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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF

SAMUEL HOWARD

Appellant,

VS.

RENEE BAKER, WARDEN, and CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondents.

Case No. 57469

SEP 28 2012

Unsealed per 12/28/12 opinion.

MOTION TO STRIKE RESPONDENTS' PLEADINGS, MOTION FOR ORDER DIRECTING RESPONDENTS' CONDUCT

Appellant Samuel Howard files this Motion respectfully requesting that this Court strike Respondents' September 24th and September 25th pleadings and direct Respondents' conduct as outlined herein.

Dated this 27th day of September, 2012.

LAW OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

RI C. TEICHER

First Assistant Federal Public Defender

Nevada State Bar No. 6143

Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada State Bar No. 9835 411 E. Bonneville Ave., Suite 250 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 388-6577

FOR MEAN HOPFI

12-40883

A. INTRODUCTION¹

Mr. Howard is in the custody of the State of Nevada at Ely State Prison pursuant to a state court judgment of conviction and sentence of death. The Office of the Federal Defender for the District of Nevada presently represents Mr. Howard before this Court. The Federal Public Defender of Nevada is charged with mandatory representation of all indigent Nevada prisoners under a sentence of death who have filed federal habeas corpus petitions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2254. 18 U.S.C. §3599; 18 U.S.C. §3006A. These prisoners are represented by the Capital Habeas Unit (CHU) of the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada (FPD-Nevada).

As explained to this Court in the Ex parte Motion for Substitution of Counsel Filed Under Seal, Appellant's counsel requested relief from this Court based upon the presentation of legal strategy and privileged information concerning the attorney-client relationship between Mr. Howard and the undersigned counsel.

After issuance of two important United States Supreme Court decisions decided last term², this office developed a course of action to investigate and fully explore how those decisions would impact CHU clients. Investigation led to the discovery of a compelling conflict of interest that prevents the ability of this office to continue as Mr. Howard's counsel.

Federal Defender Rene Valladares and undersigned counsel Lori Teicher took measured, thoroughly researched and vetted steps to evaluate the conflict. Careful steps were taken to protect Mr. Howard's rights, ensuring that nothing was overlooked and all possible legal and procedural claims would be preserved, notwithstanding the potential for "embarrassment" of the FPD-Nevada.

The conflict issue has been appropriately resolved by consult with the

¹The Respondents in this case have been represented by the Clark County District Attorney's Office, not the Attorney General for the State of Nevada.

² Maples v. Thomas 132 S.Ct. 912 (2012); Martinez v. Ryan, 132 S.Ct. 1309 (2012).

Administrative Office of the Courts in Washington D.C.. Separate and distinct out-of-district Federal Defender offices were approved as counsel by Ninth Circuit Chief Judge Alex Kozinski for all affected CHU clients. Substitution of counsel motions were made and approved by no less than four federal district courts for the district of Nevada and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.³

Acceptance of cases by out of district Federal Defender offices was approved by all courts and protects each petitioner's mandatory right to counsel trained in capital habeas litigation, who have the resources and ability to effectively and swiftly litigate these cases. Further, this solution, which was approved by all courts involved in each case, eliminates the enormous financial obligation to the state and federal system that would have occurred with substitution of private counsel. This procedure guarantees that each former client will receive the type of quality federal representation that a federal defender office can provide without incurring any additional cost to the United States or the State of Nevada.

The substitution of counsel in all cases has proceeded as quickly as possible, as the undersigned counsel is cognizant of the need for each client to present all new claims expeditiously. See Maples and Martinez. Moreover, it was imperative to ensure a speedy transition in order for successor counsel to employ whatever rights or remedies that may be available to Petitioner, under the Maples and Martinez decisions. Counsel represents to this Court that Respondents' improper injection of themselves into this ex parte proceeding harms Mr. Howard's right to a timely

³ See Exhibits 1-5, Court Orders in Curtis Guy v. Renee Baker et al., 2:11-cv-01809-GMN-RJJ; Rodney L. Emil v. Renee Baker et al., 3:00-cv-0654-KJD-VPC; Patrick Charles McKenna v. Renee Baker et al., 2:11-cv-0191-JCM-PAL; Charles Robins v. Renee Baker et al., 2:99-cv-0412-LRH-PAL. It is important to note that in each instance, submission of motions and all proceedings detailing the conflict were ex parte and sealed. Mr. Howard's motion for substitution of counsel in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was opposed by the Nevada Attorney General's office. Howard v. Renee Baker et al., Case No. 10-99003. That court ordered an ex parte telephonic hearing before the Appellate Commissioner, who subsequently granted the motion for substitution of counsel. Federal Defender Services of Idaho presently represent Mr. Howard in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. See Exs. 1-5.

assertion of any new claim that must be presented by unconflicted counsel. Any delay caused by Respondents in this matter cannot be held against Mr. Howard and is in violation of his federal and state constitutional rights to due process.

Due to a filing error admitted to by the Clerk of this Court, and through no fault of the FPD-Nevada, the Ex parte and Sealed motion to withdraw was neither filed under seal nor was it filed ex parte. It was accidentally filed as a public record and electronically served upon the Respondents, Catherine Cortez Masto, the Attorney General of Nevada as well as Chief Deputy Steven Owens at the Clark County District Attorney's Office.

The Respondents, through Attorney VanBoskerck, admitted contacting this Court to confirm that Mr. Howard's motion was to have been filed under seal. 9/24/12 Opp. After having been advised an employee of this Court that his motion should have been sealed, Mr. VanBoskerck filed an unsealed Opposition to Ex parte Motion for Substitution of Counsel Filed Under Seal; Motion to Unseal. In other words, he ignored this Court's admission that he was served accidentally. He also ignored the "Ex parte" notation on Mr. Howard's motion. Further, Respondents' unsealed opposition and motion to unseal improperly cited Mr. Howard's sealed, ex parte motion at length.

Upon review of the Respondents' opposition and motion, Mr. Howard immediately filed an emergency motion for this Court to seal the Respondents' opposition and motion to unseal. That motion noted that Mr. Howard "intends to fully and quickly reply to Chief Deputy District Attorney Vanboskerck's unsealed motion which quotes at length the ex parte sealed motion seeking appropriate relief." This Court immediately granted Mr. Howard's motion on September 25, 2012 in an Order signed by Chief Justice Michael Cherry.

On September 25, 2012, Respondents filed another unsealed pleading, entitled "Motion for Reconsideration by Full Court." Despite this Court's Order sealing the information contained within the Respondent's Opposition and that Order's finding

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of good cause to deny the Motion to Unseal, Respondents' unsealed Motion for Reconsideration continues to refer at length by reference and insinuation to confidential and privileged information contained within Mr. Howard's original motion for substitution of counsel.

Due to this Court's filing error, a sealed, ex parte motion, which contained privileged and confidential information having a direct impact upon the attorney-client relationship between Mr. Howard and the FPD-Nevada and outlined legal strategy, was served upon the district attorney and attorney general. On September 26, 2012, due to Respondents' repeated misconduct and unwillingness to comply with this Court's order, Mr. Howard petitioned this Court to seal any and all pleadings related to his motion for substitution of counsel. 9/26/12, Mtn. to Seal. That motion remains pending at the time of this filing. Respondents filed their opposition to the motion on September 27, 2012.

Mr. Howard continues to submit that his constitutional rights under the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution to due process and to the effective assistance of counsel, including the right to be represented by conflict-free counsel, are in jeopardy as a result of the prosecutorial misconduct and procedural errors which have occurred in the last week in this matter. This motion follows.

B. ARGUMENT

1. Mr. Howard's motion for the substitution of counsel is properly before the Court on an ex parte motion, filed under seal.

As an initial matter, Mr. Howard addresses Respondents' unfounded and irrelevant assertion or purported concern that the Office of the Federal Public Defender is in any way attempting to protect itself from embarrassment. However, to ensure there is no confusion as to this issue and in order for this Court to be able to focus on the actual issue before it, Mr. Howard advises this Court that his request to seal pleadings and documents in this matter is made exclusively in connection with

his motion for substitution of counsel in order to protect Mr. Howard's constitutional 1 3 4 5 6 7

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right to be represented by conflict-free counsel. This office anticipates that unconflicted counsel will present the nature of this conflict in future, unsealed litigation pertaining to other FPD-Nevada clients and in this matter. When and if such claims are raised, the FPD-Nevada has no intention of moving to seal any future pleadings or documents concerning the development of any legal claim in connection with the conflict of interest which has developed between Mr. Howard and the FPD-Nevada.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that but for this Court's error, Respondents would not have been aware of the nature or content of Mr. Howard's motion for substitution of counsel. Respondents' opposition to the substitution motion and their motion for reconsideration of the order to seal the records in this case ignores the fact that Mr. Howard's original motion was also filed ex parte. In other words, Respondents have neither the right nor standing to participate in the proceedings surrounding Mr. Howard's exparte motion for substitution of counsel.

The term "ex parte" has the following definitions:

ex parte, adv. On or from one party only, usu. without notice to or argument from the adverse party.

ex parte, adj. Done or made at the instance and for the benefit of one party only, and without notice to, or argument by, any person adversely interested; of or relating to court action taken by one party without notice to the other, usu. for temporary or emergency relief.

Black's Law Dictionary, 262 (Bryan A. Garner ed., West Publishing Co. 2d pocket ed.1996). This Court has explained the use of ex parte motions as:

Ex parte motions, that is, motions without notice, are of various kinds and are frequently and commonly permitted under the Nevada law and practice. They are frequently permissible in procedural matters, and also in situations under circumstances of emergency, as in the case of an application for an injunction to prevent irreparable injury which would result from delay, and where there is no plain, speedy and adequate remedy at law.

Dangberg Holdings Nevada, L.L.C. v. Douglas County and its Bd. of County Com'rs, 115 Nev. 129, 146, 978 P.2d 311, 321 (1999) (quoting Farnow v. District Court, 64

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Nev. 109, 118, 178 P.2d 371, 375 (1947)).

In Nevada, proceedings in which an ex parte motion is filed to address issues of the attorney-client relationship (such as a motion to withdraw or substitute counsel) are conducted under seal. In Rhyne v. State, 118 Nev. 1, 7-8, 38 P.3d 163 (Nev. 2002), this Court cited with approval the district court's procedure of holding an ex parte hearing with the defendant and his counsel to discuss any disruption to the attorney-client relationship. See also Vanisi v. State, 2010 WL 3270985, *4 (Nev. 2010) (This Court cited with approval the procedure involving a "sealed hearing outside the presence of the jury and the prosecution," when trial counsel filed a motion requesting an *ex parte* hearing to address issues of attorney-client privilege.)

Other courts have also cited with approval the use of ex parte and sealed (i.e. outside the presence of the government and the public) hearings and pleadings to address issues concerning the attorney-client relationship. In fact, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals exercised this same procedure in Mr. Howard's case just last month, when it granted the FPD-Nevada permission to withdraw from its representation of Mr. Howard and permitted Federal Defender Services for Idaho to substitute in as counsel, following an ex parte hearing with the Appellate Commissioner. Ex. 5. See also e.g. U.S. v. Prime, 363 F.3d 1028, 1035 (9th Cir. 2004) (noting the lower court addressed an ex parte motion to withdraw and substitute counsel in a "closed-court inquiry without the prosecution to address this request.") (vacated on other grounds by Prime v. U.S., 543 U.S. 1101 (2005)); U.S. v. Corona-Garcia, 210 F.3d 973, 977 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing with approval the trial court's "immediate" suspension of proceedings to conduct an ex parte hearing concerning a motion for substitution of counsel); <u>U.S. v. Hutchinson</u>, 573 F.3d 1011, 1025 (10th Cir. 2009) (Noting the court "responded to [substitution of counsel motion] by holding an ex parte hearing, a sometimes helpful if not always necessary step, and one that certainly suggests a degree of care."); U.S. v. Fields, 483 F.3d 313, 352 (5th Cir. 2007) (holding a court "adequately investigated the potential conflict" when it "held an ex parte hearing on

Fields's motion for substitute counsel."); Wetterstroem v. Com, 2011 WL 1642307 (Ky. 2011) (noting counsel filed a motion to withdraw and requested it be sealed, and the court "so ordered."); Kolkman v. State, 857 P.2d 1202, 1205 (Alaska App. 1993) (lower court held an *ex parte* hearing on counsel's motion to withdraw). The federal district court of Nevada has also utilized the *ex parte* motion and hearing practice in four other cases in which the FPD has moved to substitute counsel based upon the same conflict present in Mr. Howard's case. Exs. 1-4. In each of those cases the motion was granted without allowing the Respondents to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Howard filed an ex parte motion, under seal, with this Court, requesting the substitution of counsel based upon an irrevocable conflict of interest between Mr. Howard and the FPD-Nevada. Respondents were erroneously - through no fault of Mr. Howard - served with the pleading and now have fully interjected themselves in the proceedings in an attempt to interfere with Mr. Howard's constitutional right to conflict-free counsel. Maples v. Thomas, 132 S.Ct. at 924 n.8; see also Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984); Wood v. Georgia, 450 U.S. 261, 271 (1981). The use of an ex parte motion and hearing to accomplish the withdrawal of conflicted counsel is appropriate in this case.

To the extent that Respondents assert the pleadings in this matter should not be sealed, the argument is a non-starter. As noted above, matters involving a conflict of interest within the attorney-client relationship are properly conducted ex parte (out of the presence of the government) and under seal (out of the presence of the public). Indeed, Mr. Howard's constitutional right to the effective assistance of conflict-free counsel supercedes the public's (and Respondents') right to access his confidential motion to substitute counsel in this matter. See generally Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court of California, 478 U.S. 1, 9-10 (1986). As the Supreme Court held in Press-Enterprise, any presumption of public access "may be overcome only by an overriding interest based on findings that closure is essential to preserve higher

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25 27 values and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest." <u>Id.</u> (citation omitted.) Mr. Howard can show such overriding interest.

This Court has recognized that a criminal defendant's right to conflict-free counsel and corresponding attorney-client relationship may be an overriding interest sufficient to overcome a public access presumption:

There is certainly a point at which legislation could be seen as an unwarranted intrusion into the judicial process or into the attorney-client relationship. For example, a statute could not lawfully interfere with the right of a criminally accused to meet privately with an attorney. Another example would be a law which prohibited all confidential communications between members of public bodies and their attorneys. In the open meeting law itself is a declaration that "all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business." A law which substantially frustrates the ability of a public body to receive confidential communications from its attorney would quite obviously limit the capacity of a public body "to aid in the conduct of the people's business." Confidentiality goes to the very heart of the advisor-advisee relationship and there agrees a point at which mendatory displacement. relationship, and there comes a point at which mandatory disclosure of confidences or prohibition of all confidential communication could destroy the relationship. This point, quite clearly, is not reached in the law as it is now written.

McKay v. Board of County Comm'rs, 103 Nev. 490, 495 n.5, 746 P.2d 124, 126 n.5 (1987) (concluding a public meeting was improperly closed but recognizing a distinction in the "public access" interest when weighed against a criminal defendant's right to a confidential attorney-client relationship).

Similarly, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures, provides that information under the Criminal Justice Act should be made available to the public unless such information is:

judicially placed under seal, or could reasonably be expected to *unduly* intrude upon the privacy of attorneys or defendants; compromise defense strategies, investigative procedures, attorney work product, the attorney-client relationship or privileged information provided by the defendant or other sources; or otherwise adversely affect the defendant's right to the effective assistance of counsel, a fair trial, or an impartial adjudication.

<u>U.S. v. Connolly</u>, 321 F.3d 174, 199 (1st Cir. 2003) (emphasis added) (quoting the A.O. Guide \S 5.01(A)). As Mr. Howard outlines further in this brief, the issues presented in his motion for the substitution of counsel present an overriding interest -

namely the right to the effective assistance of conflict-free counsel - in which government or public access is not allowed. Mr. Howard has narrowly tailored his request to seal documents to the motion for substitution of counsel and related pleadings, to protect his constitutional right to the effective assistance of counsel, to be represented by conflict-free counsel, and to the attorney-client privilege. He has made no attempt, nor does the FPD-Nevada plan to attempt, to seal any future pleadings on the nature of the conflict as presented in any subsequent habeas or appellate proceedings. Mr. Howard properly moved to file these documents under

Finally, Respondents' eccentric contention that this Court does not have the authority to seal filed pleadings or other documents is patently without merit. Opposition, p. 6-7. All courts, including this Court, have the inherent "supervisory power over its own records and files" and access may be denied in certain limited circumstances, including "the painful and sometimes disgusting details of a divorce case ..." or where such files may be used as "reservoirs of libelous statements for press consumption ... or as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing." Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc., 435 U.S. 589 (1978) (internal citations omitted). The evidence presented in Mr. Howard's motion for substitution of counsel falls squarely within the exceptions noted by Nixon. The motion is properly before this Court as an ex parte, sealed document.⁴

2. Chief Deputy District Attorney Vanboskerck's actions are in flagrant violation of Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct and violate Mr. Howard's Sixth Amendment rights.

Chief Deputy District Attorney Vanboskerck's actions, as outlined

⁴ Respondents devote significant space in their opposition to Mr. Howard's motion for substitution of counsel arguing that the conflict of interest cannot be imputed to the entire FPD-Nevada office. See 9/24/12 Opp. to Motion, p. 2-11. This argument is without merit and Mr. Howard has extensively briefed this issue in his motion for substitution of counsel. See 9/14/12, Motion, p. 8-10, 11-12. Further, Respondents have no standing to make this argument as they are not a party to the motion for substitution of counsel. See definition of ex parte, infra at 6.

1 within his Oppositions to Mr. Howard's ex parte and sealed pleading filed with this 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Court, clearly violated Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct 4.4(b), 8.4(d) as well as Mr. Howard's Sixth Amendment rights. Vanboskerck states that he "contacted the Supreme Court Clerk's Office on September 21, 2012, and was informed that the Substitution Motion was currently sealed." See Opposition at 11, n.3. Undersigned counsel reports to this Court that no lawyer or employee of either the office of the Clark County District Attorney or Nevada Attorney General contacted the office of the FPD-Nevada to inform our office that those prosecutorial agencies had been accidentally served with the ex-parte, sealed motion for substitution of counsel.

RPC 4.4(b) states that with respect to the rights of third persons, "[a] lawyer who receives a document relating to the representation of the lawyer's client and knows or reasonably should know that the document was inadvertently sent shall promptly notify the sender." RPC 8.4(d) states that "[i]t is professional misconduct for a lawyer to. . . [e]ngage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of The Supreme Court has characterized the Sixth Amendment as justice." "fundamental to our system of justice, [and] is meant to assure fairness in the adversary criminal process." <u>United States v. Morrison</u>, 449 U.S. 361, 364 (1981). See Chamberlain Group, Inc. V. Lear Corp., 270 F.R.D. 392, 398 (N.D. Ill. 2010)(lawyer's duty to disclose receipt of privileged documents under this rule applies even when documents are received outside normal discovery process).

The Sixth Amendment is implicated where "government interference in the relationship between attorney and defendant violates the defendant's right to effective assistance of counsel." United States v. Ginsberg, 758 F.2d 823, 833 (2d Cir. 1985). Courts have stated on numerous occasions that they "cannot tolerate impermissible interferences with the right to the assistance of counsel and deplore any governmental action which intrudes on the attorney-client relationship." State v. Warner, 722 P.2d 291, (Ariz. 1986) (defendant's seized documents from cell shakedown search included privileged documents reviewed by the prosecutor, objection by defense denied by

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trial court upon discovery, remanded for hearing for determination whether state can prove he had a fair trial as no evidence introduced at trial was tainted by the invasion). The Supreme Court's approach to remedy these violations is based upon principles of equity and justice, to "identify and then neutralize the taint by tailoring relief appropriate to the circumstances" to assure the defendant's constitutional rights are upheld. <u>United States v. Morrison</u>, 449 U.S. 361, 365 (1981). An equitable remedy must be fashioned so that Mr. Howard is placed in the same position he would have been in had the State not received the Motion for Substitution.

This is not a case where the attorney "fulfilled any ethical duties by giving prompt notification to opposing counsel" upon receipt of confidential documents clearly not meant for his review. Merit Incentives v. Eigth Judicial District Court, 262 P.3d 720, 721 (Nev. 2011). Instead, the State chose to exacerbate their ethical transgression by filing the most recent reconsideration motion. Senior Deputy District Attorney Vanboeskerck viewed, printed and filed pleadings opposing Mr. Howard's motion that was plainly designated as "ex parte" and "sealed". The proper sanction for this impermissible interference with the right to assistance of counsel is denial of Respondents' multitude of motions and preclusion of the State's ability to utilize this information. Mr. Howard respectfully requests the following relief: that Respondents' September 24th and September 25th pleadings to this Court be stricken for the reasons outlined above; that this Court entertain and grant Mr. Howard's motion for substitution of counsel ex parte and under seal; that Respondents' are directed to return all copies of the ex parte sealed motion; that Respondents' are precluded from disclosing any information learned from the sealed motion to any third parties; that this Court enter an order prohibiting any and all dissemination of the contents of sealed documents⁵; that all Respondents (including the Attorney

Of the five FPD-Nevada conflict cases, two have Eighth Judicial District cases pending: State v. Curtis Guy (91C098211) and State v. Patrick C. McKenna (79C044366). Respondents should be ordered to refrain from discussing

General) be precluded from using this information until such time that this or any petitioner puts the facts germaine to the instant conflict at issue in a public pleading in any court⁶.

Due the above-stated reasons, undersigned counsel and Petitioner Howard respectfully ask that this Court grant the requested relief therein.

Respectfully submitted this 27th day of September, 2012.

LAW OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

LORI C. TEICHER

First Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada State Bar No. 6143

LE FOR MEAN ADMINIMEGAN C. HOFFMAN

Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada State Bar No. 9835

411 E. Bonneville Ave., Suite 250 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

(702) 388-6577

Counsel for the Appellant

the contents of the privileged documents and injecting themselves into another ex parte motion for substitution, unless ordered by that court to be included. The FPD-Nevada fully intends to move for substitution, requesting that it be heard ex parte in those cases. A status check is set in Mr. Guy's case for October 15, 2012 before Judge Kathleen Delaney. Attorney Vanboskerck has been aware of the intent to substitute and has not once indicated any opposition to the forthcoming motion. Undersigned counsel Teicher represents to this Court that during previous status checks on Mr. Guy's case, the FPD-Nevada has informed the district court that substitution of new counsel was pending in federal court and pro hac vice applications were being processed so that the motion for substitution could be presented to the district court as soon as possible.

⁶ For example, if successor counsel chooses to employ facts relevant to conduct as proffer for cause and prejudice to overcome a procedural default. Martinez v. Ryan, 132 S.Ct. 1309 (2012).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In accordance with Rule 5(b) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, the undersigned hereby certifies that on this September 27, 2012, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was mailed in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid and addressed to the parties as follows:

Jonathan E. VanBoskerck Chief Deputy District Attorney Clark County District Attorneys Office 200 Lewis Avenue Post Office Box 552212 Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212

An employee of the Federal Public Defender's Office

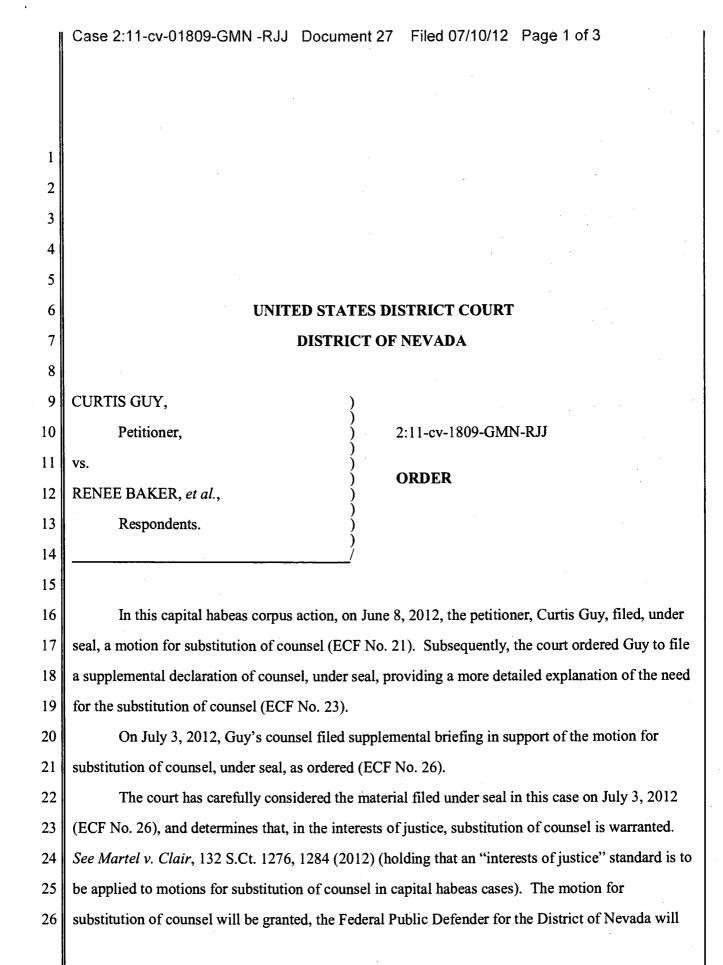
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In accordance with Rule 5(b) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, the undersigned hereby certifies that on this September 27, 2012, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was mailed in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid and addressed to the parties as follows:

Jonathan E. VanBoskerck Chief Deputy District Attorney Clark County District Attorneys Office 200 Lewis Avenue Post Office Box 552212 Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212

An employee of the Federal Public Defender's Office

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be discharged from its representation of the petitioner, and the Federal Public Defender for the 2 Central District of California will be appointed to represent the petitioner. 3 The Federal Public Defender for the Central District of California will be directed to file a 4 notice of appearance of counsel in this action. After that notice is filed, the court will set a schedule 5 for further proceedings. 6 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 21) is GRANTED. 7 8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada is 9 discharged from the representation of the petitioner in this case. 10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the Central District of 11 California is appointed to represent the petitioner in this case. 12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the Central District of 13 California shall, within 30 days after the date this order, file a Notice of Appearance of Counsel for 14 Petitioner, indicating their acceptance of this appointment, or other document indicating that they 15 cannot accept the appointment. 16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the requirements of Local Rule IA 10-2 ("Admission to 17 Practice in a Particular Case") shall be waived in this case. 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// /// 22 l 23 /// 24 /// 25 ///

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall SERVE a copy of this order on each of the following: **Curtis Guy** #33750 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 Federal Public Defender Central District of California 321 E. 2nd Street Los Angeles, CA90012 Dated this 10th day of July, 2012. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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17	In this capital habeas corpus						
18	Rodney Emil, filed, under seal, a request for an <i>ex parte</i> status conference, regarding Emil's						
19	representation (ECF No. 198). Then, on May 23, 2012, Emil's counsel filed a document						
20	(ECF Nos. 199, 200), which includes a request for approval of substitution of counsel for Emil.						
21	On May 30, 2012, the court held an <i>ex parte</i> telephonic conference regarding the motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 202). At the conclusion of the conference, the court ordered Emil's						
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23	counsel to file, no later than June 29, 2012, a supplemental brief or declaration of counsel, under						
24	seal, providing a more detailed explanation of the need for the substitution of counsel. On July 3, 2012, Emil's counsel filed supplemental briefing in support of the motion for						
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25	substitution of counsel, under seal, a	s ordered (ECF No	o. 205).				

1 The court has carefully considered the material filed under seal in this case on July 3, 2012 2 (ECF No. 205), and determines that, in the interests of justice, substitution of counsel is warranted. See Martel v. Clair, 132 S.Ct. 1276, 1284 (2012) (holding that an "interests of justice" standard is to 4 be applied to motions for substitution of counsel in capital habeas cases). The motion for 5 substitution of counsel will be granted, the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada will 6 be discharged from its representation of the petitioner, and the Federal Public Defender for the 7 Central District of California will be appointed to represent the petitioner. 8 The Federal Public Defender for the Central District of California will be directed to file a 9 notice of appearance of counsel in this action. After that notice is filed, the court will set a schedule 10 for further proceedings. 11 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 200) is **GRANTED**. 12 13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada is 14 discharged from the representation of the petitioner in this case. 15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the Central District of 16 California is appointed to represent the petitioner in this case. 17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the Central District of 18 California shall, within 30 days after the date this order, file a Notice of Appearance of Counsel for 19 Petitioner, indicating their acceptance of this appointment, or other document indicating that they 20 cannot accept the appointment. 21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the requirements of Local Rule IA 10-2 ("Admission to Practice in a Particular Case") shall be waived in this case. 22 /// 23

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall SERVE a copy of this order on each of the following: Rodney Emil #22063 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301 Federal Public Defender Central District of California 321 E. 2nd Street Los Angeles, CA90012 Dated this 12 day of July, 2012. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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9	PATRICK CHARLES McKENNA,									
10	Petitioner, 2:11-cv-0191-JCM-PAL									
11	vs.) ORDER									
12	RENEE BAKER, et al.,									
13	Respondents.									
14										
15										
16	In this capital habeas corpus action, on June 8, 2012, the petitioner, Patrick Charles									
17	McKenna, filed, under seal, a motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 38). Subsequently, the									
18	court ordered McKenna to file a supplemental declaration of counsel, under seal, providing a more									
19	detailed explanation of the need for the substitution of counsel (ECF No. 40).									
20	On July 3, 2012, McKenna's counsel filed supplemental briefing in support of the motion for									
21	substitution of counsel, under seal, as ordered (ECF No. 41).									
22	The court has carefully considered the material filed under seal in this case on July 3, 2012									
23	(ECF No. 41), and determines that, in the interests of justice, substitution of counsel is warranted.									
24	See Martel v. Clair, 132 S.Ct. 1276, 1284 (2012) (holding that an "interests of justice" standard is to									
25	be applied to motions for substitution of counsel in capital habeas cases). The motion for									
26	substitution of counsel will be granted, the federal public defender for the District of Nevada will be									

1 discharged from its representation of the petitioner, and the federal public defender for the District of 2 Arizona will be appointed to represent the petitioner. 3 The federal public defender for the District of Arizona will be directed to file a notice of 4 appearance of counsel in this action. As the case is currently stayed, pending proceedings in state 5 court, there will likely be no significant further activity in the case after the notice of appearance of 6 counsel is filed, and before the stay is lifted. 7 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 38) 8 is **GRANTED**. 9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the federal public defender for the District of Nevada is 10 discharged from the representation of the petitioner in this case. 11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the federal public defender for the District of Arizona is 12 appointed to represent the petitioner in this case. 13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the federal public defender for the District of Arizona 14 shall, within 30 days after the date this order, file a notice of appearance of counsel for petitioner, 15 indicating their acceptance of this appointment, or other document indicating that they cannot accept 16 the appointment. 17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the requirements of Local Rule IA 10-2 ("Admission to 18 Practice in a Particular Case") shall be waived in this case. 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 | /// 23 /// 24 l /// 25 ///

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of the court shall SERVE a copy of this
2	order on each of the following:
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4	Patrick Charles McKenna
5	#14968 Ely State Prison
6	P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301
7	
8	Federal Public Defender District of Arizona
9	850 W. Adams Street Suite 201
10	Phoenix, AZ 85007-2730
11	Dated this 12th day of July, 2012.
12	
13	Jelles C. Malan
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

CHARLES ROBINS,
a/k/a Ha'im Al Matin Sharif,

Petitioner,

vs.

RENEE BAKER, et al.,

Respondents.

2:99-cv-0412-LRH-PAL

ORDER

In this capital habeas corpus action, on June 8, 2012, the petitioner, Charles Robins, filed, under seal, a motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 215). Subsequently, the court ordered Robins to file a supplemental declaration of counsel, under seal, providing a more detailed explanation of the need for the substitution of counsel (ECF No. 217).

On July 3, 2012, Robins' counsel filed supplemental briefing in support of the motion for substitution of counsel, under seal, as ordered (ECF No. 220).

The court has carefully considered the material filed under seal in this case on July 3, 2012 (ECF No. 220), and determines that, in the interests of justice, substitution of counsel is warranted. See Martel v. Clair, 132 S.Ct. 1276, 1284 (2012) (holding that an "interests of justice" standard is to be applied to motions for substitution of counsel in capital habeas cases). The motion for substitution of counsel will be granted, the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada will

1 be discharged from its representation of the petitioner, and the Federal Public Defender for the 2 District of Arizona will be appointed to represent the petitioner. 3 The Federal Public Defender for the District of Arizona will be directed to file a notice of 4 appearance of counsel in this action. After the notice of appearance of counsel is filed, the court will 5 set a schedule for further proceedings. 6 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion for substitution of counsel (ECF No. 215) 7 is GRANTED. 8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada is 9 discharged from the representation of the petitioner in this case. 10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the District of Arizona is 11 appointed to represent the petitioner in this case. 12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Federal Public Defender for the District of Arizona 13 shall, within 30 days after the date this order, file a Notice of Appearance of Counsel for Petitioner, 14 indicating their acceptance of this appointment, or other document indicating that they cannot accept 15 the appointment. 16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the requirements of Local Rule IA 10-2 ("Admission to 17 Practice in a Particular Case") shall be waived in this case. 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 ///

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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall SERVE a copy of this 2 order on each of the following: 3 4 Charles Robins #27820 Ely State Prison P.O. Box 1989 6 Ely, NV 89301 7 Federal Public Defender 8 District of Arizona 850 W. Adams Street Suite 201 Phoenix, AZ 85007-2730 10 Eldihi 11 Dated this 17th day of July, 2012. 12 13 LARRY R. HICKS 14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Case: 10-99003 08/10/2012 ID: 8282529 DktEntry: 43 Page: 1 of 2

FILED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

AUG 10 2012

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

SAMUEL HOWARD,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

RENEE BAKER, Director of Nevada Department of Corrections,

Respondent - Appellee.

No. 10-99003

D.C. No. 2:93-cv-01209-LRH District of Nevada (Las Vegas)

ORDER

Before: Peter L. Shaw, Appellate Commissioner.

Appellee's motion to file a late opposition to Appellant's motion for substitution of counsel is granted.

On August 9, 2012, the court held an ex parte hearing on the opposed motion of the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada for substitution of counsel. The Public Defenders explained the nature of the conflict that prevents them from continuing to represent Appellant, and they noted that their motions for substitution of counsel in four other cases, all based on the same conflict, had been recently granted by the district court.

The motion for substitution of counsel is granted. The court hereby appoints the Office of Federal Defender Services of Idaho as counsel of record for this

Case: 10-99003 08/10/2012 ID: 8282529 DktEntry: 43 Page: 2 of 2

appeal. The Clerk shall amend the court's docket to reflect that Assistant Federal Public Defenders Bruce D. Livingston, and Brady Ward King, 702 West Idaho Street, Suite 900, Boise, Idaho 83702, (208) 331-5530, are now Appellant's appointed counsel of record for this appeal.

Within 30 days after the date of this order, and on the first business day of every month thereafter, Appellant shall file in this court a report regarding the status of state court proceedings. Within 14 days after the Nevada Supreme Court resolves Appellant's fourth state post-conviction petition, appellant shall so notify this Court.

The Clerk shall amend the court's docket to reflect that Assistant Federal

Public Defenders Michael Charlton, and Megan Hoffman are no longer

Appellant's appointed counsel of record for this appeal.

Briefing is stayed pending further order of the Court.

The Clerk shall serve this order on counsel and on Appellant individually at Reg. No. 18329, Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely, Nevada 89301.

The Clerk shall also serve this order on former counsel.



To ECF NVCHU@fd.org Subject 10-99003 Samuel Howard v. Renee Baker "Appellate Commissioner Order

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United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Notice of Docket Activity

The following transaction was entered on 08/10/2012 at 9:11:03 AM PDT and filed on 08/10/2012

Case Name:

Samuel Howard v. Renee

Baker

Case Number:

10-99003

Document(s): Document(s)

Docket Text:

Filed order (Appellate Commissioner) Appellee's motion to file a late opposition to Appellant's motion for substitution of counsel is granted. On August 9, 2012, the court held an ex parte hearing on the opposed motion of the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the District of Nevada for substitution of counsel. The Public Defenders explained the nature of the conflict that prevents them from continuing to represent Appellant, and they noted that their motions for substitution of counsel in four other cases, all based on the same conflict, had been recently granted by the district court. The motion for substitution of counsel is granted. The court hereby appoints the Office of Federal Defender Services of Idaho as counsel of record for this appeal. The Clerk shall amend the court's docket to reflect that Assistant Federal Public Defenders Bruce D. Livingston, and Brady Ward King, 702 West Idaho Street, Suite 900, Boise, Idaho 83702, (208) 331-5530, are now Appellant's appointed counsel of record for this appeal. Within 30 days after the date of this order, and on the first business day of every month thereafter. Appellant shall file in this court a report regarding the status of state court proceedings. Within 14 days after the Nevada Supreme Court resolves Appellant's fourth state post-conviction petition, appellant shall so notify this Court. The Clerk shall amend the court's docket to reflect that Assistant Federal Public Defenders Michael Charlton, and Megan Hoffman are no longer Appellant's appointed counsel of record for this appeal. Briefing is stayed pending further order of the Court. The Clerk shall serve this order on counsel and on Appellant individually at Reg. No. 18329, Ely State Prison, P.O. Box 1989, Ely, Nevada 89301. The Clerk shall also serve this

order on former counsel. (MOATT Direct Criminal) [8282529] (DL)

Notice will be electronically mailed to:

Mr. Michael Charlton, Assistant Federal Public Defender Jared M. Frost, Deputy Attorney General Honorable Larry R. Hicks, District Judge Ms. Megan Hoffman, Assistant Federal Public Defender Brady Ward King, Assistant Federal Public Defender Bruce D. Livingston, Assistant Federal Public Defender USDC, Las Vegas

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document Description: Main Document

Original Filename: 10-99003 substitution of counsel.pdf

Electronic Document Stamp:

[STAMP accefStamp ID=1106763461 [Date=08/10/2012] [FileNumber=8282529-0]

[4a478b09dbd8569743a9c6a2adc2f86c55513a463d2c52d0bab539e1b81fb8e7bf030d8bf8b78ee1

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