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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable JON S. TIGAR, Judge

United States of America,)
Plaintiff,) NO. CR-19-0491 JST
VS.) Friday, June 26, 2020
James Heyward Silcox III,) Oakland, California
Defendant.) Change of Plea)

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

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Official Court Reporter

TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED BY COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

Friday, June 26, 2020 10:09 a.m. 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 000 THE CLERK: Your Honor, there's feedback. 4 (Pause in the proceedings.) 5 6 THE COURT: May I ask, anybody who is not speaking to 7 mute his or her microphone please. 8 THE CLERK: Okay. Your Honor, now calling -- Nope. 9 (Pause in the proceedings.) 10 THE CLERK: Is that better? 11 Your Honor, now calling Criminal matter 19-491 United 12 States of America V. James Heyward Silcox. 13 If counsel could please state their appearances for the 14 record starting with the Government. 15 MS. GRISWOLD: Good morning, Your Honor. Sarah 16 Griswold for the United States. 17 MR. LEVINSOHN: Good morning, Your Honor. THE CLERK: Mr. Levinsohn, one moment. Could you 18 19 unmute and repeat yourself? 20 MR. LEVINSOHN: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is 21 Michael Levinsohn and I represent Mr. Silcox. 22 THE COURT: Very good. Good morning everybody. 23 The matter is on calendar for a change of plea. 24 understand in just a little while Mr. Silcox will be entering 25 a plea without the benefit of a plea agreement. So we will

get to that in just a moment.

I wanted to start by acknowledging how unusual the proceedings are. Everybody is wearing a mask. We are proceeding in a hybrid fashion. So some persons are appearing by video and some persons are here live in court. That makes these proceedings, I think, more intimidating and more formal than they would otherwise be. I'm sorry about that. I wish there was a way around it.

I see there's some people here in the audience. I welcome you. I wish we could have more people in this room at one time. The public health considerations prevent me from doing that. And, again, I wish we were able to run things the way we used to, but for now this is really the best we can do.

Mr. Silcox, can you hear me okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your honor.

THE COURT: Very good. If at any time you cannot hear me or you can't hear somebody else, whether they are -- actually, all the people on the screen are here in the courtroom. But if you can't hear anybody or you can't understand them, either because you didn't hear what they said clearly or you understood what they -- you are able to hear them clearly but you didn't understand the words they used, would you please let me know that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Levinsohn, have you and

1 Mr. Silcox had a sufficient opportunity to talk this morning 2 so that you can be confident that you are both ready to 3 proceed? MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 All right. Very good. All right. Then THE COURT: 6 we will get going. 7 Mr. Levinsohn, is it still the case that Mr. Silcox wishes 8 to change his plea this morning? 9 MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, Your Honor. 10 Ms. Lee, would you administer an oath to THE COURT: 11 Mr. Silcox, please? 12 THE CLERK: Yes, sir. 13 I guess I shouldn't stand. 14 (Defendant sworn.) 15 THE DEFENDANT: I do. 16 THE CLERK: Thank you. 17 Mr. Silcox, do you understand that you're THE COURT: 18 now under oath and that if you answer any of my questions 19 falsely, your answers could later be used against you in a 20 prosecution for perjury or making a false statement? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Would you state your full name for the 23 record, please? 24 THE DEFENDANT: James Heyward Silcox III. 25 Mr. Silcox, where were you born? THE COURT:

1	THE DEFENDANT: Fayetteville, North Carolina.
2	THE COURT: How old are you, sir?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Forty-two.
4	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Graduate school.
6	THE COURT: Okay. This is the part of the script
7	where I say, so I guess reading and writing is pretty strong,
8	but we will skip over that one.
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
10	THE COURT: Have you been treated recently for any
11	mental illness or addiction to narcotics or drugs of any kind?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Tell me about that, please.
14	THE DEFENDANT: I self-referred to New Bridge on
15	October 3rd of last year for Tramadol addiction. Tramadol is
16	an opiate. And I'm proud to say today's day 257 clean.
17	THE COURT: Very good. Congratulations on that
18	period of sobriety.
19	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Madame Clerk, I do get a little bit of an
21	echo loop. I don't know if you are getting that also. I
22	don't know what that might be attributable to. Just thought I
23	would mention it.
24	Mr. Silcox, I gather from that extended period of sobriety
25	that you are sober today. Are you Madame Clerk, whatever

you did it worked like a charm. Now I can -- it's fantastic. 1 2 Are you currently under the influence of any other drug, 3 medication, or alcohol this morning? (Response cannot be heard by the court reporter.) 4 5 I want to ask you about a document --THE COURT: 6 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Your Honor, I did not 7 hear the defendant's answer. He is muted. 8 THE COURT: Oh, I see. Okay. Ms. Lee, did you hear, 9 Ms. Skillman? 10 I will ask, the question again even though you've already 11 answered it. 12 Mr. Silcox, this morning, putting Tramadol to one side, 13 are you currently under the influence of any drug or 14 medication or alcohol? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 16 **THE COURT:** You feel okay? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: I want to ask you about the charging 19 document in the case, which is the written statement of the charges against you. We call that an indictment. 20 21 The indictment in this case charges you with three counts 22 of the importation of a Schedule IV narcotic drug, which in 23 your case was Tramadol. Did you get a copy of the indictment 24 in the case? 25 I have seen it, Your Honor. I have a

THE DEFENDANT:

1	copy, yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: Okay. Did you read that document?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: And have you discussed the written
5	charges against you and the case in general with Mr. Levinsohn
6	as your lawyer?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Have you been fully satisfied with the
9	counsel representation and advice that Mr. Levinsohn has given
10	you?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Levinsohn, is it accurate there's no
13	plea agreement in this case?
14	COURT REPORTER: He is muted.
15	MR. LEVINSOHN: Your Honor, there is no agreement.
16	It's an open plea. I do have a form that was filled out, but
17	it's not an agreement.
18	THE COURT: Okay. We'll get to the form in just a
19	moment.
20	At any time did Ms. Griswold or any of her colleagues
21	extend a plea offer to you?
22	MR. LEVINSOHN: It was discussed.
23	THE COURT: I don't want the details. I just want to
24	know if that happened.
25	MR. LEVINSOHN: It was discussed, yes, Your Honor.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes. I hesitate to answer that completely in affirmative because a formal offer wasn't made, but it was discussed what it would be if it were to be made. That's a better way to put it.

Did you convey that offer to Mr. Silcox?

THE COURT: The Government said something like, we're not ready to make you a formal offer yet, but the way we see the case is, that if it ever were going to resolve, it would have to be something in the neighborhood of "X" months.

MR. LEVINSOHN: It was -- if I may, Your Honor. It wasn't so much months, it was, frankly, eligibility for a diversion, which the Government -- at least until -- I guess until -- perhaps not as of today, but at the time this was being discussed did not -- required that a stipulation not to be allowed in a diversion was part of their plea agreement, so that's why the decision was made to plead open.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to avoid getting
into -- hold on.

It's hard to report these.

THE COURT:

I'm trying not to get into the details of what the offer was. I'm required to make sure that the defendant receive the information that the Government had extended an offer before he enters a plea this morning. And so that's the point on which I was trying to obtain clarity.

So let me ask it this way: Whatever your discussions were

about the circumstances, if any, under which the Government 1 2 would permit your client to plead guilty, were all of the 3 material facts of those discussions relayed to Mr. Silcox? MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes. I can represent that that's 4 5 correct. THE COURT: Very good. 6 7 Mr. Silcox, returning my questioning back to you, I 8 understand that you're intending to plead guilty a little bit 9 later this morning. Has anybody attempted to force you to 10 plead guilty or threatened you in any way? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Has anybody threatened anybody close to 13 you, any members of your family or friends? 14 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 15 Has anybody made you a promise of any THE COURT: 16 kind that if you enter a quilty plea, they will do something 17 for you or something else will happen for you? 18 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: You know what a side deal is? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: I gather from what you said, there are no 22 side deals in this case; is that correct? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Correct, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Silcox, I don't know whether you have

a criminal record or not. But there's no question that the

offenses that you will be pleading guilty to this morning are felonies. And if I accept your plea, you will be found guilty of those crimes. And when you are guilty of a felony, that can deprive you of certain valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, and the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of firearm.

Are you aware of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, would you please state for the record the maximum possible penalties provided by law for the crimes in the indictment and any mandatory minimum penalties?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor.

(Audio fail) -- counts as Your Honor indicated. They all carry the same penalties, which the Court could impose on concurrent or consecutively. For each count, the maximum term of imprisonment is five years. There's a minimum supervised release term of one year, a maximum supervised release term of life, a maximum fine of \$250,000, and a \$100 special assessment. There is also a forfeiture allegation in the indictment.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Griswold.

Mr. Silcox, the forfeiture allegation means that the Court has the authority, if you're convicted of these crimes, to

order that you forfeit any drugs or other contraband, any 1 2 firearms or ammunition and any cash the Government seized as a 3 part of your arrest in this case. Do you understand that? 4 COURT REPORTER: No answer. 5 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I understand. 7 (Pause in the proceedings.) 8 THE COURT: I apologize for these delays at the 9 I'm having some issues with my laptop. 10 Mr. Silcox, do you understand that because these are 11 narcotics offenses the Court might also have the discretion to 12 order that you be ineligible for certain federal benefits? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I want to talk for just a second how the 15 Sentencing Guidelines will apply in your case and also a 16 statute called Section 3553(a). 17 Have you talked to Mr. Levinsohn about the sentencing 18 quidelines and how they might work in your case, Mr. Silcox? 19 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor, but I'm aware of the 20 sentencing guidelines. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Levinsohn, hold on. 22 Mr. Silcox, would you give me your rough understanding, if 23 you have one, of how the sentencing guidelines work? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, they set the standard,

the minimum and maximum for sentencing for each offense.

THE COURT: That's not bad, actually. That's true. And that's how they work.

There is a Sentencing Commission that has been established that every year, although not last year, they publish sentencing guidelines. And they set a range, a sentencing range for every federal crime. And the ranges go up as the crimes get more serious or as the Sentencing Commission or Congress view the crimes as being more serious, they go down as the crimes get less serious.

For somebody who has a higher criminal history, again, the ranges are higher. And for someone with a lower criminal history, the ranges are lower. So for the same crime, somebody with a higher sentence will have a higher recommended sentence for the same -- that didn't come out right.

For the same crime, a defendant with a lengthier criminal history of a higher recommended sentence than a defendant with less of a criminal history.

You follow me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And those guidelines aren't mandatory. In other words, I don't have to impose the sentence that it says in the guidelines, but I have to start there. That really has to be the starting point of any sentencing calculation that I do.

Do you understand me so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

enter a guilty plea, I will refer the case to the Probation

Department, and they will prepare a written presentence

report. And there will be a sentencing guidelines calculation

in there. The united States Attorney's Office, the

prosecutor, they will also do a calculation. Your lawyer will

do a calculation. I'll do a calculation. It's not until that

calculation has been done that I have any idea what the

appropriate sentencing range is under the guidelines.

Understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So that means, as I sit here right now, I actually have no idea what an appropriate sentence in your case is. Do you follow me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that because that range has not been -- well, strike that.

Do you understand that after the calculation has been performed, I have to look at all the facts and have had a chance to listen to what everybody has to say, that I might impose a sentence that could be higher or lower than any estimate your lawyer might have given you.

DIANE E. SKILLMAN, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, USDC

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, I understand.

THE COURT: And you understand because there is not a

plea agreement in this case, that if it comes to the day of sentencing and I impose a sentence, and it's a higher sentence than the one you thought you were going to get, you are not going to be able to withdraw your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court also, after it's done a guidelines calculation, looks at all the sentencing factors that are listed in a statute called, Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). And commonly people just don't say all the stuff in the beginning and they say 3553(a). I won't list every factor in there, but the point of the statute is to have the Court look at the whole case and the whole defendant.

And so it will think about things like the defendant's personal characteristics, how likely it appears that the defendant would offend again if they were released from custody earlier rather than later. How other defendants who committed the same crime have been treated because that's a basic fairness point. Two people did the same crime and they have more or less equal criminal histories, you would want the Court to at least start by considering whether those people ought to be treated the same. What are the policies underlying the sentencing statutes? How much harm did the crime cause the community to suffer? And all these other factors that are not captured in the sentencing guidelines.

Does that makes sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And it is not until I have considered all those factors, and your lawyer has told me the factors that he thinks is relevant, and Ms. Griswold has told me the factors she thinks is relevant, and I've listened to their arguments and done my own thinking, it's not until I have done all of that until I finally know what an appropriate sentence is.

Does that make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, again, because of the discretion I get and the consideration of these factors, the sentence I ultimately impose could be higher than a guideline sentence but it could also be lower.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Silcox, you have several very important rights because you are being charged with a crime in a Federal Court in the United States. These rights make our system much fairer than the systems of other countries that do not have these rights. And you could insist on those rights as a defendant in a Federal Court.

When you plead guilty, you give those rights up and you are essentially voluntarily ending the case yourself. So I just want to go over those rights with you. I'm not going to

stop after each one, but I would ask that you listen carefully because as I said, these rights are very important and they are what makes our system fairer than systems that don't have them.

First, you have the right to plead not guilty to any crime charged against you and to persist in that plea. "Persist" means you never have to change your plea. You can just say not guilty and see if the Government can prove its case.

You have the right to a trial by jury. At that trial, you would be presumed to be innocent and the Government would have to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. You wouldn't have to prove anything because you don't have any burden.

You'd have the right to the assistance of a lawyer for your defense, and if you couldn't afford a lawyer, we would appoint one for you. Not just at the trial, but at every other stage of the case.

You have the right to see and hear all the witnesses and have them cross-examined in your defense. You have the right on your own part to decline to testify unless you voluntarily elect to do so in your own defense. That means, shorthand, you never have to testify unless you want to. Nobody can call you as a witness. Your own lawyer can't do that, the prosecutor certainly can't do that. Nobody can do that. That decision remains with you all the time.

I told you a moment ago you don't have any burden of

proof. And that's true. You and your lawyer can just sit quietly at the defense table, cross-examine the Government's witnesses, see if they can make their case, and not put on one shred of evidence or one shred of testimony. But if you want to testify, you can. And if you want to put on evidence, you can.

And you can use the Court's subpoena power to make people come in and testify as a witness, and you can make them bring in documents or other evidence that you think might be helpful to your case.

Do you understand that you have all these rights, Mr. Silcox?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead guilty in front of me this morning, that you are giving up those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that because you will have waived those rights, there won't be a trial in your case, and we will just enter a conviction?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: One last thing you should be aware of:

Let's say that you didn't testify or you didn't put on any

evidence, and you did have a trial, nobody could say anything

about that. I couldn't, the prosecutor couldn't, nobody could

say to the jury, for example, how come we haven't heard from Mr. Silcox. If he's not guilty, what's his side of the story?

And they also couldn't say, well, you know, we put in all this evidence, and maybe Mr. Levinsohn wants to talk about how our evidence is not very good, Mr. Silcox didn't put in any evidence.

The reason the prosecutor couldn't make comments like that is, that would make it seem like you had some obligation to testify, which you don't have. Or make it seem like you have an obligation to prove something, which you don't have.

Do you understand that if you decided not to testify or put on any evidence, that those facts couldn't be used against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Give me just a moment. I should have pulled up the Ninth Circuit jury instructions on my computer. I am going to do it right now.

(Pause in the Proceedings.)

MR. LEVINSOHN: It occurred to me that we didn't -it wasn't discussed if I either wanted to consult briefly with
Mr. Silcox or he wants to ask me a question during that -- so
far it seems he's doing okay -- mechanically how do we do
that?

THE COURT: Well, I don't know if Mr. Silcox has a text-capable phone or iPad with him. He could communicate

with you that way. If you needed a lengthier consultation than that, then I suppose we would have to recess the proceedings.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Okay.

THE COURT: Let me know if that happens. And,

Mr. Silcox, you also let me know if that happens. I don't

want you to be in a situation where you think I'm not sure

about the Judge's question, I'm not sure about something else,

I need to talk to my lawyer, if that happens, will you please

let me know?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We will figure it out.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Thank you, Your Honor. I think that --

THE COURT: Mr. Silcox, has that happened so far?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor, I'm good.

THE COURT: Okay.

As we were saying earlier, you are charged with three counts in this indictment of unlawful importation of a controlled substance pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 952 and 960(b) subpart 6.

I have the Ninth Circuit jury instruction for that offense in front of me right now. In order to get a conviction on those counts for each separate count, the Government would have to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable

doubt:

First, you knowingly brought tramadol into the United States from a place outside of the United States. Secondly, you knew that the substance you were bringing into the United States was tramadol or some other prohibited drug.

The Government would not need to prove any specific amount or quantity of tramadol in order to get a conviction on any of these counts. They would have to prove only beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a measurable or detectable amount of tramadol in the substance that you imported.

Also, the Government would not need to prove that it was -- that you knew exactly that it was tramadol, they would only need to prove that it was some kind of a prohibited drug.

Those are the elements set out in the pattern jury instruction that this court would use if your case went to trial.

Do you understand that if you plead guilty this morning your --

COURT REPORTER: You froze.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Silcox, is there a form,

Mr. Levinsohn, that Mr. Silcox would be submitting to the court this morning?

MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, Your Honor. I have it here. I have it here, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, Ms. Lee has a device that 1 2 she will use to accept your paper. I'm just going to bring it 3 up on the bench with me. That's what I'm going to do. are wearing a mask so that's fine. I need to see it. 4 5 MR. LEVINSOHN: May I approach? THE COURT: Please. 6 7 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. LEVINSOHN: 8 THE COURT: Please maintain whatever distances still 9 allows you to hand Ms. Lee that document. 10 (Document handed to Court.) 11 Great. Thank you. 12 I'll wash my hands when we are done. I just want to make 13 sure there is enough of a factual basis in here. 14 Okay. Here's what paragraph 5 of this form says. "I know that this Court must be satisfied that there is a 15 16 factual basis for a plea of guilty before my plea can be 17 accepted. I represent to the Court that I took the following 18 actions in connection with the charges made against me in 19 Counts 1, 2, 3, and these facts are true and correct:" 20 And then written onto the form, it states, "On the dates 21 alleged, I knowingly and unlawfully imported a Schedule IV 22 narcotic drug to wit: Tramadol." 23 I want to put just a little bit of meat on those bones, and here's why, Mr. Silcox. This isn't just I'm following the 24

script, I'm doing this for drill kind of thing. I would never

want somebody to come into my courtroom and plead guilty to something they didn't do. So I just need a minimum assurance that they actually did some conduct that makes them guilty of the thing they are pleading guilty to.

Now, it may sound crazy to you that anybody would plead guilty to a federal crime they didn't commit, but I promise you it has happened. So, let me get the indictment in front of me, and I'll just -- I think I just need to look at the dates.

Because as we said earlier, it really is -- it's the same crime and the dates that are given there are July 11, 2019 in Count 1, August 28, 2019 in Count 2, and September 13, 2019 in Count 3.

What did you do on those dates that makes you guilty of this crime?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I'm not -- as far as the dates go, I'm not sure if those are the dates they were seized or the dates they're saying I purchased and ordered the tramadol, but I ordered tramadol from overseas to feed my addiction.

I see. Okay. Then that's the answer.

And there was somebody overseas who was supplying tramadol. And is that something you can just order over the internet?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT:

THE COURT: All right. And are you confident that 1 2 you did that on at least three different dates within that 3 period of time described -- you know, over that period of time? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: It would undermine my recovery not to 6 be honest. 7 THE COURT: So the answer is, yes, you did it on at 8 least three dates? 9 THE DEFENDANT: At least. Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. Then I'm satisfied there is a 11 factual basis for the plea. 12 Ms. Griswold, would you please make a representation 13 concerning the facts the Government would be prepared to prove 14 at trial if Mr. Silcox did not enter a guilty plea this 15 morning? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, I believe your microphone 18 is muted. 19 MS. GRISWOLD: Thank you. 20 If the parties were to proceed to trial, the Government 21 would prove the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt 22 through evidence, including Government witnesses, Government 23 records, and the defendant's own post-Miranda interview. 24 In September and October 2017, the defendant opened two

P.O. Boxes at different Post Offices. He opened them to use

them to retrieve tramadol shipments from overseas. Tramadol is a Schedule IV narcotic drug.

During a post-Miranda interview, the defendant said he began purchasing tramadol in 2017 online from an unknown person he believes is in Singapore. The defendant said he has received shipments for tramadol from three separate overseas suppliers from 2017 to 2019. He estimated that he shipped 500 to 1,000 pills per month to downstream buyers, which he received from his overseas suppliers at his P.O. Boxes.

The defendant communicated with his oversea suppliers through end-to-end encrypted communication applications

WhatsApp and Wickr, and with downstream domestic customers through the end-to-end encrypted email service ProtonMail.

Import history research and records checks linked to the defendant -- linked the defendant to at least eight seizures of narcotics inbound to the United States --

THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, Mr. Levinsohn, would you mute your microphone, please, and also Mr. Silcox?

This will make it easier for Ms. Skillman.

Go ahead.

MS. GRISWOLD: Thank you.

Import history research and records checks linked the defendant to at least eight seizures of narcotics inbound from to the United States from Germany and Singapore. The seizures have included tramadol, modafinil, and cocaine, and were all

bound to various U.S. Post Office Boxes in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The defendant did all of this in exchange for payments via cryptocurrency, Venmo, and PayPal, as well as in tramadol.

As to the specific counts, Count 1 charges that on or about July 11th of 2019, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, the defendant knowingly imported tramadol into the United States from a place outside knowing it was tramadol he was importing.

Specifically, on or about July 11th, 2019, Custom and Border Protection officers assigned to the JFK International Air Mail Facility inspected a package inbound for the United States from a shipper in Singapore. CBP officers discovered approximately 865 grams of tramadol inside the package. It was addressed to a variation of the defendant's name Jim Sicox, at one of the defendant's Post Office Boxes in Alameda.

As to Count 2, alleging the importation of tramadol on or about August 28th, 2019: Specifically, on that date, CBP Officers assigned to the San Francisco Air Mail Facility intercepted a package inbound to the United States from Germany. The package contained 650 200-milligram tablets of tramadol. The package was addressed to another variation of the defendant's name James Silox at a second P.O. Box rented by the defendant in Alameda.

On September 16th of 2019, Special Agents of DHS, HSI, the

U.S. Postal Inspection Service, DHS Office of Inspector

General, and the Coast Guard Investigation Service conducted a controlled delivery of the second package which contained by then a substitute material in lieu of the tramadol. It was delivered to the defendant's second P.O. Box. It contained the original packing material and label.

The defendant went into the Post Office and collected that package from the counter. He then took it back to his car, returned to the Post Office asking about a second package he was expecting. And when he was told there was no second package he left.

The third count alleges importation of tramadol on or about September 13th of 2019. Specifically, on September 13th of 2019, CBP Officers assigned to the San Francisco Air Mail Facility intercepted a package inbound to the United States from Singapore. According to CBP, the package contained 458 grams of tramadol in tablet form. The package was addressed again to a variation of the defendant's name, James Silox, at the defendant's second P.O. Box in Alameda.

Those are the facts the Government would prove beyond a reasonable doubt at trial.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Your Honor, if I may, Mr. Silcox indicated a desire to consult with me briefly. Is there a way -- I hate to do this to the court, but if we can just recess for a few minutes, I know that he wanted to ask me a

couple of questions. He indicated --1 2 THE COURT: I have to tell you --COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. I can't hear you, Your 3 Honor. You're muted. 4 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Skillman. Let me repeat 5 what I said. 6 7 Of course Mr. Silcox can do that. I'm not going to take 8 his plea if he needs to consult with his lawyer. 9 I do have an in-custody sentencing that was scheduled at 10:30, so I just need -- I need you to consult, and then if it 10 11 appears a lengthier consultation is required, we are going to 12 need to continue the plea. 13 But why don't you do that and then we'll see where that 14 leaves us. 15 MR. LEVINSOHN: Thank you, Your Honor. I don't think 16 it will take terribly long. If we can step out briefly. 17 THE COURT: Sure. 18 MR. LEVINSOHN: I will mute my --19 (Pause in the Proceedings.) 20 THE COURT: All right. The record will reflect that 21 Mr. Levinsohn and Mr. Silcox are now back in the courtroom. 22 Mr. Levinsohn, did you and Mr. Silcox have an adequate 23 opportunity to confer? 24 MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, Your Honor. 25 Mr. Silcox, was Mr. Levinsohn able to THE COURT:

answer whatever questions or concerns you had? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. I want to ask you about another document, now that I have 4 5 it at the bench, Mr. Silcox. I am going to hold it up. 6 This is the Application for Permission to Enter Plea of 7 Guilty and Order Accepting Plea that your lawyer handed to my 8 courtroom deputy who then handed it to me. 9 Have you seen this document before? 10 THE DEFENDANT: I have, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: And the document is printed as a blank 12 form, and then it's filled out in blue ink -- it's filled out 13 in blue ink with the particulars of this particular case, 14 correct? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: It actually indicates there, you 17 indicated that you had attended graduate school. You have a 18 Juris Doctor degree. 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And you were a United States Coast Guard 21 Officer. 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: It's neither here nor there, but I think 24 the branches of the military do a pretty good job training 25 their officers so I thought I would put that on the record.

1	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Did you read this form thoroughly?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: And did you have a chance to talk to
5	Mr. Levinsohn about the form before you signed it?
6	THE DEFENDANT: I did, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Did he answer any questions that you had
8	about the form?
9	THE DEFENDANT: He did, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: To the extent that this form says
11	anything about your conduct or what you knew or what you
12	intended to do, is this form accurate?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: On page 6 there are two signatures. One
15	of them appears to be your lawyer's signature. The other one
16	above that has today's date and what looks to me to be your
17	signature. Is it your signature?
18	THE DEFENDANT: It is, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Did you place your signature there only
20	after reading this form thoroughly?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Levinsohn, is that also your
23	signature?
24	MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, it is, Your Honor.
25	One moment.

1 Yes, it is, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Do counsel agree that the Court has 3 discharged its obligations under Rule 11? Ms. Griswold? 4 5 MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Levinsohn? 6 7 MR. LEVINSOHN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Before I ask Mr. Silcox to enter a change 8 9 of plea, is there anything further that we should be --10 COURT REPORTER: You've frozen. 11 MS. GRISWOLD: Not from the Government, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Levinsohn? 12 13 MR. LEVINSOHN: Your Honor, Mr. Silcox does want to 14 make an application to the Court about his -- where he can be 15 in the interim period between now and sentencing. I have discussed that with counsel. We need a moment to address that 16 17 after the plea, but that is something he wants the Court to 18 consider. 19 THE COURT: He will ask not to be taken into custody 20 this morning. 21 MR. LEVINSOHN: That is correct. He also -- his 22 family is moving to the state of Florida, and he would like 23 the Court's permission to -- this has been discussed ahead of 24 time with counsel, and Pretrial Services has made arrangements

for him to be supervised in Florida.

So with the Court's permission, he would like to reside there and then return for the sentencing and then ultimately — if he is granted probation or diversion, serve that in Florida.

THE COURT: Both for matters of substance and also for appearance, I am going to take that issue up after I determine whether he's going to plead guilty. Otherwise it might make it appear that he's prepared to plead guilty only if he gets to move to Florida, which is not really the order of proceedings this morning.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Understood. That's why I inquired. Other than that, I have nothing else to bring up.

THE COURT: Other matters for the record? You said there's nothing else.

Mr. Silcox, have you heard and understood all of the proceedings this morning?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you ready to enter a change of plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that when you enter a change of plea, that I will immediately thereafter find for the record that you have been convicted of these offenses?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will ask you with regard to each count of the indictment separately, just to produce a clear

record -- and while I am on that, Ms. Griswold, as a courtesy to the court reporter, it appeared to me that in order to be complete and accurate, you were reading from a prepared summary of the facts when I asked for what the Government could prove.

Could you please email that to Ms. Skillman?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that would be helpful to her in preparing a transcript of the proceedings.

All right. In the United States of America versus James Heyward Silcox III, that's case number 19-CR-491, to Count 1 of the indictment, which charges you with importation of a Schedule IV narcotic drug, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To Count 2 of the indictment, which also charges you with a violation of 21, United States Code, Section 952 and 960, importation of a Schedule IV narcotic drug, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And to Count 3, which charges you with the same offense, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I accept those pleas.

I find that you are fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea; that you are aware of the nature of

the charges against you and the consequences of your plea; and that your guilty pleas are knowing and voluntary pleas supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense. I accept your guilty pleas, and I find you guilty of each of those three offenses.

Ms. Griswold, you heard what Mr. Levinsohn said a moment ago about the defendant's desire to relocate to Florida pending a sentencing determination.

Do you wish to be heard?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

I've communicated with the defendant's Pretrial Services
Officer, Brad Wilson, and from my discussions with him, I
understand that Pretrial Services has no objection to this
request. And based on the information I am about to provide,
the Government also has no objection.

So, first, Pretrial Services here has been in contact with the supervision — the supervisor in the Middle District of Florida's Orlando office who has approved the transfer of the defendant to their supervision.

And so Mr. Wilson suggested that the modification to the defendant's pretrial release would be that he be allowed to relocate permanently to the Middle District of Florida. And then we would ask only that his travel be restricted to that district, and then to the Northern District of California for court.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GRISWOLD: I'm sorry, one more thing.

Pretrial Services wants prior approval restriction for any travel outside of the Middle District.

THE COURT: I will incorporate my approval of this request into my remarks, which are as follows:

Mr. Silcox, I will not remand you into the custody now pending sentencing, rather I will leave you at liberty as you have been up until this point, and you will be subject to all the same conditions of pretrial release that you have been subject up until now, and that will be true pending sentencing or until further Court order.

I will also allow you to relocate to the state of Florida provided that you have obtained the permission of Pretrial Services and that that permission is contained in writing and that any conditions that Pretrial Services has placed on your relocation to Florida also are in writing.

I do that just so there is a clear record and it doesn't -- we don't get down the road and then you have done one thing and they thought you were supposed to do another thing. I am understanding that they have granted you this permission. And if you have it in writing, then you are good to go. If you don't have it in writing, you just need to get it in writing.

One comment I want to make is that we don't have --

although we don't have a program called Diversion, we do have a program called ATIP. It is my belief that that is the program that Mr. Levinsohn is going to ask you be referred to.

My knowledge of that program extends only as far as this District, meaning in each of our three courthouses, we have a judge who supervises that program, our district designed that program, and all of the services that are provided through that program are provided here in the Northern District.

I'm not saying that Florida doesn't have a similar program, I'm not saying that it's not possible to apply for — I'm not saying that a program with similar goals is not available in Florida or that there isn't some way of putting you into that program. I'm just saying it's not clear to me that there is either. That's just something I don't know.

I mention this only because Mr. Levinsohn mentioned his desire to put you into a program like that, and I don't want you to think that just because we held this hearing, I heard what Mr. Levinsohn said, I let you move to Florida, that I was concluding that you are eligible for a program down there because I don't know anything about it.

Does that make sense? Any questions about that? Okay.

COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Your Honor. His microphone was mute so I did not hear an answer to those questions.

THE COURT: I see. All right.

Mr. Silcox, would you unmute for just a second. And I'll just ask you, is it correct that you stated a moment ago that you understood everything I said and you didn't have any questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, Your Honor. No questions.

THE COURT: Very good. I do want to set a sentencing date. I am gathering, Mr. Levinsohn, that you are requesting a referral to Pretrial Services for ATIP evaluation?

COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Your Honor.

Mr. Levinsohn is muted.

MR. LEVINSOHN: The Court asked me if I was requesting a referral to ATIP, and my answer was yes.

THE COURT: I make that referral.

I want to say that we should put this over at least eight weeks based on past experience. And I guess -- I don't want to make -- I don't want to ask the Probation Office to do a PSR yet because it might turn out that I don't need it and they have enough to do.

My suggestion, unless counsel want to say otherwise, is let's send the matter to Pretrial Services. Let's let them do their evaluation. I -- the lawyers and I and Mr. Silcox can receive the evaluation, we can have a hearing, parties can make their views known as to whether placement in that program

1 is appropriate one way or the other, and then if it turns out 2 I'm not going to make that referral, then I can refer it to 3 Probation. Mr. Silcox is going to be out of custody and so it seems 4 5 to me there's no reason to rush this. We can do it in 6 sequence. 7 Mr. Levinsohn, does that make sense? 8 MR. LEVINSOHN: It does, Your Honor. I don't know if 9 the Court wants to address dates yet, but what the Court says 10 makes imminent sense. THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, does that make sense to you 11 12 also? 13 MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Let's err on the side of giving Pretrial 15 Let's make it about ten weeks. That would take enough time. 16 us out to mid-September. And we could do either the 11th or 17 the 25th of September. The 18th is not available on the 18 Court's calendar. 19 MR. LEVINSOHN: Let me check, if I may. I should 20 know this offhand, but I don't. What day is Yom Kippur? 21 could have just a moment. 22 (Pause in the Proceedings.) 23 MR. LEVINSOHN: I apologize. The 25th is fine. 24 THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, does that work on your 25 calendar also?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will set the matter for --

we'll just call it sentencing status on September 25th. And the minutes of today's hearing will reflect that the Court will receive the ATIP recommendation, and we can discuss it on that day.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Silcox, I wish you the best of luck.

In the meantime, I will order you to be personally present on that date at 9:30 a.m. I'm not worried that you won't be there, but I'm required to tell you that if you don't show up, that that is separately a crime and we will come looking for you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And there is a reason they make movies about the United States Marshals' ability to find people and that is they are really good at it. Make sure you are here on that date.

All kidding aside, the penalties for failing to appear are quite severe.

That concludes this proceeding. We will see everybody in September.

MR. LEVINSOHN: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

MS. GRISWOLD: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Proceedings adjourned at 11:04 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Diane E. Skillman, Official Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Disne E. Skillman

DIANE E. SKILLMAN, CSR 4909, RPR, FCRR

Tuesday, November 3, 2020