

FILED  
Clerk  
District Court

JAN 25 2022

for the Northern Mariana Islands  
By   
(Deputy Clerk)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SHUO QIU a/k/a "IKE,"

Defendant.

Criminal Case No. 1:22-cr-00001

MEMORANDUM DECISION RE:  
SEALING DEFENDANT'S FINANCIAL  
AFFIDAVIT

Defendant Shuo Qiu made his initial appearance before the Court on January 14, 2022. (Min., ECF No. 7.) Because Qiu had not yet submitted a financial affidavit (Form CJA-23), the Court ordered that appointed counsel would be for a limited purpose until the Qiu's eligibility for appointed counsel could be determined. (Appointment Orders, ECF Nos. 4, 9.) Shortly thereafter, Qiu submitted his Motion to Submit CJA 23 Under Seal for Ex Parte, In Camera Review, (ECF No. 10), and the Court conducted an ex parte hearing regarding the Motion and Qiu's eligibility for appointed counsel on January 24, 2022. During the hearing, the Court granted Qiu's Motion and appointed counsel to represent Qiu in this matter and ruled that Qiu may be ordered later to reimburse the Court for his legal expenses. This Memorandum Decision sets forth the Court's reasoning for granting the Motion.<sup>1</sup>

Qiu moved the Court to conduct an ex parte, in camera review of his financial affidavit based on his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. He argued that revealing his financial

<sup>1</sup> Following the hearing, but before this written decision was issued, Qiu retained counsel. (ECF No. 16.)

1 affidavit “might lead to evidence that the Government would seek to use against him in this case.” (*Id.*  
2 at 1-2.) Qiu further moved for his financial affidavit to remain under seal until after final judgment is  
3 issued. At the proceedings on January 19, 2022 and January 24, 2022, the Government indicated that  
4 it did not oppose the ex parte request and sealing of the relevant documents.

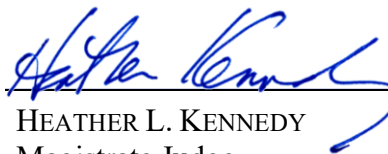
5 The Criminal Justice Act at 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(b) provides: “Unless the defendant waives  
6 representation by counsel, the United States magistrate or the court, if satisfied after appropriate  
7 inquiry that the defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel, shall appoint counsel to represent  
8 him.” The defendant seeking free appointed counsel has the burden of proof to establish financial  
9 status. *United States v. Schmitz*, 525 F.2d 793 (9th Cir. 1975). Nevertheless, a defendant may invoke  
10 his Fifth Amendment right when submitting his financial affidavit: “[I]t is appropriate for a defendant  
11 to raise a fifth amendment objection at the time he is required to submit the financial information  
12 necessary to obtain court-appointed counsel.” *Seattle Times Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*, 845 F.2d 1513, 1520  
13 (9th Cir. 1988) (J. Reinhardt, concurring). In so doing, a court has considerable latitude in inquiring  
14 into the defendant’s financial status and determining eligibility for court-appointed counsel. *See*  
15 *United States v. Hyde*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 1052, 1054 n.1 (N.D. Cal. 2002). This inquiry may extend to  
16 ex parte proceedings with the defendant’s financial affidavit. *See id.* (noting the benefit of the “full  
17 adversarial process” but acknowledging courts’ discretion); *see also United States v. Ellsworth*, 547  
18 F.2d 1096 (9th Cir. 1976) (discussing approvingly district court’s in camera review of defendant’s  
19 financial affidavit).  
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22 “The Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination protects the accused from being  
23 incriminated by his or her own compelled testimonial communications.” *United States v. Hickey*, 997  
24

1 F. Supp. 1206, 1207 (N.D. Cal. 1998), dismissed and aff'd on other grounds, *United States v. Hickey*,  
2 185 F.3d 1064, 1066 (9th Cir. 1999). To claim this privilege, “the accused must be confronted by  
3 substantial hazards of self-incrimination that are ‘real and appreciable’ and not merely ‘imaginary and  
4 unsubstantial.’” *Hyde*, 208 F. Supp. 2d at 1054 (quoting *Seattle Times*, 845 F.2d at 1518). The  
5 information need not justify a criminal conviction; it is enough to establish “a link in the chain of  
6 evidence needed to prosecute the claimant for a federal crime.” *Hoffman v. United States*, 341 U.S.  
7 479, 486 (1951). A “lead or clue” that tends to incriminate the accused may be sufficient for the  
8 accused to avail of the Fifth Amendment privilege. *Hyde*, 208 F. Supp. 2d at 1055.

9 The Court agrees with Qiu that he may invoke his Fifth Amendment privilege as applied to his  
10 financial affidavit and moving papers. Given the alleged offense and a review of Qiu’s moving papers  
11 and related documents, the Court finds that sealing these documents until after judgment is warranted.  
12 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Qiu’s motion to seal his financial affidavit and related documents  
13 until after the Court issues judgment.  
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16 IT IS SO ORDERED this 25th day of January, 2021.

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19 HEATHER L. KENNEDY  
20 Magistrate Judge  
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