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

13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	No. CR 09-00928-JF
)	
14 Plaintiff,)	
)	UNITED STATES' SENTENCING
15 v.)	MEMORANDUM
)	
16 SETH SUNDBERG,)	
)	Date: May 20, 2010
17 Defendant.)	Time: 10:00 a.m.
)	

18
19 **I. INTRODUCTION**

20 The United States hereby submits its sentencing memorandum in the above-referenced
21 case. The defendant, employing what is known as the "Original Issue Discount" scheme,
22 illegally obtained from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") a tax refund in the amount of
23 \$5,083,609.25. The defendant received this refund by making fraudulent claims to the IRS
24 concerning the extent to which he was entitled to receive previously-withheld tax prepayments.

25 **II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

26 On September 9, 2009, the defendant was arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant signed by
27 U.S. District Court Judge, formerly Magistrate Judge, Richard Seeborg. That same day, the
28 defendant made his initial appearance before Magistrate Judge Howard R. Lloyd. The

1 government requested that the defendant be detained pending trial. Judge Lloyd provisionally
2 appointed the Federal Public Defender's Office to represent the defendant, and detained the
3 defendant pending a full bail hearing scheduled for September 14, 2009.

4 On September 14, the defendant fired the Federal Public Defender's Office and requested
5 that he be allowed to represent himself. Judge Lloyd held a *Faretta* hearing and granted the
6 defendant's request. Following a full detention hearing, Judge Lloyd ordered the defendant
7 detained. On September 23, 2009, a federal grand jury returned a three-count indictment against
8 the defendant, charging him with mail fraud, making a false statement in a tax return, and
9 making false claims against the United States. The defendant was arraigned on the indictment
10 the same day.

11 The defendant made his first appearance in district court on September 30, 2009. During
12 the course of several status hearings, the district court offered the defendant the opportunity to
13 receive court-appointed counsel, either in a lead or advisory fashion. Every time, the defendant
14 rejected the court's offer. Before setting the case for trial, the district court ordered a
15 competency examination, in which the defendant was found to be competent. Also, the district
16 court granted the defendant's request to participate in a settlement conference, and ordered both
17 parties to appear before the magistrate court. The settlement conference was unsuccessful. On
18 December 9, 2009, the district court set the case for trial to begin on January 4, 2010.
19 Throughout December 2009, the government provided the defendant with additional discovery,
20 notice of its intention to rely on expert testimony, and notice of its intention to introduce
21 evidence pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 902(11). The defendant never challenged nor
22 opposed the government's pretrial motions.

23 On January 4, 2010, with a jury panel already summoned, the defendant informed the
24 Court that he desired additional time to review discovery. The Court set a new trial date for
25 January 15, 2010, and set an intervening status hearing on January 8, 2010.

26 On January 8, 2010, the defendant told the Court that he desired to change his plea to
27 guilty, after being given an opportunity to review the original charging document. The Court
28 gave the defendant the opportunity to review the original indictment, and instructed the

1 defendant not to alter or deface it. While in the custody of the U.S. Marshal, the defendant was
2 provided with the original charging document. The defendant, contrary to the district court's
3 express instructions, wrote on the original document. As a result of the defendant's actions, the
4 district court referred two matters to the U.S. Attorney's Office for consideration of possible
5 criminal charges, including contempt of court for violating the Court's order and defacing the
6 indictment. The defendant informed the Court that he desired to change his plea to guilty. The
7 Court proceeded with an extensive Rule 11 plea colloquy. After receiving the defendant's guilty
8 plea, the Court found that the defendant had made a knowing and voluntary guilty plea. The
9 Court set the matter for sentencing on March 24. The sentencing date has been continued once
10 to allow for a substitution of the assigned Probation Officer and allow the Probation Office an
11 opportunity to prepare the Presentence Report.

12 **III. SENTENCING GUIDELINES CALCULATION**

13 **A. Base Offense Level and Grouping Rules**

14 The government agrees with the Probation Officer's calculation of the applicable United
15 States Sentencing Guidelines ("U.S.S.G"). These Guidelines are advisory after the Supreme
16 Court's decision in United States v. Booker, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005). The government also agrees
17 with the Probation Office's conclusion that the three counts for which the defendant was
18 convicted are a single group of closely related counts. [PSR. ¶ 33.] Therefore, pursuant to
19 U.S.S.G. § 3D1.3(b), "[w]hen the counts involve offenses of the same general type to which
20 different guidelines apply, [the court should] apply the offense guideline that produces the
21 highest offense level." Following that instruction, the offense guidelines for the counts that
22 produce the highest offense level should be applied – counts one and three (mail fraud and false
23 claim against the United States). The defendant's base offense level for the mail fraud and false
24 claims counts both begin at 7. [U.S.S.G. §2B1.1 and PSR ¶ 35.] The base offense level is
25 increased by eighteen (18) levels, to 25, due to the amount of loss, over \$5,000,000, involved in
26 this particular offense. [U.S.S.G. §§ 2B1.1(b)(1)(J) and PSR ¶ 36.] Therefore, counts one and

1 three produce the highest offense level, a total offense level of 25. [PSR ¶¶ 34 - 53.]¹

2 **B. Obstruction of Justice Enhancement**

3 An additional increase of two levels is appropriate in this case due the defendant's
4 attempts to obstruct justice, as discussed in detail above, by defacing the original charging
5 document. [U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1 and PSR ¶¶ 28-29, 39.] The defendant's resulting adjusted offense
6 level is 27. [PSR ¶ 40.]

7 **C. Acceptance of Responsibility and the Third Point**

8 Pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(a), Acceptance of Responsibility, the defendant is eligible
9 for a downward adjustment of two levels, resulting in a total offense level of 25. [PSR ¶¶ 49 and
10 50.] The government will not move for the additional one-point reduction pursuant to U.S.S.G.
11 § 3E1.1(b). Contrary to the Guideline's requirements, this defendant did not "assist[] authorities
12 in the investigation or prosecution of his own misconduct by timely notifying authorities of his
13 intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial
14 and permitting the government and the court to allocate their resources efficiently[.]" U.S.S.G. §
15 3E1.1(b). Specifically, this defendant failed to meet these requirements in two important
16 respects. First, the defendant pleaded guilty several days after the initially-scheduled first day of
17 trial — after the government prepared for trial, subpoenaed and made available several out-of-
18 town witnesses, and after the court compelled the attendance of a full jury panel. Second, the
19 defendant still has not assisted in the investigation of his misconduct nor the recovery of the IRS
20 funds. Nearly half of the illegally-obtained \$5,000,000 is still outstanding. *See* Section IV. The
21 defendant has yet to provide the government any assistance in recovering the proceeds from his
22 illegal activity. Moreover, the government has expended significant resources identifying,
23 levying, and otherwise seizing the stolen funds.

24 **D. Guidelines Range**

25 Following the adjustment for acceptance, the defendant's adjusted offense level is 25.

26
27 ¹ The defendant's U.S.S.G. total offense level for count two, false statement on a
28 tax return, pursuant to § 2T4.1 is 24. Therefore, according to the grouping rules discussed
above, we apply the highest offense level – from counts one and three – a 25 (which becomes a
27 after the increase for obstruction).

1 [PSR ¶ 53.] The government and the Probation Officer calculate that the defendant has 1 total
2 criminal history point. Therefore, he falls into Criminal History Category I. [PSR ¶ 57.] An
3 adjusted offense level of 25 when indexed with a Criminal History Category of I yields a
4 guideline range of 57 - 71 months imprisonment. Probation Officer Flores concluded that the
5 significant nature, circumstances, and seriousness of this offense demand a high-end guideline
6 sentence. Therefore, Officer Flores recommended that this Court impose a 71-month custodial
7 sentence. [PSR Sentencing Recommendation.]

8 **IV. THE GOVERNMENT'S SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION**

9 The government agrees with Officer Flores' recommendation and urges the Court to
10 impose a 71-month custodial sentence, 3 years of supervised release, a \$100,000 fine, a \$300
11 special assessment, and restitution in the amount of \$2,488,613.38.

12 **A. The Custodial Sentence**

13 First, among the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors a sentencing court must consider are: (1)
14 the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant;
15 (2) the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect
16 for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1) and (2)(A).
17 *emphasis supplied.* Here, a high-end guideline sentence would punish the defendant justly and
18 adequately for his significant criminal conduct and apparent lack of remorse for his actions.
19 Moreover, since this defendant consistently questions the legitimacy and jurisdiction of this
20 Court, a severe custodial sentence is necessary to impress upon this defendant, and similar
21 defendants, respect for the law.

22 The defendant stole a substantial sum of money from the federal government.
23 Immediately upon receiving these illegal funds, the defendant began transferring funds to
24 various bank accounts, setting up a foreign corporation, and hoarding gold and silver. All of
25 these
26 actions, relied upon by Magistrate Judge Lloyd when detaining this defendant, demonstrate the
27 significant planning involved not only in the defendant's scheme, but also his knowledge that the
28 funds' origin must remain concealed. In fact, to this date, the defendant has failed to assist the
government in recovering any portion of the funds. Clearly, the defendant is attempting to keep

