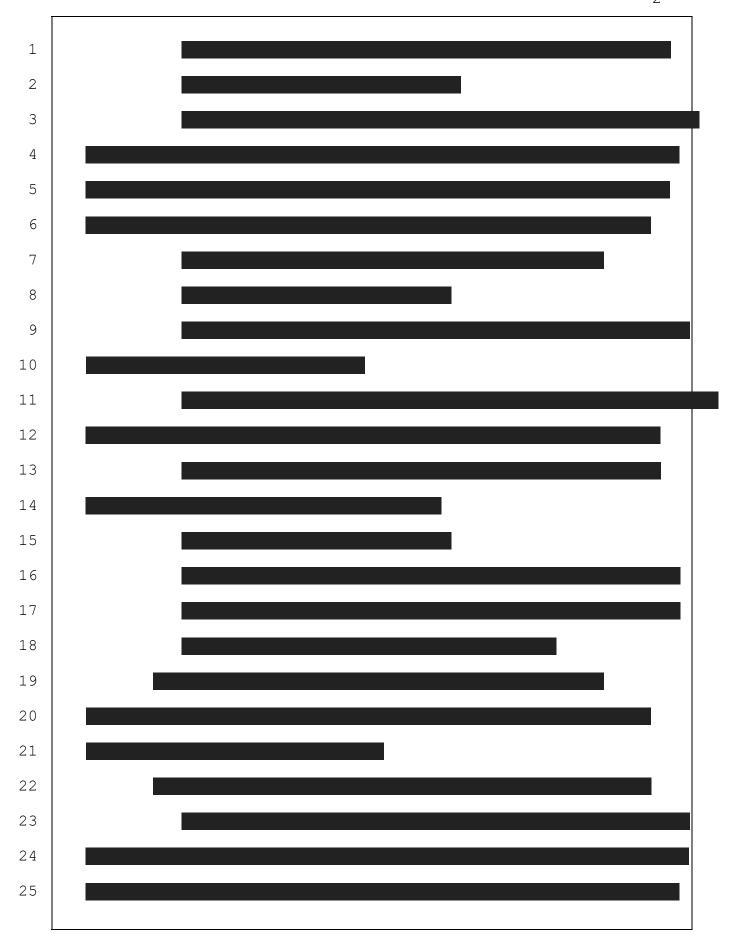
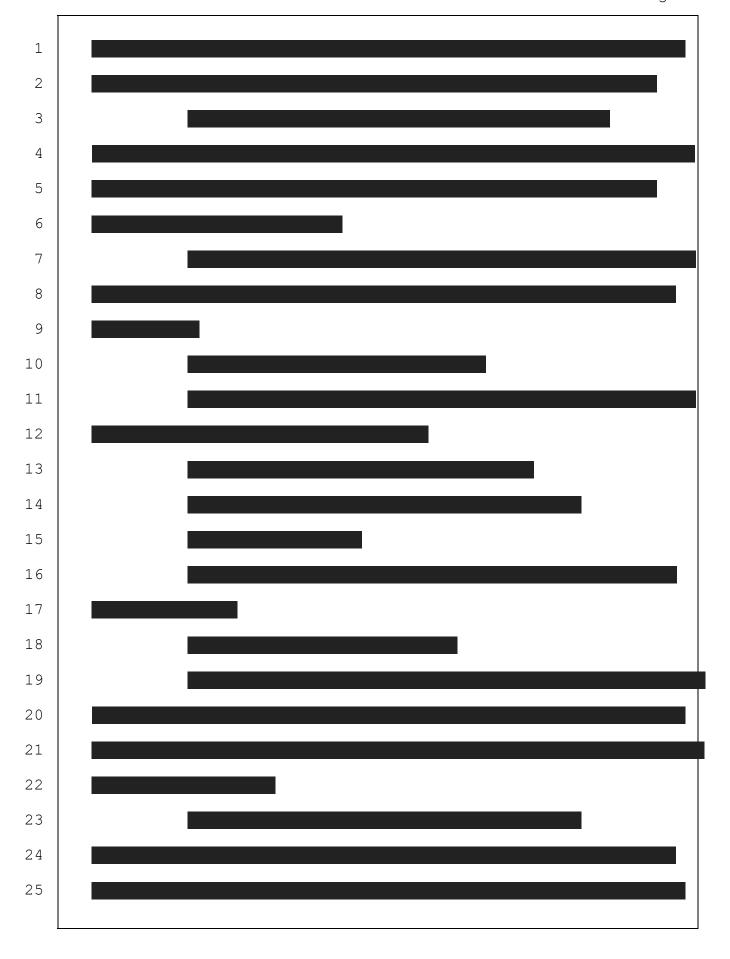
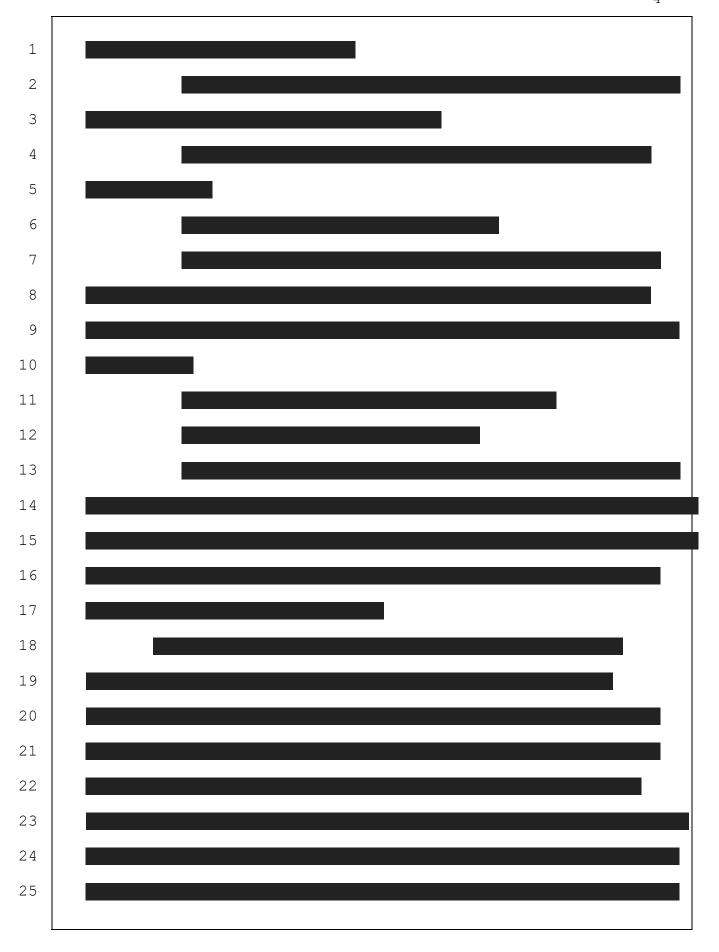
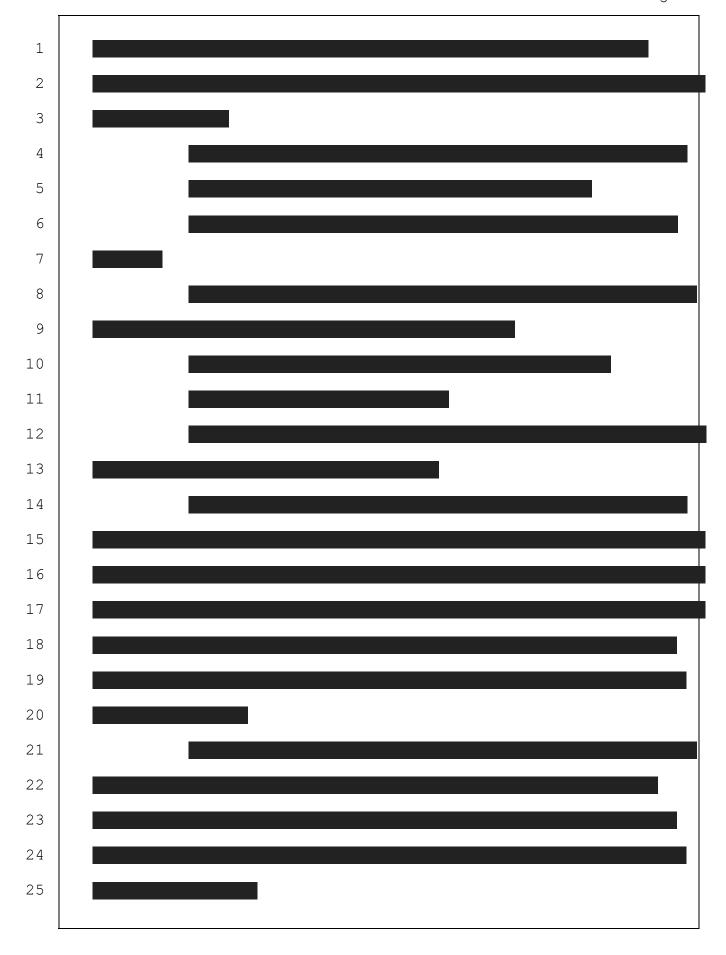
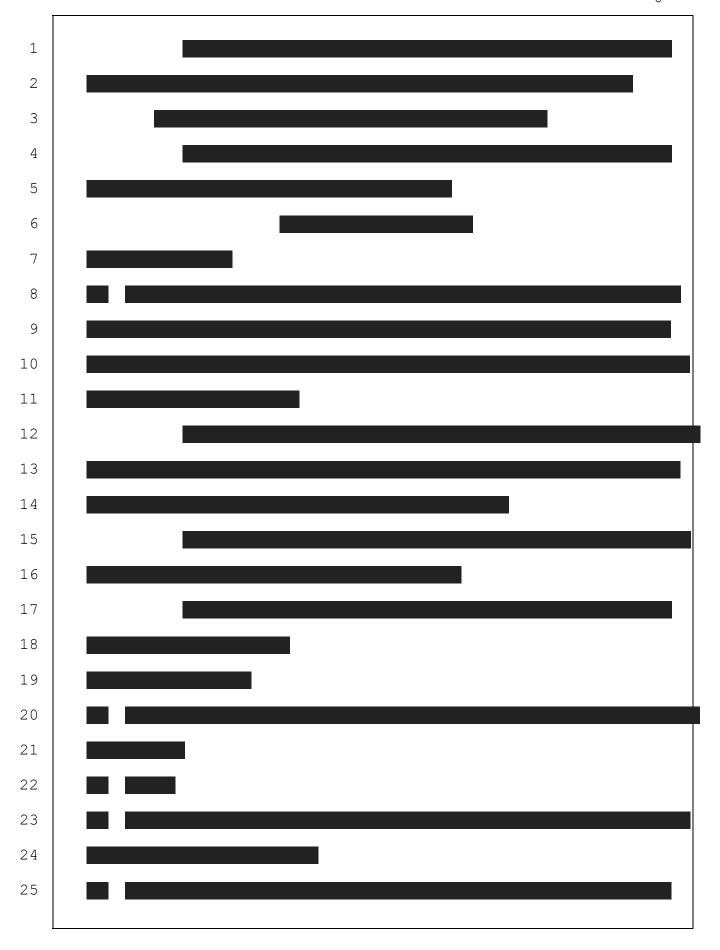
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
3	United States of America,) Criminal Action) No. 21-cr-225
4	Plaintiff,)
5) SENTENCING HEARING vs.
6) Washington, DC Treniss Jewell Evans, III,) September 13, 2022
7) Time: 1:00 p.m. Defendant.)
8	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING HELD BEFORE
10	THE HONORABLE JUDGE DABNEY L. FRIEDRICH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	
12	APPEARANCES
13	For Plaintiff: Francesco Valentini
	DOJ-CRM Criminal Division, Appellate Section
14	950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20530
15	202-598-2337 Email: Francesco.valentini@usdoj.gov
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18	99 Park Avenue 6th Floor
19	New York, NY 10016 646-253-0514
20	Email: Fedcases@metcalflawnyc.com
	For Probation: Aidee Gavito
21	
22	Court Reporter: Janice E. Dickman, RMR, CRR, CRC Official Court Reporter
23	United States Courthouse, Room 6523 333 Constitution Avenue, NW
24	Washington, DC 20001 202-354-3267
25	

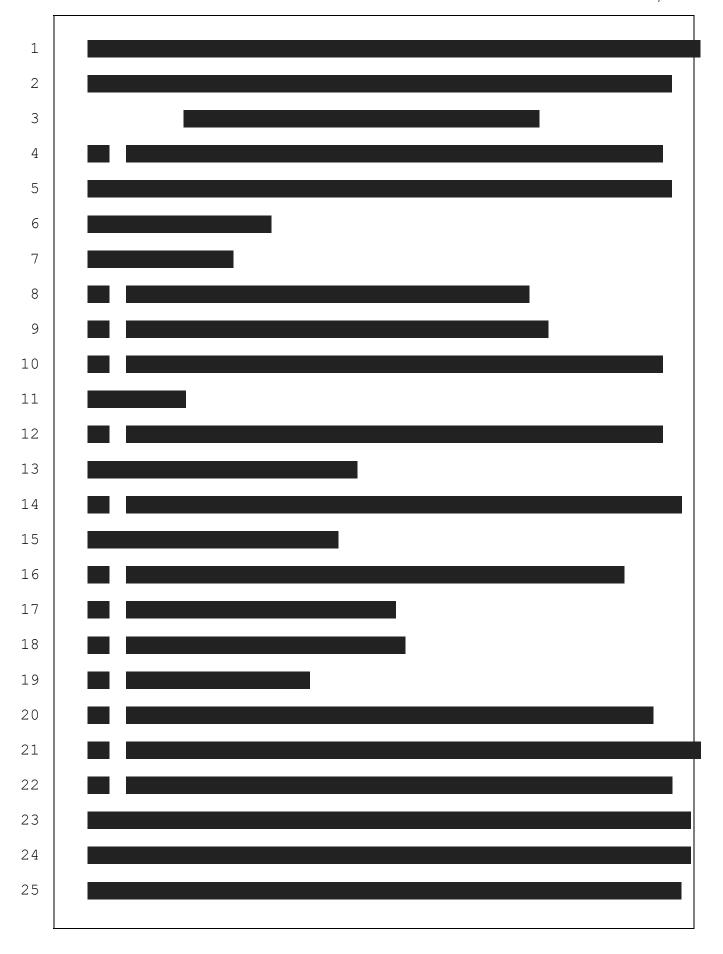


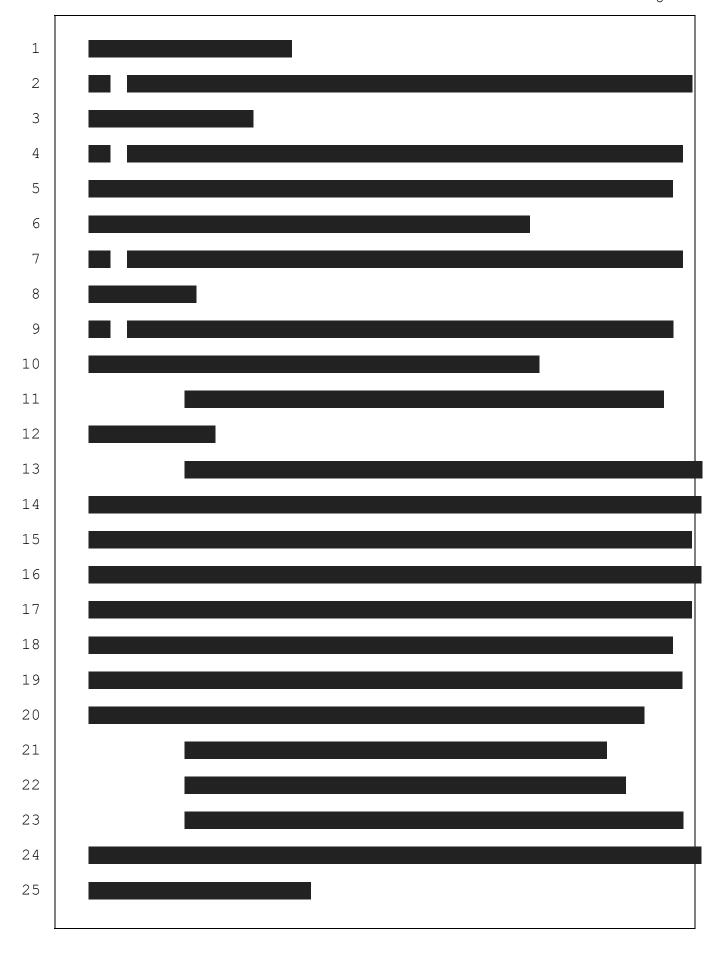


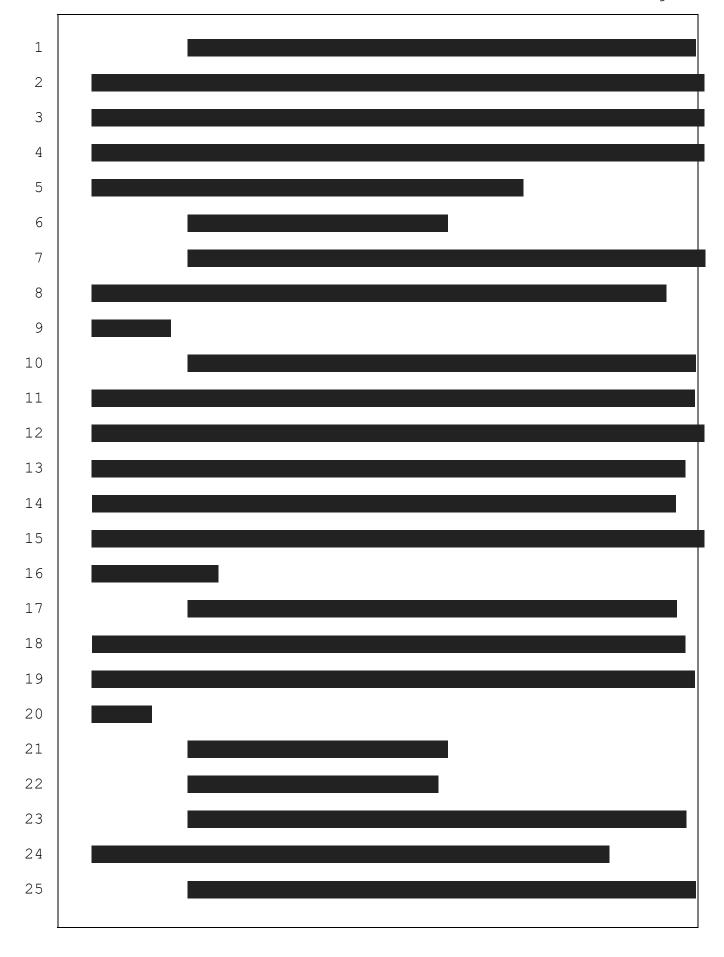


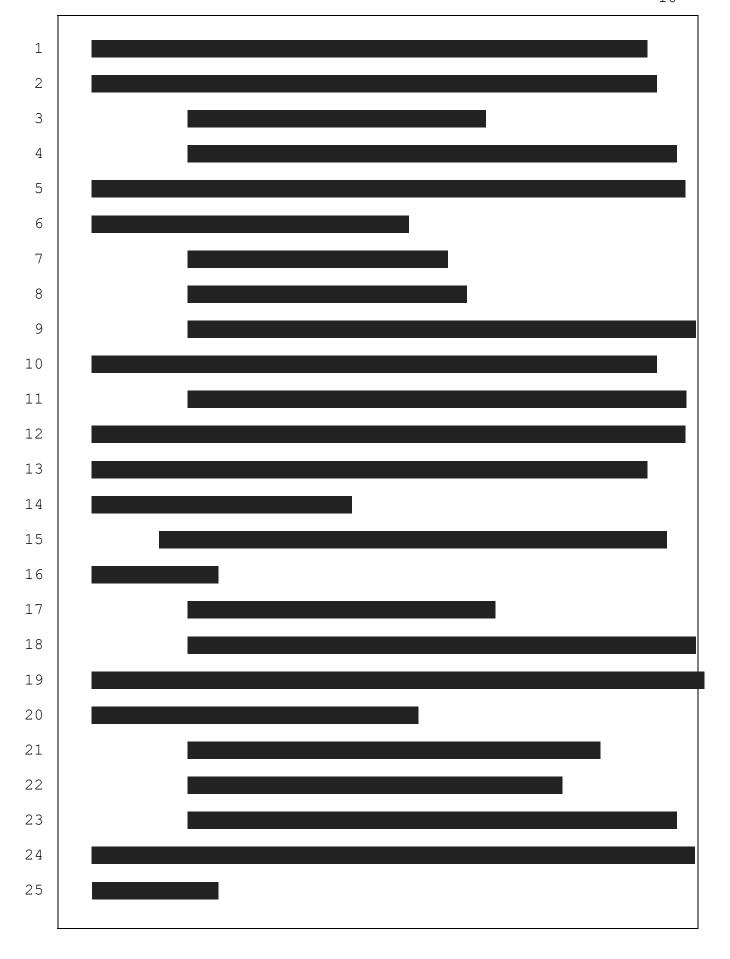


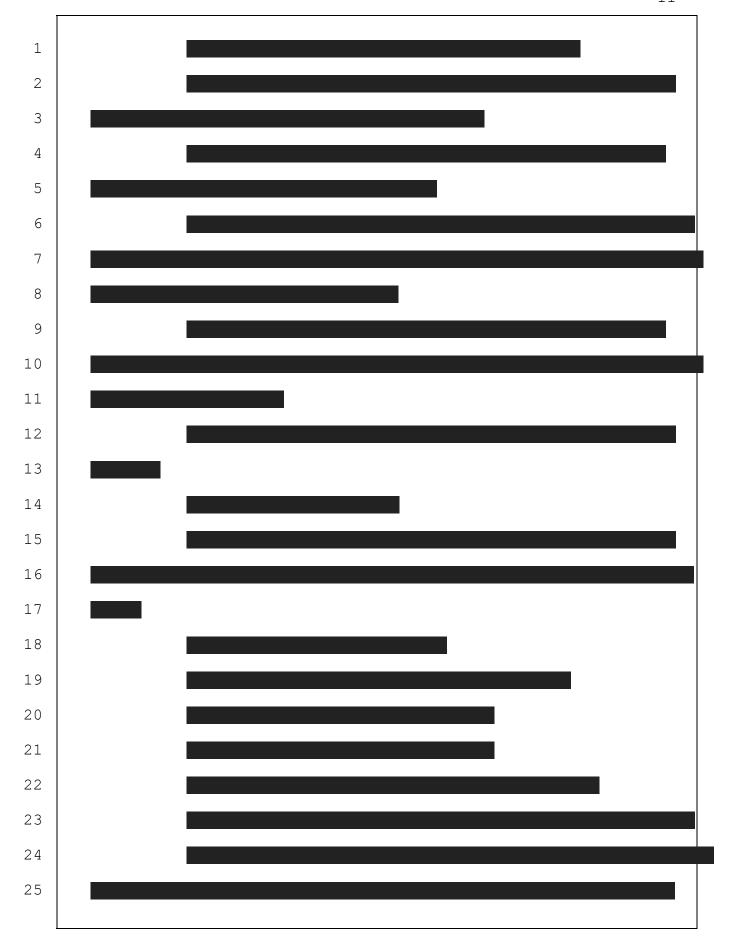


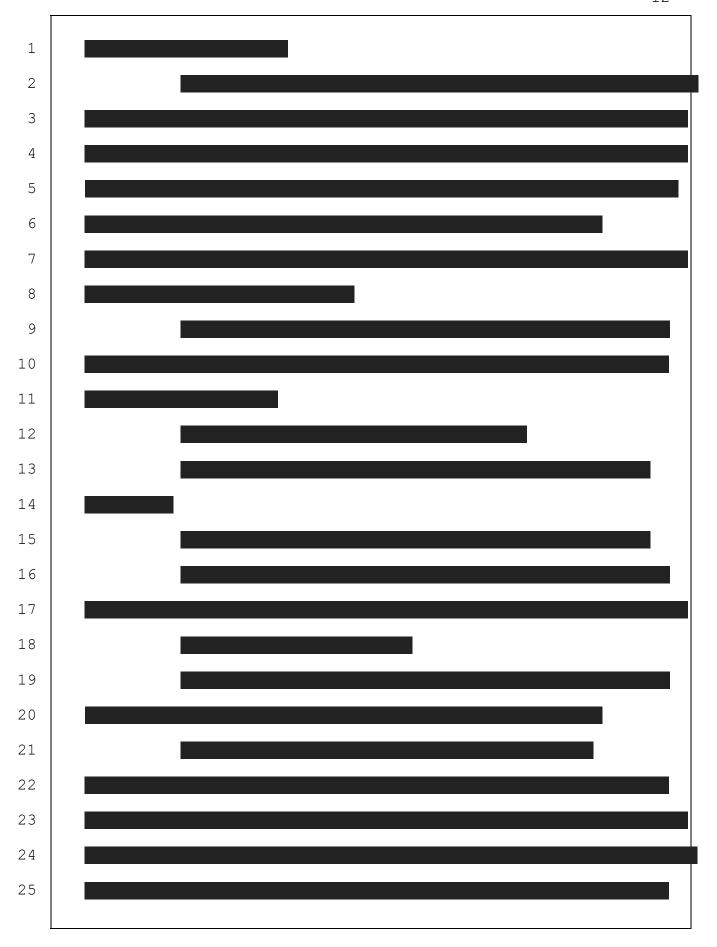


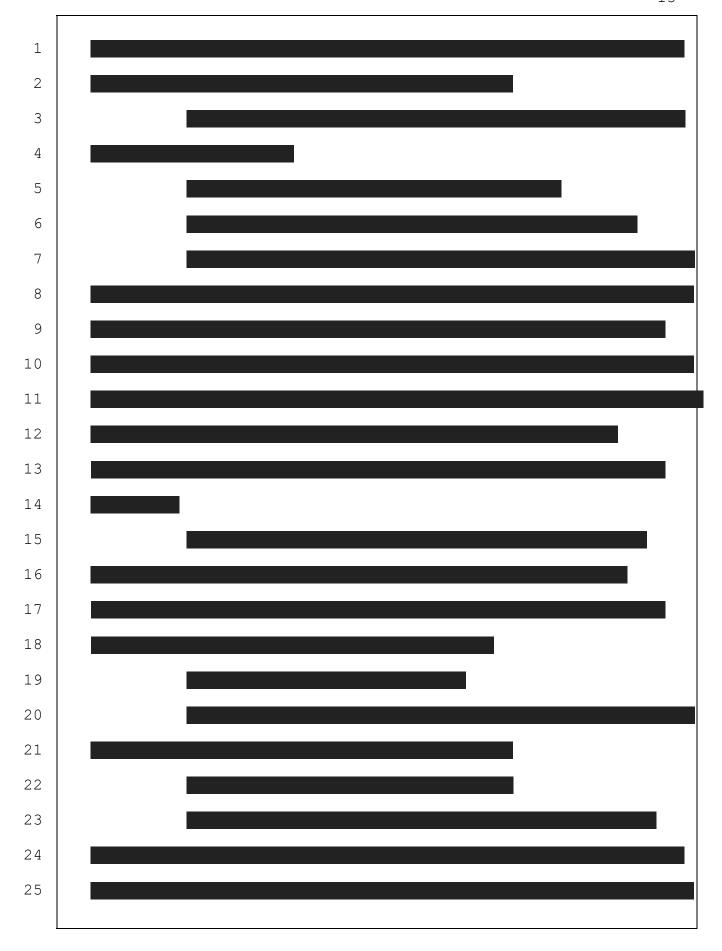


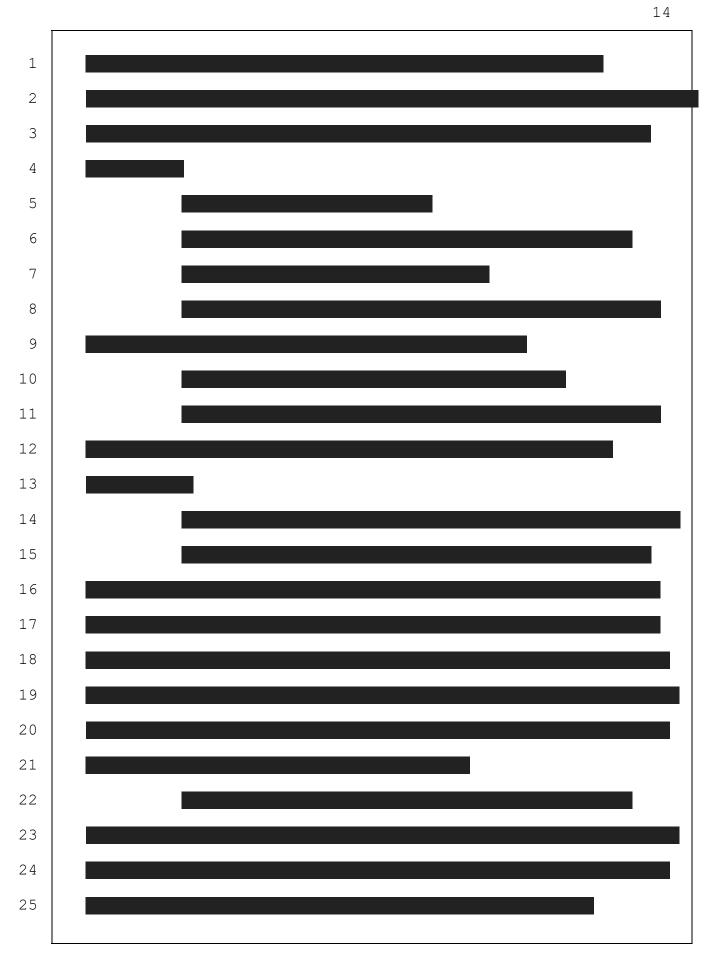


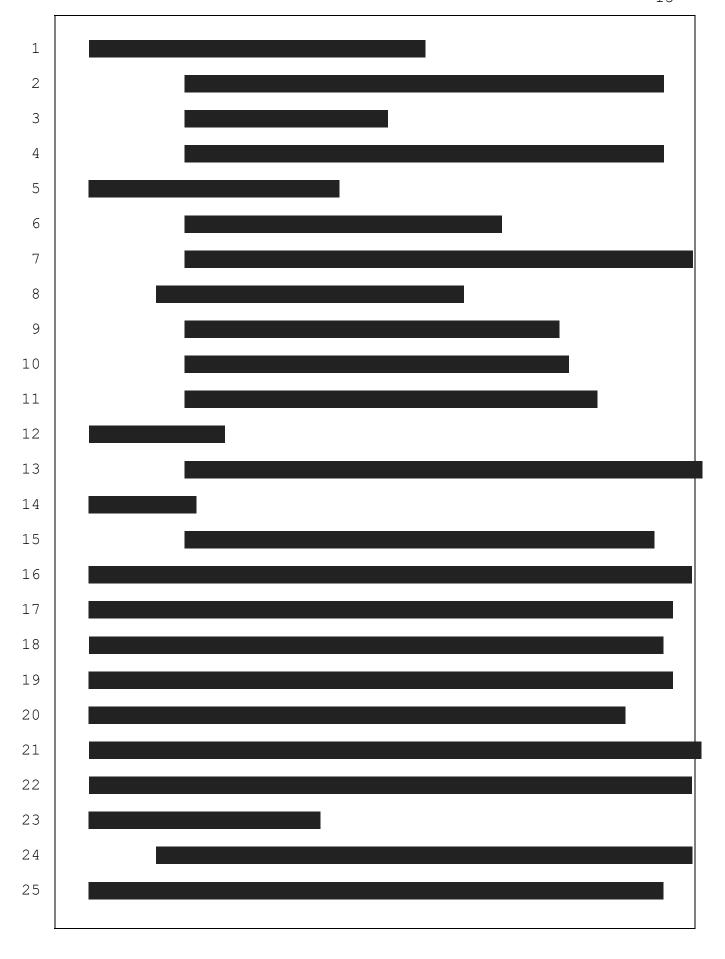


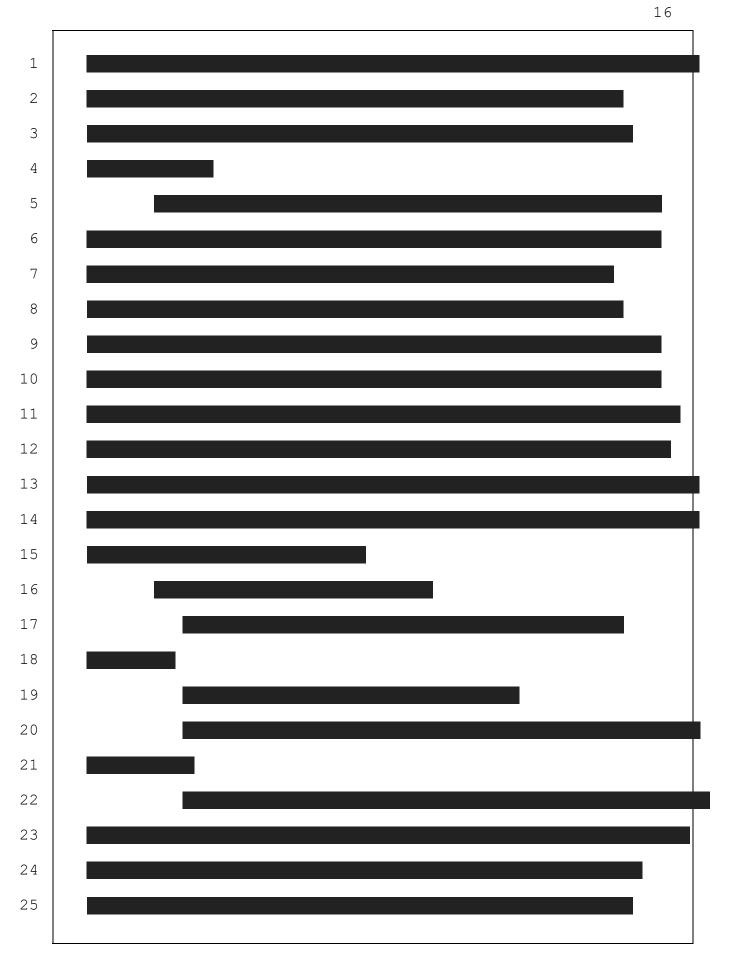












1 2 3 (Open court:) THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, we are in criminal 4 5 action 21-225, United States of America versus Treniss Evans. Parties, can you identify yourself for the record? You can do 6 it from the table. 7 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, Francisco Valentini for 8 9 the United States. 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 11 MR. VALENTINI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. MR. METCALF: Steven Metcalf on behalf of Treniss 12 13 Evans. Good afternoon, everyone. Good afternoon, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right. So we are 15 here for sentencing. We had a brief sealed proceeding to 16 address matters that aren't appropriate for the public. I've 17 reviewed the presentence report and recommendation. I've also 18 read the parties' sentencing memoranda, the exhibits, and I've 19 reviewed the videos provided by the government. And there are 20 no videos by the defense, correct? 21 MR. METCALF: That is correct, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Metcalf, have you 23 reviewed the presentence report with Mr. Evans? 24 MR. METCALF: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Evans, have you reviewed the

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1
       presentence report and had adequate time to talk to your
       attorney about it?
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 3
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: You've had a chance to correct any errors
 4
 5
       in the report?
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
 7
                 THE COURT: And you're satisfied with your attorney's
       services --
 8
 9
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
                 THE COURT: -- Mr. Metcalf's?
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                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: All right. In addition to the PSR, have
12
13
       you reviewed the sentencing memoranda and the videos filed in
14
       this case?
15
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
16
                 THE COURT: And have you had sufficient time to talk
17
       to your attorney about them all?
18
                 THE DEFENDANT: With the absence of a video, yes,
19
       Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Which video have you not been able to
21
       review?
22
                 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, if I could clarify.
       government's video that was submitted prior to my being
23
24
       retained, I recently wasn't able to get opened based on USAfx
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       database because my password, and then I haven't been able to
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1
       update the password. So, Mr. Evans and I have discussed the
      video --
2
 3
                 THE COURT: Which video are we talking about? Which
      exhibit?
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 5
                 MR. METCALF: The government's video that was
       submitted as sentencing material, the 28-minute video.
 6
 7
                 THE COURT: They've submitted about six or seven
      different videos. I don't know which one you're talking about.
 8
 9
              (Off-the-record discussion between defendant and
10
      Attorney Metcalf.)
11
                 MR. METCALF: Mr. Evans was talking about something
      different. So, Your Honor, all the sentencing videos -- or,
12
13
       the videos that the government submitted for sentencing
14
      materials, I have not been able to actually go through those
15
       one by one with Mr. Evans as detailed as we've gone through all
16
       the other material.
17
                 THE COURT: Has he seen them?
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                 MR. METCALF: Yes, he has, from my understanding.
19
                 THE COURT: Okay. Are there any unresolved
20
       objections or factual inaccuracies in the PSR?
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                 MR. METCALF: Not at this time, Your Honor.
22
                 THE COURT: And you're prepared to go forward based
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       on the review you've had of the evidence, Mr. Evans?
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                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor, with the regret that
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      we weren't able to enter a specific video.
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1 THE COURT: That you weren't able to enter a video? That you didn't file? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. It wasn't filed in a timely 4 manner. 5 THE COURT: Okay. And to be clear for the record, 6 that's a video of you making statements at some unidentified 7 date. 8 THE DEFENDANT: The dates are clearly defined and 9 outlined. These were at public events where I was speaking in 10 regards to the events of January 6 and accepting responsibility 11 for doing -- for my actions on January 6th, repeatedly, and respecting the idea that I have broken the law. 12 13 THE COURT: And when were those statements made? 14 THE DEFENDANT: We actually created a compilation of 15 a number of events, to include some of General Flynn's tour and 16 some other speaking events, starting as early as in November of 17 last year. THE COURT: November of 2021? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay. These videos span November 2021 21 until when? 22 THE DEFENDANT: In the recent months, Your Honor. 23 And then, additionally, the interviews that I've done on 24 countless shows, nationally broadcast shows, in accepting 25 responsibility. Almost -- sometimes it's not the topic, but

often, more than not, then that's where I often tell, I broke the law, I recognize that I broke the law, and I take responsibility for breaking the law and that's not the way we should conduct ourselves, et cetera.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And so, Mr. Metcalf, I'll hear more about this from you and from Mr. Evans, to the extent he wants to share more. But you cannot, you know, an hour before a sentencing hearing, expect the Court to be able to view, it sounds like, a long -- a number of videos. I don't understand why you didn't provide these videos in a timely fashion, so I had time to review them before the sentencing hearing.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I just got them last week, as we were preparing the sentencing memorandum.

THE COURT: Last week? It's now Tuesday.

MR. METCALF: Understood, Your Honor. I was not able to actually go through it all, sit down with Mr. Evans about the edits of the video and be able to submit it before --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this --

MR. METCALF: -- where we are today.

THE COURT: -- sentencing has been set for months.

It's been set for months. So the idea that a judge is going to have time right before a sentencing to view, it sounds like, a number of videos is not realistic. So I will hear from you about the content --

1 MR. METCALF: And that's what we --THE COURT: -- and if the government wants time to 2 3 have a continuance and go look and see if what you're 4 proffering is true, I'll give them that time. You cannot dump 5 things at the last minute and expect the Court and the 6 government to be prepared. 7 MR. METCALF: Understood, Your Honor. And that's why we just wanted to mention it and explain, as we will continue 8 9 to do so. 10 THE COURT: All right. Again, I don't understand why things are coming in so late on the defense side. 11 12 All right. Mr. Valentini, does the government have any 13 objections to the presentence report? 14 MR. VALENTINI: No, Your Honor, we don't. 15 THE COURT: And to be clear, Mr. Metcalf and 16 Mr. Evans, there are no unresolved objections or factual inaccuracies in the PSR? 17 18 MR. METCALF: No, Your Honor. (Off-the-record discussion between defendant and 19 20 Attorney Metcalf.) 21 MR. METCALF: No. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Evans, do you have any concerns, any 23 objections, any factual inaccuracies in the PSR? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, there were original 25 inaccuracies that we submitted corrections for.

1 THE COURT: Okay. And those have been corrected? THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, Your Honor. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. So I will accept the presentence report as my findings of fact pursuant to Rule 32 4 5 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. 6 Looking at the guidelines, the parties agree that the 7 guideline calculations as set forth in the PSR, principally on page 8, are accurate for the offense of conviction, which is 8 9 entering and remaining in a restricted building or grounds, in 10 violation of § 1752(a)(1), Title 18. The proper guideline is § 2B2.3 and the base offense level was 4. A two-level upward 11 12 adjustment applies under § 2B2.3(b)(1)(A) because Mr. Evans was 13 inside the Capitol building. 14 He's also entitled to a two-level downward adjustment 15 for acceptance of responsibility. This results in a total 16 offense level of 4. And given that his criminal history 17 category is a I, Mr. Evans' sentencing quideline ranges is zero 18 to six months in prison. 19 Do you agree, Mr. Metcalf? 20 MR. METCALF: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Valentini? 22

MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor.

23

24

25

THE COURT: All right. So I've independently calculated the guidelines and I do believe that's the appropriate guideline range.

1 All right. Mr. Valentini, I'll hear first from you and then I'll give Mr. Metcalf a chance to allocute and then I'll 2 hear from Mr. Evans, if he would like to make a statement. 3 Do you intend to play any of the videos you've 4 5 submitted? 6 MR. VALENTINI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Yes, we intend to play excerpts of the videos. 7 8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. And, again, I asked 9 you earlier, but these videos are available to the public? 10 MR. VALENTINI: I have instructed my office to make 11 them available to the public. They've already been designated to be made available upon entry of an order and I've informed 12 13 my office that Your Honor ordered the release of those videos. 14 So if they're not yet available, they will be available within 15 a matter of hours. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Valentini. 17 MR. VALENTINI: With the Court's indulgence, I need 18 to plug into my computer. 19 Good afternoon, and it may it please the Court. 20 government is asking for a meaningful prison sentence for the 21 defendant; two months in prison and probation. We don't make 22 that request lightly. But, as we explained in our sentencing 23 memo, a prison sentence is amply warranted in this case. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Valentini, sorry to interrupt,

but if you've reviewed my sentencings, I've held on multiple

1 occasions that the Court doesn't believe it has the authority to enter both probation and a sentence of imprisonment. 2 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, I just misspoke. We're 3 asking for a term of two months in prison. 4 5 THE COURT: With one-year supervised release? MR. VALENTINI: Supervised release, yes. I misspoke. 6 7 THE COURT: For deterrent value, you would rather 8 have a sentence of imprisonment, rather than three years 9 probation? 10 MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, absolutely. 11 Sorry, I spoke. I said probation, but it's supervised release. I would like to start today where this case started, 12 13 with January 6th, with what the defendant did leading up to 14 January 6, with what the defendant did on January 6th, and what 15 the defendant did about January 6th after January 6th. 16 Let me start with the obvious. No matter what the 17 defendant is suggesting now on social media, on January 6 he 18 did not stumble upon a peaceful demonstration at the Capitol. 19 He joined a violent riot that was aimed at the United States 20 Capitol and at the peaceful transfer of powers. And, 21 critically, he did so knowing from the start that the riot 22 would likely be violent, and looking forward to the riot. 23 Let's go back a few weeks, if Your Honor will allow me, 24 before January 6, to December 11 and 12, 2020. The defendant

at that point travels from Texas, where he lives, to

1 Washington, D.C. that day because he's angry. He's angry about the outcome of the 2020 presidential election. But while in 2 3 D.C. the defendant doesn't just protest in D.C., he buddies up with a violent group, the Proud Boys, and tries to join them. 4 5 Your Honor, if I may direct the Court's attention to 6 what has been submitted as Government Exhibit -- Sentencing 7 Exhibit No. 1 in support of the government's sentencing memorandum. 8 9 On December 12th, 2020, at approximately 3:09 in the 10 afternoon, the defendant emails a Proud Boy recruiter and says, 11 "I want in," and "I'm in D.C., staying at the Marriott at Freedom Plaza." 12 13 THE COURT: How do you know this is a Proud Boy 14 recruiter? 15 MR. VALENTINI: This is not disputed. It's not been 16 disputed, it's in our sentencing memorandum. It's not been 17 disputed. We have redacted a specific address. We are happy 18 to provide an unredacted version of this --19 THE COURT: But this is the role of this individual, 20 is to recruit people? 21 MR. VALENTINI: It's an address associated with the 22 Proud Boys that the defendant became aware of while in 23 Washington, D.C. 24 THE COURT: Well, you said he contacted a recruiter.

I'm just wondering, did this individual have a particular role

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1
       for the Proud Boys?
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                 MR. VALENTINI: It is -- as we understand, it's not
      been disputed that this address is associated with the Proud
 3
 4
      Boys.
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                 THE COURT: I understand they haven't disputed it.
 6
       I'm just wondering, do you have evidence that this is -- this
7
       is a redacted email, right?
                 MR. VALENTINI: We have just redacted for privacy
 8
 9
      purposes.
10
                 THE COURT: Okay. But the individual whose email
       address is redacted is, in the government's view, based on the
11
12
      government's evidence, a recruiter for the Proud Boys?
13
                 MR. VALENTINI: Individual or individuals are Proud
14
      Boys. And we know that the defendant understood this email
15
       address to be a way to get in touch with the Proud Boys at the
16
       time in order to join the Proud Boys. That was the defendant's
17
      understanding at the time.
18
                 THE COURT: And how do you know that?
19
                 MR. VALENTINI: Statements made by the defendant,
20
      Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: So he said, "This is the recruiter for
21
22
       the Proud Boys?"
23
                 MR. VALENTINI: That was the purpose of this email.
24
                 THE COURT: It was the purpose of the email, I get
25
       it, he's trying to get in the Proud Boys. I'm just trying to
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1 understand, is this person's job for the Proud Boys to recruit 2 new members? MR. VALENTINI: We don't know the specific individual 3 who's linked to this particular address. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. MR. VALENTINI: If I can move on to another email 6 7 that the defendant sent around the same time, approximately one hour before the email that I just referenced. And the 8 9 defendant emails, "I want in. How do we fight commies and 10 liberals?" 11 THE COURT: This is the same individual, Proud Boy member? 12 13 MR. VALENTINI: This is a different email address. 14 THE COURT: Another Proud Boy? 15 MR. VALENTINI: Associated -- an individual or email 16 account associated with the Proud Boys -- the defendant --17 excuse me. Let me correct myself. Email account that the 18 defendant understood was connected with the Proud Boys. 19 THE COURT: Do you independently know that to be 20 true? 21 MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor. If I can just move 22 on to the separate portion of Government Sentencing Exhibit 23 No. 2. Well, in fact, Your Honor, if Your Honor will allow, I 24 will just pull up Government Exhibit No. 2 in its entirety, 25 which also reports a response received by the defendant from

the email account that he emailed. It says, "Sir" -- as I mentioned before, lucky for Mr. Evans the Proud Boys don't want him because he's coming out too hot, too extreme. And that is a blessing in disguise, that rejection, as it turns out.

I can walk the Court through this email. It says, "Sir, We appreciate your interest in the Central Texas Proud Boys chapter. As an organization we made the decision to not accept any new members until after February 2021. Merry Christmas. Happy New Year. The CenTex PB's" -- we understand that to stand for Proud Boys -- "wish you and yours all the best. Regards, TP."

But, what does the defendant do when he's rejected by the Proud Boys? He doubles down, he boasts about the violence he was involved in -- or, he claims he was involved in with other Proud Boys.

And if we can return to another portion of Government Exhibit 2, and the highlighted portion of this email. He claims, in an email that he sent in an attempt to join the Proud Boys, "I got me some. Chicago PB" -- again, we understand "PB" to stand for Proud Boys -- "Paul and another PB were in the thick of it with me twice." Now --

THE COURT: Sorry to keep interrupting. But are these redactions all the same individual's email or is he reaching out to multiple representatives of the Proud Boys?

MR. VALENTINI: As I recall, Government Exhibit No. 1

and No. 2 are different individuals. The last couple of emails that are referenced, we broke up the same email chain just for clarity. But all the emails in Exhibit No. 2 are to or from the same email account.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VALENTINI: In the email he says, again, he claims that he was involved in violence.

As the Court can see, in other settings, I believe, the defendant has denied that he was ever involved in any sort of violence, that he just made those statements because he was very interested in joining the Proud Boys. But one way or the other, one thing is for sure, that night, on December 12th, there were plenty of violent clashes involving the Proud Boys on the streets of Washington, D.C., and the defendant was on the street of Washington, D.C. So at a minimum, he knew that this group that he was trying to join was involved in violent rioting, in violent street demonstrations.

Now, let's -- I would like to fast forward about 11 days, from December 13th to Christmas Eve 2020. And recall the Texas Proud Boys had already rejected the defendant. The defendant won't take no for an answer, he wants in on this action and he wants in on the action on January 6. And so, if I may direct the Court's attention to Exhibit No. 3, which is, again, an exchange with one of the two email addresses that we already referenced below. Mr. Evans says, "I will be back in

D.C. 4th through 7th or 8th. I look forward to meeting you guys."

So this exchange makes clear, at a minimum, that the defendant knows that the Proud Boys would be in Washington, D.C. on January 6 and that he intended to be part of that initiative.

If I can also point to one more pre-January 6 email the defendant sent. This is from a -- to a different email address, which we understand the defendant understood was associated with a member of the Proud Boys in Atlanta, Georgia. And here defendant says, "Please," all caps, "contact me. I am willing to outfit one of your righteous men who need gear while in town. I am going to surplus store today. Let me help this cause of patriots keeping our citizens and streets safe." Then after a few sentences he says, "I can point you to multiple people who will quickly vet me as a support."

So he knew that the Proud Boys were involved in street violence, he knew they were acquiring what appears to be tactical gear. He offered a funding opportunity in an effort to join that group.

With that clear, I would like to move on to January 6 and what happened on January 6 itself. To the extent there was any doubt in the defendant's mind that January 6 was going to be a violent riot, that doubt surely was dissipated by the time he showed up at the Capitol building with a megaphone. At

about 3 p.m. the defendant breached the Senate wing of the Capitol. He did not just walk into an open door. He jumped through a window that other rioters had smashed in about four to seven minutes before he came in. The glass was still on the ground.

And this, with the government's -- with the Court's permission, I would like to play a clip which is excerpted from Government Sentence Exhibit No. 6. It's acquired from CCTV camera footage from within the Capitol.

(Video played.)

As the Court can see, Mr. -- Mr. Evans is walking through the broken window, with his yellow cap, to join the riot inside the Capitol.

What does the defendant see as he walked through that window? He doesn't see just people mingling around, he also saw a line of police officers in riot gear protecting the Capitol -- at least trying to protect one wing of the Capitol by standing arms length next to each other; again, in riot gear.

Let me play a short excerpt from Government Exhibit
No. 5. And just for clarity, Government Exhibit No. 5 is an
open-source video that was posted on the internet by someone
who was involved in the riot on January 6.

(Video played.)

MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, just to orient the Court

a little bit. On the top left corner of this video clip you will see a window. That is the same window that we just saw that Mr. Evans just walked in through. And I will try to highlight that on the screen.

(Video played.)

You see Mr. Evans walking through that door -- through that window. Sorry.

(Video played.)

Your Honor, when Mr. Evans saw this line of U.S. Capitol police officers in riot gear, Mr. Evans did not turn back. He did not turn back -- or, rather, he did turn back, but not looking for an exit. He just turned back for a different purpose.

(Video played.)

Your Honor, you just heard it. The defendant turned back with a megaphone to speak to the crowd outside, gathered outside, and said, "Bring them in," to make sure that more people joined the riot.

What does defendant do next? The defendant does not -again, does not simply mingle around the entry point of the
Senate wing doors. The defendant goes as deep into the Capitol
building as the Crypt. On the way there -- and we have
submitted other videos in support of our sentencing
memorandum -- he speaks through a megaphone, he addresses the
crowd, he encourages the crowd, and he also speaks to a police

officer who at some point asks him, "What time do you think we can get some people out?" Mr. Evans' response is, "There's more coming." He had no intent to put an end to that riot.

What does the -- when does the defendant finally turn back? Well, he did, after he walks past the Crypt, deep in the building, and after he turns back, he turns back towards where he entered. But he doesn't head for the exit. He heads, instead, for a conference room, a workspace where the people's representatives work, a sensitive place where work is accomplished in the Capitol. And while he's there, what does he do? He theatrically celebrates and then takes celebratory shots of whiskey. And he claims, he says, "Is this Speaker Pelosi's office? I would like to hang out."

And, Your Honor, with the Court's permission, I would like to play two short clips. One is a third excerpt from the Government Sentencing No. 5 and the other one is Government Sentencing Exhibit No. 9.

(Video played.)

Now, Your Honor, with the Court's permission, we will hear from Mr. Evans' own words his impressions of entering the conference room that he believes belonged to Speaker Pelosi.

(Video played.)

Your Honor, January 6 did not end on January 6 for the defendant. Since January 6 the defendant's relentlessly used social media to spread false information about the January 6

attack, to downplay his culpability, to fundraise for his own financial benefit, to attack -- sometimes in really incendiary tone -- public officials, and to glorify political violence.

Let me just run through a sampling of the defendant's post January 6 activities. Let me start with political violence. And let me start with the Government Sentencing Exhibit 14. What does the defendant want in 2022? He told us on New Year's Eve 2021, "I feel this coming." And, again, this is reflected on Government Sentencing Exhibit 14. "I feel this coming. I hope it is done peacefully." The thing is, it doesn't look as peaceful when it's against the backdrop of a nuclear mushroom cloud that says, "2022, we, the people, taking America back, come hell or high water." If I can give you just another example of Mr. Evans' purported remorse and contrition, because he does say in his sentencing memorandum he's exceedingly remorseful, and I think he referenced contrition, too.

This one was posted a couple months later, on February 25th. And in all caps the defendant posts on his GETTR account, "I love this. Time for the rights of we, the people, is coming."

And what does he repost? It's a picture of a heavily armed man with the following writing, "Message for the deep state. Be advised there are 60 million-plus veterans in the country. Once they find out what we have done, are going to be

more than willing to stack bodies and save children. President Trump has an army, the size of which has never been seen on the earth. There is nowhere on earth to hide. Surrender while you can."

If I can -- again, like, moving back, again, to the question of remorse. Again, there is this claim -- which is really hard to believe -- in the defendant's sentencing memorandum that he has shown remorse and that he is exceedingly remorseful and contrite. But, again, if I can turn the Court's attention for a second to Government Exhibit 18, which was submitted, again, in support of our sentencing memorandum, what he says is a different story about his conduct on January 6. He says, "I am January 6 and now a victim of a two-tiered justice system run by terrorists." You can't have it both ways. Either he is remorseful and actually is expressing contrition for what he did, or we are -- the DOJ, Department of Justice, are terrorists and he is a victim. He just can't have it both ways.

And, Your Honor, there are multiple additional examples. I will just point you to one more, just because the timing of it is so revealing. This is a posting from Mr. Evans' GETTR account on March 10th of this year. That is the day that he entered a guilty plea in this court. And what does it say? And the highlighting is of the government. We have highlighted the language at the bottom for benefit of presentation. It

says, "We, the people, citizens, are now the greatest victims of lawfare -- this is called tyranny -- this country has ever witnessed. Welcome to the tyrannical state of America."

Your Honor, there are more examples in our sentencing memorandum. And because our sentencing memorandum was filed back in May, when the sentencing was first scheduled to occur, there are many more examples that, if the Court is interested, we could pull up from Mr. Evans' Twitter, GETTR account. But the long and short of it is, Mr. Evans has not learned the lesson from his mistakes. He has not understood the implications of his actions on January 6 and of the incendiary, violent conduct that he incites.

For that reason we think that a prison term in this case is appropriate and we think that the 60-day sentence that we request in our sentencing memorandum is the appropriate sentence to impose.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Valentini, you mentioned that he has used his actions on January 6 to raise money. Can you elaborate on that a little bit?

MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor. And we have made reference and we have included some exhibits on -- in our sentencing memorandum. The defendant has created a fundraising page on the internet. I frankly don't know how successful that has been. There's certainly been a few pitches made on his GETTR account to contribute. Most of the tune of the

fundraising is along the lines of, you know, help us defend against the tyranny of January 6 prosecutors -- that's not a direct quote, I'm just sort of --

THE COURT: Fundraising for attorney fees, is that -MR. VALENTINI: It's not entirely clear it's limited
to that. There's certainly an aspect of that. I don't know if
that's the extent of the pitches. I certainly don't know if
that's the extent of the use to which the funds are put.

THE COURT: Okay. I've looked carefully at the cases you've cited in your sentencing memorandum that you suggest the Court consider as analogous cases, the first being U.S. v. Howell, that's 21-217. This is a case of Judge Hogan's in which he sentenced a defendant to three years probation, with 60 days of intermittent confinement, which I do see under 5B1.3 -- 5B1.3(d) -- no, sorry, (e)(6) is a possible condition of probation, intermittent confinement, right? And in that case there are some factors that are analogous to this case, there are some that are not. And I was wondering if you could talk about the specifics of this case. Do you know which one I'm talking about? This is a woman who contacted the Proud Boys in advance and she went through a window to enter the Capitol --

MR. VALENTINI: Yes. Yes.

THE COURT: -- she posted, you know, similarly posted information on social media that displayed a lack of remorse.

Unlike Mr. Evans, she -- I don't think you have evidence of deletion here, do you, of evidence related to the case?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ VALENTINI: We have not raised it at sentencing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You have not what?

MR. VALENTINI: We have not raised it at sentencing, no, Your Honor. We are not making that claim, no, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So in that case there was likely deleted evidence. That defendant reset her phone and deleted social media posts.

MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor -- Your Honor, I think you touched on the similarities between the two cases, as well as some of the distinctions. No two cases will ever be exactly alike. If I -- first, as a legal matter, if I can just note, I know you referenced it in Ms. Howell's case, she was sentenced to 60 days of intermittent confinement as a condition of probation. The reason why we think that's analogous, because it's a 60-day term at the end of the day, whether that's --

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I'm always much more in favor of three years' probation than I am one year supervised release for the deterrent value. Someone on probation through the next presidential election, for example. So that's why I'm looking in particular at this case. That defendant did, however, agree to meet with the January 6 Committee, which I don't think Mr. Evans has had the opportunity to do, or didn't

offer.

MR. VALENTINI: No, Your Honor. This goes likely outside the current record, sentencing record: I think there is indication, however, on Mr. Evans' GETTR account that it's not looked particularly fondly on the work of the January 6 Committee.

THE COURT: That defendant, though, falsely blamed law enforcement officers for the violence. So I think that's an aggravating factor that does not exist here.

MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, I think there's exhibits in the record, in the sentencing record, where the defendant does say that those -- the blame for January 6 --

THE COURT: Well, on the government generally. But he's pretty clear about backing the blue and not wanting to hurt police officers, is he not?

MR. VALENTINI: There are some statements to the effect how he exactly wants to carve up the government, law enforcement, as opposed to the federal government and the FBI. It's a little bit unclear in some of the postings. But I think there is certainly similar overtones. But again, no two cases are alike. I think Your Honor pointed exactly to the similarities --

THE COURT: This is remarkably similar. I mean, I think he, too, has some mitigating factors that are under seal here. So, I mean --

MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I was surprised there was a case that on-

MR. VALENTINI: Yes. But that's why we led with it in our sentencing memoranda. I would note just one more factor, which I'm not sure Your Honor just mentioned, which is Ms. Howell's case, too, there were pre-riot attempts --

THE COURT: There were what?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ VALENTINI: Pre-January 6 attempts to reach out to the Proud Boys.

THE COURT: Yes, like here.

MR. VALENTINI: Yes. No, absolutely, it's an additional factor. I'm not sure I heard it before from Your Honor, before when we were going through the factors. I would also note two factors here that don't seem to be, sort of, present in Ms. Howell's case which are aggravating factors. The first is -- and it goes back to some of the videos that we just saw. Mr. Evans went into sensitive places and his conduct in the conference room is serious, is unforgiveable, and as well as -- I'm not sure that Ms. Howell's case fully captures the extent of Mr. Evans's post-January 6 conduct and just how lacking in any sort of remorse, and almost vengeful tone the conduct is characterized by.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, this Ms. Howell was talking about acquiring teargas for the Proud Boys. So, they aren't on

all fours, but they are remarkably similar. Also, the Rau case, 21-467, it's a Judge Boasberg case, in which he sentenced someone to 45 days imprisonment. That individual entered the Speaker's conference room. But unlike Mr. Evans, that individual had a prior record, including an assault conviction for which he was still on probation. That individual brought Kevlar gloves to D.C. and deleted evidence and encouraged and celebrated violence. So, you know, 45-day sentence there with some real aggravators that don't exist here.

MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor. I think we have different aggravators in this case. And, again, if you go back to our sentencing memorandums, we cite the Rau case principally because, really, it establishes the principle that not all places within the Capitol are the same. And we cite it for the proposition that there are places that are exceedingly sensitive, like conference rooms used by the representatives of the people.

THE COURT: And that, by the way -- I can't remember if I gave the case number, that's 21-467. Another case, 21-72, U.S. v. Courtright. This is a Cooper case in which Judge Cooper sentenced the defendant to 30 days and that defendant entered the floor of the sentence -- of the Senate, sorry, downplayed the violence on social media, showed a lack of remorse, no criminal history, like Mr. Evans.

And then, finally, the Ericson case, which you also

cited, 21-506, a McFadden case, where that defendant was sentenced to 24 months probation with 20 days of intermittent confinement. That individual also entered the Speaker's conference room -- or what they thought was the Speaker's conference room and office, and posed with a beer taken from the mini freeze -- mini fridge -- I can't talk today -- posted on social media and then deleted accounts, and even at the time of sentencing was still claiming that it could have been antifa that cased the riots.

So, anyway, those are, you know, interesting cases that range from 20 days intermittent confinement up to 45 days in prison. None are seeking quite the sentence the government is seeking here. And I think in those cases the government sought higher sentences than were imposed.

MR. VALENTINI: Again, Your Honor, we view the sentencing imposed in the *Howell* case, which was 60 days of intermittent confinement, of being of a piece of our request in this case; that was 60 days in terms of sheer term requested. So I think we are well within the range of what the courts of this district have imposed.

THE COURT: Okay. Finally, let me talk to you about conditions of release. And let me ask you, in light of the D.C. Circuit's recent opinion -- are both attorneys familiar with standard conditions and discretionary conditions of probation? Is there a need to have probation right now review

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1
       all of those? Do you all know what they are?
2
                 MR. VALENTINI: Um --
                 THE COURT: Mandatory conditions, special conditions.
 3
       If not, I want to give probation a chance to read those for the
 4
 5
       record, because that is something that I need to make sure -- I
 6
       don't have to have it read on the record, if you all are
 7
       familiar with it. If you're not, maybe we should go through
       those.
 8
 9
                 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, the government would
10
       prefer to err on the side of caution and have them read in the
11
       record.
12
                 THE COURT: Ms. Gavito, if I can have you, in light
13
       of the recent D.C. Circuit case, review those?
14
                 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor --
15
                 THE COURT: Yes, you can have a seat. Thank you.
16
                 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Would Your Honor like me to
17
       read all of the mandatory and standard conditions or --
18
                 THE COURT: Let's ask counsel: Which ones are you
19
       familiar with, if any?
20
                 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, we wouldn't oppose the
21
       mandatory conditions being read.
                 THE COURT: And what about the rest?
22
23
                 MR. METCALF: Special -- being that she's here,
24
       there's no objection to her reading.
25
                 THE COURT: You wouldn't be objecting, it's do you
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1 need them? Do you not know what they are? MR. METCALF: We do, but it's better to err on the 2 side of caution and make sure that it comes out now. 3 THE COURT: So go ahead and read all of them. 4 5 will take awhile. THE PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor. 6 7 mandatory conditions recommended in the sentencing recommendation: 8 9 No. 1, you must not commit another federal, state, or 10 local crime. 11 No. 2, you must not unlawfully possess a controlled 12 substance. 13 No. 3, you must refrain from any unlawful use of a 14 controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 15 days of placement on supervision and at least two periodic 16 drug tests thereafter as determined by the Court. 17 No. 4, you must make restitution in accordance with 18 18 U.S.C. 3663 and 3663(a) or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. 19 20 With regards to the mandatory conditions, Your Honor, 21 those are the ones that are applicable in this case. 22 With regards to standard conditions of supervision or 23 discretionary conditions of supervision, they are as follows: 24 No. 1, you must report to the probation office in the 25 federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside

within 72 hours of the time you are sentenced, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different timeframe.

No. 2, after initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.

No. 3, you must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.

No. 4, you must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.

No. 5, you must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements, such as the people you live with, you must notify the probation officer at least ten days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of the change or expected change.

No. 6, you must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain

view.

No. 7, you must follow -- you must work full-time, at least 30 hours per week, at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment, you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work, such as your position or your job or your responsibilities, you must notify the probation officer at least ten days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least ten days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.

No. 8, you must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.

No. 9, if you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.

No. 10, you must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon.

An example, anything that was designed or was modified for the

1 specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person, such as nunchucks or tasers. 2 3 No. 11, you must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source 4 5 for information without first getting the permission of the 6 court. 7 No. 12, if the probation officer determines that you 8 pose a risk to another person, including an organization, the 9 probation officer may require you to notify the probation --10 I'm sorry, the person about the risk and you must comply with 11 that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person about the risk. 12 13 And, No. 13, you must follow the instructions of the 14 probation officer related to the conditions of supervision. 15 That's it, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 17 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Thank you. 18 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask the government, 19 what is your position with regard to the specific conditions 20 probation has proposed in this case? 21 MR. VALENTINI: We have no objection to the 22 conditions proposed. 23 THE COURT: Are there any others you would suggest? 24 MR. VALENTINI: No, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Metcalf, let me

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1
       ask you, first, about the conditions. What is your position
2
      with respect to the proposed conditions?
                 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, discretionary condition No.
 3
       10 I believe was modified in Mr. Evans's situation. So I would
 4
 5
       ask that that remain the same.
                 THE COURT: Wait, wait. I need -- where is my paper?
 6
       That's No. 10. Which one does that relate to?
 7
                 MR. METCALF: To firearms.
 8
 9
                 THE COURT: That's been modified.
10
                 MR. METCALF: That's my understanding. Before I came
11
       on this case that condition specifically was not ordered by
      Your Honor, based on the threats and certain circumstances that
12
13
      were brought to this Court's attention at that time.
14
                 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, we would oppose any
      modification that would allow the defendant to own or possess
15
16
      any firearms.
17
                 THE COURT: Well, he's saying it's not a
18
      modification. He's saying existing terms.
19
                 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, I am not aware of that
20
      detail. If that is the case --
21
                 THE COURT: You need to check the record. It sounds
22
       like you all are saying two separate things.
              I'm going to ask Mr. Hopkins: Would you do two things?
23
24
      Would you print what his current conditions are, and can you
25
      print probation office's recommendations?
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1 All right. So we'll hold off on that for a moment. 2 Why don't you come up, Mr. Metcalf. 3 MR. METCALF: Thank you, Your Honor. Who is Mr. Evans, Treniss Evans, III, and where does his heart truly 4 5 Because the government's exhibits that cherry pick certain situations aren't going to explain that to Your Honor. 6 7 This is a father who deeply cares for his two children, 8 who drives them to soccer practice. This is a devoted husband. 9 This is a man who will jump in a situation to save other 10 people, regardless of the danger that it could cause to him. 11 We submitted an exhibit to Your Honor, Exhibit I. This is -that document shows the essence of who Mr. Evans is. 12 13 THE COURT: What are you talking about? 14 MR. METCALF: It's a CPR report where there was an 15 individual who was not able to breathe. 16 THE COURT: I've read it, yep. 17 MR. METCALF: And, ultimately, everybody was afraid 18 of COVID, Mr. Evans went to this individual's rescue and 19 facilitated CPR that he's been trained to do. And that's not 20 the only time that he's actually had to do that. The funny 21 thing is, when I heard the stories, I thought about how many 22 people actually are trained in conducting CPR and how many have 23 actually had to perform it in their lifetime. And once is 24 substantial, but numerous times is --

THE COURT: He was a lifeguard, wasn't he?

25

1 MR. METCALF: Say again.

THE COURT: Wasn't he a lifeguard?

MR. METCALF: I believe so. But that's not where I believe he got the training from.

THE COURT: Well, I'm familiar with the rescue attempt. Didn't work, but that -- he wasn't a lifeguard.

But, am I correct, Mr. Evans, you've saved a number of people as a lifeguard?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I did save a number of people as a lifeguard. But the references that Mr. Metcalf is making regarding the CPR were never given as --

THE COURT: It was the guy on the jet ski.

THE DEFENDANT: That was one of the times, yes, over the course of my life that I've given CPR, correct. But the only one -- none of them were as -- I was never being paid to perform those services.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. METCALF: Just goes to the heart of what it is that we're talking about here. We're talking about -- Your Honor, even referenced he backs the blue. He comes from a family who conducted law enforcement; his wife is the same, her father. This is a man who is -- the reason we're here today is because Mr. Evans has accepted responsibility. He has taken ownership of his actions that day. And he has continuously remained the same on various different fronts, and I'll go

through them. And one of them is that he never condones violence. So to cherry pick a certain situation or a post that was reposted of something that could seem violent has absolutely nothing to do with the words that he even said that day.

THE COURT: Let's talk about the words he uses. What about the words he used on two occasions about being a victim of lawfare or the justice system? What does that mean? And is that fully taking responsibility?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor --

THE COURT: What does he mean by a two-tiered justice system?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, there's various different ways that this could be broken down. Mr. Evans is going to come here and speak to Your Honor about, specifically, his posts and his beliefs.

Now, there is a difference between saying I did something wrong on this day, which he admits -- he admits he went through a window, he shouldn't have been there. He was in a conference room, he shouldn't have been there. Those things have all been admitted. Just because there's disbeliefs about what the justice system is doing or about a political scenario does not mean that he has not accepted responsibility as to why we're here today.

THE COURT: But, he might accept responsibility, but

not be remorseful, if he thinks he's a victim.

MR. METCALF: That's a different kind of situation, though, Your Honor. What I have seen -- and I've seen him on video, being recorded standing on stage in front of a public audience. I've seen him on news articles where he clearly knows he's recorded. And what he says each time -- and this is -- the pattern remains kind of the same here: He respects the court, he respects the court as an institution and which it stands for. He acknowledges that what he did was wrong and he should actually have to serve justice and he should be held accountable for his actions on that specific day.

This is -- this is the same statement that I've seen constantly. So, for a different political belief or something that happens or that was reposted later on, does not take away him accepting responsibility here.

THE COURT: He's not -- to be clear, he's not being punished for any belief he has. He's being punished for unlawfully and knowingly entering a restricted building. And he's looking at zero to six months in prison for that offense. And he's not being punished based on his speech. But when you want to say he's completely remorseful, which I think is what you said -- am I quoting you incorrectly?

MR. METCALF: Yeah, I believe I did say completely remorseful.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm just asking you, how do

you reconcile that sentiment with these others that he's expressed? Not by reposting something, but this is his own typed email. Help me understand that, if you perceived yourself as a victim.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I don't know the context as to which post you're talking about and which scenario --

THE COURT: The two the government read. The two -the January 6ers, all of them are victims of a two-tiered
justice system run by terrorists, and he's a victim of lawfare.
Is that what he feels, sitting here in the courtroom?

MR. METCALF: No, Your Honor, because he's clearly said to pretrial, numerous times, that he acknowledges what he's done is wrong. He acknowledges that he should be punished for that -- not punished, he should be held accountable -- his words -- he should be held accountable for that day.

THE COURT: But not in the court system?

MR. METCALF: In front of Your Honor today, that's --

THE COURT: Well, it's hard to reconcile that with what he writes.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, when Mr. Evans has accepted responsibility on more than one time -- he acknowledges that his intent that day was completely different than what the government says that it was. Again, Your Honor, it was to demonstrate. Again, Your Honor, it was to not be violent, to make sure that he actually spoke out against violence. And

that has continued throughout. That has continued for 18 months. There's been no issues at all with Mr. Evans for 18 months. Every single condition that was just read to the Court has clearly been satisfied.

So, for First Amendment speech or for his words, to make Your Honor think: What is this going to be in the future? I want Your Honor to think about what he has done since that time. He has actually --

THE COURT: He's under the court supervision and that's why he's going to stay under the court supervision for a decent amount of time.

MR. METCALF: Then that should be enough assurances than saying this man should go to jail.

THE COURT: But the espousing of, you know -regardless of what he knew on that date -- and the government
is right, he walked by -- he walked through broken glass to get
in, he walked through lines of armed police. Regardless of
whether he himself assaulted any officers or committed any
property damage -- I don't think there's any dispute here that
he did not.

Regardless what he knew was going on that day -- and I think he had to know, given what he had to see outside before he came in, that he knew there was violence, whether he engaged in it or not. And after the fact to make statements about the January 6ers being victims and patriots and heroes, it's --

it's -- you know, he knows now that some folks did assault the police officers, and he was saying don't do it. And yet he's still referring to the January 6ers, en masse, as patriots and as heroes.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, since this is -- going back to where I was getting at with this, since January 6th he has literally somewhat left his business behind and taken on a completely different role. He takes on a role where he's speaking to politicians -- he is traveling, with permission always, to speak to various different groups of people. And throughout that time, yes, a vast majority of them have been January 6 defendants. January 6 --

THE COURT: Is he making money off of this?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, he'll address the whole money situation and the money that he spent out of his own pocket, and his family's money. It's almost laughable. So we'll get back to that kind of --

MR. METCALF: The speeches are to ultimately inform people about what's going on, to ultimately just spread awareness and to help people when -- when Mr. Evans puts himself out there the way that he has, people are going to come

to him looking for guidance.

THE COURT: And what's he saying? What's he saying?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I'm not privy or sitting in

THE COURT: What was the purpose of these speeches?

the conversations, but I know that he does help people.

THE COURT: You say you wanted to present this whole video. What does he say in those speeches?

MR. METCALF: I respect the court and which it stands for. I respect the court as an institution. I take acceptance of my actions on that day and I should be held accountable. Those are the four main points that I remember throughout each one of those. And it's on more than one occasion. Same scenario that's been given to pretrial. Otherwise Your Honor would have heard something completely different.

THE COURT: And looking at those statements as potential evidence of the need for deterrence, what does he say about the January 6th event as a whole in those public statements?

MR. METCALF: Well, Your Honor, there's so many various different distinctions. But the thing that I can say, he's not condoning violence, don't condone scenarios were people were violent that day, where officers were alleged to have been assaulted that day. So there's huge distinctions. There's distinctions about bail; who should be out on bail, who shouldn't be out on bail. Distinctions about trial, about, actually, legal issues.

THE COURT: He draws distinctions and doesn't just portray everyone as a patriot and a hero?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, Mr. Evans is actually very

articulate when he's speaking. And he spoke before Your Honor before and I'm sure when he comes up after me he's going to be able to articulate various different distinctions as to any single question that Your Honor has for him.

THE COURT: But yet he's consistently drawn that distinction through these various public statements that he's made?

MR. METCALF: From what I've seen -- with regards to violence, yes. I don't condone violence, I don't condone people who were violent on that day. That statement has remained the same. There are a couple of others. But that statement has always stuck out to me, that that's not -- that's a very big -- so, aggravating factors, that's a very big, strong scenario and belief that Mr. Evans has held throughout the entire course of this. So in the last 18 months, he is now learning how to do things the correct way, the way that he should have done it in December of 2020 or on January 6th.

He's learning how to speak to people about laws, about how bills are made, speak to politicians about running for office. He's now taking his frustrations and dealing with them the appropriate way. Those -- the last 18 months has actually changed him completely around.

THE COURT: What about trespassing?

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I'm sure I could say something right now that Mr. Evans will repeat: He will never

be seen again in another courtroom across the United States or the world for doing any trespassing again. That has been another theme I've actually spoke to him about. He actually intends on -- after this case is done, on -- I don't want to speak too soon, but on speaking with other politicians about political situations, in his future, whatever they may be.

But, this day drastically changed this man's life. It has changed the way he has handled things, it has changed the way he has dealt with his frustrations. He has realized the proper channels legally to go through, certain avenues. And he is making his voice heard in a good, positive way.

When people are in need and come to him, he tries to help them, he tries to counsel them, he tries to get them to the right people, whatever it may be. He has literally devoted almost all of his time and energy to this over the last 18 months, and it's getting more and more so every single day.

THE COURT: So before January 6 he was so intent on joining the Proud Boys and giving them gear because he did believe, at least at that time, that violence was appropriate?

MR. METCALF: No, Your Honor. My understanding of who Mr. Evans is, has never been to condone violence or try to advocate for violence, before January 6 or after January 6th.

That is who I know Mr. Evans to be.

I ask Your Honor to look at his mother's statement, look at his brother's statement, look at how people rely on him, how

people love him. Financially, emotionally, all these people -two young kids, wife, a neighborhood, a community -- they all
look to him for various different things; advice, support -financial, emotional support, whatever it may be. He is a man
who ultimately helps people, whether it's trying to save their
life with mouth-to-mouth when they're on the side of the road,
without knowing them, or to the closest people in his family
and his community. There is a community that looks up to him
and needs his support.

So I ask Your Honor: What's just here? There's mitigating factors that we presented to Your Honor. And we respectfully request -- is a month in jail just? Two months in jail just? Under these circumstances and the things that he has done since January 6th, the turn around, the changes he has made and --

THE COURT: Mr. Metcalf, I don't understand why you didn't trump this in the sentencing memorandum. Are you just trying to hold this to the last minute and then talk about all of the things he's done since his arrest in this case? I mean, the -- none of this is outlined in your memorandum.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, my memorandum is also over 25 pages long. I told you this morning -- or, I informed the Court this morning that there are various different things that were sensitive in nature that took a lot of time to deal with in going through this memo with Mr. Evans --

1 THE COURT: This is --2 MR. METCALF: -- every --3 THE COURT: This is a pretty integral part of your allocution, is what he's done since. And correct me if I'm 4 5 wrong, but there's not a word of that in your sentencing 6 memorandum. 7 MR. METCALF: I'm explaining to you now. And Mr. Evans --8 9 THE COURT: I don't have the benefit of any response 10 from the government on this. I haven't had a chance to view these videos. 11 12 MR. METCALF: Mr. Evans will come up here and inform 13 Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I understand. But this is an adversary 15 system, where it's not just one person giving stuff. So, you 16 know, this is very interesting to me. This is the kind of 17 information I would like to know before sentencing, to think 18 about and get a response from the government, if they have one. 19 Maybe they don't. Maybe they say, you know what? We change 20 our recommendation in light of all the good works he's done. 21 But this is the key to your allocution and there's not a single 22 thread of it in this memo. 23 MR. METCALF: It's a theme, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: It's not a theme. 25 MR. METCALF: Yes, it is.

1 THE COURT: You're talking about facts. You're 2 talking about he spoke on this day, he spoke on this day, he 3 did this, and we want you to watch a video. I don't have any of that. And, yes, I could take it now, but I'm going to have 4 5 to continue the hearing to consider it. And if you want me to do it, that's what I'm going to do. 6 7 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, getting the information that I had to get just to prepare the sentencing memo --8 9 THE COURT: Mr. Metcalf, listen --10 MR. METCALF: -- left me overwhelmed. 11 THE COURT: This has been on for months, continued for months. 12 13 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I was not on the case. 14 THE COURT: You've been on it for months ago. We had 15 a hearing months ago. 16 MR. METCALF: I also had a mother-in-law who passed 17 away on August 10th. 18 THE COURT: You should have asked for a continuance, 19 if you're not ready to go today. 20 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I have done every single 21 thing I can in preparation of this sentencing of Mr. Evans --22 THE COURT: Well, I would have preferred that you'd 23 been prepared and ask for a continuance, than you do what 24 you're doing now. So, you're making some interesting points 25 that I would like to consider. I would like to see the video.

1 I would like the government to have a chance to respond. So 2 I'm not going to sentence him today. 3 MR. METCALF: That's fine, Your Honor. Would Your Honor --4 5 THE COURT: I don't know that it can be tomorrow. 6 And I know he's traveled far to do that. But this is just not 7 how you operate in federal court; it's not. Judges want to be prepared. Judges want to consider all the relevant evidence, 8 9 and I don't have it before me right now. 10 MR. METCALF: Your Honor still want to hear from Mr. Evans while he's here? 11 12 THE COURT: He's raising his hand. Do you want to 13 talk to him about what he wants to say first? And I also have 14 another sentencing that's waiting. 15 THE DEFENDANT: I want to speak today. 16 THE COURT: And I've got to do this other hearing. 17 only have ten minutes until this reporter is needed in another 18 courtroom, and she needs a break before then. 19 MR. METCALF: I ask that Mr. Evans be able to address 20 the Court real quick, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. So I'll give him a few 22 minutes to do that. Before he does that, do you have any response to the various cases I listed? And they seem very 23 24 analogous to his case. 25 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I ask that you consider

what's just here under these mitigating circumstances.

THE COURT: That's not my question. Do you have any response to the specific cases I mentioned and how this case compares?

MR. METCALF: No. I think Your Honor did a very good analogy of each case and what those were. I ask Your Honor to deviate with regards to jail time with Mr. Evans specifically based on the mitigating circumstances. So each case that you saw -- I mean, that you cited, you did break down each one of the factors and how they were relevant and not relevant. And I've nothing else to add, other than to focus on the lack of violence and lack of that being something that he would ever advocate for.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, there are others that had lack of violence, too.

But, yes, Mr. Evans, come on up.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes, and what I have to say to the Court would certainly take more than the few minutes that I'm allotted here at this moment. What Mr. Metcalf is saying is true, and we would -- I would love -- let me -- I'm going to paint a very clear picture here of my interpretation of what's gone on since January 6 in regards solely to legal representation.

On January 6th I broke the law. I understand that I broke the law. I've never argued that. Okay? Now, moving

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       forward as far as legal representation goes, I was speaking
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       with counselors and to appropriate representation to deal with
       not only people -- started with, actually, a business
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       attorney --
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                 THE COURT: But we've talked about some of this in
       prior hearings, Mr. Evans. I don't --
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 7
                 THE DEFENDANT: No, no.
                 THE COURT: To me, it doesn't inform your actions on
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 9
       January 6 or your emails that you've posted since then.
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       just, can you tell me why it's relevant to your sentencing?
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                 THE DEFENDANT: I'm in disagreement often with the
       structure or the idea of how that we handle sentencing or
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13
       what's happened since the plea or what have you. For instance,
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       the videos -- and while it seems that -- the counselors
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       oftentimes like to not bring more attention to a matter and
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       move on from it, as if it's going to go away.
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                 THE COURT: You mean why I don't have evidence before
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       me?
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                 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. Yes.
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                 THE COURT: I'm not blaming you. That's why I'm
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       continuing this, so that I can --
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                 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you. And I appreciate Your
       Honor's continuance.
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                 THE COURT: It's the heart of your sentencing
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       allocution and I don't have any evidence in support of it.
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I do need to review it. And, Mr. Valentini, if you would like to respond, you may. But, so I'm not -- don't think,

Mr. Evans, I'm holding that against you personally. I'm frustrated because I try to prepare for these things and move cases. And I can't move your case, through no fault of your own, because I don't have before me what I think I need to make a determination on what a just sentence for you is.

THE DEFENDANT: I would be more than happy to be certain that the Court gets what I want you to see, and Mr. Valentini can more than -- I understand, do whatever is appropriate to weigh in.

I would like to ask the Court to consider that, yes, I have traveled and I am taking in and incurring additional expense. So the sooner that we can do -- I'm prepared to provide that information to the Court. We could have it here in 48 hours, everything that I would absolutely want to have you consider.

THE COURT: I appreciate that, Mr. Evans. I think we need to hear from Mr. Valentini, how much time the government needs. And I wish I could do this, you know, this week, but I don't know that that's realistic. But let's hear from Mr. Valentini. Anything else you want to say before --

THE DEFENDANT: No. I thank you for bringing up the matter and taking it into consideration.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I would like to address -- since the record kind of closes today for a short time, as far as my interest in joining the Proud Boys, the reason that I had an interest in joining the Proud Boys -- and I stand by that interest -- because what I know of that group, both on, before, and after January 6, was a group of individuals that combatted street thugs that beat up little old ladies and terrorized neighborhoods, children, burned down cities. And they were the combatants when, obviously, the police were not able to or -- they were -- either they were unable to or they were somehow told to stand down or whatever the situation may be.

So the individuals that stand in the gap between terrorists, the people that burn down cities and destroy and beat old people in the streets, I totally support that ideology, that people would stand up against violence, just as if, I think, any person were to see someone beating up some lady in the parking lot, anyone here should intervene and attempt to stop that.

THE COURT: You're familiar -- stay up there -you're familiar with the allegations, at least, with respect to
January 6 and what -- whether it's the Proud Boys or other
groups allegedly have done?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm very familiar.

THE COURT: Do you agree with that?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't agree with the allegations.

I agree the allegations exist.

THE COURT: So you think the allegations will be proven false?

THE DEFENDANT: 100 percent.

THE COURT: What about the convictions of folks who have engaged in violence?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, engaging in political violence is not -- look, I would never be engaged in political violence. There's a misrepresentation and a commingling of ideology of what I'm talking about that does not accurately represent my position on political violence. And you will see that from both my statements that have been made over time and where and whatever. Additionally, in the United States Capitol on January 6 I can be heard either singing or citing the --

THE COURT: I know what you did. But I'm curious about what you think about all the rioters as a whole. You recognize that some of the rioters were violent and assaulted police officers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. I also recognize that some of the police officers acted and abused the people under the color of authority unlawfully, and I think they will be held accountable as expert witnesses will provide this in some of the trials upcoming.

THE COURT: What do you think about those who engaged in violence against the police? Was that political violence

that's defensible, in your view?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I don't think that -- I think I represent this idea: If a nation had witnessed Rodney King, as if many of the people witnessed some of the violence that occurred there on January 6 that day -- which not only led just to the beating of an individual in 1992, but led to the death of individuals on January 6, I believe that the people will start to see that there are some of these cases -- I don't support violence, but the attempt of somebody like Mr. Coffee that asked people to stop what they were doing, just stop and was in prayer. But he's charged with numerous assaults. I think it makes a great sampling, if you will, of -- yes, trespassing, shouldn't have been there. But trying to render aid to somebody or stop somebody from dying. And the law clearly depicts what an individual's not only opportunity, but what their duty or responsibility is in those situations.

THE COURT: All right. But you're still not addressing my question. You're cherry picking certain things out. People who've engaged in physical violence against law enforcement officers and hurt them, what is your perspective?

THE DEFENDANT: I have zero respect for engaging in any kind of political violence or any violence against anyone.

The idea was, is that I was -- I don't believe in the political violence. I don't believe anyone should be conducting a violent act against anyone.

THE COURT: And do you not believe any of those actions occurred on January 6 --

THE DEFENDANT: Most -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.

THE COURT: -- by some of the rioters?

THE DEFENDANT: I do always represent -- and I think you'll see from these speeches -- that many people acted outside of their character that day, to the point of assaulting law enforcement. That should have never happened, and they should go through the criminal justice system and be held accountable, just as I myself should go through the system and be held accountable for accurate actions and depictions; not terrorism, not seditious conspiracy, as in -- I know in this court we're not dealing with that. But as the government continues to lump us into a category, as we see from both Congress and the President.

Additionally, Your Honor, I would like you to understand that one of the things that I'm now having understanding, your interest in the forum, I will tell you -- and I'll be prepared to share this under oath, if Mr. Valentini so desires when we return -- that the United States Congress, additionally, the Select Committee, has altered video, changed timestamps, and violated numerous laws of tampering with evidence, as well as optional completeness and omission.

THE COURT: What does that have to do with your

1 sentencing? THE DEFENDANT: Because they did it to me and aired 2 it on national television, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: What do you mean, they did it to you? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: The videos that they played of me 6 is -- violates the laws of optional completeness. Also, they 7 fraudulently altered the timestamp, and I can prove that and I'll be prepared to share that under oath, Your Honor, and 8 9 share that with you when I return, if you would like. 10 THE COURT: Okay. What do you mean by the two-tiered 11 system of justice --THE DEFENDANT: Well, I think it's been --12 13 THE COURT: -- like terrorist or something --14 THE DEFENDANT: Well, I think that the DoJ is 15 terrorizing the American citizen with a ridiculous amount of 16 charges as they go after these people that largely were 17 trespassing. I think it's rather absurd that people like 18 Mr. Rhodes are going through trials for seditious conspiracy 19 for writing an open letter to their President, asking that --20 if he would file the Insurrection Act and saying they would 21 stand by his decision. I think these certifications and -- I've spent 18 months 22 23 of my life on this, Your Honor, and advocate for this legally. 24 And we offer counseling services. I've worked really hard on

this. I know the truth of what's going on there and I know

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1 that there are various truths, and the truths are as individual 2 as the many people that were there because each officer, each 3 congressman that was -- should have never been in fear, 4 congressperson or their aide. No one should have been in fear. 5 And I'm respectful and recognize that my presence created a 6 fear for them. I didn't understand or think about it at the 7 time, and that is one of the things I'm most apologetic for. 8 But I would like to say, I would love that opportunity 9 in this court, but if -- without overstepping, I would suggest 10 that we're going to need a couple hours just for me, and I will 11 sit there under oath and I will provide this information and these statements to this Court. I would be more than happy to 12 13 do it. And I can represent those statements --14 THE COURT: I don't see the relevance. That's not 15 before me at all, is it, any of this? 16 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. But I am before you 17 and what I'm very clear on, when it says the United States 18 versus Treniss Evans, that's the government as a whole, so --19 THE COURT: It's not the Congress. This is a 20 criminal case. Department of Justice against you. 21 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. 22 THE COURT: What do you mean by you provide 23 counseling services? 24 THE DEFENDANT: So, well, we have been counseling

with people. So, due to the light of the recent suicides --

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well, recent, the first one being on January 9th in Louisiana, obviously, and in the light of the suicides and the people that are feeling — that are damaged. I went through a very troubling time when I first saw this, that I was facing 23 years in prison. It is quite a wake for your thinking; man I was just there to protest. And I've learned a lot about the laws as it relates to intent.

My intent was to demonstrate. And I want to be very clear with this Court and the nation, I did so wrongly when I breached that building, and I understand that. I've always said that. And you'll see that from these statements. What I'm trying to allude to is that I intended to go in support of the legislators, the lawmakers that were doing what I believed in, what most of -- what many of the people in this nation believed in.

I was certainly against those -- you know, it's like a ball game. I was -- we were off to one side and boo for you. And that was really relevant to what I was there for. My intent was to demonstrate and I got carried away, there's no question. But even in that being carried away, Your Honor, as I was in that building, you can plainly hear me saying, "We back the blue. Do not harm. Do not break. Do not damage. Do not steal." And as the government tends to say this, I went deep into the Capitol, I never exited in an exterior hallway. It's 50 yards from where -- or, 70 yards or something of that

when I saw a line of police officers there in riot gear, I'm sorry, but that's commonplace here in Washington, D.C., thanks to what's been allowed to happen in this country by, you know, the Mayor Bowser and others allowing political violence to take care (sic) in the street and form up, just like we saw on January 20th. We've been aware and recognize these things.

And when I went in to arm the Proud Boys, it wasn't in an effort to do something against the government, it was because I saw men in tee-shirts against men that were heavily clad in armor on the other side getting their teeth kicked in. And I was supportive of that and thought there should be an equity there.

THE COURT: All right. We need to let the reporter go. Go ahead, you can have a seat, Mr. Evans.

How much time do you need to respond? I'll have the defense file the additional materials by September -- is there any reason you can't file it tomorrow? You had it all for me, did you not?

MR. METCALF: No, Your Honor, those -- no, I need a little bit more than -- Your Honor, I would ask for --

THE COURT: I'm going to give you 24 hours. This was a sentencing hearing set for today. Anything you want me to consider, file by tomorrow.

MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I'm at a hotel right now

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       with Mr. Evans.
                 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Figure it out.
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              Mr. Valentini, how much time do you need to respond?
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                 MR. VALENTINI: Your Honor, probably, depending a
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       little bit on what he files, but seven days I am sure will be
       enough time.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. So the defense will file --
                 MR. METCALF: Your Honor --
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                 THE COURT: -- you have until midnight tomorrow to
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       file, and then the government has until the 21st.
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                 MR. METCALF: Your Honor, I'm being informed that
       some of this information are on discs that are located in
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13
       Mr. Evans' house.
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                 THE COURT: But I thought you had a video that you
15
       wanted me to consider?
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                 MR. METCALF: That is a compilation.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't I take a look at that
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       and tell you if I need more.
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                 MR. METCALF: That's fine.
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                 THE COURT: File that today.
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                 MR. METCALF: That's fine.
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                 THE COURT: Give a copy to the government today.
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       I'll take a look tomorrow and I'll let you know if I want more.
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       All right. I don't want to be inundated with, you know, 100
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       hours. I've already watched a 28-minute video that wasn't
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relevant.

All right. So, Mr. Valentini, once he provides that to you, you can file something and I'll consider how much time you think you'll need. But I'm not inclined to give you more than a week, max. All right. If you can do it more quickly, let's do it more quickly, and then I'll have Mr. Hopkins reach out to you all to set a date for sentencing.

MR. VALENTINI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The final sentencing will be just a continuation, it won't be a full-blown resentencing. But we really need to let the court reporter go. And I'm sorry for keeping you here this long.

MR. METCALF: Thank you, Your Honor.

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2	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
3	
4	I, JANICE DICKMAN, do hereby certify that the above and
5	foregoing constitutes a true and accurate transcript of my
6	stenographic notes and is a full, true and complete transcript
7	of the proceedings to the best of my ability.
8	Dated this 3rd day of October, 2022
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10	
11	
12	Janice E. Dickman, CRR, CMR, CCR Official Court Reporter
13	Room 6523 333 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
14	Washington, D.C. 20001
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