accessing one’s treasury direct depository account the social  
3   security account number IS the account number. The perpetrators’ lie that Mr.  
4   Beane’s social security account number just happened (by coincidence) to be one  
5   digit off from the account number needed to access his treasury direct depository  
6   account is beyond ridiculous and dishonest.

7           We understand the True Brown email exculpatory evidence was delivered to  
8   Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf **after the trial was over**. It was never delivered to  
9   Randall-Keith:Beane. So much for Brady v. Maryland which states material  
10   information favorable to the defense in the possession of the prosecution, material  
11   to the defendant’s case, must be disclosed to the defense. The fact that the email  
12   reveals USAA Bank put in writing the lie about Mr. Beane altering his social  
13   security account number by one digit was a material fact.

14          And there’s also the Rules of Professional Conduct, Tennessee Rule 3.8 (d)  
15   – Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor – which says: “shall make timely  
16   disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor  
17   that tends to negate the guilt of the accused.

18          Clearly perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie  
19   Svolto violated Rule 3.8(d). They did not act as ministers of justice. They acted  
20   like coconspirators involved in a sinister plot to illegally and unlawfully kidnap

1 and imprison Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. This was not a  
2 case about justice or the rule of law. There were no rules or law. There was a goal  
3 – make false statements and representations to the grand jury and trial jury of  
4 material facts to secure an indictment, conviction and imprisonment.

5 The perpetrators and coconspirators made up the crime and they made up the  
6 arrest warrants. They made false allegations against Randall-Keith:Beane and  
7 Heather-Anne:Tucci:Jarraf. They used the legal system as a weapon to destroy  
8 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

9 Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie  
10 Svolto did not use the word felony other than on their criminal case cover sheet.

11 .

12 **CRIMINAL CASE COVER SHEET** **U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**

13 Defendant Name: **RANDALL KEITH BEANE**

14 Place of Offense (City & County): **Knoxville & Knox**

15 Juvenile: Yes \_\_\_ No X Matter to be Sealed: Yes \_\_\_ No X

16 Interpreter: No X Yes \_\_\_ Language: \_\_\_\_\_

17 Total # of Counts: \_\_\_ Petty \_\_\_ Misdemeanor (Class \_\_\_) 7 Felony

	<b>ORIGINAL INDICTMENT</b> U.S.C. Citation(s) and Description of Offense Charged	Count(s)
Set 1	<b>18 U.S.C. § 1343 – Wire Fraud</b>	1 – 5
Set 2	<b>18 U.S.C. § 1344 – Bank Fraud</b>	6
Set 3	<b>18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) – Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering</b>	7

**CRIMINAL CASE COVER SHEET****U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**Defendant Name: HEAHTER ANN TUCCI-JARRAFPlace of Offense (City & County): Knoxville & KnoxJuvenile: Yes ☐ No ☒ Matter to be Sealed: Yes ☐ No ☒Interpreter: No ☒ Yes ☐ Language: Total # of Counts:  Petty  Misdemeanor (Class ) 1 Felony

<b>ORIGINAL INDICTMENT</b>		Count(s)
U.S.C. Citation(s) and Description of Offense Charged		
Set 1	18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) – Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering	7

Look real good because this is the only time you'll see the word felony. The word felony and felonious is not used in the indictment. (Att. #37, #71.1 to #71.8) Felony and felonious is not used in the arrest warrants. (Att. #3 and #4) Reference to felony and felonious conduct is not in the grand jury transcript. Felony and felonious is not in the trial transcripts. US Attorney perpetrators and conspirators say they charged Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf with committing felonies and yet felonious conduct is not referred to in the indictment or warrants. It's not mentioned because there was no felonious conduct. There was no injured party. For a crime to exist there must be an injured party. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf did not commit a crime. The US Attorney perpetrators knew a felony was not committed by Randall-Keith:Beane or Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and that's why they did not use the word.

**DEFINITION**

1 “FELONIOUSLY, pleadings. This is a technical word which must be  
2 introduced into every indictment for a felony, charging the offence to have  
3 been committed feloniously; no other word, nor any circumlocution, will supply  
4 its place. (BOUVIER -- A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws  
5 of The United States of America Union by John Bouvier, Revised Sixth Edition,  
6 1856, Pg. 764) (Att. #37)

7  
8 US Attorney perpetrators and coconspirators Nancy Stallard Harr, Cynthia  
9 F. Davidson, and Anne-Marie Svolto used the word “offense” in the indictment  
10 (Indictment P. 6, ¶ 19, P. 7, ¶ 21 & ¶ 22) because there was no felonious conduct.  
11 Without felonious conduct an offense is a non-indictable TORT! (“offense or  
12 fault” has the same meaning as “tort.” – Black’s Law Dictionary - Att. #9.3,  
13 Bouvier’s Law Dictionary – Att. #69, #70) What is a tort?

14 **The Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition 2008, P. 500**

15  
16 **TORT** - A private injury or wrong; a violation of a socially recognized  
17 duty owed to a plaintiff that results in injury to the plaintiff; torts can be caused  
18 intentionally, through negligence, or under strict liability.

19 **Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1660**

20  
21 **TORT** - A private or civil wrong or injury. A wrong independent of  
22 contract. A violation of a duty imposed by general law or otherwise upon all  
23 persons occupying the relation to each other which is involved in a given  
24 transaction. There must always be a violation of some duty owing to plaintiff, and  
25 generally such duty must arise by operation of law and not by mere agreement of  
26 the parties. Diver v. Miller, Del.Super., 148 A. 291, 293.

27  
28 Three elements of every tort action are: Existence of legal duty from defendant to  
29 plaintiff, breach of duty, and damage as proximate result. City of Mobile v.  
30 McClure, 221 Ala. 51, 127 So. 832, 835.

31  
32 A legal wrong committed upon the person or property independent of contract. It  
33 may be either (1) a direct invasion of some legal right of the individual; (2) the in-  
34 fraction of some public duty by which special damage accrues to the individual; (3)

1 the violation of some private obligation by which like damage accrues to the  
2 individual. In the former case, no special damage is necessary to entitle  
3 the party to recover. In the two latter cases, such damage is necessary. A violation  
4 of a right in rem which plaintiff has as against all persons with whom he comes in  
5 contact or the violation of a right which is created by law and not by any act of  
6 parties. Mitchell v. Health Culture Co., 349 Mo. 475, 162 S.W.2d 233, 237.

7  
8 It didn't go unnoticed that in the grand jury hearing perpetrator and  
9 conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson presented five (5) counts to the grand jury for  
10 review and consideration. The five counts included bank wire, bank fraud, and  
11 money laundering. And yet the jury foreperson signed an indictment that same day  
12 with seven (7) counts. Perhaps the two discussed padding the indictment with two  
13 additional counts at the water cooler? Or did the grand jury foreperson just sign  
14 the indictment without reading it? The fact is five counts were presented to the  
15 grand jury -- not seven. There was "evidence" and "witness" testimony for five  
16 counts. There was no "evidence" or "witness" testimony presented for the two  
17 additional counts. If a prosecutor can just add counts without presenting evidence  
18 or testimony then what is the grand jury for? A prosecutor's rubber stamp?

19 Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still testified the following to the grand  
20 jury:

21 **Parker Still Grand Jury Testimony, P. 45-46, Line 25; 1-6**

22 Q (By Ms. Davidson) And let's, you know, be clear. Not only have  
23 you reviewed these records, but, you know, the USAA fraud investigator has  
24 reviewed these extensively and relayed all the information that you've previously  
25 testified about?

1           A     Right. I rely on it --

2           “I rely on it” means he did no independent investigation. Why no  
3 investigation? Lazy? Or was it because Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
4 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were targeted? It was not a rule of law prosecution so an  
5 investigation was not necessary. It wasn’t even an investigation in search of a  
6 crime. They fabricated the crime. They had a target and a goal of imprisonment.  
7 You don’t need to investigate when you’ve manufactured the crime.

8           Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson essentially admits to no  
9 investigation to the grand jury:

10           **MS. DAVIDSON:** “...it takes us usually months to investigate these  
11 things.” (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 59, Line 22-23)

12           It didn’t take months to investigate this case because they were not searching  
13 for truth and facts. It was a manufactured fraud and money laundering case.

14           It’s clear nobody is reviewing what FBI agents, US Attorney prosecutors,  
15 district court judges, and appellate judges are up to. Had there been a pre-trial case  
16 file audit the disposed of South Carolina arrest warrant and fraudulent Tennessee  
17 district court arrest warrants would have been caught. Had there been a post-  
18 conviction case file audit the conspiracy and crimes committed by what appears to  
19 be a crime syndicate would have been caught.

20           The appellate court – well – that was just corruption. In their opinion they  
21 talked about perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still’s false allegation Heather-

1 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf was “planning military operations” to break Randall-Keith:Beane  
2 out of jail. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still did not offer even a scintilla of  
3 evidence that Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf actually said that she planned military operations to  
4 break Randall-Keith:Beane out of jail. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still just  
5 made it up and his coconspirators went with it. They didn’t need evidence. This  
6 was not a rule of law prosecution.

7 The appellate court talked about when Randall-Keith:Beane went to bed and  
8 when he woke. And they quoted Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
9 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf as saying, “I am source of all that is.” So we know the three  
10 judges read the file. But a panel of three judges couldn’t bother to review the  
11 following facts:

- 12 • The perpetrators and coconspirators used a disposed of statewide (not  
13 national or international) South Carolina misdemeanor traffic related bench  
14 warrant to attack and arrest Randall-Keith:Beane on July 11, 2017. (Att. #1.2  
15 and #2.1)
- 16 • The Tennessee Eastern District Court created fraudulent arrest warrants.  
17 (Att. #3, #4, and #10)
- 18 • The FBI lacked jurisdiction in Mr. Beane’s private business transaction.  
19 (Att. #15, #16.1, #16.2)
- 20 • Plaintiff United States of America lacked standing. (Att. #25)



- 1 • Plaintiff United States of America is a Delaware corporation. (Att. #67,  
2 #68)
- 3 • They did not have a probable cause hearing.
- 4 • Randall-Keith:Beane was forced under threat to waive the detention hearing  
5 in violation of due process.
- 6 • The district court lacked subject-matter and personal jurisdiction. (Att. #6,  
7 #5, #7, #8, #9.2)
- 8 • The district court was not in compliance with Article III – judicial power.  
9 (Att. #27)
- 10 • The district court was not in compliance with court of record requirements -  
11 28 U.S. Code § 132. (Att. #8, #9.2)

12 Three appeals court judges and not one of them noticed any of the above-  
13 mentioned problems with this case?

14 The Sixth Circuit in one breath said “...whether lawyers or not, have a right  
15 to represent themselves” (United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit  
16 Opinion, P. 5, paragraph 4), and in the next breath denied that right. They  
17 appointed two traitor attorneys who bashed their own “clients”. They severely  
18 criticized Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf when they should  
19 have built a strong appeal to have them released. But that’s not what they were

1 hired to do, was it? They had a role to play in the conspiracy and they played it  
2 well. All of it part of the plot and conspiracy.

3 The perpetrators and conspirators abruptly snatched Randall-Keith:Beane  
4 and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf out of their lives. They stole the last 3+ years of  
5 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci: Jarraf's life and they must be  
6 prosecuted and punished to the fullest extent of the law for their participation in the  
7 crimes committed against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. It  
8 was all done knowingly, intentionally, and deliberately with reckless disregard for  
9 the law and Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's rights. Young  
10 children were separated from their mother, and a man separated from his wife,  
11 without justification.

12 We are asking that you investigate the crimes we allege have been  
13 committed and each of the perpetrators/conspirators' role in the conspiracy and  
14 false imprisonment of Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

15 Randall-Keith Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf have not experienced  
16 freedom and liberty since July 2017 all based on a fabricated fraud and money  
17 laundering offense.

## 18 **V) The Conspiracy Plot**

19 It was a case in which the FBI and DOJ invented a crime they could charge  
20 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to cover up the theft of

1 \$31,000,494.97 from Mr. Beane's USAA bank account. They set about to change  
2 the meaning of words like "money laundering," "affect interstate commerce," and  
3 "fraud" to mislead a grand jury and trial jury into indicting and convicting Randall-  
4 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf based upon their made-up definition of  
5 these key words. They had others join in the conspiracy like judges, clerk, etc.

6 The perpetrators and conspirators did not run or participate in a court of law  
7 or justice. It was not an Article III court. It was not a court of record. It was a  
8 kangaroo trafficking court designed to steal the freedom and liberty of Randall-  
9 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to silence them.

10 When the perpetrators and conspirators viciously inserted themselves into  
11 Mr. Beane's private business transaction it was clearly a moonlighting job at the  
12 behest of someone other than the leadership at the FBI and DOJ, right? They  
13 certainly were not working in the interest of the American people. Who hired them  
14 to attack Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf? We don't know but  
15 we suspect they were working for either the New York Federal Reserve Bank,  
16 USAA Bank, or both.

17 The perpetrators and conspirators set about on a devious, evil, sinister,  
18 vindictive plot and scheme to knowingly, intentionally, and deliberately create a  
19 fake felony case, complete with fraudulent arrest warrants, so that they could  
20 kidnap, human traffic, and falsely imprison Randall-Keith:Beane, and Heather-

1 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf with the power and authority of the state. The perpetrators and  
2 conspirators showed contempt for the court and total and complete disregard for  
3 the legal process. They engaged in fraud, abuse, and corruption perpetrated under  
4 the guise of justice.

5 The visible part of the plot and conspiracy kicked into gear on July 11, 2017  
6 when the FBI decided to arrest Mr. Beane, without jurisdiction, using a South  
7 Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that was disposed of  
8 two years earlier, July 17, 2015, as the predicate for the arrest. (Att. #1.2 and #2.1)

9 **VI) Disposed of South Carolina Statewide Misdemeanor Traffic Related**  
10 **Bench Warrant Used As Predicate for July 11, 2017 Arrest and**  
11 **Aggravated Assault of Mr. Beane** (Attachment #1.2, #2.1, #12, #13)

12 Mr. Beane was exercising his right to travel in the ordinary course of his life  
13 and business. On or about October 13, 2014 Randall-Keith:Beane was travelling  
14 when Ridgeland South Carolina police officer, Jason Stone, pulled him over.  
15 Perpetrator Jason Stone stopped Mr. Beane because he did not have South Carolina  
16 state tags. He had American National tags.

17 Constitutional Amendment XIII says – “...nor **involuntary** servitude...”  
18 The US Corporation worded it this way so that they could then get Americans to  
19 volunteer servitude through the driver’s license trickery and deceit. However, Mr.  
20 Beane did not submit to voluntary servitude. The fundamental right to locomotion  
21 or to travel is NOT a privilege, it is a gift granted by the Maker, and restated by the

1 founding fathers as unalienable. (Att. #58.2) It cannot be taken by any  
2 man/government made color of law (codes and statutes).

3 "Personal liberty largely consists of the Right of locomotion -- to go where  
4 and when one pleases -- only so far restrained as the Rights of others may make it  
5 necessary for the welfare of all other citizens. The Right of the Citizen to travel  
6 upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse drawn  
7 carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or  
8 prohibited at will, but the common Right which he has under his Right to life,  
9 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under this Constitutional guarantee one may,  
10 therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public  
11 highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and  
12 decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another's Rights, he will be  
13 protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct." II Am.Jur. (1st)  
14 Constitutional Law, Sect.329, p.1135.

15 "Personal liberty -- consists of the power of locomotion, of changing  
16 situations, of removing one's person to whatever place one's inclination may direct,  
17 without imprisonment or restraint unless by due process of law." 1 Blackstone's  
18 Commentary 134; Hare, Constitution\_\_\_.777; Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed.,  
19 Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed.

20 Privately owned cars, vans, trucks, and buses not engaged in commerce or

for hire transportation are outside the jurisdiction of motor vehicle enforcement. Perpetrator Jason Stone could have written a ticket based on South Carolina color of law code and Mr. Beane could have gone through the normal process to challenge it. An honest cop would have done just that. Instead, perpetrator Jason Stone decided to use his position of trust to teach Mr. Beane a lesson. He called approximately 10 of his comrades and they decided to turn an unlawful traffic stop into aggravated assault, an unlawful arrest, and false imprisonment.

Once the gang was all there they beat up Mr. Beane. They tased Mr. Beane. They tried to get Mr. Beane to say he is a “sovereign citizen.” Why? What is a sovereign citizen?

1) It is an oxymoron used mostly by dishonest judges, law enforcement, and attorneys-at-law (BAR attorneys) to attack Americans as terrorists.

**Definition of oxymoron** - a combination of contradictory or incongruous words (such as *cruel kindness*) (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/oxymoron>)

2) **Sovereign citizen** is a term used to refer to a political movement which grew out of a belief in government abuses of power. Members often refuse to hold social security cards or driver's licenses and avoid using zip codes. Sovereign citizens believe that U.S. citizens are either "Fourteenth Amendment citizens" (who are subject to the federal and state laws and taxes) or "sovereign citizens",

1 who are subject only to common law or "constitutional law" (or both), but are not  
2 bound to obey statutory law. No court has ever upheld these claims. Sovereign  
3 citizens may also be referred to as "freemen" or "common law citizens".

4 (<https://definitions.uslegal.com/s/sovereign-citizen/>)

5 What is objectionable or offensive in the uslegal.com definition of sovereign  
6 citizen? There is nothing illegal, unlawful, or a show of disloyalty to the country  
7 in the uslegal.com definition of "sovereign citizen." Americans have a Patriotic  
8 Duty to speak up if they believe the government has run afoul of the law.

9 Perpetrators and coconspirators know that Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci-Jarraf  
10 have never referred to themselves as sovereign citizens. They understand it is an  
11 oxymoron.

12 When some Americans refer to themselves as a sovereign citizen they are  
13 referring to the rights of the people. Their thinking is based on the Tennessee  
14 Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Article 1 - **Section 1** (Att. #73.1) which says  
15 "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on  
16 their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness;" or Section 2  
17 of the Virginia Declaration of Rights which says "**That all power is vested in, and**  
18 **consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and**  
19 **servants and at all times amenable to them.**" They are saying that those in  
20 positions of emolument, in their capacity, are "agents" or "servants" of the people.

1 They have authority given by the people and are the ones subject to the codes and  
2 statutes. In performing duties and functions they are to conform to fundamental  
3 law, rights, and common law concepts such as due process and the other things  
4 prescribed in the Constitution.

5 The Constitution was ordained and established by the people for the  
6 government. It is a contract between the people and the government, The  
7 government was created by the people. The people are over the government—not  
8 the other way around. God is over man. Man is over government. The people’s  
9 sovereignty comes from the Creator. This is what Americans who call themselves  
10 “sovereign citizens” mean and the deceitful and dishonest perpetrators and  
11 conspirators know it.

12 Traitors within the people’s government have bastardized the word  
13 sovereign for the purpose of attacking the American people. In their despicable,  
14 treasonous, traitor stupidity they coined the term “sovereign citizen,” spread it to  
15 the trusting people and then turned on the people by defining “sovereign citizen” as  
16 a terrorist. They continue to use the oxymoron to disparage and attack those they  
17 target. The “sovereign citizen” attack was used in the South Carolina traffic case  
18 by the corrupt officers that unlawfully detained Mr. Beane, and in United States of  
19 America v. Randall Keith Beane and Heather Ann Tucci Jarraf by the corrupt US  
20 Attorneys and magistrate judge.



Freedom to travel is, indeed, an important aspect of an American's liberty. The right to travel is a part of the "liberty" of which Americans cannot be deprived without due process of law. Among the corrupt and unpatriotic there is a belief the American people have no rights and this is why they deprive rights in violation of 18 U.S. Code § 241 – conspiracy against rights and 18 U.S. Code § 242 - deprivation of rights under color of law (Att. #38 and #39).

Perpetrator Jason Stone did not have a warrant to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin said that "it is a serious thing to arrest a citizen, and it is a more serious thing to search his person" and it must be done "in conformity to the laws of the land." Regarding the law on arrests it held: At common law arrests for misdemeanors were not permissible without a warrant except for acts committed in the presence of the officer **causing** a breach of the peace. (Allen v. State, 183 Wis. 323, 197 N.W. 808, 810, 811 (1924)) There was no breach of the peace. Perpetrator Jason Stone had no lawful authority to stop, detain and arrest Randall-Keith:Beane without a warrant for what he called a misdemeanor. Mr. Beane was travelling minding his own business. What is the law of the land? The Constitution.

### **US Constitution -- Article VI**

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and **all executive and judicial Officers**, both of the

1 United States and of the several States, shall be **bound by Oath** or Affirmation, to  
2 support this Constitution...”

3 **US Constitution – Amendment X**

4 “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution and prohibited  
5 by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, **or to the people.**”

6  
7 All of the rights of the People are not enumerated in the Constitution  
8 because there is no limit to the God given rights of the people.

9 **US Constitution – 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Section 3**

10 “**No person shall** be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of  
11 President and Vice President, or **hold any office**, civil or military, **under the**  
12 **United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath**, as a  
13 member of Congress, or **as an officer of the United States**, or as a member of any  
14 State legislature, **or** as an executive or judicial officer **of any State, to support the**  
15 **Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in** insurrection or  
16 **rebellion against the same**, or given **aid or comfort to the enemies** thereof.”

17  
18 In his fake South Carolina affidavit Officer Stone alleged “Randall Keith  
19 Beane did knowingly and willfully oppose **and/or** resist the lawful arrest by a law  
20 enforcement officer,” **OR** “the defendant did knowingly and willfully assault, beat  
21 **AND/OR** wound a law enforcement officer while resisting arrest.” “Defendant  
22 was stopped by Ridgeland Police for a traffic violation.” (Att. #1.1) You’ll notice

1 Officer Stone did not swear under penalty of perjury in his affidavit thereby  
2 rendering it meaningless and worthless.

3 The arrest was not lawful because perpetrator Stone did not have a lawful  
4 valid arrest warrant when he interrupted Mr. Beane's travel. Perpetrator Jason  
5 Stone couldn't seem to decide what exactly occurred. He accused Randall-  
6 Keith:Beane of doing one thing **OR** something else. The affidavit is written that  
7 way because it is not truthful. It is a means of trying to get around perjury. It  
8 looks like perpetrator Stone is accusing Randall-Keth:Beane of something but he's  
9 really not accusing him of anything at all. Maybe he did this—**OR** maybe he did  
10 that—all means he did nothing at all. The affidavit is likely boilerplate language  
11 not intended to describe an actual incident, but rather used in their human  
12 trafficking courts to railroad Americans.

13 What officer Stone doesn't say in his boilerplate fake affidavit is many of his  
14 comrades were at the scene with him. They threatened to break the glass window  
15 to Randall-Keth:Beane's truck. They roughed-up and tased Randall-Keth:Beane.  
16 There were approximately 13 police officers dispatched armed with tasers, guns,  
17 batons, and handcuffs – and one unarmed middle-age 160 lb. man who was  
18 traveling and minding his own business before they encroached upon his liberty –  
19 committed aggravated assault and illegally detained and jailed him. Perpetrator

1 Stone and his comrades clearly felt like flexing their muscles that day and  
2 unfortunately Randall-Keith:Beane landed in their crosshairs.

3 In his fake affidavit you'll notice Officer Stone does not explain what the  
4 traffic violation was. He doesn't reveal they tased Randall-Keith:Beane and feared  
5 they had given him a heart attack.

6 Randall-Keith:Beane was not served with the South Carolina traffic-related  
7 bench warrant. He says he had no knowledge of the case so how could he show up  
8 in court to dispute perpetrator Stone's false story? The truth of the matter is the  
9 majority of individuals arrested were unaware of a warrant because they are  
10 intentionally not properly notified as a law enforcement technique to catch you off  
11 guard. They're not interested in allowing you to prepare to present yourself  
12 against whatever lies the crooked ones may tell. In addition, the bench warrant  
13 says "**THE STATE** VS. Randal Keith Beane." (Att. #1.2) What state? If it were  
14 a lawful bench warrant it would have the exact name of the state in all places on  
15 the warrant.

16 The Solicitor (Disposition Judge) likely understood Officer Stone's  
17 allegation was hogwash so he disposed of the case July 17, 2015. (Att. #2.1) The  
18 disposition status is "failure to appear" but there's no proof Mr. Beane was  
19 lawfully served a summons to appear.

1           The Tennessee perpetrators and conspirators decided to use the disposed of  
2   South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant to jump start  
3   the Tennessee conspiracy and arrest Randall-Keith:Beane.

4           Here's what coconspirators Parker Still and Jaron Patterson said:

5   **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
6   **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 66, Line 15; 18-20; 24-25)**

7   A     I think it (warrant) was out of South Carolina.”

8   Q     But on July 11<sup>th</sup>, you had never seen it, you just had information that your  
9   office had information that an outstanding warrant existed.

10   A     So me personally, **I did not** – **I was relying on information that was**  
11   **provided to me.**”

12   **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
13   **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 68, line 19-23**

14   Q     Did you personally confirm the existence of an outstanding state warrant that  
15   you now know to be from South Carolina?

16   A     No, ma'am. I did not. I have seen it, though, since that date. I have seen a  
17   copy of that warrant, yes, ma'am.

18   **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
19   **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 69, line 8-17**

20   Q     Okay. On July 11<sup>th</sup>, prior to or at any moment, did you ever present a  
21   warrant to Mr. Beane or the other unidentified male and unidentified female that  
22   you found in that vehicle? Did you ever present an actual paper warrant or  
23   electronic warrant to any of those three?

24   A     **No, ma'am.** And I – I don't – I mean, that's – I think **that's** some of **TV**  
25   **stuff** where we serve people, put a warrant in their hands. You know, that's – I  
26   don't – that's just not general practice where you would, you know, serve someone  
27   – hand someone a warrant, generally,”

1 **Cynthia Davidson Redirect Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker Still –**  
2 **Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 81, line 1-7**

3 Q So – and was there an arrest warrant by the State of South Carolina for Mr.  
4 Beane?

5 A **Yes, ma'am.** I mean, at the scene – that's what I was saying. Knox County,  
6 it's my understanding, when they took him – he did not go into federal custody at  
7 the time. He went into state custody, that Knox County does those verifications is  
8 my understanding."

9 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Jaron Patterson [Univ. of**  
10 **Tennessee Police Dept. and FBI Cyber Task Force Investigator] – Trial**  
11 **Transcript, Volume II Pg. 140-142, line 21-25; 1-3; 8-12**

12 Q Is there any reason why you guys didn't pull a copy of that alleged active  
13 outstanding warrant?

14 A That's not very common to take a copy.

15 Q So it's not common to take a copy or to have a warrant to show someone  
16 that you are arresting?

17 A The original copy would have been with the issuing agency, so it was an out-  
18 of-state warrant. The original copy would have been in another state."

19 Q **So you're not sure if it was ever -- truly existed?**

20 A **No.**

21 Q Other than relying on the statement of a fellow FBI agent?

22 A Correct.

23 Perpetrator and conspirator Jaron Patterson knew the warrant did not exist  
24 just like all the other perpetrators and conspirators. They all knew. It's public  
25 record. (Att. #2.1) On the left side of the public index it says disposition date  
26 07/17/2015.

<https://www.sccourts.org/caseSearch/>

Jasper County Home Page South Carolina Judicial Department Home Page SC.GOV Home Page

Switch View

**The State of South Carolina VS Randal Keith Beane**

Case Number:	2014A2720200234	Court Agency:	General Sessions	Filed Date:	10/14/2014
Case Type:	Criminal-Clerk	Case Sub Type:			
Status:	Failure to Appear	Assigned Judge:	Clerk Of Court C P, G S, And Family Court	Disposition Judge:	Solicitor
Disposition:	Failure to Appear				
Disposition Date:	07/17/2015	Date Received:	10/14/2014	Arrest Date:	10/13/2014
Law Enf. Case:	14-907	True Bill Date:	11/20/2014	No Bill Date:	
Prosecutor Case:		Indictment Number:	2014GS2700554	Waiver Date:	
Probation Case:					

Case Parties Charges Sentencing Associated Cases Actions Financials Bonds

Summary

Fine/Costs:	\$130.00	Total Paid for fine/costs:	\$0.00	Balance Due:	\$130.00
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**DEFINITION:**

**disposition.** N. (2) The settlement of a matter; **a judge's final ruling.** (The Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, 2008, P. 143)

**dispose of.** V. (2) To settle a matter finally. (The Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, 2008, P. 143)

**dispose of.** To exercise finally, in any manner, one's power of control over; or get rid of; to finish with; (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 557)

There is absolutely no doubt perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia Davidson and Parker Still knew there was no active South Carolina warrant (or any other warrant) for Mr. Beane. It was their job to know. They all knew they were lying to and misleading the grand jury and trial jury. They knew there was no active

1 outstanding South Carolina bench warrant. They knew the bench warrant they  
2 referenced had been disposed of two years earlier. They also knew it was  
3 STATEWIDE. It gave absolutely no jurisdiction to Tennessee or any other state.

4 Here are some of the lies regarding the South Carolina warrant from the  
5 Grand Jury Transcript and Trial Transcript:

6 **Grand Jury Transcript, P. 21, Line 1-5: (Cynthia Davidson Direct**  
7 **Examination of Parker Still)** (Att. #29.3)  
8

9 Q And Since Mr. Beane was arrested by the FBI; is that correct?  
10

11 A He was arrested. Just to clarify, he was arrested by us on – he had an  
12 outstanding warrant on a state charge.  
13

14 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
15 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 66-67, line 18-25; 1-17**

16 Q But on July 11th, you had never seen it, you just had information that your  
17 office had information that an outstanding warrant existed. Did you confirm at  
18 least with a database, NCIC or anything else that there was actually an outstanding  
19 state warrant?  
20

21 A So me personally, I did not -- I was relying on information that was provided  
22 to me. You know, it's -- we work as a team. I mean, it's -- you know, there's  
23 moving parts. I'm doing the affidavit. Somebody else would be looking to see  
24 about the warrant, you know, providing that information to us. I mean, it is a team  
25 effort. Not one person can sit here and do all the different jobs. So I'm not the  
26 person who made any confirmation of that warrant. But I would say this too. It's  
27 my understanding that at the scene also, the warrant was also confirmed by  
28 **Knox – I believe it was the Knox County Sheriff's Department.**  
29

30 Q I'm just asking, because in the plethora of discovery that was provided to us,  
31 **not once was there any report by you, a 302,** or by any other member supposedly  
32 working on this case regarding -- excuse me, **with an actual copy of the South**



1 **Carolina** -- the alleged South Carolina outstanding warrant, **no NCIC**, no actual  
2 NCIC from that date or anything else showing there was an outstanding South  
3 Carolina warrant. You stated you had not even confirmed --  
4

5 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
6 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 68, line 17-25**

7 Q Okay. Because it is important to know that you have the tools you need to do  
8 your job. Okay. **Did you personally confirm the existence of an outstanding**  
9 **state warrant that you now know to be from South Carolina?**  
10

11 A No, ma'am. I did not. **I have seen it, though, since that date. I have seen**  
12 **a copy of that warrant, yes, ma'am. And it was exactly right.** I mean, he was --  
13 Knox County confirmed it at the scene. It's my understanding he was taken to jail.  
14

15 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
16 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 69, line 2-7**

17 Q Did you ever provide a copy of that alleged South Carolina outstanding  
18 warrant to Ms. Davidson or anyone on the -- at the DOJ?  
19

20 A You know, I would have to look back on it. What we normally do is we turn  
21 our file -- our discovery file over to the prosecutors.  
22

23 **Cynthia Davidson Redirect Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker Still –**  
24 **Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 82, line 2-9**

25 Q Is that your understanding? And Ms. Tucci:Jarraf asked you about NCIC  
26 reports. It's not the practice of the FBI to give codefendants each other's NCI  
27 reports. Is it?  
28

29 A I could not imagine why we would give NCI reports because of the personal  
30 identifiers on those reports.  
31

32 Q So Ms. Tucci:Jarraf doesn't have Mr. Beane's NCIC doesn't mean that  
33 there's not a warrant on his NCIC, does it?  
34

35 A Right. No, ma'am. That would not mean that.  
36

1 Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia Davidson demonstrates her skill in  
2 concealing material information from the jury. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf stated she did not  
3 receive “an actual copy of the South Carolina -- the alleged South Carolina  
4 outstanding warrant, no NCIC, not actual NCIC from that date or anything else  
5 showing there was an outstanding South Carolina warrant.” (Trial Transcript,  
6 Volume I, Pg. 67, Line 13-16) Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf did not ask for Mr. Beane’s  
7 NCIC report—she asked for proof of an active/outstanding South Carolina warrant.  
8 The perpetrators and conspirators didn’t give it to Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf because it  
9 didn’t exist. They made it up to mislead the grand jury to secure an indictment and  
10 to mislead the trial jury to secure a conviction.

11 The perpetrators and coconspirators lied to the grand jury and the trial jury.  
12 They all knew the South Carolina Solicitor/Disposition Judge disposed of the  
13 South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic case July 17, 2015. (Att. #2.1)  
14 They all knew there was no active warrant. The perpetrators knowingly and  
15 intentionally concealed the NCIC information because they knew there was no  
16 South Carolina or other active warrant for Mr. Beane.

17 They used their FBI and Knoxville Sheriff badge and government issued  
18 weapon to:

- 19 • Trespass on private property, physically drag Mr. Beane out of the  
20 private property, and commit aggravated assault by elbowing Mr.

1 Beane in the head until he bled, twisted his arm, gave him a black eye,  
2 bruised his body, and strangled him until he cried out “**I can’t**  
3 **breathe.**”

- 4 • Publicly humiliate Mr. Beane by pulling down his shorts and making  
5 him stand for 45 minutes hand cuffed in the summer heat with his  
6 underwear exposed, for all the world to see.
- 7 • Kidnap Mr. Beane and falsely imprison him;
- 8 • Steal private property. They did not have a seizure warrant.

9 The perpetrators and coconspirators did all this to Mr. Beane based on a  
10 LIE—a South Carolina outstanding warrant LIE.

11 Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still stated he saw the South Carolina  
12 statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant so he without a doubt knew:

13 (1) The misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant was issued April 17,  
14 2015, and it was **disposed of 7/17/2015**, and

15 (2) It was not a national or international warrant – it was a statewide South  
16 Carolina warrant. The misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant was addressed to  
17 “all and Singular the Sheriffs Deputy Sheriffs Constables and other Peace Officers  
18 of the said State Greetings.” (Att. #1.2)

1 Perpetrator and coconspirator Jaron Patterson (Univ. of Tennessee Police  
2 Dept. and FBI Cyber Task Force Investigator) stated he didn't know if the South  
3 Carolina traffic related bench warrant existed. (Trial Transcript, Volume II, Pg.  
4 142, Line 8-9) He knew it didn't exist. It was his job to know.

5 All the perpetrators had a responsibility to examine the South Carolina  
6 statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant to make sure they were  
7 operating within the law. But this was a conspiracy so there was no concern about  
8 operating within the law. The concern was reaching the conspiracy goal –  
9 imprisonment! Here's more testimony regarding NCIC and the disposed of South  
10 Carolina traffic related bench warrant.

11 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
12 **Transcript Volume VII, P. 53-56, Line 25; 1-25; 1-25; 1-13 - NCIC and the**  
13 **South Carolina Warrant**

14  
15 Q Agent Still, I just had a couple questions for you regarding the NCIC  
16 exhibits, and I'll read them off to you and then just ask you a few questions. Okay.  
17 To begin with, on Defendants' Exhibit 7 and you had stated that your office had a  
18 warrant -- or had information of a warrant in South Carolina. Correct?

19  
20 A Yes, ma'am. That's -- that was the information that was provided to me, yes,  
21 ma'am.

22  
23 Q And that would be on July 10th?

24  
25 A I believe it was July 11th, the morning of July 11th, yes, ma'am.

26  
27 Q The morning of July 11th. And did you do an NCIC search to be able to  
28 confirm that -- or excuse me, are you aware if your office had done an NCIC  
29 search to confirm that?

1 A The way that it normally would be done, yes, ma'am, would be -- the office  
2 would do -- they have the ability there to do an NCIC check, yes, ma'am.

3  
4 Q Do you have the ability to do an NCIC check?

5  
6 A No, ma'am. The only ability I have would be to contact what we call  
7 upstairs, which is kind of our control room or radio room, if you will. And I could  
8 say, you know, "Can I get an NCIC check on this individual or that individual," uh-  
9 huh, yes, ma'am.

10  
11 Q Okay. So those that are upstairs, they're the ones that have the authorization  
12 to enter into the NCIC?

13  
14 A I don't know about enter into the NCIC, all I know is they're the ones who  
15 we call to get a check done, yes, ma'am.

16  
17 Q Okay. And then Exhibit 165, please, David. Okay. This is Government's  
18 Exhibit 165, Agent Still. And this is the South Carolina -- excuse me, yeah, South  
19 Carolina warrant. Correct?

20  
21 A Yes, ma'am. That's the South Carolina warrant.

22  
23 Q Okay. And can you please tell me approximately when you recall seeing  
24 this warrant?

25  
26 A I believe this warrant was e-mailed to me on -- by Jasper County on either  
27 the 11th or the 12th of July. I believe that's the first time I actually saw the -- this  
28 warrant, this actual one you're speaking of, a physical copy.

29  
30 Q Okay. A physical copy. And did you send that copy or that fax of that South  
31 Carolina warrant over to Knox County sheriffs?

32  
33 A No, ma'am. I believe -- I believe the one that I had was an e-mail -- I believe  
34 they e-mailed it to me.

35  
36 Q They e-mailed it?

37  
38 A Yes, ma'am.

1 Q Okay. And to the best of your knowledge, **has anyone in the FBI gone in**  
2 **and entered information regarding Mr. Beane in the NCIC?**

3  
4 A No, ma'am, not to my knowledge. Again, though, I don't know who enters  
5 NCIC. I would want to clarify too. If I remember right, from our file, **I had two**  
6 **copies**, one was this e-mail of the warrant, and then I think they also faxed me a  
7 **copy later on, maybe in August.**

8  
9 Q In August?

10  
11 A Yes, ma'am.

12  
13 Q Okay. So then to the best of your knowledge, approximately July 12th or  
14 July 13th was the first time that you had ever seen that South Carolina warrant?

15  
16 A It could have been the afternoon of the 11th. There was an e-mail from  
17 them, yes, ma'am. An e-mail from them either July 11th to July 12th, to the best of  
18 my knowledge.

19  
20 Q Okay. Did you provide the Department of Justice, Ms. Davidson, with a  
21 copy of that e-mail?

22  
23 A I think so, yes, ma'am.

24  
25 **VII) (A) Private Property Trespass – (B) Aggravated Assault During**  
26 **Arrest Causing Serious Bodily Injury – (C) Public Humiliation – (D)**  
27 **Felony Kidnapping**

28  
29 **(A) Private Property Trespass**

30  
31 Mr. Beane has the Right to hold and own property without trespass.

32 As you read the trial testimony below you will see the perpetrators and  
33 conspirators did not have permission or consent to enter the private property  
34 motorhome without a warrant. The perpetrators and conspirators entered in

1 violation of Tennessee Criminal trespass code 39-14-405 (a) A person commits  
2 criminal trespass if the person enters or remains on property, or any portion of  
3 property, without the consent of the owner (Att. #50), and 25 CFR § 11.411 -  
4 Criminal trespass (a) A person commits an offense if, knowing that he or she is not  
5 licensed or privileged to do so, he or she enters or surreptitiously remains in any  
6 building or occupied structure. (Att. #47)

7 Perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto used the disposed of South  
8 Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant as “Government  
9 Exhibit 165.” She pointed out the bench warrant issue date – April 17, 2015, but  
10 she was strangely mum on the disposition date of 7/17/2015. For some reason  
11 perpetrator and coconspirator Ann-Marie Svolto didn’t see fit to let everyone in the  
12 courtroom know the secret she knew – the South Carolina statewide traffic related  
13 bench warrant was DISPOSED OF TWO (2) YEARS EARLIER and it was a  
14 STATEWIDE warrant. There was no active or outstanding warrant to arrest Mr.  
15 Beane AND SHE KNEW IT! All the perpetrators and conspirators knew it!

16 In fact, perpetrator and coconspirator Terry Wilshire of the Knoxville  
17 County Sheriff Office admitted under oath that they held Randall-Keth:Beane  
18 until they could find an arrest warrant somewhere. What they found was a South  
19 Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that was disposed of  
20 two years earlier and that was good enough for them. They used it!

1 **Randall-Keith:Beane Cross Examination of Terry Wilshire Trial Transcript,**  
2 **Volume VII, P. 29-30, Line 20-25; 1-18**

3  
4 Trial excerpt:

5 Q Mr. Wilshire, were you present during the arrest?

6  
7 A No, I was not.

8  
9 Q Were you present at any time during the paperwork process to observe  
10 whether or not any documents were actually presented to me to sign?

11  
12 A I was not present when you came in, no.

13 Q **Is it common practice** in Knox County to – when someone is arrested  
14 without a warrant **to hold them until you find a warrant?**

15  
16 A Till you find a warrant -- rephrase that, please.

17  
18 Q Is it common practice in Knox County to hold someone when they're  
19 arrested without a warrant till you find a warrant?

20  
21 A No. If there's no charge, it wouldn't be common to hold someone with a  
22 charge. In this case, **there was an outstanding warrant in another agency that**  
23 **was confirmed by NCIC**, that someone was wanted. So an FFJ warrant, or  
24 fugitive from justice warrant, had to be done, completed.

25  
26 Q Are you aware I was arrested on the 11th?

27  
28 A Yes.

29  
30 Q So I was held for a day without a warrant?

31  
32 A **You were held until they found out who you were and identified you**  
33 **and found the warrant that was needed to be done.**

34  
35 Why would they arrest Mr. Beane if they didn't know who he was? Terry  
36 Wilshire's testimony showed a complete disregard for the rule of law and was a  
37 clear indication of his knowing participation in the conspiracy.



1 It is appalling to read perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto's  
2 cross-examination below knowing that she knew at the time that she was  
3 misleading the court, the jury, and those in the gallery regarding the South Carolina  
4 warrant:

5  
6 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
7 **Transcript Volume IV, P. 227, Line 13-19**  
8

9 Q Okay. And so FBI comes and you don't want to open the door, do you?

10  
11 A I'm on the telephone.

12  
13 Q So you can't open the door when you're on the telephone?

14  
15 A Not when I'm in the middle of discussing something and I don't understand  
16 what's going on outside the door.

17  
18 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
19 **Transcript Volume IV, P. 228, Line 16-25**  
20

21 Q So you're being told there's a warrant for your arrest. You disagree that  
22 there's a warrant?

23  
24 A Yes, I do.

25  
26 Q You disagree there's a warrant in general or just a warrant out of Colorado?

27  
28 A **I disagree there's a warrant in general.**  
29

30 Q So you think there was no warrant for your arrest?

31  
32 A Yes, ma'am.

33  
34 Q I'd like to show you, **the witness and defense only**, (In other words—they  
35 don't want anybody else to look because you might notice it's a statewide bench  
36 warrant – not a national or international warrant.) What's now been marked as --  
37 oh, they're not in the system, but

38  
39 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
40 **Transcript Volume IV, P. 229, Line 2-6; 15-20; 24-25**

1 Q This will be **Government Exhibit 165**. Do you see that document?

2  
3 A Yes, I see that.

4  
5 Q Okay. All right. So you see that there?

6  
7 A Yes.

8  
9 Q Can you **read the top** of that, please?

10  
11 A "State of South Carolina, County of Jasper, Bench Warrant, failure to  
12 appear, the State versus Randal Keith Beane."

13  
14 Q All right. If we could **scroll down to the bottom** of the page, right under  
15 the word "Witness."

16  
17 A April 17th, 2015.

18  
19 Q So you would agree with me that this is a warrant. Correct?

20  
21 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
22 **Transcript Volume IV, P. 230-231, Line 12-25; 1-3**

23  
24 Q All right. So you were told you had a warrant out for your arrest, and your  
25 testimony just now is that there was no warrant for you?

26  
27 A Correct.

28  
29 Q All right. So this warrant, which, again, **I'll refer to the date at the bottom**  
30 **there, April 17, 2015.**

31  
32 A Correct.

33  
34 Q You're saying that this warrant doesn't exist?

35  
36 A It didn't until the 10th of July or -- it was -- actually, let me rephrase it. It  
37 didn't until the 13th of July.

38  
39 Q Okay. So the date on there is fabricated. Is that your testimony?

1 A Could be. I don't know. But **it didn't exist until July 13th of 2017.**

2  
3 Q Is that because you hadn't seen a paper copy of it?

4  
5 A **Never seen anything.**

6  
7 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
8 **Transcript Volume V, P. 13-14, line 13-25; 1-5**

9  
10 Q All right. So you're upset at the Wegners right now, aren't you?

11  
12 A. Only at Alex.

13  
14 Q. Only at Alex.

15  
16 A. Yes.

17  
18 Q. Is that because he opened the door to the RV when the FBI arrived?

19  
20 A. Yes.

21  
22 Q. And so you were mad at him for opening the door to the RV?

23  
24 A. Yes.

25  
26 Q. Because you had told him not to open the door; isn't that correct?

27  
28 A. I didn't say anything about opening the door.

29  
30 Q. But you didn't think he should have opened the door?

31  
32 A. **Not without a warrant.** (Att. #34.2 and #34.3)

33  
34 Without a valid warrant entry onto the private property motorhome was  
35 criminal trespass. The Wegners were invited guests. Unbeknownst to Mr. Beane,  
36 they possibly were cooperating with the FBI and US Attorney frame up. Alex  
37 Wegner opening the door **was NOT owner consent.**

1 Perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto focused attention to the top  
2 of the South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant and the bottom of the  
3 bench warrant. She steered everyone away from the middle of the warrant. What  
4 a slickster! The likely reason was the warrant, when it was active, was only good  
5 inside the state of South Carolina. Here's what the middle of the warrant says:

6 **"To all and Singular the Sheriffs Deputy Sheriffs Constables and other Peace**  
7 **Officers of the Said State Greetings:"** (Att. #1.2)

8 Perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto knew it was a disposed of  
9 statewide traffic related bench warrant. She was quiet on the South Carolina  
10 Public Index which shows the disposition date of 7/17/2015. She was careful to  
11 just talk about the top and bottom of the bench warrant while the middle held  
12 extremely important information. Here are some of her top/bottom references:

13 Q Can you **read the top** of that, please? (Trial Transcript Volume IV, P. 229,  
14 Line 15)

15  
16 Q All right. If we could **scroll down to the bottom** of the page, right under the  
17 word "Witness." (Trial Transcript Volume IV, P. 229, Line 19-20)

18  
19 Q All right. So this warrant, which, again, **I'll refer to the date at the bottom**  
20 **there**, April 17, 2015. (Trial Transcript Volume IV, P. 230, Line 16-17)

21  
22 Again, she knew it was a statewide traffic related bench warrant. She knew  
23 the warrant was disposed of July 17, 2015 – two years earlier. And she knew her  
24 coconspirators were guilty of criminal trespass, unlawful arrest, unlawful  
25 detention, and false imprisonment. Of course she didn't utter a word because she  
26 was in on the conspiracy. Here's Mr. Beane's testimony regarding the South  
27 Carolina warrant::  
28

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
2 **Transcript Volume V, P 111-112, Line 17-25, 1-8** (Att. #34.9 and #34.10)  
3

4 Q. Did you ask to see the warrant?

5  
6 A. **Yes.**  
7

8 Q. Did they produce a warrant –  
9

10 A. **No.**  
11

12 Q. -- that day?  
13

14 A. **No.**  
15

16 Q. Did they identify themselves?  
17

18 A. **No.**  
19

20 Q. Did they say what agency they worked for?

21 A. **No, nothing.**  
22

23 Q. Did they give you -- nothing?  
24

25 A. **Nothing.**  
26

27 Q. Did they at least tell you why you were arrested?  
28

29 A. **No, nothing; nothing. They didn't say anything to me.** Other than the fact  
30 that Colorado -- I was a fugitive of Colorado.  
31

32 According to **Tennessee Code Title 39 -- 39-14-405. Criminal**  
33 **trespass.** (Att. #50) (a) A person commits criminal trespass if the person enters  
34 or remains on property, or any portion of property, without the **consent** of the  
35 owner. **Tennessee Code Title 39 -- 39-11-614. Protection of property.** (Att. #51)  
36  
37  
38

1   **(a)**    A person in lawful possession of real or personal property is justified in  
2   threatening or using force against another, when and to the degree it is reasonably  
3   believed the force is immediately necessary to prevent or terminate the other's  
4   trespass on the land or unlawful interference with the property.

5   **(b)**    A person who has been unlawfully dispossessed of real or personal property  
6   is justified in threatening or using force against the other, when and to the degree it  
7   is reasonably believed the force is immediately necessary to reenter the land or  
8   recover the property.

9   **(B) Aggravated Assault During Arrest Causing Serious Bodily Injury**  
10

11           On or about July 11, 2017 Randall-Keith: Beane was completing a private  
12   business transaction at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes when the vicious sneak  
13   attack occurred. They all purposefully allowed their fellow officers to physically  
14   assault Mr. Beane and violate his rights. They all failed to intervene to stop the  
15   attack. They either participated or watched and chose to do nothing when they  
16   could have done something to stop the physical assault and injuries to Mr. Beane.

17           Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes was in on the sneak attack. They were  
18   threatened by the FBI gang of thugs that they would be charged with “obstruction  
19   of justice” if they did not cooperate. Here’s what the general Sales manager Jerald  
20   Byrne said in trial testimony:

1 **Randall-Keith:Beane Cross-Examination of Jerald Byrne [Buddy Gregg RVs**  
2 **& Motor Homes General Sales Manager] Trial Transcript Volume III, P. 103,**  
3 **Line 5-14** (Att. #32.2)  
4

5 Q Okay. Who convinced you -- at some point, you said that you felt comfortable  
6 with me as a customer, and you wanted to protect me as a customer. Who  
7 convinced you otherwise to let you believe that I had committed a crime to the  
8 point where you allowed the FBI on the property to ambush me, basically?  
9

10 A Well, it wasn't a convincing of anything. **It's called obstruction of justice.**  
11 I'm not going to get involved. My main goal is to keep our customers satisfied and  
12 safe. Okay. **When someone above my authority comes in on that property,** I  
13 don't get involved until the dust settles.  
14

15 Mr. Byrne was likely paralyzed in fear and bullied into cooperating. But it  
16 doesn't change the fact he violated Mr. Beane's rights.

17 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
18 **Transcript Volume 5, P. 105-106, Lines 19-25; 1-25** (Att. #34.4 and #34.5)  
19

20 A So I sat down in the coach and was waiting for it to cool off, and here comes  
21 this car pull up in front of the coach blocking it in. And all these fellows get out  
22 and run -- come to the door telling me to open the door. And then Alex opens the  
23 door and lets them in, and they're coming in telling me I'm under arrest; I'm a  
24 fugitive out of Colorado, and I'm trying to tell them I've never been to Colorado.  
25 Well, **they grab me and pulled me outside the coach and start beating me and**  
26 **throwing me on the ground. One of them has got his foot on my head and**  
27 **telling me to -- I'm telling him, "I can't breathe."** And he's saying,  
28 "You're going to have to breathe." Well, **when I did breathe, my mouth was**  
29 **stuck full of dirt and grass because he had my head so far down in the grass,** I  
30 couldn't do anything.  
31

32 Q If you can -- is that officer here in this room right now?  
33

34 A I didn't -- at that point, I think -- I don't see him now. He was in here. This  
35 gentleman here known as **Mr. Pack** who I've pointed to several times, and then  
36 **Mr. Parker Still.**  
37

1 Q Uh-huh.

2  
3 A. There was a **lady who was pregnant** and then the bald-headed guy. I don't  
4 remember his name. **Jimmy Duran** or something like that.

5  
6 Q Okay.

7  
8 A I think Mr. Duran was the one that was manhandling me the most."

9  
10 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
11 **Transcript Volume V, P. 113, line 19-22**

12  
13 Q Okay. So at the RV where you were, there was approximately nine officers  
14 and only one was in uniform?

15  
16 A Only one.

17  
18 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
19 **Transcript Volume V, P. 112-113, line 25; 1-6**

20  
21 A There were several officers walking around. I don't recall who they were or  
22 know who they were.

23  
24 Q Were any of them in uniforms?

25  
26 A **Only one.** There was a Knox County Sheriff there with a dog. When they  
27 had me on the ground, they had **the dog** with his -- he **was wanting to bite me**. He  
28 had -- **he was growling at my head.**

29  
30 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
31 **Transcript Volume V, P. 110, line 8-24**

32  
33 Q Did you refuse the medical attention?

34  
35 A Yes, I did.

36  
37 Q Okay. After that, did they put you into a patrol car?

38  
39 A No, at that point, they -- **they pulled my pants down** around my waist and  
40 made me stand there in handcuffs. And there were people everywhere, just



1 everywhere watching, but I was standing there in my underwear, basically, with  
2 my shorts down around my thighs with my handcuffs on with a bandage wrapped  
3 tight around my head. (Att. #34.8)  
4

5 Q But you said you had refused medical attention. Who did the bandage  
6 around your head?  
7

8 A Mr. Pack did.  
9

10 Q Mr. Pack?  
11

12 A Yes  
13

14 Q Mr. Pack.”  
15

16 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
17 **Transcript Volume V, Pg. 113-114, line 19-25; 1-25**  
18

19 Q Okay. So at the RV where you were, there was approximately nine officers  
20 and only one was in uniform?  
21

22 A Only one.  
23

24 Q Were the others dressed with, like, field jackets on that –  
25

26 A They had on –  
27

28 Q -- said anything?  
29

30 A -- suits just like they're wearing today; just suits.  
31

32 Q So out of the approximately nine officers, eight of them had business suits  
33 on?  
34

35 A Yes, ma'am.  
36

37 Q Okay. At that point, **you said that they had pulled your pants down** and  
38 you were in your underwear. Were you just standing there or were they taking you  
39 to the car?  
40

1 A No, I stood there for -- I bet **I stood there for a good 45 minutes to an**  
2 **hour** before they ever put me in the car.

3  
4 Q In your underwear?

5  
6 A In my underwear.

7  
8 Q Okay. Do you recall the kind of squad car -- or did they put you in a squad  
9 car --

10 A Eventually they did.

11  
12 Q -- with lights?

13  
14 A They put me in a Knox County Sheriff's car.

15  
16 Q Knox Sheriff. Is that the one officer that was in uniform that was there?

17  
18 A Yes, that was the one officer that was there, yes.”

19  
20 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
21 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 73-74, Line 12-17; 20-25, 1-9**

22  
23 Q Okay. So my question is, you had stated that once he had his hands around  
24 his back, what methods did you use – did he stop resisting arrest after he had been  
25 **elbow punched in the back of the head a number of times** with his face in the  
26 ground, or did he stop resisting arrest after he had already been passed out from a  
27 head injury?

28  
29 A ...the amount of force used was only the amount necessary to effectuate the  
30 arrest, to make the arrest that day. We had a motor home that was running. I  
31 mean, all he had to do was put it in drive and, you know, lives would have been  
32 lost potentially. And also, we did not know who all – you know, we don't – it's –  
33 we're reacting to a situation. We do not know what – you know, if there's other  
34 people involved. We just don't know. **We have to make that arrest, get him cuffed**  
35 **up.** He was – he did, as you said, **he obtained a cut on his head.** We had an  
36 EMT, Jason, who was at the scene, is an agent who's also an **EMT and he treated**  
37 **him immediately.** Also, **we called an ambulance** just to be on the safe side, and  
38 Mr. Beane refused treatment.  
39

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
2 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 74, Line 10-13** (Att. #30.5)

3  
4 Q When – after he received the head injury, he refused treatment?

5  
6 A I disagree with that – I don't know – I mean, an injury, **he got a cut on his**  
7 **head.**

8  
9 **Perpetrator and coconspirator and Prosecutor Cynthia Davidson Redirect**  
10 **Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I,**  
11 **Pg. 82, line 10-20**

12  
13 Q Okay. And you mentioned you – just out of an abundance of caution, Mr.  
14 Beane had a **scratch** on his head. Is that right?

15  
16 A That's correct, yes, ma'am. And Jason, the agent at the scene, is a EMT,  
17 paramedic. He immediately put a bandage on Mr. Beane, and I believe it was  
18 Jason, too, who called the paramedics. The actual ambulance showed up, and we,  
19 you know – to make – I mean, it just – we – we want to do right, want to treat  
20 everybody fairly, want to – you know, if there was any injury, we wanted to make  
21 sure he got the medical attention, and he refused.”

22  
23 It is unfortunate these perpetrators and coconspirators are still in positions of  
24 trust as they have proven themselves not trustworthy and among the demons  
25 corrupting the government. The law does not allow a peace officer to use more  
26 force than is necessary to effect an arrest. **Strangulation** is certainly not necessary  
27 to effect the arrest of an unarmed middle-age man. **Twisting Mr. Beane's arm,**  
28 **giving Mr. Beane a black eye, putting bruises all over Mr. Beane's body,** and  
29 **causing Mr. Beane's body to hurt all over from the beating** they administered  
30 in no way can be argued necessary to effect an arrest. (Att. #34.7) Mr. Beane was  
31 **elbowed to the back of the head until he bled.** They strangled Mr. Beane in

1 violation of Tennessee Code § 39-13-102 (a)(2) – “**strangulation**  
2 **means...impeding normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying**  
3 **pressure to the throat or neck...**” (Att. #49) It’s not clear how you interpret  
4 strangulation as anything other than attempted murder. Of course it’s attempted  
5 murder. You have no idea when breathing will cease and death occurs.

6 They physically beat Mr. Beane because they could, period! It was brutal  
7 and barbaric! It is only by the GRACE OF GOD they didn’t kill Mr. Beane. The  
8 beat-down was bad enough to make the thugs call an ambulance. “If a peace  
9 officer does use such unnecessary force, he thereby becomes a trespasser from the  
10 beginning, and may be lawfully resisted. It has been held that a person can resist  
11 any arrest where he "has reasonable grounds to believe that the officer is not acting  
12 in good faith," and that "by submitting to arrest and being disarmed he will, by  
13 reason of this fact, be in danger of great bodily harm or of **losing his life**.  
14 (*Caperton v. Commonwealth*, 189 Ky. 652, 655, 225 S.W. 481, 483 (1920).

15 The Perpetrators and coconspirators didn’t talk to Mr. Beane like a man or a  
16 woman, or an honest FBI agent or sheriff deputy who respects and honors his/her  
17 position of emolument. They sneaked around like violent lawless thugs putting all  
18 their male and female masculinity in that FBI badge, Sheriff deputy badge, and gun  
19 the American people mistakenly entrusted to them. They ganged up on an  
20 innocent unarmed 160lb man they had never met before—never interviewed him in

1 person or by phone—and they beat him up much like the Crips and the Bloods—  
2 except these FBI and Sheriff deputy thugs delivered their violent physical beating  
3 under the color of government authority. They were clothed with the authority of  
4 the state. (Att. #22, #38, #39, #46, #47, #48, #49, #50)

5 Here's perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still admitting he'd never met  
6 Randall-Keith:Beane before his planned sneak attack and aggravated assault:

7 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
8 **Transcript, Volume I, P. 52-53, Line 13-25; 1-10**  
9

10 Q You stated in your direct with Ms. Davidson that you didn't have hardly any  
11 information on Randall Beane except for his driver's license photo or the scan of  
12 his driver's license. Did you ever give Mr. Beane an opportunity to...**did you ever**  
13 **once think let me get the other side of the story?**  
14

15 A Absolutely.  
16

17 Q And the first time that you ever made contact with Randall, was that when  
18 you guys passed him out?  
19

20 A Let me – let me – I take --.  
21

22 Q Please just answer the question --.  
23

24 A No. I'll --.  
25

26 Q yes or no, was the first time that you met Randall on July 11<sup>th</sup> when your  
27 teams passed him out of the vehicle? Was that the first time?  
28

29 A **The first time we ever met Mr. Beane was on July 11<sup>th</sup>.**  
30

31 Q When you pulled him out of the RV. Is that correct?  
32

33 A When I – when we – when we removed him from an RV purchased with  
34 stolen money that was running.”

1 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still lied to the jury and told them Mr.  
2 Beane stole a motorhome (Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 63, Line 25) out of one  
3 side of his mouth while at the same time stating he had to abandon the  
4 affidavit/warrant process because "-- **the keys are going to be turned over to**  
5 **him.**" (Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 62, Line 22 – Att. #30.3) If the keys were  
6 turned over to Mr. Beane it is clear Mr. Beane did not steal the motorhome.

7 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still admitted his group of thugs inflicted  
8 a bleeding cut on Mr. Beane's head. (Att. #30.5) He already acknowledged they  
9 elbow punched Mr. Beane in the back of the head a number of times with his face  
10 buried in the dirt to near death. Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson  
11 misled the jury by getting him to lie under oath and say it was a scratch – after he  
12 just testified it was a bleeding cut. No one calls an ambulance for a scratch. It's  
13 not typical to bandage one's head for a scratch. Perpetrator and conspirator  
14 Cynthia Davidson intentionally lied to the jury. She concealed the aggravated  
15 assault that conspirator Parker Still admitted to. Randall-Keith:Beane needed his  
16 head bandaged to stop the blood flow. And have no doubt, if perpetrator and  
17 coconspirator Parker Still admitted under oath to inflicting a cut on Mr. Beane's  
18 head you can be guaranteed it was likely worse. They meant to injure Mr. Beane.

1           It's also clear beating up and physically assaulting Americans is part of  
2 perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still's modus operandi. It seems to be his  
3 normal practice to beat up those he arrests. Trial transcript:

4   **“Just like tonight if I see a shoplifter running down the aisle at Walmart, I can**  
5 **tackle them. You know, I can make a probable cause arrest in Tennessee.”**

6 (Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 62, Line 12-14) Att. #30.3

7           If they haven't left the store they haven't stolen anything. Maybe they're  
8 running down the aisle to meet someone. What is the probable cause? Running  
9 down the aisle? It appears he's saying running down the aisle establishes probable  
10 cause and probable cause means he can tackle and physically assault you. This  
11 same scenario played out at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes. Mr. Beane never  
12 left the dealer lot and perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still and his group of  
13 thugs physically assaulted Mr. Beane and caused serious injury. An officer does  
14 not determine probable cause. That's the job of a judge.

15 (C) **Public Humiliation**

16           The perpetrators and conspirators forced Randall-Keith:Beane, at gunpoint,  
17 to stand in the Tennessee summer heat handcuffed while they pulled down his  
18 pants and exposed his underwear to the many spectators and passersby. (Att.  
19 #34.8, #34.9) They made him stand there for 45 minutes to an hour, with his  
20 shorts down and his underwear exposed, and with a bleeding head intentionally

1 bandaged too tight. Mr. Beane did not request or authorize the bandage. It, too,  
2 was a physical assault on Mr. Beane.

3       What lawful reason would the perpetrators and conspirators have to pull  
4 down Randall-Keith:Beane's pants to expose his underwear? Were they a bunch  
5 of thug sexual deviants who used their badge and gun to take a sneak peek at  
6 Randall-Keith:Beane's package? Was the visibly pregnant agent comparison  
7 shopping because she wasn't satisfied with what she had at home? Or was the  
8 assault meant to be torture and humiliation? The baby bump "may" have  
9 prevented her from throwing a punch, but she clearly did not intervene to stop the  
10 Constitutional violations as required. Perhaps she couldn't imagine her unborn  
11 child one day being viciously gang attacked like Randall-Keith:Beane and hoping  
12 an honest decent officer would intervene and stop it. Randall-Keith:Beane is  
13 somebody's child. We're all somebody's child no matter our age.

14       It was, no doubt, a deliberate act of torture and humiliation to make sure  
15 Randall-Keith:Beane cooperated with the perpetrators plot and conspiracy. They  
16 intended for him to keep his mouth shut about the \$31,000,494.97 and allow them  
17 to do as they please. The physical beating and bruised body, elbow punches to the  
18 back of the head, bleeding cut to the head, twisting of his arm, the black eye,  
19 making him stand in the Tennessee hot sun for 45 minutes to an hour handcuffed  
20 with his pants down, and strangled to near death was just a taste of what was to



1 come if Mr. Beane didn't shut up and allow them to falsely imprison him. They  
2 wanted to inflict physical and psychological suffering and pain on Mr. Beane as a  
3 down payment on the public trial and conviction abuse he would receive down the  
4 road. Their conduct was despicable and unlawful. They weren't dealing with Al-  
5 Qaeda or ISIS militants. They weren't dealing with a domestic terrorist. For a  
6 domestic terrorist they needed to look no further than the mirror.

7 **DEFINITION**

8 Black's Law Dictionary, Second Pocket Edition, P. 714

9 **torture** – The infliction of intense pain to the body or mind to punish...to  
10 obtain sadistic pleasure.

11 The Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, 2008, P. 500

12 **torture** – The infliction of severe mental or physical pain on a person in  
13 order to intimidate or punish the victim or to elicit information.

14 (D) **Felony Kidnapping**

15  
16 When the arrest is not pursuant to legal forms of the law, without charge, or  
17 complaint, without a warrant issued by a court or magistrate having competent  
18 authority – IT IS FELONY KIDNAPPING!

19  
20 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
21 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 61-62, Line 20-25; 1-4; 8-11**

22  
23 Q Okay. Then let's address that, because you had stated when you were  
24 working on the affidavit, you just got up and ran and grabbed -- I'm sorry I don't  
25 remember your partner's name, but another colleague?

26  
27 A Yes, ma'am. Correct.

1 Q Where did that information come from that would have you stop the lawful  
2 process, the criminal procedures you're supposed to follow in order to have a  
3 warrant to be able to arrest someone? What -- who called you with that  
4 information that had you abandon protocols and process?  
5

6 A The argument that I abandoned protocols and process, I strongly disagree  
7 with. I did not abandon anything. We have -- we can make a probable cause arrest  
8 based on information.  
9

10 Probable cause is not a defense to false imprisonment. Perpetrator and  
11 conspirator Parker Still said they made a probable cause arrest, but they  
12 did not go before a magistrate or judge for a probable cause hearing.  
13 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still said they used a South Carolina statewide  
14 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant to arrest Mr. Beane, but that warrant  
15 was disposed of two years earlier and it was a statewide warrant.

16 Plain and simple, it was an unlawful arrest, felony kidnapping, unlawful  
17 detention and false imprisonment.

18 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
19 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 62, Line 18-25**  
20

21 A I was working on a seizure warrant. That is correct. At the time I was  
22 working on a seizure warrant in coordination with the U.S. Attorney's Office.  
23 Once the facts changed, and Mr. Beane starts -- is -- plans to leave in that  
24 motorhome or it's going to be -- the keys are going to be turned over to him at  
25 Buddy Gregg, we had to react. There was not time for me to get in front of the  
26 magistrate judge. There was not time for me to finish an affidavit. We had to  
27 react at the time.”  
28

29 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
30 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 63, line 20-25**  
31

1 ...Buddy Gregg, it's my understanding as a -- that Buddy Gregg provided that  
2 information to one of our task force officers who relayed that information to me  
3 that he was leaving in the motorhome. And you know what? When we got there, he  
4 was leaving in the motorhome. Pretty good information. Stolen motorhome. “

5  
6 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still says he was working on a seizure  
7 warrant. He was not working on an arrest warrant and it's likely because he knew  
8 he didn't have probable cause to present to a judge. They used the South Carolina  
9 statewide traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two-years (July  
10 17, 2015) earlier as the predicate to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane on July 11, 2017.

11 **The Dept. of Justice – 1033. KIDNAPPING—18 U.S.C §§ 1201, 1202**

12 “Conviction for the offense of kidnapping requires proof of transportation in  
13 interstate commerce, **of an unconsenting person**, who is held for ransom or  
14 reward **or otherwise**, where the accused's acts were **knowingly and willfully**  
15 **committed**. See United States v. Osborne, 68 F.3d 94 (5th Cir. 1995). See  
16 also United States v. Crosby, 713 F.2d 1066 (5th Cir.); cert. denied, 464 U.S. 1001  
17 (1983). Proof is not required that the accused carried out the kidnapping for  
18 personal financial gain. See United States v. Childress, 26 F.3d 498 (4th Cir.  
19 1994), cert. denied, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 115 S. Ct. 1115 (1995).”

20 Jaron Patterson, University of Tennessee Police Department and FBI Cyber  
21 Task Force Investigator, was at the scene when the FBI perpetrators arrested  
22 Randall-Keith:Beane. Perpetrator and conspirator Jaron Patterson did not have an  
23 arrest warrant. He said he had knowledge of an active arrest warrant but didn't

1 recall who issued it. (Att. #31.4) Perpetrator and conspirator Jaron Patterson said  
2 the FBI confirmed the active South Carolina warrant but nobody had a copy of it  
3 because it's "not very common to take a copy." (Att. #31.5, #55) Perpetrator and  
4 conspirator Jaron Patterson did not make an effort to confirm the South Carolina  
5 active warrant and he did not know if it truly existed. (Att. #31.6 and #31.7)

6 Randall-Keith:Beane asked for a copy (Att. #55) of the warrant and they  
7 turned a normal part of due process in which they are obligated to provide a copy  
8 of the warrant into a physical attack. Why? Because they were pissed that Mr.  
9 Beane was smart enough to ask for the warrant and they knew they didn't have  
10 one. Randall-Keith:Beane had no way of knowing if the alleged warrant was  
11 lawful so he asked to see it. As it turns out it wasn't. They knew they couldn't  
12 show Mr. Beane the South Carolina warrant because Mr. Beane would have  
13 researched and scrutinized it and advised them it was not valid.

14 The perpetrators and conspirators:

- 15 1) used a South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench  
16 warrant that was disposed of two years earlier (7/17/2015) to arrest  
17 Randall-Keith:Beane on 7/11/2017,  
18
- 19 2) knew the warrant was not active and was for South Carolina only,  
20
- 21 3) knew they had no lawful or legal reason to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane  
22 and no lawful or legal reason to arrest Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf,  
23

1 4) physically assaulted Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
2 by handcuffing and forcing them into a vehicle so that they could kidnap  
3 and transport them to an illegal and unlawful confinement.  
4

5 5) illegally and unlawfully detained Randall-Keith:Beane from July 11,  
6 2017 to July 27, 2017 – 17 DAYS – with NO WARRANT and NO  
7 PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING. They never held a probable cause  
8 hearing because they never had probable cause.  
9

10 6) issued two fraudulent fictitious signed United States District Court for the  
11 Eastern District of Tennessee warrants signed by “A. Brush” –not the  
12 clerk as required by 18a U.S. Code Rule 9. (Att. #10)  
13

14 7) kidnapped Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
15

16 Use of an inactive disposed of South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic  
17 related bench warrant, and a fraudulent fictitious signed United States District  
18 Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee warrant means the perpetrators and  
19 coconspirators never had a lawful reason to arrest or detain Randall-Keith:Beane or  
20 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf from day one. This means they knowingly and  
21 intentionally kidnapped Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf with  
22 the hope they wouldn’t get caught.

### 23 **VIII) Private Property Search and Seizure Without a Warrant**

24 On July 11, 2017 the FBI perpetrators seized the private property  
25 motorhome without a seizure warrant and went joyriding in it. This is called theft!

26 Trial transcript:

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
2 **Transcript Volume V, P. 118-119, Line 5-25; 1-2**

3  
4 Q Okay. So they took you straight to the detention facility; no more stops?

5  
6 A Right. That was -- while we were on the way is when I passed -- we came up  
7 behind the coach, and I said to Officer Blaine, I said, "That looks like my coach."  
8 And as we drove by, that's when Mr. Pack and Mr. Still were laughing and --  
9 pointing at me and laughing.

10  
11 Q They were driving your RV?

12  
13 A Yes, they were driving the RV.

14  
15 Q Who was driving? Mr. Parker?

16  
17 A Mr. Pack was driving and Mr. Parker was sitting in the passenger seat.

18  
19 Q And you now know Mr. Pack and Mr. Still and Mr. Duran to be with the  
20 Federal Bureau of Investigations?

21  
22 A Yes.

23  
24 Q Knox County, or in Knox?

25  
26 A From the discovery that I've read, yes. I don't know that other than through  
27 discovery that I've read.

28  
29 Q **But at that time you didn't know?**

30  
31 A **I had no idea.**

32  
33 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
34 **Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg. 64, line 1-6**

35  
36 Q Did you also retrieve or seize at that time Randall Beane's cash that he had  
37 already paid to Buddy Gregg three days -- excuse me, four days prior to you taking  
38 him on the 11<sup>th</sup>?

1 A Did we seize the cash? No, ma'am. We ultimately seized the motor  
2 home, not any cash that I'm aware of."

3  
4 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker  
5 Still, Trial Transcript Volume I Pg. 64, line 7-17

6  
7 Q Okay. So on the 11<sup>th</sup>, you seized a motor home which he had bought four  
8 days prior and paid cash for, but didn't grab the cash as well as part of the  
9 evidence of a crime?

10  
11 A No, ma'am. The – you know, you're getting into some legal stuff, you  
12 know, whether you've got good faith purchasers and that kind of stuff. We seized  
13 the asset that was purchased with the stolen money. The victim bank, you know  
14 – or USAA, and I think this is Whitney Bank who is the correspondent bank, who  
15 actually received the money, you know, that's – I mean, I don't think that money  
16 has been seized. I know it hasn't. That money has never been seized."

17  
18 Prosecutor Cynthia Davidson Redirect Questioning FBI Special Agent Parker  
19 Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg. 80, line 11-13

20  
21 Q What kind of warrant were you working on on the 11<sup>th</sup>?

22  
23 A That was a seizure warrant, an affidavit of seizure warrant, probable cause  
24 warrant to seize the motor home.

25  
26 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still was not trying to get an arrest  
27 warrant. He covered that angle with the phony South Carolina statewide  
28 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years  
29 earlier. He was focused on taking the private property motorhome, but he didn't  
30 have a seizure warrant to take it lawfully so he just broke the law and took it  
31 without a seizure warrant. The due process clause requires the government to  
32 afford notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard before seizing property.

1 And private property is seized only by way of military necessity under the Lieber  
2 Code.

- 3 • *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103; *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386,  
4 distinguished. **Where the Government seizes property not to preserve**  
5 **evidence of criminal wrongdoing but to assert ownership and control**  
6 **over the property, its action must also comply with the Due Process**  
7 **Clause.** See, e.g., *Calero Toledo v. Pearson Yacht Leasing Co.*, 416 U.S.  
8 663; *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67. Pp. 4-8” (United States v. James Daniel  
9 Good Real Property (92-1180), 510 U.S. 43 (1993)., Ninth Circuit)

10 The FBI perpetrators and coconspirators didn’t seize the \$31,000,494.97  
11 (Trial Transcript, Volume II, P. 38, Line 14 – Att. #31.3) that was transferred from  
12 Mr. Beane’s treasury direct depository account to Mr. Beane’s USAA Bank  
13 account as evidence. The FBI didn’t seize the \$493,110.68 used to purchase the  
14 motorhome as evidence. (Att. #29.2) Why? Because they knew no crime had  
15 occurred. The Buddy Gregg snitches were likely told they could keep the  
16 \$493,110.68 (which was lawfully already theirs through a lawful purchase  
17 transaction), and they wouldn’t face obstruction of justice charges, in exchange for  
18 their willingness to cooperate and violate Mr. Beane’s rights without force of law  
19 (subpoena).

20 On July 11, 2017 the FBI and their coconspirators unlawfully seized the  
21 private property motorhome. It was seized and converted to the use of the  
22 government without any lawful authority, without any process of law.

## 23 **IX) Grand Jury Witness**

24 On/about July 18, 2017 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still strutted  
25 down to the grand jury -- fresh off participating in beating up Mr. Beane,  
26 trespassing on private property, stealing private property, publicly humiliating Mr.  
27 Beane by pulling down his pants (Att. #34.8), kidnapping him, and falsely  
28 imprisoning him eight (8) days earlier—all without a valid arrest warrant, without



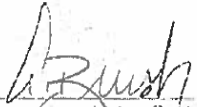

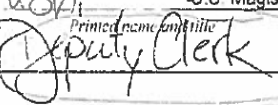
1 a seizure warrant and without a probable cause hearing -- to give knowing, willing,  
2 and intentional false testimony as the ONE AND ONLY grand jury witness. There  
3 was no victim or accuser testimony – just the man who committed aggravated  
4 assault and battery on Mr. Beane eight days earlier, imprisoned Mr. Beane without  
5 a valid warrant, seized private property without a seizure warrant and used a South  
6 Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been  
7 disposed of two years earlier to do it. Innocent until proven guilty was thrown out  
8 the window. There was no due process, period!

9 Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf were indicted that day.

10 **X) Fraudulent Fictitious Signed District Court Arrest Warrant** (Att. #3,  
11 #4, and #10)

12 On/about July 19, 2017, the US District Court for the Eastern District of  
13 Tennessee issued an indictment arrest warrant for Mr. Beane and Mrs.  
14 Tucci:Jarraf. These were special arrest warrants. They had the word “sealed”  
15 stamped 2-3 times, FBI/Still at the top, numbers, dates written all  
16 over it to make it look “official.” What the two arrest warrants didn’t have was the  
17 signature of the clerk – Debra C. Poplin. This is how the warrants were signed:

18   
19 Issuing officer's signature  
20  ~~U.S. Magistrate Judge~~  
Printed name and title  
  
21 Return

  
Issuing officer's signature  
 ~~U.S. Magistrate Judge~~  
Printed name and title  
  
Return

1 Randall-Keith:Beane

2 United States District Court for the  
3 Eastern District of Tennessee Arrest  
4 Warrant **not signed by the then clerk –**  
5 **Debra C. Poplin.**

6 18a U.S. Code Rule 9. Arrest Warrant or Summons on  
7 an Indictment or Information

8 (b) **FORM.**

9 (1) Warrant. The warrant must conform to Rule 4(b)(1) except that it  
10 must be signed by the clerk and must describe the offense charged in the  
11 indictment or information.

12 Att. #3, #4, and #10

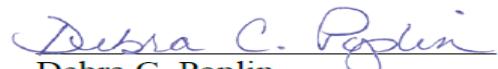
Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf

United States District Court for the  
Eastern District of Tennessee Arrest  
Warrant **not signed by the then clerk –**  
**Debra C. Poplin.**

Below is Debra C. Poplin's signature on a  
document in a different matter. (Document 45,  
case 3:18-cv-00411-DCP, Filed 06/03/19)

It was announced on/about Sept. 13, 2017 (2  
months after Beane's arrest) that U.S. District  
clerk Poplin was appointed U.S. Magistrate  
Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Her  
term began Feb. 13, 2018. She succeeded Chief  
Magistrate Judge C. Clifford Shirley Jr., who  
retired.

ENTER:

  
Debra C. Poplin  
United States Magistrate Judge

13 Who is A. Brush? At the time the fraudulent indictment arrest warrants  
14 were issued the clerk was Debra C. Poplin. The arrest warrants should have been  
15 signed by her in accordance with Rule 9. Arrest Warrant on an Indictment – “(b)  
16 **FORM.** (1) Warrant. The warrant must conform to Rule 4(b)(1) except that “**it**  
17 **must be signed by the clerk...**” -- not a deputy! (Att. #10)

18 The arrest warrants appear to be forged fictitious fraudulent falsified  
19 government documents. The court directory did not show an A. Brush or a  
20 “deputy clerk” position in the US District Court for Eastern Tennessee.

## Court Directory

### Clerk's Office

John L. Medearis, Clerk of Court, (423) 752-5200

LeAnna Wilson, Chief Deputy Clerk, (865) 545-4228

### Division Managers

Russell Eslinger	Chattanooga & Winchester	(423) 752-5200	<a href="mailto:russell_eslinger@tned.uscourts.gov">russell_eslinger@tned.uscourts.gov</a>
Rick Tipton	Greeneville	(423) 639-3105	<a href="mailto:rick_tipton@tned.uscourts.gov">rick_tipton@tned.uscourts.gov</a>
Kathy Keeton	Knoxville	(865) 545-4228	<a href="mailto:kathy_keeton@tned.uscourts.gov">kathy_keeton@tned.uscourts.gov</a>

There is a “chief deputy clerk” position. The chief deputy clerk for 17 years was John Medearis. He was promoted to the clerk of court February 13, 2018 and the then clerk of court (Debra C. Poplin) was promoted to replace magistrate judge C. Clifford Shirley. John Meaderis was the chief deputy clerk for seventeen years prior to his 2018 promotion. Again, who is A. Brush?

Why didn’t the clerk, Debra C. Poplin, sign those fraudulent indictment arrest warrants? The largest part of a court clerk’s job is handling court records. Why didn’t Debra C. Poplin screen and audit the arrest warrants as she would other documents submitted in the federal courts to ensure that they complied with legal requirements? The warrants are invalid and void, and a prosecution and verdict of guilty does not make an unlawful arrest lawful.

The arrest warrants are invalid because they were not signed by then clerk Debra C Poplin. The warrants are fictitious and fraudulent in violation of 18 U.S.

1 Code § 1001 (a) (1) (2) (3). (Att. #21) The false, fictitious, fraudulent statements,  
2 representations, and documents (arrest warrants) occurred prior to the beginning of  
3 judicial proceedings. Keep in mind they skipped a probable cause hearing. The  
4 only hearing held was a few hours of perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still's  
5 testimony before a grand jury so the FBI and US Attorney could get an indictment  
6 to have a fictitious clerk issue fraudulent arrest warrants and move toward judicial  
7 proceedings. They knew they could not get a probable cause arrest warrant. Not  
8 even a crooked magistrate or judge would go for such blatant violation of law. The  
9 grand jury, on the other hand, was a different story. They had a great deal of faith  
10 they could manipulate, threaten, or buy the grand jury indictment.

11 **DEFINITION:**

12  
13 **JUDICIAL PROCEEDING** -- "Any proceeding wherein judicial action is  
14 invoked and taken." (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 986)

15  
16 Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still was questioned under oath why he  
17 arrested Mr. Beane on the 11<sup>th</sup> but didn't get a Tennessee warrant until the 19<sup>th</sup>.  
18 Still explains he used the disposed of South Carolina warrant until he could get the  
19 fraudulent fictitious Tennessee warrant.

20  
21 **Randall-Keith:Beane Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript**  
22 **Volume VII, P. 58, Line 5-18**

23  
24 Trial excerpt:

25  
26 Q You are right. It was the 11th -- I mean, the 19th -- why would it take so  
27 many days between the 11th and the 19th to come up with this warrant from the  
28 FBI?  
29

1 A Well, Mr. Beane, there was a grand jury date in between. So just to explain  
2 the Exhibit 165, like I was shown, that was the e-mailed copy of the warrant that  
3 was sent to me. That was the one from South Carolina.

4  
5 Q The alleged warrant?

6  
7 A Your words, sir. And then the -- this -- there would have been a grand jury  
8 date in between, so I would have gone in front of the grand jury. The grand jury  
9 would have issued what we call a true bill, an indictment, and that's when we  
10 would have had it served out there at the jail.

11  
12 **XI) Tennessee Arrest Law**

13  
14 Given they used a disposed of South Carolina statewide arrest warrant and a  
15 fictitious signed Tennessee district court indictment arrest warrant it is obvious the  
16 perpetrators and coconspirators were also in violation of Tennessee arrest  
17 requirements. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still testified as follows:

18 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
19 **Transcript, Volume I, P. 44-45, Line 10-25, 1-4**

20  
21 Q So within the laws and the statutes and the codes and the constitution and  
22 your own FBI policy standards. Is that correct? That limits what kind of  
23 actions you can take?

24  
25 A **No, ma'am. I wouldn't limit.** I wouldn't say that even limits us. Because, I  
26 mean, **in a state like Tennessee**, you know, where we have -- we have --  
27 might even have -- in a lot of states, **we might have something called like a**  
28 **peace officer status** or something where **we can even enforce the laws of**  
29 **the State of Tennessee**. So, I mean, it's hard to limit when you start, you  
30 know, saying, you know, this code or that code or this or that. So I can't  
31 agree to that statement.

32  
33 Q So you would do -- you're stating that you could do any actions regardless if  
34 there's codes, statutes, actual laws that you're supposed to follow?

1 A No, ma'am. I can't do any actions. I am bound by, you know, rules and  
2 regulations. And you did -- you said a lot of them that we are bound by, the  
3 United States Constitution, the FBI internal rules, Department of  
4 Justice, big umbrella, you know, that we fall under. State of Tennessee, you  
5 know, I mean, there's a lot of rules and regulations out there.

6  
7 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still states he can enforce the laws of  
8 Tennessee. There is NOTHING in 18 U.S. Code § 3052 (Att. #15) that allows him  
9 to enforce Tennessee law. However, he was obligated to adhere to Tennessee laws  
10 and rules:

11 2018 Tennessee Code Title 40 - Criminal Procedure Chapter 6 - Warrants  
12 Part 1 - Search Warrants § 40-6-103. Probable cause and affidavit.  
13 Universal Citation: TN Code § 40-6-103 (2018) (Att. #52)  
14

15 A search warrant can only be issued on probable cause, supported by  
16 affidavit, naming or describing the person, and particularly describing the property,  
17 and the place to be searched.

18 2018 Tennessee Code Title 40 - Criminal Procedure Chapter 6 - Warrants  
19 Part 1 - Search Warrants § 40-6-104. Examination of complainant.  
20 Universal Citation: TN Code § 40-6-104 (2018) (Att. #53)  
21

22 The affidavits must set forth facts tending to establish the grounds of the  
23 application, or probable cause for believing the grounds exist.

24 2018 Tennessee Code Title 40 - Criminal Procedure Chapter 6 - Warrants  
25 Part 2 - Arrest Warrants § 40-6-216. Copies of warrants. Universal Citation:  
26 TN Code § 40-6-216 (2018) (Att. #55)  
27

28 (a) A criminal defendant...shall have the right to...receive...a copy of any  
29 warrant...

1 **2018 Tennessee Code Title 40 - Criminal Procedure Chapter 6 -- §40-6-208.**  
2 **Contents of warrant.** (Att. #54)

3 (d) The warrant shall include a copy of the affidavit of complaint.

4 Not only did the perpetrators and conspirators not give Mr. Beane a copy of  
5 the alleged warrant, they wouldn't tell him why he was being arrested. (Att.  
6 #34.10)

7 **XII) No FBI Jurisdiction and No US Attorney Jurisdiction** (Att. #15, #16.1,  
8 #16.2, #17, and #18)

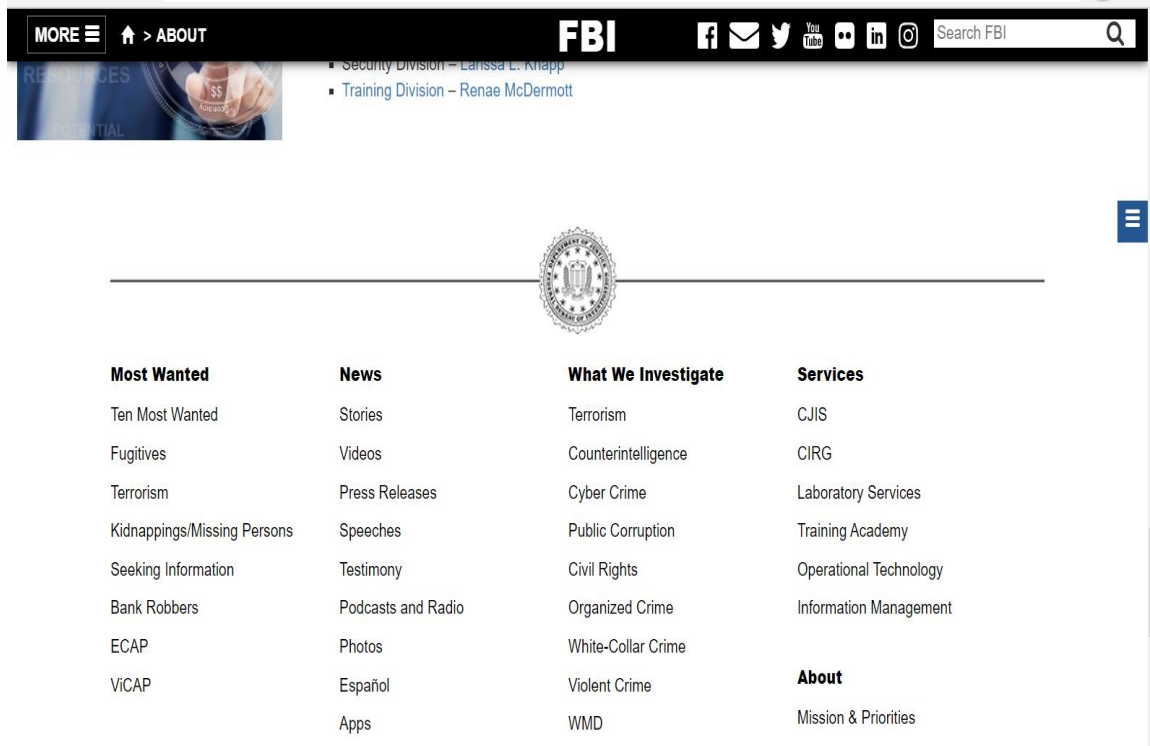
9 **No FBI Jurisdiction**

10 The FBI did not have jurisdiction. Upon what authority did perpetrator and  
11 coconspirator Parker Still believe he had jurisdiction to make an arrest of a private  
12 American engaged in a private business transaction? None! No authority!

13 The Knoxville FBI website has the following: **What We Investigate:**

- 14• Terrorism
- 15• Counterintelligence (N/A)
- 16• Cyber Crime
- 17• Public Corruption
- 18• Civil Rights
- 19• Organized Crime
- 20• **White-Collar Crime**
- 21• Violent Crime
- 22• WMD

23  
24 <https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices/knoxville>  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29



Perpetrator and conspirator FBI special agent Parker Still tried to gain jurisdiction by calling it a “white-collar crime.” White collar crimes are his specialty. Grand Jury Transcript:

**Cynthia F. Davidson Questioning Parker Still, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 2-3, Line 25, 1-5**

Q And do you have a specialization at the FBI? Are you in a squad? Do you investigate a specific type of cases?

A Yes, ma’am. I handle primarily white collar cases involving, you know, bank fraud, wire fraud, mail fraud, general financial crimes.

Here’s the **FBI definition** of white collar crime from their website:

“Reportedly coined in 1939, the term **white-collar crime is** now synonymous with the full range of **frauds committed by business and**



1 **government professionals**. These crimes are characterized by deceit,  
2 concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat  
3 of physical force or violence.

4 The FBI's white-collar jurisdiction is over **business and government** – not  
5 private Americans engaged in a private transaction.



6  
7  
8  
9 Reportedly coined in 1939, the term white-collar crime is now synonymous with the full range of frauds committed by business and government professionals. These crimes are  
10 characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence. The motivation behind these crimes is  
11 financial—to obtain or avoid losing money, property, or services or to secure a personal or business advantage.

12 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still did not have jurisdiction and he  
13 knew it, but it didn't stop him from committing private property trespass,  
14 aggravated assault, kidnapping, stealing private property and falsely imprisoning  
15 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

16 According to 18 USC 3052 – **Powers of Federal Bureau of Investigation** –  
17 “... **agents** of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice  
18 may carry firearms, **serve warrants and subpoenas issued under the authority**  
19 **of the United States** and **make arrests without warrant for any offense against**  
20 **the United States** committed in their presence, or for any felony

**cognizable** under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony.

### **DEFINITION**

#### Cognizable Law and Legal Definition

Cognizable means capable of being known or considered. It means capable of being judicially tried or examined before a designated tribunal. A cognizable claim or controversy is one that meets the basic criteria of viability for being tried or adjudicated before a particular tribunal. The term means that the claim or controversy is within the power or jurisdiction of a particular court to adjudicate.

**That which is cognizable to a judge is within the scope of his or her jurisdiction.** (<https://definitions.uslegal.com/c/cognizable/>)

This case was not within the scope of the Tennessee District Court according to the two ways for a federal court to gain subject matter jurisdiction. (Att. #6) Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still did not have a cognizable interest in the case. He lacked standing and jurisdiction to initiate the case against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The plaintiff and the perpetrators and coconspirators did not have an interest in Mr. Beane's private business transaction. They had no legal or lawful authority to arrest Mr. Beane.

1           18 USC 3052 says the FBI can “make arrests without warrant for any  
2 offense against the United States committed in their presence...” There was no  
3 offense committed against the United States or the United States of America.

4 **Parker Still Cross-examined by Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, Trial Transcript**  
5 **Volume I, P. 45, Line 12-18:**

6 Q     Okay. But let’s go into the probable cause. That day, do you believe that  
7 you had probable cause that day to arrest Randy Keith Beane?

8 A     Without a doubt, ma’am. He is sitting in a vehicle purchased with stolen  
9 money with the vehicle running. You better believe I had probable cause. I saw it  
10 with my own two eyes.”

11           An officer cannot make a determination with regard to probable cause. That  
12 is the job of a judge. What is the “it” he saw with his own two eyes? He saw Mr.  
13 Beane sitting in private property with the motor running. How did he determine on  
14 the spot that the vehicle was purchased with “stolen money?” Without  
15 investigating or interviewing Mr. Bean perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still  
16 concluded that Mr. Beane had committed an offense against the United States and  
17 he proceeded to trespass upon private property, commit aggravated assault against  
18 Mr. Beane, steal private property, kidnap and falsely imprison Mr. Beane -- all  
19 because he saw Mr. Beane sitting in private property with the engine running.  
20 That was perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still’s probable cause. Mr. Beane  
21 explained why the engine was running (not that it was any of perpetrator and  
22 conspirator Still’s business):

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
2 **Transcript Volume V, P 103, Line 21-24**

3  
4 A No, not at that point. At that point, Al -- Val was -- she felt like she was  
5 getting a heatstroke. So we got the RV started and she got inside to where she  
6 could cool off.

7  
8 “White-collar crime” was not the only argument the FBI and US attorney  
9 perpetrators and coconspirators used to take jurisdiction. They also argued the  
10 financial institutions involved were FDIC insured. This was to create standing.  
11 During the grand jury hearing and trial the perpetrators said:

- 12 • A It’s -- the banking part of USAA is federally **backed by** the Federal  
13 Deposit Insurance Corporation commonly referred to as **the FDIC**.”  
14 (Cynthia Davidson Questioning Parker Still -- Grand Jury Transcript, Pg. 3,  
15 line 18-20)

- 16  
17 • Q Okay. During the **theft from the defendant**, Randall Keith Beane,  
18 roughly July 30 – I’m sorry, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 through July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, was  
19 **USAA Bank FDIC insured?**

20  
21 A Yes. (Prosecutor Cynthia Davidson Questioning Monica Alcala, Trial  
22 Transcript Volume II, Pg. 38, line 4-7 – Att. #31.3)

- 23  
24 • Q All right. Whitney Bank. And so is Whitney Bank **FDIC insured?**

25  
26 A Yes. . (Prosecutor Anne-Marie Svolto Questioning Lauren  
27 Palmisano -- Trial Transcript VOLUME III, Pg. 112, line 3-5)

28  
29 REMEMBER: (1) There was no loss to the US government (Att. #33.2), (2) No  
30 FDIC claim filed, and (3) The FDIC does not insure robberies and other thefts.  
31 (Att. #36)

32 **No US Attorney Jurisdiction**

1 United States Attorneys jurisdiction extends to “all offenses against the  
2 United States.” (Att. #18) There was no offense against the United States by  
3 Randall-Keith:Beane or Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

4 The perpetrators could not provide evidence that the United States of  
5 America sustained an injury that would give rise to a cause of action/standing.  
6 (Att. #33.2) In piecing together their fraudulent “felony” fraud and money  
7 laundering case they had to create an injury for the United States of America by  
8 connecting the FDIC to the case -- implying an FDIC claim was made and paid.  
9 But the FDIC had nothing to do with the case.

10 The FDIC does not insure ‘robberies, thefts, and other causes of  
11 disappearing funds.’ (Att. #36) The perpetrators knew there was no FDIC claim  
12 and the FDIC had nothing to do with the case but they decided to make that link  
13 regardless of the deception. It was an intentional perversion of the truth for the  
14 purpose of inducing the grand jury to indict and the trial jury to convict.

15 The perpetrators and conspirators said they considered USAA Bank to be  
16 their “victim,” not the United States of America. They tell us here:

- 17 • A “In this case, **USAA is our victim.**” (Prosecutor Cynthia Davidson  
18 Questioning FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg.  
19 24, line 19-20)  
20
- 21 • Q So at that point, you had determined that USAA Bank was the  
22 victim before looking at any other information?  
23

1       **A     I – at that time, yes.** (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination  
2       of FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg. 50-51, line  
3       25; 1-2)

- 4  
5       • **A     The victim bank, you know – or USAA”** (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
6       Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript  
7       Volume I, Pg. 64, line 13)

8  
9       The perpetrators and conspirators said the victim was USAA Bank. They  
10      admitted several times to deceiving the grand jury and trial jury into believing the  
11      United States of America was the victim plaintiff. There clearly was no **offense**  
12      **against the United States or the United States of America.** The United States of  
13      America did not have standing. No one had jurisdiction.

14      **XIII) No Federal Jurisdiction**

15      How did perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A.Varlan and C. Clifford  
16      Shirley get subject matter and personal jurisdiction? Can they just decide  
17      themselves they have jurisdiction? No, but that’s what they did.

18      Given the FBI did not have jurisdiction, and they appear to be the lead  
19      perpetrators of this conspiracy, the US attorneys and district court certainly did not  
20      have jurisdiction.

21      **Proceedings Before C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., October 18, 2017, P. 40-42, Line**  
22      **20-25; 1-25; 1-2)**

23  
24      Here’s perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley’s position:

25  
26      **THE COURT:** Are you aware that the district courts, like this one, **have original**  
27      **jurisdiction over all criminal offenses against the laws of the United States** by  
28      statute?

1 **MS. TUCCI-JARRAF:** When was that statute made and entered?

2  
3 **THE COURT:** I don't know. **18 U.S. Code Section 3231**, I'm sure you're aware of  
4 that, having gone to law school. Right?

5  
6 **MS. TUCCI-JARRAF:** When was that actually entered? My point is, unless it's  
7 dated after March 13th -- excuse me, March 18th, 2013, along with a newly issued  
8 constitution and everything, I know they've already tried to reincorporate. All  
9 of our people at BIS, they've tried to reincorporate the corporation, but they could  
10 not.

11  
12 **THE COURT:** So your position is that, even though that's been the law of the land  
13 since the founding of the country, if it hasn't been redone since you filed your  
14 financing statement, it's no good, it's not good law, the district courts do not have  
15 original jurisdiction over all the criminal offenses against the United States?

16  
17 **MS. TUCCI-JARRAF:** Well, the court never had original jurisdiction -- or the  
18 United States is only a ten square mile, if you've been to D.C. And then as far as  
19 branching it out, that's where the fraud has occurred under the old statutes.  
20 I'm saying that at this point, the federal corporation does not exist. I have not  
21 received any sworn documentation rebutting any of that to prove that it does exist.  
22 And, you know, we're all having a conversation here, but none of it actually  
23 counts, only because we still have not received the authority, sworn declaration,  
24 sworn documentation, verified and validated by you or Anne-Marie Svolto or  
25 Cynthia Davidson stating your authority and jurisdiction, so therefore,  
26 we're just having a conversation here.

27  
28 There are probably 99 reasons why perpetrators and conspirators Thomas A.

29 Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley did not have jurisdiction. Heather-

30 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filings is certainly a big one. Here are a few more  
31 reasons:

- 32 1) Federal question jurisdiction is one of the two ways for a federal court to  
33 gain subject matter jurisdiction over a case - 28 U.S. Code § 1331 and the

1 other way is through diversity jurisdiction - 28 U.S. Code § 1332. (Att. #5,  
2 #6 and #7). They both pertain to civil actions.

3 2) **Court of Record** -- According to 28 U.S. Code § 132(a). Creation and  
4 composition of district courts – “**a district court shall be a court of**  
5 **record.**” (Att. #8) A court of record must proceed according to common  
6 law – not statute. In a court of record the judge does ministerial functions  
7 and has no discretion in a court of record. He’s a referee. Here’s a  
8 definition of “court of record:”

#### 9 **DEFINITION**

10 A “**court of record**” is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising  
11 functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to  
12 hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and  
13 proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App.  
14 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J.  
15 See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689. (Black’s Law  
16 Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pg. 426) (Att. #9.2)

17 **COMMON LAW**. That which derives its force and authority from the  
18 universal consent and immemorial practice of the people. See Law, common.  
19 (Bouvier Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition, Page 379)



1        **LAW, COMMON.** The common law is that which derives its force and  
2 authority from the universal consent and immemorial practice of the people. **It has**  
3 **never received the sanction of the legislature, by an express act, which is the**  
4 **criterion by which it is distinguished from the statute law.** (Bouvier Law  
5 Dictionary, 1856 Edition, Page 1039)

6        Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley,  
7 Jr. did not have the power and authority of law to do the particular acts they did.  
8 That didn't matter to them because they had a role to fulfill as coconspirators, and  
9 they were running a human trafficking court – not an Article III court or court of  
10 record. It was not a court of competent jurisdiction.

11       3) **Lack of Standing** – In Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife (90-1424), 504 U.S.  
12 555 (1992), the Supreme Court created a three-part test to determine whether  
13 a party has standing (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/standing>):

14       a. The plaintiff must have **suffered an "injury in fact,"** meaning that the  
15 injury is of a legally protected interest which is (a) concrete and  
16 particularized and (b) actual or imminent.

17  
18       Sean O'Malley of the New York Federal Reserve Bank made it clear –  
19 **"there was no loss to the U.S. government"** (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
20 Cross-examination of Sean O'Malley, Trial Transcript VOLUME 4, P.18,  
21 Line 12-13)

22       b. There must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct  
23 brought before the court  
24

1 c. It must be likely, rather than speculative, that a favorable decision by the  
2 court will redress the injury. (Att. #25)

3 The Plaintiff, United States of America, did not have Article III standing.  
4 They did not satisfy the standing doctrine's core requirement that they allege  
5 personal injury fairly traceable to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
6 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. In fact, the "United States of America" is a piece of paper and  
7 can't establish anything.

8 4) **No FBI Jurisdiction** – the perpetrators and coconspirators at the FBI did not  
9 have jurisdiction. According to 18 USC 3052, the FBI can “**make arrests**  
10 **without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in**  
11 **their presence,”** or for a cognizable felony. No offense was committed  
12 against the United States or the United States of America, and there was no  
13 cognizable felony. (Att. #15 and 16.1) The perpetrators and conspirators  
14 don't even use the word “felony.”

15 5) The perpetrators and conspirators tried to create an injury to gain standing  
16 by tying the FDIC into their plot but the FDIC says – robberies and other  
17 causes of disappearing funds are not insured by the FDIC. (Att.# 36)

18 <https://www.fdic.gov/deposit/covered/notinsured.html>  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

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### Other situations not insured by the FDIC:

**Safe Deposit Boxes** - The contents of a safe deposit box are not insured by the FDIC. (Make sure you read the contract you signed with the bank when you rented the safe deposit box in the event that some other type of insurance is provided; some banks may make a very limited payment if the box or contents are damaged or destroyed, depending on the circumstances.) If you are concerned about the safety, or replacement, of items you have put in a safe deposit box, you may wish to consider purchasing fire and theft insurance. Usually such insurance is part of a homeowner's or tenant's insurance policy for a residence and its contents. Again, consult your insurance agent for more information.

In the event of a bank failure, in most cases an acquiring institution would take over the failed bank's offices, including locations with safe deposit boxes. If no acquirer can be found the FDIC would send boxholders instructions for removing the contents of their boxes.

**Robberies and Other Thefts** - Stolen funds may be covered by what's called a banker's blanket bond, which is a multi-purpose insurance policy a bank purchases to protect itself from fire, flood, earthquake, robbery, defalcation, embezzlement and other causes of disappearing funds. In any event, an occurrence such as a fire or bank robbery may result in a loss to the bank but should not result in a loss to the bank's customers.

Unauthorized access to your funds may be covered by the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and other consumer protections. If a third party somehow gains access to your account and transacts business you did not authorize, you must contact the bank as soon as you notice the loss to learn about their procedures for protecting your rights.

### How to File a Complaint

If you have a problem or a concern with a deposit or investment, try to resolve your complaint directly with an officer of the bank or firm before involving an outside agency. Financial institutions value their customers and most will be helpful. If you are unable to resolve the matter with the financial institution, use the following guidelines to determine where to direct your complaint.

If your complaint is against a salesperson who represents a third-party investment firm, call the number below for instructions on where to write:

---

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ([www.finra.org](http://www.finra.org))  
(formerly the National Association of Securities Dealers)  
(301) 590-6500

---

If your complaint or inquiry is about a specific financial product or investment, contact:

---

Below are excerpts from perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still going on and on about a “bank robbery” and “stolen money -- neither of which occurred nor would be covered by the FDIC if they had occurred.

### **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 25-26, Line 24-25, 1-2**

A All of a sudden, we have information that Buddy Gregg is going to turn it over or he is going to leave in this motor home. So, yeah, it was similar to a **bank robbery**. I grabbed Special Agent Jimmy Durand. We literally run towards the door.”

1 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
2 **Transcript Volume I, P. 57-58, Line 24-25; 1-3**

3  
4 A I think we're getting a little off track here. I mean, you know, **when an FBI**  
5 **gets a call that a bank is getting robbed**, we don't sit there and say, "Hey, do you  
6 know" – I mean, we don't ask a million questions. We go. That's what we did  
7 today or did then."

8 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
9 **Transcript Volume I, P. 64, Line 7-17**

10  
11 Q Okay. So on the 11<sup>th</sup>, you seized a motor home **which he had bought four**  
12 **days prior** and paid cash for, but didn't grab the cash as well as part of the  
13 evidence of a crime?

14  
15 A No, ma'am. The – you know, you're getting into some legal stuff, you  
16 know, whether you've got good faith purchasers and that kind of stuff. **We seized**  
17 **the asset that was purchased with the stolen money**. **The victim bank, you**  
18 **know – or USAA**, and I think this is Whitney Bank who is the correspondent  
19 bank, who actually received the money, you know, that's – I mean, I don't think  
20 that money has been seized. I know it hasn't. **That money has never been**  
21 **seized**."

22  
23 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript,**  
24 **Volume I,, P. 24-25, Line 24-25, 1-3**

25  
26 A We know he used funds to purchase a – **used stolen funds to purchase an**  
27 **RV**. We don't know anything else about, you know, what his ultimate intent with  
28 that. It's 45 feet. You know, you can imagine our – what, you know – the  
29 possibilities are unlimited." (You see how this slickster inflamed the jury by  
30 **hinting at terrorism**? If he had bothered to speak with and interview Mr. Beane  
31 he would have known his exact intentions. He simply wanted to plant the idea of  
32 terrorism in the mind of the jurors.)

33  
34 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript,**  
35 **Volume I, P. 30, Line 22-24**

36  
37 Q Do you recognize those pictures?  
38

1 A Yes. That is the motor home that was – that Mr. Beane was on the day that  
2 was purchased with stolen money.”

3  
4 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
5 **Transcript Volume I, P. 45, Line 12-18**  
6

7 Q But let’s go into the probable cause. That day, do you believe that you had  
8 probable cause that day to arrest Randy Keith Beane?  
9

10 A Without a doubt, ma’am. He is sitting in a vehicle purchased with stolen  
11 money with the vehicle running. You better believe I had probable cause. I saw it  
12 with my own two eyes.”  
13

14 Probable cause is determined by the court—not the officer.  
15

16 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
17 **Transcript Volume I, P. 48-49, Line 20-25, 1**  
18

19 Q what actual information had you received that there was actually a possible  
20 crime committed by Mr. Beane to believe that the RV wasn’t his?  
21

22 A The information primarily from what I’ve stated from USAA at the time.  
23 That’s what we were relying on, that information from USAA that is telling us  
24 that their money has been stolen.”  
25

26 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
27 **Transcript Volume I, P. 53-54, Line 25, 1-6**  
28

29 Q Okay. So at no other time prior to that had you actually tried to figure out  
30 whether that money could possibly be Mr. Beane’s?  
31

32 A We had information from USAA, ma’am, that we – credible, reliable  
33 information from their financial investigators that this money was stolen. That’s  
34 what we were working with at the time.”  
35

36 All of their squawking about “stolen money,” in a case where there was no  
37 charge of robbery or theft, did not change the fact that there was no FDIC claim or  
38 coverage – and no injury or standing.

1       6) **No Valid Arrest Warrant** – the arrest warrant the perpetrators and  
2       coconspirators used on July 11, 2017 was a South Carolina statewide  
3       misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two  
4       years earlier. It was not a valid warrant. The warrants issued by the US  
5       district court for Eastern Tennessee on July 19, 2017 were fraudulent and  
6       fictitious signed. They were not signed by the then clerk, Debra Poplin. The  
7       signer, “A. Brush” appears not to exist.

8       7) **Lack of Subject Matter and Personal Jurisdiction** –

9  
10       Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf challenged the  
11       jurisdiction of the court. The court did not have jurisdiction to determine its  
12       own jurisdiction. It did not have the power to act in the first place to have  
13       the authority to decide the question.

14       8) **Denial of Due Process** –

15       When perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley approved the  
16       detention hearing waiver he failed to safeguard the legal process which  
17       amounted to a denial of due process of law thereby depriving the court of  
18       juris.

19       If jurisdiction does not exist there can be no valid judgment.  
20       Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley  
21       proceeded in excess of jurisdiction and they trespassed the law.

1           Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were not arrested  
2           – **they were kidnapped** – abducted! Kidnapping is a felony!

3           A judgment rendered by a court without personal jurisdiction over the  
4           defendant is void. It is a nullity. Every judgment they made is a nullity.

5           Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford  
6           Shirley clearly acted in a manner inconsistent with due process.

7           Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan, Cynthia F.  
8           Davidson and Ann-Marie Svolto all knew they did not have jurisdiction.  
9           They moved to deny Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf the right to even  
10          challenge jurisdiction. (Court Doc. 90, Att. #64.1, #64.2, #64.3)

11          Court Document 90 excerpt:

12  
13          Accordingly, the Court hereby GRANTS the government’s Motion in  
14          Limine to Prohibit Jurisdictional Argument [Doc. 78]. It is therefore ORDERED  
15          that the **defendants are prohibited from offering any evidence, testimony, or**  
16          **argument at trial concerning the following subjects:**

- 17          • whether this Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over these  
18           proceedings;
- 19  
20          • whether the United States government is defaulted, has been foreclosed,  
21           or is otherwise legally impaired; and
- 22  
23          • whether the United States government has legal authority to bring a  
24           prosecution of the defendants for the charged offenses. (Memorandum  
25           Opinion and Order to the Government’s Motion in Limine to Prohibit  
26           Jurisdictional Argument, Doc. 90, P. 8, first paragraph) Att. #64.3

1 Perpetrator and coconspirator Thomas A. Varlan denied Randall-  
2 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf the right to challenge jurisdiction.  
3 This was not a rule of law court. It was a kangaroo court in which a plot and  
4 conspiracy to falsely imprison Randall-Keth:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
5 was underway and each had to fulfill their role in the conspiracy. Make no mistake  
6 about it, they all knew they did not have jurisdiction and that's why they moved to  
7 cut off all argument regarding the matter. This was a network of corruption.

8 9) **Article III** -- **Section 2** (Att. #27)

9 The judicial power shall extend to...controversies to which the United  
10 States shall be a party... (Att. #27)

11 Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley  
12 weren't running an Article III court. It was a human trafficking court.

13 10) **18 U.S. Code § 3231** -

14 Perpetrators and coconspirators C. Clifford Shirley and Thomas A. Varlan  
15 said their jurisdiction comes from congress and 18 USC § 3231. (Att. #24)  
16 Congress cannot give power it does not have. Congress' power is finite as  
17 enumerated in the constitution. If congress wants to do something beyond the  
18 eighteen tasks enumerated in the constitution they must follow Article V and seek  
19 to amend the constitution. This is how the law is made and changed.



1           There's no doubt they are fully aware congress' powers are limited by the  
2 constitution to the following **eighteen tasks**:

- 3       • The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and  
4       excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general  
5       welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be  
6       uniform throughout the United States;  
7
- 8       • To borrow money on the credit of the united states;  
9
- 10      • To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states,  
11      and with the Indian Tribes;  
12
- 13      • To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the  
14      subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;  
15
- 16      • To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the  
17      standard of weights and measures;  
18
- 19      • To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current  
20      coin of the United States;  
21
- 22      • To establish Post Offices and post roads;  
23
- 24      • To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited  
25      times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings  
26      and discoveries;  
27
- 28      • To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme court;  
29
- 30      • To define and punish piracies and **felonies committed on the high seas**, and  
31      offences against the Law of Nations;  
32

- 1 • To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules  
2 concerning captures on land and water;  
3
- 4 • To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall  
5 be for a longer term than two years;  
6
- 7 • To provide and maintain a navy;  
8
- 9 • To make **rules for the government** and regulation of the land and naval  
10 forces;  
11
- 12 • To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union,  
13 suppress insurrections and repel invasions;  
14
- 15 • To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for  
16 governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the  
17 United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the  
18 officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline  
19 prescribed by congress;  
20
- 21 • To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district  
22 (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and  
23 the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United  
24 States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent  
25 of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of  
26 forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and  
27
- 28 • **To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into**  
29 **execution the foregoing powers**, and all other powers vested by this  
30 constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or  
31 officer thereof. (Att. #28)

32 If perpetrators and coconspirators C. Clifford Shirley and Thomas A. Varlan  
33 believe their “congressional jurisdiction” comes from task #9 (“To constitute

Tribunals inferior to the supreme court") they would be wrong. Task #9 involves setting up Article I legislative courts with regard to carrying out the other 17 tasks. The jurisdiction with which congress is invested is not a part of the judicial power which is defined in Article III of the constitution. Constitutional courts exercise the judicial power described in Art. III of the Constitution; legislative courts do not.

Perpetrators and coconspirators C. Clifford Shirley and Thomas A. Varlan did not get jurisdiction from 18 USC § 3231. "... Congress cannot by authorization or ratification give the slightest effect to a state law or constitution which is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." (16Am Jur 2d., Sec. 258) "It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the constitution by an ordinary act." (William Marbury v. James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States, 5 U.S. 137, 1 Cranch 137, 2 L.Ed, 60 (1803)) "All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. (Marbury v. Madison, 5<sup>th</sup> US (2 Cranch) 137, 180)

11) **1 US Code § 204 (Code and Supplements as Evidence of the Law – 1 U.S. Code § 112 (Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence – (Att. #19 and 20)**

Corporations cannot create law so they create code. Code is not law. The US Code is evidence of the law, it is not the law. US Code is a creation of the

1 corporate congress and applies under congresses task #14 (“To make rules for the  
2 government...”) to those in positions of emolument and those who have acted  
3 against the United States corporation.

4 According to U.S. v. Lee, “Where there is no jurisdiction, there can be no  
5 discretion;” All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are  
6 creatures of the law and are bound to obey it.... It is the only supreme power in our  
7 system of government, and every man who, by accepting office participates in its  
8 functions, is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to  
9 observe the limitations which it imposes on the exercise of the authority which it  
10 gives.” (U.S. v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220 1 S. Ct. 240, 261, 27 L. Ed 171; 1882)

11 Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson, Anne-Marie Svolto, C.  
12 Clifford Shirley and Thomas A. Varlan did not cite law in the indictment (Att.  
13 #71.1-71.8), the fake arrest warrants (Att. #3 and #4), or the jurisdiction report and  
14 recommendation (Court Doc. 62 filed 11/16/17).

15 1 USC § 204 tells us -- **Codes** and Supplements **as evidence of the laws of**  
16 **United States.** 1 U.S. Code § 112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in  
17 evidence -- **“The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of**  
18 **laws...”**

19 Evidence of a law is not the law. If there is a law saying perpetrators and  
20 coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson, Anne-Marie Svolto, Thomas A. Varlan, and

1 C. Clifford Shirley could do what they did to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
2 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf they should have cited the **actual law** – not evidence of the law.  
3 Evidence of the law is not the law.

4 12) Perpetrators and conspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley had  
5 no lawful reason to reject Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's assertion that the corporate United  
6 States does not exist and therefore there was no lawful authority for the  
7 proceedings. They simply rejected the claim and proceeded to trespass the law.  
8 The fact of the matter is even if they believed they had legitimate reason to reject  
9 Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filings, which they did not, they still violated the codes  
10 and rules. The perpetrators and conspirators did not have subject matter or  
11 personal jurisdiction no matter which way you look at it.

12 **XIV) (A) No Probable Cause – (B) Denial of Due Process – (C) Denial**  
13 **of Detention Hearing**

14 (A) **No Probable Cause**

15 There was no probable cause hearing. There was no first-hand statement of  
16 personal knowledge of any wrong doing. This is why they couldn't get an arrest  
17 warrant until perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still testified before the grand  
18 jury. It was easier to get an indictment then to go before a magistrate or judge  
19 knowing they did not have probable cause. In his grand jury and trial testimony  
20 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still had no first-hand knowledge of anything.

1 He makes it very clear he relied on USAA Bank, and he was simply repeating what  
2 they had told him. Grand jury and trial excerpts:

3 Q ...the USAA fraud investigator has reviewed these extensively and  
4 relayed all the information that you've previously testified about?

5  
6 A Right. **I rely on it.**" (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 46, Line 3-6 – Att.  
7 #29.5)

8  
9 A **The information** primarily from what I've stated **from USAA at the**  
10 **time. That's what we were relying on.**... ((Heather-  
11 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still Trial Transcript,  
12 Volume I, P. 48, Line 23-24)

13  
14 A **Have absolutely no reason to doubt, as I said earlier, anything**  
15 **that Mr. Brown or USAA was relaying to us.**" ((Heather-  
16 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript,  
17 Volume I, P. 51, line 23-25)

18  
19 A **I was relying on information that I had from USAA.**" (Heather-  
20 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still Trial Transcript,  
21 Volume I, P. 61, Line 5-6)

22  
23 A **I was relying on information that was provided to me.**" (Heather-  
24 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript,  
25 Volume I, P. 66, Line 24-25)

26  
27 Why didn't True Brown, the USAA fraud investigator/director whom  
28 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still relied on for "the story" testify before the  
29 grand jury since he was the one with direct knowledge of the alleged "crime?" He  
30 didn't testify because they were all lying through their teeth. He would have had to  
31 explain how someone could use an account number altered by one digit to  
32 successfully complete a transaction. He would have had to explain how someone

1 could access \$31 million from a “fictitious bank account.” The conspiracy  
2 required the FBI and US attorney perpetrators and conspirators shield USAA  
3 Bank, their employees, and their lies.

4 Rule 3.8(a) (Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor of the Tennessee rules  
5 of Professional Conduct) says: “The prosecutor in a criminal case shall refrain  
6 from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable  
7 cause.” FBI and US Attorney perpetrators and coconspirators made sure there was  
8 no probable cause hearing. They violated due process of law.

9 (B) **Denial of Due Process**

10 Mr. Beane had the right to due process of law with notice and opportunity to  
11 defend. He did not receive due process. FBI perpetrator and coconspirator Parker  
12 Still said he had no reason to doubt the information provided by True Brown and  
13 USAA Bank. (Att. #30.2) He said, “I rely on it.” (Att. #29.5) He saw no need to  
14 do any fact-finding, or test the credibility and reliability of the evidence given to  
15 him by True Brown and USAA Bank. The FBI and US Attorneys allowed USAA  
16 Bank to create the doctored evidentiary record and they ran with it no questions  
17 asked. Why? It was a plot and conspiracy.

18 By the due process clause, the common law governs what the law on arrest is  
19 in this land. Due process is not determined by the legislature or the officer. There  
20 can be no arrest without due process of law. An arrest without a warrant is

1 regarded as unlawful except when public security is at risk. It was said in Hale v.  
2 Henkel that a man “is **entitled to** carry on **his private business** in his own way.  
3 His power to contract is unlimited. **He owes no duty to the State** or to his  
4 neighbors to divulge his business, or **to open his doors to an investigation**, so far  
5 as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he  
6 receives nothing therefrom beyond the protection of his life and property. **His**  
7 **rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the**  
8 **organization of the State**, and can only be taken from him **by due process of law,**  
9 **and in accordance with the Constitution**. Among his rights are a refusal to  
10 incriminate himself and the **immunity of himself and his property from arrest**  
11 **or seizure except under a warrant of the law**. He owes nothing to the public so  
12 long as he does not trespass upon their rights.” (Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43  
13 (1906)) “The due process clause of the constitution protects Americans from  
14 unlawful arrests.” (State v. Quinn, 97 S.E. 62, 64, (S.C. 1918) There was no  
15 valid warrant issued by a court or magistrate to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane on July  
16 11, 2017.

17 “Judgments entered where court lacked either subject matter or personal  
18 jurisdiction, or that were otherwise entered **in violation of due process of law**, must  
19 be set aside”, Jaffe and Asher v. Van Brunt, S.D.N.Y.1994. 158 F.R.D. 278.

20 (C) **Denial of Detention Hearing**



1           Randall-Keith:Beane was denied a detention hearing. According to 18 U.S.  
2  
3 Code § 3142, release or detention of a defendant pending trial:  
4

5           (e) **DETENTION.**— (1) **If, after a hearing** pursuant to the provisions of  
6 subsection (f) of this section, the judicial officer finds that no condition or  
7 combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as  
8 required and the safety of any other person and the community, such judicial  
9 officer shall order the detention of the person before trial.

10           The perpetrators and coconspirators didn't allow Randall-Keith:Beane to  
11 have a detention hearing because they knew they did not have lawful justification  
12 for detaining him. It was always part of their plan to keep him jailed so that he  
13 could not access information to defend himself.

14           On July 11, 2017 perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still, Jimmy  
15 Durand, Jason Pack, Joelle Vehec (The FBI), D.T. Harnett, FBI Task Force Office,  
16 and Knoxville County Sheriff Deputy beat up, publicly humiliated, unlawfully  
17 arrested, and detained Randall-Keith:Beane. They did not provide a prompt  
18 judicial determination with regard to probable cause and detention.

19           Mr. Beane sat in jail for **17 DAYS** after the perpetrators and coconspirators  
20 arrested him July 11, 2017 using a South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic  
21 related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years earlier. On July 27,  
22 2017 Mr. Beane signed, under duress, a temporary “waiver of detention hearing.”

1 Mr. Beane had already been sitting in jail from July 11<sup>th</sup> to July 27<sup>th</sup> without ever  
2 having seen a judge for a detention hearing or a probable cause hearing.

3 The jailers and Bobby Hutson, Jr. (Tennessee Public Defender appointed for  
4 Randall-Keith:Beane by United States Magistrate Judge C. Clifford Shirley, Jr.)  
5 forced Randall-Keith:Beane to sign a temporary “waiver of detention” to get  
6 around the requirements of 18 U.S. Code § 3142. They were determined to never  
7 release Mr. Beane so they violated section 3142 to keep him detained. The bottom  
8 line is regardless of the “waiver,” either they had a lawful reason to detain Mr.  
9 Beane or they didn’t. One cannot give consent for an unlawful deprivation of  
10 liberty. This wasn’t an agreement to stay at the Trump Hotel, The Hilton or  
11 Marriott. It was a jail! Only a brainless idiot would believe someone would agree  
12 to stay in jail when they didn’t have to. Mr. Beane signed the temporary detention  
13 waiver on July 27, 2017 (having been unlawfully jailed since July 11<sup>th</sup> – 17 days)  
14 because they made it clear harm would come to him if he didn’t. Can you even  
15 imagine the pressure they likely put on Mr. Beane to sign the detention waiver to  
16 cover their backside? They would not have prevailed in a detention hearing. The  
17 law would have forced them to release Mr. Beane. They had to get Mr. Beane to  
18 sign that detention waiver and you can just imagine how they went about doing it.  
19 Please keep in mind, they had already elbowed Mr. Beane in the head to the point  
20 of bleeding (Att. #34.6, #34.7), pulled down his pants and made him stand

1 handcuffed in his underwear in the hot July Tennessee sun for 45 minutes to an  
2 hour with onlookers gawking, twisted his arm, gave him a black eye, bruised his  
3 body, and cut off his oxygen supply by strangulation until he cried out “I can’t  
4 breathe.” (Att. #34.5, #34.6, #34.7) They couldn’t risk releasing Mr. Beane and  
5 him discovering the conspiracy against himself and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.  
6 They couldn’t risk him having access to research. They couldn’t risk him finding  
7 out the arrest warrants were fake – invalid – VOID! They had to use coercion to  
8 get him to sign that detention waiver. (Att. #22)

9 Perpetrator and conspirator Bobby Hutson, Jr. was supposed to be  
10 representing Mr. Beane but he was, in fact, part of the conspiracy plot to lock Mr.  
11 Beane away for a very long time. Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley,  
12 the magistrate judge, approved the waiver knowing it was a violation of due  
13 process. He knew Mr. Beane signed the waiver under duress.

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
AT KNOXVILLE

2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

3 )  
4 ) 3:17-CR-82  
5 )  
6 )  
7 )  
8 )  
9 )  
10 )

RANDALL KEITH BEANE

WAIVER OF DETENTION HEARING

I acknowledge that the Magistrate Judge has informed me of my right to a detention hearing, pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3142, and that I understand that right.

\_\_\_\_\_ I HEREBY WAIVE my right to a detention hearing.

\_\_\_\_\_ I HEREBY WAIVE my right to a detention hearing in this district, and reserve the right to move for a detention hearing in the district where the charges originate.

X I HEREBY WAIVE my right to a detention hearing at this time, and reserve the right to move for detention hearing at a later date.

Randall K. Beane  
DEFENDANT

7/27/17  
Date

[Signature]  
COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT or Deputy Clerk

APPROVED: [Signature]  
United States Magistrate Judge

11 Forcing Mr. Beane to sign a waiver of detention hearing was coercion as  
12 defined in 22 U.S. Code § 7102 (3) “COERCION The term “coercion” means—(A)  
13 threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (B) any scheme,  
14 plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act  
15 would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; “ (Att.  
16 #22)

17 Randall-Keith:Beane requested a hearing to dismiss the public defender, Mr.  
18 Hutson, and present himself. The hearing occurred August 29, 2017 before  
19 perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley, Jr. Mr. Beane had been detained

1 for approximately 48 days without a detention hearing. During that hearing Mr.  
2 Hutson communicated Mr. Beane's desire for a detention hearing.

3 Hearing excerpt:

4 **Proceedings Before C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., August 29, 2017 Document 40, P.**  
5 **9, Line 11-14** (Att. #61.2)  
6

7 **MR. HUTSON:** I understand, Your Honor. He is also potentially going to want to  
8 request some type of detention hearing or update.

9  
10 **THE COURT:** We can't get started, **we can't get to that**.

11 Perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley's response was "we can't  
12 get to that." He had detained Mr. Beane for approximately **48 days** at that point  
13 but he couldn't get to that? He didn't want to get to it because he had no intention  
14 of releasing Mr. Beane. Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley knew he  
15 was violating due process by unlawfully detaining Mr. Beane and he did it anyway.  
16 He could have said we'll schedule it at the end of this hearing but he didn't want to  
17 do that because he had no intention of allowing Mr. Beane to have a detention  
18 hearing. He knew he would have to release Mr. Beane if they had a detention  
19 hearing because he had no lawful reason for detaining him. Perpetrator and  
20 conspirator C. Clifford Shirley violated due process by denying Randall-  
21 Keith:Beane a detention hearing. He knowingly continued to unlawfully detain  
22 Mr. Beane.

1 Rule 8 of the Tennessee rules of Professional Conduct states, "...a lawyer  
2 zealously asserts the client's position." Not Bobby Hutson, Jr. He **pretended** to  
3 represent Mr. Beane. He was, in fact, Mr. Beane's enemy.

4 Rule 3.8(c) (Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor) states – "The  
5 prosecutor in a criminal case shall not advise an unrepresented accused to waive  
6 important pretrial rights." To make sure Mr. Beane was not "unrepresented,"  
7 Bobby Hutson, Jr. was moved into position and forced upon Mr. Beane to make it  
8 look on paper like Mr. Beane was represented when, in reality, perpetrator and  
9 conspirator, Bobby Hutson, Jr. was working for Mr. Beane's enemies. No  
10 competent, ethical, honest attorney-at-law would allow his client to waive a  
11 detention hearing.

12 Perpetrator and conspirator Bobby Hutson participated in forcing Mr. Beane  
13 to sign the detention hearing waiver. Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia  
14 Davidson, Anne-Marie Svolto (prosecutors), Thomas A Varlan and C. Clifford  
15 Shirley (US District Judges) were right there playing their role in the conspiracy.  
16 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley actually approved the waiver. They  
17 all collectively gave the finger to due process and the law of the land – the  
18 Constitution.

19 The Code of Conduct for United States Judges says: "(A) *Respect for Law*.  
20 A judge should respect **and comply with the law** and should act at all times in a

manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.” Perpetrator and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley did not show respect for the law and certainly did not comply with the law.

**LAW OF THE LAND.** Due process of law (*q. v.*). By the law of the land is most clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. Dupuy v. Tedora, 204 La. 560, 15 So.2d 886, 891. The meaning is that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. Rich Hill Coal Co. v. Bra-Estate, 30 Cal.App.2d 525, 86 P.2d 883, 885. **Everything which may pass under the form of an enactment is not the law of the land.** Sedg.St. & Const.Law, (2d Ed.) 475. (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1031-1032)

**XV) (A) Prosecutorial Misconduct (Improper and Illegal Acts to Wrongly Persuade the Grand Jury and Trial Jury to Indict and Convict) (B) Fraud Upon the Court – (C) Wrongful Selective Prosecution**

**(A) Prosecutorial Misconduct**

Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto engaged in illegal and unlawful acts to persuade the jury to wrongly indict and convict Randall-Keth:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. They offered the jury materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent information, statements, and representations starting with misleading the trial jury by pretending to be

prosecutors when they actually appeared “For the Plaintiff” – United States of America Corporation. (Att. #30.1) Also, for example:

- 1) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto misled the grand jury and trial jury to believe Randall-Keith:Beane used an account number other than his social security account number to access his treasury direct depository account.
- 2) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto encouraged witnesses to lie about Randall-Keith:Beane’s social security account number.
- 3) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto lied to the grand jury and trial jury about the South Carolina statewide traffic related bench warrant. They concealed the fact it was NOT an active warrant and it was NOT a national or international warrant. (Att.#1.2 and #2.1)
- 4) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto were aware of the creation of fraudulent Tennessee district court arrest warrants with a fictitious signature. (Att. #3 and #4)
- 5) Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto misled the grand jury and trial jury about the legal definition of “money laundering,” “affect interstate commerce,” and “fraud.”
- 6) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto misled the grand jury and trial jury about the injury Randall-Keith:Beane sustained at the vicious hands of other perpetrators and conspirators calling a bleeding cut on the head a scratch. There is a big difference between the two.
- 7) Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto were aware there was no probable cause hearing and no detention hearing. Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto failed to act when they learned about no probable cause hearing and the detention hearing waiver. Rule 8 of the Tennessee Rules of Professional Conduct, specifically Rule 3.8 (Special Responsibilities of a



Prosecutor) makes it clear (a) shall refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause; (c) shall not advise an unrepresented accused to waive important pretrial rights.”

Randall-Keith: Beane was aware Bobby Hutson, Jr. was not appointed to represent Mr. Beane’s interests and that is why he had Mr. Hutson removed from the case during a proceeding before C. Clifford Shirley – “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.” (Proceedings Before C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., August 29, 2017, Doc. 40, P. 3, Line 3-7) Perpetrator and conspirator Bobby Hutson, Jr. had Mr. Beane sign a detention hearing waiver under duress and they all knew it. Of course he was not vigorously representing Mr. Beane. He was playing his role in the conspiracy.

- 8) Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto failed to act when the following statements were made to the grand jury and trial jury:

“We have subsequently learned that possibly, again, speculating, that that comment meant, **“Military Operations,” to try to remove Mr. Beane from the Knox County Detention Center.** That’s what, again, what I deduct.” (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 56-57, Line 25; 1-3)

Who was Heather-Ann: Tucci: Jarraf going to command break Randall—Keith: Beane out of jail? The Marines? Seal Team? Rangers? Night Stalkers? Green Berets? Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still has military JAG experience so he knew Mrs. Tucci: Jarraf was not planning a military operation to remove Mr. Beane from jail.

**Heather-Ann: Tucci: Jarraf Cross-Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 39, Line 11-15**

Q Okay. So, Mr. Still, you stated that you've been with the FBI for five and a half years and that seven and a half years with private attorney and military JAG?

A That's correct, yes, ma'am. All approximately, yes, ma'am.

1 In furtherance of the conspiracy perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still  
2 painted Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf as a criminal planning a jail break and  
3 perpetrator and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto  
4 allowed the deceptive dishonest prejudicial statement as part of their plot.

5 9) **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
6 **Transcript, Volume I, P. 26, Line 1**  
7

8 “So, yeah, it was similar to a **bank robbery**.” (Parker Still, Trial  
9 Transcript, Volume I, P. 26, Line 1)

10  
11 There was no bank robbery charge. This was one of many calculated statements  
12 meant to mislead and deceive the jury.

13  
14 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
15 **Transcript Volume I, P. 58, Line 4-7, 12**  
16

17 Q When a bank gets robbed, do you usually have a bank robber  
18 and a banker and a gun or some kind of weapon and cash? **You're**  
19 **talking about, per Ms. Svolto's opening statement, that he was**  
20 **robbing a bank?**  
21

22 A Yes, ma'am.  
23

24 Now we know why perpetrator and coconspirator Thomas A. Varlan didn't  
25 allow the opening and closing statements to be transcribed. Perpetrator and  
26 coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto told the jury Randall-Keith:Beane robbed a bank  
27 in her opening statement. There was no robbery charge.  
28

29 10) Perpetrators and coconspirators told the trial jury Randall-  
30 Keith:Beane stole a motor home. The truth is Mr. Beane was handed the  
31 keys upon completion of a legal and lawful purchase.

32 To justify why perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still seized (stole)  
33 private property without a seizure warrant, he said this -- “...**the keys are going to**  
34 **be turned over to him at Buddy Gregg, we had to react.** (Parker Still Trial  
35 Testimony, Volume I, P. 62, Line 22-23) In other words, perpetrator and

1 conspirator Parker Still wanted to illegally and unlawfully seize the motorhome  
2 BEFORE Mr. Beane could take possession of it. He went on to say Mr. Beane had  
3 – “**Stolen motor home**” when in reality it was perpetrator and coconspirator  
4 Parker Still who stole the motor home. He did not have a search and seizure  
5 warrant. (Parker Still Trial Testimony, Volume I, P. 63, Line 25)  
6

7 The keys were given to Mr. Beane because he made a legal and lawful  
8 purchase. He did not steal a motorhome. There was no charge for a stolen  
9 motorhome. Did perpetrator and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-  
10 Marie Svolto correct the record for the jury? No.  
11

12 11) Perpetrator and coconspirators Parker Still, Cynthia F. Davidson, and  
13 Anne-Marie Svolto misrepresented to the grand jury and trial jury the role of  
14 the FDIC. They implied the FDIC had something to do with the case when  
15 it did not. There was no FDIC claim filed for loss. The FDIC does not  
16 handle money loss due to robbery and other theft. Sean O’Malley of the NY  
17 Federal Reserve Bank testified, “there was no loss to the U.S. government.”  
18 (Att. #33.2)  
19

20 12) Perpetrator and conspirator Sean O’Malley misrepresented to the trial  
21 jury that the New York Federal Reserve Bank is part of the United States  
22 government and perpetrator and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and  
23 Anne-Marie Svolto did not correct the record for the jury. They allowed  
24 him to attach the New York Federal Reserve bank criminal enterprise to the  
25 people’s Republic government to give it credibility it does not deserve.  
26

27 Excerpt from the trial transcript:

28 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Sean O’Malley, Trial**  
29 **Transcript VOLUME 3, Pg.220, Line 10-18**  
30

31 A -- looking at, the way I look at the Federal Reserve, **it's an instrumentality**  
32 **of the United States created by Congress. So it's owned by the people of the**  
33 **United States**. That's my understanding of how the Federal Reserve is, even the  
34 reserve banks. There are shareholders. The banks have reserves there and then  
35 they're shareholders. **But it's not as you are trying to equate that this is like a**  
36 **private bank in any sort of way. It's not a private bank. It's a public**  
37 **institution.**

1 In Lewis vs. U.S., the Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, examined the  
2 organization and function of the Federal Reserve Banks and they concluded  
3 “Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities for purposes of the FTCA, but **are**  
4 **independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations.**” (Lewis vs.  
5 U.S., 680 F. 2d 1239, 1241) Perpetrator and coconspirator Sean O’Malley knew  
6 he was lying to the jury and gallery.  
7

8 According to 12 U.S. Code § 341. General enumeration of powers, “Upon  
9 the filing of the organization certificate with the Comptroller of  
10 the Currency **a Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate...**”  
11

## 12 **DEFINITION**

13  
14 **BODY CORPORATE.** A corporation public or private. (Black’s Law  
15 Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 222)  
16

17 **Public and private.** A public corporation is one created by the state for  
18 political purposes and to act as an agency in the administration of civil  
19 government, (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 409)  
20

21 **Private corporations** are those founded by and composed of private individuals,  
22 for private purposes, as distinguished from governmental purposes, and having no  
23 political or governmental franchises or duties. (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup>  
24 Edition, P. 409-410)  
25

26 There’s no doubt Federal Reserve banks are private corporations. Federal  
27 Reserve banks are not government entities or instrumentalities. It is a private  
28 entity whose sole mission has been to enslave mankind. They achieved this by  
29 replacing lawful money (gold and silver) with fiat money – “funds.”  
30

31 13) They misled the jury with jury instructions

## 32 UNITED STATES’S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTIONS

33 Instruction number 3:

34 “It is not necessary that the government prove all of the details alleged  
35 concerning the precise nature and purpose of the scheme **or** that the material  
36 transmitted by wire, radio **or** television communications was itself false **or**  
37 fraudulent **or** that the alleged scheme actually succeeded in defrauding anyone **or**

1 that the use of the wire, radio or television communications was intended as the  
2 specific or exclusive means of accomplishing the alleged fraud or that someone  
3 relied on the misrepresentation or false statement or that the defendant obtained  
4 money or property for his own benefit.”

5 Well if the prosecutors didn’t have to prove any of these things what did  
6 they have to prove? If they did not have to prove that anyone was actually  
7 defrauded then THERE WAS NO FRAUD!

8 Toward the end of trial transcript volume V the judge went over jury  
9 instructions. He referenced a document that was 50+ pages. Four charges and 50+  
10 pages of jury instructions? That’s a lot. Was the intention to make sure the jury  
11 didn’t read them? They charged four sections of the US Code.

12 A) **§1343. Fraud by wire, radio, or television -- Whoever**, having devised or  
13 **intending** to devise any scheme or artifice **to defraud**... The question in  
14 this charge for the jury should have been –  
15

- 16 • Did the prosecution’s evidence show beyond a reasonable doubt that  
17 Randall-Keith:Beane **intended** to devise any scheme or artifice **to**  
18 **defraud with criminal intent**? That’s the jury instruction. It’s  
19 already inside the code charged.

20 **ARTIFICE**. An ingenious contrivance...trick or fraud. (Black’s Law  
21 Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 145)  
22

23 B) **§1344. Bank fraud -- Whoever knowingly** executes, or attempts to  
24 execute, a scheme or artifice-(1) **to defraud** a financial institution...  
25

- 26 • **An honest jury instruction** – Did the prosecution’s evidence show  
27 beyond a reasonable doubt that Randall-Keith:Beane **knowingly**  
28 executed, or attempted to execute a scheme or artifice **with criminal**  
29 **intent**?  
30

31 C) **§1956. Laundering of monetary instruments -- (a)(1) Whoever, knowing**  
32 that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds  
33 of some form of **unlawful activity**, conducts or attempts to conduct such a  
34 financial transaction which in fact involves the proceeds of specified

unlawful activity- (A)(i) **with the intent** to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity; --

- **An honest jury instruction** – Did the prosecution’s evidence show beyond a reasonable doubt that Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf:

(1) know the property involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity and yet they proceeded with **criminal intent**?

(2) conducted or attempted to conduct the financial transaction with **criminal intent** knowing it involved the proceeds of unlawful activity?

(1) Had the **intent** to carry out a specified unlawful activity?

D) §1957. Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity -- **Whoever**, in any of the circumstances set forth in subsection (d), **knowingly** engages or attempts to engage in a monetary transaction in criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000 and is derived from specified unlawful activity ...

- **An honest jury instruction** – (1) Did the prosecution’s evidence show beyond a reasonable doubt that Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf **knowingly** engaged or attempted to engage in a monetary transaction in criminally derived property **with criminal intent**? (2) Did the prosecution’s evidence show beyond a reasonable doubt that the property was derived from unlawful activity with the **intent to commit a crime**?

The jury instruction is inside the code charged. There’s no need to make it any more complicated than that unless you’re up to no good. When you take what should be five to ten pages of jury instructions, which should include legal definitions of the key words and procedural requirements, and turn it into 50-100 pages you are DEFINITELY up to no good.

At no time during the grand jury hearing or trial did the perpetrators and conspirators state that Mr. Beane accessing his treasury direct depository account was unlawful activity. What they did was tell a BIG FAT LIE that he altered his

1 social security account number by one digit to make it seem as if he had accessed  
2 someone else's account. They flat out lied to the grand jury and trial jury.

3           There's nothing in any of the charges about "good faith" and yet  
4 perpetrator and coconspirator Thomas A. Varlan took it upon himself to put it in  
5 the jury instructions. Why? Good faith is a totally different standard and has a  
6 negative undertone. Good faith is a uniform commercial code standard. Good  
7 faith is a very different standard than mens rea which means- "guilty mind,"  
8 "knowing," "intending," "intended," "knowingly."

9           Why would Randall-Keith:Beane's elbow counsel, Stephen G. McGrath,  
10 push for a "good faith" defense instruction rather than a mens rea defense  
11 instruction? He wasn't vigorously advocating for Mr. Beane's best interest. They  
12 each played their role in the conspiracy to reach the ultimate goal of conviction and  
13 imprisonment.

14           Trial excerpt:

15 **Trial Transcript, Volume V, P. 282, Line 15-20**

16  
17 **MS. DAVIDSON:** And, Your Honor, we object to the **good-faith defense**. The  
18 defendant has not asked for it. I'm not sure that it's applicable in this case.

19  
20 **THE COURT:** All right. What page – what page is that?

21  
22 **MS. DAVIDSON:** That's on page 34

23  
24 **Trial Transcript, Volume V, P. 284-285, Line 2-25, 1**

25 **THE COURT:** Mr. Beane, I'll ask you if you have any comment to the jury's --  
26 I'm sorry -- to the government's request not to include the good-faith defense. This  
27 only relates to the fraud, which is only the counts directed to you in the Indictment.  
28 So looking at page 34, do you have a response to the government's request or  
29 objection not to include the **good-faith defense** charge?

30  
31 **MR. MC GRATH:** May I have just a moment with Mr. Beane?

32  
33 **THE COURT:** Yes.

1 **MR. MC GRATH:** Thank you, Judge. (A discussion was had off the record  
2 between Defendant Beane and his counsel.)

3  
4 **MR. MC GRATH:** I appreciate the Court's and everyone's patience. Looking  
5 over it, we'll have a chance to go over this again to see if he wants to change his  
6 mind about any additions, changes or comments.

7  
8 **THE COURT:** All right. So, I guess, you mean to the charge -- right now I'm only  
9 asking about page 34.

10  
11 **MR. MC GRATH:** Oh, yeah, yeah. I just wanted to look that over real quick.

12 **Trial Transcript, Volume V, P. 290, Line 1-5, 11-20**

13 **THE COURT:** Mr. Beane, subject to any -- subject to your response to the  
14 government's objection as to including a **good-faith defense**, are there any other  
15 objections or comments from you as a defendant to any other aspects of the jury  
16 charge?

17 **MR. MC GRATH:** Yes. Page 34 and 35, the fraud and the good-faith defense,  
18 there would be an objection. I think that's -- my client believes that is needed in  
19 there. He's spoken to his intent as a possible defense and discusses that as an  
20 element that's been a factor that we've been discussing or that Mr. Beane, I should  
21 say, has been discussing throughout this trial. **I believe that the good-faith**  
22 **defense of fraud is something that needs to stay in to the jury instructions.**

23 **DEFINITIONS**

24 **Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) § 1-304. Obligation of Good Faith.**

25 Every contract or duty within the Uniform Commercial Code imposes an  
26 obligation of good faith in its performance and enforcement.

27 **GOOD FAITH** – An honest intention to abstain from taking any  
28 unconscientious advantage of another...” (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P.  
29 822)

30 **MENS REA.** A guilty mind; a guilty or wrongful purpose; a criminal intent.  
31 Guilty knowledge and willfulness. United States v. Greenbaum, C.C.A.N.J., 138  
32 F.2d 437, 438. (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1137)



§1343, §1344, §1956, and §1957 all have to do with **criminal intent** or **mens rea**, and yet the judge and Mr. Beane's elbow counsel are discussing "good faith." The good faith jury instruction seems to have been planned and coordinated. It was calculated. It was important to perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and Stephen G. McGrath (Randall-Keith:Beane's elbow counsel) to put "good faith" in the jury instructions. Why? Was perpetrator Thomas A. Varlan actually operating under admiralty/commercial/contract law? The uniform commercial code (UCC) has been the law of the land for courts for a long time. They rarely if ever operate constitutional Article III courts even though they know that is what they are supposed to be doing. It's bait and switch. It's judicial fraud. Judges make you think you're in a constitutional court when you're not. Judges and prosecutors throw around the word constitution a few times and will even refer to and cite sections of the constitution in their reports, motions and "orders" to make folks believe that's what's going on but behind the scene the trap is set for the judge and prosecutor to deceive.

Here are some examples where the constitution was mentioned. Trial excerpt:

**Thomas A. Varlan speaking to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, Trial Transcript, Volume II, P. 196, Line 14-17**

...and I'm talking to you individually -- but your, Ms. Tucci:Jarraf, and your, Mr. Beane, **constitutional rights** to testify or not testify in a criminal trial as you see fit.

**Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 44, Line 1-2; 4-5**

Q So you do whatever you need to protect a victim as well as the assets, if possible?

A Within the boundary of the United States **Constitution.**"

**Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 44-45, Line 24-25, 1-4**

1 A—No, ma'am. I can't do any actions. **I am bound by**, you know, rules and  
2 regulations. And you did – you said a lot of them that we are **bound by, the**  
3 **United States Constitution**, the FBI internal rules, Department of Justice, big  
4 umbrella, you know, that we fall under. **State of Tennessee**, you know, I mean,  
5 there's a lot of rules and regulations out there.”  
6

7 If the perpetrators and conspirators followed the “big umbrella” of rules and  
8 laws they are bound by Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf would not be in prison  
9 today. The Constitution is the Law of the Land and the Law of the Land is due  
10 process. The perpetrators and conspirators completely skipped due process  
11 because this was a targeted prosecution that had absolutely nothing to do with the  
12 rule of law.  
13

14 14) They misled the jury about the license requirement regarding being a  
15 lawyer. Perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still and Cynthia Davidson  
16 made a real stink about Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf not having an attorney  
17 license when they don't have a license either. They have a membership card  
18 – a BAR card. They are members of a BAR association with foreign ties.  
19 These perpetrators said anything they could think of to mislead the grand  
20 jury and trial jury to make Heather-Anne:Tucci:Jarraf appear as if she had a  
21 history of breaking the law.  
22

23 15) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson, during her cross-  
24 examination of Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, asked the following:

25 **Cynthia F. Davidson Cross-examination of Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf, Trial**  
26 **Transcript Volume VI, P. 63-64, Line 22-23; 4-13** (Att. #80.2 and #80.3)

27 Q And you've seen this Black's Law Dictionary?  
28

29 A I'm familiar with Black's Law.

30 Q Okay. And so you know that there is absolutely no difference between the  
31 definition of attorney and lawyer, don't you?  
32

33 A Actually, in Bouvier's Dictionary, which is the law book or the law  
34 dictionary that at least the judges I worked with at the federal and state levels,  
35 that's the one they use. It was Bouvier's. Black's Law, that's what we used in law  
36 school.

1 Q Okay. And so you know there's no difference between attorney and lawyer?

2  
3 Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson was again leading the jury  
4 to believe Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf had done something wrong by being a lawyer for the  
5 Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust. She wanted the jury to believe a lawyer/  
6 attorney must have a BAR card membership (which she called a license to further  
7 confuse the jury) when only an attorney-at-law/officer of the court must have a  
8 BAR card membership. A BAR card membership is for attorneys-at-law/officers  
9 of the court – NOT lawyers/attorneys.

10  
11 We know perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson knows the  
12 difference between an “attorney/lawyer” and an “attorney-at-law/officer of the  
13 court” because she whipped out her handy-dandy Black’s Law Dictionary. (Att.  
14 #80.2) Presumably, she read it - ‘when used with reference to the proceedings  
15 of courts, or the transaction of business in the courts, the term “attorney”  
16 always means “attorney at law.”’ (Att. #9.5)

17  
18 Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson’s question regarding no  
19 difference between an attorney and a lawyer was intentionally deceitful. She  
20 knows attorney/lawyer is used interchangeably but attorney-at-law/officer of the  
21 court has a different meaning. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf did not say she was an officer of  
22 the court. The BAR card is required to be admitted by a court to practice law in a  
23 courtroom. It is not required to draft legal documents as Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf did with  
24 the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust. ( Definitions - Att. #9.5, #9.6, #81.2,  
25 #81.3, #82.1, #82.2)

26  
27 16) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson misled the trial jury  
28 into believing if a word is not in her dictionary it doesn’t exist:

29 **Cynthia F. Davidson Cross-Examination of Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf, Trial**  
30 **Transcript, Volume 6, page 86, line 4-9**

31 Q Okay. So what's preterea and praeterea?

32  
33 A Praeterea preterea.

34  
35 Q Yes. What's that?

36  
37 A That means in hereafter. It's Latin.

1 Q Okay. But it's nowhere in Black's Law Dictionary, is it?

2  
3 Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson didn't want to know "what's  
4 preterea and praeterea?" If she wanted the answer to that question she would have  
5 researched it beforehand. What perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson  
6 wanted was for the jury to believe Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was dishonest and making  
7 things up. According to perpetrator Cynthia Davidson's argument to the jury  
8 praeterea preterea does not exist because it's not in Black's Law Dictionary.  
9 Cynthia Davidson knows she will find praeterea preterea in a Latin dictionary (Att.  
10 #85), but that wasn't her goal. Her goal was to willfully and intentionally deceive  
11 the jury. The purpose behind making Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf appear to be making things  
12 up was a set-up for perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson's  
13 "gobbledygook" comment to delegitimize Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filings.

14 17) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson misled the trial jury  
15 about Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's Uniform Commercial Code filings.

16 Cynthia F. Davidson Cross-Examination of Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf, Trial  
17 transcript, Volume 6, page 86, line 22-23

18 **"And so these documents are basically just a bunch of gobbledygook."**

19 This comment was designed to disparage the UCC documents. The fact is  
20 perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson had an obligation to understand  
21 that "gobbledygook" or hire an expert who did understand it. She's certainly not  
22 getting paid to prance around showing off her extensive vocabulary. So why did  
23 she make the condescending comment before the jury and gallery? She made that  
24 comment because she knew the UCC filings are legitimate and she had to discredit  
25 them in order to move forward with the conspiracy.

26 Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson knew how to hire an expert  
27 if she wanted to. Court document 79 excerpt:

28 "Zachary Scrima of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) **will testify as**  
29 **an expert at trial**. Forensic Accountant Scrima is a Certified Public Accountant  
30 and has been employed with the FBI since 2010. Forensic Accountant Scrima's  
31 resume is attached to this notice." (United States of America's Notice of Expert  
32 Witness Testimony, Document 79, Filed 01/05/18)

1 If perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson could present an  
2 accountant “expert” to lie about Mr. Beane altering his social security account  
3 number – she could have presented a UCC expert to support her statement that the  
4 UCC filings are “gobbledygook.” But she wasn’t after the truth now was she? She  
5 already knew the truth. She was plotting and scheming to fulfill the conspiracy.

6 18) The perpetrators and coconspirators misled the grand jury and trial  
7 jury into believing Randall-Keith:Beane had stolen a RV. They presented  
8 absolutely no evidence to support that allegation. In fact, they presented  
9 evidence to the contrary:

10 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker**  
11 **Still – Trial Transcript, Volume I, Pg. 62, Line 22** (Att. #30.3)

12 “...-- the keys are going to be turned over to him...”

13 The motorhome certainly was not stolen given the keys were handed to  
14 Randall-Keith:Beane on Friday July 7, 2017 and the FBI thugs waited until  
15 Tuesday, July 11, 2017 to ambush Randall-Keith:Beane at Buddy Gregg RVs &  
16 Motor Homes when Mr. Beane went in to pick up the motorhome.

17  
18 B) **Fraud Upon Court**

19 The judge, prosecutors, investigators, and some witnesses conspired to lie to  
20 those in the jury box and the people sitting in the gallery watching the trial. The  
21 prosecutors and witnesses deliberately engaged in a deception which went to the  
22 heart of their claim that Randall-Keith:Beane altered his social security account  
23 number by one digit. Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson continued  
24 the deception in her direct examination of USAA Bank fraud investigator Monica  
25 Alcala appearing to coax Ms. Alcala into lying under oath and omitting material  
26 information. Trial excerpt:

1 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala (USAA Bank**  
2 **Fraud Investigator) Trial Transcript, Volume I, Jan. 23, 2018, Pg. 129, Line 9-**  
3 **15**

4 A The account number was Randall Beane's Social Security number.

5 Q **So his actual – his actual Social Security number?**

6 A **Yes.**

7 Q So Federal Reserve routing number **and then his actual Social**  
8 **Security number** on July 3<sup>rd</sup>?

9 A **Correct.**"

10 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala (USAA Bank**  
11 **Fraud Investigator) Trial Transcript, Volume II, Jan. 24, 2018, P 8, Line 1-3**

12 Q And what number did he add to the external system?

13 A The routing number was a Federal Reserve routing number and **the**  
14 **account number was his Social Security number.**"

15 It looks like Ms. Alcala may have gotten a talkin' to because she changed  
16 her testimony from the truth to the lie. See below.

17 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala (USAA Bank**  
18 **Fraud Investigator) Trial Transcript, Volume II, Jan. 24, 2018, P. 23, line 8-18**

19 Q Okay. And the account number in this case, **and I didn't put it in**  
20 **front of you, so you weren't a hundred percent sure**, but is it 244391135?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And that's Randall Beane's Social Security number, only his Social  
23 Security is 243?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Right?

1 A Correct.

2 Q 243 instead of 244?

3 A Correct.”

4 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala (USAA Bank**  
5 **Fraud Investigator) Trial Transcript, Volume II, Jan. 24, 2018, P. 25, Line 14-**  
6 **16**

7 Q And what is the funding number -- I mean, I'm sorry, the funding account  
8 number?

9  
10 A It's 244XXXXXX.

11 What a coincidence! It's a miracle! The funding account number is just one  
12 digit different than Mr. Beane's social security account number. And what's  
13 amazing is the perpetrators say Mr. Beane was able to figure out to move the third  
14 digit of his social security account number up one digit to access the funding  
15 account number. Really?

16 Zach Scrima, the FBI forensic account had a slightly different tale to tell.  
17 Perpetrator and coconspirator Zach Scrima understands numbers and accounts.  
18 There's little doubt if someone made the below statements to him he would laugh  
19 them out of his office.

20 Perpetrator and coconspirator Zach Scrima testified for Mr. Beane to transfer  
21 digits from his treasury direct depository account to his USAA Bank personal  
22 account Randall-Keith:Beane used his social security account number with “one  
23 digit off” (244). But to pay bills out of that same treasury direct depository  
24 account, Zach Scrima says Randall-Keith:Beane used his real social security  
25 account number (243).

26 Trial excerpts:

27 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Zach Scrima, Trial Transcript**  
28 **VOLUME IV, P.135; Line 6-12**

29  
30 Q Okay. And then he used an account number that – do you have his  
31 account number on here?

1           A       Yes. If you look in the -- sort of above his name and the dotted line.  
2       So that's showing that it -- **when purchasing these CDs, he gave USAA the**  
3 **routing number of the Federal Reserve and an account number 244XXXXXX,**  
4 **which, of course, is just one digit off his Social Security number.**

5  
6 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Zach Scrima, Trial Transcript**  
7 **VOLUME IV, P.137; Line 13-16**

8  
9           A       Again, he uses the Federal Reserve routing number and the account  
10       number that is one digit off his Social Security number, which causes USAA to  
11       request an ACH from the Federal Reserve .

12  
13 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Zach Scrima, Trial Transcript**  
14 **VOLUME IV, P. 144; Line 21-25**

15  
16           Q       And this is the calendar from July 2017. And so the -- **paying his**  
17 **accounts -- paying his bills with his real Social Security number and the**  
18 **federal routing number occurred on the 3rd?**

19  
20           A       That's my understanding, yes.

21  
22           Perpetrator and coconspirator Sean O'Malley of the New York Federal  
23       Reserve Bank sashayed in the trial with a whole new story. He dispensed with the  
24       social security number altered by one digit nonsense. He sang a new tune. He  
25       testified if someone has just the "routing number" they can access funds at the  
26       Federal Reserve Bank because the funds are kept in the "routing numbers." He  
27       says you can use whatever account number and name you want. It's the routing  
28       number that matters. It's such an outrageous lie it's hard to believe he was allowed  
29       to tell it. Trial excerpt:

30  
31 **Cynthia F. Davidson Direct Examination of Sean O'Malley, Trial Transcript**  
32 **Volume III, P.188, Line 6-7**

33  
34           A       ...they would be able to pull funds out of the routing number...

35  
36 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of NY Federal Reserve Bank**  
37 **Sean O'Malley, Trial Transcript Volume IV, P.63-64, Line 17-25; 1-3**

38  
39           Q       Maybe I can make it clearer, because there might be a structural issue  
40       there. **If someone had just the routing number, a valid routing number, even**



1 **with incorrect account name and incorrect account number, they would be**  
2 **able to, at least for a period of time, make that pull using the ACH system?**

3  
4 A They could direct their financial institution to execute the ACH debit,  
5 if that's what you're saying. **The answer is yes**, except for the scenarios in which  
6 some – some routing numbers may have the ACH debit disabled, so absent that,  
7 **yes, it would go**. But most -- most institutions won't have it disabled.

8  
9 Perpetrator and conspirator Sean O'Malley actually testified all you need is  
10 the routing number to access the account. He also said it takes two days to  
11 determine if an account exists. The routing number identifies the bank. The  
12 account number identifies the holder. Here's what Sapling.com says:

13 <https://www.sapling.com/8038665/bank-account-number-standards>

14  
15 THE BASICS / SAVING

## 16 Bank Account Number Standards

17 By Cam Merritt | Updated March 28, 2017

18 Bank account numbers in the United States don't follow any standard format from one institution to  
19 the next, although the system that handles electronic payments limits the overall length of account  
20 numbers. Dozens of other countries, mostly in Europe and the Middle East, have adopted a common  
21 standard for account numbers.

### 22 ACH Limitation

23 U.S. banks are free to use any numbering system they want for their accounts. However, if those  
24 accounts are going to send and receive electronic payments, then the number cannot be more than  
25 17 digits long. That limit comes from the Automated Clearing House, the computer network that  
26 handles transactions such as direct deposits and direct-debited bill payments. The ACH software  
accepts account numbers only up to 17 digits, so that's the limit for "ACH-enabled" accounts.

## Bank Routing Numbers

Although bank account numbers are not standardized, the routing numbers that identify the banks themselves follow a set formula. This ensures that transactions get submitted to the correct banks; from there, the bank applies the transaction to the specified account. Routing numbers are always nine digits long. The first two digits indicate the Federal Reserve district where the bank is located. There are 12 districts: Boston, 01; New York, 02; Philadelphia, 03; Cleveland, 04; Richmond, Va., 05; Atlanta, 06; Chicago, 07; St. Louis, 08; Minneapolis, 09; Kansas City, Mo., 10; Dallas, 11; and San Francisco, 12. If the "bank" is actually a thrift, such as a credit union or savings and loan, the first digit will be increased by 2 -- so 22 would be a thrift in the New York district, and 32 would be a thrift in the San Francisco district.

During perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson's redirect examination she slips and calls the accounts "Treasury deposit accounts." Understanding that there is a difference between Treasury direct deposit accounts and TreasuryDirect accounts perpetrator and coconspirator Sean O'Malley is quick to remind her. Trial excerpt:

**Cynthia F. Davidson Redirect Examination of Sean O'Malley, Trial Transcript VOLUME 4, Pg.75 Line 10-14**

Q Okay. The **Treasury deposit accounts**, okay, as I understood your testimony, these are the accounts of the United States Treasury?

A **I think the term that we -- that was used before was TreasuryDirect.**

Perpetrator and conspirator Sean O'Malley knows there is a difference between a treasury direct depository account and a TreasuryDirect account that's

1 why he corrected perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson to keep her on  
2 track with the conspiracy. They wanted the jury to believe the case was about  
3 TreasuryDirect accounts and not treasury direct depository accounts. If one  
4 accessed a TreasuryDirect account (which is not possible without hacking) that  
5 would be fraud. If one accessed his/her treasury direct depository account with  
6 his/her social security account number and name that is not fraud.

7 The fabricated evidence extends beyond just testimony. The perpetrators  
8 and conspirators used a disposed of South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic  
9 related bench warrant.

10 The perpetrators and conspirators used a fraudulent fictitious signed  
11 Tennessee district court arrest warrant to arrest Mr Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. It  
12 was not signed by the clerk. (Att. #10)

13 There is no doubt the perpetrators and coconspirators flagrantly abused the  
14 judicial process. The case should have been dismissed because of the fabricated  
15 evidence used to create a crime:

- 16 1) Presenting a disposed of South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic  
17 related bench warrant,
- 18 2) Fraudulent fictitious signed Tennessee district court arrest warrants,
- 19 3) Concealing the fact the FBI did not have jurisdiction to intervene in Mr.  
20 Beane's private business transaction,

1 4) Making up a story about Randall-Keith:Beane using his social security  
2 account number and changing the third digit by one digit

3 5) Concealing the fact that there was no FDIC claim, and the FDIC does not  
4 cover stolen funds which meant the alleged plaintiff, United States of America, did  
5 not have standing,

6 6) After the trial, perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto and J.  
7 Douglas Overbey set out to steal private property by filing a motion for order of  
8 forfeiture and stating “The defendant admitted to...**using a fictitious bank**  
9 **account number** (i.e., defendant’s Social Security Number)...” (Att. #66.2) At no  
10 time did Mr. Beane admit to using a fictitious bank account number. A “fictitious”  
11 bank account means it does not exist. Mr. Beane used his exact social security  
12 account number, which is not fictitious, to access his treasury direct depository  
13 account.

14 7) Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson lied in the indictment  
15 when she alleged “The scheme involved...**a fictitious bank account number.**”  
16 (Att. #71.2, ¶ 9, #71.3, ¶ e) She goes on to say “It was part of the scheme to make  
17 numerous attempts using the valid routing number and fictitious bank account  
18 number...” She’s implying Mr. Beane had to guess the correct account number.  
19 To guess the correct account number would have required a lot more than  
20 “numerous attempts.” (Att. #71.2, ¶ 10, Att. #71.4) And exactly how do you  
21 guess at something that Davidson said does not exist, is imaginary, made up,  
22 nonexistent – “fictitious?”

23 8) Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson lied in the indictment  
24 when she stated “Heather Ann Tucci Jarraf purported to be Beane’s attorney.” (Att.  
25 #71.2, ¶ 12) Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was Mr. Beane’s attorney/lawyer insofar as she  
26 was the lawyer for the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust. Perpetrator and  
27 conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson knows there is a difference between an  
28 attorney/lawyer (not a member of the BAR) and an attorney-at-law/officer of the  
29 court (a member of the foreign **British** Accreditation Registrar aka BAR). Mrs.  
30 Tucci:Jarraf did not claim to be an attorney-at-law/officer of the court and deceitful  
31 and dishonest perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson knew that.  
32 Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson wanted the grand jury to believe

1 Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf had illegally presented herself as an attorney-at-law/officer of the  
2 court so she put it in the indictment as though it were a fact.

3 9) Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson lied in the indictment  
4 when she stated "...returned as invalid because...there was no valid account  
5 number entered." (Att. #71.3, ¶ f) In the trial she asked a witness for the funding  
6 number and to confirm the amount funded. The witness responded the funding  
7 number was 244391135 and agreed the amount funded was \$31,000,494.974. (Att.  
8 #31.2) Clearly, Davidson knew the transactions were not returned as invalid why  
9 else would she ask for the funding number and confirmation of the amount funded?  
10 She intentionally deceived the grand jury into believing something she plainly  
11 knew was not true. (Att. #71.3)

12 10) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson lied in the indictment when  
13 she alleged "...commit certain offenses against the United States." (Att. #71.6, ¶  
14 19) Perpetrator Cynthia F. Davidson said the plaintiff is United States of  
15 America. She said the victim is USAA Bank. But the "offenses" were committed  
16 against the United States. One of the problems with manufacturing a charge is  
17 keeping all the lies straight.

18  
19 All of these things add up to egregious intentional misconduct that  
20 deliberately interfered with the judicial system's ability to impartially adjudicate  
21 the matter and hampered Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's  
22 defense. They intentionally presented false evidence to secure an indictment and a  
23 conviction and this constitutes fraud upon the court. They all intentionally and  
24 willfully misled the court.

25 It was a conspiracy against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
26 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and the district judges and appellate judges were part of it. They  
27 did nothing to uphold the judicial machinery of the court to ensure the court was  
28 unbiased and was governed by the rule of law.

1           What kind of court did the perpetrators and coconspirators operate? It  
2   certainly wasn't a court of law. In a court of law you are innocent until proven  
3   guilty and that's certainly not what took place in this case. There was no  
4   presumption of innocents. It was more like a secret administrative court – a  
5   kangaroo human trafficking court that completely ignored the law – the law of the  
6   land. The judges, without a doubt, violated their oath of office.

7           “Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the  
8   United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the  
9   supreme law of the land. **The judge is engaged in acts of treason.**” (Cooper v.  
10   Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401; 1958)

11          Perpetrators and conspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley did  
12   not present to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf their authority  
13   or jurisdiction. They cited a US code (18 U.S. Code § 3231 – Att. #24) which is  
14   not law, but rather, evidence of the law. It is not one of the two ways for a federal  
15   court to gain subject matter jurisdiction. 18 U.S. Code § 3231 says, “The district  
16   courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts  
17   of the States, of all offenses against the laws of the United States.” According to  
18   § 3231, Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf would have to commit **an offense**  
19   **against the laws** of the United States which is not possible – nor did they violate  
20   or break the laws of the United States. In addition, Black's law dictionary and

1 Bouvier's law dictionary define an "offense" as a crime not indictable. (Att. #9.3,  
2 #69, #70)

3 You can't claim original jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws of the  
4 United States and not be able to cite **the actual law** (not color of law) that gives  
5 one that jurisdiction.

6 28 U.S. Code § 1331- Federal question (Att. #5 and #6) - states "The  
7 **district courts** shall have **original jurisdiction** of all **civil actions** arising under  
8 the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." It is clear the jurisdiction is  
9 in civil actions. It makes no mention of criminal actions. 18 U.S. Code § 3231  
10 (Att. #24) does not mention the constitution, laws, treaties, criminal or civil.

11 The perpetrator and conspirator judges and attorneys all played a revised  
12 legal game with their own made up rules unknown to Randall-Keith:Beane and  
13 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

14 The district court judges and appellate judges are to act impartially and  
15 lawfully. They did neither. The entire case was corrupted and the decisions were  
16 produced by fraud upon the court.

17 The district court judges violated the due process clause of the constitution  
18 and the appellate judges ignored it. The Supreme Court has said if a judge wars  
19 against the constitution, or if he/she acts without jurisdiction, he/she has **engaged**  
20 **in treason**. (Att. #45) If a judge acts after he has been automatically disqualified

by law, then he is **acting without jurisdiction** which **means** he/she is engaged in **criminal acts of treason**. (Att. #45)

C) **Wrongful Selective Prosecution**

DEFINITION - Selective Prosecution – The practice or an instance of a criminal prosecution brought at the discretion of a prosecutor rather than as a matter of course in the normal functioning of the prosecuting authority’s office. Selective prosecution violates the Equal Protection Clause if **a defendant is singled out when others similarly situated have not been prosecuted and the prosecutor’s reasons for the disparate treatment are impermissible**. (Black’s Law Dictionary, Second Pocket Edition, 2001, P. 631)

Unite States Attorney perpetrators and coconspirators engaged in selective prosecution. They falsely prosecuted Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf in order to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97 stolen from Randall-Keith:Beane, and to punish Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf for her Uniform Commercial Code filings.

Tens of thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands of Americans accessed their treasury direct depository account during this same time frame and yet Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf are the only ones to be prosecuted. Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf did not even access her account and they went after her because of her UCC filings. Trial excerpt:

**Randall-Keith:Beane Cross-examination of Sean O’Malley, Trial Transcript Volume 4, P.74-75 line 3-25; 1-4**

Q Another question. **You haven’t made it very clear just how many people like myself have been arrested out of the tens of thousands who have**



1 accessed accounts that they felt like were legitimate. Could you make that  
2 clear to me?

3  
4 A I don't know the numbers.

5  
6 Q Are you the fraud investigator?

7  
8 A So, remember, the Federal Reserve doesn't have jurisdictions over  
9 individuals. That would be the FBI, so -- or the local police.

10  
11 Q Have you made calls to the FBI to have other people arrested?

12  
13 A I've made calls to the FBI to tell them about the scam so that they  
14 could open investigations or that they were at least aware of it, yeah.

15  
16 Q Could you give us an average number of how many calls you might  
17 have made to have people arrested?

18  
19 A So you're linking the arrest. What I'm saying is to open an  
20 investigation -- so, you know, I don't direct this person to be arrested, that person.  
21 It's -- there is a crime going on, which I want to make sure you are -- you have  
22 knowledge of it. And because of that, you may -- "you" being the FBI -- may want  
23 to open up a criminal investigation on it.

24  
25 Q Are you aware that no one contacted me and asked me if I felt  
26 like these funds were legitimate or not, or are you just assuming that I was  
27 scamming?

28  
29 A As you said before, I know nothing about you or --

30  
31 Q MR. BEANE: Right. Thank you. No further questions.

32  
33 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Sean O'Malley, Trial  
34 Transcript Volume 3, P. 217, Line 2-6

35  
36 A So I don't dispute that it was hundreds of thousands. I know that  
37 it was in the -- at minimum in the tens of thousands in a very short period of  
38 time, so it very well could be. I wasn't involved in looking at the aggregate  
39 numbers as to what it ended up being at the end of the day.

1           The perpetrators and coconspirators didn't care about the instigator who sent  
2   out the video telling everyone how to access their treasury direct depository  
3   account – Harvey Dent. Trial transcript:

4   **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Sean O'Malley (NY Federal**  
5   **Reserve Bank), Trial Transcript Volume IV, P. 42-43, Line 18-25, 1-13**

6   Q     I'm -- I will narrow that down. Have you seen the video that **Harvey Dent**  
7   supposedly put out on July 1st, 2017 regarding use your secret accounts?  
8

9   A     I've seen **Harvey Dent** talking about using your secret account at the Federal  
10   Reserves. I don't know what the date of the YouTube video was.  
11

12   Q     Okay. Was it around July 1st that this ACH problem started to be incurred?  
13

14   A     It was in the first few days of July, yeah.  
15

16   Q     And was it just the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that experienced  
17   this issue or was it all 12 of the Federal Reserve Banks?  
18

19   A     It was actually only about half of them. Because -- well, we're not really  
20   sure why, but we speculate that – I believe that the person who goes by the name  
21   of **Harvey Dent** talked about looking at your Social Security card and flipping  
22   it to the other side, and then I think that there was a number on the other side of the  
23   Social Security card, and he said that that number relates to the Federal Reserve  
24   Bank in – that maintains your account. This is the scam that he -- you know,  
25   the theory that he was putting out.

26   **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Sean O'Malley (NY Federal**  
27   **Reserve Bank), Trial Transcript Volume IV, P. 57-58, Line 24-25; 1-4**

28   Q     Did you say this particular scam was initiated by this video that **Harvey**  
29   **Dent** -- that someone called **Harvey Dent** put out, the initial video on July 1st?  
30

31   A     There's a high probability, the linkage, yeah.  
32

33   Q     Okay. High probability of linkage, you said?  
34

1 A Yeah.

2 The FBI and US Attorney perpetrators and coconspirators didn't care about  
3 anyone else who accessed their treasury direct depository account. Perpetrator and  
4 coconspirator Sean O'Malley testified tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands  
5 of Americans accessed their treasury direct depository account during the same  
6 time period, but only two drew the wrath of the FBI and US Attorney perpetrators  
7 and conspirators. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf didn't even access her account.

8 **XVI) Knowing Misrepresentation of Definition – (A) Money Laundering –**  
9 **(B) Affect Interstate Commerce – (C) Fraud**

10

11 **(A) Money Laundering**

12 Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia Davidson and Parker Still talk about  
13 conversations being an example of money laundering to a "T." Their definition of  
14 money laundering is as follows:

15 **Cynthia F. Davidson Questioning Parker Still, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 55-**  
16 **56, Line 23-25, 1-2**

17

18 Q And then to commit money laundering, which is in this case to  
19 transfer the money out of USAA to Whitney Bank for the purchase of this RV,  
20 which is basically to get the money out of USAA so that they can't get it back?

21

22 A That's correct. Yes, ma'am."

23

24 Transferring money from one's personal bank account to a retailer for the  
25 purchase of an item is called shopping—not money laundering.

26 GRAND JURY excerpt:

27

1 Grand Jury Testimony, Cynthia Davidson Questions Parker Still, Grand Jury  
2 Transcript, P. 38, Line 13-16

3  
4 Q And the money laundering was basically the Count 5, transferred to  
5 Whitney Bank for purchase of the motor home?

6  
7 A Yes, ma'am."

8  
9 GRAND JURY excerpt:

10  
11 Grand Jury Testimony, Cynthia Davidson Questions Parker Still, Grand Jury  
12 Transcript, P. 51-52, Line 15-25; 1-8

13  
14 **THE GRAND JUROR: Can you summarize the evidence against Mr.**  
15 **Beane in terms of money laundering?**

16  
17 **THE WITNESS (Parker Still):** Yes sir. So what we have – **the evidence**  
18 **wise would be the conversation that – where Ms. Jarraf is on there with –**

19  
20 Q (By Ms. Davidson) The recording telephone call?

21  
22 A Yes. That is – that is the – that is – so that's where we see, you know  
23 where she is trying to influence – based on my investigative experience **she is**  
24 **trying to influence this situation, make this transaction go through,** this money  
25 laundering transaction of this – the \$493,000 in order to purchase this – this motor  
26 home. And her knowledge of – how do I say this, **she has knowledge of these**  
27 **funds;** right, because what if – I mean, I can see where you could say – be thinking  
28 she was just an attorney on behalf of her client trying to – even though **she's not**  
29 **licensed in the state of Tennessee,** trying to make this deal happen.

30  
31 The grand juror asked about Mr. Beane but perpetrator and conspirator  
32 Parker Still shifted to Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf because he knew there was no evidence  
33 Mr. Beane engaged in money laundering. The most he could come up with  
34 regarding Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was to throw out the deception that she's not  
35 "licensed" in Tennessee. NEWS FLASH – he isn't either! Have no doubt he

1 knows the difference between his BAR “membership card” and a “license.” Mrs.  
2 Tucci:Jarraf is a lawyer/attorney who was working on behalf of her client – The  
3 Randall-Keith Beane Factualized Trust and he knew it.

4 **Grand Jury Testimony, Cynthia Davidson Questions Parker Still, Grand Jury**  
5 **Transcript, P. 54, Line 4-20**  
6

7 **A GRAND JUROR:** Again, the statements in the video that suggests  
8 she was aware that she was involved in the money laundering? Did her  
9 statements in that video she posted suggest she was –

10  
11 **THE WITNESS (Parker Still):** Statement – statements that she didn’t –

12  
13 **THE GRAND JUROR:** Well, that suggested to you as a witness that she –

14  
15 **THE WITNESS (Parker Still):** That the – when I look at the conversations  
16 with Buddy Gregg and then the second conversation that she has – I mean, **with**  
17 **the information she puts out that to me shows knowledge** that this – **where the**  
18 **source funds were.** When you assist in that, when you assist in a transaction that  
19 type to me that is – **that’s money laundering to a T.**  
20

21 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still did not provide the juror with  
22 statements that proved Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf “was aware that she was involved in the  
23 money laundering” because there was no money laundering and he knew it.  
24 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still started speaking gibberish - the language of  
25 liars.  
26

27 The FBI says, “While many definitions for money laundering exist, **it can**  
28 **be defined very simply as turning “dirty” money into “clean” money.**” (Att.  
29 #76) Keep in mind perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still works for the FBI so he  
30 knows the FBI’s definition of money laundering. Perpetrator and conspirator  
31 Parker Still’s definition of money laundering presented to the grand jury was just  
32 another con – another lie – another deception.  
33

34 Let’s see who agrees with perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still and  
35 Cynthia F. Davidson’s ridiculous definition of money laundering.  
36

37 **DEFINITION** - Money Laundering

- 1) Money Laundering – “The act of **transferring illegally obtained** money **through legitimate people or accounts so that its original source cannot be traced.** (Black’s Law Dictionary, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1097)
- 2) Money Laundering – “Money laundering refers to a **financial transaction scheme that aims to conceal the identity, source, and destination of illicitly-obtained money.** The money laundering process can be broken down into three stages. **First**, the illegal activity that garners the money places it in the launderer’s hands. **Second, the launderer passes the money through a complex scheme of transactions to obscure who initially received the money** from the criminal enterprise. **Third**, the scheme returns the money to the launderer in an obscure and indirect way.”  
([https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/money\\_laundering](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/money_laundering))
- 3) Definition of Money Laundering – The act of **disguising the source or true nature of money obtained** through illegal means.  
(<https://legaldictionary.net/money-laundering/>)
- 4) Money laundering is the process of making illegally-gained proceeds (i.e. "dirty money") appear legal (i.e. "clean"). Typically, it involves three steps: placement, layering and integration. First, the illegitimate funds are furtively introduced into the legitimate financial system. Then, **the money is moved around to create confusion**, sometimes by wiring or **transferring through numerous accounts.** Finally, it is integrated into the financial system through additional transactions until the "dirty money" appears "clean." Money laundering can **facilitate** crimes such as **drug trafficking** and **terrorism**, and can adversely impact the global economy.  
(<https://www.fincen.gov/history-anti-money-laundering-laws> )
- 5) Money laundering is the illegal process of **making large amounts of money generated by a criminal activity, such as drug trafficking or terrorist funding, appear to have come from a legitimate source.** The money from the criminal activity is considered dirty, and the process "launders" it to make it look clean.  
(<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/moneylaundering.asp>)
- 6) **Money laundering** generally refers to financial transactions in which criminals, including **terrorist organizations, attempt to disguise the proceeds, sources or nature** of their illicit activities. Money laundering facilitates a broad range of serious underlying criminal offenses and

ultimately threatens the integrity of the financial system.  
(<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/terrorism-and-illicit-finance/money-laundering>)

- 7) Money laundering is the process by which criminals **conceal or disguise** their proceeds and make them appear to have come from legitimate sources. While many definitions of money laundering exist, it can be defined very simply as **turning “dirty” money into “clean” money**.  
(<https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/combating-the-growing-money-laundering-threat>) (Att. #76)

FinCen, Investopedia, Treasury.gov, legaldictionary.net, law.cornell.edu, Black’s Law Dictionary, and the FBI – none of them agree with the perpetrators and coconspirators definition of money laundering. The official FBI definition of money laundering is “turning dirty money into clean money.” What is dirty money? Merriam-Webster says dirty money is “money **earned** in an illegal activity. Fincen, Investopedia, and Treasury.gov describe illegal activity as drug trafficking or terrorist funding.

The screenshot shows the Merriam-Webster website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'GAMES', 'BROWSE THESAURUS', 'WORD OF THE DAY', and 'WORDS AT PLAY'. The Merriam-Webster logo is on the left, with 'SINCE 1828' next to it. A search bar in the center contains the text 'dirty money' and a red magnifying glass icon on the right. Below the search bar are two tabs: 'DICTIONARY' (which is selected) and 'THESAURUS'. The main content area displays 'dirty money' in a large, bold font, followed by the word 'noun' in a smaller, blue font. Below this, the text 'Definition of dirty money' is shown, followed by the definition: ': money earned in an illegal activity'. To the right of the definition is a large, empty rectangular box, likely a placeholder for an image or additional content.

1       What illegal activity did the perpetrators accuse Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:  
2   Jarraf of?   The perpetrators and conspirators had to fabricate a “fraud” and  
3   “money laundering” charge because Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf did not  
4   engage in any illegal or unlawful activity to charge. That’s why they made up the  
5   nonsense about Mr. Beane ‘altered his social security account number by one  
6   digit,’ and ‘Mr. Beane used his account number off by one digit.’ In other court  
7   documents they said Mr. Beane used a fictitious bank account (never  
8   acknowledging “fictitious” means imaginary—non existent). These were all lies  
9   strung together because there was no illegal or unlawful activity by Mr. Beane or  
10   Mrs. Tucci: Jarraf. They had to make it up.

11       Drug cartels, human trafficking rings, high profile corrupt politicians,  
12   bankers, CEOs and terrorists launder money. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
13   Ann:Tucci:Jarraf did not launder money. In furtherance of their conspiracy  
14   perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto  
15   criminalized innocent conduct. They took a shopping event and fabricated the  
16   crime of money laundering. They knew Mr. Beane purchased an extended  
17   warranty for the motorhome because he planned to keep it and live in it. (Att.  
18   #32.3) They understand that putting private property in a trust named for Mr.  
19   Beane is considered estate planning.



1 For perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still, Cynthia F. Davidson, and  
2 Anne-Marie Svolto it is not the act of moving money around so it can't be traced  
3 that is money laundering. It is the act of shopping and having a second telephone  
4 conversation and purchasing a motorhome to live in – that's the definition of  
5 money laundering to a "T" they intentionally misrepresented to the grand jury and  
6 the trial jury.

7 The perpetrators and coconspirators definition of money laundering bears no  
8 similarity to the definition of money laundering offered by Black's Law  
9 Dictionary, FinCen.gov, law.cornell.edu, legaldictionary.net, Investopedia,  
10 treasury.gov, or the FBI.

11 Money laundering involves laundering "dirty" money. Mr. Beane was not  
12 dealing with dirty money. Mr. Beane's electronic digits were not illegally obtained  
13 money. Mr. Beane accessed his treasury direct depository account. The  
14 perpetrators and conspirators did not cite an actual law, color of law, or color of  
15 law code/statute that says accessing one's treasury direct depository account with  
16 one's private social security account number, name, and Federal Reserve Bank  
17 routing number is unlawful.

18 Mr. Beane behaved like a typical consumer. He wanted a motorhome to live  
19 in so he shopped for it and purchased one. Many of us like a standing still home

1 and likely would have purchased a stick-built house. He wanted a home that  
2 would make it more convenient for him to do the job he loved.

3 Here's Mr. Beane's trial testimony regarding the motorhome purchase:

4 **Randall-Keith:Beane Direct Testimony, Trial Transcript, Volume IV – P. 177**  
5 **– Line 6-14**  
6

7 “As a matter of fact, at the time, I was paying for two apartments. I  
8 thought, if I get a coach, I can eliminate those hotel cost, I can move out of my  
9 apartment, and I've got something to live in and be on the road and do my job. I  
10 can continue to work, because I love my job. **So that was my intention in**  
11 **purchasing a coach.** I was excited about that. I saw a future with it. No intention  
12 of hiding money. It was using it wisely in my eyes. That was all the intention that I  
13 had.”  
14

15 Mr. Beane's USAA bank account was in his appellation and the trust  
16 holding the motorhome was Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust. All “funds”  
17 went through USAA Bank in his appellation. Where's the hiding? There was no  
18 hiding. The perpetrators and coconspirators lied-lied-lied in furtherance of their  
19 plot and conspiracy.

20 Mr. Beane did not run the money through a number of legitimate businesses  
21 as one who is laundering or cleaning dirty money would do. Mr. Beane was not  
22 hiding his digits. Mr. Beane did not conceal the source of the digits. Mr. Beane  
23 deposited the digits into his personal bank account at USAA Bank. Everybody  
24 knew where the digits came from and where they went even though it was none of  
25 their business because they did not have a court subpoena. There was no secret  
26 about Mr. Beane's transactions.

1           **(B) Affect Interstate Commerce**

2  
3           **7 U.S. Code § 1301.**       -       “(4) The term “**affect** interstate and foreign  
4 commerce” **means**, among other things, in such commerce, or **to burden or**  
5 **obstruct** such commerce or **the free and orderly flow** thereof; or to create or tend  
6 to create a surplus of any agricultural commodity which burdens or obstructs such  
7 commerce or the free and orderly flow thereof.

8           **29 USC § 152 (7),** -       the term **"affecting commerce" means** in  
9 commerce, or **burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of**  
10 **commerce,**

11           Here’s the perpetrators and conspirators’ definition of “affecting interstate  
12 commerce:”

13  
14           **Cynthia Davidson Questioning Parker Still – Grand Jury Testimony – Grand**  
15 **Jury Transcript, P. 29, Line 3-5**

16  
17           Q       And was that a **signal** in interstate commerce?

18  
19           A       Yeah. It would be a mobile app. So, yes, ma’am.”

20  
21           **Cynthia Davidson Questioning Parker Still – Grand Jury Testimony – Grand**  
22 **Jury Transcript, P. 31, Line 5-10**

23  
24           Q       And so did – that wire transmission, was it a **signal in interstate**  
25 **commerce?**

26  
27           A       Yes, ma’am.

28  
29           Q       And was this wire transmission in furtherance of the fraud?

30  
31           A       Yes, ma’am.”

1 Cynthia Davidson Questioning Parker Still – Grand Jury Testimony – Grand  
2 Jury Transcript, P. 33, Line 4-9)

3  
4 Q And was it a signal that affected interstate commerce?

5  
6 A Yes, ma'am.

7  
8 Q And was this transaction in furtherance of the fraud?

9  
10 A Yes, ma'am."

11  
12 Cynthia Davidson Questioning Parker Still – Grand Jury Testimony – Grand  
13 Jury Transcript, P. 34, Line 4-9)

14  
15 Q And was it – was wire this transmission a signal in interstate  
16 commerce?

17  
18 A It was, yes, ma'am.

19  
20 Q And was this transmission in furtherance of the fraud?

21  
22 A It was.

23  
24 The perpetrators and conspirators changed the meaning of "affect interstate  
25 commerce" to mean a "signal" was sent. However, 7 U.S. Code § 1301(4) says  
26 "affect interstate and foreign commerce" means to burden or obstruct the free flow  
27 of commerce.

28 The actual definition of "affect interstate commerce" has nothing in common  
29 with the perpetrators and conspirators made up definition about a "signal."

30 (C) **Fraud**

31 A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of  
32 America and of the Several States of the American Union by John **Bouvier**,  
33 Revised Sixth Edition, Pg. 807

1           **FRAUD**, contracts, torts. **Any trick or artifice** employed by one person  
2 **to induce another to fall into an error**, or to detain him in it, so that he may make  
3 an agreement contrary to his interest. The fraud may consist either, first, in **the**  
4 **misrepresentation**, or, secondly, in **the concealment of a material fact**. Fraud,  
5 force and vexation, are odious in law. Booth, Real Actions, 250. **Fraud gives no**  
6 **action, however, without damage**; 3 T. R. 56; and in matters of contract it is  
7 merely a defense; it cannot in any case constitute a new contract. 7 Vez. 211; 2  
8 Miles' Rep. 229. It is essentially ad hominem. 4 T. R. 337-8.”

9 **Black’s Law Dictionary, Ninth Edition, Pg. 731**

10  
11           **Fraud**.       **“A knowing misrepresentation of the truth** or concealment of  
12 a material fact **to induce another to act to his or her detriment**. A misrepresentation  
13 made recklessly without belief in the truth to induce another person to act.”

14 **Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 788**

15           **FRAUD**.       **“ An intentional perversion of truth** for the purpose of  
16 inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to  
17 him or to surrender a legal right; a false representation of a matter of fact, whether  
18 by words or by conduct, by **false or misleading allegations**, or by **concealment of**  
19 **that which should have been disclosed**, which **deceives and is intended to**  
20 **deceive**...” (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 788)

1 Who did the perpetrators and conspirators allege Randall-Keith:Beane or  
2 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf trick? What material fact(s) were they alleged to have  
3 concealed or misrepresented? Who are they accused of inducing to fall into error?  
4 “Fraud gives no action without damage” so who did Mr. Beane and Mrs.  
5 Tucci:Jarraf allegedly damage? They certainly did not damage the plaintiff,  
6 United States of America, and USAA Bank did not step forward to offer a sworn  
7 affidavit complaint.

8 The United States of America was not tricked. No material fact was  
9 misrepresented or concealed from the United States of America. The United States  
10 of America was not induced to fall into error. The United States of America did  
11 not sustain damage. (Att. #33.2)

12 The perpetrators and conspirators, on numerous occasions, said their hidden  
13 secret concealed true “victim” was USAA Bank. USAA Bank was not the  
14 plaintiff, but we make the same statements: 1) USAA Bank was not tricked, 2)  
15 No material fact was misrepresented or concealed from USAA Bank, 3) USAA  
16 Bank was not induced to fall into error, and 4) USAA Bank did not provide proof  
17 they sustained damage.

18 There was no fraud by Mr. Beane. The perpetrators and coconspirators just  
19 made it up to move forward their conspiracy to deprive Randall-Keith:Beane and

1 Heather-Ann:Tucci Jarraf of their freedom and liberty so that they could steal the  
2 \$31,000,494.97 from Mr. Beane's account without question or challenge.

3 **XVII) Treasury Direct Depository Account-- Social Security Account**  
4 **Number**  
5

6 As part of the plot and conspiracy, the perpetrators and coconspirators made  
7 up a story about Randall-Keith Beane changing his social security account number  
8 by one digit in order to access his treasury direct depository account (TDDA).

9 There is no crime against accessing your TDDA. They didn't charge  
10 Randall-Keith:Beane with computer hacking nor did they explain how he would  
11 have known to change his social security account number by moving the third digit  
12 of his social security account number up one digit to access his treasury direct  
13 depository account. There are nine numbers in a social security account number.  
14 How would Mr. Beane know to change the third digit? And how would he know  
15 to move that third digit up one digit? They implied computer hacking but did not  
16 accuse or charge computer hacking because they knew there was no computer  
17 hacking. They knew the correct account number is Randall-Keith:Beane's social  
18 security account number.

19 A social security number has nine digits. You would have to make  
20 thousands/millions of guesses to figure out which digit was incorrect to get the  
21 right sequence of numbers. How would Randall-Keith:Beane know it was the third  
22 digit that needed to be changed by one digit? How would he know that? Why

1 didn't they make an accusation of computer hacking? A hacker is the only one  
2 who could have figured out which digit to change and it would have taken him/her  
3 millions of guesses with the assistance of a computer hacking program. The  
4 perpetrators and conspirators accusation that Mr. Beane altered his social security  
5 account number by one digit shows their intent to commit fraud and conspiracy  
6 against Randall-Keith:Beane and deprive him and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf of  
7 life, liberty and their God-given rights.

8 Monica Alcala (USAA Bank fraud investigator) tried to tell the truth that  
9 Mr. Beane used his actual social security account number (Att. #30.6) to access his  
10 treasury direct depository account, but perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F.  
11 Davidson kept guiding her back to the lie.

12 Knowing it would be perjury, perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F.  
13 Davidson continued to guide Monica Alcala to lie under oath and say that Mr.  
14 Beane's social security number was altered by one digit. As stupid as this lie is –  
15 and it is, indeed, a special kind of stupid – they could not charge Mr. Beane with  
16 fraud and admit he used his own social security account number. They had to lie  
17 in order to charge fraud. There is NO FRAUD if Mr. Beane used his correct social  
18 security account number. It was very important for the success of the conspiracy  
19 to keep the lie going that Mr. Beane altered his social security account number. It  
20 was so important they wouldn't allow Monica Alcala (USAA Bank Fraud



Investigator) to tell the truth. In response to perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson's January 23, 2018 question "Q - And what was the account number," Ms. Alcala responded truthfully, "A - The account number was Randall Beane's Social Security number." (Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 129, Line 8-12) By the next day, January 24, 2018, perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson asked Ms. Alcala "Q - Is it the same account number based on his Social Security number" and Ms. Alcala succumbed to the lie and responded, "A - It's off by one digit." (Trial Transcript, Volume II, P. 17, Line 4-6)

### **XVIII) False Personation**

Perpetrator and coconspirator True Brown (USAA Bank Investigator) initially misled Jerald Byrne (Buddy Gregg RV Sales Manager) into believing he was a FBI agent in violation of 18 U.S Code § 912. (Att. #11) There's one reason to pretend to be a FBI agent and that's to unlawfully exercise authority of the United States for the purpose of soliciting valuable information and cooperation one would otherwise not receive. It would be to gain some benefit to cause harm to Randall-Keith:Beane. Under cross-examination by perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto, Mr. Beane testified:

**Trial Transcript Volume 5, P. 14, Line 11-22** (Att. #34.3)

Q. You didn't know that you should -- that the person who was asking questions about this whole -- these -- all of these transactions was True Brown?

1 A. No. No, at that point, he was identified as an FBI agent.

2 Q. You knew on the call with Buddy Gregg that True Brown was with USAA,  
3 and Lauren Palmisano with Whitney Bank gave you that information on that  
4 conference call, didn't she?

5 A. **Mr. Brown was introduced as an FBI agent to begin with.**

6 Perpetrator and conspirator True Brown passed himself off as a FBI agent in  
7 order to wrongfully instill fear and thus unlawfully elicit information. Perpetrator  
8 and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto knew of the false personation and she did  
9 nothing about it.

10 Jerald Byrne was probably already shaking in his flip flops with fear after  
11 being threatened with “obstruction of justice” charges if he didn’t cooperate.  
12 Here’s Jerald Byrne’s trial testimony:

13 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Jerald Byrne, Trial**  
14 **Transcript, Volume III, P. 55, Line 4-13)**

15

16 Q Okay. You were contacted by a man named True Brown.

17

18 A Correct.

19

20 Q And who did you believe Mr. Brown worked for?

21

22 A At the end of the conversation –

23

24 Q At the beginning of your conversation.

25

26 A **At the beginning, it was identified that he worked for the FBI.**

27

28 Q Okay. And by the end of your conversation?

1           A     That he was a prior employee of the FBI. He is a current investigator  
2 for USAA Bank.

3  
4 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination of Jerald Byrne (Buddy Gregg**  
5 **Sales Mgr.)Trial Transcript, Volume III, P. 57, Line 6-10)**

6  
7           “...I mean, everything was brought up as a scam. I mean, that's how -- that's  
8 how it was presented.

9  
10          Q     That who presented that to you?

11  
12          A     **USAA and True Brown and Donald or Dan.”**

13  
14           It seems USAA Bank did not stop at false personation. Lauren Palmisano of  
15 Whitney Bank explained that USAA Bank lied to her:

16 **Anne-Marie Svolto Direct Examination of Lauren Palmisano, Trial**  
17 **Transcript, Volume III, P. 139-140, Line 25; 1-4**

18  
19          Q     Okay. And so you took note of those e-mails?

20  
21          A     I saved them. I briefly reviewed them, but our whole thing was that  
22 he [Mr. Beane] did in fact send that wire and that **it wasn't what USAA was**  
23 **claiming**, that it -- he was the one that recalled it.

24  
25           Remember – perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still said he had no reason  
26 to doubt the information True Brown and USAA Bank provided to him (Att.  
27 #30.2) – meanwhile USAA Bank investigator True Brown was sneaking around  
28 impersonating a FBI agent, and he and others at USAA Bank were telling lies to  
29 Jerald Byrne of Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes and Lauren Palmisano of  
30 Whitney Bank. USAA Bank personnel behaved like thugs and thieves – bottom-

1 rung crooks. Is there a reason to false impersonate and lie if you have a lawful  
2 claim?

3 **XIX) Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf**  
4

5 Part of the perpetrators and coconspirators plot and conspiracy involved  
6 making the grand jury and trial jury believe Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf was  
7 practicing law without a license.

8 Trial transcript:  
9

10 **Parker Still Testifying before the grand jury, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 20,**  
11 **Line 2-9**  
12

13 “And what—what she does, **she holds herself out as an attorney**  
14 **representing Mr. Beane and Mr. Beane’s trust...apparently she is an attorney.**  
15 She’s not licensed in the state of – not currently licensed in the state of  
16 Washington...she’s not licensed in the state of Tennessee based on our research.”  
17

18 **Parker Still Testifying before the grand jury, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 52,**  
19 **Line 3-8**  
20

21 “And her (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf) knowledge of – how do I say this, **she**  
22 **has knowledge of these funds;** right, because what if – I mean, I can see where  
23 you could say – be **thinking she was just an attorney on behalf of her client**  
24 **trying to – even though she’s not licensed in the state of Tennessee, trying to**  
25 **make this deal happen.”**  
26

27 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript,**  
28 **Volume I, P. 37, Line 13-18**  
29

30 Q Did you do any research to determine whether or not the defendant,  
31 Ms. Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf, is actually an attorney?  
32

33 A Our office did some and determined she was not licensed in the state  
34 of Tennessee or in the state of Washington.”  
35

1           A lawyer who passes the BAR examine is **admitted** to practice before the  
2   court in that certain jurisdiction. A lawyer with a BAR membership in a particular  
3   jurisdiction but not “admitted” to practice in another jurisdiction may seek pro hac  
4   vice (permission from the court) to be allowed to participate in a case in that  
5   jurisdiction. It has absolutely nothing to do with a license. A lawyer doesn’t stop  
6   being a lawyer because they weren’t admitted to practice in a certain jurisdiction  
7   court. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf’s work for the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust did  
8   not require representation before a court. Mr. Beane could have sought the  
9   assistance of an “attorney-at-law” – aka a BAR attorney who has permission from  
10  the black robes to speak – but the trust did not need that kind of assistance.

11           Some would have us believe being admitted to the foreign British  
12  Accredited Registry (BAR) is a license. It’s not a license – it’s a membership.  
13  Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf made it clear she cancelled her membership. All kinds of  
14  membership organizations are formed in which admission is a privilege. The  
15  practice of law, however, is not a privilege – it is a Right! The word “admit” and  
16  “license” is used interchangeably. It is said the right to be an attorney or lawyer is  
17  granted by the Supreme Court. Look no further than Article III of the Constitution  
18  for a description of Judicial Power. You won’t see a word in it about licensing the  
19  practice of law.

20           In his grand jury testimony perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still states --

1 “Prior to joining the FBI, **I was an attorney for approximately seven and a half**  
2 **years. Still licensed to practice law.** During my time as an attorney I did both  
3 prosecution and I’ve done criminal defense work.” (Parker Still Testifying before  
4 the grand jury, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 2, Line 19-22) As an attorney he clearly  
5 knows the difference between an attorney/lawyer and an attorney-at-law/officer of  
6 the court. Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson also knows the  
7 difference between an attorney/lawyer and an attorney-at-law/officer of the court.  
8 And yet they painted a picture to the grand jury and trial jury of a woman who  
9 practiced law without a ‘license’ when they knew that was not the truth.

#### 10 **DEFINITIONS**

11  
12 **lawyer.** N. An attorney; a person who has studied law or who practices  
13 law. (Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, P. 286 – Att. #81.3)

14 **attorney.** N. A lawyer; more generally, an agent appointed to act for  
15 another person. (Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, P. 41 – Att. #81.2)

16 **attorney at law.** N. A lawyer **admitted by a court to practice law in a**  
17 **particular jurisdiction,** including drafting legal documents and **representing clients**  
18 **in court.** (Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, P. 41 – Att. #81.2)

19 **LAWYER.** A counsellor; **one learned in the law.** (Bouvier Law  
20 Dictionary, Revised Sixth Edition, P. 1046 – Att. #82.1)

1        **ATTORNEY**. One who acts for another by virtue of an appointment by the  
2 latter. Attorneys are of various kinds.

3        3. **All persons who are capable of acting for themselves**, and even those  
4 who are disqualified from acting in their own capacity, if they have sufficient  
5 understanding, as infants of a proper age and femmes coverts, **may act as attorneys**  
6 **of others.**

7        5. The object of his appointment is the transaction of some business of the  
8 constituent by the attorney.

9        6. The attorney is bound to act with due diligence after having accepted the  
10 employment, and in the end, to 'render an account to his principal of the acts which  
11 he has performed for him.

12        7. **Attorney at law. An officer in a court of justice**, who is employed by a  
13 party in a cause to manage the same for him. (Bouvier Law Dictionary, Revised  
14 Sixth Edition, P. 223 – Att. 82.2)

15        **ATTORNEY**. In the most general sense this term denotes an agent or  
16 substitute, or one who is appointed and authorized to act in the place or stead of  
17 another. An agent, or one acting on behalf of another. **When used with**  
18 **reference to the proceedings of courts, or the transaction of business in the**  
19 **courts, the term always means "attorney at law..."** "Lawyer" and "attorney"  
20 are synonymous. (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 164 – Att. #9.5 and #9.6)

1        **Attorney at law.** An advocate, counsel, or official agent employed in  
2        preparing, managing, and trying cases **in the courts.** **An officer in a court of**  
3        **justice**, who is employed by a party in a cause to manage it for him. (Black’s Law  
4        Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 164- Att. #9.5 and #9.6)

5        According to Black’s Law Dictionary, “lawyer” and “attorney” are  
6        synonymous. Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf called herself a lawyer. She did not  
7        represent that she was an attorney-at-law/officer of the court. An attorney-at-  
8        law/officer of the court is a member of the BAR. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf made it clear  
9        she cancelled her BAR membership. It was clear jury manipulation, concealment  
10       and deception by perpetrators and conspirators Parker Still and Cynthia Davidson  
11       to make the jury believe Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf practiced law without a license. They  
12       both knew that Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf used to be an attorney-at-law/officer of  
13       the court. Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf said “...I canceled my bar license...”  
14       (Proceedings Before C. Clifford Shirley, Jr., October 18, 2017, 9:35 a.m. to 11:24  
15       a.m., 92 pages, P. 7, Line 5 – no court document number on transcript.)

16       Perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Parker Still  
17       misrepresented the facts to the grand jury and the trial jury to get them to believe  
18       something that they knew was not true. They know the difference between an  
19       attorney/lawyer and an “attorney-at-law/officer of the court,” and if they didn’t  
20       know the difference they were obligated to search a dictionary. Their actions were



1 intentional to further the conspiracy. The decision had already been made they  
2 would convict Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf by whatever means necessary. They  
3 worked to create the illusion of a record of dishonesty for her.

4 God help us if only attorneys-at-law (British Accreditation Registry—BAR)  
5 could work on legal matters. Anyone can assist another with law or legal  
6 documents.

7 “The practice of law cannot be licensed by any state/State.” (Schware v.  
8 Board of Examiners, United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.)

9 “The practice of law is an occupation of common right.” (Sims v. Aherns,  
10 271 SW 720; 1925)

11 “The State cannot diminish rights of the people.” (Hurtado v. California,  
12 110 U.S. 516)

13  
14 The perpetrators and conspirators had no reason to arrest and prosecute  
15 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. It was a revenge arrest likely ordered by the New York  
16 Federal Reserve to those at the FBI and US Attorney’s office moonlighting while  
17 in their position of emolument. It was vindictive payback for her UCC work and  
18 to keep her silent about the \$31,000,494.97 stolen from Randall-Keith:Beane’s  
19 USAA account.  
20

1           Randall-Keith:Beane had already completed his RV purchase before  
2   Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf decided to lend her help with creation of a trust  
3   document for the motorhome.

4           The perpetrators and conspirators had no lawful reason to arrest Mrs.  
5   Tucci:Jarraf so they redefined money laundering to the act of making a purchase.  
6   Normal people call it shopping. These perpetrators and conspirators call shopping  
7   money laundering. Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was not the one doing the shopping. The  
8   shopping was completed before she became involved with Mr. Beane's purchase  
9   transaction and trust.

10          At points during the grand jury hearing and the trial perpetrators and  
11   conspirators deceitfully referred to Mr. Beane's private transaction as being a  
12   robbery. In a robbery the robbers typically share the spoils. They offered no  
13   evidence that Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf got anything out of helping Randall-  
14   Keith:Beane – NOTHING – not one debt note, material object, piece of silver, or  
15   piece of gold.

16          The bottom line is they wanted to get Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. They were angry  
17   about her UCC filings. They wanted to shut her up. They simply decided they  
18   wanted to send her to prison so they set about figuring out how to frame her for a  
19   crime they had to invent.

When you go to the Tennessee Department of Commerce & Insurance for a license search and verification you'll see a drop down list of the professions that are licensed: accountants, architects, court reporters, etc. Guess who's missing from the list? Attorney-at-law! Lawyers! Attorneys! Counsellors! Attorneys-at-law are not licensed. They're members of an association – a foreign association.

Here are a few screenshots taken from <https://verify.tn.gov/>:

The drop-down list is in alphabetical order. You don't see "attorney," "attorney-at-law," "lawyer," or "counsellor" in any of the drop down lists:

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## License Search and Verification

For best results, please limit the number of search fields. Only exact matches will be displayed. Construction" and "Smith & Smith Construction."

After you submit the search form, your results will appear below the form in this window (the further down the search form.

Firm or Last Name	<input type="text"/>	License #	<input type="text"/>
First Name	<input type="text"/>	Profession	<input type="text"/>
Middle Name	<input type="text"/>		

A&E - Architects

- A&E - Arct. Firm
- A&E - Eng. Firm
- A&E - Engineer Interns
- A&E - Engineers
- A&E - Interior Designers
- A&E - LA Firm
- A&E - Landscape Architects
- Accountancy - CPA
- Accountancy - Firms
- Accountancy - PA
- Accountancy - Temporary
- Alarm Contractor
- Alarm Qua. Agent
- Alarm Reg Employee
- Appraisal Management Company
- Appraiser Temporary Practice
- Approved CPE Sponsor
- Auctioneer
- Auctioneer (Public Automobile)

TN

Department of  
Commerce &  
Insurance

Verify Home

# License Search and Verification

For best results, please limit the number of search fields. Only exact matches will be displayed "Smith and Smith Construction" and "Smith & Smith Construction."

After you submit the search form, your results will appear below the form in this window (the further down the search form.

Firm or Last Name

License #

First Name

Profession

A&E - Architects

Middle Name

Home Improvement

Home Inspectors

Investigative Training Company

L.P. Gas Dealer

L.P. Gas Manager / Responsible Emp.

Land Surveyors

Limited Licensed Electricians

Limited Licensed Plumbers

Locksmith Firm

Locksmiths

MFGR Housing Installer

MFGR Housing Manufacturer

MFGR Housing Retailer

MFGR Retailer/Installer Supporting License

Modular BLDG Construction Inspection Agency

Modular BLDG Design Review Agency

Modular BLDG Unit Dealer

Modular BLDG Unit Installer

Modular BLDG Unit Manufacturer

Motor Vehicle Auctions

Motor Vehicle Dealers

TN

Department of  
Commerce &  
Insurance

Verify Home

# License Search and Verification

For best results, please limit the number of search fields. Only exact matches will be displayed "Smith and Smith Construction" and "Smith & Smith Construction."

After you submit the search form, your results will appear below the form in this window (the please scroll further down the search form.

Firm or Last Name

License #

First Name

Profession

Court Reporters

Barber Technician

Barbers

Boxing Program

Collections Agency

Collections Branch Office

Collections Manager

Contractors

Cosmetology Licensees

Cosmetology Schools

Cosmetology Shops

Court Reporters

Display Exhibitors/Sponsors

Explosive User Permits-Blasters

Explosive User Permits-Handlers

Explosive User's Permits-Firms

Fire Compliant Cigarette

Fire Extinguisher Agents

Fire Extinguisher Systems

Fire Protection Sprinklers Systems

Funeral - Cemetery

Funeral - Embalmer

1 Perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still and Cynthia F. Davidson went  
2 on and on about Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf not having a law license when they  
3 don't have one either. They intentionally lied to and misled the grand jury and trial  
4 jury into thinking Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf had violated some law by the  
5 assistance she gave Randall-Keith:Beane and his trust. She was a lawyer for Mr.  
6 Beane's trust and there was no law violation in that.

7 The perpetrators and coconspirators implied Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
8 illegally practiced law without a license to negate any argument that she was a  
9 lawyer helping a client so that they could charge her with their fake version of  
10 money laundering. They had to make Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's assistance to  
11 Randall-Keith:Beane's trust a "crime" before they could charge her with their new  
12 definition of money laundering.

13 The goal of these perpetrators was to dirty up Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf by: **1)**  
14 Accuse her of trying to break Randall-Keith:Beane out of jail (Grand Jury  
15 Transcript, P. 56-57, Line 25, 1-3); **2)** Accuse her of illegally practicing law  
16 without a license (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 20, Line 2-9; P. 52, Line 6-8; Trial  
17 Transcript, Volume I, P. 37, Line 13-18) ; **3)** Disparage her UCC filings by calling  
18 them gobbledygook (Trial transcript, Volume 6, P. 86, Line 22-23); and **4)** Accuse  
19 her of money laundering based on their fake definition of money laundering.

1       **XX)     Jurisdiction Report (C. Clifford Shirley) Report and**  
2       **Recommendation -- Court Document 62 - Filed 11/16/17 - 16**  
3       **pages P. 8, last ¶**  
4

5 Perpetrator and Coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley said:

6  
7       ■ **“A. This Court has Jurisdiction Over the Charges and the Defendants”**  
8

9       ■ “Article III, section 1, of the United States Constitution provides in pertinent  
10       part that the “judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one  
11       Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to  
12       time ordain and establish,” U.S. Const. Art. III, §1.”  
13

14       ■ **“Section 2 explains that the “judicial power shall extend to all cases, in**  
15       **law and equity, arising under this constitution, [and] the laws of the**  
16       **United States[.] “U.S. Const. Art. III, §2, cl.1.”**  
17

18       ■ “By statute, Congress has declared that the “district courts of the United  
19       States shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States,  
20       of all offenses against the laws of the United States.” **18 U.S.C. §3231.”**  
21

22 Perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley said the Court had

23 Jurisdiction based on the Constitution, Article III, Section 1. Courts which  
24 proceed according to statutory jurisdiction are inferior courts. Courts designated as  
25 courts of record, as every district court is (28 U.S. Code § 132 – Creation and  
26 composition of district courts – Att. #8), may act as statutory courts **unless the**  
27 **parties to a case object.** The "judge" has no discretion in a court of record, and  
28 can only do ministerial functions, such as signing your orders. Courts of Record  
29 must proceed according to the course of the common law, without the aid of a  
30 statute. “There is a general rule that a ministerial officer who acts wrongfully,

1 although in good faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and cannot claim the  
2 immunity of the sovereign.” (Cooper v. O’Conner, 99 F.2d 133)

3 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley further asserts  
4 authority given in Constitution Article III, Section 2, Clause 1. However, that  
5 judicial power extends to controversies to which the United States is a Party. The  
6 United States of America’s “Party” status was never examined to determine if it  
7 had standing and if there was subject matter jurisdiction. The United States was  
8 not a Party. The plaintiff was the United States of America. That’s a different  
9 corporate entity. Neither is a government. The United States and the United States  
10 of America are both corporations and neither showed standing. Neither was  
11 represented by a living soul to move the court. The representing prosecuting  
12 attorney cannot lawfully do that.

13 Perpetrator and conspirator Shirley goes on to assert authority given in 18  
14 U.S.C. §3231 (Att. #24) First, all district courts are courts of record. (28 U.S.  
15 Code § 132 - Att. #8) Second, one cannot commit an offense against the laws.  
16 (See Att. #9.3 for definition of “offense”) You can violate the law. You can  
17 breach the law. But you cannot commit an offense against the law. Section 3231  
18 “offenses against the laws” is likely the crafty creation/editing of the Office of the  
19 Law Revision Counsel (OLRC).

1 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley and his coconspirators Anne-  
2 Marie Svolto and Cynthia F. Davidson did not cite one law that was violated by  
3 Randall-Keith:Beane or Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. They cited alleged evidence of  
4 the law – not an actual law. (Att. #19 and #20)

5 **From the 16th American Jurisprudence, Second Edition, Section 177:**

6 "The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the  
7 appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the  
8 supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be  
9 in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it  
10 to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as follows:

11 "The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and  
12 name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for  
13 any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment,  
14 and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. As  
15 unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never  
16 been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it  
17 would be had the statute not been enacted."

18 "Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow  
19 that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, **bestows no**



1 **power or authority on anyone**, affords no protection, and **justifies no acts**  
2 **performed under it...**"

3 "A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An  
4 unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, in  
5 so far as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is  
6 superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no  
7 courts are bound to enforce it."

8 Furthermore, section 3231 is not one of the two ways a federal court gains  
9 subject matter jurisdiction. Federal question jurisdiction is one of the **two ways**  
10 **for a federal court to gain subject matter jurisdiction over a case.** (28 U.S.  
11 Code § 1331) The other way is through diversity jurisdiction. (28 U.S. Code §  
12 1332) (Att. #5, #6, and #7) They both pertain to civil actions.

13 Article III specifies Judicial Powers. Congress does not have the power to  
14 grant judicial power. Congress is restricted to 18 tasks. Congress was granted the  
15 power under task number 9 – “To make rules for the government...” to include the  
16 US codes, statutes, rules, regulations and policies written by congress for those  
17 working in the government. Congress was given this authority by the people to  
18 control the behavior of those in positions of emolument. Congress was given the  
19 authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into  
20 execution the eighteen (18) tasks enumerated.

1            “All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are  
2 null and void.” (Marbury v. Madison) “Where rights secured by the Constitution  
3 are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate  
4 them.” (Miranda v. Arizona)

5            Congress does not have the power to declare anything beyond those 18  
6 constitutional tasks and Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf’s case  
7 does not and did not fit within congress’ 18 task jurisdiction.

8            **“...it is from the constitution that those legislators derive their power:  
9 how then can they change it, without destroying the foundation of their own  
10 authority?”** (Law of Nations, P. 95 – Att. #59.1, #59.2)

11  
12            The perpetrators and coconspirators, on numerous occasions, said their  
13 victim was USAA Bank thereby admitting they knew United States of America did  
14 not have standing, but they brought the prosecution anyway. Why? It was not a  
15 court of law or justice. It was not a lawful prosecution. It was a conspiracy to  
16 falsely imprison Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

17 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 9, 1<sup>st</sup> ¶**

18            ■ “Moreover, **any offense against the United States** begun in one district  
19 and completed in another, or committed in more than one district, may be inquired  
20 of and prosecuted in any district in which such offense was begun, continued, or  
21 completed. 18 U.S.C. § 3237(a). The Defendants are charged with wire fraud,  
22 bank fraud, and money laundering, allegedly occurring in the Eastern District of  
23 Tennessee. **Because the Defendants are charged with violations of federal law,  
24 i.e., 18 U.S.C. §§ 1343, 1344, and 1956,** in this district, the United States District  
25 Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee unquestionably has jurisdiction over  
26 this case.”  
27

1 The trial transcript says USAA Bank was the victim so there was no offense  
2 against the United States or United States of America. The plaintiff was United  
3 States of America – not United States – two different corporations. Trial  
4 transcript:

- 5 • A “In this case, **USAA is our victim.**” (Prosecutor Cynthia Davidson  
6 Questioning FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg.  
7 24, line 19-20)

- 8  
9 • Q So at that point, you had determined that USAA Bank was the  
10 victim before looking at any other information?  
11

12 A I – at that time, yes. (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-Examination  
13 of FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript Volume I, Pg. 50-51, line  
14 25; 1-2)

- 15  
16 • A The victim bank, you know – or USAA” (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
17 Cross-Examination of FBI Special Agent Parker Still, Trial Transcript  
18 Volume I, Pg. 64, line 13)

19  
20 According to the U.S. Code 18 U.S.C. §§ 1343, 1344, 1956 and 1957 is not law.  
21 It is evidence of the law:  
22

- 23 • 1 USC § 204 tells us -- Codes and Supplements as evidence of the laws of  
24 United States; (Att. #19)  
25
- 26 • 1 U.S. Code § 112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence  
27 -- “The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of  
28 laws...” (Att. #20)  
29

30 Evidence of the law is not the law. Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford  
31 Shirley did not cite the law.  
32

33 C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 9, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶  
34

- 35 ■ “Defendant Beane was taken into custody on an **arrest warrant...**”

1           You notice perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley doesn't want to  
2   say it was a SOUTH CAROLINA arrest warrant. He describes the arrest warrant  
3   for Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf as a "federal arrest warrant," but for Mr. Beane he just says  
4   "arrest warrant." He knows the South Carolina warrant wasn't valid or applicable  
5   to Tennessee.

6           The first time the perpetrators and coconspirators arrested Randall-  
7   Keith:Beane was July 11, 2017. The FBI used a South Carolina statewide  
8   misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that was disposed of two years earlier.  
9   It was NOT an outstanding warrant or a national/international warrant. The  
10   disposition date is July 17, 2015. (Att. #2.1) The warrant reads:

11   "To all and Singular the Sheriffs Deputy Sheriffs Constables and other Peace  
12   Officers **of the said State** Greetings." (Att. #1.2)

13  
14           There's nothing in the disposed of South Carolina warrant giving the FBI  
15   jurisdiction. The FBI's jurisdiction per 18 U.S. Code § 3052 (Att. #15) is for  
16   warrants issued under the authority of the United States. Mr. Beane was not "...  
17   taken into custody on an arrest warrant," he was kidnapped and Shirley knew it!

18   **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 9, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶**

19  
20           ■ "Defendant Tucci:Jarraf was brought before the Court on a **federal arrest**  
21           **warrant.**"

22  
23           On or about July 19, 2017 the United States District Court for the Eastern  
24   District of Tennessee issued fraudulent fictitious signed arrest warrants for

1 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and Randall-Keith:Beane. The arrest warrants were  
2 supposed to be signed by then clerk, Debra C. Poplin. The warrants appear to have  
3 been signed with a fictitious name – “A. Brush.” Both federal arrest warrants are  
4 invalid because they were not signed according to U.S. Code Rule 9 (Arrest  
5 Warrant or Summons on an Indictment) – “(b) **Form.** (1) Warrant. The warrant  
6 must conform to Rule 4(b)(1) except that it must be signed by the clerk...” (Att.  
7 #10) Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was not “...taken into custody on an arrest warrant.” She  
8 was kidnapped and perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley knew it!

9 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 10, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶, P. 11.**  
10 **2<sup>nd</sup> ¶**

11  
12 ■ “The Defendants claim that the United States is a corporation based upon 28  
13 U.S.C. § 3002(15). This statute only defines certain terms as used in the  
14 Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act.”

15  
16 ■ “Defendant Tucci:Jarraf’s and Defendant Beane’s assertion or “declaration”  
17 that the United States is a corporation is also frivolous.”

18  
19 ■ “Subsection (15) defines the “United States,” *when used in the Federal*  
20 *Debt Collection Procedures Act*, as including (A) “a Federal corporation”

21  
22 28 U.S.C. § 3002(15) says: “United States” means – (A) a Federal

23 corporation. It DOES NOT say “when used in the Federal Debt Collection  
24 *Procedures Act.*” Perpetrator Shirley changed “as used” to “when used.”

## 28 U.S. Code § 3002 - Definitions

U.S. Code    Notes

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Counsel for the United States" means—

(15) "United States" means—

(A) a Federal corporation;

(B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

(C) an instrumentality of the United States.

Perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley clearly learned the word “frivolous” from the IRS corporation. That’s one of their favorite words to use when the law is not on their side and they know it.

United States of America and “the” United States of America are both Delaware registered corporations used to usurp the People’s Republic government.

<https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/Ecorp/EntitySearch/NameSearch.aspx> (Att. #67 and #68)



Department of State: Division of Corporations

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## Entity Details

**THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT OF GOOD STANDING**

[File Number:](#) 4525682 [Incorporation Date / Formation Date:](#) 4/14/2008 (mm/dd/yyyy)

[Entity Name:](#) THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INC.

[Entity Kind:](#) Corporation [Entity Type:](#) General

[Residency:](#) Domestic State: DELAWARE

[REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION](#)

[Name:](#) SPIEGEL & UTRERA, P.A.

[Address:](#) 9 EAST LOOCKERMAN ST STE 202



Department of State: Division of Corporations

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## Entity Details

**THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT OF GOOD STANDING**

[File Number:](#) 2193946 [Incorporation Date / Formation Date:](#) 4/19/1989 (mm/dd/yyyy)

[Entity Name:](#) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INC.

[Entity Kind:](#) Corporation [Entity Type:](#) Exempt

[Residency:](#) Domestic State: DELAWARE

[REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION](#)

[Name:](#) THE COMPANY CORPORATION

[Address:](#) 251 LITTLE FALLS DRIVE

THE UNITED STATES and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are not the nation. They are corporations. They are called “federal government” but they are not. They operate under private international law with their own corporate

1 constitution – not the people’s organic constitution. “Federal” agencies and  
2 departments are also corporations and subsidiaries of THE UNITED STATES -  
3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INC., CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
4 AGENCY, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION CORP., INTERNAL REVENUE  
5 TAX & AUDIT (IRS), THE SOCIAL SECURITY CORP., UNITED STATES  
6 TREASURY, etc. Per contract law, each corporation name is designated in all  
7 capitals. Given each American’s name was turned into an all capitals corporation  
8 this helps to distinguish from a living soul. All court documents have Mr. Beane  
9 and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf’s appellation written in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS to make  
10 clear they are dealing with the corporation and contract law – not the living soul –  
11 but they kidnapped and falsely imprisoned the living soul.

12 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 12, First ¶**  
13

- 14 ■ **...the Uniform Commercial Code is not a law and has no legal force or**  
15 **effect in and of itself**, but instead is a proposed model code developed to  
16 promote uniformity in commercial transactions in the various states. Each  
17 state adopts its own commercial code.

18  
19 **DEFINITION - UNIFORM LAWS.** A considerable number of laws  
20 have been approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform  
21 State Laws... Among the more important of these laws are the Uniform Negotiable  
22 Instruments Act which has been adopted in all the states as well as in the District  
23 of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico. (Black’s



1 Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1701) The **Uniform Commercial Code** (U.C.C.)  
2 is the code that **regulates all negotiable instruments.**

3 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley's goal was to discredit  
4 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filings. He knows the Uniform Commercial  
5 Code is treated as law. Tennessee legislature says the UCC is law. Tennessee  
6 codified the Uniform Commercial Code at **47-1-101: (a)** Chapters 1-9 of this title  
7 shall be known and may be cited as the Uniform Commercial Code. (Att. #56)

8 **Tennessee Code 47-1-103.** Construction of chapters 1-9 to promote their  
9 purposes and policies — Applicability of supplemental **principles of law** - (3) **To**  
10 **make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.** (Att. #57)

11 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley's assertion that each state  
12 adopts its own commercial code is hogwash and deceitful. If each state/territory  
13 came up with its own commercial code it wouldn't be **uniform** laws, would it?  
14 Their numbering system may vary but the code is the same.

15 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 12, 1<sup>st</sup> ¶, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶**

16 ■ "The Defendants have provided no authority for their contention that they  
17 can file a UCC Financing Statement Amendment in Washington D.C. and  
18 somehow divest every federal court nationwide of the ability to prosecute  
19 them for federal crimes."

20  
21 ■ "Second, the Defendants' filings are sham UCC Financing Statement  
22 Amendments, wherein Defendant Tucci:Jarraf purports to amend a UCC  
23 Financing Statement but references no current record to be amended or  
24 supplemented."  
25

1           The authority is in the UCC filings. If perpetrator and conspirator C.  
2 Clifford Shirley did not understand the UCC filings he had an obligation under the  
3 code of conduct for United States judges to “(3) obtain the written advice of a  
4 disinterested expert on the law...”

5           Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf’s UCC filings is one of the many reasons the  
6 federal court did not have jurisdiction. There is little doubt that perpetrator and  
7 conspirator C. Clifford Shirley understands that commercial processes under the  
8 UCC are non-judicial. He understands they are summary processes more powerful  
9 than judicial processes. If he didn’t understand the UCC he certainly could have  
10 contacted the IRS for a crash course. The IRS creates the most activity of  
11 commercial collection. The SBA (U.S. Small Business Administration) uses a  
12 general security agreement (UCC) designating business assets as collateral, e.g.  
13 machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, etc.

14           There’s also little doubt perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley  
15 understands EVERYTHING is commercial and the UCC governs all commercial  
16 transactions. UCC controls how most business is done in the US and much of the  
17 world.

18           Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley could have easily referred to  
19 Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code for an understanding of perfected  
20 judgments. Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley knows that silence is

1 consent. Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf explained during the trial an unrebutted  
2 affidavit stands as truth in commerce. An unrebutted affidavit is acted upon as the  
3 judgment in commerce. The secured creditor can take possession of collateral  
4 without judicial process after default “without breach of the peace” under UCC 9-  
5 609. Failure to submit a categorical point-for-point rebuttal of the UCC filings in  
6 the form of a commercial affidavit leads to a perfected judgment. An uncontested  
7 affidavit is taken as true in support of a summary judgment. Perpetrator and  
8 conspirator C. Clifford Shirley understands even in court the allegations are  
9 considered true if the affidavit is unrebutted:

10 **Group v. Finletter**, 108 F.Supp. 327 (1952)

- 11
- 12 • **“Defendant has filed no counter-affidavit, and therefore for the purposes**  
13 **of the motion before the Court, the allegations in the affidavit of plaintiff**  
14 **must be considered as true”**

15

16 **United States v. W Kis**, 658 F2d 526

- 17
- 18 • “It requires that the taxpayer answer the Government's case through  
19 responsive pleadings, supported by affidavits that allege specific facts in  
20 rebuttal. Any **uncontested allegations** of the Government's **must be**  
21 **accepted as admitted.”**

22

23 In the uniform commercial code there is a rebuttable presumption. Facts are  
24 assumed to be true until they are rebutted. UCC § 1-206. Presumptions (Att. #23)

25 It provides that **“the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and**  
26 **until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.”**

27 Perpetrator and coconspirator C. Clifford Shirley was the “trier in fact.” He knew

Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filings have not been rebutted so they stand as truth and fact. He knew the court did not have subject matter or personal jurisdiction. He knew it!

**C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 13, Last ¶**

■ “Finally, **the Defendants’ UCC filings do not constitute a lawful judgment.** At the October 18 motion hearing, Defendant Tucci:Jarraf argued that her “Declaration of Facts,” which was stated on the UCC Financing Statement Amendment forms, constituted a “perfected judgment.” [Doc. 61, Trans., pp. 4, 7-11, 15, 22] She contends that this “judgment” is binding on the Court because she alleged these facts and no one has rebutted them. She claims, as one of her ten “maxims of law,” that a “duly sworn, verified, and validated declaration, made with due signature and seal, duly unrebutted specifically and particularly, stands as law.” [Doc. 43, p.3] At the motion hearing, Defendant Tucci:Jarraf could provide no legal authority for this maxim and could only assert that it is universally known. [Doc. 61, Trans., pp.14-16] As Defendant Tucci:Jarraf, who was formerly a licensed attorney, well knows, a “judgment” is “[t]he official and authentic decision of a court of justice upon the respective rights and claims of the parties to an action or suit therein litigated and submitted to its determination.”

With this statement, **“a “judgment” is “[t]he official and authentic decision of a court of justice upon the respective rights and claims of the parties to an action or suit therein litigated and submitted to its determination,”** perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley nullified every UCC judgment in which vehicles, homes, businesses, bank accounts or other property was seized through the UCC process. He just said that process is illegal because a “judgment” is the exclusive domain of a court. Everyone should ask for

1 their property to be returned based on C. Clifford Shirley's "UCC judgment"  
2 definition.

3 Through the Uniform Commercial Code, around 2012, Heather-  
4 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf foreclosed on the US corporate government and all other private  
5 corporations operating under the guise of government. According to Heather-  
6 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, "So when it went unrebutted, it's a matter of law at that point. A  
7 declaration unrebutted stands as law. And it was entered into the Uniform  
8 Commercial Code, which is a notification system, and that is actual due notice.  
9 However, there were courtesy copies and courtesy notices, personal service done  
10 around the world on top of that ." (Proceedings Before C. Clifford Shirley, Jr.,  
11 October 18, 2017, P. 8-9, Line 24-25; 1-5 – no court document number)

12 Acquiescence is acceptance by keeping quiet or by not making objections.  
13 Default comprises your agreement that all issues pertaining to the UCC filing are  
14 deemed settled and closed. The process of putting the world on notice through the  
15 UCC notification system is known as perfection. Creation and perfection are  
16 discussed under UCC Article 9. A perfected lien is treated as a judgment.  
17 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley had an obligation to make sure he  
18 and his coconspirator prosecutors understood the Uniform Commercial Code  
19 including hiring a UCC expert to remove all doubt. .

1 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf offered to provide perpetrator and conspirator C.  
2 Clifford Shirley with authority for the summary judgment. However, he did not  
3 give her the research time to gather that information for him. He didn't really want  
4 it. He knew what she said was correct.

5 It is a fundamental maxim of law that ignorance of the law is no excuse to  
6 violating it. One such maxim is as follows: "Ignorance of the fact excuses;  
7 ignorance of the law excuses not. Every man must be taken to be cognizant of the  
8 law; otherwise there is no saying to what extent the excuse of ignorance may not  
9 be carried." What exactly did perpetrator and conspirator C Clifford Shirley  
10 believe to be his responsibility? He wasn't doing his job and operating a court of  
11 record so it's hard to know. He had law clerks. It was his job to research the  
12 UCC. Ignorance is not an excuse for violating the rights of Americans, including  
13 due process, especially by those who have taken an oath to uphold the law. It's  
14 safe to conclude ignorance had nothing to do with it. It was all about the  
15 conspiracy plot.

16 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 14, 2<sup>nd</sup> ¶**  
17

- 18 ■ "The Defendants argue that, as a result of their alleged "foreclosure" and  
19 "judgment" (both of which have been discounted above), the only authority  
20 over them is that to which they consent. **The Defendants contend that they**  
21 **do not give this Court jurisdiction over them and demand that the**  
22 **Court file their proposed order, dismissing the case.** While the  
23 Defendants deny that they are "sovereign citizens," they assert the typical  
24 argument of those espousing sovereign citizen views, which is that the  
25 defendant is sovereign and above the law. Here, the Defendants argue that

1 they are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts because  
2 they have not consented to the Court's authority over them and that  
3 indictments may only be issued by the individual who is charged therein."  
4

5 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley was in a district court which  
6 is **a court of record**. (Att. #8) Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
7 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf instructed him as is the process in a court of record common law  
8 court. He acknowledges he ignored that instruction and trespassed the law  
9 committing an injury to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

10 How did perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford  
11 Shirley get subject matter and personal jurisdiction?

- 12 • They unlawfully took it by using the intentionally vague and deceitful 18  
13 U.S.C. § 3231 meant to be a catch-all to claim jurisdiction where there is  
14 none.  
15
- 16 • They didn't get jurisdiction from a sworn complaint and affidavit from the  
17 plaintiff because there wasn't one.  
18
- 19 • They didn't get jurisdiction from the plaintiff having a cause of action or  
20 standing because it didn't. The United States of America and the United  
21 States are corporations and did not suffer a loss. (Att. #33.2)  
22
- 23 • They didn't get jurisdiction by charging Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
24 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf for crimes against the United States because they admit  
25 there was no crime against the United States. They admit at several points  
26 their "victim" was USAA Bank.  
27
- 28 • They didn't get jurisdiction from the FBI because the FBI did not have  
29 jurisdiction,  
30
- 31 • They didn't get jurisdiction as the result of a probable cause hearing because  
32 there was no probable cause hearing.

- 1 • They didn't get jurisdiction from a South Carolina statewide misdemeanor  
2 traffic related bench warrant disposed of two years earlier,  
3
- 4 • They didn't get jurisdiction from the fraudulent Tennessee district court  
5 arrest warrants for Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf in  
6 which both arrest warrants are invalid because they were not signed by the  
7 clerk per US Code Rule 9. (Att. #10)  
8
- 9 • They didn't get jurisdiction by consent though subject matter jurisdiction  
10 cannot be granted by consent.  
11

12 “A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic  
13 issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the  
14 authority to decide that question in the first instance.” Rescue Army v. Municipal  
15 Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409.

16 Perpetrator and conspirator C. Clifford Shirley knew the court did not have  
17 jurisdiction. He knew he trespassed the law and that is the likely reason for him  
18 bringing up the old and tired “sovereign citizen” oxymoron as if it had anything to  
19 do with the price of tea in China.

20 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 15, Last ¶**

- 21 ■ “The jurisdiction of this Court is provided by statute, 18 U.S.C. § 3231, and  
22 the Defendants were brought before the Court through valid legal process.”  
23

24 If two innocent Americans weren't falsely imprisoned we would burst into  
25 laughter instead of roll our eyes at this clear display of dishonesty. Perpetrator and  
26  
27 conspirator C. Clifford Shirley knows the legal process was not valid – it was  
28  
29 UNLAWFUL! The process due Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was DENIED!  
30



1 US Code § 3231 is evidence of the law. It is not law. US Supreme Court  
2 held that state officials acting by "color of law" may be held personally liable for  
3 the injuries or torts they cause and that official or sovereign immunity may not be  
4 asserted.

5 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were brought to court by  
6 means of felony kidnapping. One could hardly call it "valid legal process" when a  
7 South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant disposed of  
8 two years earlier and Tennessee district court fraudulent and fictitious signed arrest  
9 warrants were used to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.  
10 They used fraudulent warrants to kidnap, detain, and unlawfully imprison Randall-  
11 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The perpetrators and conspirators  
12 gave no thought to "valid legal process" because they were focused on achieving  
13 the goal of the conspiracy – imprison Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf by whatever  
14 means necessary.

15 **C. Clifford Shirley Report and Recommendation, Doc. 62, P. 16, 1<sup>st</sup> ¶**

- 16 ■ "After carefully considering the parties' filings and arguments and the  
17 relevant legal authorities, the Court finds no basis to dismiss the Indictment.  
18 For the reasons set forth herein, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that  
19 Defendants' filing requesting the dismissal of the case [**Doc. 43**] be  
20 **DENIED.**"

21  
22 The case was a nefarious plot and conspiracy involving a crime ring – the  
23 FBI, US Attorney Office, Knoxville County Sheriff, USAA Bank, NY Federal

1 Reserve Bank, Eastern District of Tennessee District Court, et al. – to falsely  
2 imprison Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. It's a  
3 recommendation a coconspirator would make.

4 **XXI) Freudian Slips**

5  
6 **Freudian Slip #1** - Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson  
7 admitted to the grand jury that it was a “bonafide” purchaser. Here are her words:

8 **Grand Jury Transcript, Page 40, Line 11-15**

9 “MS. DAVIDSON: Because all of the money that went to Whitney Bank  
10 for the motor home is gone?  
11

12 THE JUROR: Right, right.  
13

14 MS. DAVIDSON: **Because that was a, you know, a bona fide**  
15 **purchaser.**”  
16

17 Randall-Keith:Beane was the only purchaser.  
18

19 **DEFINITION:**  
20

21 **Bona Fide Purchaser** - A purchaser in good faith for valuable  
22 consideration and without notice. Neal v. Holt, Tex.Civ.App., 69 S.W.2d 603, 609.  
23 A purchaser for a valuable consideration paid or parted with in the belief that **the**  
24 **vendor had a right to sell**, and without any suspicious circumstances to put him  
25 on inquiry. Merritt v. Railroad Co., 12 Barb., N. Y., 605. **One who acts without**  
26 **covin, fraud, or collusion**; one who, in the commission of or connivance at **no**  
27 **fraud**, pays fullprice for the property, and in good faith, honestly, and in fair  
28 dealing buys and goes into possession. (Black’s Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P.  
29 224)

30 **Bona Fide Purchaser. N. Someone who buys property in good faith for**  
31 **valuable consideration** and has no reason to believe anyone else has rights to the  
32 property. (The Essential Law Dictionary, 2008, P. 57)  
33

1 Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson's slip of the tongue to the  
2 grand jury revealed her knowledge and understanding that Mr. Beane's motorhome  
3 purchase was an honest business transaction without fraud or collusion.

4 **Freudian Slip #2** - Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson had  
5 another slip of the tongue during the trial when she said "During the theft **from** the  
6 defendant, Randall Keith Beane..." (Trial Transcript, Volume II, P. 38, Line 4-5 -  
7 Att. #31.3) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson was right. Mr. Beane  
8 is the victim of theft. Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson knew Mr.  
9 Beane did nothing wrong and that he was, in fact, the victim but she prosecuted  
10 him anyway.

11 **Freudian Slip #3** - Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still had his own  
12 slip when explaining to the grand jury that Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf has knowledge of the  
13 funds he and his coconspirators told the jury don't exist. Perpetrator Still stated,  
14 "And her knowledge of -- how do I say this, **she has knowledge of these funds...**"  
15 (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 52, Line 3-4) What funds? The funds he told the grand  
16 jurors don't exist because the account number is "fictitious" and "invalid?" (GJT,  
17 P. 27, Line 9-13; GJT, P. 32, Line 3-4; GJT, P. 39, Line 7-8)

## 18 **XXII) Privacy Violations**

19 Mr. Beane has the right to privacy and confidentiality free from unwarranted  
20 invasion. Buddy Gregg RV's & Motor Homes violated Mr. Beane's privacy by

1 revealing information about Randall-Keith:Beane without receiving a subpoena.  
2 Buddy Gregg's sales manager, Jerald Byrne, said they were under threat of being  
3 charged with "obstruction of justice," but they still had an obligation to protect Mr.  
4 Beane's privacy given they did not receive a court order to divulge personal  
5 information. They chose to join in the conspiracy.

6 Perpetrators and coconspirators Parker Still and Cynthia F. Davidson made a  
7 point of saying: "the banking part of USAA is federally **backed by** the Federal  
8 Deposit Insurance Corporation commonly referred to as **the FDIC**." (Cynthia  
9 Davidson Questioning Parker Still -- Grand Jury Transcript, P. 3, Line 18-20)

10 USAA Bank was obligated to adhere to the FDIC's regulations regarding  
11 privacy of consumer financial information -- 12 CFR § 332.10.

12 **12 CFR § 332.10 Limits on disclosure of non-public personal information to**  
13 **nonaffiliated third parties.**

14  
15 (a)(1) **Conditions for disclosure**. Except as otherwise authorized in this part, you  
16 may not, directly or through any affiliate, disclose any nonpublic personal  
17 information about a consumer to a nonaffiliated third party unless:

- 18 (i) You have provided to the consumer an initial notice as required under § 332.4;  
19 (ii) You have provided to the consumer an opt out notice as required in § 332.7;  
20 (iii) You have given the consumer a reasonable opportunity, before you disclose  
21 the information to the nonaffiliated third party, to opt out of the disclosure; and  
22 (iv) The consumer does not opt out.

23  
24 USAA Bank did not file an official sworn complaint against Randall-  
25 Keith:Beane. USAA Bank did not receive a subpoena for Mr. Beane's personal  
26 information. USAA Bank cannot hide behind 12 U.S. Code § 3403

1 (Confidentiality of financial records) – “...notifying a Government authority that  
2 such institution, or officer, employee, or agent has information which may be  
3 relevant to a possible violation of any statute or regulation. Such information may  
4 include **only the name** or other identifying information concerning any individual,  
5 corporation, **or account involved** in and the nature of any suspected illegal  
6 activity.”

7       USAA bank did not have a signed agreement from Mr. Beane nor did they  
8 have a subpoena to release Mr. Beane’s private information when Mr. Beane was  
9 arrested July 11, 2017. It was an illegal search and seizure in violation of the  
10 fourth amendment as well as a violation of 12 U.S. Code § 3403 (a), (b), and (c).  
11 Remember, USAA Bank lied about Mr. Beane altering his social security account  
12 number by one digit so there was no “possible violation” as stated in 12 U.S. Code  
13 § 3403. USAA Bank fabricated the violation. USAA Bank also knew the FBI did  
14 not have jurisdiction to investigate their made up violation.

15       USAA Bank totally disregarded Mr. Beane’s privacy rights. Perpetrator and  
16 conspirator True Brown sent the following email (among others) to his former FBI  
17 comrade perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still without force of law and without  
18 filing an official sworn affidavit complaint against Mr. Beane.

1 **From:** Brown, True  
2 **Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2017 4:07 PM  
3 **To:** 'parker.steill@ic.fbi.gov' <parker.steill@ic.fbi.gov>  
4 **Subject:** Randall Beane

5 Parker

6 **I was wondering if you could provide an update as to status of effort to secure the RV.**

7  
8 Also, this link was provided by Tom Grasso, a SSA in CIRFU which lays out the fraud scheme (of course he says it is  
9 legit and you are entitled to the money)

10 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6Kk6oAu3kO>

11 The link is to a YouTube video from the Intellectual Freedom Movement on "pay your bills using your secret  
12 account" - in the video the narrator (Harvey Dent) advises that everyone has a secret Social Security Trust Account  
13 which they can access to pay bills. The key is an indicator on your SSN card which will correspond to a specific  
14 Federal Reserve Bank; **the account number is same as your SSN.**

15 In regard to our member, Randall K Beane; the acquisition of the CDs; the member entered the routing number for  
16 the Federal Reserve Bank on NY and then for the account number entered his SSN (**with one digit altered**). The  
17 member's correct SSN per USAA records and confirmed with open source credit reports was 243-three nine-1135\*;  
18 entered on the funding instructions for the CDs was account **244threenine1135\***.

19 As far as the matter with our member, Randall Beane, **the loss amount is at approximately \$500,000;** in addition to  
20 the purchase of the RV, the member paid off several **consumer loans and a credit card balance; all up totaling**  
21 **\$43,458.** FCI is taking steps to have the payments **reversed and loans and credit card debt placed back on the**  
22 **books.** The RV purchase includes a wire transfer of **\$493,110.68** and a debit card transaction of **\$10,000** to Buddy  
23 Gregg Motor Home.

24 Again, we appreciate the assistance; pass on my regards to the McAllen crew. Hopefully they did not bring to many  
25 bad habits to Knoxville. We tried our best to clean them up before they left the Valley.

26 True

27 True Brown  
28 Director, Financial Crimes Investigation  
29 Enterprise Financial Crimes Management, Enterprise Security Group, USAA  
30 9800 Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas 78288  
31 Desk: (210) 498-0853  
32 Cell: (210) 508-6594  
33 True. Brown(5) usaa.com

34  
35 As you can see in the email, perpetrator and conspirator True Brown shared  
36 Mr. Beane's financial information and social security account number with

1 perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still without force of law or official sworn  
2 complaint.

3 Per the email below, True Brown and USAA Bank solicited private  
4 information about Randall-Keith:Beane from perpetrator and conspirator Parker  
5 Still that they were not entitled to have. They did not file an affidavit complaint  
6 against Mr. Beane. They were not the plaintiff in the case.

7 **From:** Brown, True [mailto:True.Brown@usaa.com]  
8 **Sent:** Wednesday, July 12, 2017 9:10 AM  
9 **To:** Still, Parker H. (KX) (FBI) <phstill@fbi.gov>  
10 **Subject:** Information request on arrest and RV

11 Now that the smoke has cleared a little; are you in a position to advise: 1. **what charges Randall  
12 Beane was arrested/detained on**

13 2. Do you have any info on the RV such as the VIN (trying to  
14 get a pic for my management) - if I have VIN I can go to dealer website

15 3. **Do you anticipate charging Beane on complaint**

16 Again, **thank you again for jumping on this matter**. The **quick actions** taken has really **impressed  
17 USAA Executive Management team**. Makes me proud of the organization .

18 Let me know what additional information you need and we will pull it.

19 True

20 Att. #63

1 The above email sounds more like a personal favor between conspiracy  
2 plotters than a professional investigation.

3 An email dated Tuesday, July 18, 2017 sent at 2:13 pm (from perpetrator  
4 and coconspirator True Brown to perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still) shows  
5 a **CD.activity.LE.xlsx** attachment. This is the only email provided that shows an  
6 attachment. If this is the IP logs perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still referred to

1 in his trial testimony below then the USAA email and IP logs attachment was not  
2 the basis for perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still determining Randall-  
3 Keith:Beane had committed a crime. Still didn't receive this email and attachment  
4 until seven (7) days after he had already arrested and assaulted Mr. Beane (arrest  
5 date is 7/11/17). It means perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still did not have IP  
6 logs on or about July 11, 2017. It means he had no complaint, no affidavit, and no  
7 IP logs and yet he arrested, detained and imprisoned Mr. Beane. It means both  
8 perpetrators True Brown and Parker Still were conspiring and discussing Mr.  
9 Beane's private information with absolutely no lawful reason to do so.

10 Trial transcript: perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still was asked what  
11 actual information he had to determine Mr. Beane had committed a crime:

12 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
13 **Transcript Volume I, P. 49-50, Line 22-25; 1-2; 23-24**

14  
15 A I think it was attached to an e-mail from USAA. Again, and I  
16 followed up with an interview.

17  
18 Q Uh-huh. And what was this attachment?

19  
20 A There was some notes I know, like I was describing, and then I think  
21 there was some kind of maybe IP logs that showed a -- where, you know -- just IP  
22 logs. Have no reason to doubt USAA's information that they provided to us.

23 (Att. #30.2)



1 Perpetrator and conspirator True Brown disclosed Randall-Keith:Beane's  
2 private information without his consent and perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia  
3 F. Davidson did so as well. Trial transcript:

4 **Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 134, Line 19-25**  
5

6 **MS. DAVIDSON:** "Your Honor, **in this case, the Social Security number**  
7 **is very important, which is why we did not redact them prior to trial.** I am  
8 aware of the policy of the Court, and we are planning to redact the transcript before  
9 it is written up. But, unfortunately, **I believe that his Social Security number is**  
10 **very important for our exhibits and needs to be unredacted.**"  
11

12 Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson's argument involved the  
13 third digit of Mr. Beane's social security account number. There are six numbers  
14 after the third that could have been redacted in compliance with privacy rights. All  
15 she had to do was 243-XX-XXXX or really XX3-XX-XXXX. Here is perpetrator  
16 and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto's social security  
17 account number argument in a nutshell:

18 They argued that in order to access his treasury direct depository account  
19 Mr. Beane changed his social security account number as follows:

20 **xx3-xx-xxxx to xx4-xx-xxxx**

21 They never bothered to explain how Mr. Beane would know to move the  
22 third digit up one digit to make it work. Did Mr. Beane have psychic powers?  
23 They didn't say.

1 None of the other digits had any relevance to their argument. It would have  
2 been so easy to mask Randall-Keith:Beane's social security account number that  
3 you have to ask why was perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia F. Davidson so  
4 against it? She wanted Mr. Beane's full social security account number out there  
5 for the world to see along with his birth date, full name and address. Why? Did  
6 someone plan to access Mr. Beane's treasury direct depository account once he  
7 was locked away?

8 They obtained Randall-Keith:Beane's personal records from his employer,  
9 his banker (USAA Bank), his landlord, Buddy Gregg RV's & Motor Homes, etc.  
10 and they had NO FORCE OF LAW to do it. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker  
11 Still did not have jurisdiction to testify before the grand jury to secure a fake  
12 indictment. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still used a South Carolina  
13 statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two  
14 years earlier to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane. The case was void from jump street.

15 The Perpetrators and coconspirators violated Randall-Keith:Beane's privacy  
16 over and over and over. They denied him the legal process due him. They  
17 exceeded their authority. They are trespassers of the law.

18 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala Trial Transcript,**  
19 **Volume I, P. 110, Line 4-7** - Trial excerpt:

20  
21 Q And what is the Social Security number?

22 A 243-39-1135.

1 Q And the date of birth?

2  
3 A It's 9/29/67.  
4

5 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala Trial Transcript,**  
6 **Volume I P. 112-113, Line 25, 1-2**  
7

8 Q Okay. And if we could look at the Social Security number on this.

9 A The social is 243-39-1135.  
10

11 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala Trial Transcript,**  
12 **Volume I Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 93, Line 20-24**  
13

14 Q And what's that name?

15  
16 A Randall Beane.  
17

18 Q And also an address?

19  
20 A 300 State Street, Apartment 365, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902.  
21

22 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala Trial Transcript,**  
23 **Volume I P. 117, Line 16**  
24

25 A These, it's 300 State Street, Apartment 365.  
26

27 **Cynthia Davidson Direct Examination of Monica Alcala Trial Transcript,**  
28 **Volume I, P. 121, Line 17**  
29

30 A 300 State Street, Apartment 365.  
31

32 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's elbow counsel (Mr. Lloyd) raised the privacy  
33 issue and they just blew him off. Trial transcript:

34 **MR. LLOYD:** "The other thing is, I noticed that the exhibits that have gone in  
35 most recently do have **identifying information** on them, **such as Social Security**  
36 **numbers.** I wanted to ask the Court how the Court anticipates handling

1 compliance with the redaction policy of the district.” (Trial Transcript, Volume I,  
2 P. 134, Line 12-16)

3  
4 **THE COURT:** “Government have any thoughts in that regard?” (Trial Transcript,  
5 Volume I, P. 134, Line 17-18)

6  
7 **MS. DAVIDSON:** “Your Honor, in this case, the Social Security number is very  
8 important, which is why we did not redact them prior to trial. I am aware of the  
9 policy of the Court, and we are planning to redact the transcript before it is  
10 written up. But, unfortunately, I believe that his Social Security number is very  
11 important for our exhibits and needs to be unredacted.” (Trial Transcript, Volume  
12 I, P. 134, Line 19-25)

13  
14 **THE COURT:** “So why don't -- let me think about that. I mean, I understand the  
15 government's position and I hear their response. So why don't y'all think about that  
16 response and we can talk about it tomorrow if we need to.” (Trial Transcript,  
17 Volume I, P. 135, Line 1-4)

18  
19 **MR. LLOYD:** “Yes, Your Honor.” (Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 135, Line 5)

20  
21 Obviously tomorrow never came because the private data was not redacted.

22  
23 Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A). § 10-7-515 prohibits document  
24 preparers from placing personally identifying information on documents, for  
25 purposes of T.C.A. § 10-7-515, "**personally identifying information**" means: (i)  
26 **social security numbers.**

27 Constitutional Amendment IV does not speak directly to privacy rights but  
28 it does say – “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers,  
29 and effects...” The people’s rights extend far beyond that which is enumerated in  
30 the Constitution per Amendment IX—“The enumeration in the Constitution of

1 certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the  
2 people.”

3 There is also the Privacy Act of 1974 which governs the use of information  
4 maintained by federal agencies. “No agency shall disclose any record which is  
5 contained in a system of records by any means of communication to any person, or  
6 to another agency, except pursuant to a written request by, or with the prior written  
7 consent of, the individual to whom the record pertains.”

### 8 **XXIII) Punishment – Sentencing and Double Jeopardy**

9  
10 Randall-Keith:Beane’s freedom has been stolen and his life turned upside  
11 down. Mr. Beane has suffered numerous injuries at the hands of the perpetrators  
12 and conspirators to include nine punishments for the same alleged violation. This  
13 goes way beyond double jeopardy.

#### 14 **Punishment #1** - **Personal Money Judgment to the United States**

15  
16 1) “The United States **or**\* the government also seeks a  
17 **personal money judgment** in favor of the government  
18 and against the defendant for **\$553,749.99**, which the  
19 government contends is the amount representing the  
20 proceeds the defendant personally obtained as a result of  
21 the defendant's criminal violations.” (Sentencing  
22 Proceedings Before Thomas A. Varlan, Tuesday, July 24,  
23 2018, Document 240, P. 10, Line 12-18 – Att. #78.2)

24  
25 2) Stated again - **A money judgment in favor of the**  
26 **United States and against the defendant, RANDALL**  
27 **KEITH BEANE, for \$553,749.99**, which represents the  
28 minimum amount of proceeds RANDALL KEITH  
29 BEANE personally obtained. (Preliminary Order of

1 Forfeiture, Document 224, P. 2, Paragraph 1(b) – Att.  
2 #77.2)

3  
4 3) And again - ‘In total, the United States submits that  
5 the amount the defendant personally obtained as a result  
6 of the fraudulent purchase of the certificates of deposit  
7 was at least **\$553,749.99**. **This amount (\$553,749.99 )**  
8 **is different from the restitution amount (\$510,589.02)**  
9 **owed to the victim bank.** This is because some of the  
10 payments the defendant made with the fraudulently  
11 obtained funds went directly to the victim bank to pay  
12 consumer loans the defendant had with the victim  
13 bank.’(Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of  
14 Forfeiture, Doc 223 – P. 2 Footnote - Att. #66.2)

15  
16 4) “...this Preliminary Order of Forfeiture will become  
17 final as to the money judgment in the amount of  
18 **\$553,749.99** at the time of sentencing, and **will be** made  
19 part of the sentence and **included in the Judgment.**”  
20 (Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, Document 224, P. 3,  
21 Paragraph 5 – Att. #77.3) It is not in the judgment.

22  
23 In the first paragraph of punishment #1 it says ““The  
24 United States or\* the government also seeks a **personal**  
25 **money judgment** in favor of the government and against  
26 the defendant for **\$553,749.99.**” Isn’t the United States  
27 the government? Or is perpetrator and conspirator  
28 Thomas A. Varlan saying the United States he’s referring  
29 to is the corporation? 28 U.S.C. § 3002(15) --  
30 “United States” means – (A) a Federal corporation

31  
32 In the second paragraph of punishment #1,  
33 perpetrators and conspirators said ‘**\$553,749.99**  
34 represents the minimum amount of proceeds RANDALL  
35 KEITH BEANE personally obtained, but True  
36 Brown (USAA Bank Financial Crimes Investigator)  
37 said in his July 11, 2017 (4:07 pm) e-mail “...the loss  
38 amount is at approximately \$500,000.” (Att. #62.2)

1 In the third paragraph of punishment #1, perpetrators  
2 and conspirators said “This is because some of the  
3 payments the defendant made with the fraudulently  
4 obtained funds went directly to the victim bank to pay  
5 consumer loans the defendant had with the victim bank,”  
6 but True Brown (USAA Bank investigator) said, in his  
7 July 11, 2017 e-mail, (Att. #62.2) “...the member paid  
8 off several consumer loans and a credit card balance; all  
9 totaling \$43,458 and USAA financial crimes investigator  
10 “is taking steps to have the payments reversed and loans  
11 and credit card debt placed back on the books.” If the  
12 payments were reversed and placed back on the books  
13 then they weren’t paid off so why did perpetrators and  
14 conspirators J. Douglas Overbey and Anne-Marie Svolto  
15 say Mr. Beane received that amount? They padded the  
16 figures.

17  
18 In the fourth paragraph of punishment #1, perpetrators  
19 and conspirators said the **\$553,749.99**  
20 would be included in the Judgment. (Att. #77.3) It is  
21 not listed in the judgment. Perpetrator and conspirator  
22 Thomas A. Varlan completed the “preliminary order of  
23 forfeiture” (Att. #77.3) and the “Judgment in a Criminal  
24 Case” (Att. #26.1) 7/24/17, but the \$553,749.99  
25 somehow didn’t make its way into the judgment. It is,  
26 nevertheless, a court order that can be enforced albeit  
27 illegal and unlawful. Was the court order of \$553,749.99  
28 intentionally left out of the judgment? We think so. Did  
29 someone collect it? It’s hard to imagine there would  
30 be a court order for \$553,749.99 and no one collect it.

31  
32 **Punishment #2** - **Criminal Monetary Penalties to Tenn. US Dist. Court**

33  
34 “Having assessed the defendant’s ability to pay,  
35 payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as  
36 follows:”  
37  
38  
39  
40

DEFENDANT: RANDALL KEITH BEANE  
CASE NUMBER: 3:17-CR-00082-TAV-DCP(1)

Judgment - Page 7 of 7

## SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:

A ☒ Lump sum payments of \$ 511,289.02 due immediately, balance due

### Judgment In A Criminal Case, Court Document 228, 07/24/18 (Att. #26.3)

Court Document 228 (Judgment in A Criminal Case – (Att. #26.3) says perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan assessed Mr. Beane's ability to pay \$511,289.02 and determined he could not only pay the criminal monetary penalty, he also demanded Mr. Beane pay the **\$511,289.02** to the US District Court, Knoxville, Tennessee district court **IMMEDIATELY** and in a **LUMP SUM**.

There is no doubt perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan knew Randall-Keith:Beane did not have **\$511,289.02** laying around. What did he assess to see an ability for Randall-Keith:Beane to pay him/his court **\$511,289.02** immediately in a lump sum, and is it the same source from which they collected the \$553,749.99 for the corporate United States?

The \$511,289.02 (for the Tennessee district court) plus the \$553,749.99 (for the United States) total \$1,065,039.01. Was the \$1,065,039.01 taken from the **\$31,000,494.97** that was in Mr. Beane's personal USAA bank account? (Att. #31.3) Or did perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan peek into Mr. Beane's treasury direct depository account to assess his ability to pay \$511,289.02 to the Tennessee district court immediately in a lump sum? Those are the only two sources from which perpetrator and conspirator Thomas



1 A. Varlan could have “assessed Mr. Beane’s ability to  
2 pay” and pay immediately in a lump sum.

3  
4 **Punishment #3** - **Restitution to USAA BANK**

5  
6 “It's further ordered that you shall make restitution  
7 in the amount of **\$510,589.02** to USAA Bank in  
8 accordance with 18 United States Code §§ 3663  
9 and 3663(a) **or any other statute authorizing**  
10 **restitution.**” (Sentencing Proceedings Before  
11 Thomas A. Varlan, Tuesday, July24, 2018,  
12 Document 240, P. 32; 14-18) Perpetrator and  
13 conspirator Thomas A. Varlan doesn’t know  
14 what “other” statutes authorize restitution?

15  
16 “Restitution of **\$510,589.02** to: USAA BANK,  
17 10750 W. INTERSTATE 10, SAN ANTONIO,  
18 TX, 78288” (Judgment In A Criminal Case,  
19 Document 228, 07/24/18 – Att. #26.2)

20  
21 USAA Bank did not allege an “injury in fact.”  
22 USAA Bank was not the plaintiff. USAA Bank  
23 did not have a cause of action or standing so why  
24 would USAA Bank be awarded **\$510,589.02** restitution?

25  
26 The perpetrators and coconspirators used the corporation  
27 United States of America (Plaintiff) to steal  
28 **\$31,000,494.97 + \$553,749.99 + \$511,289.02 +**  
29 **\$510,589.02 + \$503,110.68 (motorhome cost).**

30  
31 The perpetrators and coconspirators used United States of  
32 America corporation to shield USAA Bank Corporation  
33 from liability for their false fraudulent accusations and  
34 lies. USAA Bank would not step forward with a sworn  
35 affidavit or complaint because they knew their  
36 accusations and allegations against Mr. Beane were false.  
37 Mr. Beane had a right to face his true accusers (the  
38 scoundrels at USAA Bank) and he was denied that right  
39 by the prosecuting fraudsters.  
40

**Punishment #4** - **Imprisonment**

“...it is the judgment of the Court as to Counts 1 through 7 that the defendant, Randall Keith Beane, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a total term of imprisonment of 155 months. This sentence consists of a term of 120 months as to each of Counts 1 through 5 and 155 months as to each of Count 6 and 7 to run concurrently. (Sentencing Proceedings Before Thomas A. Varlan, Tuesday, July 24, 2018, Document 240, P. 32; 5-13)

**“IMPRISONMENT** - The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of: 155 Months. This sentence consists of a term of 120 months as to each of Counts One through Five, and 155 months as to Count Six and Seven with all counts to run concurrently. It is ordered that this sentence shall be served concurrently to **any anticipated state sentence in Jasper County, South Carolina**, District Court Docket Number 2014GS2700554” (Judgment In A Criminal Case, Document 228, 07/24/18, P. 2)

The South Carolina traffic related case has a disposition date of 7/17/2015 and they all know it including perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan. The 7/17/2015 disposition date has been listed on the South Carolina Public Index since at least August 31, 2017 per the I-UV.com post – Att. #2.2. There is no saying the perpetrators did not know the case had been disposed of July 17, 2015 – two years earlier. The perpetrators and conspirators had to pretend all the way to the end that using the South Carolina bench warrant was lawful otherwise they admit to their own criminal conduct.

**Punishment #5** - **DNA Collection** - **Violation of Privacy**

1 “You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as  
2 directed by the probation officer.”  
3

4 This is a violation of privacy and rights, and theft of  
5 private property.  
6

7 **Punishment #6** - **Unlawful Seizure of Private Property Motorhome**  
8

9 “2017 Entegra Cornerstone 45B; 45 foot diesel  
10 motorhome; VIN 4VZVU1E94HC082752; topaz in color  
11 with eight wheels” (Preliminary Order of Forfeiture,  
12 Document 224, P. 2, Paragraph 1(a) – Att. #77.2  
13

14 The private property motorhome was illegally and  
15 unlawfully seized and given to USAA Bank. It was  
16 recently sold by Parkway RV Center.  
17

18 **Punishment #7** - **Slave Wages**  
19

20 .06 (six) cents per hour prison wage  
21 \$25.00 per quarter must be sent to USAA Bank (416.67  
22 hours of work @ .06 cent per hour).  
23

24 USAA Bank was not the plaintiff and did not file a sworn  
25 affidavit complaint against Mr. Beane.  
26

27 Let’s not pretend six cents (0.06¢) per hour is  
28 punishment for a crime in Mr. Beane’s case. It’s slave  
29 labor. Randall-Keth:Beane was trafficked and is  
30 being forced to work 416.67 hours per quarter to pay  
31 \$25.00 to the corrupt current and former USAA Bank  
32 CEO, president and fellow scoundrels Wayne Peacock  
33 and Stuart Parker. If you’re not outraged by this  
34 something is terribly wrong. This is **peonage,**  
35 **involuntary servitude, slavery!** It is bondage; the  
36 ownership of a man as chattel, and **the control of the**  
37 **labor and services of one man for the benefit of**  
38 **another**, and the absence of a legal right to the disposal  
39 of his own person, property, and services in their entirety.  
40

1 The prison sentence is the punishment. The unlawful  
2 loss of freedom and liberty is the punishment. The SIX  
3 CENTS PER HOUR IS THEFT OF HIS LABOR,  
4 SLAVERY – FORCED LABOR – PEONAGE and a  
5 violation of 18 U.S. Code § 1590. (Att. #40)

6 SAMUEL M. CLYATT v. UNITED STATES

7 **'Sec. 1990.** The holding of any person to service or labor under the system  
8 known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in the territory of New  
9 Mexico, or in any other territory or state of the United States; and all acts, laws,  
10 resolutions, orders, regulations, or usages of the territory of New Mexico, or of any  
11 other territory or state, which have heretofore established, maintained, or enforced,  
12 or by virtue of which any attempt shall hereafter be made to establish, maintain, or  
13 enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any  
14 persons as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are  
15 declared null and void.'

16 **'Sec. 5526.** Every person who holds, arrests, returns, or causes to be held,  
17 arrested, or returned, or in any manner aids in the arrest or return of any person to a  
18 condition of peonage, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand nor  
19 more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor  
20 more than five years, or by both.'

21 "Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, is generally  
22 admitted; and **no other person can rightfully deprive him of those fruits, and**  
23 **appropriate them against his will.** [The Antelope, 23 U.S. 66, 10 Wheat 66, 6  
24 L.Ed. 268 (1825)]

25  
26 **Punishment #8** - **Unlawful Seizure of \$31,000,494.97 from Randall-**  
27 **Keith:Beane's Private USAA Bank Account**  
28

1                   **\$31,000,494.97** was seized from  
2                   Randall-Keith:Beane’s private USAA bank account  
3                   **without force of law**. The FBI, US Attorney, Knoxville  
4                   sheriff, Tennessee District Court, New York Federal  
5                   Reserve Bank and USAA Bank all worked together so  
6                   it’s not clear who actually seized the \$31,000,494.97  
7                   from Mr. Beane’s USAA bank account. USAA Bank  
8                   was responsible for protecting the account from unlawful  
9                   seizure without a warrant. Monica Alcala (USAA fraud  
10                  investigator) testified Mr. Beane successfully opened 32  
11                  CDs totaling \$31,000,494.974 from his treasury direct  
12                  depository account. (Att. #31.3)

13  
14    **Punishment #9**       -       **Loss of voting right.**

15                   The November 3, 2020 election was one of the most  
16                   consequential elections in the history of this country and  
17                   Mr. Beane was denied the right to choose to cast a  
18                   vote based on a fraudulently obtained indictment, a void  
19                   conviction, and false imprisonment.

20  
21                  We count nine punishments for the fabricated offense of fraud and money  
22    laundering. Here’s what the Constitution says:

23                  **Amendment V**—“...nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to  
24    be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb...” That’s the **double jeopardy** clause and  
25    it applies to imposing more than one punishment for the same offense. It is  
26    unconstitutional to impose multiple punishments for the same “offense” no matter  
27    how many counts you divide it into. Regardless of perpetrators and conspirators  
28    color of law codes/statutes and counts, there were TWO “offenses” charged – fraud  
29    and money laundering – but NINE punishments were handed down.

1           The perpetrators and conspirators managed to win a conviction without  
2   proving either “fraud” or “money laundering.”. What a magic trick! Or was it a  
3   money trick? Lots of money was involved in this case. Where or to whom did it  
4   all go?

5           In punishment #1 perpetrator and coconspirator Thomas A. Varlan used his  
6   position of emolument to wrongly order the immediate taking of \$511,289.02 for  
7   the US District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. (Att. #26.3)

8   Perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan had at least a **\$511,289.02** motive  
9   for ensuring Mr. Beane was convicted and imprisoned for years. Thomas A.  
10   Varlan clearly had a conflict of interest given the money judgments he assessed  
11   against Mr. Beane benefited him directly or indirectly. He had a clear incentive to  
12   ensure Mr. Beane was convicted and imprisoned. Perpetrator Varlan did not  
13   exercise his official judgment and duties in an unbiased manner and this led to him  
14   trespassing the law and exercising power and authority he did not lawfully have.

15          The Eastern District of Tennessee District Court did not make a claim  
16   against Randall-Keith:Beane so why did it demand to immediately receive more  
17   than half a million dollars in a lump sum from Randall-Keith:Beane upon  
18   conviction? Given the District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee did not  
19   suffer a loss or injury in fact it would not be entitled to \$ **511,289.02**. (Att. #26.3)

Money and financial benefit was a clear motivation for the frame up. The hanky-panky with the numbers is clear. The perpetrators and conspirators made up the \$553,749.99 personal money judgment to the United States. They made up the \$511,289.02 criminal monetary penalty to the district court. And they made up the \$510,589.02 restitution to USAA Bank. What is restitution?

**DEFINITION – Restitution:**

**RESTITUTION**, practice. The return of something to the owner of it, or to the person entitled to it. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Revised Sixth Edition, P. 1771)

**RESTITUTION.** Act of restoring; restoration; restoration of anything to its rightful owner; the act of making good or **giving equivalent for any loss, damage or injury**. (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 1477)

**RESTITUTION.** N. (1) A remedy in which a victim is **restored to his or her original state** or condition prior to the injury; the act of making good for some wrong; restoration of the status quo. (The Essential Law Dictionary, First Edition, P. 431)

Here are the "loss" numbers according to USAA Bank investigator True

Brown (Att. #62.2):

\$493,110.68	(Mr. Beane's wire transfer for the Motorhome)
+ <u>\$10,000.00</u>	(Mr. Beane's deposit to Buddy Gregg Motor Homes)
\$503,110.68	Total
+ \$43,458.00	(Mr. Beane's Bill payments made per True Brown)
- <u>\$43,458.00</u>	(Bill payments reversed and put back on the books per True Brown – confirmed by Monica Alcala, Att. #31.3, Line 22-23. USAA reversed the payments and put the accounts in default.)
\$503,110.68	Total
- <u>\$379,000.00</u>	(Motorhome approximate sold price – Parkway RV Center) – Att. #84.1 and #84.2

1           \$124,110.68           (Approximate amount the motorhome – with ONLY  
2                                   1,000 miles on it not attributed to Mr. Beane driving it –  
3                                   was unnecessarily deep discounted by the unlawful  
4                                   seller. Any loss was caused by the unlawful seller and  
5                                   the perpetrators and coconspirators)  
6           \$0                    Amount of Loss Caused by Mr. Beane  
7

8           Randall-Keith:Beane did not steal from USAA Bank. USAA Bank and  
9 others stole from Randall-Keith:Beane and got away with it with the assistance of  
10 malfeasant prosecutors.

11                   United States is not listed as the plaintiff. The canon of construction  
12 holds that to express or include one thing implies the exclusion of the other.  
13 United States of America is included in the case – United States is not. The United  
14 States and United States of America are not the same entity and neither had  
15 standing. Why would perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan award the  
16 United States \$553,749.99 allegedly for USAA Bank plus \$510,589.02 restitution  
17 for USAA Bank when Mr. Beane took \$0 from them? (Att. #77.2, #78.2, #26.2)  
18 Why would perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan award \$511,289.02 to  
19 his court? (Att. #26.3) Mr. Beane took nothing from the district court so he owes  
20 nothing to the district court.

21           The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee was  
22 not the plaintiff. It did not suffer an injury. It did not have standing.

23           USAA Bank was not the plaintiff. USAA bank did not show proof they  
24 suffered a loss of \$1,064,339.01 (\$553,749.99 + \$510,589.02). Why would



1 perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan award USAA Bank \$1,064,339.01  
2 from Mr. Beane when Mr. Beane took \$0 from them? (Att. #66.2, #26.2, #77.2,  
3 #78.2)

4 An investigation to find out where EVERY penny went and why is  
5 imperative to include: (1) the \$31,000,494.97 that was in Mr. Beane's USAA bank  
6 account, (2) the \$553,749.99 "personal money judgment" awarded to the United  
7 States, (3) the \$510,589.02 restitution awarded to USAA Bank, and (4) the  
8 \$511,289.02 criminal monetary penalty awarded to the US District Court for the  
9 Eastern District of Tennessee.

10 It's not surprising the prosecutors violated Brady v. Maryland and held the  
11 exculpatory True Brown emails until after the conviction. Perpetrator and  
12 conspirator True Brown laid out the numbers USAA Bank alleged as a loss (Att.  
13 #62.2) and it in no way adds up to \$1,064,339.01 (\$553,749.99 + \$510,589.02).  
14 Somebody lined their pockets.

15 The reality of the situation is USAA Bank stole from Mr. Beane – not the  
16 other way around. They took: 1) Mr. Beane's freedom and liberty, 2) Mr. Beane's  
17 bank account - \$31,000,494.97, 3) the private property motorhome, and 4) any  
18 money the prison system has sent to USAA Bank from Mr. Beane's slave wages.

19 USAA Bank lied about Mr. Beane altering his social security account  
20 number by one digit. (Att. #62.2) Perpetrator and conspirator True Brown of

1 USAA Bank said Mr. Beane used an account number beginning “244” to fund his  
2 USAA Bank account rather than his social security account number beginning  
3 “243.” No one stepped forward to complain Mr. Beane accessed their “244”  
4 account. To whom did account “244” belong? USAA Bank was not forced by the  
5 prosecutors to say because they were all lying and conspiring against Mr. Beane  
6 and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. The prosecuting perpetrators and conspirators questioned  
7 perpetrator and conspirator True Brown’s subordinate Monica Alcala. Monica  
8 Alcala did not accuse Mr. Beane of altering his social security account number –  
9 perpetrator and coconspirator True Brown did. The prosecutors shielded and  
10 protected perpetrator and conspirator True Brown from facing the man he accused  
11 of a crime, and they denied Mr. Beane his right to face his accuser – True Brown –  
12 and question him regarding his secret accusations against Mr. Beane.

13 Justice and the law had nothing to do with this case. This case was a cash  
14 cow. It was a case built on fraud, theft, extortion under color of official right, and  
15 likely racketeering by those involved in bringing the charges against Mr. Beane  
16 and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf.

17 The one and ONLY loss occurred as a result of the US Attorney, District  
18 Court for the Eastern district of Tennessee, and USAA Bank unlawfully and  
19 illegally seizing a private property motor home and selling it for a deep discount.

20 **XXIV) Petition of Third Party Interest**

1           Apparently perpetrators and conspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-  
2 Marie Svolto considered USAA Bank the “victim” and a “third party defendant.”  
3 (“USAA Federal Savings Bank is a victim in the case.” - Document 251 Filed  
4 11/15/18, P. 2 - United States’ Response to USAA Federal Savings Bank’s  
5 Petition and Request for Discovery and Motions Deadline)

6           David True Brown, Jr. (USAA Bank Investigator) filed a petition of third  
7 party interest with regard to the RV motorhome owned by the Randall Keith Beane  
8 Factualized Trust. (Att. #65.1, #65.2, #65.3) Please note the RV motorhome was  
9 not owned by the man Randall-Keith:Beane. It was owned by a trust – the Randall  
10 Keith Beane Factualized Trust. That didn’t matter to the law breaking perpetrators  
11 and coconspirators.

12           USAA Bank executives made off like bandits with (1) **\$31,000,494.97** stolen  
13 from Randall-Keith: Beane’s private USAA bank account, (2) the RV motorhome  
14 owned by the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust, (3) **\$510,589.02** court  
15 ordered restitution, and (4) \$553,749.99 court ordered personal money judgment.  
16 They caused Randall-Keith:Beane to lose his freedom and liberty – his  
17 employment – and his home. They successfully fabricated a case to falsely  
18 imprison an innocent man and woman to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97. All of  
19 that is a considerable accomplishment for a group of bankers who did not have to  
20 step forward to prove standing or make a lawful claim, prove they were an injured

1 party, or to make even one accusation in court before the accused, the jury, and the  
2 gallery.

3 Perpetrator and coconspirator David True Brown, Jr.'s forfeiture affidavit  
4 asserts "...part of this forfeiture action based on fraudulently obtained proceeds."  
5 (Att. #65.3) This assertion is based on the lie perpetrator and conspirator True  
6 Brown stated in an email in which he says Mr. Beane 'altered his social security  
7 account number by one digit.' (Att. #62.2) If the perpetrators and conspirators  
8 admitted Mr. Beane used his actual social security account number they would not  
9 have been able to charge him with fraud. So they switched between saying he  
10 "altered his social security number by one digit" and he "used a fictitious bank  
11 account number." (Att. #71.3, #71.4, #65.2, 66.2)

12 USAA Bank was not forced to prove their "victim" status or their third-party  
13 defendant claim. They simply made allegations against Randall-Keith:Beane and  
14 that was good enough for the FBI, US Attorneys and district court perpetrators and  
15 coconspirators. Trial transcript:

16 **"Have no reason to doubt USAA's information that they provided to**  
17 **us"** (Att. #30.2) and **"Have absolutely no reason to doubt, as I said earlier,**  
18 **anything that Mr. Brown or USAA was relaying to us."** (Parker Still, Trial  
19 Transcript Volume I, P.50-51, Line 23-24, 23-24)  
20

21 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were denied the  
22 opportunity to face their accusers – David True Brown, Jr., Director, Financial  
23 Crimes Investigation and the Executive Team at USAA Bank -- Wayne Peacock,

1 CEO, Stuart Parker, former CEO, Dan McNamara, President, Michael Merwarth,  
2 Senior Vice President, Torben Ostergaard, Executive Vice President and Chief  
3 Risk Officer, Dana Simmons, Executive Vice President, CEO Chief of Staff, and  
4 Laura Bishop, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

5       Randall-Keith:Beane was DENIED the opportunity “to be confronted with  
6 the witnesses against him” - Constitution Amendment VI. Perpetrator and  
7 conspirator David True Brown, Jr. and USAA Bank executive team were protected  
8 and shielded from Randall-Keith: Beane and Heather-Ann: Tucci: Jarraf  
9 questioning their accusations and claim. Had the prosecutors followed Brady v.  
10 Maryland and turned over perpetrator and conspirator David True Brown, Jr. and  
11 Parker Still’s emails BEFORE the trial ended perhaps Mr. Beane and Mrs.  
12 Tucci:Jarraf might have been able to ask the true accusers to explain their  
13 accusation that Mr. Beane altered his social security account number by one digit –  
14 the centerpiece of the prosecution’s case. Maybe they would have asked for proof  
15 of loss and injury. Perhaps Mr. Beane would have questioned them regarding their  
16 claim to the motorhome owned by a trust.

17       USAA Bank did not step forward to make a claim until after the conviction.  
18 USAA Bank stayed hidden in the background with their claim kept secret with the  
19 help of the prosecutors.

1 Monica Alcala, a USAA fraud investigator, testified but perpetrator and  
2 coconspirator True Brown and USAA Bank executive team were the actual  
3 accusers – not their subordinate Monica Alcala.

4 David True Brown, Jr., Wayne Peacock, Stuart Parker, Dan McNamara,  
5 Michael Merwarth, Torben Ostergaard, Dana Simmons, and Laura Bishop of  
6 USAA Bank were all hiding behind Monica Alcala's skirt while they secretly  
7 made accusations and fabricated a case to falsely imprison one of their Air Force  
8 veteran members –never to be held accountable for their lies.

9 There were no email accusations from Monica Alcala. In fact, Monica  
10 Alcala tried to tell the truth about Randall-Keith:Beane using his correct social  
11 security account number. She was forced to change her testimony, lie, and perjure  
12 herself in violation of 18 U.S. Code § 1621. (Att. #42)

13 In his Petition of Third-Party Interest, perpetrator and conspirator David  
14 True Brown, Jr. swore under penalty of perjury Randall-Keith:Beane used a  
15 fictitious bank account number. If the bank account number was fictitious then  
16 there would not have been a successful transaction.

17 Perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto pushed the same lie --  
18 “a fictitious bank account number (i.e., defendant's Social Security Number)...”  
19 (Motion for Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, Document 223, P. 2, ¶ 2 –  
20 Att. #66.2)

Is it possible to use a fictitious nonexistent bank account number? . Let's look at the definition of fictitious:

**Fictitious** - Feigned, imaginary, not real, false, not genuine, nonexistent. (Black's Law Dictionary, Edition 4, 1968)

**Fictitious** - Pretended. (Bouvier Law Dictionary, Revised Sixth Edition, 1856)

**Fictitious** - of, relating to, or characteristic of fiction:  
**IMAGINARY** (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fictitious>)

**Fictitious** - invented and not true or not existing.  
(<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fictitious>)

**Synonyms for Fictitious** - fictional, imaginary, invented, made-up, make-believe, mythical, pretend, unreal. (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/fictitious>)

Let's look at one of the factual statements perpetrator and coconspirator David True Brown, Jr. swore to under penalty of perjury in his Petition of Third-Party Interest:

“Defendant used a **fictitious** bank account number...” (Att. #65.2, #71.2, #71.3, #71.4) Now let's replace the word “fictitious” with some synonyms.

Defendant used a **nonexistent** bank account number.

Defendant used an **imaginary** bank account number.

Defendant used a **made-up** bank account number.

Defendant used a **make-believe** bank account number.

Defendant used a **pretend** bank account number

Defendant used an **unreal** bank account number

You get the point! Regardless of how nonsensical the lie, it was their only path to a fraud charge against Mr. Beane. Without this lie the FBI and US

1 Attorney perpetrators and coconspirators could not have charged fraud – and  
2 that includes counts 1-6 bank and wire fraud, and count 7 money laundering,  
3 which is a form of fraud.

4 The advantage of operating a kangaroo court is you can make up the rules as  
5 you go along and the perpetrators and coconspirators certainly did that. In a  
6 kangaroo court you can fabricate crimes and create fictitious warrants with  
7 impunity. It's a kangaroo court! Nobody is going to say anything because they're  
8 all in the conspiracy together. None of the perpetrators and coconspirators had  
9 reason to fear their work would be reviewed by anyone outside the conspiracy.  
10 Nobody's looking or checking because nobody seems to care if rogue prosecutors  
11 fabricate a fraud and money laundering case to frame innocent Americans to send  
12 them to prison.

## 13 **XXV)** The Appeal

14  
15 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf had the Right to an  
16 appeal of the conviction and sentence. They were denied that right. The appellate  
17 court pretended to honor their request for an appeal while at the same time they  
18 worked the system to ensure they wouldn't get one. The appellate court appointed  
19 Stephen Louis Braga to represent Mr. Beane and Dennis G. Terez to represent Mrs.  
20 Tucci:Jarraf. With the assistance of these two attorneys the court ensured Mr.



1 Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf would not have the opportunity to present their  
2 appeal.

3 In his opinion, perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton wrote - "...both  
4 defendants had plenty of mental acuity." (United States Court of Appeals for the  
5 Sixth Circuit, Opinion, Sutton, Circuit Judge, P. 6, ¶ 4) The only individuals to  
6 question Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's mental acuity  
7 appears to be the unauthorized traitors appointed by the appeals court, without  
8 consent, to "represent" them.

9 Randall-Keith:Beane did not hire Stephen Louis Braga to represent him.  
10 Stephen Louis Braga wrote that appeal brief without having one conversation with  
11 Randall-Keith:Beane.

12 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf did not hire Dennis G. Terez to represent her.  
13 Dennis G. Terez wrote that appeal brief without having one conversation with  
14 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

15 Out of the gate both Stephen Louis Braga and Dennis G. Terez ceded  
16 "jurisdiction" to the district court. (Att. #75.2 and #74.2) They were false in their  
17 duty to Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. They assisted and conspired with the  
18 other fraudster perpetrators and coconspirators. It's interesting neither of them  
19 mentioned subject matter or personal jurisdiction in their appellate brief. They  
20 spoke in general about jurisdiction.

1 Stephen Louis Braga said the district court had jurisdiction pursuant to 28  
2 U.S.C. § 1331 which is one of the two ways for a federal court to gain subject  
3 matter jurisdiction. (Att. #5 and #6) However, it pertains to **civil actions** – not  
4 criminal. He offered no argument with regard to personal jurisdiction, the  
5 disposed of South Carolina traffic related bench warrant or the fraudulent  
6 Tennessee arrest warrant not signed by the clerk.

7 Dennis G. Terez said the district court had original jurisdiction pursuant to  
8 18 U.S.C. § 3231. This is not one of the two ways a federal court gains subject  
9 matter jurisdiction. (Att. #6 and #24)

10 It's not clear exactly how one would commit an "offense" against the "law"  
11 as stated in section 3231. Section 3231 is vague, unlawful, crafty editing by the  
12 Office of Law Revision Counsel. Dennis G. Terez offered no argument with  
13 regard to personal jurisdiction or the fraudulent Tennessee arrest warrant not  
14 signed by the clerk.

15 It's not hard to see Stephen Louis Braga did not advocate for Randall-  
16 Keith:Beane and Dennis G. Terez did not advocate for Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.  
17 They could have challenged subject matter and personal jurisdiction on solid  
18 ground but they didn't.

19 Perpetrators and coconspirators Jeffrey Sutton, Deborah L. Cook, and Anul  
20 Thaper read Stephen Louis Braga's appellate brief, particularly his statement of

1 jurisdiction (P. 2), in which he says “The district court had jurisdiction of this  
2 action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1980) as it arose under laws of the United  
3 States...” (Att. #75.2) Unless “this action” was a civil action Stephen Louis  
4 Braga provided proof of the opposite – the district court DID NOT have  
5 jurisdiction of this action.

6 According to the law of voids “before a court (judge) can proceed judicially,  
7 jurisdiction must be complete **consisting of two opposing parties** (not their  
8 attorneys—although attorneys can enter an appearance on behalf of a party, only  
9 the parties can testify and **until the plaintiff testifies the court has no basis upon**  
10 **which to rule judicially**), and the two halves of subject matter jurisdiction – the  
11 statutory or common law authority the action is brought under and the **testimony**  
12 **of a competent fact witness** regarding **the injury (the cause of action)**. If there  
13 is a **jurisdictional failing** appearing on the face of the record, **the matter is void**,  
14 subject to vacation with damages, and can never be time barred.” (Void  
15 Judgments, Richard Luke Cornforth, P. 24)

16 Stephen Louis Braga and Dennis G. Terez built an appeal around attacking  
17 their “client” under the guise of arguing the dangers of self-representation and their  
18 mental fitness. Way to go! They didn’t vigorously represent Randall-Keith:Beane  
19 and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf . They joined the conspiracy and held the line  
20 because that was the role they were hired to play in the conspiracy.

1 Stephen Louis Braga and Dennis G. Terez didn't bother to communicate  
2 with their "client" who could have offered real appellate arguments. Instead, they  
3 offered a lazy argument designed to ensure the appellate court had an excuse to  
4 affirm the convictions. Beyond the UCC filings, there's a laundry list of reasons  
5 why the district court did not have subject matter or personal jurisdiction:

- 6 1) Federal question jurisdiction is one of the two ways for a federal court to  
7 gain subject matter jurisdiction over a case. (28 U.S. Code § 1331) The  
8 other way is through diversity jurisdiction. (28 U.S. Code § 1332)  
9 (Attachment #5, #6, and #7)  
10
- 11 2) Plaintiff did not have standing/cause of action.  
12
- 13 3) Plaintiff did not testify.  
14
- 15 4) The FBI did not have jurisdiction.  
16
- 17 5) The South Carolina bench warrant was statewide and disposed of two  
18 years earlier. Randall-Keith:Beane was kidnapped July 11, 2017. There  
19 was no personal jurisdiction. It was felony kidnapping! (Att. #41)  
20
- 21 6) The fraudulent fictitious Tennessee district court arrest warrants were not  
22 signed by the clerk and therefore not valid. Heather-Ann:Tucci Jarraf  
23 and Randall-Keith:Beane were kidnapped. There was no personal  
24 jurisdiction. It was felony kidnapping! (Att. #41)  
25
- 26 7) There was clear and obvious fraud upon the court – a conspiracy to frame  
27 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and deprive them of  
28 their rights.  
29
- 30 8) The perpetrators and coconspirators violated due process – no Randall-  
31 Keith:Beane probable cause hearing.  
32
- 33 9) The district court exceeded its statutory authority – it is supposed to be a  
34 court of record. (28 U.S. Code § 132 – Att. #8)  
35

- 10) No cognizable cause of action against Randall-Keith:Beane or Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf,
- 11) The US Attorney and FBI perpetrators and coconspirators said the “victim,” was USAA Bank but they misled and confused the jury into believing the United States of America was the injured party. Neither United States of America nor USAA Bank suffered an injury that would give rise to a cause of action.
- 12) All ordered judgments were based on void ordered judgments. There was no time in which the district court had lawful subject matter or personal jurisdiction.
- 13) Perpetrators and coconspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley committed fraud by operating a court other than a court of record.
- Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf timely filed a “Notice of

Appeal.”

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

RANDALL KEITH BEANE

No. 3:17-cr-82-01

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that Randall Keith Beane hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit from the Final Judgment entered in this action on 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

Defendant's signature

*William L. Jarraf*  
*Heather Ann Tucci-Jarraf*

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HEATHER ANN TUCCI-JARRAF,

Case No. 3:17-CR-82-02

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that Heather Ann Tucci-Jarraf, hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit from the Final Judgment entered in this action on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018

Defendant's signature

*William L. Jarraf*  
*Heather Ann Tucci-Jarraf*

1           Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were essentially  
2    **DENIED an appeal** by perpetrators and coconspirators Jeffrey Sutton, Deborah L.  
3    Cook, and Anul Thaper. Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton wrote in his  
4    appellate opinion: “On the other side, all defendants, whether lawyers or not, have  
5    a right to represent themselves—what amounts to the right to reject counsel and to  
6    confront the government alone.” (United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth  
7    Circuit, Opinion, Sutton, Circuit Judge, P.5, ¶ 4). Perpetrator and conspirator  
8    Jeffrey Sutton denied this right to Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. Moreover,  
9    “...The right to file a lawsuit pro se is one of the most important rights under the  
10   constitution and laws.” (Elmore v. McCammon (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905)

11           Perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton said Randall-Keith:Beane and  
12   Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were competent when they presented themselves in the  
13   district court and this is why he rejected Braga and Terez’s unauthorized argument  
14   ‘my client is incompetent and crazy.’

15           Nor did Beane and Tucci-Jarraf’s defense suggest they lacked the capacity to compete  
16   with the prosecution. While they gave plenty of airtime to implausible conspiracy theories, they  
17   succeeded in other respects. During cross-examination, they asked logical questions aimed at  
18   exposing gaps in the witnesses’ knowledge and inconsistencies in the prosecution’s narrative.  
19   During their testimony, they successfully introduced helpful biographical details—information  
20   about their upbringings, their motivations, and their histories of government service. And during  
their closing arguments, they clearly explained their belief system, and articulated why it led  
them to do what they did. Sure, experienced counsel would have done a better job. But that  
reality doesn’t show the defendants were too incompetent to defend themselves. Else, laypeople  
could never represent themselves.

If perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton believed Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were competent in the district court the same would hold true for their appeal. But he denied them the right to present their appeal. The court appointed BAR attorneys to represent Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf without consulting them, without their consent, and likely against their will. There is no law saying one must have a BAR attorney-at-law/officer of the court speak for him or her.

“Litigants can be assisted by unlicensed laymen during judicial proceedings.” (Brotherhood of Trainmen v. Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar, 377 U.S. 1; v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335; Argersinger v. Hamlin, Sheriff 407 U.S. 425)

“A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable to tend to his or her own interest.” (Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, Rule 17, 28 USCA “Next Friend)

“Members of groups who are competent non-lawyers can assist other members of the group achieve the goals of the group in court without being charged with “unauthorized practice of law.” (NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415); United Mineworkers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715; and Johnson v. Avery, 89 S. Ct. 747; 1969)

1           **“The practice of law is an occupation of common right.”** (Sims v. Aherns,  
2   271 SW 720; 1925)

3           **“The practice of law cannot be licensed by any state/State.”** (Schware v.  
4   Board of Examiners, United State Reports 353 U.S. pages 238, 239.)

5           Perpetrators and coconspirators Jeffrey Sutton, Deborah L. Cook, and Anul  
6   Thaper DENIED Randall-Keth:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf the right to  
7   speak for themselves and present their own appeal. The Court of Appeal  
8   handpicked two traitors who didn’t even feel it necessary to speak with Mr. Beane  
9   and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. They clearly understood who they were really working for  
10   and what their job was.

11           **Definition of *traitor* -- 1:** one who betrays another's trust or is **false to**  
12   **an obligation or duty**; **2:** one who commits treason,  
13   (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/traitor>)

14           Stephen Louis Braga, a Virginia bar attorney, didn’t contact Randall-  
15   Keith:Beane to discuss the case or the appeal. He simply wrote a 47-page opening  
16   brief in which he acquiesced to the prosecutors and district judge false claim of  
17   subject matter and personal jurisdiction. Stephen Louis Braga called himself  
18   counsel for appellant but Randall-Keth:Beane did not hire him. He did not even  
19   bother to contact Mr. Beane about the appeal. The Virginia state bar rules of  
20   professional conduct, Rule 1.2(a) says: “A lawyer shall abide by a client’s



1 decisions concerning the objectives of representation...and shall consult with the  
2 client as to the means by which they are to be pursued.”

3 Rule 3.3(d) is about candor toward the tribunal. It says “A lawyer who  
4 receives information clearly establishing that a person other than a client has  
5 perpetrated a fraud upon the tribunal in a proceeding in which the lawyer is  
6 representing a client shall promptly reveal the fraud to the tribunal.” If Braga read  
7 the case file, and surely he did, he clearly knows the FBI and US Attorneys  
8 perpetrated fraud upon the court with their fraudulent arrest warrants alone.

9 In his opening brief, perpetrator and conspirator Stephen Louis Braga cites  
10 28 U.S.C. § 1331 with full knowledge that section 1331 gives jurisdiction for civil  
11 actions – not criminal. He knew the FBI, DOJ prosecutors, district judges, public  
12 defender and elbow counsel were perpetrating a fraud and he joined in.

13 Ohio rules of professional conduct have the same or similar rules that apply  
14 to Dennis G. Terez. He, too, called himself counsel for Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
15 and submitted an opening brief without ever having sat down and discussed the  
16 case and the appeal with Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf.

17 According to the American Bar Association it is misconduct for a lawyer to:  
18 (c) “engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation;”  
19 and (d) “engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice.”

1 Perpetrators and coconspirators Stephen Louis Braga, Dennis G. Terez,  
2 Jeffrey Sutton, Deborah L. Cook, and Anul Thaper all read the case file so they all  
3 knew the following:

- 4 • FBI and US Attorney perpetrators used a South Carolina statewide  
5 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two  
6 years earlier to arrest and attack Randall-Keith:Beane. (Att. #1.2 and #2.1)
- 7 • FBI and US Attorney perpetrators created fraudulent fictitious Tennessee  
8 district court arrest warrants to arrest Randall-Keith:Beane a second time (4<sup>th</sup>  
9 time in total arrests – twice by FBI and twice by Knoxville Sheriff) and  
10 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. (Att. #3, #4 and #10)
- 11 • The FBI knew they did not have jurisdiction over a private business  
12 transaction. (Att. #15, 16.1, and 16.2)
- 13 • Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson allowed perpetrator and  
14 coconspirator Parker Still to present to the grand jury, as the sole witness,  
15 statements from perpetrator and coconspirator True Brown of USAA Bank  
16 to prove a crime happened without putting perpetrator and coconspirator  
17 True Brown under oath. The FBI and DOJ perpetrators and coconspirators  
18 shielded perpetrators and coconspirators True Brown and USAA Bank  
19 executive team.

- Perpetrators and conspirators True Brown, Parker Still, Cynthia F. Davidson et al. knowingly lied about Mr. Beane altering the third digit of his social security account number by moving it up one digit to access his treasury direct depository account.
- There was no accuser. United States of America did not accuse anything. It is a corporation – a piece of paper. US Attorney perpetrators knew the plaintiff did not have standing. It did not suffer an injury in fact. (Att. #33.2)
- Perpetrator and conspirator True Brown and USAA Bank executive team hid in the shadows making accusations against Randall-Keith:Beane.

A few more things the perpetrators and coconspirators read in the file and ignored:

- 1) Perpetrator and coconspirator Cynthia F. Davidson told the grand jury it was a bona fide purchaser. (Att. #29.4) There was only one purchaser – Randall-Keith:Beane for the Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust.

MS. DAVIDSON: Because all of the money that went to Whitney Bank for the motor home is gone?

THE JUROR: Right, right.

MS. DAVIDSON: Because that was a, you know, a bona fide purchaser.

Grand Jury Transcript, P. 40, Line 11-15 (Att. #29.4)

**BONA FIDE.** Is or with good faith; honesty, openly, and sincerely; **without deceit or fraud.** (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 223)

1 **Bona Fide Purchaser** - One who acts **without** covin, **fraud, or collusion**  
2 (Black's Law Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, P. 224)  
3

- 4 2) Perpetrator and conspirator Cynthia Davidson had another Freudian slip.  
5 She clearly understood who the real victim was when she said "the theft  
6 **from** the defendant, Randall Keith Beane..."

7 Q Okay. During the theft from the defendant, Randall  
8 Keith Beane, roughly July 30 -- I'm sorry, July 3rd, 2017  
9 Trial Transcript, Volume II, P. 38, Line 4-5 (Att. #31.3)  
10

- 11  
12 3) Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still essentially said handing  
13 someone a copy of the warrant so that they may inspect it to ensure it is  
14 authentic is TV stuff. He can't be bothered with due process. (Att. #30.4)  
15

16 A No, ma'am. And I -- I don't -- I mean, that's -- I  
17 think that's some of TV stuff where we serve people, put a  
18 warrant in their hands. You know, that's -- I don't -- that's  
19 just not general practice where you would, you know, serve  
20 someone -- hand someone a warrant, generally.

21 Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 69, Line 13-17 (Att. #30.4)  
22

- 23 4) If you're in a Walmart looking for a friend or a family member, or  
24 you're trying to find the restroom before you have an accident walk -- do not  
25 run. You may get tackled by perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still, even  
26 though you haven't left the store. And if your case is heard before  
27 perpetrator and conspirator Varlan or Sutton they are likely to think it is  
28 okay for him to tackle you..

29 Just like tonight if I see a shoplifter running down  
30 the aisle at Walmart, I can tackle them. You know, I can make  
31 a probable cause arrest in Tennessee.

32 Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 62, Line 12-14  
33 (Att. #30.3)

1       5)       Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still explains why he did not finish  
2       the affidavit before rushing out to arrest Mr. Beane. It's more likely he  
3       couldn't go before a magistrate and swear under oath an affidavit because  
4       there was no probable cause. If they could have had a probable cause  
5       hearing they would have had a probable cause hearing.

6  
7       it's going to be -- the keys are going to be turned over to him  
8       at Buddy Gregg, we had to react. There was not time for me to  
9       get in front of the magistrate judge. There was not time for  
me to finish an affidavit. We had to react at the time.

10       Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 62, Line 22-25  
11       (Att. #30.3)

12  
13       6)       Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still inadvertently confirms the  
14       treasury direct depository account with the statement -- **“she has knowledge  
15       of these funds.”** He clearly has knowledge of the treasury direct depository  
16       accounts too so why lie and tell the grand jury and trial jury Mr. Beane used  
17       a “fictitious account number?” (Grand Jury Transcript, P. 52, Line 3-4)

18  
19       And her knowledge of -- how do I say this, she  
has knowledge of these funds; right, because what if -- I

20  
21  
22       Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 52, Line 3-4

23  
24       7)       Beside his fixation with the motorhome marble floors and two  
25       bathrooms, perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton did show interest in  
26       perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still's speculation about “military  
27       operations.”

28       We have subsequently learned that possibly,  
29       again, speculating, that that comment meant, "Military  
30       operations," to try to remove Mr. Beane from the Knox County  
31       Detention Center. That's what, again, what I deduct.

32       Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 56-57, Line 25, 1-3

1 8) The FBI and Sheriff Deputy perpetrators and coconspirators committed  
2 aggravated assault against Mr. Beane by beating him up, bruising his body,  
3 twisting his arm, gave him a black eye, gave him a bleeding cut to the back  
4 of the head and they strangled him until he cried out "I can't breathe."

5 Well, they grab me and pulled me  
6  
7 outside the coach and start beating me and throwing  
8 me on the ground. One of them has got his foot on  
9 my head and telling me to -- I'm telling him, "I  
10 can't breathe." And he's saying, "You're going to  
11 have to breathe."  
12

13  
14 Well, when I did breathe, my mouth was  
15 stuck full of dirt and grass because he had my head  
16 so far down in the grass, I couldn't do anything.  
17

18 Trial Transcript, Volume V, P. 106, Line 3-11 (Att. #34.5)

19 Q. Okay. And you received an injury that day?

20 A. On the back of my head. Of course, you

21 Trial Transcript, Volume V, P. 108, Line 24-25 (Att. #34.6)

22 know, I'm in handcuffs; so I can't feel it, but I  
23 can feel blood trickling.

24 A. They manhandled me pretty good. They  
25 twisted this arm up pretty good (indicating). But I  
26 don't remember. There was so much activity going  
27 on. Things were flying by. So I don't remember  
28 exactly how the back of the head got hurt, but I was  
hurting all over. I had a black eye and --

Q. Okay.

A. -- several bruises all over my body after a  
couple days.

The appellate “opinion” discussed when Randall-Keith:Beane went to bed (P. 3, ¶ 3), and “...motor home that had two bathrooms, marble floors, and a fireplace.” (P. 3, ¶ 4) It almost reads like a for sale listing. We guess perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton believed these were crucial pieces of information one needs to read in an appeals court opinion, but it really shows he was in on the conspiracy. All the problems with this case and this is what he focuses on in his opinion.

The appellate “opinion” regurgitates perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still’s testimony about Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf “planning military operations” to remove Mr. Beane from the detention center. (Appellate Opinion, P. 4, ¶ 2) This was a prejudicial comment perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still intentionally made before the grand jury to infer that Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf was a criminal planning a jail break. There is no evidence in the record of a military operation jail break (intent or otherwise). Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton picked up that statement and put it in his appellate opinion as though it were factual evidence. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still intentionally misled the grand jury for the purpose of securing an indictment. The goal was to make the grand jury believe Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf had criminal intent.

1 Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still never explained how Mrs.  
2 Tucci:Jarraf would manage to pull off a military operation to remove Mr. Beane  
3 from the Knoxville county detention center given she was not in the military or  
4 defense department. On the other hand, perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still  
5 was in the military – army JAG – so he knows if a civilian could command Special  
6 Forces to do a military operation jail break in Knoxville, Tennessee.

7 Also a graduate of the Army JAG School in  
8 Charlottesville, Virginia.

9 Parker Still Testimony, Grand Jury Transcript, P. 2, Line 23-24

10 Q Okay. I just wanted to clarify in your statement  
11 about being a private attorney and military JAG for seven and a  
12 half years, how much of that seven and a half years was private  
13 attorney and how much of it was military JAG?

14 A Fair question. Yes, ma'am. So the great thing about  
15 like where I was, the National Guard, you could do both. I was

16 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross-examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript, Volume I, P. 39,  
17 Line 16-21  
18

19 Perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton understands how the military  
20 works so he knew the “military operations” speculation was intended to be  
21 prejudicial and yet he zoomed right in on it as if the military operation jail break  
22 had even a scintilla of truth or credibility. Here’s Sutton repeating it:  
23



1 provided officers with Tucci-Jarraf's phone number and requested that they contact her. On the  
2 phone, Tucci-Jarraf claimed that she was "planning military operations." R. 162 at 37. Officers  
3

4 United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, Sutton, Cook, and Thapar Circuit  
5 Judges Opinion, P. 4 ¶ 2

6 Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton did not have to focus on the  
7 motorhome marble floors or "military operations." There are plenty of legal issues  
8 he could have looked at if he was in pursuit of justice and the law.

9 Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton could have talked about the real  
10 problems with the case like subject matter and personal jurisdiction, the use of a  
11 **statewide** South Carolina misdemeanor traffic related arrest warrant disposed of  
12 two years earlier, the Tennessee arrest warrants not signed by the clerk, no  
13 probable cause hearing, denial of a detention hearing, denial of due process and  
14 overall abuse of law and the legal process. (Att. #22) Instead he was petty talking  
15 about nonexistent military operations and marble floors as if he would have felt  
16 better had the floors been linoleum.

17 In his appellate opinion, perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton also said  
18 Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf "...prepared pseudo-legal documents on his behalf," (P. 3, ¶ 5—  
19 referring to Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's assistance in creating the Randall Keith  
20 Beane Factualized Trust) and "She also produced several faux-legal documents  
21 ..." (P. 2, ¶ 4—referring to Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf) What exactly is a pseudo or

1 faux legal document? Any document he/she drafted and signed for lawful  
2 purposes is a lawful document. It does not have to be written by a BAR attorney  
3 (attorney-at-law/officer of the court) to be a lawful or legal document. People  
4 write their own trusts, contracts and other legal documents sometimes with the  
5 assistance of a friend or family member.

6 Perpetrator and conspirator Jeffrey Sutton said “pseudo” and “faux” legal  
7 documents because he knows the FBI and Sheriff Deputy perpetrators and  
8 coconspirators unlawfully entered and stole a private property motorhome, without  
9 consent or a search and seizure warrant, owned by a trust – not the man. He  
10 wanted to delegitimize the lawful and legal trust documents to justify the theft of  
11 private property. The Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust is not the man and it  
12 (the trust) should not have been subjected to search and seizure without a warrant  
13 either.

14 The appellate “opinion” is the work of conspiracy participants in furtherance  
15 of the continued false imprisonment of Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
16 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

17 **XXVI) Misprison of Treason (Att. #43)**


18  
19 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf’s “expertise are Universal Commerce, Strategies  
20 and Tactics, I-Tech, with Banking, Trade, Finance, Accounting, Law, and

Corruption.” (Praeipce, Declaration of Due Cause, and Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18, P. 3, Paragraph A)

In her UCC filings, Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf pointed out that unlawful and illegal private money systems were operating slavery systems against the American people without their knowing, willing, and intentional consent. She identified the Rothschild Trust, The Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Reserve System at Bank of New York, the Bank for International Settlements, IMF, World Bank, Unite States Treasury Corporation, etc.

<https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/Ecorp/EntitySearch/NameSearch.aspx>

Delaware.gov Governor | General Assembly | Courts | Elected Officials | State Agencies



Department of State: Division of Corporations [Allowable Characters](#)

<b>HOME</b> About Agency Secretary's Letter Newsroom Frequent Questions Related Links Contact Us Office Location	<b>Entity Details</b>
<b>SERVICES</b> Pay Taxes File UCC's Delaware Laws Online Name Reservation Entity Search Status Validate Certificate Customer Service Survey	<b>THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT OF GOOD STANDING</b>  <b>File Number:</b> 2221617 <b>Incorporation Date / Formation Date:</b> 2/8/1990 (mm/dd/yyyy)  <b>Entity Name:</b> UNITED STATES TREASURY / U.S. TREASURY, INC.  <b>Entity Kind:</b> Corporation <b>Entity Type:</b> General  <b>Residency:</b> Domestic <b>State:</b> DELAWARE  <b>REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION</b>  <b>Name:</b> HARVARD BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.  <b>Address:</b> 16192 COASTAL HWY
<b>INFORMATION</b> Corporate Forms Corporate Fees UCC Forms and Fees	

1           Mrs.Tucci:Jarraf pointed out congress abandoned the performance of their  
2   duties and obligations to the people to give aid and comfort to America's enemies  
3   implementing policies beneficial to the foreign private systems and serving and  
4   protecting these private systems while relinquishing their 5<sup>th</sup> task (of 18) to coin  
5   money and regulate the value thereof.

6           In court document 98, Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf stated the following:  
7   "D.   Prior to June 22, 2017, I was duly noticed and made aware of escalating,  
8   unlawful, and illegal threats of foreign action by known foreign actors against  
9   POTUS (President Trump), that included, but is not limited to, data that these  
10   known foreign actors intended to remove POTUS from office by any means  
11   necessary, if their current means failed." (Praeipce, Declaration of Due Cause, and  
12   Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18, P. 3, Paragraph D)

13          Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf appears to be saying two things here: (1) A coup  
14   to remove the duly elected president was in the works by foreign actors and  
15   infiltrators, and (2) An assassination plot was underway.

16   "F.   On June 22, 2017, I did receive data that said known foreign actors were  
17   becoming even more agitated, frustrated, and completely angered by their lack of  
18   being able to fund operations, their foreign agents' inability to read, predict, and  
19   control POTUS, and his actions, and their suspicion that POTUS was receiving  
20   Universal support. My years of experience with the foreign actors, coupled with

1 the data, and the foreign actors' escalating patterns of rhetoric, funding  
2 consolidation, and actions, confirmed to me that their threat against POTUS would  
3 100% escalate to "imminent/instant." (Praecipe, Declaration of Due Cause, and  
4 Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18, P. 4, Paragraph F)

5 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf told the following individuals that the threat  
6 against our president would 100% escalate to an assassination attempt:

- 7 • Debra C. Poplin, Clerk of Court – Eastern District of Tennessee
- 8 • Thomas A. Varlan, Chief District Judge – Eastern District of Tennessee
- 9 • C. Clifford Shirley, Magistrate Judge – Eastern District of Tennessee
- 10 • James Douglas Overbey, United States Attorney – Knoxville, TN
- 11 • Cynthia F. Davidson, Assistant United States Attorney – Knoxville, TN
- 12 • Ann-Marie Svolto, Assistant United States Attorney – Knoxville, TN

13 The appellate court reviewed the case file and read this document so the  
14 following individuals also knew about the threat and other treason:

- 15 • Jeffrey Sutton, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth  
16 Circuit
- 17 • Deborah L. Cook, Senior Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for  
18 the Sixth Circuit
- 19 • Amul Thaper, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth  
20 Circuit

21 Did any of them investigate or report Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's UCC filing  
22 allegations or court document 98 allegations in which she warns of a plot to  
23 overthrow the United States government? In his order to the "governments"  
24 Motion in Limine to prohibit jurisdictional argument, perpetrator and conspirator

1 Thomas A. Varlan said -- “This case concerns the alleged crimes of the defendants,  
2 not others.” (Memorandum Opinion and Order to the Government’s Motion in  
3 Limine to Prohibit Jurisdictional Argument, Doc. 90, P.7, Last paragraph) They  
4 each abandoned their oath.

5 There’s no doubt they each violated 18 U.S. Code § 2382 - Misprision of  
6 treason (Att. #43) – “Whoever, **owing allegiance to the United States** and **having**  
7 **knowledge of the commission of any treason against them**, **conceals** and does  
8 not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to  
9 some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a  
10 particular State, is **guilty of misprision of treason** and shall be fined under this  
11 title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

12 If you don’t see fit to protect this country and our president you are a  
13 TRAITOR deserving of a traitor’s justice!

14 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf continues document 98 by stating the following:  
15 “H. On, or about July 3, 2017, I arrived in Houston, Texas. After my arrival, I  
16 received notice of the details of a strategic operation by foreign actors to steal  
17 money from the US Treasury Direct Depository Accounts (commonly referred to  
18 now as “TDA’s”) using the people in America.” (Praecipe, Declaration of Due  
19 Cause, and Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18, P. 4, Paragraph  
20 H)

1 “J. On, or about, July 10, 2017, I was made aware that the foreign actors  
2 threatening POTUS, had realized they were loosing [sic] control of their strategic  
3 operation, and directed their foreign agents to **ascertain the “bait,” that was in**  
4 **the form of an “officially” retired military man, Randall Keith Beane, and**  
5 **Heather Ann Tucci:Jarraf**, whom the foreign actors are familiar with from the  
6 Universal cleanup operations. The foreign actors did **abandon typical protocols**  
7 **and procedures**, and did directly order foreign agents to quickly organize  
8 unlawful and illegal actions, in order to not loose further control of their own  
9 strategic operation initiated July 1, 2017, its exposure, and to grab the “bait,” so  
10 that their foreign agents in Tennessee would have, and manage, jurisdiction and  
11 control over the matter thereafter.” (Praeceptum, Declaration of Due Cause, and  
12 Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18, P. 5, Paragraph J)

13 The foreign agents absolutely abandoned typical protocols and procedures.  
14 In their desperation and haste to get Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
15 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf, they completely skipped due process and the investigation part  
16 of the process. They used a statewide South Carolina misdemeanor traffic related  
17 bench warrant that had been disposed of July 17, 2015 to arrest Randall-  
18 Keith:Beane the first time – July 11, 2017. They created Tennessee district court  
19 fraudulent fictitious signed arrest warrants (not signed by the clerk) to arrest  
20 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and re-arrest Randall-Keith:Beane. They forced

1 Randall-Keith:Beane to sign a detention hearing waiver because they knew they  
2 did not have lawful authority to detain him. They skipped the probable cause  
3 hearing because there was no probable cause. There was no first-hand statement of  
4 personal knowledge to create probable cause. USAA Bank was behind the curtain  
5 stirring the pot, but they wouldn't step forward to make a legal or lawful complaint  
6 against Randall-Keith:Beane because they couldn't. The FBI instigated the false  
7 imprisonment of Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf based on  
8 telephone conversations and an email perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still  
9 received from former FBI comrade perpetrator and coconspirator True Brown of  
10 USAA Bank. (Att. #62.2)

11 The perpetrators and conspirators moved swiftly engaging in unlawful acts  
12 such as aggravated assault and battery upon Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf,  
13 including arrest, handcuffing, imprisonment, physically searched, forced  
14 fingerprinting and booking procedures, and harassment all done without force of  
15 law. .

16 In paragraphs "H" and "J" (Praecipe, Declaration of Due Cause, and  
17 Judgment and Order of Dismissal, Doc. 98, 01/22/18) Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
18 makes it clear foreign actors are targeting the country and President Trump.

19 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf warned of the legal fraud perpetrated on all  
20 Americans. The "money" the banks issue is merely bookkeeping entries. It cost



1 them nothing and is not backed by their wealth, efforts, property, or risk. It is not  
2 redeemable except in more debt paper. The Federal Reserve Act forced Americans  
3 to pay compound interest on thin air and use worthless “notes” **backed by their**  
4 **own credit**. The FBI, US Attorneys, and district court judges were all made aware  
5 of the criminal conduct.

6 Perpetrators and coconspirators are in violation of their oath to uphold the  
7 Constitution for the United States and that makes them guilty of treason.

## 8 **XXVII)** Bonding/Liability Information

9 Perpetrators and coconspirators have not provided their bonding information  
10 to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. We are fairly sure their  
11 bond was written in accordance with the uniform bonding code and requires:

- 12 a. Obey the Constitution of the United States and the state where you are  
13 employed to ensure equal protection under the laws.  
14
- 15 b. Do not act in **conspiracy** to interfere with due process of law.  
16
- 17 c. Do not fail to accept a complaint from an American about an official.  
18
- 19 d. Do not refuse to prosecute a complaint regardless who the complaint is  
20 against.  
21
- 22 e. Do not resort to “selective prosecution,” or false or malicious prosecution of  
23 an American in order to punish or destroy an American.  
24
- 25 f. Do not fail to protect due process and equal protection laws of every  
26 American.  
27

g. Do not fail to protect the legal process for all parties without exception. (42 USC 1986)

h. Ensure the setting of the case is proper, **the parties to the action are all truthfully stated**, and all civil and criminal elements are clearly identified and segregated into their own jurisdictional categories.

i. A criminal case brought in behalf of the peace and dignity of the state:

A) has been brought ex rel accusers, that is, “on the telling or relation/story of the accuser” with the accusation being related to the prosecuting attorney by the accuser,

B) has **named the accuser** in the setting of the case, and

C) contains **signed and notarized affidavit of the accuser** in the body of the complaint. Otherwise, **the state would become the plaintiff/accuser**, the case would become federal, and the **bonding company** would become potentially **liable** for an **agent’s false accusation and false imprisonment of a party to the case**.

Please forward this complaint to the bonding/liability company of the respective perpetrators and conspirators.

## **XXVIII) Rules of Professional Conduct**

It would probably be easier to ask if there is a rule the perpetrators and coconspirators didn’t violate.

### **RULE 8: RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT RULE 3.8: SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PROSECUTOR**

(a) shall refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is **not supported by probable cause**;

(c) shall not advise an unrepresented accused to waive important pretrial rights;

[1] A prosecutor has the responsibility of a **minister of justice** whose duty is to seek justice rather than merely to advocate for the State's victory at any given cost. *See State v. Superior Oil, Inc.*, 875 S.W.2d 658, 661 (Tenn. 1994)

Perpetrators and coconspirators Cynthia F. Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto acted more like ministers of sin – not ministers of justice or the law. Only ministers of Satan would do something as diabolical as snatch an innocent man and woman out of their life, away from their family—their young children—their spouse or significant other—their friends—and fabricate a fraud and money laundering charge to falsely imprison them for years for financial benefit and to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97. Justice and the law never made an appearance in their conspiracy. They were not advocating for justice and the law or for the American people in this case.

## **XXIX) Remedy and Conclusion**

### **Remedy** (1-8)

1. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf must be immediately released from false imprisonment.
2. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf 's file must be expunged.
3. Issue Randall-Keith:Beane a new social security number because the perpetrators and conspirators have his social security number plastered all over their documents which are all over the internet.

1       4.       Investigate the perpetrators and conspirators and immediately remove  
2       them from their position of emolument to protect the American people.  
3       Prosecute them for violations. Revoke the perpetrators and conspirators'  
4       pension and other benefits. They should not be allowed to retire on the  
5       backs of the American people they attacked and violated through their  
6       position of emolument and unlawful conduct.

7  
8       5.       Appoint a committee of Constitutional Patriots to volunteer to serve  
9       their country and fellow-Americans and review all the case files handled by,  
10      or which involved, the perpetrators and conspirators to determine if there  
11      was fraud or other violations. No one should be content to leave innocent  
12      Americans imprisoned as a result of investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial  
13      illegal and unlawful activity.

14  
15      6.       Investigate every member of the grand jury and trial jury to determine  
16      how they reached an indictment and guilty verdict in a case riddled with FBI  
17      and US Attorney fraud, and in which there clearly was no jurisdiction. Were  
18      they bribed? Were they threatened?

19  
20      7.       In Trezevant v. City of Tampa (Attachment #60.1, #60.2, and #60.3)  
21      Mr. Trezevant found himself behind bars due to a traffic citation. The jailer  
22      took Mr. Trezevant's valuables and his belt and shoes and placed Mr.  
23      Trezevant in a holding cell until he could be processed. Mr. Trezevant was  
24      in the holding cell for a total of twenty-three minutes. Mr. Trezevant sued  
25      and the jury returned a verdict of \$25,000 in favor of Mr. Trezevant for  
26      being falsely imprisoned for twenty-three minutes. That's \$1,086.96 per  
27      minute for each minute of freedom and liberty unlawfully taken from Mr.  
28      Trezevant. The Fifth circuit found the verdict was not excessive and  
29      affirmed the judgment. The ruling has not been appealed. (Att. #60.3)

30       By our calculation, from July 11, 2017 through February 28, 2021 Mr.  
31      Beane has been falsely imprisoned for approximately 1,928,160 minutes. Using  
32      the formula the Trezevant jury used that would be an award of approximately  
33      \$2,095,832,793.00. Sounds like a lot of money, right? Would you give up your

1 freedom and liberty for \$2 billion dollars? We wouldn't. Without freedom and  
2 liberty there is no life.

3 The 1,928,160 minutes were unlawfully stolen from Randall-Keith:Beane  
4 and a few less minutes stolen from Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. They can NEVER  
5 get that time back – time they could have spent with their loved ones – with young  
6 children – spouse/significant other – friends – pursuing dreams – or just LIVING  
7 LIFE! They suffered the loss of their freedom and liberty because the perpetrators  
8 and conspirators framed them to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97.

9 Ask the perpetrators and coconspirators how much time they're willing to do  
10 in prison away from their loved ones. They likely wouldn't want to spend one  
11 minute in prison and they actually committed felony crimes against Mr. Beane and  
12 Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. They all had a hand in the felony kidnapping and fabricated  
13 fraud charges either directly or as an accessory. (Att. #44)

14 On July 13, 2017 Magistrate Rowe of the Tennessee general sessions court  
15 ordered the sheriff to release Randall-Keith:Beane on recognizance (ROR).  
16 Magistrate Rowe also emailed the DA to cancel the instrument. (Trial Transcript,  
17 Volume VII, P. 24, Line 13-25) Unbelievably, they did not release Mr. Beane.  
18 The Knoxville sheriff conspired with the FBI in an arrangement to hold Mr. Beane  
19 while the FBI worked to illegally maneuver an indictment (July 18, 2017) and  
20 district court issued arrest warrants (July 19, 2017) so that they could arrest  
21 Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and re-arrest Randall-Keith:Beane to put them both in  
22 the federal system. The harm they caused Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
23 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf was KNOWING, INTENTIONAL, PURPOSEFUL, and  
24 DETERMINED.

25 The perpetrators and conspirators conduct was sinister, wrongful, injurious,  
26 unjust, reckless, unlawful, and a conspiracy to deprive rights. It's despicable!  
27 Correcting the damage they've done must begin with immediately releasing  
28 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf from unlawful imprisonment.

- 29 8. Given the United States is a Christian Nation Under God (Att. #79),  
30 with founding documents based upon the principles in the Bible and the Ten  
31 Commandments, a more meaningful remedy than the Trezevant formula  
32 would be Exodus 21:23-25:

1 (1) <sup>23</sup> And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life for life,

2 (2) <sup>24</sup> Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot,

3 (3) <sup>25</sup> Burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

4 The perpetrators and conspirators plotted, falsely imprisoned, and sentenced  
5 Randall-Keith:Beane to 155 months (12.9 years) in prison and Heather-  
6 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf to 57 months (4.75 years) in prison so accordingly:

7 (a) Each perpetrator and conspirator must receive 155 months + 57 months =  
8 212 months (17.7 years) prison sentence.

9 (b) Each perpetrator and conspirator must pay Randall-Keith:Beane a “personal  
10 money judgment” of \$553,749.99.

11 (c) Each perpetrator and conspirator must pay Randall-Keith:Beane “criminal  
12 monetary penalties” of \$511,289.02 immediately in a lump sum.

13 (d) Each perpetrator and conspirator must pay Randall-Keith:Beane  
14 “Restitution” of \$510,589.02.

15 (e) Each perpetrator and conspirator must pay Randall-Keith:Beane for the  
16 Randall Keith Beane Factualized Trust (of which he is the trustee) stolen  
17 private property motorhome \$503,110.68

18 (f) Each perpetrator and conspirator must be required to work in prison for  
19 \$0.06 cents per hour and send \$25.00 per quarter to Randall-Keith:Beane.

20 (g) Each perpetrator and conspirator must be held responsible for and therefore  
21 must return the \$31,000,494.97 they unlawfully seized (stole) from Randall-  
22 Keith:Beane’s USAA bank account.

23 (h) Each perpetrator and conspirator at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes on  
24 July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane was assaulted and unlawfully arrested must  
25 receive a beat-down until their body is covered in bruises and sore.

26 (i) Each perpetrator and conspirator at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes on  
27 July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane was assaulted and unlawfully arrested must  
28 receive a black eye and twisted arm.

29 (j) Each perpetrator and conspirator at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes on  
30 July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane was assaulted and unlawfully arrested must  
31 be strangled to near death.

1 (k) Each perpetrator and conspirator at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes on  
2 July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane was assaulted and unlawfully arrested must  
3 suffer a dog growling at their head wanting to bite them.

4 (l) Each perpetrator and conspirator at Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes on  
5 July 11, 2017 when Mr. Beane was assaulted and unlawfully arrested must  
6 stand in public view in their underwear or panty handcuffed for 45 minutes  
7 to an hour in the burning hot sun.

8 (m) Each perpetrator and conspirator must make Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
9 whole for all that she has suffered and lost. If it is easiest to calculate using  
10 the Trezevant formula of \$1,086.96 per minute for each minute she has been  
11 unlawfully detained and falsely imprisoned then use that formula. You'll  
12 never make Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf and Mr. Beane whole but you must try.

13 Do to the perpetrators and conspirators what they did to Randall-  
14 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. **Does (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) sound**  
15 **crazy to you? If so just remember that's what they did to Mr. Beane – FOR**  
16 **NO GOOD REASON!**

17 Violation of **18 U.S. Code § 241**. Conspiracy against rights and **18 U.S.**  
18 **Code § 242**. Deprivation of rights under color of law both allow the following:

19 "...if such acts include kidnapping...imprisoned for **any term of years** or **for life,**  
20 **or both, or may be sentenced to death.**" The line "may be sentenced to death" is  
21 in sections 241 and 242 to reflect the serious nature of kidnapping and unlawful  
22 theft of liberty, freedom, private property and rights. If you don't want to charge  
23 the perpetrators and conspirators with violation of §§ 241 and 242 you must stop  
24 charging Americans with violation of the US Code. Release from prison everyone  
25 who was convicted and imprisoned under the US Code.

26 "Any deprivation by one person of the liberty of another without his consent,  
27 constitutes an imprisonment, and if this is done unlawfully, it is false  
28 imprisonment, **without regard to whether it is done with or without probable**  
29 **cause.**" (Mahan v. Adam, 144 Md. 355, 124 Atl. 901, 905 (1924). **Where the**  
30 **life, liberty or property of an American is at stake, good intentions are never**  
31 **good enough.** It has been stated that an American's liberty must not depend upon

1 good faith merely, but upon legal rules governing official action. (Hill v.  
2 Wyrosdick, 216 Ala. 235, 113 So. 49,50 (1927).

### 3 **Conclusion**

4 The bottom line is the district court did not have subject matter jurisdiction  
5 or personal jurisdiction and for the court to proceed with trial and make a judgment  
6 and sentence after the jurisdictional challenge was made is clear usurpation and  
7 treason. (Att. #45)

8 There's little doubt Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf were  
9 victimized by a crime ring. Randall-Keith:Beane suffered bodily injury, including  
10 a bleeding cut to the head, at the hands of those who unlawfully arrested him.  
11 They strangled Mr. Beane until he cried out "I can't breathe" and you certainly  
12 can't call that anything less than attempted murder. They felony kidnapped  
13 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. They all knew what they  
14 were doing was wrong and against the law but they did it anyway. They intended  
15 to engage in unlawful conduct because it was a plot and conspiracy to hide the  
16 theft of \$31,000,494.97. There was no mistake or misperception about it. They  
17 framed Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci-Jarraf for a crime they made up to hide the theft  
18 of \$31,000,494.97 and to punish Mrs. Tucci-Jarraf for her UCC filings.

19 Perpetrators and conspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley  
20 lacked jurisdiction of the subject matter and the parties from the beginning. All of  
21 the judgments, including the judgment entered by the court, are VOID and



1 INVALID because the court lacked the power to enter the judgments and orders.  
2 Perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan entered the judgment without  
3 jurisdiction to enter the judgment. The case brought against Randall-Keith:Beane  
4 and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf is the product of fraud by the perpetrators and  
5 conspirators. The judgments and orders are a complete nullity from inception and  
6 they are without any legal effect. The court handled this case in a manner  
7 inconsistent with due process. The court lacked jurisdiction and authority to order  
8 any judgment and they knew it. “A judgment may not be rendered in violation of  
9 constitutional protections. The validity of a judgment may be affected by a failure  
10 to give the constitutionally required due process.” (Earle v. McVeigh, 91 US 503,  
11 23 L Ed 398. See also Restatements, Judgments ' 4(b). Prather v Loyd, 86 Idaho  
12 45, 382 P2d 910.) “An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void...”  
13 (Rose v. Himely (1808) 4 Cranch 241, 2 L ed 608) “When a judge knows that he  
14 lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes expressly depriving  
15 him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost.” (*Rankin v. Howard*, (1980) 633  
16 F.2d 844)

17 Some of the perpetrators and conspirators were in on the conspiracy from  
18 the beginning and devised the plot to steal \$31,000,494.97 from Randall-  
19 Keith:Beane and imprison Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. Other perpetrators  
20 and conspirators joined in later. Given the FBI and US Attorney launched the

1 fabricated case and did not have jurisdiction - nobody had jurisdiction. They all  
2 knowingly and intentionally trespassed the law.

3 Knoxville County Sheriff Deputies knowingly and intentionally trespassed  
4 the law.

5 United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee judges  
6 Thomas A Varlan and C. Clifford Shirley, Jr. knowingly and intentionally  
7 trespassed the law.

8 United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit judges Jeffrey Sutton,  
9 Deborah L. Cook, and Amul Thaper knowingly and intentionally trespassed the  
10 law.

11 Other participants in the conspiracy include Tennessee district court clerk  
12 Debra C. Poplin, John Medearis, court appointed counsel, FBI expert witness  
13 Zach Scrima, Sean O'Malley, Stephen G. McGrath, Bobby Hutson, Jr., True  
14 Brown, USAA Bank executive team, sheriff deputies, Stephen Louis Braga and  
15 others all knowingly and intentionally trespassed the law.

16 Jurisdiction was never had but it certainly would have been lost the moment  
17 the perpetrators and coconspirators used a South Carolina statewide misdemeanor  
18 traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years earlier, created  
19 fraudulent Tennessee district court arrest warrants not signed by the clerk (Debra

1 C. Poplin), and used an indictment that was secured through fraud and the  
2 testimony of the one and only witness, a FBI agent, who did not have jurisdiction.

3 Those responsible for the legal process know if you don't have jurisdiction  
4 you don't have power or authority. The district judges didn't have jurisdiction for  
5 all the reasons stated and the appellate court did not have jurisdiction either.

6 They all denied Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf due  
7 process. All orders are void and Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
8 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf must immediately be released from prison. Let's again go  
9 through some of the problems with this case:

- 10 a. There are two ways for a federal court to gain subject-matter  
11 jurisdiction. US Attorney and District Court judge perpetrators and  
12 conspirators assert 18 U.S. Code §3231 gave them jurisdiction. Section  
13 3231 is not one of the two ways a federal court gains subject-matter  
14 jurisdiction. (Att. #6) Section 3231 states "of all offenses against the laws  
15 of the United States." (Att. #24) There was no charge Mr. Beane or Mrs.  
16 Tucci:Jarraf committed an "offense" "against the laws" of the United States.  
17 It is not possible to commit an offense or a crime or a misdemeanor against a  
18 "law." One can breach the law or violate the law, but one cannot commit an  
19 offense against the law. Section 3231 is intentionally vague.

b. During the appeals process, the following perpetrators and conspirators knew they did not have jurisdiction:

- 1) Jeffrey Sutton, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
- 2) Deborah L. Cook, Senior Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
- 3) Amul Thaper, Circuit Judge, US Court of Appeals for the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit
- 4) United States Attorney James Douglas Overbey
- 5) Assistant United States Attorney Cynthia F. Davidson, Esquire
- 6) Assistant United States Attorney Anne-Marie Svolto, Esquire

In his appellate brief for Randall-Keith:Beane, Stephen Louis Braga said the district court had jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (Att. #75.2) which is one of the two ways for a federal court to gain subject matter jurisdiction (Att. #5 and #6), but they all know section 1331 pertains to civil actions – not criminal.

The appellate judges could have made things right by releasing Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf from prison at that point but they chose not to because their illegal and unlawful actions were intentional. It was a conspiracy.

c. The plaintiff was not the alleged victim – a bait and switch. The real accuser, perpetrator and conspirator True Brown of USAA Bank and the USAA Bank executive team, stepped forward after the conviction when it was time to steal the private property motorhome. Perpetrator and conspirator True Brown states his accusation against Mr. Beane in an e-mail,

1 (Att. #62.2), in which he asserts Mr. Beane used a social security number  
2 “altered by one digit” to access his treasury direct deposit account. This e-  
3 mail was delivered to Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf AFTER conviction. It was not  
4 delivered to Mr. Beane. Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf were denied their  
5 right to face their accusers – True Brown, Stuart Parker, Wayne Peacock,  
6 Dan McNamara, Michael Merwarth, Torben Ostergaard, Dana Simmons,  
7 and Laura Bishop of USAA Bank.

8 d. The perpetrators and coconspirators know that when there is an injury  
9 sustained as the result of fraud the injured party would be entitled to be  
10 compensated in a tort action for the loss or injury actually sustained. The  
11 fraud case they fabricated did not have an injured party. They didn’t have an  
12 injured party because there was no fraud committed by Mr. Beane or Mrs.  
13 Tucci:Jarraf. The US Attorney perpetrators and conspirators didn’t use the  
14 word “felony” or “felonious” because there was no felony or other type of  
15 crime committed.

16 e. The FBI did not have jurisdiction according to 18 USC §3052. There  
17 was no offense against the United States and no cognizable felony. Section  
18 3052 gives power to serve warrants ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY  
19 OF THE UNITED STATES – not South Carolina. (Att. #15) Perpetrator  
20 and conspirator Parker Still DID NOT have an arrest warrant issued under

1 the authority of the United States on July 11, 2017. Because the FBI  
2 illegally and unlawfully arrested Mr. Beane none of the others relying on the  
3 FBI could have jurisdiction.

4 f. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still used a South Carolina  
5 statewide traffic related bench warrant that had been disposed of two years  
6 earlier to arrest Mr. Beane on July 11, 2017.

7 g. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution clearly specifies the 18 duties  
8 congress is tasked with. Anything beyond those 18 duties is trespass of the  
9 law.

10 h. Article III, Section 2 specifies judicial powers. Anything beyond that  
11 is trespass of the law.

12 i. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee  
13 issued a fraudulent arrest warrant for Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
14 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. Neither arrest warrant was in compliance with U.S. Code  
15 Rule 9 (Arrest Warrant or Summons on an Indictment -- The warrant must  
16 conform to Rule 4(b)(1) except that **it must be signed by the clerk** – Debra  
17 C. Poplin)

18 j. It was not an Article III court.

19 k. Perpetrator and conspirators Thomas A. Varlan and C. Clifford  
20 Shirley were supposed to be running a court of record but it was not a court

1 of record in accordance with 28 U.S. Code § 132(a) Creation and  
2 composition of district courts – “a district court shall be a court of record.”  
3 (Att. #8) Our U.S. Constitution only authorizes “common law courts,” also  
4 known as “courts of record” where the judge’s role is ministerial.

5 l. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still admitted to due process  
6 violation when he testified under oath, “...that's some of TV stuff where we  
7 serve people, put a warrant in their hands.” (Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
8 Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript Vol. I, P. 69, Line 14-15)

9 m. Instead of doing a motion to dismiss for violation of due process Sua  
10 Sponte, perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan hushed Heather-  
11 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf when she responded with shock to perpetrator and  
12 coconspirator Parker Still’s flippant TV response to serving a warrant. Trial  
13 transcript – “**THE COURT**: Let's not comment on the evidence. Let's go  
14 ahead and ask the next question.” (Trial Transcript Volume I, P. 70, Line 7-  
15 8). “It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights  
16 of Americans and against any stealthy encroachment thereon.” (Boyd v.  
17 United States, 116 U.S. 616, 635)

18 n. Perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still admitted under oath he didn’t  
19 try to get a Tennessee district court arrest warrant. He wanted a seizure

1 warrant to steal the motorhome under the protection of the state, but he  
2 didn't have a seizure warrant either on July 11, 2017. Trial transcript --

3 **Cynthia F. Davidson Re-direct Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
4 **Transcript Volume I, P. 80, Line 11-21**

5  
6 Q What kind of warrant were you working on on the 11th?

7  
8 A That was a seizure warrant, an affidavit of seizure warrant,  
9 probable cause warrant to seize the motor home.

10  
11 Q So you weren't working on an arrest warrant or complaint or  
12 any other sort of arrest process for Mr. Beane at that time?

13  
14 A No, ma'am. At the time, we were working, the way I recall it,  
15 was on an actual seizure warrant. Because that's why I had been speaking  
16 with Ms. Svolto who is the -- generally does the forfeiture work with the  
17 U.S. Attorney's Office. That's the way I recall it."

18  
19 o. There was no probable cause hearing. There was no first-hand  
20 statement of personal knowledge of wrong doing.

21 p. Randall-Keith:Beane, under duress, signed a detention hearing waiver.  
22 If there was lawful cause to detain him there would not have been a need to  
23 force him to sign a waiver under threat of physical harm.

24 q. Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still admitted under oath they  
25 did not follow due process and the US Attorney's office gave him the green  
26 light to ignore due process and carry on with his South Carolina statewide  
27 misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant that they knew had been disposed  
28 of two years earlier.



1 Trial excerpt:

2  
3 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
4 **Transcript Volume I, P. 57, Line 15-23**  
5

6 Q My question is, just what is your general understanding -- because  
7 were you the one that made the call to go and arrest -- well, to arrest, we'll  
8 just say at this point, to arrest Randall Beane and seize the vehicle? Were  
9 you the one that made that call?

10  
11 A You know, I think we -- **I spoke to the U.S. Attorney's Office to let**  
12 **them know what we were on the way to do, yes, ma'am. I -- so I guess,**  
13 **yeah, I did. I was letting know the U.S. Attorney's Office.**"  
14

15 r. Perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still admitted under oath they

16 committed aggravated assault causing bodily injury against Randall-

17 Keith:Beane. Trial transcript -- "He was -- he did, as you said, **he obtained**  
18 **a cut on his head.** We had an EMT, Jason, who was at the scene, is an agent

19 who's also an EMT and he treated him immediately." (Heather-

20 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial Transcript Volume  
21 I, P. 74, Line 5-7)

22 s. Perpetrator and coconspirator Thomas A. Varlan did not allow the

23 opening statements and the closing statements to be transcribed and it's no

24 wonder. Perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto accused Randall-

25 Keith:Beane of robbing a bank in her opening statement. God knows what

26 else she said to mislead and prejudice the jury that he didn't want transcribed

27 and easily reviewed. There was no robbery charge.

1 Trial excerpt:

2  
3 **Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf Cross Examination of Parker Still, Trial**  
4 **Transcript Volume I, P. 58, Line 6-7; 12**  
5

6 **Q** “You're talking about, per Ms. Svolto's opening statement, that he was  
7 robbing a bank?”

8  
9 **A** Yes, ma'am.

10  
11 t. Perpetrators and coconspirators knowingly and intentionally violated  
12 the law and trespassed on private property. They did not have an arrest or  
13 search and seizure warrant.

14 u. The FBI did not interview Randall-Keith:Beane.

15 v. The US Attorney did not interview Randall-Keith:Beane.

16 w. The US Attorney and district court judges did not hire a UCC expert  
17 for a determination of the validity of Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf's UCC  
18 filings to help them make a legal determination regarding that aspect of the  
19 jurisdiction challenge.

20 The Clerk, perpetrator and conspirator Debra Poplin, guardian of the  
21 records, knew her signature wasn't on the Tennessee district court warrants issued  
22 to arrest Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf. The US Attorneys and District Court  
23 Judges knew the FBI used a South Carolina traffic related bench warrant that was  
24 statewide and disposed of two years earlier as the predicate to arrest and detain Mr.

1 Beane from July 11, 2017 until July 27, 2017 (17 Days) until they could serve Mr.  
2 Beane with the fraudulent Tennessee district court arrest warrant at the Knoxville  
3 county jail where Mr. Beane was being unlawfully held by the sheriff.

4 The appellate judges clearly had eyes only for the fake and the petty, but not  
5 anything pertaining to their job – justice and the rule of law. They took note of  
6 perpetrator and conspirator Parker Still’s testimony - “She (referring to Mrs.  
7 Tucci:Jarraf) said that she could not speak with us – or she spoke briefly with us  
8 and told us that she could no longer talk due to planning military operations,  
9 something to that effect. **We have subsequently learned that possibly, again,**  
10 **speculating, that that comment meant, “Military Operations,” to try to**  
11 **remove Mr. Beane from the Knox County Detention Center. That’s what,**  
12 **again, what I deduct.”** (Grand Jury Transcript, Page 56-57, line 21-25, 1-3)

13 Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton regurgitated the “military  
14 operations” foolishness in his opinion: “On the phone, Tucci:Jarraf claimed that  
15 she was “planning military operations.” (Opinion – United States Court of  
16 Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, P. 4, ¶ 2) Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey  
17 Sutton knew there was no factual evidence in the record of “planning military  
18 operations” and yet he repeated it in his opinion as though it were a proven fact.

19 Perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto lied to the jury and  
20 accused Randall-Keith:Beane of being heavily in debt. Randall-Keith:Beane said

1 no, he was not heavily in debt. He was trying to manage his finances from his  
2 illegal and unlawful incarceration. Perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton  
3 decided to regurgitate Svolto's foolishness and add it to his appellate opinion as  
4 though it were fact.

5 Trial transcript and appellate opinion:

6 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Volume IV –**  
7 **P. 180 – Line 12-14; 17; 22-24**  
8

9 Q All right. So in July, early July, **you were heavily in debt, weren't**  
10 **you?**

11  
12 A No.

13  
14 A **I was not heavily in debt, no.**

15  
16 A I was not defaulted. **I was in jail for three weeks, and I wanted to**  
17 **make sure that my bills stayed paid.** I was looking in advance. **I was not**  
18 **behind.**

19  
20 Here comes perpetrator and coconspirator Jeffrey Sutton with his  
21 melodramatic take on perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto's "heavily  
22 in debt" deception – SUTTON, Circuit Judge – "Faced with financial challenges  
23 and rising unpaid bills, the individual has two legal options: shed the debts through  
24 the humbling act of filing for bankruptcy or find a new source of assets." (Appeals  
25 Court Opinion, P. 1, paragraph 1) Perpetrator and coconspirator Sutton most  
26 certainly read the line where Mr. Beane said he was not heavily in debt so why

1 would he repeat perpetrator and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto's lie in his  
2 opinion? Conspirators of a plot flock together.

3 The appeals opinion speaks of when Randall-Keith:Beane went to bed and  
4 woke, and "...motor home that had two bathrooms, marble floors, and a  
5 fireplace." (Appellate court opinion – reference p. 3, paragraph 3, 4) Who cares  
6 when Mr. Beane went to bed and woke, or the marble floors, two bathrooms and  
7 fireplace in the motorhome? Who cares? Did they follow due process? Did they  
8 have personal and subject matter jurisdiction? Did they have a plaintiff with  
9 standing? Did they have valid lawful arrest and search and seizure warrants? Did  
10 they have authority to detain Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf? Did they have an  
11 accuser testify in court? These are the things they should care about but didn't.

12 There's little doubt the outcome for Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
13 Ann:Tucci:Jarraf was pre-determined. For this gang of criminals it was a matter of  
14 doing what was necessary to reach the end goal of many years in prison for  
15 Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

16 If perpetrator and coconspirator Parker Still completed a sworn affidavit in  
17 support of a criminal complaint he would likely have perjured himself. On July  
18 11, 2017 Randall-Keith:Beane did not drive the motorhome he lawfully purchased  
19 off the lot. What if he changed his mind about making the purchase that day and  
20 planned to asked for a refund before he was ambushed? A shoplifter is not a

1 shoplifter until he/she leaves the store with the item. Mr. Beane never left the  
2 dealer lot. What if he decided he didn't want that motorhome he wanted a  
3 different one? What if he was sitting in the motorhome with the engine running to  
4 run the air conditioning for a guest as he gave the motorhome one last look over  
5 for whatever repairs Buddy Gregg said they made? What if Mr. Beane was  
6 dissatisfied with the repairs and wanted a refund? He hadn't driven it off the lot so  
7 he could have changed his mind, renegotiated the deal, or whatever. Perpetrator  
8 and conspirator Anne-Marie Svolto knew it was a problem that Mr. Beane had not  
9 driven the motor coach off the lot before the FBI and Sheriff deputy goons  
10 physically assaulted and arrested him so she – in typical sly, cunning, deceitful  
11 fashion – tried to get Jerald Byrne (Buddy Gregg Manager) to testify under oath  
12 that Mr. Beane had taken it home (Att. #31.8):

13 **Trial Transcript Volume II, P. 191, Line 17-19**

14 Q So then after Mr. Beane came in and after he brought the motor coach home,  
15 did you guys do any warranty work?

16

17 A It wasn't -- it was never brought home.

18 The perpetrators and conspirators accused Mr. Beane of stealing a  
19 motorhome he was handed the keys (Att. #30.3), and he never brought home (Att.  
20 #31.8).

21 The perpetrators and conspirators acted with full knowledge of the falsity of  
22 the charges, claims, and assertions they made before the grand jury and trial jury.

1 They spoke of Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf planning a ‘military operation jailbreak’ to free  
2 Mr. Beane knowing this was not true. They accused Mr. Beane of altering his  
3 social security account number by one digit knowing this was not true. They  
4 accused Mr. Beane of using a fictitious bank account knowing the transaction  
5 would not have been successful if Mr. Beane had not used his correct information.  
6 They accused Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf of not being a “licensed” attorney’ and therefore  
7 practicing law without a license when they knew Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf made no  
8 attempt to practice law before a court as a BAR attorney or attorney-at-law/officer  
9 of the court. They knew Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf surrendered her BAR card and became  
10 a lawyer/attorney doing legal work for anyone seeking her assistance whom she  
11 chose to work with outside the courtroom. They accused Mr. Beane of having an  
12 “outstanding” and “active” arrest warrant knowing South Carolina had disposed of  
13 the traffic related misdemeanor bench warrant two years earlier. They accused Mr.  
14 Beane of robbery and stealing a RV neither having been a charge in the case or  
15 true.

16 The conspiracy was a plot and plan full of lies and un-truths deliberately  
17 conveyed to the grand jury and trial jury. They had full knowledge of the falsity of  
18 what they presented. Their intent was to hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97 by  
19 depriving Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf of their freedom and

1 liberty by means of fraud. It was a full on conspiracy to deprive rights and false  
2 imprison Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf for many years.

3 The perpetrators and conspirators made up the rules as they went along. It  
4 seems fairly clear perpetrator and coconspirator Chief United States District Judge  
5 Thomas A. Varlan did not run an Article III court or a court of record. So what  
6 kind of court was it? It was a trafficking kangaroo court.

7 The FBI, University of Tennessee Police Department, Knoxville County  
8 Sheriff Deputies, US Attorneys, and others all acted with complete wantonness.  
9 They didn't care one bit about the process due Mr. Randall-Keith:Beane. They  
10 wanted to hurt him and hurt him bad. (Att. 34.6) They didn't care about  
11 Tennessee's no trespass laws, federal criminal trespass laws, aggravated  
12 assault/battery laws, search/seizure/arrest laws, or due process. They each flipped  
13 the bird to the United States and Tennessee Constitutions. (Att. #22, #38, #39,  
14 #47, #48, #49, #50, etc.)

15 The Perpetrators and conspirators decided they would teach Mr. Randall-  
16 Keith:Beane a lesson to make sure he kept his mouth shut about the  
17 \$31,000,494.97 they took from his USAA bank account. After they trespassed  
18 onto private property without Mr. Beane's consent they proceeded to physically  
19 assault and battery Mr. Beane. They beat him. The beating was bad enough to  
20 cause bleeding from Mr. Beane's head and they had to bandage it to stop the



1    bleeding. But even in bandaging Mr. Beane's head they were vicious as they  
2    wrapped Mr. Beane's head too tight likely to intentionally bring further pain and  
3    discomfort to Mr. Beane.

4            Were the perpetrators and coconspirators working for the FBI and DOJ or  
5    were they moonlighting for a private and/or foreign entity and given the mission to  
6    convict Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf no matter what?

7            The aggravated assault and battery went **beyond excessive force**. They  
8    wanted to hurt Mr. Beane. (Att. #34.6) **They strangled Mr. Beane until he**  
9    **screamed “I can’t breathe,” and they elbowed him to the head until he**  
10   **bled. They twisted Mr. Beane’s arm. They gave Mr. Beane a black eye. They**  
11   **put several bruises all over Mr. Beane’s body. Mr. Beane was hurting all over**  
12   **from the beating they gave him** (Att. #34.7) – ALL WITHOUT CAUSE OR A  
13   VALID WARRANT. The FBI, University of Tennessee Police Department, and  
14   Knoxville County Sheriff deputies had no right to lay even a finger on Mr. Beane.  
15   They had no arrest warrant. They had no search warrant. They had no seizure  
16   warrant. They had no probable cause. They had no subpoenas. They had no  
17   sworn complaint or affidavit. They had no accuser. They had nothing – zero, zip,  
18   zilch, nada!

1 If you are willing to participate in a plot and conspiracy in which you lie  
2 your way to an indictment and conviction of an innocent man and an innocent  
3 woman you have **worked for, earned,** and must receive **a traitor's justice!**

4 Each and every perpetrator and conspirator has **worked for, earned,** and  
5 should receive **a traitor's justice!** (See Att. #38, #39, #40, #41, #43, #44, #45,  
6 #46, etc.)

7 It's clear no one reviewed this case after conviction. It's also clear there was  
8 no FBI, DOJ, or district court supervision.

9 We know what kind of court it wasn't. We know it was not an Article III  
10 court. We know it was not a court of record. The one thing it clearly appears to  
11 have been is a kangaroo trafficking court. The rules were made up as the  
12 perpetrators and coconspirators moved their conspiracy toward conviction.

### 13 **DEFINITION**

14 What is a KANGAROO COURT?

15  
16 **“the name that is given to an unauthorized court that is set up without  
17 legal power and authority that takes the law into its own hands.”**

18 (<https://thelawdictionary.org/kangaroo-court/>)

19 Keep in mind, as perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto  
20 questioned Randall-Keith:Beane about the South Carolina warrant she knew the  
21 warrant was (1) disposed of two years earlier - 07/17/2015, and (2) It was a

1 statewide warrant. This is the likely reason she guided Randall-Keith:Beane to the  
2 top of the warrant and the bottom of the warrant. She did not want anyone to look  
3 at the middle of the warrant where it says: "To all and Singular the Sheriffs  
4 Deputy Sheriffs Constables and other Peace Officers of the said State Greeting:"  
5 You don't see anything on that South Carolina bench warrant that would give the  
6 FBI jurisdiction. That's what she was hiding in the middle of the warrant. Look at  
7 the top, look at the bottom, but don't look in the middle.

8 It's extraordinary that perpetrator and coconspirator Anne-Marie Svolto  
9 knew the South Carolina statewide misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant was  
10 invalid and she continued with the conspiracy deception.

11 Trial excerpt:

12 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
13 **Transcript Volume IV, P 228-230, Line 22-25; 1-6; 15-20; 23-25; 1-22**

14  
15 Q So you think there was no warrant for your arrest?

16  
17 A Yes, ma'am.

18  
19 Q I'd like to show you, the witness and defense only,  
20 what's now been marked as -- oh, they're not in the system, but I'll have to put a  
21 sticker on, excuse me. This will be Government Exhibit 165. Do you see that  
22 document?

23 A Yes, I see that.

24  
25 Q Okay. All right. So you see that there?

26  
27 A Yes.

1 Q Can you read the top of that, please?

2

3 A "State of South Carolina, County of Jasper, Bench Warrant, failure to

4 appear, the State versus Randal Keith Beane."

5

6 Q All right. If we could scroll down to the bottom of the page, right

7 under the word "Witness." So can you read the date down there, please?

8

9 A April 17th, 2015.

10

11 Q So you would agree with me that this is a warrant. Correct?

12 A It appears to be.

13

14 Q All right. What's the name there on that warrant?

15

16 A "Randal Keith Beane."

17

18 Q All right. And so –

19

20 A It's a miscorrect spelling.

21

22 Q A miscorrect spelling. All right. And then it says "State of South

23 Carolina"?

24

25 A Yes.

26

27 Q "County of Jasper"?

28

29 A Correct.

30

31 Q All right. So you were told you had a warrant out for your arrest, and

32 your testimony just now is that there was no warrant for you?

33

34 A Correct.

35

36 Q All right. So this warrant, which, again, I'll refer to the date at the

37 bottom there, April 17, 2015.

38

39 A Correct.

1 Q You're saying that this warrant doesn't exist?

2  
3 A It didn't until the 10th of July or -- it was -- actually, let me rephrase  
4 it. It didn't until the 13th of July.

5  
6 **Anne-Marie Svolto Cross Examination of Randall-Keith:Beane, Trial**  
7 **Transcript Volume IV, P 233, Line 20-25**

8 Q All right. So is it still your position that this warrant that's now  
9 Government Exhibit 165 did not exist back –

10  
11 A It is, yes.

12  
13 Q Okay. So is it your testimony that this warrant could never have been  
14 confirmed?

15  
16 A Yes.

17 There's no confusion or ambiguity here. Perpetrator and conspirator Anne-  
18 Marie Svolto knew she was being deceitful and committing fraud. She knew that  
19 South Carolina misdemeanor traffic related bench warrant was (1) statewide, and  
20 (2) disposed of two years earlier, and yet she presented it to the jury and gallery as  
21 if it were a valid warrant and a valid process.

22 Nothing the perpetrators and conspirators did was for the benefit of the  
23 people. They did not have the legal authority to bring prosecution against Randall-  
24 Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf . They did not stay within their  
25 mandate. They willfully exceeded their authority and exercised it with severity.  
26 They conducted themselves like thugs with titles. They knowingly misrepresented

1 the truth. They knowingly concealed material facts to induce the juries to indict  
2 and convict.

3 Who reviewed and approved the FBI's role and work in the case? Who  
4 reviewed and approved the US Attorneys' work in the case? The prosecution  
5 work was done in the name of Nancy Stallard Harr and James Douglas Overbey so  
6 certainly they would have been aware of what was happening with a case brought  
7 in their name. Who reviewed and approved the Knoxville sheriff deputy role and  
8 work in the case?

9 On July 11, 2017 they didn't arrest Mr. Beane for some specified cause.  
10 They simply arrested him, threw him in jail, and then set about to fabricate a fraud  
11 case. They knowingly, intentionally, maliciously and recklessly misrepresented  
12 Mr. Beane's social security account number knowing what they were telling the  
13 grand jury and trial jury about "one digit altered" was not true. This lie was their  
14 only path to the fake fraud charge.

15 The law on arrests as declared in Magna Carta states no one shall be arrested  
16 or imprisoned except by the law of the land – the Constitution! This is the  
17 common law made constitutional law by the due process clause.

18 Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf are the victims of despots who expressed  
19 their will via corrupt legislative statutes, codes and judicial opinions regarded as  
20 "evidence" of the law – not actual law.

1           The common law is meant to be restrictive upon those in government to  
2   make them follow set procedures, and make it difficult to deprive the people of  
3   their rights. In this case, safeguarding the rights of the innocent was never a  
4   thought. It was a fabricated case from the beginning. It wasn't about due process  
5   of law or the constitution or protecting rights. It was about depriving two  
6   individuals of their God-given rights so the perpetrators and conspirators could  
7   hide the theft of \$31,000,494.97. No one should be subject to an easy arrest but  
8   that's exactly what happened to Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
9   Ann:Tucci:Jarraf.

10          The constitution is the law of the land and it was written to restrict the  
11   actions of those in government. But it is daily being violated by judges,  
12   prosecutors, legislators, and police on the take. Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-  
13   Ann:Tucci:Jarraf are the victims of official illegality. The perpetrators and  
14   coconspirators fabricated a fraud and money laundering crime against Randall-  
15   Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf and falsely imprisoned them using the  
16   power of the state.

17          We are not educated enough to know the adjective that truly describes the  
18   horrific nature of the crimes these perpetrators and conspirators committed against  
19   Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. The perpetrators and

conspirators, though they took an oath to uphold the Constitution, each revolted against its authority.

Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf must be immediately released from their false imprisonment. They are victims of a conspiracy planned among a group of Tennessee FBI, DOJ, Knox Sherriff deputies, judges, Texas bankers, NY Federal Reserve Bank and other miscellaneous crooks. In this case the criminals are running loose pretending to be decent respectable investigators, prosecutors, judges, government officials, and bankers when in reality they're just lawless CRIMINALS who've thus far evaded the law.

It is long past time they answer for the crimes they committed against Randall-Keith:Beane and Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf. Mr. Beane and Mrs. Tucci:Jarraf are copied on this complaint. Please contact them immediately.

Sincerely,  
The Private Natural American People  
S. Robinson, et al.

Copy to: (1) Randall-Keith:Beane  
Reg. #52505-074  
FCI Elkton  
P.O. Box 10  
Lisbon, Ohio (44432)  
USPS Priority Mail #9505 5105 6958 1070 4621 03

(2) Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf  
Reg. #86748-007  
FCI Dublin



5701 8<sup>th</sup> Street – Camp Parks  
Dublin, California (94568)  
USPS Priority Mail #9505 5105 6958 1070 4621 10

(3) Ms. Crawford

**XXX) Cases**

- **United States v. Throckmorton, 98 U.S. 61 (1878) (Att. #83.2, #83.3)**

“There is no question of the general doctrine that fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents, and even judgments.” “Fraud vitiates every thing...”

- **Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)**

"that a compulsory production of a man's private papers to establish a criminal charge against him, or to forfeit his property, is within the scope of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, in all cases in which a search and seizure would be," and that the order in question was an unreasonable search and seizure within that amendment.

“...the compulsory extortion of a man's own testimony, or of his private papers, to connect him with a crime of a forfeiture of his goods is illegal (p. 116 U. S. 634)

“He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.”

Upon the other hand, the corporation is a creature of the State. It is presumed to be incorporated for the benefit of the public. It receives certain special privileges and franchises, and holds them subject to the laws of the State and the limitations of its

1 charter. Its powers are limited by law. It can make no contract not authorized by its  
2 charter. Its rights to act as a corporation are only preserved to it so long as it obeys  
3 the laws of its creation.

4  
5 “We are also of opinion that an order for the production of books and papers may  
6 constitute an unreasonable search and seizure within the Fourth Amendment.

7 While a search ordinarily implies a quest by an officer of the law, and a seizure  
8 contemplates a forcible dispossession of the owner, still, as was held in the *Boyd*  
9 case, the substance of the offense is the compulsory production of private papers,  
10 whether under a search warrant or a subpoena *duces tecum*, against which the  
11 person, be he individual or corporation, is entitled to protection.”

12 And we have been unable to perceive that the seizure of a man's private books and  
13 papers, to be used in evidence against him, is substantially different from  
14 compelling him to be a witness against himself.”

15  
16 "Article 5. No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness  
17 against himself, nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process  
18 of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just  
19 compensation."

20  
21 Under the ancient English system, criminal prosecutions were instituted at the suit  
22 of private prosecutors, to which the King lent his name in the interest of the public  
23 peace and good order of society. In such cases, the usual practice was to **prepare**  
24 **the proposed indictment and lay it before the grand jury for their**  
25 **consideration.** There was much propriety in this, as the most valuable function  
26 of the grand jury was not only to examine into the commission of crimes, but  
27 to stand between the prosecutor and the accused, and to determine whether  
28 the charge was founded upon credible testimony or was dictated by malice or  
29 personal ill will.

- 30  
31 • **WILLIAM MARBURY v. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the**  
32 **United States. 5 U.S. 137, 1 Cranch 137, 2 L.Ed. 60 (1803)**

33  
34 “It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the constitution controls any  
35 legislative act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the constitution by  
36 an ordinary act.”

37  
38 “Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as  
39 forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the

theory of every such government must be that **an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void.**”

“Thus, the particular phraseology of the constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle, supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void, and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”

All laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. (Marbury v. Madison, 5<sup>th</sup> US (2 Cranch) 137, 180)

- **CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 NC 338**

“every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellow-men without his consent.”

- **GROUP v. FINLETTER, 108 F.Supp. 327 (1952)**

“**Defendant has filed no counter-affidavit, and therefore** for the purposes of the motion before the Court, **the allegations in the affidavit of plaintiff must be considered as true,** Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 9(d), 28 U.S.C.A.”

- **United States v. W Kis, 658 F2d 526**

“It requires that the taxpayer answer the Government's case through responsive pleadings, *supported by affidavits*, that allege **specific facts in rebuttal**. Any **uncontested allegations** of the Government's **must be accepted as admitted.**”

- **Sims v. Ahrens, 271 S.W. 720, 167 Ark. 557**

“The right to follow any of the common occupations of life or to earn one's living in any innocent vocation without let or hindrance is an inalienable right, secured to all those living under our form of government by the liberty, property and happiness clauses of our national and State constitutions.”

- **Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409.**

**A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction**, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question in the first instance.”

- **Hurtado v. California**, 110 U.S. 516.

The State cannot diminish rights of the people.

- **Lewis vs. U.S.**, 680 F. 2d 1239, 1241

The district court dismissed, holding that the Federal Reserve Bank is not a federal agency within the meaning of the Act and that the court therefore lacked subject matter jurisdiction.

Examining the organization and function of the Federal Reserve Banks, and applying the relevant factors, we conclude that the Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities for purposes of the FTCA, but are independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations.

Each Federal Reserve Bank is a separate corporation owned by commercial banks in its region.

The stockholding commercial banks elect two thirds of each Bank's nine member board of directors. The remaining three directors are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board regulates the Reserve Banks, but direct supervision and control of each Bank is exercised by its board of directors. 12 U.S.C. § 301.

The fact that the Federal Reserve Board regulates the Reserve Banks does not make them federal agencies under the Act.

- **Earle v. McVeigh**, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398. See also Restatements, Judgments ' 4(b). **Prather v Loyd**, 86 Idaho 45, 382 P2d 910.

A judgment may not be rendered in violation of constitutional protections. The validity of a judgment may be affected by a failure to give the constitutionally required due process.

- **Rose v. Himely** (1808) 4 Cranch 241, 2 L ed 608; **Pennoyer v. Neff** (1877) 95 US 714, 24 L ed 565; **Thompson v. Whitman** (1873) 18 Wall 457, 21 L ED 897; **Windsor v. McVeigh** (1876) 93 US 274, 23 L ed 914; **McDonald v. Mabee** (1917) 243 US 90, 37 Sct 343, 61 L ed 608.

1 **An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void**, and can be attacked  
2 in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment comes into issue.

- 3
- 4 • **Rankin v. Howard, (1980) 633 F.2d 844, cert. den. Zeller v. Rankin, 101**  
5 **S.Ct. 2020, 451 U.S. 939, 68 L.Ed 2d 326.**
- 6

7 When a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid  
8 statutes expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost.

- 9
- 10 • **Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 635**
- 11

12 **“It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of**  
13 **Americans** and against any stealthy encroachment thereon.

- 14
- 15 • **Cooper v. O’Conner, 99 F.2d 133**
- 16

17 **“There is a general rule that a ministerial officer who acts wrongfully, although in**  
18 **good faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and cannot claim the immunity of**  
19 **the sovereign.”**

- 20 • **Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401; 1958**
- 21

22 **“Any judge who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United**  
23 **States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the**  
24 **supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.”**

- 25
- 26 • **Davis v. Burris, 51 Ariz. 220, 75 P.2d 689; 1938**
- 27

28 **“A judge must be acting within his jurisdiction as to subject matter and person, to**  
29 **be entitled to immunity from civil action for his acts.”**

- 30
- 31 • **Piper v. Pearson, 2 Gray 120, cited in Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall. 335, 20**  
32 **L.Ed. 646; 1872)**
- 33

34 **“Where there is no jurisdiction, there can be no discretion, for discretion is incident**  
35 **to jurisdiction.”**

- 36
- 37 • **Cohen v. Virginia, (1821), 6 Wheat. 264 and U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200**  
38

1 “We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is  
2 given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be **treason**  
3 **to the Constitution.**”  
4

5 • **Trezevant v. City of Tampa**

6 Mr. Trezevant was jailed for twenty-three minutes for a traffic citation. Mr.  
7 Trezevant sued and the jury returned a verdict of \$25,000 in favor of Mr.  
8 Trezevant for being falsely imprisoned for twenty-three minutes - \$1,086.96 per  
9 minute for each minute of liberty unlawfully stolen from Mr. Trezevant. (Att.  
10 #60.1, #60.2, #60.3)

11 **XXXI) ATTACHMENTS**  
12

- 13 Att. #1.1 - South Carolina Affidavit (Officer Jason Stone)  
14  
15 Att. #1.2 - The State of South Carolina – Statewide Bench Warrant  
16 Disposed of 7/17/2015  
17  
18 Att. #2.1 - South Carolina Public Index (Case Disposition 7/17/15)  
19  
20 Att. #2.2 - I-UV.com August 31, 2017 post which shows South Carolina  
21 disposition date 7/17/2015 for Randall-Keith:Beane indictment  
22 2014GS2700554  
23  
24 Att. #3 - Eastern District of Tennessee Arrest Warrant – Randall  
25 Keith Beane (Fictitious Signature – “A. Brush”)  
26  
27 Att. #4 - Eastern District of Tennessee Arrest Warrant – Heather  
28 Ann Tucci:Jarraf (Fictitious Signature – “A. Brush”)  
29  
30 Att. #5 - 28 U.S. Code § 1331.Federal question (District court  
31 Jurisdiction - civil actions)  
32  
33 Att. #6 - Federal Question Jurisdiction (Two ways for federal  
34 court to gain subject matter jurisdiction)  
35

1	Att. #7	-	28 U.S. Code § 1332.Diversity of citizenship; amount in
2			controversy; costs (District court original jurisdiction of
3			all <u>civil actions</u> )
4			
5	Att. #8	-	28 U.S. Code § 132.Creation and composition of district
6			courts (District courts shall be a court of record)
7			
8	Att. #9.1	-	Black's Law Dictionary – Cover Page
9			
10	Att. #9.2	-	Court of Record Definition (Proceed according to course
11			of common law)
12			
13	Att. #9.3	-	Offense Definition (a crime not indictable) Black's Law
14			
15	Att. #9.4	-	Crime Definition (Violation of public right)
16			
17	Att. #9.5	-	Attorney and Attorney-at-Law Definition – Black's Law
18			
19	Att. #9.6	-	Lawyer Definition – Black's Law Dictionary
20			
21	Att. #10	-	18a U.S. Code Rule 9.Arrest Warrant or Summons on an
22			<u>Indictment</u> or information (Indictment Warrant must be
23			signed by the clerk)
24			
25	Att. #11	-	18 U.S. Code § 912.Officer or employee of the United
26			States (Pretend to be an officer acting under authority of
27			United States) – USAA Bank True Brown
28			
29	Att. #12	-	18 U.S. Code § 2234.Authority exceeded in executing
30			warrant (Willfully exceeds authority – exercises it with
31			unnecessary severity)
32			
33	Att. #13	-	18 U.S. Code § 2236.Searches without warrant
34			
35	Att. #14	-	18 U.S. Code § 3041.Power of courts and magistrates
36			(Any offense <u>against the US</u> )
37			
38	Att. #15	-	18 U.S. Code § 3052.Powers of Federal Bureau of
39			Investigation (Serve warrants <u>issued under authority of US</u> )
40			
41	Att. #16.1	-	FBI – What We Investigate
42			

- 1 Att. #16.2 - FBI – White Collar Crime Defined (Business and  
2 government professionals)  
3
- 4 Att. #17 - 28 U.S. Code § 516. Conduct of litigation reserved  
5 to Department of Justice (US, agency, officer is a party)  
6
- 7 Att. #18 - 28 U.S. Code § 547. Duties—United States Attorney  
8 (Against the US – all civil actions)  
9
- 10 Att. #19 - 1 U.S. Code § 204. Codes and Supplements as **evidence**  
11 **of the laws** of United States and District of Columbia;  
12 citation of Codes and Supplements  
13
- 14 Att. #20 - 1 U.S. Code § 112. Statutes at Large; contents;  
15 admissibility in evidence (US statutes legal **evidence of laws**)  
16
- 17 Att. #21 - 18 U.S. Code § 1001. Statements or entries generally  
18 (Falsify, conceal material facts—make materially false,  
19 fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation)  
20
- 21 Att. #22 - 22 U.S. Code § 7102 - (1) Abuse or Threatened Abuse of  
22 Law or Legal Process (Use of law for purpose not  
23 intended – coercion defined)  
24
- 25 Att. #23 - § 1-206. Presumptions (Facts exist unless evidence of  
26 nonexistence)  
27
- 28 Att. #24 - 18 U.S. Code § 3231. District courts (Offenses **against**  
29 **laws** of US)  
30
- 31 Att. #25 - Standing (Suffered an “injury in fact”)  
32
- 33 Att. #26.1 - Judgment In A Criminal Case – Pg. 1 (7/25/18)  
34
- 35 Att. #26.2 - P. 6 (Restitution of **\$510,589.02** to USAA Bank)  
36
- 37 Att. #26.3 - P. 7 (Criminal monetary penalty immediate lump sum  
38 payment of **\$511,289.02** PAYABLE to US District  
39 Court, Knoxville, Tennessee  
40
- 41 Att. #27 - Constitution Article III (Judicial Power)  
42



1 Att. #28 - Constitution Article I, Section. 8. (Congress' 18 Tasks)  
2  
3 Att. #29.1 - Grand Jury Transcript (GJT) – P. 1 (cover page)  
4  
5 Att. #29.2 - GJT P. 7; L 18 **(\$493,110.68)** – motorhome cost)  
6  
7 Att. #29.3 - Grand Jury Transcript – P. 21; L 1-5 (Randall-  
8 Keith:Beane Arrested by FBI on “outstanding warrant”)  
9 Att. #29.4 - Grand Jury Transcript – P. 40; L 11-15 (Bona Fide  
10 Purchaser)  
11  
12 Att. #29.5 - Grand Jury Transcript – P. 46; L 3-6 (USAA Investigator  
13 True Brown relayed information)  
14  
15 Att. #30.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 1 (cover page)  
16  
17 Att. #30.2 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 50; L 23-24 (FBI Parker Still  
18 - ‘Have No Reason to Doubt’ USAA)  
19  
20 Att. #30.3 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 62; L 12-14 (Tackle Walmart  
21 customers); L 22 (Buddy Gregg RVs & Motor Homes  
22 releases the keys to Randall-Keith:Beane)  
23  
24 Att. #30.4 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 69; L 8-16 (FBI Parker Still  
25 did not present warrant to Mr. Beane – Arrest Warrant  
26 copy in arrestee hand **TV Stuff**)  
27  
28 Att. #30.5 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 74; L 5-6, 12-13 (Randall-  
29 Keith:Beane bleeding cut on head)  
30  
31 Att. #30.6 - Trial Transcript – Vol. I, P. 129; L 9-15 (Randall-  
32 Keith:Beane actual social security account number)  
33  
34 Att. #31.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 1 (cover page)  
35  
36 Att. #31.2 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 25; L 14-16 (Funding  
37 Account Number)  
38

1 Att. #31.3 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 38; L 4-5, 11, 14  
2 (32 CDs successfully opened -- **\$31,000,494.974** – theft  
3 **from** Randall-Keith:Beane)  
4

5 Att. #31.4 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 139; L 8, 18-23, 25 (Jaron  
6 Patterson, Univ. of TN Police Dept. & FBI Cyber Task  
7 Force Investigator – did he have copy of warrant to give  
8 to Randall-Keith:Beane)  
9

10 Att. #31.5 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 140; L 1-2, 7, 9 (FBI  
11 confirmed South Carolina warrant)  
12

13 Att. #31.6 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 141, L 2-3, 12-18, 23-25  
14 (Jaron Patterson – South Carolina warrant)  
15

16 Att. #31.7 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 142, L 8-12 (Jaron Patterson  
17 doesn't know if South Carolina warrant truly existed)  
18

19 Att. #31.8 - Trial Transcript – Vol. II, P. 191, L 17-20 (Randall-  
20 Keith:Beane never brought motor coach home)  
21

22 Att. #32.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. III, P. 1 (cover page)  
23

24 Att. #32.2 - Trial Transcript – Vol. III, P. 103; L 5-20 (Jerald Byrne  
25 threatened with obstruction of justice charge)  
26

27 Att. #32.3 - Trial Transcript – Vol. III, P. 17, L 7-13 (Extended  
28 warranty – Jerald Byrne did not have impression  
29 Randall-Keith:Beane would sell motorhome for profit.  
30

31 Att. #33.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. IV, P. 1 (cover page)  
32

33 Att. #33.2 - Trial Transcript – Vol. IV, P. 18; L 12-13 (NY Federal  
34 Reserve Bank Sean O'Malley says No Loss to US Gov.)  
35

36 Att. #34.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 1 (cover page)  
37

- 1 Att. #34.2 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 13; L 21-23 (FBI arrival)  
2  
3 Att. #34.3 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 14; L 5 (Not without a  
4 warrant)  
5  
6 Att. #34.4 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 105; L 19-25 (Alex opens  
7 motorhome door for FBI)  
8  
9 Att. #34.5 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 106; L 1-2, 3-4, 5-8 (Never  
10 been to Colorado) (FBI Beat Randall-Keith:Beane) (FBI  
11 foot on Randall-Keith:Beane’s head—**I Can’t Breathe** –  
12 attempted strangulation)  
13  
14 Att. #34.6 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 108, L 19-25 (They wanted  
15 to hurt Randall-Keith:Beane – injured him/put a bleeding  
16 cut on the back of his head)  
17  
18 Att. #34.7 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 109; L 1-2 (Blood trickling  
19 from back of head)  
20  
21 Att. #34.8 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 110, L 12-18 (FBI pulled  
22 down Randall-Keith:Beane’s pants – bandaged his head  
23 too tight)  
24  
25 Att. #34.9 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 111; L 17-25 (Randall-  
26 Keith:Beane asked to see the warrant)  
27  
28 Att. #34.10 - Trial Transcript – Vol. V, P. 112; L 1-8 (FBI did not give  
29 Randall-Keith:Beane any information)  
30  
31 Att. #35.1 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
32 Treaty (ICCPR) – P. 1, Article 1, 6, 7, 8  
33  
34 Att. #35.2 - ICCPR Treaty P. 2, Article 6, 9  
35  
36 Att. #35.3 - ICCPR Treaty P. 3, Article 14  
37  
38 Att. #35.4 - ICCPR Treaty P. 4

- 1 Att. #36 - FDIC (Robberies and other thefts not insured by the  
2 FDIC)  
3
- 4 Att. #37 - Feloniously defined – must be introduced into every  
5 indictment for a felony – Bouvier, P. 764
- 6 Att. #38 - 18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights  
7
- 8 Att. #39 - 18 U.S. Code § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law  
9
- 10 Att. #40 - 18 U.S. Code § 1590. Trafficking with respect to peonage,  
11 slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor  
12
- 13 Att. #41 - DOJ 1033. KIDNAPPING—18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1202  
14
- 15 Att. #42 - 18 U.S. Code § 1621. Perjury generally  
16
- 17 Att. #43 - 18 U.S. Code § 2382. Misprision of treason  
18
- 19 Att. #44 - 18 U.S. Code § 4. Misprision of felony  
20
- 21 Att. #45 - 18 U.S. Code § 2381. Treason  
22
- 23 Att. #46 - 18 U.S. Code § 371. Conspiracy to commit offense or to  
24 defraud United States  
25
- 26 Att. #47 - 25 CFR § 11.411 - Criminal trespass  
27
- 28 Att. #48 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-101 – Assault  
29
- 30 Att. #49 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-102 - Aggravated assault  
31
- 32 Att. #50 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-405 - Criminal trespass  
33
- 34 Att. #51 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-11-614 - Protection of property  
35
- 36 Att. #52 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-6-103 - Probable cause and affidavit  
37
- 38 Att. #53 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-6-104 - Examination of complainant  
39
- 40 Att. #54 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-6-208 - Contents of warrant  
41

1 Att. #55 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-6-216 - Copies of warrants  
2  
3 Att. #56 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-1-101 - Short title - Uniform  
4 Commercial Code (UCC)  
5 Att. #57 - Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-1-103 - Construction of chapters  
6 1-9 to promote their purposes and policies —  
7 Applicability of supplemental principles of law. (UCC)  
8  
9 Att. #58.1 - Report of Commission on Unalienable Rights – P. 1  
10 (cover page)  
11  
12 Att. #58.2 - P. 13 (Right to travel—protection of person and  
13 property—property is one’s labor, life, liberty, and  
14 pursuit of happiness)  
15  
16 Att. #59.1 - The Law of Nations – P. 1 (cover page)  
17  
18 Att. #59.2 - P. 95 (Legislators derive their power from the  
19 constitution)  
20  
21 Att. #60.1 - Trezevant v. City of Tampa – P. 1 (\$25,000 jury verdict  
22 in favor of plaintiff – Trezevant)  
23  
24 Att. #60.2 - P.2 (Trezevant was in the holding cell for a total of  
25 twenty-three minutes)  
26  
27 Att. #60.3 - P.5 (Jury verdict not excessive. Judgment affirmed.  
28 Ruling has not been appealed.)  
29  
30 Att. #61.1 - Detention Hearing Request (Doc. 40) – P. 1 (cover page)  
31  
32 Att. #61.2 - P. 9, L 12-14 – Randall-Keith:Beane requests detention  
33 hearing)  
34  
35 Att. #62.1 - True Brown (USAA Bank) Email Dated 7-11-2017 (4:07  
36 pm) P. 1  
37

1 Att. #62.2 - P. 2 (7/11/17—4:07 pm – email from True Brown to FBI  
2 Parker Still – wants update on RV – says Randall-  
3 Keith:Beane’s social security account number altered by  
4 one digit – says federal reserve bank account number  
5 same as your social security number – says USAA  
6 financial crimes investigation took steps to remove  
7 Randall-Keith:Beane’s loan and credit card payments)  
8

9 Att. #63 - True Brown (USAA Bank) Email Dated 7-12-2017—  
10 9:10 am – True Brown email to Parker Still asking what  
11 charges Randall-Keith:Beane was arrested/detained on—  
12 a request for update on the RV motorhome—if he  
13 planned to charge Mr. Beane on complaint—USAA  
14 executive management team is “really impressed” by the  
15 quick arrest of Mr. Beane—and “makes me proud of the  
16 organization.”  
17

18 Att. #64.1 - DOJ Motion In Limine (To Prohibit Jurisdiction  
19 Argument – Doc 78 – 1/5/18) P. 1  
20

21 Att. #64.2 - Motion In Limine Memorandum Opinion and Order P. 1  
22

23 Att. #64.3 - Memorandum Opinion and Order - Motion In Limine Granted - Doc  
24 90 – P. 8 – 1/19/18 (Perpetrator and conspirator Thomas A. Varlan  
25 ordered defendants prohibited from offering evidence/testimony re:  
26 **1)** whether court has subject matter jurisdiction, **2)** whether US  
27 government is defaulted/foreclosed, and **3)** whether the US has legal  
28 authority to bring a prosecution of defendants)  
29

30 Att. #65.1 - True Brown - USAA Petition of Third-Party Interest  
31 (Doc. 246-1) P. 1 – Re: Motorhome Forfeiture  
32

33 Att. #65.2 - True Brown - USAA Petition - P. 2 (Mr. Beane “used a  
34 fictitious bank account number.”)  
35

36 Att. #65.3 - True Brown - USAA Petition - P. 3 (True Brown  
37 petition sworn under penalty of perjury)

1	Att. #66.1	-	DOJ Motion for Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture
2			(Doc. 223 – 7/24/18) - P. 1
3			
4	Att. #66.2	-	Doc. 223 - P. 2 (“...using a fictitious bank account
5			number (i.e., defendant’s Social Security Number”)
6			<b>FOOTNOTE - <u>\$553,749.99</u></b> “different from restitution.”
7			
8	Att. #66.3	-	Doc. 223 - P. 3 (signature page)
9			
10	Att. #67	-	United States of America, Inc. Delaware Corporation
11			
12	Att. #68	-	The United States of America, Inc. Delaware Corporation
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14	Att. #69	-	Offence Definition – (“...it is not indictable.”) Bouvier’s
15			Law Dictionary
16			
17	Att. #70	-	Crime Definition – (The term offence...is...understood
18			to be a crime not indictable...) - Bouvier’s Law Dictionary
19			
20	Att. #71.1	-	Indictment – P. 1 of 8 (USAA and Whitney bank insured by FDIC)
21			
22	Att. #71.2	-	Indictment – P. 2 of 8 (fictitious bank account number/Heather-
23			Ann:Tucci:Jarraf “purported to be BEANE’S attorney...”)
24			
25	Att. #71.3	-	Indictment – P. 3 of 8 (fictitious account number / there
26			was no valid account number)
27			
28	Att. #71.4	-	Indictment – P. 4 of 8 (fictitious account number)
29			
30	Att. #71.5	-	Indictment – P. 5 of 8
31			
32	Att. #71.6	-	Indictment – P. 6 of 8 (commit certain offenses against
33			the United States)
34			
35	Att. #71.7	-	Indictment – P. 7 of 8 (upon conviction of any offense)
36			
37	Att. #71.8	-	Indictment – P. 8 of 8

1 Att. #72.1 - Laws of the United States of America (cover page)  
2 (Title of Nobility)  
3 Att. #72.2 - Laws of the United States of America - P. 74 (If any  
4 citizen accepts a title of nobility (Esquire) from any  
5 foreign power (Britain) shall be incapable of holding any  
6 office of trust.)  
7  
8 Att. #73.1 - Tennessee Constitution Declaration of Rights – P. 2 - Section 1  
9  
10 Att. #73.2 - Tennessee Constitution Declaration of Rights – P. 3 -  
11 Section 2, 7, 8, 9, 10  
12  
13 Att. #73.3 - Tennessee Constitution Declaration of Rights – P. 4 –  
14 Section 15  
15  
16 Att. #74.1 - Dennis G. Terez - Counsel for Appellant Heather-Ann:  
17 Tucci:Jarraf – Cover Page  
18  
19 Att. #74.2 - Dennis G. Terez - Counsel for Appellant Heather-Ann:  
20 Tucci:Jarraf - Jurisdictional Statement  
21  
22 Att. #75.1 - Stephen L .Braga – Counsel for Appellant Randall Keith  
23 Beane – Cover Page  
24  
25 Att. #75.2 - Stephen L .Braga – Counsel for Appellant Randall Keith  
26 Beane – Statement of Jurisdiction  
27  
28 Att. #76 - FBI - What is Money Laundering?  
29  
30 Att. #77.1 - Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, Document 224 Filed  
31 07/24/18, P. 1  
32  
33 Att. #77.2 - Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, Document 224 Filed 07/24/18, P. 2,  
34 Paragraph 1(b) -- **A money judgment in favor of the United States**  
35 **and against the defendant RANDALL KEITH BEANE, for**  
36 **\$553,749.99**, which represents the minimum amount of proceeds  
37 RANDALL KEITH BEANE personally obtained.



“2017 Entegra Cornerstone 45B; 45 foot diesel motorhome; VIN 4VZVU1E94HC082752; topaz in color with eight wheels” P. 2, Paragraph 1(a)

Att. #77.3 - “...this Preliminary Order of Forfeiture will become final as to the money judgment in the amount of \$553,749.99 at the time of sentencing, and **will be** made part of the sentence and **included in the Judgment.**”

Att. #77.4 - Preliminary Order of Forfeiture submitted by J. DOUGLAS OVERBEY, United States Attorney, Anne-Marie Svolto and Cynthia F. Davidson - Assistant United States Attorneys

Att. #78.1 - Sentencing Proceedings Before Thomas A. Varlan, July 24, 2018, Doc. 240 – P. 1

Att. #78.2 - Sentencing Proceedings, P. 10, Line 12-18

Att. #79 - Public Law 97-280 - "Year of the Bible"

Att. #80.1 - Trial Transcript – Vol. VI, Cover Page

Att. #80.2 - P. 63 – Cynthia F. Davidson cites Black’s Law Dictionary

Att. #80.3 - P. 64 - Heather-Ann:Tucci:Jarraf under cross-examination re: Black’s Law and “attorney” vs. “lawyer”

Att. #81.1 - The Essential Law Dictionary Cover Page

Att. #81.2 - “Attorney” and “Attorney-at-Law” Definition

Att. #81.3 - “Lawyer” Definition

Att. #82.1 - “Lawyer” Definition – Bouvier’s Law Dictionary

Att. #82.2 - “Attorney” and “Attorney-at-Law” Definition –Bouvier’s Law Dictionary

Att. #83.1 - United States v. Throckmorton, 98 U.S. 61 (1878) P. 1

- 1 Att. #83.2 - “There is no question of the general doctrine that **fraud vitiates**  
2 the most solemn contracts, documents, and **even judgments.**” P. 3
- 3 Att. #83.3 - **"Fraud vitiates every thing..."** P. 4
- 4 Att. #84.1 - Parkway RV Center – SOLD
- 5 Att. #84.2 - Parkway RV Center – **VIN 4VZU1E94HC082752**  
6 Option A is **\$379,000** which is haggle free/firm (no  
7 Matter if you pay cash, finance and or trade)  
8
- 9 Att. #85 - Praeterea preterea Definition – University of Notre Dame  
10 Latin Dictionary (<http://archives.nd.edu/latin.htm>)  
11
- 12 Att. #86 - Complaint Form Regarding United States Marshals Service  
13
- 14 Att. #87 - DOJ How to Report A Complaint  
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