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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
12 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION  
13

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
15 Plaintiff, )  
16 v. )  
17 EDMUND JEW, )  
18 Defendant. )  
19 \_\_\_\_\_ )

No. CR 07-00705 SI

UNITED STATES' OPPOSITION TO  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR REQUEST  
FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING

Date: March 21, 2008  
Time: 11:00 a.m.

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**INTRODUCTION**

1  
2 Defendant Edmund Jew has moved for an evidentiary hearing on the theory that  
3 the government improperly failed to investigate and unearth a putative attorney-client  
4 relationship between his former defense counsel and Senator Leland Yee, whom Jew  
5 characterizes as a “key government witness.” (Notice of Motion at 1:25-26.) The  
6 Defendant makes clear that he “is not alleging that the government did, in fact, engage in  
7 misconduct.” Instead, “rather than make misconduct allegations without sufficient  
8 evidence,” the Defendant “requests an evidentiary hearing to see if there is a basis for a  
9 motion to dismiss.” (*Id.* at 2:19-22.) Jew’s motion is meritless.

10 *First*, the unsupported and speculative factual assumptions underlying Jew’s  
11 motion fall far short of raising a material issue of fact, which is required under Ninth  
12 Circuit law when seeking an evidentiary hearing.

13 *Second*, Jew’s factual assumptions are demonstrably false. Senator Yee’s role in  
14 this matter was limited to receiving hearsay from one person and passing it on to someone  
15 else; he is not a percipient witness at all, much less a “key government witness.”  
16 Moreover, no attorney-client relationship ever existed between Senator Yee and Steven  
17 Gruel, Jew’s former criminal defense counsel.

18 *Third*, even if Jew’s factual assertions were accurate, no legal authority supports  
19 Jew’s claim that he would be entitled to dismissal of the Indictment in such  
20 circumstances. The handful of cases Jew cites are not only distinguishable, the principles  
21 for which they are cited appear to have little to do with the “facts” and legal theory  
22 offered by Jew here.

23 *Fourth*, not only does Jew ignore governing case law that requires a showing of  
24 “substantial prejudice,” he does not and cannot make any showing of such prejudice.

25 For all of these reasons, the Court should deny Jew’s Motion for Request for an  
26 Evidentiary Hearing.

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## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### A. Jew Contacts the Quickly Stores

On March 14, 2007, Jew, then a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors representing the Sunset District, met with two officials from the San Francisco Planning Department. At that meeting, Jew called their attention to the Quickly chain of tapioca-drink shops that were operating at various locations in San Francisco. (Affidavit of J. Christopher McDonough in Support of Criminal Complaint (“Complaint”) at ¶¶ 33–35.) Later that same day, one of the Planning Department officials informed Jew that the Quickly stores might be in violation of a San Francisco ordinance imposing restrictions on retail chains seeking to operate in the city. (Complaint at ¶ 36.)

Within days, Jew had tracked down the owner of one of the Quickly stores in his legislative district. (Complaint at ¶¶ 37–45.) On March 19, 2007, Jew met with the store owner and her associate (“Quickly Store Operators”) in his City Hall office. At this meeting, Jew informed the Quickly Store Operators that their store violated a City ordinance, and that they needed to pay \$20,000 for him to help them address their problem with the Planning Department. (Complaint at ¶¶ 45–53.)

Over the next few weeks, Jew exhorted the Quickly Store Operators to gather other owners of San Francisco-based Quickly franchises. Jew further told them that the price for his services (as well as the services of a “consultant” he had told them to hire) would be \$10,000 per store for eight or more stores. (Complaint at ¶¶ 61–67.)

### B. Allegations Pass From Quickly Store Operators to FBI Through Chain of Hearsay

The Quickly Store Operators, who do not speak English (Complaint at ¶ 18), did not directly report their allegations to law enforcement. Rather, the allegations passed, by way of hearsay, through several individuals before the FBI learned of them:

- (1) The Quickly Store Operators communicated the allegations to another Quickly franchise owner. (See FBI Report of Interview With Steven Gruel (“Gruel FBI Interview”) (Exh. A to Defense Motion).

1 (2) The Quickly franchise owner passed the allegations to an individual named  
2 Jaynry Mak. (See Gruel FBI Interview.)

3 (3) Jaynry Mak passed the allegations to California State Senator Leland Yee.  
4 (Declaration of Leland Yee, PhD. (“Yee Decl.”) at ¶ 5.)

5 (4) Senator Yee passed the allegations to Steven Gruel. (Yee Decl. at ¶ 5.)  
6 Yee believed that the FBI should learn about the allegations, but did not  
7 know how to make a referral to the FBI. *Id.* Yee knew that Gruel had once  
8 served as an Assistant United States Attorney, so Yee believed that Gruel  
9 would know whom to contact at the FBI. *Id.*

10 (5) Gruel reported the allegations to an FBI agent.<sup>1</sup> (Gruel FBI Interview;  
11 Declaration of J. Christopher McDonough (“McDonough Decl.”) at ¶ 2.)

12 **C. FBI Investigates Allegations of Corruption Scheme**

13 Once the FBI learned of the allegations from Gruel, agents immediately began  
14 investigating. The FBI interviewed the Quickly Store Operators and obtained their  
15 permission to conduct consensually-monitored conversations with Jew. (Complaint at  
16 ¶ 74.)

17 On May 3 and 4, 2007, the FBI caught Jew on tape touting his influence as a San  
18 Francisco Supervisor, demanding cash, telling representatives of the Quickly chain that he  
19 would help them “from the inside” by exercising his influence with the Planning  
20 Department, and repeatedly telling them they needed to pay him and his selected  
21 “consultant” to make their permitting problems go away. (Complaint at ¶¶ 76–91.)

22 On May 7, 2007, Jew accepted \$40,000 in cash from Quickly representatives.  
23 (Complaint at ¶¶ 97–104.)

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27 <sup>1</sup> Jew contends in this motion that “[t]he FBI 302 makes clear that Gruel presented  
28 this information as fact.” (See Motion at 4:18.) To the contrary, the FBI report actually  
makes clear that the allegation Gruel was conveying consisted of multiple levels of  
hearsay.

1 On May 18, 2007, the FBI executed search warrants at a variety of locations,  
2 including Jew's home in Burlingame, his City Hall Office, his home in San Francisco,  
3 and his San Francisco flower shop. (Complaint at ¶¶ 119–21.)

4 **D. Jew Retains Gruel as Defense Counsel; Government Counsel and**  
5 **Gruel Exchange Correspondence**

6 On May 21, 2007, lead counsel for the United States, Assistant U.S. Attorney  
7 Michael Li-Ming Wang, learned that Jew had retained Steven Gruel as counsel in the  
8 federal criminal case. (Declaration of Michael Li-Ming Wang (“Wang Decl.”) at ¶ 2.)

9 Later on May 21, 2007, AUSA Wang left Gruel a voicemail saying that Gruel  
10 might have a conflict as defense counsel, given that Gruel had played a role in the referral  
11 of the matter to the FBI. *Id.*

12 On May 22, 2007, AUSA Wang wrote Gruel to express concern that he might be a  
13 percipient witness, “given [his] role in referring the matter to the FBI.” (Wang Decl. at  
14 ¶ 3 & Exhibit A). AUSA Wang invited Gruel to explain how he, as a potential witness in  
15 the case, could nonetheless represent Jew. *Id.*

16 On May 23, 2007, Gruel wrote a letter stating that he was not a percipient witness  
17 to the investigation, and that his role had been limited to relaying allegations to the FBI  
18 from someone else. (Wang Decl. at ¶ 4 & Exhibit B). Gruel further stated that Jew had  
19 “orally and in writing waived any conflict of interest” that might arise from Gruel’s status  
20 as the person who had referred the matter to the FBI. *Id.*

21 On May 28, 2007, and again on June 12, 2007, AUSA Wang wrote letters to Gruel  
22 requesting a copy of the written waiver that Jew had signed. (Exhibits C & D to Defense  
23 Motion.)

24 On June 14, 2007, Gruel responded, indicating that he would seek Jew’s  
25 permission to share the written conflict waiver, but reiterated his position that no conflict  
26 existed. (Exh. E to Defense Motion.)

1 On July 4, 2007, Gruel provided a redacted copy of his retainer agreement with  
2 Jew, which included the waiver.<sup>2</sup> (Exhibits B & F to Defense Motion.) The waiver  
3 documented Gruel's disclosure to Jew that Gruel had been contacted by unspecified  
4 "individual(s)" who "conveyed to [Gruel] that they had been informed that [Jew] was  
5 involved in an alleged unlawful attempt to obtain money from a business with respect to a  
6 San Francisco Permit," and that Gruel "verbally passed the information on to the FBI."  
7 (Exh. B to Defense Motion.) The waiver also stated that Gruel "was not involved in that  
8 matter any further beyond that and has no participation or knowledge as to what  
9 subsequent events took place." *Id.* Finally, the waiver stated that Jew "underst[ood] this  
10 disclosure and hereby waive[d] any and all conflicts that may exist," and recognized that  
11 neither his verbal discussions with Gruel nor the written agreement could "disclose every  
12 possible conflict." *Id.*

13 Both the waiver agreement and Gruel's letter of May 23, 2007, explaining his  
14 limited, non-percipient role in contacting the FBI, were consistent with the government's  
15 understanding of the facts. (Wang Decl. at ¶ 6.) Recognizing that Gruel would not be a  
16 percipient witness, and in the face of a written waiver by a defendant who seemed to have  
17 made clear his choice of counsel, the government pursued the matter no further. *Id.*

#### 18 **E. Criminal Charges Filed Against Jew**

19 On September 20, 2007, a criminal complaint was filed charging Jew with one  
20 count of using the U.S. mails in furtherance of a scheme to deprive the public of their  
21 right to his honest services as a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, in  
22 violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1346.

23 Nearly two weeks after the charges were filed, on October 1, 2007, the FBI  
24 interviewed Leland Yee for the first time. (Exh. G to Defense Motion.) At no time did  
25 Gruel ever have an attorney-client relationship with Leland Yee. (Gruel Decl. at ¶ 4; Yee

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27 <sup>2</sup> Notably, Jew himself was cc'd on the June 14 and July 4 letters from Gruel to  
28 AUSA Wang, thus undermining Jew's suggestions that the government should have been  
concerned that perhaps Jew was unaware and did not approve of Gruel's communications  
with the government on this issue. (*See* Motion at 6:5-6; 9:2-5.)

1 Decl. at ¶ 4.) Furthermore, at the time of the interview with Yee, the government had no  
 2 information concerning even a *possible* attorney-client relationship between Gruel and  
 3 Yee. (McDonough Decl. at ¶ 5; Wang Decl. at ¶ 7.)

4 On November 6, 2007, a federal grand jury indicted Jew on public corruption  
 5 charges. Neither Leland Yee nor Jaynry Mak testified before the grand jury. (Wang  
 6 Decl. at ¶ 7.) Moreover, because neither Yee nor Mak has personal knowledge of the  
 7 facts underlying the charges against Jew, they are not expected to be witnesses at trial.  
 8 (Wang Decl. at ¶ 8.)

9 Finally, although it is not relevant to Jew's claim that the government improperly  
 10 interfered with his attorney-client relationship with Gruel, Leland Yee had no relationship  
 11 with the victims of Jew's extortion. (*Compare* Motion at 7:10-12, 9:23, *with* Yee Decl. at  
 12 ¶ 7.)

### 13 ARGUMENT

14 Jew's Motion rests on both inaccurate factual assertions and a misapprehension of  
 15 the governing law. For all of the reasons set forth below, he is not entitled to the  
 16 evidentiary hearing he seeks.

#### 17 I. THE APPROPRIATE LEGAL STANDARD IS WHETHER JEW HAS 18 RAISED AN ISSUE OF MATERIAL FACT WHICH, IF RESOLVED IN HIS FAVOR, WOULD ENTITLE HIM TO A DISMISSAL

19 Jew concedes that any misconduct allegations based on the current record would  
 20 be "without sufficient evidence," but nonetheless requests an evidentiary hearing —  
 21 including, apparently, the opportunity to cross-examine government counsel — because  
 22 he wishes "to see if there is a basis for a motion to dismiss." (Notice of Motion at 2:20-  
 23 22.) Wanting to "see if there is a basis for a motion to dismiss" does not constitute legal  
 24 grounds for an evidentiary hearing.

25 An evidentiary hearing is not a discovery tool. There is no legal support for Jew's  
 26 contention that he is entitled to an evidentiary hearing based upon a speculative hope that  
 27 the hearing might turn up evidence that would support a motion to dismiss the Indictment.  
 28 "Evidentiary hearings need *only* be held when the moving papers allege facts with

1 sufficient definiteness, clarity, and specificity to enable the trial court to conclude that  
2 relief *must be granted if the facts alleged are proved.*” See *United States v. Irwin*, 612  
3 F.3d 1182, 1187 n.14 (9th Cir. 1980) (emphases added) (quoting *United States v.*  
4 *Carrion*, 463 F.2d 704, 706 (9th Cir. 1972)).

5 In *Irwin*, the Ninth Circuit considered whether a district court erred in denying,  
6 without an evidentiary hearing, Irwin’s motion to dismiss based on alleged government  
7 interference with the defendant’s attorney-client relationship. The Ninth Circuit noted:  
8 “If, in fact, a material issue of fact were raised ‘which if resolved in accordance with  
9 (appellant’s) contentions, would entitle him to relief,’ an evidentiary hearing would be  
10 required.” *Irwin*, 612 F.3d at 1187 (quoting *Wright v. Dickson*, 336 F.2d 878, 881 (9th  
11 Cir. 1964)). Finding that the defendant had raised no such issue of material fact, the  
12 Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court’s denial of Irwin’s motion to dismiss without an  
13 evidentiary hearing.

14 Accordingly, in considering Jew’s request for an evidentiary hearing, the  
15 appropriate inquiry is whether Jew has alleged facts with “sufficient definiteness, clarity,  
16 and specificity” such that the Court must dismiss the Indictment if the facts alleged are  
17 true. As discussed below, Jew has fallen far short of the mark.

18 **II. JEW HAS ALLEGED NO ISSUE OF MATERIAL FACT THAT WOULD**  
19 **SUPPORT A FINDING OF GOVERNMENT MISCONDUCT**

20 Jew’s Motion assumes that there was an attorney-client relationship between Gruel  
21 and Yee. Jew further speculates that the government committed misconduct by either (1)  
22 being aware of the putative attorney-client relationship between Gruel and Yee, and  
23 failing to inform the Court of this relationship; or (2) being unaware of the putative  
24 attorney-client relationship between Gruel and Yee, and failing to conduct an  
25 investigation that would have unearthed both the alleged dual representation and the  
26 “political motivations behind these accusations against Mr. Jew.” (Motion at 6:24, 7:9.)  
27 As explained in more detail below, Jew’s factual speculation is false. But even if it were  
28

1 true, it would still not constitute misconduct requiring dismissal of the Indictment under  
2 Ninth Circuit case law.

3 **A. Jew's Unsupported Factual Assumptions Concerning Senator Yee Are**  
4 **False**

5 Jew's request for an evidentiary hearing rests on the speculative assertions that (1)  
6 Senator Leland Yee is a "key government witness"; and (2) Senator Yee and Steven  
7 Gruel had an attorney-client relationship, creating a conflict that the government had an  
8 affirmative duty to investigate, uncover, and bring to the Court's attention. Both  
9 assertions are demonstrably false.

10 As to the first point, Senator Yee's role in this case was limited to being part of the  
11 hearsay chain by which the allegations against Jew were passed from the Quickly Store  
12 Operators to the FBI. Senator Yee is not a percipient witness in this matter; he has no  
13 first-hand knowledge of any of the facts in this matter. (McDonough Decl. at ¶ 4; Yee  
14 Decl. at ¶ 6.) Accordingly, Senator Yee was not called as a witness in the grand-jury  
15 proceedings, and the government does not expect him to testify at trial. (Wang Decl. at ¶¶  
16 7, 8.)

17 Contrary to Jew's second factual assumption, no attorney-client relationship ever  
18 existed between Senator Yee and Gruel. (Gruel Decl. at ¶ 4; Yee Decl. at ¶ 4.)  
19 Accordingly, the government could not have breached a putative duty to investigate and  
20 unearth a relationship that never existed, even if it were appropriate for the government to  
21 get into the business of investigating defense attorneys' privileged relationships.<sup>3</sup>

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22  
23 <sup>3</sup> To the extent that a criminal defendant explicitly waives a putative conflict, any  
24 government investigation into that conflict runs the risk of coming perilously close to  
25 interfering with the defendant's Sixth Amendment right to counsel of his choice. The  
26 U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized the importance and broad implications of  
27 a criminal defendant's constitutional right to counsel of his choice; the Court recently  
28 held that erroneous deprivation of a defendant's right to counsel of his choosing is a  
structural error that requires reversal of a conviction even absent a showing of prejudice.  
*See United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez*, 126 S. Ct. 2557, 2563–65 (2006). Given that the  
improper disqualification of chosen counsel is a structural Constitutional violation, and

1 Moreover, there is no basis for Jew's speculation that, had the government  
2 "explored the relationship between Mr. Gruel and Mr. Yee, it may have changed the  
3 nature of their investigation against Mr. Jew, and ultimately, whether Mr. Jew would have  
4 been charged in this case." (See Notice of Motion at 2:15-18.) Senator Yee and Jew may  
5 well harbor differing views concerning whether Yee harbors any bias against Jew.  
6 *Compare* Yee Decl. at ¶ 3 ("I do not consider [Jew] a political enemy or adversary,  
7 merely a politician with a different viewpoint than mine") *with* Defense Motion at 2:13-  
8 15 (describing Senator Yee as "former political supporter turned adversary of Mr. Jew"  
9 who has "personal motives to implicate Mr. Jew"). Jew's personal conspiracy theory  
10 regarding Senator Yee is irrelevant, however, given that most of the facts underlying the  
11 Indictment — including recordings of Jew making numerous incriminating statements  
12 and accepting \$40,000 in marked bills — occurred after the referral to the FBI, and thus  
13 after Senator Yee's limited involvement in this matter had ended. In the face of such  
14 evidence, it strains credulity to suggest that the United States would have declined to  
15 charge Jew based on speculation as to the "personal motives" of Senator Yee and Jaynry  
16 Mak, individuals uninvolved in the facts of the case.

17 **B. Jew's Theory of Misconduct Has No Support in the Case Law**

18 As noted above, no attorney-client relationship ever existed between Gruel and  
19 Senator Yee. But even if there had been such a relationship, Jew provides no legal  
20 authority — and the government is aware of none — supporting his theory that the  
21 government's failure to investigate or notify the Court of the possibility of dual  
22 representation could amount to a constitutional deprivation.

23 Jew cites three cases, none of which advances his cause. For example, while Jew  
24 accurately cites *United States v. Partin*, 601 F.2d 1000, 1006 (9th Cir. 1979), for the

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25  
26 that inquiring too deeply into the nature of a relationship between an attorney and a  
27 defendant could give rise to a claim of unconstitutional interference with the attorney-  
28 client relationship, the government must tread lightly indeed when balancing the  
possibility of an attorney's conflict of interest against a defendant's right to waive that  
conflict to secure counsel of his choice.

1 unremarkable proposition that a defendant has the right to counsel “whose loyalties are  
2 undivided,” he fails to connect that basic principle to any improper conduct by the  
3 government here. (See Motion at 9:8.) In *Partin*, the government called in its case-in-  
4 chief at trial a surprise witness who was also represented by the defendant’s attorney,  
5 without the attorney’s prior knowledge of any contact between the client-witness and the  
6 government. *Partin*, 601 F.2d at 1005-07. Even so, in light of *Partin*’s prior waiver of  
7 the possible conflict, the Ninth Circuit held that there was no constitutional violation.<sup>4</sup> *Id.*  
8 at 1007. Here, the government took no affirmative act that could be construed as  
9 interfering with Jew’s right to counsel with undivided loyalties; rather, the basis for Jew’s  
10 Motion appears to be his incorrect belief that the government took no action where it  
11 should have. Neither *Partin*, nor any other case of which the government is aware,  
12 supports such a theory.

13 Similarly off the mark is Jew’s citation to *United States v. Samango*, 607 F.2d 877  
14 (9th Cir. 1979). Jew claims that *Samango* held that “even unintentional misconduct may  
15 be sufficient” to dismiss an indictment. (See Motion at 8:10-11.) What the Ninth Circuit  
16 actually stated in *Samango* was: “Although deliberate introduction of perjured testimony  
17 is perhaps the most flagrant example of misconduct, other prosecutorial behavior, even if  
18 unintentional, can also cause improper influence and usurpation of the grand jury’s role.”  
19 *Id.* at 882. In *Samango*, the Ninth Circuit found that the grand jury “was overreached” by  
20 the prosecutor, who presented a transcript of irrelevant and inflammatory testimony for  
21 “no other purpose than calculated prejudice,” failed to disclose to the grand jury serious  
22 issues relating to the “doubtful credibility” of a witness with “a history of extensive drug  
23 abuse,” and “effectively testified” through extensive leading questions of a witness who  
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25 <sup>4</sup> Although irrelevant to this Motion, that aspect of *Partin* was somewhat limited  
26 by Supreme Court precedent holding that there are some restrictions on a defendant’s  
27 ability to agree to joint representation. See *United States v. Rewald*, 889 F.2d 836, 858  
28 n.16 (9th Cir. 1989) (“To the extent *Partin* implied that a defendant always may waive his  
attorney’s conflict of interest, it is inconsistent with the Supreme Court’s subsequent  
decision in *Wheat* [*v. United States*, 486 U.S. 153 (1988)].”).

1 was “trying to please and agreed to anything.” *Id.* at 881-83. Given the Court’s lengthy  
2 recitation of the prosecutor’s knowing and extensive misconduct, *Samango*’s passing  
3 reference to unintentional misconduct with respect to the grand jury is *dictum* that offers  
4 no support to Jew here. That neither Yee nor Mak testified before the grand jury  
5 underscores the inapplicability of *Samango* here.

6 Jew also errs in relying on *United States v. Marshank*, 777 F. Supp. 1507 (N.D.  
7 Cal. 1991). Jew correctly cites *Marshank* for the principles that the government violates a  
8 defendant’s constitutional rights when it interferes with the attorney-client relationship,  
9 and that the government ““is not entitled to take advantage of conflicts of interest of  
10 which Jew and the court are unaware.”” (See Motion at 8:6-8; 8:26-9:2 (quoting  
11 *Marshank*, 777 F. Supp. at 1519)). *Marshank* involved the government’s knowing,  
12 active, and extensive use of the defendant’s own attorney against him — including having  
13 the attorney (as well as several of the attorney’s other clients) testify against the defendant  
14 before the grand jury, and learning from the attorney exactly where they could find the  
15 defendant to arrest him — all while hiding from the defendant and the Court the defense  
16 attorney’s unethical efforts to aid the government’s prosecution. *Id.* at 1515-18. The  
17 facts of *Marshank* thus could hardly be more different than those here, where Gruel never  
18 represented any witness against Jew, and where there was no government effort to seek a  
19 tactical advantage by using Gruel or one of his clients to prosecute Jew.

20 Accordingly, Jew’s novel theory — that the government committed misconduct by  
21 failing to investigate or inform the Court of a possible (but non-existent) conflict — finds  
22 no support in the law.

### 23 C. Jew Fails to Make Any Showing of Prejudice

24 Even if Jew had both identified a material issue of fact and raised a cognizable  
25 legal theory of misconduct, his motion for an evidentiary hearing still fails because of his  
26 failure to identify any “substantial prejudice” from the alleged government interference.  
27 Because he makes no showing of prejudice, he cannot succeed on a motion to dismiss,  
28 and is therefore not entitled to an evidentiary hearing under *Irwin*.

1 The Ninth Circuit has repeatedly confirmed that “improper interference by the  
2 government with the confidential relationship between a criminal defendant and his  
3 counsel violates the Sixth Amendment only if such interference ‘substantially prejudices’  
4 the defendant.” *United States v. Danielson*, 325 F.3d 1054, 1069–70 (9th Cir. 2004)  
5 (quoting *Williams v. Woodford*, 306 F.3d 665, 683 (9th Cir. 2002)). *See also Marshank*,  
6 777 F. Supp. at 1519 (requiring a showing of prejudice on the same type of claim under  
7 the Fifth Amendment’s due process clause); *Irwin*, 612 F.3d at 1185 (“not all police  
8 action which arguably could be called an interference with the attorney-client  
9 relationship” violates a defendant’s Fifth or Sixth Amendment rights). As the Ninth  
10 Circuit has observed: “Substantial prejudice results from the introduction of evidence  
11 gained through the interference against the defendant at trial, from the prosecution’s use  
12 of confidential information pertaining to defense plans and strategy, and from other  
13 actions designed to give the prosecution an unfair advantage at trial.” *Danielson*, 325  
14 F.3d at 1069 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

15 Here, Jew can make no showing of substantial prejudice because there was no  
16 government interference in his relationship with Gruel at all, let alone any interference  
17 that led to an “unfair advantage at trial.” *Id.* Furthermore, as Jew now has a new attorney  
18 with “undivided loyalties,” *see Partin*, 601 F.2d at 1006, he cannot possibly show the  
19 substantial prejudice required for dismissal of the Indictment.

#### 20 CONCLUSION

21 Jew’s Motion boils down to a complaint that he was unaware that his “known  
22 political enemy” had informed Steven Gruel of the allegations that Gruel passed on to the  
23 FBI, and that the government failed to notify him of this fact. But this alleged inaction by  
24 the government neither constitutes interference with Jew’s attorney-client relationship  
25 with Gruel, nor does it result in substantial prejudice that would entitle Jew to dismissal  
26 of the Indictment. Furthermore, regardless of Jew’s personal belief that he is the victim  
27 of a “calculated attack” by his political adversaries, he is not entitled to an evidentiary  
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1 hearing to search for evidence to support a motion that is long on speculation and short on  
2 a cognizable legal theory.

3 For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests that the Court  
4 deny Jew's Motion.

5 Respectfully submitted,

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7 Date: 3/11/08

8 /s/  
TRACIE L. BROWN  
Assistant United States Attorney

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