



I. Background

The record shows the following. On October 4, 2013, Stamford police officers executed a search warrant at Mr. Green's residence, where they seized an eyeglass case, three knotted baggies of powder cocaine, a revolver, \$121 in cash, a cell phone, photographs, and mail. Green. Mr. Green was arrested on state firearm and narcotics charges. At the time of his arrest, he was serving a period of federal supervised release stemming from his 2011 conviction for conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine.

On May 23, 2014, nollees were entered on the state charges following the return of a federal indictment charging Mr. Green with unlawful possession of a firearm and possession with intent to distribute cocaine. The Stamford Police Department subsequently transferred the firearm and cocaine to the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to aid the federal prosecution. On or about June 3, 2014, the Connecticut Superior Court ordered the destruction of the remaining items except the \$121 in cash, which was ordered to be forfeited.

On March 24, 2015, Mr. Green pleaded guilty to the felon-in-possession charge and admitted to having violated the terms of his supervised release. Prior to sentencing, Mr. Green's counsel asked the Government to bring his eyeglasses, photographs and

cell phone to sentencing. The Government undertook to comply with the request but was unable to produce any of those items because none could be found in the custody of ATF.

## II. Discussion

"Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) permits a person aggrieved by the government's unlawful seizure or deprivation of property to move for specific relief: the property's return." Adeleke v. United States, 355 F.3d 144, 149 (2d Cir. 2004). To prevail on a Rule 41(g) motion, the movant "must demonstrate that (1) he is entitled to lawful possession of the seized property; (2) the property is not contraband; and (3) either the seizure was illegal or the government's need for the property as evidence has ended." Ferreira v. United States, 354 F. Supp. 2d 406, 409 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). When property is not available for return to the rightful owner, money damages may not be awarded because such an award is barred by sovereign immunity. See Kahn v. United States, No. 05-CR-385 (JFK), 2009 WL 2900249, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Sept 8, 2009).

Here, copies of records of the Connecticut Superior Court, Stamford Police Department and ATF support the Government's submission that the only items of property received by ATF were the firearm and narcotics. See United States v. Green, No. 3:14CR111(RNC) (ECF 76-1). There is no evidence, documentary or otherwise, suggesting that any other items were transferred to

