

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

PERKINS COIE, LLP,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*,

*Defendants.*

Case No. 1:25-cv-716 (BAH)

**BRIEF FOR AMICI CURIAE  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYERS  
AND NEW YORK COUNCIL OF DEFENSE LAWYERS  
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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**STATEMENT OF INTEREST**<sup>1</sup>

Amici curiae National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (“NACDL”) and New York Council of Defense Lawyers (“NYCDL”) represent thousands of advocates across the United States who are committed to advancing the interests and protecting the rights of persons accused of crimes.

NACDL is a nonprofit voluntary professional association that works on behalf of criminal defense attorneys to ensure justice and due process for those accused of crimes or misconduct. It has a nationwide membership of many thousands of direct members, and up to 40,000 with affiliates. NACDL’s members include private criminal defense lawyers, public defenders, military defense counsel, law professors, and judges. NACDL is the only nationwide professional bar association for public defenders and private criminal defense lawyers. NACDL files numerous amicus briefs each year in the Supreme Court and other federal and state courts in cases that present issues of broad importance to the criminally accused, criminal defense lawyers, and the criminal legal system as a whole.

NYCDL is a nonprofit voluntary professional association of over 300 lawyers, including many former federal prosecutors and federal public defenders, whose principal area of practice is the defense of criminal cases in the federal courts of New York. NYCDL’s mission includes protecting the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution, enhancing the quality of defense representation, taking positions on important defense issues, and promoting the fair administration of criminal justice. NYCDL regularly files amicus curiae briefs each year in the Supreme Court, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, and other courts in cases that present issues of broad

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to LcR7(o) and FRAP 29(a)(4)(E), no party’s counsel authored this brief, in whole or in part. No party or party’s counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief. No person other than amici curiae or their counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief.

importance to defendants in criminal cases, defense lawyers, and the criminal legal system as a whole.

This case directly implicates one of amici's core concerns: protecting the Sixth Amendment right to counsel. Amici's participation in this case will offer the Court the perspective of practitioners who are regularly retained by targets, subjects, and witnesses in criminal investigations. Executive Order No. 14230, issued on March 6, 2025 and titled "Addressing Risks from Perkins Coie LLP," unlawfully imposes punishments on Plaintiff Perkins Coie (for example, by suspending attorneys' security clearances and barring them from federal buildings, potentially including courthouses) and its actual and prospective clients (by directing that government contractors disclose their business with Perkins Coie so that those contracts can be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget). In doing so, it burdens the constitutional right of clients otherwise inclined to retain Perkins Coie to select counsel of their choice and to receive effective, conflict-free assistance of counsel. A client can now be represented by Perkins Coie only if it is willing to accept that the firm's very ability to represent it is both functionally impaired and opposed by the government, and if it is willing to take significant risk with respect to its own government contracts.

This burdening of the exercise of a constitutional right to counsel is itself unconstitutional. Additionally, in explicitly attempting to justify its hobbling of Perkins Coie and interference in the rights of the firm's clients by citing the firm's prior representation of the current administration's political adversaries, the Executive Order only makes transparent the government's larger aim of quelling legal challenges to its policies. The Executive Order puts at grave risk not only the fairness and integrity of the criminal justice system but the rule of law itself.

### **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

By punishing Perkins Coie based on its past representation of clients whom the current administration disfavors, President Donald J. Trump’s Executive Order rejects Sixth Amendment principles that are foundational to the American legal system. For centuries, there has been a broad, non-partisan consensus that our adversarial legal system works only when litigants are permitted to hire counsel of their choice to defend their interests, with those counsel able to represent those interests zealously and without fear of punishment.

The Executive Order—the purpose, justification, and terms of which are unprecedented—compromises the constitutional right to counsel in three related but distinct ways.

*First*, the Executive Order deprives clients of counsel of choice by impairing the ability of Perkins Coie to provide legal services vital to any criminal defendant. Under the Executive Order, Perkins Coie attorneys cannot effectively confer with federal prosecutors in government buildings—indeed, in oral argument before this Court, the government even refused to rule out that the Executive Order bars Perkins Coie lawyers from entering federal courthouses.<sup>2</sup> The Executive Order also punishes clients that opt for Perkins Coie as their counsel by putting their government contracts in jeopardy. These sanctions make it virtually impossible for a client or potential client in any federal criminal matter to retain Perkins Coie, unless the client is willing to accept a lawyer hobbled by the limitations imposed by the Executive Order.

*Second*, the Executive Order creates a conflict between the interests of Perkins Coie and its clients, because threatening Perkins Coie’s attorneys with retribution for acting in their client’s best interest forces counsel to choose between providing the best defense to their client and protecting their own business. By doing this to Perkins Coie and its clients, the Executive Order

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<sup>2</sup> See ECF No. 22 (“TRO Tr.”) at 23-26, 51:11-52:12.



creates a conflict of interest between *all* criminal defense lawyers and their clients, as no one knows which firm will be the next one targeted by the administration.

*Third*, the Executive Order signals to the entire legal profession that accepting politically controversial cases (or those that the current administration perceives or deems controversial) will carry professional, financial and institutional risks—risks that will inevitably discourage lawyers from taking on those cases. The Executive Order in this way, too, reduces the choice of zealous counsel available to accused persons and erodes the independence of the defense function, which in turn safeguards “a fair system of justice.” *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335, 344 (1963).

The principles at stake in this lawsuit are older than the Nation itself. Before there was a Sixth Amendment, John Adams’s defense of British perpetrators of the Boston Massacre in their 1770 criminal trial embodied the principles later set forth in the Sixth Amendment. Adams explained that his decision to take on this controversial matter resulted in “Anxiety, and Obloquy enough.” 1773. *March 5th. Fryday [from the Diary of John Adams]*, Founders Online, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/01-02-02-0003-0002-0002>. Even while Adams’s clients were despised as murderers in his community of Boston, Adams presented a strong and persuasive defense that led his clients to be acquitted outright or convicted of lesser offenses, sparing them the death penalty. Adams regarded his representation of those accused of perpetrating the Boston Massacre as “one of the most gallant, generous, manly and disinterested Actions of my whole Life, and one of the best Pieces of Service I ever rendered my Country.” *Id.* He later wrote in his autobiography that “Persons whose Lives were at Stake ought to have the Council they preferred ... and that every Lawyer must hold himself responsible not only to his Country, but to the highest and most infallible of all Trybunals for the Part he should Act.” 1770

*[from the Autobiography of John Adams]*, Founders Online, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/01-03-02-0016-0016>.

Chief Justice John G. Roberts carried on this noble tradition when he was in private practice, representing “criminal defendants and indigents” pro bono. George W. Bush White House Archives, *Judicial Nominations: Chief Justice John G. Roberts*, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/infocus/judicialnominees/roberts.html>. As the future Chief Justice stated at his 2005 confirmation hearing, another important principle vindicated by Adams’s representation was that a lawyer who advocates for his client should not be held responsible for the views or actions of his client:

[I]t’s a tradition of the American Bar that goes back before the founding of the country that lawyers are not identified with the positions of their clients. The most famous example probably was John Adams, who represented the British soldiers charged in the Boston Massacre. He did that for a reason, because he wanted to show that the Revolution in which he was involved was not about overturning the rule of law, it was about vindicating the rule of law. . . . [The] principle, that you don’t identify the lawyer with the particular views of the client, or the views that the lawyer advances on behalf of the client, is critical to the fair administration of justice.

*Confirmation Hearing on the Nomination of John G. Roberts, Jr., To Be Chief Justice of the United States, Hearing Before The Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 109th Cong. 254 (2005).*

As discussed in this brief, the Sixth Amendment protects the right of the people to retain counsel of choice and to have conflict-free counsel who will not be punished for taking aggressive positions on behalf of their client. It guarantees the right to defend oneself from government accusation without fear of retribution. By contrast, the unprecedented Executive Order undercuts the Sixth Amendment and knocks away the foundational rule-of-law principle that has guided American lawyers from John Adams to John Roberts.

The infringement of constitutional rights has not stopped with the Executive Order. Thus far, the administration has targeted several other firms in addition to Perkins Coie, notwithstanding the temporary restraining order issued by this Court.<sup>3</sup> Absent a final order invalidating the Executive Order, other firms already have faced—and likely will continue to face—similar sanctions and retribution. Any form of punishment or retaliation against attorneys who are only doing their job in our adversarial legal system cuts against our Nation’s most deeply held values and traditions. It chills both attorney advocacy and court review of legal challenges those attorneys might bring. Amici therefore urge the Court to grant Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment.

### ARGUMENT

#### **I. The Executive Order Undermines The Sixth Amendment Right To Select Counsel Of Choice By Impairing Perkins Coie’s Ability To Provide Legal Services**

The Executive Order is unconstitutional because it interferes with the Sixth Amendment rights of potential and existing clients of Perkins Coie to be represented by counsel of their choice. The Order obstructs clients from electing to be represented by Perkins Coie by disparaging the firm, making clear that the government (the client’s adversary in a federal criminal case) is ill-disposed toward the firm, and imposing limits on Perkins Coie’s ability to provide effective representation. This treatment of Perkins Coie flouts the many decisions guarding the Sixth Amendment right of individuals to choose their counsel and holding the government accountable

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<sup>3</sup> See *Addressing Risks from Jenner & Block*, Exec. Order No. 14246 (Mar. 25, 2025); *Addressing Risks from WilmerHale*, Exec. Order No. 14250 (Mar. 27, 2025). Like Perkins Coie, the other firms targeted in these orders have sued to vindicate their rights. See *Jenner & Block LLP v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice, et al.*, No. 25-cv-00916 (D.D.C.); *Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP v. Exec. Off. of the President, et al.*, No. 25-cv-00917 (D.D.C.).

when it improperly interferes with that right. This Court should follow the Sixth Amendment and this line of authority by permanently enjoining the Executive Order.

The Sixth Amendment provides that “[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall . . . have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.” U.S. Const. amend. VI; *see Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 53 (1932). At the “root . . . of the constitutional guarantee” of the right to counsel is the “right to select counsel of one’s choice.” *United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez*, 548 U.S. 140, 147–48 (2006). In other words, the accused has “the right to be represented by an otherwise qualified attorney whom that defendant can afford to hire.” *Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered v. United States*, 491 U.S. 617, 624 (1989). The Constitution “commands . . . that the accused be defended by the counsel he believes to be best.” *Gonzalez-Lopez*, 548 U.S. at 146. This right to counsel of choice is “fundamental” in light of “the necessarily close working relationship between lawyer and client, the need for confidence, and the critical importance of trust.” *Luis v. United States*, 578 U.S. 5, 11–12 (2016). Accordingly, courts have closely scrutinized government action that interferes with the right to choose one’s own counsel and have often deemed such government action a violation of the Sixth Amendment.

For example, in *United States v. Stein*, 541 F.3d 130 (2d Cir. 2008), the Second Circuit held that prosecutorial actions taken pursuant to the “Thompson Memorandum”—a Department of Justice policy statement setting forth principles for the prosecution of corporations—violated the Sixth Amendment by interfering with the right of corporate employees under criminal investigation to choose their own counsel. The Thompson Memorandum encouraged prosecutors to consider, in determining whether a corporation cooperated with a government investigation, whether the corporation was “protecting its culpable employees and agents” by “advancing . . . attorneys fees.” *Id.* at 136. Under pressure from prosecutors acting pursuant to

the Thompson Memorandum, a major international accounting firm under investigation for tax-related crimes tightened its policy on paying legal fees for employees under criminal investigation, and after the government indicted several of the accounting firm's employees, the accounting firm stopped advancing legal fees to the indicted employees. *Id.* at 138–40. The employees moved to dismiss the indictment, arguing that the government had violated their Sixth Amendment rights by inducing their employer to withhold legal fees it otherwise would have provided, which in turn interfered with the employees' ability to retain counsel of their choice. *Id.* at 140–42.

The Second Circuit agreed that the government violated the Sixth Amendment and affirmed a district court decision dismissing the indictment as a sanction. It explained that “the right to counsel in an adversarial legal system would mean little if defense counsel could be controlled by the government or vetoed without good reason.” *Id.* at 154. It went on to explain that the government's actions amounted to an effective veto of the employees' choice of counsel because the employees could not pay for their preferred counsel without financial support from the accounting firm, and they would have had the necessary financial support but for the government's pressure campaign. *Id.* at 153, 157. In the years since *Stein*, other courts have reaffirmed its core principle: the Sixth Amendment “prohibits the government from interfering with . . . obligations to fund a defense” to the extent that such interference deprives a defendant of counsel of choice. *See, e.g., United States v. Shelton*, No. 23-cr-00258-JSC-1, 2024 WL 4520944, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2024).

Similarly, in *United States v. Amlani*, 111 F.3d 705 (9th Cir. 1997), the Ninth Circuit held that, the government may violate the Sixth Amendment by attempting to influence an individual's choice of counsel through a campaign of disparagement. In that case, Amlani alleged that “the prosecutor repeatedly disparaged his original chosen trial counsel . . . in front of him” during

pretrial proceedings by claiming that his chosen counsel “did not care about [him], was not competent, and could not prevent [his] conviction.” *Id.* at 710. He further claimed that this disparagement campaign “violated the Sixth Amendment because it caused him to change to a different and less competent counsel for trial.” *Id.* The Ninth Circuit agreed that this conduct, if proven, would violate the Sixth Amendment. It explained that the government cannot “effectively . . . veto defendant’s choice of counsel by intentionally undermining his confidence in the attorney-client relationship through disparagement.” *Id.* at 711.

As with the government actions in *Stein* and *Amlani*, which sought to control an individual’s choice of counsel indirectly through financial pressure or disparagement, the Executive Order seeks to “control” or “veto,” *Stein*, 541 F.3d at 134—albeit similarly indirectly—the choice-of-counsel decisions of Perkins Coie clients through a variety of measures targeted at both Perkins Coie and its clients. But “the government cannot interfere with [the Sixth Amendment] right directly, and a government official cannot do indirectly what she is barred from doing directly.” TRO Tr. at 94 (citing *Nat’l Rifle Ass’n v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175 (2024)).

The Order disparages Perkins Coie—unjustifiably—calling the firm “dishonest and dangerous” and accusing it of “undermining democratic elections.” This sort of disparagement will have—and already has had—the effect of discouraging clients from hiring Perkins Coie or causing clients to sever existing representations, in violation of the Sixth Amendment principles set out in *Amlani*. See ECF No. 2-1 (Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of Mot. for TRO) at 8 (describing how “multiple clients terminated engagements with Perkins Coie as a result of the order”).

The Executive Order also obstructs and discourages potential clients from hiring Perkins Coie by prohibiting the firm’s attorneys from providing the “*effective* assistance of counsel” guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 686 (1984)

(emphasis added). For example, by prohibiting government employees from communicating with Perkins Coie attorneys and barring Perkins Coie attorneys from entering government buildings (potentially including courthouses), the Executive Order prevents Perkins Coie attorneys from accomplishing basic tasks essential to representing clients in federal criminal cases. ECF No. 39-1 (Pl.’s Mem. in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J.) at 29 (“Unless permitted to ‘engag[e] with’ government officials and ‘access’ government buildings, Firm attorneys cannot negotiate with prosecutors, resolve discovery disputes, accompany clients to meetings, or proceed past Executive Branch officers guarding the courthouse doors.” (citations omitted)).

The Executive Order therefore presents Perkins Coie’s potential and current clients with a Hobson’s choice—either they retain or continue to retain their chosen counsel even after that counsel has been hamstrung by government interference or they forfeit their Sixth Amendment right to counsel of choice and hire another attorney under duress, in the hopes of finding one who has not been barred by the government from providing effective assistance.

There are over 100,000 companies that are federal contractors,<sup>4</sup> who may find themselves in the crosshairs of a corporate prosecution, or even simply need counsel to respond to a grand jury subpoena. Those firms which are clients or potential clients of Perkins Coie also face an impossible dilemma. By requiring federal contractors to disclose their relationships with Perkins Coie and ordering an “assessment of contracts” with federal contractors represented by the firm, the Executive Order makes it financially untenable for federal contractors to select counsel of choice. Federal contractors will need to either forgo representation by preferred Perkins Coie

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<sup>4</sup> See Archisha Mehan, *Federal Contract Awards Hit \$773.68B in FY24, Small Businesses See \$4B Increase*, GovSpend (Feb. 24, 2025), <https://govspend.com/blog/federal-contract-awards-hit-773-68b-in-fy24-small-businesses-see-4b-increase>.

counsel or risk losing their potentially lucrative government contracts.<sup>5</sup> *Stein* held that similar kinds of financial pressure, aimed at influencing a defendant's choice of counsel, are incompatible with the Sixth Amendment.

None of these risks are hypothetical. Perkins Coie has already been impaired in its ability to confer with government officials on behalf of its clients, including its criminal defense clients. ECF No. 2-1 at 8. Other firms facing similar executive orders—and their clients—have faced similar consequences. For example, a client of another firm that had been targeted by a very similar executive order and was facing criminal charges elected to engage new counsel on the eve of trial based on concerns about his lawyers' disfavored status. *See* Mem. in Supp. of Mot. to Withdraw as Counsel for Def. Steven Schwartz, *United States v. Coburn*, No. 19-cr-00120 (MEF) (D. N.J. Mar. 19, 2025), ECF No. 1012-1. If the Sixth Amendment means anything, it means that the government cannot pressure a person who is imminently on trial for his liberty to sever his relationship with chosen counsel.

## **II. The Executive Order Violates The Sixth Amendment Right To Effective Assistance Of Counsel By Creating Conflicts Of Interest Between The Firm And The Client**

The Executive Order not only infringes upon the right to counsel of choice, but it also dramatically undermines the Sixth Amendment right to the effective assistance of counsel by creating a conflict of interest between the attorney and the client. By threatening attorneys with potential retribution for acting in their clients' best interest, the Executive Order places criminal defense attorneys in an impossible position, forcing them to choose between zealous advocacy for their clients and self-preservation. This conflict of interest strikes at the heart of the constitutional

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<sup>5</sup> This provision of the Executive Order also presents serious problems for the attorney-client privilege. Say Perkins Coie has been hired by a federal contractor to conduct a sensitive and confidential internal investigation that could reveal criminal exposure. Requiring the contractor to disclose its relationship with the firm, a fact that is itself potentially privileged, could expose that information to the government and the public.



right to conflict-free counsel and likewise compromises the attorney's ethical duty of loyalty and the integrity of our adversarial system of justice.

An essential component of the Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel is the assurance that counsel is free from conflicts of interest. *See Wood v. Georgia*, 450 U.S. 261, 271 (1981) (“Where a constitutional right to counsel exists, our Sixth Amendment cases hold that there is a correlative right to representation that is free from conflicts of interest.”); *Von Moltke v. Gillies*, 332 U.S. 708, 725 (1948) (“The right to counsel guaranteed by the Constitution contemplates the services of an attorney devoted solely to the interests of his client.”).

The importance of conflict-free counsel cannot be overstated. The “duty of loyalty, a duty to avoid conflicts of interest” is “perhaps the most basic of counsel’s duties.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688, 692. “Undivided allegiance and faithful, devoted service to a client are prized traditions of the American lawyer.” *Von Moltke*, 332 U.S. at 725–26. Moreover, “guaranteeing conflict-free counsel protects not just defendants’ rights, but also the “[f]ederal courts[’] ... independent interest in ensuring that criminal trials are conducted within the ethical standards of the [legal] profession and that legal proceedings appear fair to all who observe them.” *United States v. Lopesierra-Gutierrez*, 708 F.3d 193, 200 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (quoting *Wheat v. United States*, 486 U.S. 153, 160 (1988)). When an attorney’s interests conflict with a client’s interests, the fairness of the justice system—and even the appearance of any fair system—collapses.

The Executive Order creates a dangerous conflict of interest for criminal defense attorneys. By threatening investigation of, and retribution against, law firms that vigorously advocate for their clients, the Executive Order undermines an attorney’s duty of loyalty to her client and creates the most pernicious kind of conflict—alignment with, and potentially loyalty to, the opposing party: namely, the government. The fear of government reprisal will inevitably lead attorneys to

temper their advocacy. *See, e.g., Armienti v. United States*, 234 F.3d 820, 825 (2d Cir. 2000) (“A lawyer in these circumstance[s], while dealing on behalf of his client with the office that is prosecuting him personally may, consciously or otherwise, seek the goodwill of the office for his own benefit. A lawyer’s attempt to seek the goodwill of the prosecutor may not always be in the best interest of the lawyer’s client.”). Lawyers will have reasons to fear pushing too hard against the government on their client’s behalf. They will be forced to weigh their professional and ethical obligations to advance their client’s interests against the risk of personal and professional ruin. This divided loyalty is the essence of a conflict of interest and undermines the adversarial nature of our justice system.

Courts have repeatedly emphasized the dangers to the Sixth Amendment right to counsel arising from a criminal defense lawyer’s concern about being personally implicated in a government investigation. Indeed, as the D.C. Circuit has observed, “Whenever an attorney is or is likely to be the subject of a criminal investigation, courts worry that he might attempt to curry general favor with the government by pulling punches.” *Lopesierra-Gutierrez*, 708 F.3d at 201. Such a conflict of interest prevents a lawyer from providing effective assistance. For example, in *Solina v. United States*, 709 F.2d 160 (2d Cir. 1983), where defense counsel was engaging in the crime of representing his client without a law license, the court recognized that effective assistance of counsel requires an attorney to “be wholly free from fear of what might happen if a vigorous defense should lead the prosecutor” to investigate the attorney. *Id.* at 164; *see also United States v. Fulton*, 5 F.3d 605, 613 (2d Cir. 1993) (warning that a conflict arising from an attorney’s “powerful self-interest in avoiding criminal charges or reputational damage” violates the Sixth Amendment).

The Executive Order here instills in criminal defense attorneys precisely the type of fear and self-interest that courts warn against. “[A] criminal defendant is entitled to be represented by someone free from such constraints.” *Solina*, 709 F.2d at 164; *see also United States v. Levy*, 25 F.3d 146, 156 (2d Cir. 1994) (holding that a conflict based in part on the attorney’s status as a defendant in an unrelated criminal proceeding amounted to an actual conflict of interest because the attorney “may have believed he had an interest in tempering his defense of [the client] in order to curry favor with the prosecution, perhaps fearing that a spirited defense of [the client] would prompt the Government to pursue the case against [the attorney] with greater vigor.”); *cf. United States v. McLain*, 823 F.2d 1457, 1463–64 (11th Cir. 1987) (holding that when trial counsel was under investigation by the same United States Attorney’s Office that was prosecuting counsel’s client, an actual conflict of interest existed); *Briguglio v. United States*, 675 F.2d 81, 82 (3d Cir. 1982) (holding that where trial counsel was under investigation by the same United States Attorney’s Office that was prosecuting counsel’s client, evidentiary hearing was required to determine if “counsel labored under an actual conflict of interest, whether any such conflict may have affected the adequacy of his representation, or whether [the client’s] defense was prejudiced by his counsel’s difficulties”).

The conflict created by the Executive Order is immediate and sweeping. The Executive Order itself demonstrates that even undertaking to represent any individual or company out of favor with the current President, or viewed as a political enemy of the current administration, will cause the firm to labor under a conflict of interest. For any such client, the firm can only advocate for the client at risk to its own well-being. The chilling of zealous advocacy—in criminal defense representations and beyond to other challenges to government authority and policies—will be the inevitable effect.

Specific examples of how the conflict of interest risks impairing zealous representation—at all phases of a criminal representation—are numerous. For instance, because of the risk of government retaliation, an attorney may advise a client to accept a plea deal prematurely or on less favorable terms; be hesitant to challenge unlawful searches or seizures or prosecutorial overreach; feel constrained during cross-examination of government witnesses; and be less inclined to argue forcefully for a lower sentence. The core functions of the criminal defense lawyer simply cannot be carried out if the Executive Order is allowed to stand.

The Constitution, the rules of ethics, and the case law recognize that the power of the government is such that lawyers cannot fully represent their clients' interests if they face the possibility of government reprisal and backlash. The Executive Order thus unjustifiably injects a conflict of interest into any criminal representation that Perkins Coie might undertake.

### **III. The Executive Order Is Unconstitutional Because It Diminishes The Availability Of Counsel And Chills A Vital Bulwark Against Arbitrary State Action**

Finally, the message that the Executive Order sends to the legal profession at large—and the means by which that message itself dissuades counsel from undertaking representations they might otherwise undertake—is without precedent and represents a fundamental threat to the profession and the rule of law.

The Executive Order warns all lawyers that accepting politically controversial cases (or those that the current administration may perceive as controversial) will carry risks to their reputations and livelihoods. These risks will inevitably discourage lawyers from taking on those cases. The Executive Order in this way simply drives counsel—perhaps zealous counsel most of all—out of the pool of attorneys otherwise available to those accused of crimes.

This threat goes beyond individual criminal cases and threatens the legal system as a whole. Criminal defense counsel are far more than a necessary component of the administration of

criminal law. As the the Supreme Court has recognized, the Sixth Amendment is one of the constitutional amendments that serve to “insure fundamental human rights of life and liberty,” and without which justice cannot be achieved. *Gideon*, 372 U.S. at 343 (quoting *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 462 (1938)). The right to counsel is—most fundamentally—a bulwark against arbitrary action by a powerful and resourced state. *See id.* at 344. Defense counsel, no less than prosecutors and judges, are necessary to upholding the “noble ideal” of equality before the law and “to protect the public’s interest in an orderly society.” *Id.*

The Executive Order’s purpose and consequence is to intimidate law firms and lawyers into silence and submission. The Executive Order accomplishes these aims by violating the Sixth Amendment and undercutting one of the pillars of an orderly society and accordingly should be declared unlawful.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Sixth Amendment right to counsel is the cornerstone of our adversarial system of justice and a vital safeguard against the power of the government. The Executive Order threatens the integrity of our criminal justice system and should be struck down on that basis alone. Beyond that, the aim and inevitable consequence of the Executive Order—to inhibit those who represent perceived political enemies from challenging exercises of government authority not limited to criminal prosecutions—is equally insidious and unlawful. Perkins Coie’s motion for summary judgment should be granted.

Dated: April 4, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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