

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CRIMINAL NO. 09-335 (RJL)
 :
 v. :
 :
 AMARO GONCALVES, *et al.*, :
 :
 Defendants. :
 _____ :

GOVERNMENT’S UNOPPOSED MOTION TO
DISMISS PURSUANT TO FED. R. CRIM. P. 48(a)

The United States of America, by and through its undersigned attorneys, hereby moves to dismiss in the above-captioned case (1) the Superseding Indictment against defendants Jonathan M. Spiller, Haim Geri, and Daniel Alvarez, and Count 1 of the Superseding Information against defendant Daniel Alvarez, with prejudice, and (2) Count 2 of the Superseding Information against defendant Daniel Alvarez without prejudice.

1. On April 16, 2010, Spiller, Geri, Alvarez, and other defendants were charged in a Superseding Indictment with conspiracy to violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), 18 U.S.C. § 371, violations of the FCPA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78dd-1 *et seq.*, and conspiracy to commit money laundering, 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). On March 1, 2011, defendant Alvarez was charged in a two-count Superseding Information. Count 1 charged the same conspiracy to violate the FCPA that was charged in Count 1 of the Superseding Indictment (“the Gabon conspiracy count”). Count 2 charged a separate conspiracy to violate the FCPA relating to the sale of military and law enforcement equipment to the Republic of Georgia (“the Georgia conspiracy count”).

2. On March 1, 2011, defendant Alvarez pleaded guilty to both counts of the Superseding Information – the Gabon conspiracy count and the Georgia conspiracy count. On March 29, 2011, defendant Spiller pleaded guilty to the Gabon conspiracy count. On April 28,

2011, defendant Geri pleaded guilty to the Gabon conspiracy count.

3. On December 22, 2011, at the close of the government's case in the second trial conducted in this matter, the Court granted the trial defendants' motions for judgment of acquittal, pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 29, as to the Gabon conspiracy count, ruling that there were structural deficiencies in the conspiracy as it was charged and that the government's proof at trial did not establish that conspiracy.

4. On February 21, 2012, the government moved to dismiss with prejudice the Superseding Indictment against the defendants who were pending trial, including seven defendants for whom the Court had granted mistrials following hung juries and nine defendants who had yet to be tried. The government submitted that the continued prosecution of the case was not warranted under the circumstances, given the outcomes of the first two trials, the implications of certain evidentiary and other legal rulings in those trials for future trials, and the substantial resources that would be necessary to proceed with another four or more trials. In an Order dated February 23, 2012, the Court granted the government's motion, and dismissed with prejudice the Superseding Indictment, and all underlying indictments, against the defendants who were pending trial.

5. Based on a review of the record, the government has concluded that the Court's ruling in the second trial as to the Gabon conspiracy count would apply equally to defendants Spiller, Geri, and Alvirez. Although, as the Court knows, the government argued extensively in opposition to the defendants' Rule 29 motions and does not agree with the Court's ruling, the government accepts the Court's decision. As a result of the Court's ruling on the Gabon conspiracy count, and in light of the reasons set forth in its prior motion to dismiss, the

