"Make Life Good":

Navajo Case Law Discussing Professional Conduct

GERTRUDE LEE

Senior Trial Attorney
McKinley County District Attorney's Office

NNBA Bar Commissioner: Crownpoint District

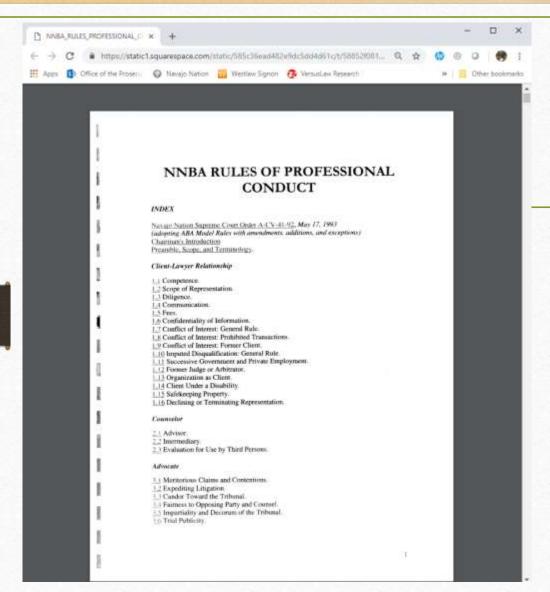
First things first

- Where do you find the Rules of Professional Responsibility?
- Where do you find out more information about the Disciplinary Process?

Rules of Professional Responsibility

- You can find it in two places:
 - The NNBA website at:
 https://static1.squarespace.com/static/585c36ead482e9dc5dd4d61c/t/5
 8852f081b631b4396739e3b/1485123420128/NNBA_RULES_PROFES
 SIONAL_CONDUCT.pdf
 - The Navajo Courts website at:

http://www.navajocourts.org/NNBARulesConduct.htm

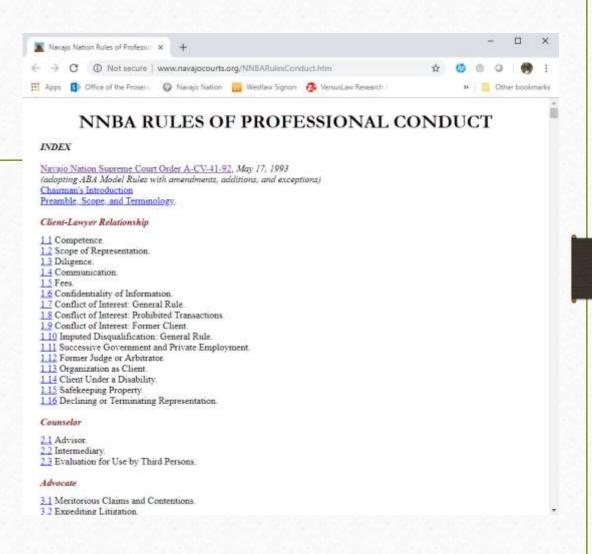


NNBA Website

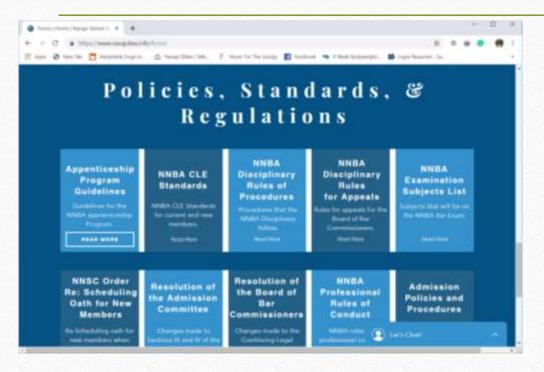
Some things to note

- The Rules of Professional Conduct were adopted in 1992
- The Rules are based upon the Model of Rules of Conduct of the American Bar Association from **1984**
- Be sure to review the Navajo Rules of Professional Conduct

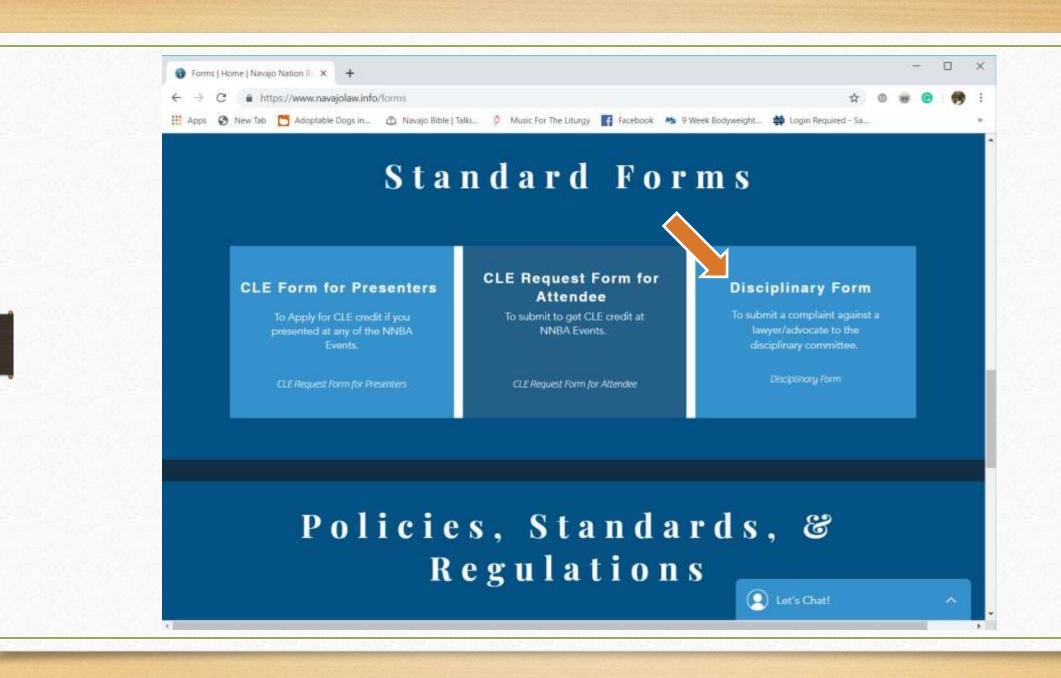
Navajo Courts

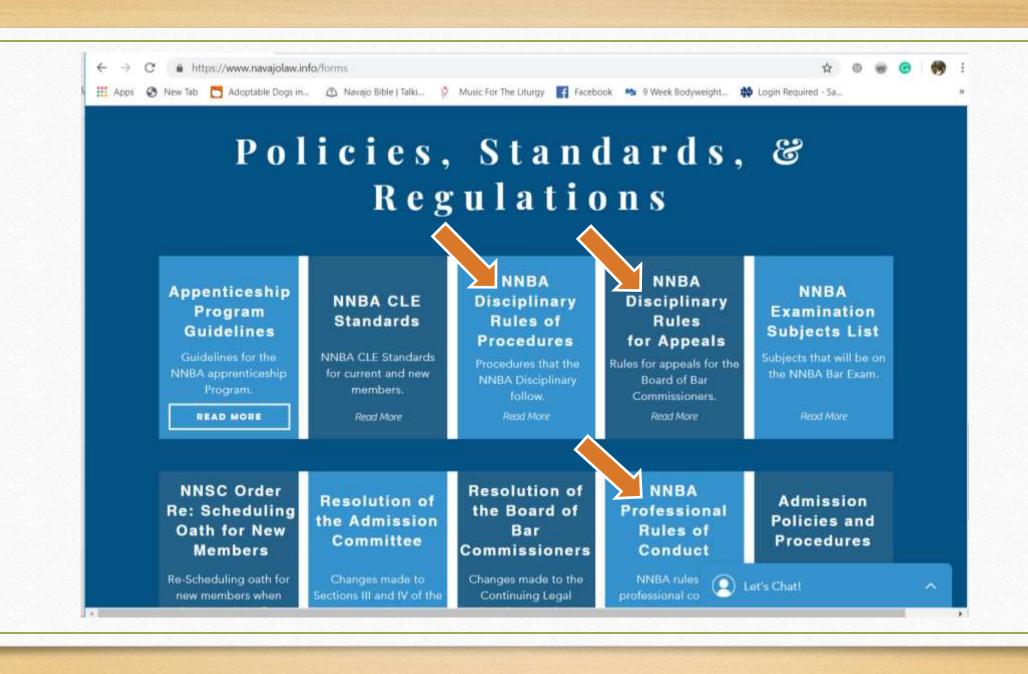


Information about the Disciplinary Process



https://www.navajolaw.info/forms/





Flashback!!!

Remember your oath?

Attorney Oath of Office

I [name] do solemnly affirm that: I will support, obey, and defend all the laws of the Navajo Nation. I will respect the courts, the judges and peacemakers. I will not maintain causes that are without proper reason. I will not seek to mislead by misstatement of law or fact. I will maintain the confidence and the secrets of my client. I will refrain from all offensive conduct. I will never reject the cause of the defenseless or oppressed. I will adhere to the rules of professional responsibility. With this, I will make life good.

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When does the Supreme Court get involved?

- The NNBA is delegated the power to review complaints against bar members
- BUT, "if **gross misconduct** occurs in proceedings before this Court, or when the bar member participates in a **scheme to interfere with the operation or proceeding of any court** of the Navajo Nation, this Court has the authority to immediately discipline the attorney, without deferring to the NNBA." In the Matter of Frank Seanez, 9 Nav. R. 416 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2010)

Navajo Nation Supreme Court

- In the Matter of Bowman, 6 Nav. R. 101 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 1989)
- In the Matter of Frank Seanez I, II, and III
 - 9 Nav. R. 416 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2010) (I -decision dated 10/22/2010)
 - 9 Nav. R. 433 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2010) (II decision dated 11/24/2010)
 - 9 Nav. R. 467 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2011) (III decision dated 1/25/2011)

Report Vid

Native American Tribal Sovereign Immunity

Panelists discussed the role of tribal courts in administering justice and the federal role, if any, in administering justice in Native American communities. They focused on the concept and reality of tribal sovereign immunity, and the use and waiver of such immunity in allowing suits by Native Americans against their tribal governments. This was part of the convention of the National Congress of American Indians. They also took questions from the autience.



- A contempt proceeding brought by the Supreme Court against a member of the NNBA
- Why?
 - Pretending to be a district judge
 - Holding a sham hearing
 - Intimidating court personnel
 - Interfering with court operations

- Issuing illegal and invalid orders
- Disobeying the Supreme Court's orders

- "NNBA members are held to very high standards of professional conduct."
- It doesn't matter if you're an advocate or an attorney the same high standards apply to all.

- Every lawyer owes a solemn duty to uphold the integrity and honor of his profession;
- to encourage respect for the law and for the courts and judges thereof;
- to observe the Code of Professional responsibility;
- to act as a member of a learned profession, one dedicated to public service;

- to cooperate with his brother lawyers in supporting the organized bar through the devoting of his time, efforts, and financial support as his professional standing and ability reasonably permit;
- to conduct himself so as to reflect credit on the legal profession and to inspire the confidence, respect, and trust of his clients, and of the public;
- and to strive to avoid not only professional impropriety but also the appearance of impropriety.

- What happened to Mr. Bowman?
- He was permanently disbarred because his "activities [are] prime examples of conduct unbecoming a member of the Navajo Nation Bar Association."

In the Matter of Frank Seanez (I, II, III)



In a Sept. 10 opinion, Seanez advised the delegates that

they had the authority to amend Titles 2, 7 and 11 of the

Navajo Nation Code in regards to the referendum to

elect judges and justices.

Wauneka: OHA

key campaign

Vice Presidential

disqualification of

Deschane hearsay

Shirley keeping up low-

Candidate Profile: Dineh

On Aug. 4, Seanez issued a legal memo to the Council control of Council charters on Finds station that the Supreme Count expended its invisalisation.

The October 2010 Opinion

• Emphasis is on the legal advice of Chief Legislative Counsel, Frank Seanez

The October Opinion

• What conduct?

- Giving legal advice and issuing opinions/memoranda that defy Navajo Nation Supreme Court decisions
- Major point of contention: CLC issued opinions and memoranda regarding the holding of *Shirley v. Morgan* and advised the counsel the opposite of the *Shirley* decision 'he persisted in advising the Council that they have "unquestioned" authority to amend Titles 2, 7, and 11 without restriction.'

The November Opinion

- Seanez's disbarment was converted to a suspension "for reasons of compassion and restoration"
- Emphasis on the role of government attorneys
 - "The government lawyer has a duty to exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice." Rule 2.1
 - "the government attorney has a duty to the public trust...."

The November Opinion

"As a representative of the People, a leader for the People, and also for those you work with, you must advise and teach them the laws of the Diné, even though they might not agree with the law; therefore, to be a leader and lawyer for the People, one must use and respect the laws of all the People."

The November Opinion

- Suspension:
 - 49 month suspension with conditions:
 - Develop a course and syllabus for NNBA members on ethical standards and special responsibilities of Navajo Nation government lawyers (in consultation with Associate Justice, CLC, and AG)
 - Course and syllabus approved for use by the NNBA Training Committee and the Supreme Court in an annual course for government lawyers

The November Opinion

- Suspension:
 - NNBA Disciplinary Committee submits a recommendation for reinstatement
 - Upon reinstatement teach the ethics course in good faith for no less than 3 consecutive years
 - Upon reinstatement only employed in a capacity where he is not called upon to issue formal legal opinions

Unfortunately, it didn't end there

The January 2011 Opinion

- Emphasis is on the unauthorized practice of law
- Result:
 - Frank Seanez was permanently disbarred and his name was removed from the roll of attorneys and advocates in the Navajo Nation
 - A civil penalty of \$72,612 (3x the salary -\$24,204- he was paid from 10/25 12/31/10)
 - Not eligible to be employed by or enter into contracts with the Navajo Nation

The January Opinion

- Emphasis is on the unauthorized practice of law:
 - Submitting draft resolutions as CLC
 - Signature on documents as CLC (2 memos)

The January Opinion

- Unauthorized practice of law formerly NN employed disbarred /suspended NNBA members:
 - May not represent themselves as attorneys or advocates in any communication with former Navajo Nation clients or public

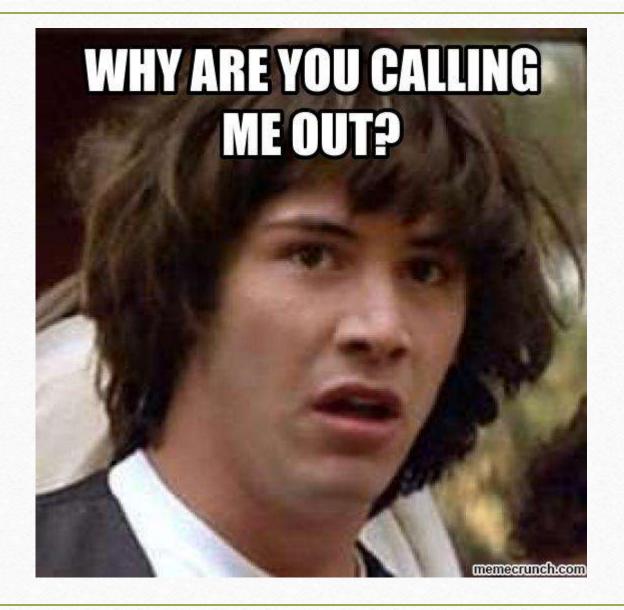
The January Opinion

- Formerly NN employed & disbarred /suspended NNBA members – prohibited conduct:
 - Being present during conferences with clients
 - Talking to clients either directly or by telephone
 - Signing correspondence to clients, contacting clients either directly or indirectly
 - Being present in the courtroom of present during any court proceeding involving clients.

Does the NN Supreme Court offer any other guidance?

YES

On occasion the higher courts will offer words of wisdom regarding the conduct of legal counsel.



Navajo Nation Supreme Court

"The power to regulate attorney practice is essential to maintain professional and ethical practice before the Court, not only to protect the integrity of the appellate process, but also to protect the litigants who participate in the process." *Eriacho v. Ramah Dist. Ct.*, 8 Nav. R. 598, 602 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2005).

Navajo Nation Supreme Court

"...to prevent these situations [conflicts of interest] this Court must have the unencumbered authority to regular attorney practice before the Court." *Eriacho v. Ramah Dist. Ct.*, 8 Nav. R. 598, 603 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 2005).

Navajo Nation Supreme Court

"Among the inherent powers of the courts to govern their operations is the power to impose sanctions for misconduct by attorneys and parties or for abusive litigation practices." *Begay v. Navajo Election Admin.*, 7 Nav. R. 139, 140 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 1995).

FAILURE TO APPEAR

The Court specifically identified attorney misconduct in the matter: "...[the] attorney failed on a number of occasions to appear at hearing or notify his client of the proceedings." Estate of Joe, 4 Nav. R. 99 (Nav. Ct. App. 1983).

FAILURE TO APPEAR

Counsel failed to appear for court. The Court held counsel in contempt and sentenced him to 90 days in jail or to pay a fine of \$180. The Case went to the Navajo Nation Court of Appeals which suspended counsel for fifteen (15) days. If the counsel wrote a letter of apology, the suspension would not be imposed. *In re Denetsosie*, 1 Nav. R. 270 (Nav. Ct. App. 1978).

USE OF CHARGED LANGUAGE Nation v. McDonald

"This Court will not tolerate inflammatory language, insults, abuses of people (including judges, counsel, parties or witnesses) or any inappropriately aggressive conduct. There is already enough theatrics, hostility, sharpness, harassment and downright nastiness in non-Navajo courts." 7 Nav. R. 1, 7 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 1992).

USE OF CHARGED LANGUAGE Nation v. McDonald

"Counsel can expect that if they are discourteous, impolite or abusive, they will be disciplined, either through a contempt citation, court disciplinary action, bar disciplinary action or counseling by the court following a trial or hearing." 7 Nav. R. 1, 8 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 1992).

- "We note that some members of the Navajo Nation Bar have sloppy practice habits and do not prepare their cases well. They are the minority, given the high standards of most counsel, but sloppy practice should not be tolerated." 7 Nav. R. 139, 140 (Nav. Sup. Ct. 1995).
- "If an appeal is without merit, the Navajo Nation must be reimbursed for the cost of the time wasted." *Id.*

Begay v. Navajo Election Administration

- When is an appeal "frivolous"?
 - The appeal is not filed within the permitted time frame
 - Filing of the record or briefs is not complete "not perfected"
 - Lack of probable cause to file
 - When "it appears that the appeal was filed to delay the execution of judgement"
 - Attorney misconduct

See 7 Nav. R. at 140-141.

- When does an appeal lack probable cause?
 - "...when simple legal research discloses that points of law for the appeal are settled under our law or when a party does not have the right to take the appeal."

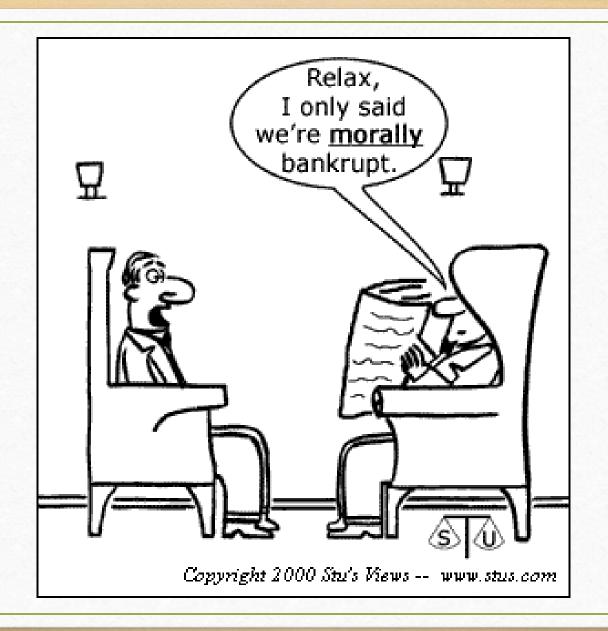
 7 Nav. R. at 140.

- What does "probable cause for an appeal" mean?
 - '...[it] means the situation where there is a "debatable question or an honest difference of opinion' and when the briefs and record show "grounds for error ... that are open to doubt or an honest difference of opinion, and over which rational, reasonable, and honest discussion may be had.' 7 Nav. R. at 141.

- If the Court makes a finding that an appeal was brought in bad faith/frivolous/lacks probable cause/attorney misconduct
- "...the court may assess attorney fees, costs, or other charges against a party, counsel or both." 7 Nav. R. at 140.

- Procedure (Contempt)
 - The court will issue an Order to Show Cause
 - The offending party will have a chance to respond

Don't be a lawyer joke...



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