

The Honorable Robert J. Bryan

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

JAY MICHAUD,
Defendant.

NO. CR15-5351RJB

GOVERNMENT’S CONSOLIDATED
RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT’S
MOTION TO DISMISS AND REPLY
REGARDING MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER
GRANTING DEFENDANT’S THIRD
MOTION TO COMPEL AND FOR
LEAVE TO SUBMIT RULE 16(d)(1)
FILING *EX PARTE* AND *IN CAMERA*

(Redacted Version)

I. INTRODUCTION

For at least three reasons, the Court should grant the government’s motion for reconsideration of its discovery order and deny Michaud’s motion to dismiss the indictment.

First, an *ex parte/in camera* proceeding is necessary for the government to fully articulate the basis of its assertion of a qualified law enforcement privilege. The government’s previous decision to withdraw its request for that hearing was a misstep

1 that left this Court with an incomplete picture on which to base its decision. The
2 government seeks to remedy this and provide the Court with the information necessary to
3 fully assess its claim of privilege.

4 *Second*, Michaud persists in his refusal to explain how the discovery he seeks has
5 any bearing on the questions he says remain unanswered. Michaud has all the tools he
6 needs to verify the operation of the NIT on his computer and the accuracy of the
7 information collected. And his suggestion that additional computer code would somehow
8 shed light on his theory that someone or something else placed thousands of images of
9 child pornography (organized into folders by category) on his thumb drive simply does
10 not hold water. Michaud has all the tools he needs to answer the questions he poses and
11 prepare his defense. The code used to deliver the NIT would add nothing. That reason
12 alone justifies reconsideration here.

13 *Finally*, Michaud's request that the Court dismiss the indictment should be denied
14 as premature. The need to resolve the question of what, if any, sanction should follow
15 noncompliance with the Court's discovery order will arise only after the government's
16 reconsideration motion has been resolved. Regardless, the drastic sanction of dismissal is
17 unwarranted as a lesser sanction would address the issue of what Michaud received
18 through the Playpen website.

19 **II. ARGUMENT**

20 **A. Reconsideration is proper under the Local Rules.**

21 Michaud argues that the Court should deny the motion for reconsideration, without
22 regard to its merits, because the motion does not meet the procedural requirements under
23 the Local Rules. Local Criminal Rule 12(b)(10)(A) states that "[t]he court will ordinarily
24 deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error . . . or a showing of new
25 facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its attention earlier with
26 reasonable diligence."

27 The government has not alleged "manifest error" nor "new facts or legal
28 authority" that could not have been brought to the Court's attention earlier. However, the

1 Local Rule does not require courts to automatically reject all motions for reconsideration
2 that fail to meet those criteria. Rather, the Rule says that such requests should
3 “ordinarily” be denied. This is not an ordinary situation. [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]
5 [REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED]
7 [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]

11 In the Response to the Motion to Reconsider, the defense argues vehemently that
12 *ex parte* proceedings are unfair and unjust. Response at pp. 15-16. The government does
13 not accept all of those arguments, but the government does agree that *ex parte*
14 proceedings are a last resort. Ideally, matters are litigated through the traditional
15 adversary process. [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]

19 The government should not be punished for its well-meaning attempt to litigate
20 this issue without an *ex parte* submission. The matters at stake are simply too important.
21 Rather, the Court should find that the Motion to Reconsider is not the “ordinary” motion
22 envisioned by Rule 12(b)(10)(A) and should address the Motion on its merits.

23
24 **B. The defense’s claim that the FBI has misled courts and prosecutors in other
25 cases is inaccurate.**

26 Before reaching the substantive arguments raised in the defense Response, it is
27 important to clear away some smoke. The defense urges the Court to “discount[]” the
28 government’s arguments about the NIT and related technology because the FBI has—

1 supposedly—“misled courts in other cases” and improperly “conceal[ed] information
2 about its NITs . . . from federal prosecutors and even its own case agents.” Response at
3 pp. 5-6.

4 This is an extraordinary allegation. The defense claims to have actual “evidence”
5 showing that the FBI has deceived courts and prosecutors and that this “evidence” is so
6 powerful that the Court should treat the FBI as an inherently untrustworthy organization
7 and “discount” the information it provides out of hand. One would expect that such a
8 claim would be supported by abundant, concrete evidence showing widespread deception
9 and improper concealment. Instead, much of the “support” comes in the form of media
10 reports and an anecdotal trial story. Furthermore, a careful reading of this material shows
11 no evidence that the FBI has deceived or misled courts or prosecutors.

12 The centerpiece of Michaud’s argument is the Maryland Court of Special Appeals
13 decision in *State v. Andrews*, 2016 WL 1254567 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. March 30, 2016).
14 According to the defense, *Andrews* is “evidence” that the FBI “has misled courts in other
15 cases” about its technology. Response at p. 5. In truth, *Andrews* involved neither an FBI
16 investigation nor a NIT. The investigating agency in *Andrews* was the Baltimore Police
17 Department (“BPD”), the case was charged in state court, and the technology at issue was
18 the warrantless use of cell phone tracking technology known as “Hailstorm.” *Andrews*,
19 2016 WL 1254567 at *1.

20 In *Andrews*, local police and prosecutors used the “Hailstorm” tracking device
21 pursuant to an order from a state court judge authorizing a pen/trap device pursuant to
22 Maryland law. *Id.* at *13. The appellate court found that the application failed to
23 adequately disclose the nature of the “Hailstorm” device and how it would be used in the
24 investigation, and that the Fourth Amendment required a search warrant to authorize the
25 use of “Hailstorm.” *Id.* at *32-33.

26 Although the FBI was not involved in the investigation, the appellate court noted
27 that the BPD had purchased the “Hailstorm” device from the FBI pursuant to a non-
28 disclosure agreement. *Id.* at *11. In essence, the non-disclosure agreement prohibited

1 state prosecutors from disclosing information about “Hailstorm” in court filings or
2 proceedings “without the prior written approval of the FBI.” *Id.* The agreement also
3 required the state prosecutors to notify the FBI if a court ordered disclosure of
4 “Hailstorm” to provide the FBI “time to intervene” in the state case. *Id.*

5 The appellate court speculated—without citing to any evidence or anything in the
6 record—that the non-disclosure agreement was what prevented state prosecutors from
7 adequately disclosing “Hailstorm” in the pen/trap application. *Id.* at *12. There are a
8 number of important things to note about the *Andrews* decision.

9 First, neither the FBI nor the DOJ were a party to the state court case, and thus
10 neither was able to weigh in regarding the non-disclosure agreement and its role.

11 Second, the *Andrews* decision is not even final. It has not yet been published and
12 remains “subject to revision or withdrawal.” *Id.* (see caption).

13 Third, the FBI made no false or misleading statements to courts, prosecutors, or
14 anybody else in the *Andrews* investigation. The pen/trap application and related
15 statements in *Andrews* were made by local law enforcement and local prosecutors.

16 Fourth, Michaud’s case does not involve a non-disclosure agreement, and the
17 merits of that agreement are a red herring. Even in the context of *Andrews*, Michaud’s
18 claim that the non-disclosure agreement “obstructed” disclosure simply does not hold up
19 to scrutiny. The non-disclosure agreement did not force the local prosecutors and police
20 to make inaccurate statements or withhold information about “Hailstorm” from the state
21 court. To the contrary, the agreement specifically authorized local law enforcement to
22 approach the FBI and ask permission to make disclosures in the pen/trap application. If
23 the FBI denied permission and local law enforcement believed that an application without
24 those disclosures would be incomplete, local law enforcement could have decided not to
25 submit the application. Nothing in *Andrews* suggests that local law enforcement asked
26 the FBI for permission to disclose “Hailstorm.” Furthermore, apart from the appellate
27 court’s unsupported speculation, there is no evidence that the non-disclosure agreement
28 affected law enforcement’s actions at all.

1 Indeed, the nondisclosure agreement allowed for the possibility that there might be
2 a need to litigate discovery issues related to “Hailstorm,” and sought notice to allow the
3 FBI to intervene and state its position to a court. If in fact—as the *Andrews* court
4 found—the pen/trap application failed to disclose material information, that failure must
5 be laid at the feet of the prosecutors and police who handled the investigation.¹

6 Fifth, Michaud claims that the non-disclosure agreement prohibited local police
7 and prosecutors from disclosing information “even if ordered to do so by a court.”
8 Response at p. 5 (citing *Andrews*). Michaud’s implication is that the non-disclosure
9 agreement would force local prosecutors to act unethically. Again, this is refuted by the
10 language of the agreement, which in fact requires law enforcement to notify the FBI to
11 give it a chance to “intervene” in the case to protect its interests. *Andrews*, 2016 WL
12 1254567, at *12. The agreement also required local prosecutors to dismiss charges at the
13 FBI’s request if necessary to avoid disclosure, which is not an unethical or dishonest
14 option.

15 Finally, the defense cites passionate language from the *Andrews* case and the
16 United States Supreme Court about the importance of protecting people’s privacy and the
17 dangers of a surveillance state. Response at p. 7. These laudable statements are
18 irrelevant to the issues in this Motion. This case does not involve “[w]iretapping and
19 ‘bugging’ run rampant, without effective judicial or legislative control.” *Andrews* at *10
20 (citation omitted). The NIT was delivered to Michaud’s computer pursuant to a search
21 warrant. The search warrant application disclosed all material information to the court
22 that issued the warrant. Although this Court found a technical defect in the warrant, it
23 denied suppression and found no improper government conduct.²

24 Having twisted *Andrews* beyond recognition to support the claim that the FBI
25 deceived the court in that case, the defense moves on to allege other examples of
26

27 ¹ To be clear, the government is not taking any position on the merits of *Andrews* or the propriety of the actions of
28 the investigators in that case.

² The Supreme Court has now approved an amendment to Rule 41 that clarifies a magistrate’s authority to issue a
warrant to search computers outside of the issuing judge’s District in cases such as this.

1 misleading behavior by “agents” and improper “conceal[ment]” of information about
2 “NITs and other surveillance technology.” Response at pp. 5-6. As shown below, these
3 allegations are equally baseless.

4 The defense cites articles published by The Guardian and Wired.com regarding
5 alleged failures by the BPD and other local law enforcement agencies to adequately
6 disclose “Stingray” (related to “Hailstorm”) technology to courts and defense counsel.
7 As an initial matter, these media reports – which are full of unproven claims by defense
8 attorneys and advocates – are not proper proof of anything. In any event, the articles
9 (which are attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively) deal with the actions of local law
10 enforcement, and do not allege any false or misleading statements by the FBI to courts or
11 defense counsel. *See* Ex. B (alleging that “[l]ocal law enforcement agencies . . . have
12 even deceived courts about the nature of the technology to obtain orders to use it”).

13 Finally, the defense cites to a USA Today article based on two FBI emails
14 regarding the handling of sensitive information. According to the defense, these emails
15 show that the FBI “require[d]” its agents to “withhold information about NITs . . . from
16 prosecutors and case agents.” Response at pp. 6-7. The defense argues that these emails
17 are so outrageous that this Court should dismiss “all of the representations” by the FBI in
18 this Motion and the declaration of Special Agent Alfin as “inherently unreliable.” *Id.*

19 The actual emails (assuming they are genuine) show no improper concealment. In
20 the first, an FBI supervisor urges agents not to include sensitive information and details
21 about “trade craft” in internal FBI communications called “ECs.” Response, Ex. C-001.
22 Nothing in the email suggests that anyone should be deceived or misled. Rather, the
23 email merely urges the common-sense practice of not disseminating sensitive information
24 unless there is a reason to do so. This concept is called “need to know.” It is familiar to
25 anyone who has worked in the military or law enforcement, and it is an entirely proper
26 way to protect sensitive information.

27 Similarly, the second email (Response, Ex. C-002) addresses the legitimate
28 problem that some of the people who work as prosecutors and agents today will move to

1 the private sector in the future. Accordingly, it is common sense not to share sensitive
2 information unless there is a legitimate need to know. Contrary to Michaud’s claim, this
3 email does not order the improper concealment of information. Rather, the email ends
4 with a description of the process for getting an AUSA “briefed” on a technical issue. *Id.*

5 In short, Michaud’s argument is outrageous, untrue, and not even supported by the
6 flimsy “evidence” he offers.

7 **C. The government should be permitted to present evidence *ex parte* and *in***
8 ***camera* in order to fully articulate the basis for its claim of a qualified law**
9 **enforcement privilege.**

10 Turning to the merits of the Motion to Reconsider, the Court should grant the
11 government’s request to file a brief *ex parte* and *in camera* so it can fully articulate the
12 basis for its claim of the law enforcement privilege

13 As an initial matter, it is important to correct Michaud’s inaccurate claim that this
14 Court has already denied a request for an *ex parte* submission. In the Response, the
15 defense takes issue with the government’s statement that it withdrew its earlier request,
16 and claims that this Court actually “denied the request because the Government had not
17 made any showing of need[.]” The defense offers no cite to the record, however, because
18 none exists. To the contrary, the government agreed to submit a sealed affidavit that was
19 provided to the defense in lieu of an *ex parte* filing. *See* Response, Ex. A, Transcript of
20 February 17, 2015, Hearing at p. 13-15. The Court never ruled on the government’s
21 request to submit materials *ex parte*.

22 Thus, this Court is being called upon to address the propriety of an *ex parte*
23 submission for the first time. That submission would permit the Court to assess that
24 claim of privilege in evaluating the government’s motion for reconsideration of its
25 discovery order.

26 [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]
 2 [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED]
 5 Rule 16 contemplates exactly the procedure proposed by the government—*i.e.*,
 6 providing sensitive information *ex parte* and *in camera*. The Rule states that a court may
 7 “for good cause, deny, restrict or defer discovery or inspection[.]” The Rule also
 8 specifically authorizes *ex parte* proceedings to establish good cause: “The court may
 9 permit a party to show good cause by a written statement that the court will inspect *ex*
 10 *parte*.” Fed. R. Crim. Proc. 16(d)(1); *see also United States v. Innamorati*, 996 F.2d 456,
 11 487 (1st Cir. 1993) (“[Rule] 16(d)(1) expressly authorizes the court to deny discovery of
 12 information sought by a defendant based on an *ex parte* showing by the government of
 13 the need for confidentiality.”).

14 The Ninth Circuit has held that *ex parte* hearings are permissible under Rule 16.
 15 *United States v. Klimavicius-Viloria*, 144 F.3d 1249, 1261 (9th Cir. 1998) Indeed, as
 16 noted in the government’s earlier briefing, such proceedings are routine when a Court is
 17 called upon to assess a claim of law enforcement privilege. *See* Dkt. 134, pp. 14-15.
 18 Thus, it is entirely appropriate for the government to submit its proposed *ex parte* filing
 19 under Rule 16, [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]

21 Michaud disparages *ex parte* proceedings at length in his response. In most cases,
 22 all issues can be litigated in full, adversary proceedings. However, there are rare
 23 situations where an *ex parte* filing is necessary, and the law [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED] acknowledges that. The government tried to avoid an *ex parte* filing in this
 25 case, and the result was that the Court was not provided with critical information. The
 26 proposed *ex parte* filing is meant to correct that error.
 27
 28

1 Michaud also argues that the FBI's use of NITs, and its penetration of Tor, is so
2 widely known that no sensible criminal would continue to operate on Tor. Response at p.
3 19. This statement is incorrect, as addressed in the proposed *ex parte* filing.

4 Finally, Michaud takes the government to task for not at least summarizing the
5 dangers it believes accompany the court-ordered discovery. In truth, Michaud already
6 has a detailed summary of the government's arguments, namely, the government's filings
7 in opposition to the Motion to Compel. In those filings, the government generally
8 discussed—as much as it could in a filing that was not *ex parte*—the sensitive nature of
9 the information at issue and the dangers that disclosure would pose to the interests of law
10 enforcement and national security. [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 As discussed in detail in the proposed *ex parte* filing, the government's concern is
14 not defense counsel's lack of good faith in stating his willingness to honor restrictions on
15 disclosure but the disclosure to anyone at all other than the Court. And the same concern
16 applies to the bases for the government's claim of privilege. Disclosure of that
17 information—even to defense counsel and even under appropriate restrictions—would be
18 nearly as harmful as compliance with the discovery order itself. These matters can only
19 be fully discussed and developed in the *ex parte* filing.

20 **D. Michaud still cannot explain why the discovery he seeks will answer the**
21 **questions he poses.**

22 With respect to the materiality issue, Michaud cannot explain why the discovery
23 he seeks will help him answer the questions that he claims must be answered. As
24 explained in the government's motion and as Michaud does not contest, he claims he
25 needs the Court-ordered discovery to answer two questions: (1) to verify the accuracy of
26 the information collected and ensure that the NIT did not exceed the scope of the
27 authorizing warrant; and (2) to evaluate the merits of defense theory that someone or
28 something else is responsible for the child pornography found on his devices. Michaud

1 has all he needs to answer both of these questions, and for that reason alone, the Court
2 should grant the government’s motion and deny the requested discovery.

3 As to question one, Michaud has the information collected by the NIT, the
4 computer instructions responsible for collecting that information, and, were he to request
5 it, the network data showing the information collected by the NIT from Michaud’s
6 computer and sent to the government. He thus has at his fingertips the code that
7 conducted the “search” of his computer, the “search” results sent to the government by
8 NIT, and the “search” results relied upon by the government in obtaining the warrant for
9 the search its home. If his concern is indeed the scope of the NIT search and the
10 accuracy of the results of that search, he need look no further than what is available to
11 him to allay those concerns.

12 Michaud cites *United States v. Budziak* as support for his materiality claim.
13 Undoubtedly, *Budziak* involved similar subject matter: that is, a discovery dispute
14 concerning technology used to investigate child pornography offenses. There is a crucial
15 distinction, however. The discovery at issue in that case—related to the peer-to-peer
16 computer program used by law enforcement to download child pornography from the
17 defendant’s computer—was critical to the government’s proof of distribution counts at
18 trial. *See Budziak*, 697 F.3d 1105, 1111-13 (9th Cir. 2012). The “distribution charge
19 against Budziak was premised on the FBI’s use [of a software program] to download files
20 from him” and “[m]uch of the evidence the prosecution presented at trial was devoted to
21 describing” the program and FBI’s use of it. *Id.* at 1112. Moreover, “Budziak also
22 identified specific defenses *to the distribution charge* that discovery [regarding the law
23 enforcement program] could potentially help him develop.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Thus,
24 it was “logical to conclude that the functions of the program were relevant to his
25 defense.” *Id.* That discovery accordingly went to the very heart of the government’s
26 proof at trial and the defendant’s ability to challenge that proof.

27 By contrast, on remand, the district court in *Budziak* found—and the Ninth Circuit
28 affirmed—that Budziak had failed to make such a showing regarding a possession count

1 that was unrelated to the use of that software. *United States v. Budziak* (“*Budziak II*”),
2 612 F. App’x 882, 884-85 (9th Cir. 2015).

3 The discovery at issue here stands in stark contrast. For Counts 1 and 3 at least—
4 premised on evidence found on the thumb drives and cellular phone seized from
5 Michaud—the disputed discovery is utterly irrelevant to, let alone central to, the
6 government’s proof at trial.³ And even accepting Michaud’s flawed premise that he
7 needs the additional discovery to confirm the accuracy of the information collected by the
8 NIT, the most he could hope to do is identify some defect in the information supporting
9 the finding of probable cause authorizing the search of his home. Absent an obvious
10 defect, however, that warrant and the evidence obtained as a result are not open to attack
11 on that basis.

12 Michaud likewise offers no explanation how the discovery at issue would assist in
13 testing the viability of pressing a defense theory that someone or something else is
14 responsible for the thousands of images of child pornography found on his devices.
15 Instead, he points to news accounts and anecdotal evidence and posits that malicious
16 software *could* expose otherwise innocent computer users to having their devices co-
17 opted by those seeking to store child pornography. As an initial matter, media accounts
18 are hardly competent evidence of technical questions—especially media accounts that
19 have nothing at all to do with the NIT in this case.

20 Equally unpersuasive is defense counsel’s reliance on an unnamed case he tried
21 before Judge Leighton. Although the defense declines to identify the case, it is a matter
22 of public record, *United States v. Lee*, CR04-5281RBL. The defense describes the *Lee*
23 case as an example of how “vulnerabilities” can allow viruses to plant child pornography
24 on the devices of helpless users. The defense highlights the fact that *Lee* was acquitted of
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27 ³ The same cannot be said for Count 2, which is premised on Michaud’s activity on Playpen under the username
28 “pewter.” As detailed below, the government acknowledges that to the extent the Court does not revisit its prior
Order and ultimately concludes that noncompliance by the government warrants a sanction, dismissal of Count 2
may be necessary.

1 five counts, which presumably is supposed to show that he was an innocent victim of a
2 virus. Response at p. 10.

3 The defense's description of *Lee*, however, omits an important fact: Lee was
4 *convicted* of one count of possession of child pornography and sentenced to *fifty-seven*
5 *months* of imprisonment. CR04-5281RBL, Dkt. 152. This omitted detail demolishes the
6 notion of the *Lee* case as an example of how viruses can "frame" innocent people.

7 In any event, the key point here is not the flimsy and misleading "evidence"
8 offered by Michaud in support of his virus theory. Rather, the key point is Michaud's
9 inability to explain how the discovery he seeks could shed any light on that theory. Nor
10 does he offer any hint as to why the devices and child pornography found on them do not
11 give him all that he needs to test his theory. Indeed, so far as the government is aware,
12 Michaud has not even attempted to analyze those devices. Surely if the aim is to test the
13 theory that someone or something else is responsible for the highly categorized collection
14 of child pornography found on Michaud's devices, the place to look is the devices and
15 their contents. That Michaud would prefer to look elsewhere is immaterial.

16 **E. Michaud's request for dismissal should be denied as premature, and even if**
17 **the government's noncompliance with the discovery Order warrants some**
18 **sanction, a lesser sanction is appropriate.**

19 Michaud's renewed request for dismissal of the indictment should be denied. For
20 starters, the request is premature. The question of what, if any, remedy Michaud is
21 entitled to should the government fail to comply with the Court's discovery order is not
22 yet ripe. Nor will it need to be answered at all should the Court grant the government's
23 motion for reconsideration. For that reason alone, the Court should deny Michaud's
24 dismissal motion so it can be raised when and if doing so is appropriate.

25 In any event, even if Michaud were entitled to a remedy, dismissal of the entire
26 indictment would be disproportionate given the harm Michaud may suffer if he does not
27 receive the discovery he seeks.

28 At the outset, it is important to address a defense theme: that the discovery
"dilemma" at issue is "one entirely of the Government's own making" because it chose to

1 use the NIT to investigate child pornographers on Tor. Response at p. 2. That is an
2 inaccurate and unfair description of the challenges that law enforcement faces when
3 dealing with criminals who use Tor. In truth, the dilemma was created by people like
4 Michaud, who used Tor's anonymity to hide their criminal activity and exploitation of
5 children. As this Court has found, the FBI's use of the NIT was merely an effective
6 response to that dilemma.⁴

7 Turning to the legal framework, Rule 16 empowers trial courts to manage criminal
8 discovery and enforce the parties' discovery obligations. To accomplish this, a court may
9 "order that party to permit the discovery or inspection; specify its time, place, and
10 manner; and prescribe other just terms and conditions"; "grant a continuance"; "prohibit
11 that party from introducing the undisclosed evidence"; or "enter any other order that is
12 just under the circumstances." Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(d)(2).

13 It is well settled, however, that when faced with a discovery violation, courts
14 should not impose a sanction harsher than "necessary to accomplish the goals of Rule
15 16." *United States v. Gee*, 695 F.2d 1165, 1169 (9th Cir. 1983); *cf. United States v.*
16 *Morrison*, 449 U.S. 361, 364 (1981) (noting in the context of a violation of the
17 defendant's right to counsel "the general rule that remedies should be tailored to the
18 injury suffered from the constitutional violation and should not unnecessarily infringe on
19 competing interests"). The analysis focuses on fashioning a remedy to address actual
20 "prejudice" to the defense. *Morrison*, 449 U.S. at 365. Exclusion of evidence is an
21 "appropriate remedy for a discovery rule violation only where the omission was willful
22 and motivated by a desire to obtain a tactical advantage." *United States v. Finley*, 301
23 F.3d 1000, 1018 (9th Cir. 2002) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

24
25 ⁴ Michaud also pillories the government for "boost[ing] the number of visitors" to Playpen during the period the site
26 was under FBI control, claiming that the "only apparent explanation" for this increase is "that the FBI actively
27 redirected people to its site." Response at pp. 24-25. His claim is unsupported, outrageous, and untrue. While it
28 appears that there were more site visits during the two weeks when the FBI had administrative control over the site
than estimates of earlier activity on the site, there is no reason to think the FBI's actions had anything to do with it.
Nor does Michaud offer any support for such an accusation other than his apparent desire for that to be true.
Michaud also insinuates that the government hosted an altered version of the Playpen homepage that made the site
appear innocuous. In reality, the FBI merely presented the homepage created by the site administrator.

1 In fashioning a remedy for any noncompliance with its discovery order, then, this
2 Court should thus impose a sanction no more severe than is necessary to address the harm
3 resulting from that noncompliance. While the government disagrees that any sanction
4 would be necessary, a sanction far short of dismissal of the entire indictment is all that is
5 required. Specifically, the Court could bar the government from relying on any
6 information the NIT collected from Michaud's computer as evidence at trial. Insofar as
7 the NIT is concerned, prohibiting the government from relying on the information
8 collected by the NIT at trial puts the parties on an even footing. This sanction would also
9 likely result in the dismissal of Count 2 because the evidence supporting that count arises
10 from the Playpen activity of user "pewter." Absent reliance on the NIT information as
11 part of its proof, the government might be unable to attribute this activity to Michaud and
12 thus unable to meet its burden of proof for that count at trial.

13 As noted above, the evidence supporting Counts 1 and 3—the digital devices and
14 the substantial and organized collection of child pornography found on them—is entirely
15 independent of the NIT. It is true that under normal circumstances, the government's use
16 of the NIT and the fact that it led the government to identify Michaud as a target of its
17 investigation might be a part of the trial presentation. But doing so is not necessary for
18 the government to prove the essential elements of the crime.

19 To be sure, Michaud will disagree. According to Michaud, it is only with this
20 discovery that he can verify the accuracy of the data collected by the NIT and ensure that
21 NIT did not exceed the scope of the authorizing warrant. However, as noted above,
22 Michaud has at his fingertips the code that generated that data, the network data showing
23 what information was reported by that code, and the information recorded by the
24 government as having been received from Michaud's computer. The discovery he
25 demands will do nothing to further that analysis. Nor does Michaud's other stated reason
26 for needing this discovery—to assess the viability of a defense premised on his having
27 been the victim of a virus or malicious code—alter this analysis. The devices at issue are
28 available to him if he wishes to investigate this theory. His unsupported claim that he

1 should instead be permitted additional discovery entirely unrelated to those devices does
2 not warrant dismissal of the indictment in its entirety.

3 **III. CONCLUSION**

4 For the reasons set forth above, the government respectfully asks this Court to
5 reconsider is discovery order. As noted above, the government believes that Michaud has
6 all tools he needs to address the issues that he claims can only be addressed with
7 additional discovery. To the extent that this Court agrees with this assertion, this Court
8 may grant the motion to reconsider without the need to consider or address the
9 government's proposed *ex parte* filing. Failing that, the Court should nevertheless
10 "deny" production of that information for "good cause" pursuant to Rule 16(d)(1) and
11 permit the government [REDACTED] in support of its Rule 16(d)(1)
12 argument *ex parte* and *in camera* in order to establish just that.

13 DATED this 5th day of May, 2016.

14 Respectfully submitted,

15 ANNETTE L. HAYES
16 United States Attorney

STEVEN J. GROCKI
Chief

17
18 /s/ Matthew P. Hampton

19 MATTHEW P. HAMPTON
20 HELEN J. BRUNNER
21 MICHAEL DION
22 ANDRE M. PENALVER
23 Assistants United States Attorney
24 700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220
25 Seattle, Washington 98101
Telephone: (206) 553-7970
Fax: (206) 553-0755
E-mail: matthew.hampton@usdoj.gov

/s/ Keith A. Becker

KEITH A. BECKER
Trial Attorney
Child Exploitation and Obscenity
Section
1400 New York Ave., NW, Sixth Floor
Washington, DC 20530
Phone: (202) 305-4104
Fax: (202) 514-1793
E-mail: keith.becker@usdoj.gov

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 5, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the attorney(s) of record for the defendant. I hereby certify that a copy was served on defense counsel via e-mail.

s/Emily Miller
EMILY MILLER
Legal Assistant
United States Attorney's Office
700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220
Seattle, Washington 98101-1271
Phone: (206) 553-2267
FAX: (206) 553-0755
E-mail: emily.miller@usdoj.gov