1 Magistrate Judge J. Kelley Arnold 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 8 AT TACOMA 9 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. CR07-5656JKA-3 11 Plaintiff, **DEFENDANT NOEL'S** 12 MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO MAKAH TRIBE'S MOTION FOR v. 13 LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF 14 FRANKIE GONZALES et al., 15 Defendants. 16 INTRODUCTION 17 18 The Makah Tribe, through its counsel has moved the court for leave to file a brief as 19 amicus curiae herein. For the following reasons, leave should not be granted. 20 **ARGUMENT** 21 22 There are numerous reasons why the movant's motion should be denied. 23 importantly, the filing of such a brief may result in mistrial. 24 1. There is no authority in the Federal Rules of Criminal 25 Procedure or the Local Rules for filing an amicus brief in a criminal case. 26 27 28 MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION 29 Towtnuk Law Offices, Ltd. FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 1 Sacred Ground Legal Services, Inc.

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First of all, nothing in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides for the

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filing of an amicus curiae brief in a criminal case at the trial court level. An amicus curiae brief is ordinarily filed in support of one of the parties. The movant certainly is not submitting it on behalf of the defendants. The United States has its own prosecutors fully capable of submitting briefs and arguments. If the movant believes the information it possesses is helpful, that information should be presented to the Government and allow the Government's prosecutors to decide, in the exercise of their prosecutorial discretion whether the information is helpful to the Government's case. Ordinarily, the purpose of an amicus is that he or she is able to bring a perspective to the case which is unique from the parties. However, it is apparent that in this case, the assistant Makah tribal prosecutor who seeks to file an amicus brief is just that, another prosecutor, who has an ardent desire to see the defendants convicted. Counsel and officials of the Makah tribe have already expressed their opinions on the conduct of the defendants in numerous releases to the media. The movant's filing of a brief and request for oral argument appear to be just one more step in a long line of moves designed to promote views adversary to the defendants among the public from whom the jury pool will be drawn. At the very least, the Court should refrain from providing movant another opportunity to taint the defendants before the media by allowing oral argument of the motion. Movant's motion is for leave to file a written brief. Such a document speaks for itself. Oral argument should not be allowed.

> 2. Acceptance of movant's brief raises fundamental fairness concerns, as one or more of the defendants reasonably believed they had an attorney-client relationship with movant's counsel in a substantially related matter.

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 3

The movant is designated as "special assistant tribal prosecutor" in the Makah Tribal court (*see* Exhibit A, Notice of Appearance). His position is not subjective. Rather, counsel for movant represents a party in a related matter *directly adverse* to defendant Noel's—and more importantly defendant Parker's—interests. This is demonstrated by numerous statements made to the media by movant expressing opinions on the lawfulness of the conduct of the defendants. *See, e.g.*, Seattle Post Intelligencer articles dated September 10, October 4, and November 26, 2007.

Counsel's participation may also result in a mistrial because allowing a lawyer with whom a defendant previously had an attorney-client relationship to appear and present argument adverse to his former client's interests in a substantially related or similar matter implicates defendant's due process right to receive a fair trial. Counsel for movant has previously had a *de facto* attorney-client relationship with one of the defendants and, consequently, should be disqualified from submission of documents and arguments which are adversary to his interests. *Anderson v. Evans* involved whether the Government complied with the National Environmental Policy Act in approving the harvest of a whale by the Makah Tribe. The counsel was the same counsel now seeking leave to file a brief herein.

3. Movant's counsel previously obtained confidential ceremonial/religious information from one of the defendants in a related matter which implicates defendants' potential defenses.

In <u>Anderson v. Evans</u>, a case in which the Makah Tribe was represented by the Ziontz firm, defendant Theron Parker was a witness for the Makah Tribe. An affidavit was obtained

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from him and submitted to the Court on the firm's pleading paper (Exhibit B). Regardless of whether there is any formal agreement, if a person was submitting testimony in a legal proceeding at the request of an attorney or law firm, and such attorney or firm requests an affidavit from them which is submitted to the court, an attorney-client relationship is established. In the absence of a written waiver of the conflict of interest, the Rules of Professional Conduct preclude an attorney from appearing against the former client. See also Exhibit C, Declaration of Paul Parker.

In connection with the <u>Anderson</u> case, counsel filed a lengthy affidavit containing information obtained from Theron Parker on behalf of the Makah tribe which was a party to the case. For purposes of Rules of Professional Conduct sections 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9, an attorney-client relationship exists when a reasonable person in the "client's" position would have reasonably believed there was such a relationship. According to RPC 1.9:

> A lawyer who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent another person in the same or a substantially related matter in which that person's interests are materially adverse to the interests of the former client unless the former client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

In this case, it appears that counsel who represents the Makah Tribal Council, which appears to have initiated the decision to prosecute the same defendants in this case in their Tribal Court contrary to established principles of separation of powers and perhaps contrary to the defendant's civil rights, 25 U.S.C. 1302—is the same counsel who is a prosecutor in the tribal court case. He was counsel for the Tribe in previous litigation in this court involving similar issues (Anderson v. Evans), and in connection therewith, obtained an affidavit from a person who appears to be one

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 4

of the defendants in this case. At least three of the defendants were members of either the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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whaling or whale retrieval crew arising from a whaling permit obtained from the Department of Commerce which movant's counsel was instrumental in obtaining. Considering all of the above factors, but perhaps most particularly the fact that counsel conferred at least twice with the defendants since October (October 9 and November 27, 2007) and previously obtained an affidavit regarding sensitive and confidential ceremonial Makah whaling practices from defendant Parker for use in litigation, the defendant's reliance and belief that counsel was advising and assisting them, regardless of whether there was a formal agreement, was sufficient for a reasonable person to think they had an attorney-client relationship. Disqualification is appropriate when counsel in present litigation had access to confidential information from a person who reasonably believes themselves to be a client in a substantially related matter. Kurbitz v. Kurbitz, 77 Wash. 2d 943, 947 (1970).

Because attorneys appearing in federal court remain subject to State rules and regulations regarding their conduct and transactions, it has been held that litigants may seek disqualification of opposing counsel for violation of the conflict of interest provisions of such rules applicable to appearing contrary to the interests of former clients. *United States v. Mett*, 65 F. 3d 1531, 1537 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995).

Counsel, and officials of the Makah Tribal Council have made numerous media statements implicating the guilt of the defendants. The law firm's Facsimile legend plainly remains printed across the top of the resolution (adopted after defendants' conduct) wherein the Tribe purportedly was merely "reaffirming" its previous adoption of the Gray Whale Management Plan.

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 5

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4. Counsel for movant who wrote and seeks leave to file the amicus motion met with defendants at least twice since their indictment, offered to negotiate a settlement of the case with the Government, and failed to disclose that he would be serving as a tribal prosecutor against them in tribal court.

Additionally, counsel has previously met with the defendants and their counsel, following the pretrial conference held in this court on November 27, 2007. Counsel offered advice to defendant Noel's counsel as to what arguments ought best to be made and not made ("the Religious Freedom Restoration Act" but not the Treaty), and requested permission to negotiate a plea agreement on behalf of all defendants with the United States. It does not appear that this was the first such meeting attended by counsel for movant with the defendants. According to the Affidavit of Paul Parker, Jr., a "settlement conference" was held with the defendants on October 9, 2007 at which it was the defendant's belief that counsel in his capacity as their tribal attorney was attempting to assist them. Counsel now desires to submit a brief directly *adverse* to the defendants' interests. Consequently, counsel's conflicts appear so great and his and his client's position so adversary to the defendant's interests that leave to file the brief should not be accepted.

From the foregoing, it does not appear that the "arguments" proposed to be submitted to the Court will either be helpful to the Court, nor come from a neutral scholarly source of information which amicus status is ordinarily intended for. Such denial should not prejudice this tribal prosecutor's ability to prosecute his case in Tribal Court, as that court, as an arm of a separate sovereign is capable of making its own determinations.

5. The arguments sought to be presented by movant regarding the Management Plan are either not relevant or can be made by the government.

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 6

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At this point, it is not even apparent that there is any need or intent by the Government to rely upon the Makah Tribe Gray Whale Management Plan in its case. Its provisions are not among the elements of any of the charges in the Indictment which the Government must prove in order to obtain a conviction. Consequently, the issue may be immaterial to the case anyway.

Finally, it does not appear that the brief sought to be submitted by movant regarding its intent in adopting, and re-adopting, its plan necessarily cure's the plan's fatal flaws anyway since it appears that it was not reviewed and approved by the Secretary of Interior consistent with the Constitution of the Makah Tribe, which is a requirement for it to even be effective as a tribal law or ordinance.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny the motion, and whether the information sought to be presented by amicus brief is helpful should be left up to the government as a party to this case, in its discretion, to decide whether it is either necessary or useful. Acceptance of the *amicus* brief--which by its terms plainly is adverse to the defendant(s)—which is proposed for submission by counsel with whom one or more of the defendants previously had what appears to be a counselor-client, or advisor-advisee, relationship in related litigation, who obtained a supporting affidavit from one of the defendants, who attended meetings with the defendants and offered to negotiate their plea agreement, and who now serves as a tribal prosecutor in related litigation (without ever having disclosed this until recently), raises concerns of fundamental fairness to the defendants which make it prudent for the court to decline receipt of the proffered *amicus curiae* brief. This should not prejudice either the movant

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 7

nor the Government, as the movant still can—and already has—offered the same arguments to 1 the Tribal court in that prosecution, and movant can seek to persuade the Government to present 2 3 the arguments it desires to see raised. 4 Respectfully submitted, this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2008, 5 6 7 8 /s/ Jack W. Fiander Jack W. Fiander, WSBA # 13116 9 Counsel for Defendant Andrew Noel 10 1703 Creekside Loop, Suite 110 Yakima, WA 98902-4875 11 (509) 969-4436 12 Certificate of Service 13 The foregoing was filed electronically on the above date and served upon counsel as follows: 14 15 James D. Oesterle, AUSA Carl Blackstone, AUSA 16 700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220 17 Seattle, WA 98101 jim.oesterle@usdoj.gov 18 19 /s/ Jack W. Fiander 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION RE MOTION 29 Towtnuk Law Offices, Ltd. FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF - 8