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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
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                      NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
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   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                    Plaintiff,
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                                                  08-CR-201-TCK
                                        CASE NO.
6
    VS.
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   ANDRE RALPH HAYMOND,
                    Defendant.
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                         TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                             SEPTEMBER 27, 2016
      BEFORE THE HONORABLE TERENCE C. KERN, SENIOR JUDGE PRESIDING
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                       REVOCATION SENTENCING HEARING
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                           APPEARANCES
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                                        MR. R. TRENT SHORES
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    FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
                                        MR. ANDREW J. HOFLAND
Asst. United States Attorneys
21
                                        110 West 7th Street, Suite 300
                                        Tulsa, OK 74119-1013
22
                                        MR. WILLIAM DIXON LUNN
23
    FOR THE DEFENDANT:
                                        Attorney at Law
                                        320 S. Boston
24
                                        Suite 1130
                                        Tulsa, OK 74103
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1	PROCEEDINGS:
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3	THE COURT: The court calls the case of United States
4	of America vs. Andre Ralph Haymond, case number 08-CR-201.
5	This matter comes on for sentencing.
6	Appearances?
7	MR. SHORES: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Trent Shores
8	and Andrew Hofland on behalf of the United States.
9	MR. LUNN: William D. Lunn for Mr. Haymond, who's
10	here.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Lunn, have you and the defendant
12	reviewed the presentence report?
13	MR. LUNN: Judge, we have.
1.4	THE COURT: And did you receive it timely?
15	MR. LUNN: We have received it timely for purposes of
16	this sentencing hearing, yes.
17	THE COURT: The court will ask the presentence report
18	be placed in the record under seal, and direct that if any
19	appeal is taken, counsel on appeal be permitted access to the
20	sealed report with the exception that counsel on appeal is not
20 21	sealed report with the exception that counsel on appeal is not to be permitted access to the recommendations section.
21	to be permitted access to the recommendations section.
21 22	to be permitted access to the recommendations section. Are there any issues in dispute?

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1 statute that he's being sentenced under, which is 18, U.S.C., 3583(k), is unconstitutional, and we'd ask you to take the --2 3 obviously a bold step to find it so and reduce his -- and 4 strike that from the sentencing statute so that he would be 5 only looking at a two-year maximum sentence. THE COURT: The court finds, as its findings of fact, 6 7 a grade B violation; a criminal history category of I; custody 8 by statute not less than five years to life, under the 9 guidelines five years pursuant to Section 7B1.4(b)(2); 10 defendant is not eligible for probation; supervised release, by statute and under the guidelines, five years to life; the fine 11 12 is satisfied; restitution is not applicable; the special mandatory assessment has been satisfied. 13 Any objections to the court's findings of fact? 14 MR. SHORES: No, Your Honor. 15 MR. LUNN: No. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lunn, remarks on behalf of 18 the defendant? And I have reviewed your sentencing memorandum 19 and agree that there are some matters of significance that 20 should go to the Tenth Circuit. 21 You may proceed. MR. LUNN: Judge, and I appreciate that. 2.2 23 When we were here last, which was actually in 2010 24 following Mr. Haymond's trial in the initial child pornography 25 case, and the court sentenced him to the 38-month prison term

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and then sentenced him to 10 years of supervised release

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thereafter, I thought at the time that 10 years was going to be 2 a very long time for Mr. Haymond, and it didn't have anything 3 to do with the fact that Mr. Haymond was a criminal or was 4 inclined to do criminal things. There were two things, I 5 think, that were important with regard to my thinking that. 6 The first was is that Mr. Haymond had never acknowledged 7 that he had committed a crime in the first possession of child 8 9 pornography count, and it's an issue that we took up to the Tenth Circuit. We did not get a result that we wanted. 10 actually took it on to the United States Supreme Court and 11 asked -- filed a petition for cert, and it was a case that the 12 United States Supreme Court didn't want to hear. We got a 13 14 letter back probably by return mail. So he was going to be in a position, when he got out of 15 prison, with an infrastructure that is geared towards dealing 16 with sex offenders where he would be saying, "I didn't ever do 17 this." And so that was always going to be a problem for him 18 within the structure of supervised release. So he was going to 19 20 be required to go to sex therapy classes, and he was always going to say, "But I didn't do this." So that was always going 21 to be a problem for him. 22

Beyond that is that Mr. Haymond himself is a nonconformist.

He's the type of person -- you either like him or you don't

like him, and there are a lot of people who don't like

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Mr. Haymond because he's a gay American Indian and he rubs a lot of people the wrong way. And in such a structure that you get in a probation office, it was inevitable that he would rub some people the wrong way.

And we do appreciate, mind you, the efforts that have made by the probation office in this case. Certainly the first phase of this case had to do with a state officer who wanted to try to claim that Mr. Haymond hadn't filed a change of address for purposes of sex offender status, and it was because of a probation officer in the federal office that we were able to deal with that case appropriately, and there was ultimately no criminal sanction.

That being the case, we now have this situation where there are — his cell phone has been searched and you have a situation that's really not a lot different from the situation that we had when his computer was searched in 2008. You have a batch of child pornography images, a very small batch, 59 images, that are situated in the same way they were in 2008. They're sitting in the computer's cache without any metadata around them, nothing that really puts Mr. Haymond's fingerprints on them.

And so the courts obviously struggle with this situation.

And the most that I can say is that I appreciate the time that the court spent struggling with this case. And as the court correctly notes, it's a matter that we will take up to the

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Tenth Circuit. We appreciate all that the court did in this regard, and we're obviously disappointed with the final result.

So my perception of Mr. Haymond is that -- and you've got a 600-page booklet of really his entire activity over two years, all of his texts, all of his -- you know, most of his e-mails, and it doesn't paint a bad picture of him.

If I were a parent of Mr. Haymond, which I'm glad I'm not, I would be exasperated in some ways. But if I were a parent of Mr. Haymond, I would say, "Let's get you in college. Let's get some of your talent channeled properly with the appropriate discipline and maybe we can make something of you."

As we're now looking at Mr. Haymond's life, he was arrested when he was only 18, he went to prison for 38 months, he's been on supervised release for close to two years when this case came up, he's been in jail for a year and he's very likely looking at a 60-month sentence. His whole life is going before him, and it's a wasted life, it's a waste of a life over these issues that courts struggle with, frankly. So we would hope that if there was any way for you to sentence him to less than 60 months, that you'd be able to do that.

We recognize that Andre Haymond didn't go to his sex treatment classes like he should have, and that he committed some minor violations, but we will always contend, and I firmly believe this, that Mr. Haymond did not know that there were

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child pornography images on his smart phone, and I think the 1 fact that he was able to take lie detector tests that covered a 2 period of over two years should have been strong evidence that 3 there was something else going on here and that somehow we 4 should have dealt with it. And I hope, some way, that 5 Mr. Haymond doesn't face the rest of his life kind of like 6 briar rabbit with the tar baby, where he just can't ever seem 7 to get away from it. It would be unfortunate because 8 Mr. Haymond has talent. So, we'd ask for any kind of 9 consideration you can give to Mr. Haymond in the way of 10 leniency. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. 12 13 Mr. Haymond, any remarks you wish to make at this time on your own behalf? 14 THE DEPUTY COURT CLERK: He'll need to use the 15 16 microphone. 17 THE DEFENDANT: Not at this moment, no. THE COURT: Very well. 18 On behalf of the United States? 19 MR. SHORES: Nothing, Your Honor, other than to ask 20 21 for a guideline sentence. 22 Thank you. THE COURT: The court notes for the record that the 23 24 defendant has filed a sentencing memorandum, docket 233, in which he states he has no objection to the calculations in the 25

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probation officer's sentencing memorandum.

Defendant does object to the court's findings in the opinion and order dated August 2nd, 2016, docket 227, wherein the court found that the defendant committed violations 1 through 5 as alleged in the order on supervised release, docket

6 183, which included that the defendant committed a violation of

7 federal law by possessing child pornography in violation of 18,

8 U.S.C., Section 2252(a)(4)(B).

As the court has indicated, this has been a troubling case. In fact, I don't recall ever writing an opinion of any substance really on a revocation matter, certainly not a 26-page opinion, which the court has done in this case. I believe that the defendant raises an argument that should be decided by the Tenth Circuit and I hope that this case is in the proper form in order to do that.

In Mr. Lunn's brief, he indicates that it's difficult to imagine how this statute doesn't create Sixth Amendment problems under Apprendi and Blakely, and the court in its order acknowledged that and indicated that if the court were to decide this case under the standard of beyond a reasonable doubt, that the government would not have been able to bear that burden of proof. The court has decided this case as it must under revocation status based on preponderance of the evidence.

The troubling aspect of this is that there is a mandatory

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sentence of 60 months' imprisonment based on a court and a revocation using a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard, and also based in a case that is difficult, it's difficult subject matter for particularly a judge who practiced law using Dictaphones and copy machines and whose children have to help him with a cell phone and the IT department with my computer.

It's repugnant to me that there is a mandatory five-year sentence in such a case where a defendant does not have the opportunity to ask for a jury or to be tried under what should be the legal standard, and that is beyond a reasonable doubt.

It's further troubling that the United States failed to call its own expert, which made this case much more difficult for the court, and demonstrates to the court either some amount of laziness or lack of concern for educating the court on matters far outside the court's normal base of knowledge.

The court doesn't, this court at least, doesn't know much about a cache or pathways or thumbnails, and we did the best that we could. But there should have been an expert on the other side of this case. It would have made all the difference in the world. And I think had the United States gone in front of a jury and presented this case, there damn sure would have been an expert called on behalf of the United States. They wouldn't have tried to rely just on cross-examination of the defendant's expert.

So, the court's considered the sentencing guidelines along

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with the factors set forth in 18, U.S.C., Section 3553(a) to reach a sentence -- I don't know that it's an appropriate or reasonable sentence in the case, but I'm supposed to say that it's appropriate and reasonable. And the court has considered the defendant's five violations and the history and characteristics of the defendant.

During the course of the defendant's term of supervised release, the court found that defendant possessed child pornography and other sexually explicit images, failed to disclose to the probation office all Internet devices he possessed, failed to install monitoring software equipment and pay required monitoring fees as directed, and failed to attend required sex offender treatment counseling sessions.

Violation 1, possession of child pornography, in violation of 18, U.S.C., Section 2252(a)(4)(B), statutorily requires a term of imprisonment of at least five years pursuant to 18, U.S.C., Section 3583(k).

The court finds no factor present that warrants a sentence above the mandatory minimum. In fact, were there not this statutory minimum, the court would have looked at this as a grade B violation and probably would have sentenced in the range of two years or less. In fact, I think the probation office indicates at one point a normal grade B violation is like four to 10 months. I don't know if that would have been appropriate in this case, but it certainly would not have been

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were I not forced to.

five years.

The court finds no factor -- let's see. The sentence imposed will reflect the seriousness of the violations, promote

4 respect for the law -- I'm not sure that's even true -- and 5 afford adequate deterrence to the defendant and others.

Given the nature and seriousness of the defendant's violations and underlying original offense, reimposition of a term of supervised release is necessary to ensure compliance with registration requirements to aid in protection of the community as well as to assist the defendant with reintegration back into the community. Now, as I have found out, that's also mandatory. I wouldn't give as much time in supervised release

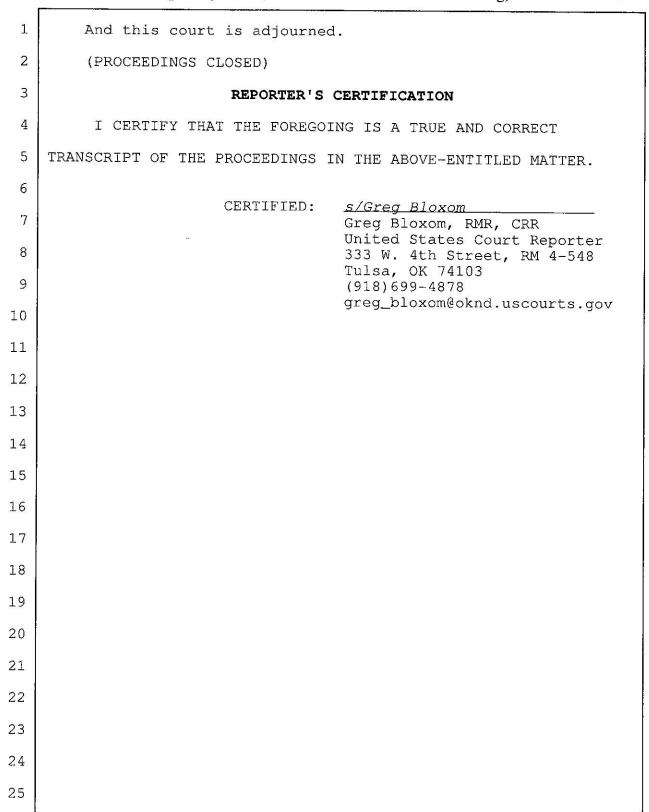
In accordance with applicable law -- Mr. Haymond, if you'll stand at this time -- the court hereby imposes the following sentence: It's the order and judgment of the court that the defendant, Andre Ralph Haymond, is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of five years.

Upon release from imprisonment, defendant shall be placed on a term of supervised release for a period of five years as required. Immediately upon release from imprisonment, but in no event later than 72 hours, the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released. While on supervised release, defendant

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1 shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime. 2 Defendant is prohibited during the period of supervised release 3 or afterward from possessing a firearm, destructive device, 4 ammunition, or other dangerous weapon. 5 Further, while on supervised release, defendant shall not 6 illegally possess a controlled substance, shall comply with the 7 standard conditions adopted by the court, and the following 8 additional special conditions of supervised release: 9 shall abide by paragraphs 1 through 6, number 8 and number 9 of the special sex offender conditions. 10 I have a duty to advise you that you have a right to appeal 11 12 the sentence that has been imposed. Any such appeal must be filed within 14 days of the date the judgment is entered. 13 14 you wish to appeal and cannot afford an appeal, there are forms in the clerk's office to request an appeal in forma pauperis, 15 16 which means without any expense whatsoever. 17 And as I understand it, Mr. Lunn, you do intend to appeal? 18 MR. LUNN: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Very well. Anything else on behalf of the defendant? 20 21 MR. LUNN: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: On behalf of the United States? 23 MR. SHORES: No, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: The defendant is remanded to the custody 24 25 of United States Marshal.

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