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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

14 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 ROBERT HUNTER BIDEN,

19 Defendant.

No. CR 23-cr-00599-MCS

GOVERNMENT’S OPPOSITION TO
 DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO DISMISS
 FOR SELECTIVE AND VINDICTIVE
 PROSECUTION AND BREACH OF
 SEPARATION OF POWERS

Hearing Date: March 27, 2024
 Hearing Time: 1:00 p.m.
 Location: Courtroom of the
 Hon. Mark C. Scarsi

22 Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel of record, hereby
 23 opposes defendant’s motion to dismiss for selective and vindictive prosecution and breach
 24 of separation of powers (Dkt. 27) (the “Motion”).

25 //

26 //

27 //

28 //

1 This opposition is based upon the attached memorandum of points and authorities,
2 the filings and records in this case, and any further argument as the Court may deem
3 necessary.

4
5 Dated: March 8, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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11 

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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **I. SUMMARY**

3 The defendant signed a series of tolling agreements for all charges that were later
4 included in the Indictment in this case. Between the signing of those tolling agreements
5 and the return of an Indictment, the parties engaged in plea negotiations and proposed two
6 agreements to the court in the District of Delaware. When the court did not accept those
7 agreements and asked the parties to consider certain changes, the defendant declined and
8 insisted one of those agreements was already in effect, when it was not. Because it was
9 not in effect, and because he pled not guilty and did not waive venue in Delaware, the
10 government presented the tax charges that were previously under consideration to a grand
11 jury in this district. From this fairly unremarkable set of procedural events, the defendant
12 concocts a conspiracy theory that the prosecution has “upped the ante” to appease
13 politicians who have absolutely nothing to do with the prosecution and are not even
14 members of the current Executive Branch.

15 The defendant’s conspiratorial “upped the ante” claim is nothing more than a house
16 of cards. The defendant fails to refute two facts that completely undermine his theory.
17 First, on July 26, 2023, the government appeared before the court in Delaware for a hearing
18 and at the beginning of that hearing signed the agreements the parties had negotiated. If
19 the statements by politicians prior to the hearing truly influenced the prosecution in the
20 way the defendant claims they did, why did the government sign the agreements and
21 present them at the hearing? Second, to state an obvious fact that the defendant continues
22 to ignore, former President Trump is not the President of the United States. The defendant
23 fails to explain how President Biden or the Attorney General, to whom the Special Counsel
24 reports, or the Special Counsel himself, or his team of prosecutors, are acting at the
25 direction of former President Trump or Congressional Republicans, or how this current
26 Executive Branch approved allegedly discriminatory charges against the President’s son
27 at the direction of former President Trump and Congressional Republicans. The
28 defendant’s fictitious narrative cannot overcome these two inescapable facts.

1 Furthermore, the defendant’s claims fail as a matter of law. The defendant fails to
2 meet his burden of supporting his motion with “clear evidence” and “objective evidence.”
3 *See* Section 3.A. The defendant fails to establish the first element of his selective
4 prosecution claim because he did not identify a similarly situated person who was not
5 prosecuted. *See* Section 3.B. The defendant fails on the second element of his selective
6 prosecution claim and on his vindictive prosecution claim because he did not provide
7 evidence of animus by the actual prosecutors, nor did he connect the alleged animus to
8 any legally cognizable right that *he* exercised. *See* Section 3.C. Additionally, his *apparent*
9 vindictiveness claim fails as a matter of law because it is premised on pretrial prosecutorial
10 conduct—plea negotiations—a theory the Supreme Court has rejected. *See* Section 3.D.
11 Accordingly, the defendant fails to show he is entitled to a presumption. *See* Section 3.E.
12 His separation of powers claim is frivolous. *See* Section 3.F. And his request for discovery
13 and an evidentiary hearing are unsupported by the facts and the law. *See* Section 3.G.
14 Accordingly, the defendant’s motion should be denied in its entirety.

15 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

16 **A. The Defendant Chose to Commit Serious Tax Crimes**

17 The defendant engaged in a four-year scheme to not pay at least \$1.4 million in
18 federal taxes he owed for tax years 2016 to 2019 and to evade the assessment of taxes for
19 tax year 2018 when he filed false returns. Dkt. 1 at ¶ 4. To further this scheme, the
20 defendant subverted the payroll and tax withholding process of his own company, he spent
21 millions of dollars on his extravagant lifestyle rather than paying his tax bills, and, in 2018,
22 he stopped paying his outstanding and overdue taxes for tax year 2015. *Id.* at ¶ 4 (a)-(c).
23 The defendant willfully failed to pay his 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 taxes, despite having
24 access to funds to pay some or all of these taxes. *Id.* at ¶ 4(d). Even well after the defendant
25 had regained his sobriety, he chose not to pay his tax liabilities in 2020. *Id.* at ¶ 48. Despite
26 receiving \$1.2 million in financial support from a friend to maintain his lifestyle, the
27 defendant did not make payments towards his tax obligations. *Id.* Instead, he spent
28

1 hundreds of thousands of dollars on personal expenses, including renting a lavish house
2 on a canal in Venice Beach, California, his Porsche, and media relations services. *Id.*

3 The defendant also chose to lie to his accountants in 2020, again, after he had
4 regained his sobriety. For example, the defendant falsely claimed extensive business travel
5 in 2018 during a period in which he later described his crack cocaine use as “twenty-four
6 hours a day, smoking every fifteen minutes, seven days a week.” *Id.* at ¶ 114. The
7 defendant lied to his accountants by claiming as business expenses \$43,696 in stays at the
8 Chateau Marmont with his “merry band of crooks, creeps, and outcasts.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 116-
9 118. He falsely claimed that payments for his daughter’s apartment rental in New York
10 were business expenses. *Id.* at ¶ 119. He falsely claimed other business expenses, including
11 a \$1,500 payment to an exotic dancer, \$11,500 in payments to an escort, and a \$30,000
12 payment for his daughter’s tuition. *Id.* at ¶¶ 120-122. He falsely claimed that monies paid
13 to women with whom he had personal relationships were wages, reducing his tax burden.
14 *Id.* at ¶ 123. The defendant falsely identified business deductions, including for a
15 Lamborghini rental and hotel stays that he subsequently described as the locations of his
16 months-long drug binge. *Id.* at ¶ 124. He falsely represented to his accountants that a
17 \$10,000 payment to a sex club was a business expense. *Id.* at ¶ 130. He falsely represented
18 to his accountants that his business line of credit had been used for business expenses,
19 when in fact he used it to make payments to a strip club and exotic dancer. *Id.* at ¶¶ 132-
20 134. Thus, even after he regained his sobriety, the defendant lied to his accountants in
21 many ways so he could continue to cheat the system and attempt to evade taxes. He then
22 chose to file a false 2018 Form 1120 that falsely categorized personal expenses as business
23 expenses and a false 2018 Form 1040 that underreported his income. *Id.* at ¶¶ 138-144.

24 Unlike the average American, the defendant earned millions of dollars in income
25 between years 2016 and 2019. *Id.* at ¶ 27. The defendant performed very little actual work
26 for the \$7 million in income he was paid during this period. *See id.* The defendant spent
27 nearly \$5 million on personal expenses to live an extravagant lifestyle instead of paying
28 his taxes. *Id.* at ¶ 37-38. Then, after announcing his awareness of a federal investigation

1 in late 2020, the following year (2021) he chose to author, sell, and promote his memoir,
2 *Beautiful Things*, and to release an audiobook in a lucrative deal that heightened his
3 prominence and drew further attention to his crimes.¹

4 **B. The Defendant Also Chose to Commit Serious Gun Crimes**

5 The defendant's crimes were not limited to tax violations. In 2018, he chose to
6 purchase a gun, he chose to lie on background check paperwork by stating he was not
7 addicted to drugs, and he certified that his answers on the paperwork were true, when in
8 fact, he had lied about his addiction. *See generally United States v. Robert Hunter Biden*,
9 Indictment, Dkt. 40 (D. Del). When he later chose to publish his memoir, he included
10 countless admissions about his drug use in 2018 when he possessed the gun.

11 **C. The Tolling Agreements and Post-Hearing Conduct of the Defendant Do** 12 **Not Support His Claims**

13 In July 2021, the Defendant and his counsel signed an agreement tolling the statute
14 of limitations for tax offenses from July 1, 2021, to March 1, 2022. Exh. 1. In March 2022,
15 the Defendant and his counsel signed a second tolling agreement that further tolled the
16 statute of limitations from March 2, 2022, through June 15, 2022. Exh. 2. The scope of the
17 tolling included the following crimes: Willful failure to file a return or pay tax, in violation
18 of 26 U.S.C. § 7203; Tax evasion, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201; Filing a false tax
19 return, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1); and Assisting in the preparation of a false tax
20 return, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7206(2). Exh. 1, 2.

21 As is sometimes the case in a pre-indictment negotiation, the parties negotiated a
22 potential resolution that did not include all the potential charges that were under
23 consideration by the government. On June 20, 2023, the United States filed an information
24 charging the defendant with two counts of failing to pay taxes, in violation of 26 U.S.C. §
25 7203, and a one-count information charging him with violating 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(3) and
26 924(a)(2) related to his illegal gun possession. *See United States v. Hunter Biden*, 1:23-

27
28 ¹ As outlined in the Indictment, the defendant made statements and admissions in
the book relevant to the charges against him.

1 CR-61 (hereafter “D. Del. Dkt.”) & 1:23-MJ-274 (D. Del.). The parties presented a
2 proposed Plea Agreement and proposed Diversion Agreement to a court in Delaware.

3 At the hearing on July 26, 2023, the United States tried to move forward with the
4 proposed resolutions. The court deferred a decision on the two proposed agreements at the
5 hearing, ordering further briefing if the parties intended to proceed with those draft
6 agreements. The court stated, “I would like as you offered, [Mr. Biden’s counsel], you
7 guys can go back and work on whether or not you can take out [Paragraph 14] and come
8 up with something else that’s acceptable, and while you do that, you might, though I’m
9 not trying to tell you how to negotiate the Diversion Agreement, you might fix [Paragraph
10 15] you have orally modified today.” ECF 25-2 at 105. The Court further stated, “I would
11 like to understand why [Paragraph 14], *if you want to go forward*, is appropriate, and why
12 I am not doing something that gets me outside of my lane in terms of my branch of
13 government if I were to do what is being requested.” ECF 25-2 at 105 (emphasis added).
14 When the court informed the defendant that it was deferring a decision on accepting both
15 the proposed Plea Agreement and the proposed Diversion Agreement, the defendant chose
16 to plead “not guilty” to the tax information at the hearing.

17 After the hearing on July 26, 2023, defense counsel asked to meet with the
18 government and proposed changes to both documents. *See* D. Del Dkt. 32 at p. 1-2. The
19 government considered the defendant’s proposals but concluded they were not in the best
20 interests of the United States and offered counterproposals on July 31, 2023. *Id.* The
21 government proposed changes to the agreements that addressed *only* the issues identified
22 during the hearing. Exh. 3. The defendant rejected these counterproposals on August 7,
23 2023. *Id.* Instead, the defendant began insisting that the proposed Diversion Agreement
24 had bound both parties, even though it had not been approved by the Chief U.S. Probation
25 Officer, a condition precedent to formation that would have brought it into effect.
26 Moreover, by taking this position, he chose to shut down any further negotiations that
27 could address the issues raised at the hearing. *See* D. Del. Dkt. 27 at p.2.

28

1 In his motion, in multiple places, the defendant falsely states that DOJ “inexplicably
2 demanded Mr. Biden plead guilty to felonies with jail time.” Motion at FN 2, *see also* p.
3 6, FN 45. He cites nothing in support of his false claims, which is a consistent theme across
4 his motions. The government attaches as Exhibit 3 a redacted letter from the defendant’s
5 counsel which confirms the defendant understood that the government had proposed
6 changes to only those paragraphs that were at issue during the hearing, not paragraphs
7 regarding the charges the defendant must plead to or any “jail time” the defendant must
8 serve. As shown in Exhibit 3, the government proposed changes to Paragraphs 14, 15 and
9 17 of the Diversion Agreement, and Paragraph 5(b) of the Plea Agreement. The
10 government proposed no changes to Paragraph 1 of the Plea Agreement, which required
11 the defendant to plead guilty to two misdemeanors. Nor did the government propose any
12 changes to Paragraph 6 of the Plea Agreement, in which the United States had agreed to
13 recommend a sentence of probation.² The defendant rejected these counterproposals and
14 refused further negotiations. *See* Motion at 17 (“The prosecution suggests that it was
15 justified in bringing charges because plea negotiations fell through, but the parties had
16 already reached a substantive agreement.”) His newly invented claim in his motion that
17 the government “inexplicably demanded Mr. Biden plead guilty to felonies with jail time”
18 is patently false, unsupported by evidence, and belied by his own letter and representations
19 in his filings in the Delaware case.

20 Because no agreement was reached between the parties, and because the proposed
21 Diversion Agreement had not entered into effect, *see* Dkt. 35, the government prepared
22 for an indictment as it would in any other case where plea negotiations were unsuccessful
23 and presented the exact same charges it had previously considered prior to plea
24 negotiations, as confirmed by the tolling agreements.³

26
27 ² The redactions in Exhibit 1 do not include any discussion of proposed changes to
paragraph 1 or paragraph 6 because the government did not propose such changes.

28 ³ Indeed, the defendant also made presentations to the government involving each
of the charges in the Indictment, as well as for other charges that were not charged.

1 **D. The Grand Jury Returned an Indictment After the Defendant Pled Not**
2 **Guilty to the Information and Agreed it Should be Dismissed**

3 On August 11, 2023, the government filed a motion to voluntarily dismiss the tax
4 information without prejudice so that charges could be brought in a district where venue
5 lies. D. Del. Dkt. 31. The defendant did not oppose the motion and stated, “[w]ithout
6 adopting the Government’s reasoning, as venue for the existing information does not lie
7 in this District, the information must be dismissed.” D. Del. Dkt. 40. The court granted the
8 motion and dismissed the information without prejudice. D. Del. Dkt. 43.

9 In November and December 2023, the government called over a dozen witnesses to
10 testify before the grand jury in this district. On December 7, 2023, the grand jury returned
11 an Indictment which included the following charges: four counts of willful failure to
12 timely pay tax, for tax years 2016 through 2019, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7203 (counts
13 1, 2, 4, and 9); two counts of willful failure to timely file a tax return, for tax years 2017
14 and 2018, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7203 (counts 3 and 5); attempted evasion of
15 assessment for tax year 2018, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201 (Count 6), and two counts
16 of willfully filing a false and fraudulent tax return (one individual and one corporate), for
17 tax year 2018, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7206 (Counts 7 and 8). Dkt. 1. The Indictment
18 included only the charges the defendant acknowledged were already part of the
19 government’s criminal investigation when he signed the tolling agreements. Exh. 1, 2.

20 **III. ARGUMENT**

21 **A. The Defendant Bears the Burden of Proving his Claims with “Clear**
22 **Evidence” and “Objective Evidence”**

23 Because selective prosecution claims “invade a special province of the Executive,”
24 the standard for proving them is “particularly demanding,” requiring a defendant to present
25 “clear evidence” that establishes that a prosecutor did not act lawfully. *Reno v. Am.-Arab*
26 *Anti-Discrimination Comm.*, 525 U.S. 471, 489 (1999); *United States v. Armstrong*, 517
27 U.S. 456, 463–465 (1996). The standard is a “rigorous” one because it is “designed to
28 minimize interference with the prosecutorial function.” *United States v. Arenas-Ortiz*, 339

1 F.3d 1066, 1069 (9th Cir. 2003). Because the Executive Branch has ‘broad discretion’ as
2 to whom to prosecute, “the decision to prosecute is particularly ill-suited to judicial
3 review.” *Wayte v. United States*, 470 U.S. 598, 607–08 (1985). In short, “decisions about
4 enforcement of ‘the Nation’s criminal laws’ lie within the ‘special province of the
5 Executive.’” *United States v. Texas*, 599 U.S. 670, 679 (2023) (citing *Armstrong*).⁴

6 Similarly, the defendant bears the burden of establishing a prima facie case for
7 vindictive prosecution and must “prove an improper prosecutorial motive through
8 objective evidence.” *United States v. Alexander*, 287 F.3d 811, 818 (9th Cir. 2002). Only
9 objective evidence that indicates “a realistic or reasonable likelihood of vindictiveness
10 may give rise to a presumption of vindictiveness on the government’s part.” *United States*
11 *v. Garza-Juarez*, 992 F.2d 896, 906 (9th Cir. 1993). The filing of additional charges after
12 a failed plea negotiation cannot establish such a presumption. *United States v. Goodwin*,
13 457 U.S. 368, 380 (1982) (“For just as a prosecutor may forgo legitimate charges already
14 brought in an effort to save the time and expense of trial, a prosecutor may file additional
15 charges if an initial expectation that a defendant would plead guilty to lesser charges
16 proves unfounded.”).

17 **B. The Defendant’s Selective Prosecution Claim Fails Because He Does Not**
18 **Identify a Similarly Situated Person Who Was Not Prosecuted**

19 The defendant’s selective prosecution claim draws on “ordinary equal protection
20 standards” and the defendant must first prove by “clear evidence” that the federal action
21 “had a discriminatory effect.” *Armstrong* 517 U.S. at 465. The defendant fails to prove
22 this element because he does not show that persons similarly situated have *not* been
23 prosecuted. *Id.* A “similarly situated person” is “one who engaged in the same type of
24

25 ⁴ Federal prosecution necessarily involves decisions to charge only some offenders
26 and “[m]ere selectivity in prosecution creates no constitutional problem.” *United States v.*
27 *Steele*, 461 F.2d 1148, 1159 (9th Cir. 1972). Tax cases are “perhaps the most selective of
28 all” because “with millions of returns, and many thousand that reveal some basis for
further investigation, it is not surprising that only a very small number can be prosecuted.”
United States v. Wilson, 639 F.2d 500, 504 (9th Cir. 1981) (acknowledging “limited
enforcement resources are deployed to develop the strongest cases for prosecution”).

1 conduct, which means that the comparator committed the same basic crime in substantially
2 the same manner as the defendant . . . and against whom the evidence was as strong or
3 stronger than that against the defendant.” *United States v. Smith*, 231 F.3d 800, 810 (11th
4 Cir. 2000); *United States v. Lewis*, 517 F.3d 20, 27–28 (1st Cir. 2008) (“[a] similarly
5 situated offender is one outside the protected class who has committed roughly the same
6 crime under roughly the same circumstances but against whom the law has not been
7 enforced”); *United States v. White*, 928 F.3d 734, 743 (8th Cir. 2019).

8 The defendant fails on this first element because he does not identify someone who
9 is similarly situated but was not prosecuted. *See United States v. Torquato*, 602 F.2d 564,
10 570-72 (3d Cir. 1979) (recognizing defendant’s First Amendment political membership
11 claim but finding a “complete absence of evidence” of a similarly situated individual);
12 *United States v. Hastings*, 126 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 1997) (finding delinquent tax filer
13 was “unable to show that there were other persons with similar characteristics who were
14 spared prosecution because of their political affiliation.”) The defendant compares himself
15 to only two individuals: Robert Shaughnessy and Roger Stone, both of whom resolved
16 their tax cases civilly for failing to pay taxes. Shaughnessy failed to file and pay his taxes,
17 but he was not alleged to have committed tax evasion. By contrast, the defendant chose to
18 file false returns years later, failed to pay when those returns were filed, and lied to his
19 accountants repeatedly, claiming personal expenses as business expenses. Stone failed to
20 pay his taxes but did timely file his returns, unlike the defendant. Neither Shaughnessy nor
21 Stone illegally purchased a firearm and lied on background check paperwork. And neither
22 of them wrote a memoir in which they made countless statements proving their crimes and
23 drawing further attention to their criminal conduct. These two individuals are not suitable
24 comparators, and since the defendant fails to identify anyone else, his claim fails.⁵

25
26 ⁵ The defendant cites media commentary by former Attorney General Eric Holder,
27 who acknowledged that the defendant is not similarly situated to other individuals: “This
28 isn’t some kind of ordinary run-of-the-mill tax case, [] this was an abuse of the tax system
. . .” *see* <https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/lcl/date/2023-12-07/segment/01>. These
comments only underscore the severity of the defendant’s tax crimes.

C. The Defendant’s Selective and Vindictive Prosecution Claims Both Fail Because There is No Evidence of Discriminatory Animus by Prosecutors

To support his selective prosecution claim, the defendant must also establish a second element, discriminatory purpose, and prove that “the decision to prosecute him was made on the basis of an unjustifiable legal standard, such as race, religion, or some other arbitrary factor.” *Armstrong*, 517 U.S. at 464. To prove a vindictive prosecution claim based on the filing of an indictment, “the defendant must show vindictiveness on the part of those who made the charging decision.” *United States v. Edmonds* 103 F.3d 822, 826 (9th Cir. 1996); *see also Alexander*, 287 F.3d at 818 (“a prima facie case for vindictive prosecution requires that a defendant ‘prove an improper prosecutorial motive through objective evidence before any presumption of vindictiveness attaches.’”) Under both theories, the defendant must show a discriminatory motive by the actual prosecutors, not third parties uninvolved with the prosecution. *McCleskey v. Kemp*, 481 U.S. 279 (1987).⁶

As discussed below, the defendant fails to provide evidence of a legal right he exercised which caused prosecutors in this case to have animus. Moreover, he cites to only two purported actions on the part of prosecutors that he claims meets his burden of establishing prosecutors had an intent to discriminate against him. Because neither of his claims are true, the defendant falls far short of meeting his burden.

1. The Defendant failed to identify a legal right that *he* exercised.

The defendant’s motion dodges defining any legal right he exercised. He includes instead only a conclusory allegation that “Mr. Biden is being targeted because of *his* political and familial affiliations, both of which are constitutionally protected, as well as for trying to enforce his legal rights.” Motion at 15. His failure to identify facts that support any actual legal right that *he* exercised should end the inquiry and preclude further analysis

⁶ The Ninth Circuit has explained that “[A]wareness of consequences” is not the same as “intent to discriminate” and the defendant must prove intent by establishing “the government undertook a particular course of action “at least in part ‘because of,’ not merely ‘in spite of’ its adverse effects upon an identifiable group.” *United States v. Turner*, 104 F.3d 1180, 1184 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing *Wayte*, 470 U.S. at 610).

1 of his claims. No court has recognized a derivative selective or vindictive prosecution
2 claim based on a family member's exercise of rights.

3 Even if he had specified some legal right that *he* personally exercised, he must show
4 causation between the prosecutorial decision and *his* exercise of that legal right. Because
5 “[t]he imposition of punishment is the very purpose of virtually all criminal proceedings,”
6 a defendant cannot simply point to “[t]he presence of a punitive motivation,” since that
7 “does not provide an adequate basis for distinguishing governmental action that is fully
8 justified as a legitimate response to perceived criminal conduct from governmental action
9 that is an impermissible response to noncriminal, protected activity.” *Goodwin*, 457 U.S.
10 at 373. The defendant's claim should be denied because he does not establish a connection
11 between this prosecution and any right *he* exercised.

12 2. The Defendant's motion lacks direct evidence of prosecutorial animus.

13 The defendant fails to include any direct evidence in his motion that establishes
14 animus by prosecutors. The only attempt the defendant makes to link animus directly to
15 prosecutors is his claim that “reports indicate Mr. Weiss himself admitted [the charges]
16 would not have been brought against the average American.” Motion at 13. However, his
17 citation does not include a reference to reports (plural), rather it includes a single *New York*
18 *Times* citation, which includes a denial immediately after the quoted excerpt: “A senior
19 law enforcement official forcefully denied the account.”⁷ An anonymous account that is
20 “forcefully denied” is not evidence that can satisfy the defendant's burden of producing
21 “clear evidence” of discriminatory intent and animus by prosecutors. Although the Special
22 Counsel did not make the comment, there is nothing discriminatory about the comment
23 itself. *See United States v. Steele*, 461 F.2d 1148, 1151 (9th Cir. 1972) (“[m]ere
24 selectivity in prosecution creates no constitutional problem.”) The defendant's motion is
25 devoid of any other purported statements or direct evidence by prosecutors.

26
27
28 ⁷ See <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/08/19/us/politics/inside-hunter-biden-plea-deal.html>.

1 3. The motion lacks circumstantial evidence of prosecutorial animus.

2 Most of the defendant’s motion consists of factual assertions about third parties who
3 are not the prosecutors in his case and are irrelevant to his claims, as he conceded in his
4 Delaware reply.⁸ As it relates to prosecutors, he argues that this court should draw an
5 “inference” from a “chronology of events” which he claims shows “DOJ changing its
6 charging decisions and upping the ante on Mr. Biden in direct response to political
7 pressure and its own self-interests.” Motion at 1, 2. But, the “chronology” he constructs to
8 try to show prosecutors “upping the ante” is built on a series of misrepresentations and
9 distortions by his own counsel. Moreover, an “inference” is not “clear evidence” or
10 “objective evidence.” First, the defendant falsely asserts, “DOJ determined no felony
11 charges were warranted.” He provides no evidence or citation for his claim, and it should
12 be disregarded because no such determination was ever made. In his motion, the defendant
13 concedes that “[b]etween January 2022 and May 2023, Mr. Biden discussed the alleged
14 tax violations with DOJ and gave several presentations . . .” Motion at 5. Why would the
15

16 ⁸ The Defendant states, “[s]ince its inception in 2018, the investigation of Mr. Biden
17 has been compromised by politics.” Motion at 1. In his Delaware Reply filed after the
18 government challenged his claims, he conceded that his recitation of disputed events prior
19 to the July hearing were not the basis of his claims:

20 The prosecution contests the facts that preceded these events, noting that no charges
21 were brought against Mr. Biden under the Trump Administration and that it was the
22 Biden Administration that held Mr. Weiss over as U.S. Attorney and that later
23 named him Special Counsel. **To be clear, Mr. Biden does not object to the fact
that he was investigated or dispute that the prosecution considered a host of
different charges . . . he focuses his challenge on the prosecution’s decision to
abandon the Plea and Diversion Agreement framework it had signed . . .”**

24 *Reply*, Dkt. 81, at p. 2, FN 1 (emphasis added). In his Motion, however, he again repeats
25 some of these same disputed events that occurred before the July hearing. *See* Motion at
26 pp. 4, 11, 12, FN 33. Given his concession that he was not unlawfully prosecuted during
27 the Trump administration and that his claim is apparently focused on the prosecution’s
28 conduct following the July hearing, these claims are irrelevant. Out of an abundance of
caution, the government notes that his claims, including “tweets” and “Truth Social” posts
he cited as “evidence” were fully addressed in its Response in the Delaware case. *See* Dkt.
68 at pp. 34-39. Since no charges were brought during the Trump administration, his
claims that former President Trump is “ground zero for improper motive” is irrelevant.

1 defendant ask the government not to indict him on these charges if the government had
2 already determined they weren't warranted? Moreover, the defendant signed tolling
3 agreements in 2021 and 2022 which show that he understood that the investigation was
4 ongoing and involved all the charges later returned in the Indictment. *See* Exh. 1, 2. The
5 defendant has failed to prove his first allegation that the government "upped the ante."

6 Next, the defendant suggests that informal plea discussions illustrate not one, but
7 two instances where the government "upped the ante," and that these two instances
8 somehow show discriminatory intent. Notwithstanding the ridiculous suggestion that
9 prosecutors cannot engage in plea discussions lest they violate a defendant's constitutional
10 rights if they or their supervisors decide a more significant resolution is warranted, both
11 claimed "antes" are based on distortions. The defendant incorrectly claims that DOJ
12 "proposed a non-prosecution agreement for the gun and tax charges, even though DOJ had
13 already determined the charges should not be brought." Motion at 5. His only support for
14 that claim is a citation to two paragraphs of his own counsel's declaration. However, a
15 review of that declaration shows only that there were discussions between line prosecutors
16 and his counsel about a *potential* non-prosecution agreement. It does not show that a non-
17 prosecution agreement was ever approved by DOJ and sent to defense counsel. These
18 discussions cannot fairly be described as "DOJ's Second Charging Decision," as he claims
19 in his motion. Moreover, during these same negotiations, the line prosecutors and defense
20 counsel discussed whether to resolve the case with a deferred prosecution agreement.
21 Again, the emails attached by the defendant in his other motion, Dkt. 25, clearly show
22 these were merely informal plea discussions at the line prosecutor level that were subject
23 to supervisory approval.⁹ It is a farce to call this "DOJ's Third Charging Decision."

24
25 ⁹ The line prosecutor who engaged with defense counsel repeatedly indicated that
26 her discussions were just that—discussions—and that the terms she discussed had not been
27 approved by supervisors within the DOJ. For example, in an email to defense counsel
28 dated May 18, 2023, about "a *potential* non-trial resolution," Document 25-5 at p. 73, the
AUSA stated, "As I said during our call, **the below list is preliminary in nature and
subject to change. We have not discussed or obtained approval for these terms**, but
(footnote cont'd on next page)

1 As is the case in many pre-indictment negotiations, the parties negotiated a potential
2 resolution that did not include all potential charges that were being considered by the
3 government. At the hearing on July 26, 2023, the United States in good faith tried to move
4 forward with the proposed resolutions, both the proposed Diversion Agreement and a
5 separate proposed Plea Agreement in the tax case. After the court deferred a decision on
6 the agreements, asked the parties to “go back and work on whether or not you can take out
7 [Paragraph 14] and come up with something else that’s acceptable,” Dkt. 25-2 at 105:16-
8 19, the government proposed changes to those agreements that would have addressed only
9 those issues raised at the hearing. Exh. 3. The government did not propose any changes to
10 the number or nature of charges in the agreements and the government did not propose
11 changes to the paragraph that contained its recommendation of probation. Exh. 3. Instead,
12 the defendant reversed course and took the unfounded position that the proposed Diversion
13 Agreement had already bound the parties even though it had not been approved by the
14 Chief U.S. Probation Officer, a condition precedent to formation that would have brought
15 it into effect, and even though neither agreement was accepted by the court. *Id.*

16 It is patently false that the defendant, through his counsel, now claims that DOJ
17 “inexplicably demanded Mr. Biden plead guilty to felonies with jail time.” Motion at FN
18 2, p. 6, FN 45. His claim is contradicted by his counsel’s own letter. That counsel is willing
19 to make such a misrepresentation to support this motion only underscores how weak the
20 defendant’s arguments are on the facts. In all the correspondence he submitted to the court,
21 he does not identify any evidence of animus by the prosecutors during the history of the

22 _____
23 are presenting them in an attempt to advance our discussions about a **potential** non-trial
24 resolution . . .” The following week, in an email to defense counsel dated May 23, 2023,
25 Document 25-5 at p. 69, the AUSA stated, “**As we indicated in our emails and**
26 **discussions we did not have approval for a pre-trial diversion agreement. As you**
27 **know, that authority rests with the US Attorney who ultimately did not approve**
28 **continued discussions for diversion related to the tax charges.**” In response to this
email, defense counsel wrote, “Ok. My client has asked that I speak to you further. Are
you able to speak? I may have some slight flexibility.” These discussions merely indicate
the parties were engaged in conversations at the line prosecutor level and the AUSA
repeatedly disclosed that such discussions were subject to approval by the U.S. Attorney.

1 plea negotiations. This case should be treated no differently than any other case involving
2 pre-indictment plea negotiations. *See United States v. Goodwin*, 457 U.S. at 372 (discussed
3 below). The defendant’s fourth claim of “upped ante” is also false.

4 Finally, what the defendant calls the “Fifth Charging Decision” is actually the first
5 and only indictment that was returned in this tax case. It includes only some of the charges
6 the defendant had agreed to toll during plea negotiations. It was returned only after the
7 defendant balked at further plea negotiations, as he concedes in his motion when he
8 acknowledges he shut down negotiations by (incorrectly) claiming the parties had already
9 reached a substantive agreement that was in effect. Motion at 17.

10 The defendant’s “ante up” claims, constructed on an almost entirely fictitious series
11 of levels, only underscore the absence of actual or apparent prosecutorial animus in this
12 case. The defendant’s motion and farcical arc of “upped antes” attempts to transform a
13 seemingly bland set of plea discussions into a conspiracy theory driven by statements of
14 third parties that have absolutely nothing to do with the prosecution.

15 Although the defendant has not provided clear evidence or objective evidence in
16 support of his claims of prosecutorial animus and it is his burden to do so, the government
17 offers two undisputable facts that rebut the defendant’s claims.

18 **First**, after criticism by politicians about the potential resolution, U.S. Attorney
19 Weiss, and the undersigned counsel acting on his behalf, signed the plea on July 26, 2023,
20 and showed up in court to move forward with the proposed resolutions. If former President
21 Trump and Congressional Republicans really were driving the case against Mr. Biden,
22 why did the government sign the proposed agreements on July 26, 2023—weeks after
23 politicians had railed against them—and why did the government show up at a hearing
24 and urge the court to accept the proposed agreements? If the government wanted to scuttle
25 the plea deal in response to supposed partisan demands, the government wouldn’t have
26 signed the proposed agreements and showed up in court arguing for their acceptance. The
27 defendant’s claim simply does not withstand scrutiny.

28

1 **Second**, to state the obvious, former President Trump is not the President. The
2 defendant’s father is the President. The defendant fails to establish how President Biden
3 or the Attorney General, to whom the Special Counsel reports, or the Special Counsel
4 himself, or his team of prosecutors, are being improperly pressured by former President
5 Trump or Congressional Republicans, such that the Executive Branch approved allegedly
6 selective and vindictive charges to be brought against the President’s son in violation of
7 the law. The defendant ignores the fact that the Attorney General personally exercised his
8 discretion to direct “a full and thorough investigation” of these matters and conferred on
9 the Special Counsel authority to prosecute this case. *See* Order No. 5730-2023 (Aug. 11,
10 2023).¹⁰ Thus, the defendant’s claims must contend with the presumption of regularity not
11 only for the Special Counsel’s decision to prosecute but also for the Attorney General’s
12 decision to authorize the prosecution of the defendant. The defendant ignores these facts
13 and offers no evidence that President Biden or the Attorney General had ill-motives when
14 empowering the Special Counsel to pursue this prosecution.

15 **D. The Defendant’s Presumption Claim is Based on Legitimate Pretrial**
16 **Prosecutorial Conduct, which the Supreme Court Rejected**

17 A presumption of vindictiveness generally does not apply to “pre-trial prosecutorial
18 conduct.” *United States v. Spears*, 159 F.3d 1081, 1086 (7th Cir. 1998) (“the Supreme
19 Court has refused to extend the presumption of vindictiveness to pre-trial prosecutorial
20 conduct”) (citing cases); *see Goodwin*, 457 U.S. at 384 (“The possibility that a prosecutor
21 would respond to a defendant’s pretrial demand for a jury trial by bringing charges not in
22 the public interest that could be explained only as a penalty imposed on the defendant is
23 so unlikely that a presumption of vindictiveness certainly is not warranted.”). The fact that
24 a prosecutor files additional charges after a failed plea negotiation cannot establish a
25 presumption of vindictiveness. *Goodwin*, 457 U.S. at 380 (“For just as a prosecutor may
26 forgo legitimate charges already brought in an effort to save the time and expense of trial,
27

28 ¹⁰ https://www.justice.gov/d9/2023-08/order.appointment_of_david_c._weiss_as_special_counsel.pdf.

1 a prosecutor may file additional charges if an initial expectation that a defendant would
2 plead guilty to lesser charges proves unfounded.”).

3 In providing a framework for determining which prosecutorial decisions are
4 vindictive and which are not, the Supreme Court has distinguished between a prosecutor’s
5 decision to add charges in the pretrial context and such a decision after trial or appeal. In
6 the pretrial context, the Supreme Court recognized that, “by tolerating and encouraging
7 the negotiation of pleas, this Court ha[s] accepted as constitutionally legitimate the simple
8 reality that the prosecutor’s interest at the bargaining table is to persuade the defendant to
9 forgo his constitutional right to stand trial.” *Id.* at 378. Moreover, the addition of charges
10 in the pretrial context does not give rise to a presumption that the prosecutor is acting
11 vindictively. “An initial indictment—from which the prosecutor embarks on a course of
12 plea negotiation—does not necessarily define the extent of the legitimate interest in
13 prosecution.” *Id.* at 380. “In the course of preparing a case for trial, the prosecutor may
14 uncover additional information that suggests a basis for further prosecution or he simply
15 may come to realize that information possessed by the State has a broader significance. At
16 this stage of the proceedings, the prosecutor’s assessment of the proper extent of
17 prosecution may not have crystallized.” *Id.* at 381. In short, “[a] prosecutor should remain
18 free before trial to exercise the broad discretion entrusted to him to determine the extent
19 of the societal interest in prosecution.” *Id.* at 382.

20 Moreover, “[a] plea bargain standing alone is without constitutional significance; in
21 itself it is a mere executory agreement which, until embodied in the judgment of a court,
22 does not deprive an accused of liberty or any other constitutionally protected interest.”
23 *Mabry v. Johnson*, 467 U.S. 504, 507 (1984), *disapproved on other grounds by Puckett v.*
24 *United States*, 556 U.S. 129 (2009). Plea negotiations in such circumstances may continue,
25 or a prosecutor may choose to add charges, cease negotiations, and go to trial. “A charging
26 decision does not levy an improper ‘penalty’ unless it results solely from the defendant’s
27 exercise of a protected legal right, rather than the prosecutor’s normal assessment of the
28 societal interest in prosecution.” *Goodwin*, 457 U.S. at 380 n.11; *see also United States v.*

1 *Paramo*, 998 F.2d 1212, 1221 (3d Cir. 1993). Because the defendant’s vindictiveness
2 claim is based on legitimate pretrial prosecutorial conduct, he is not entitled to a
3 presumption.

4 **E. Because the Defendant Failed to Establish He Is Entitled to A**
5 **Presumption, the Government Need Not Proffer Reasons**

6 Even if the Court were to consider applying a presumption based on pretrial plea
7 negotiations, which it should not, the Court could only apply a presumption where the
8 defendant’s objective evidence established a “realistic likelihood of vindictiveness.”
9 *Blackledge v. Perry*, 417 U.S. 21, 27 (1974). However, “[w]here the government’s conduct
10 is attributable to legitimate reasons, [courts] will not apply a presumption of
11 vindictiveness.” *Paramo* at 998 F.2d at 1220 (citing *United States v. Esposito*, 968 F.2d
12 300, 305 (3d Cir. 1992). To meet his burden, the defendant must establish that the punitive
13 prosecutorial action “was ‘brought *solely* to ‘penalize’ [him] and could not be justified as
14 a proper exercise of prosecutorial discretion.” *Goodwin* at 457 U.S. at 380 n.12 (emphasis
15 added). If, and only if, the defendant meets his burden and a court finds that he has
16 established a realistic likelihood of vindictiveness, then the prosecution has “an
17 opportunity to proffer legitimate, objective reasons for its conduct.” *Paramo* at 998 F.2d
18 at 1220; *Esposito*, 968 F.2d at 305; *Goodwin*, 457 U.S. at 374. Because the defendant
19 failed to establish actual vindictiveness and because he does not meet his threshold
20 showing of a *reasonable* and *realistic* likelihood of retaliation for his exercise of a lawful
21 right, his claim should be rejected. Unless and until there is an adjudication by this court
22 that there is a “realistic likelihood of vindictiveness,” the government need not disclose its
23 deliberative processes and waive any privileges. If the Court does make such a finding,
24 then the government should have an opportunity to proffer legitimate, objective reasons
25 for its conduct. *Paramo*, 998 F.2d at 1220 citing *Esposito*, 968 F.2d at 305.¹¹

26
27 ¹¹ These reasons may include, but will not be limited to, the strength of the case, the
28 prosecution’s general deterrence value, the Government’s enforcement priorities, and the
case’s relationship to the Government’s overall enforcement plan. *Armstrong*, 517 U.S. at
465 (quoting *Wayte*, 470 U.S. at 607).

1 **F. The Defendant’s Novel Separation of Powers Claim is Frivolous**

2 Relying only on one out-of-district case that denied a defendant’s baseless breach
3 of separation of powers claim, he claims “it is the role of this Court to intercede.” Motion
4 at 19. He does not explain what he means by “intercede.” However, “it is well established
5 that the exercise of prosecutorial discretion is at the very core of the executive function.”
6 *In re Grand Jury Subpoena, Judith Miller*, 438 F.3d 1141, 1153 (D.C. Cir. 2006). The
7 power to prosecute is a core executive function. *See Armstrong*, 517 U.S. at 467. The
8 Executive Branch’s decisions with respect to its exercise of prosecutorial discretion “are
9 not subject to judicial review absent a showing of actual vindictiveness or an equal
10 protection violation.” *United States v. Molina*, 530 F.3d 326, 332 (5th Cir. 2008). Similar
11 to the reasoning in *United States v. Mardis*, 670 F. Supp. 2d 696 (W.D. Tenn. 2009), the
12 only case he relies on, here the defendant’s allegations about statements by politicians do
13 not demonstrate that the Legislative Branch has assumed any duties of the Executive
14 Branch. The defendant fails to show how Congress made any prosecutorial act or decision.
15 His request for the Court to invade the province of the Executive Branch should be denied.

16 Tucked into a reply brief in Delaware, the defendant claimed that the Special
17 Counsel’s investigation and recent indictment in the case of *United States v. Alexander*
18 *Smirnov* “infected this case.” D. Del Dkt. 89 at p. 6. Anticipating he may make this claim
19 in his reply here, the government notes the following. Ironically, in his recent
20 congressional testimony before two House Committees, the defendant cited the indictment
21 brought by the Special Counsel in the case of *U.S. v. Alexander Smirnov* as evidence that
22 the Special Counsel had undermined the investigation by Republicans. He claimed,
23 “Smirnov, who has made you dupes in carrying out a Russian disinformation campaign
24 waged against my father, has been indicted for his lies.”¹² While the defendant testified to
25 Congress that the Special Counsel had undermined the impeachment inquiry conducted
26 by House Republicans, to this Court he argues instead that the Special Counsel is working

27
28 ¹² See [https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ Hunter-Biden-
Transcript_Redacted.pdf](https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Hunter-Biden-Transcript_Redacted.pdf) at 14:4-6.

1 at the behest of House Republicans. Motion at 13. Which is it? Indeed, the defendant has
2 no evidence to support his shapeshifting claims because the Special Counsel continues to
3 pursue the fair, evenhanded administration of the federal criminal laws.

4 **G. The Defendant’s Request for Discovery and an Evidentiary Hearing is**
5 **Unfounded**

6 The defendant makes the unsupported request that, “if the Court declines to dismiss,
7 it should order discovery and a hearing so that Mr. Biden may provide further support for
8 his claims.” Motion at 20. However, it is well established that the standard for discovery
9 for his claims “should be nearly as rigorous as that for proving the claim itself.” *See United*
10 *States v. Sellers*, 906 F.3d 848, 852 (9th Cir. 2018) (“the standard was intentionally hewn
11 closely to the claim's merits requirements.”); *Armstrong*, 517 U.S. at 468; *see also United*
12 *States v. Hare*, 820 F.3d 93, 99 (4th Cir. 2016) (“The standard for obtaining discovery in
13 support of a selective prosecution claim is only ‘slightly lower’ than for proving the claim
14 itself.”).¹³ The Ninth Circuit has explained, “[a]s has been true historically, it will be the
15 rare defendant who presents a sufficiently strong case of selective prosecution to merit
16 discovery of government documents.” *United States v. Bourgeois*, 964 F.2d 935, 939 (9th
17 Cir. 1992). The defendant’s motion fails to meet the exacting standards both for the merits
18 of such claims and for seeking discovery in aid of them. Because “[d]iscovery imposes
19 many of the same costs present when the Government must respond to a prima facie case
20 of selective prosecution,” both by “diverting prosecutors’ resources” and potentially
21 “disclosing the Government’s prosecutorial strategy,” the Court should deny the
22 defendant’s request to go on a fishing expedition instead of preparing for trial. His request
23 for an evidentiary hearing is likewise unwarranted and should be denied.

24 **IV. CONCLUSION**

25 For the foregoing reasons, the defendant’s motion should be denied in its entirety.

26
27 ¹³ The denial of a request for discovery is reviewed for abuse of discretion. *See*
28 *United States v. Arenas-Ortiz*, 339 F. 3d 1066, 1070 (9th Cir. 2003) (“[m]erely
demonstrating that better evidence cannot be obtained without discovery does not
suddenly render otherwise insufficient evidence sufficient”).