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Defendant.

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27 28 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) NO. 2:06-cr-00035 MCE
Plaintiff, v.	UNITED STATES' MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE DEFENDANT FROM RAISING LEGAL ISSUES PREVIOUSLY DECIDED
ERIC McDAVID,) Date: September 7, 2007

) Time: 9:00 a.m.

) Honorable Morrison C. England, Jr.

Introduction & Background

In late December 2006 and early January 2007, Defendant Eric McDavid filed 26 pretrial motions. Pursuant to Rule 103(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, "[o]nce the court makes a definitive ruling on the record admitting or excluding evidence, either at or before a trial, a party need not renew an objection or offer of proof to preserve a claim of error for appeal." Fed. R. Evid. 103(a)(3).

¹ This Court heard argument on 19 of the motions and the magistrate court heard argument on the remaining 7. The Court dismissed 16 motions, and the remaining 3 will be decided if necessary. C.R. 192. Of the motions before the magistrate judge, 5 were denied (1 without prejudice), 1 was granted, and 1 remains open while the magistrate reviews documents in camera.

In this case, substantive rulings have been made denying McDavid's myriad of motions to dismiss the indictment and suppress evidence. Those issues are now preserved for appeal.

The subject matter of McDavid's motions before the district and magistrate courts ranged from terrorism and domestic spying to illegal searches and arrests, to outrageous government conduct. Throughout the motions, McDavid made many inflammatory accusations that are completely untrue and unsupported by evidence. If these irrelevant comments and suggestions about previously decided legal issues were heard by the jury, they would confuse/misrepresent the issues of the case and substantially prejudice jurors against the prosecution, its witnesses, and special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. See Fed. R. Evid. 402, 403. For these reasons, the United States respectfully requests that the Court bar McDavid from raising at trial – through argument, questioning or insinuation – legal issues that this Court and the magistrate court have already addressed and decided.

<u>Legal Issues & Accusations</u>

Summarized below are the main legal issues raised and accusations made by McDavid.² The United States respectfully requests that the defendant be precluded from raising or presenting in bad faith <u>any</u> legal issue that has been decided by the Court. To the extent that this summary does not address particular motions or issues, the United States does not waive its right to object at trial.

² The United States' memoranda and points of law in opposition to these motions are in the Court's record, docket numbers 169-174.

A. Internal Department of Justice Manuals and Memoranda, Congressional Statements, and Published Commentary and Articles Do Not Confer Rights on the Defendant

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Throughout his motions, McDavid referenced the United States Attorney's Manual, memoranda from the United States Attorney General, Federal Bureau of Investigation memoranda, Congressional testimony and commentary, and other open source information, such as articles, Internet postings, and web blogs. See generally C.R. 124-151. However, it is well settled that not one of these publications confers to the defendant enforceable rights or has the force of law. See, e.g., United States v. Comprehensive Drug Testing, 473 F.3d 915 931, n.31 (9th Cir. 2006) ("The [United States' Attorney's] Manual 'does not create any substantive or procedural rights,' United States v. Fernandez, 231 F.3d 1240, 1246 (9th Cir. 2000), and thus any violation of procedures established therein cannot independently establish a Fourth Amendment violation."); United States v. Wilson, 614 F.2d 1224, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 1980); United States v. Rockwell Int'l Corp., 924 F.2d 928, 939 (9th Cir. 1991) (concurring opinion). The United States respectfully requests that McDavid be precluded from summarizing/quoting from, questioning witnesses about, or suggesting that he has enforceable rights from these sources.

B. McDavid's First Amendment Rights Were Not Violated

McDavid alleged that his freedom of speech and his right to associate were violated when the government harassed and "targeted" him based on his political beliefs and dissent. C.R. 127. His assumption is incorrect. Furthermore, no one has the right to express him/herself through violence. The federal arson statutes are content neutral and not protected by the First Amendment simply because those engaged in the criminal activity intend to express an

idea. <u>See</u> C.R. 169 at 14-18. McDavid cannot hide behind the First Amendment or use it as an excuse for breaking the law. This Court denied McDavid's motion and should prevent him from using the Constitution as a means of excusing or justifying his agreement to destroy government and private property by fire or explosive.

C. There Was No Outrageous or Improper Government Conduct

McDavid filed numerous motions to dismiss the indictment based on "outrageous government conduct" and improper conduct by the FBI and Anna. C.R. 128-129, 136-139. McDavid alleged that the United States and its agents engaged in the following prohibited and outrageous conduct:

- Urging, teaching and paying for bomb-making. C.R. 128;
- Encouraging an alleged romantic relationship between Anna and McDavid. C.R. 129;
- Contacting McDavid as a represented person. C.R. 136;
- Violating McDavid's Sixth Amendment right to counsel of his choosing by disparaging defense counsel. C.R. 137; and
- Making prejudicial public statements against McDavid. C.R. 138. McDavid also filed an "omnibus" motion alleging government misconduct in case the 5 motions did not make his position clear. C.R. 139. The United States refuted each allegation, C.R. 169 at 23-46, and the Court denied each motion. C.R. 192. McDavid's allegations were contrary to law and unsupported by the evidence. He should not be able to claim that any government, law enforcement, or cooperating witness actions were improper, outrageous, or illegal.

D. All Searches Were Legal

McDavid challenged 8 searches, arguing that they violated his Fourth Amendment rights. All of the suppression motions were denied.

The first allegation was that "Anna", the government's undercover cooperating witness, searched McDavid's parents' home during the co-conspirators' planning meeting held at the end of November 2005, and that law enforcement illegally entered the property and searched the curtilage. C.R. 133. No such searches occurred and the motion was dismissed. C.R. 192.

McDavid then alleged that his email accounts and certain laptop computers were illegally seized and searched. C.R. 131. The searches of McDavid's accounts and the computers occurred pursuant to lawful search warrants and did not violate the Electronic Communications Privacy Act or any other laws. That motion to suppress was likewise denied. C.R. 192.

McDavid claimed that Anna illegally searched his possessions during the time they were in contact. C.R. 130. The alleged, but unsubstantiated, searches did not occur, and the Court denied McDavid's motion to suppress. C.R. 192.

In January 2006, the co-conspirators traveled to San Francisco in Anna's car, which was owned and provided by the government. While the car was parked on a public street, FBI agents looked in the interior of the car and in the trunk. McDavid, despite the fact that he had no expectation of privacy in the car and did not have standing, challenged the search. C.R. 134. This motion was denied as well. C.R. 192.

On January 13, 2006, McDavid was searched incident to his arrest. It is well-established that law enforcement can perform a search in this instance, yet McDavid sought to suppress evidence seized during the search. C.R. 135. The Court determined that the arrest was based on probable cause and found that the subsequent

search was lawful. C.R. 192.

Finally, McDavid claims the January 14, 2006 search of the Dutch Flat cabin, rented by the FBI, and occupied by McDavid, his coconspirators, and Anna, was illegal. C.R. 132.

E. McDavid's Arrest Was Legal

McDavid was arrested, based on probable cause, at a shopping center on Friday, January 13, 2006. A complaint was signed that evening. This Court denied McDavid's motion (C.R. 135) arguing that the arrest was unlawful. C.R. 192.

F. All Video and Audio Recordings Were Legal

A substantial amount of evidence in this case was consensually recorded via audio and/or video. Anna wore a recording device on her person, the car that she drove was fitted for audio and video recording, and the living room and Dutch Flat cabin contained microphones and cameras. Recording in the cabin occurred only when Anna was present. There were no federal wiretaps in this case.

McDavid's motion to suppress the audio and video recordings (C.R. 132) was soundly rejected in the face of extensive Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit case law. C.R. 192; see C.R. 170 at 11-24. McDavid should not be permitted to suggest that the government obtained the recorded evidence illegally.

G. Domestic Spying and Data Mining Did Not Occur

McDavid filed a discovery motion asking that the magistrate court order the United States to produce "all surveillance data and material of this defendant obtained through government domestic spying, harvesting and mining programs." C.R. 124. Without a single shred of evidence, McDavid accused the federal government, and particularly the National Security Agency, of targeting him and

illegally seizing his data and communications. This perceived self-importance is based solely on speculation and newspaper articles, politicians' commentary, and unrelated cases. The magistrate judge denied McDavid's motion in a written order. C.R. 181. McDavid only seeks to inflame and prejudice the jury by suggesting an Orwellian conspiracy against him and by using the terms "domestic spying" and "data mining". McDavid's civil liberties have not been infringed and any suggestion or insinuation that they may have been is wholly improper and not to be put before a jury.

G. Availability of Vegan Food at Jail Is Irrelevant

McDavid filed motions and declarations demanding that the Sacramento County Jail provide vegan food. C.R. 52, 54-55.

McDavid's complaints were not of a criminal nature, and in the civil case that was ultimately filed, this Court dismissed the federal defendants. See Case no. 2:06-cv-00638 MCE, C.R. 30-31. McDavid's diet while in custody is completely irrelevant to the charge of conspiring to destroy government and private property by fire or explosives. The only purpose the defense would have to raise this irrelevant issue is to create sympathy for McDavid, and that is improper.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the United States respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion and prohibit McDavid from questioning, commenting, or insinuating that his rights were infringed by any of the actions described above or that the government acted improperly. The legal issues McDavid raised have been decided. He should not be permitted to inflame and prejudice the jury through unfounded accusations against the United States, its

witnesses, or law enforcement. DATED: August 31, 2007 Respectfully submitted, McGREGOR W. SCOTT United States Attorney /s/ Ellen V. Endrizzi By: R. STEVEN LAPHAM ELLEN V. ENDRIZZI Assistant U.S. Attorneys