

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
4)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 vs.)
7 CLIVEN D. BUNDY,)
8 Defendants.)
9

Case No.: 2:16-cr-046-GMN-PAL

ORDER

10 Pending before the Court is Defendant Cliven D. Bundy’s Motion to Disqualify. (ECF
11 No. 427). The Government filed a Response. (ECF No. 435). Defendant also filed a Motion
12 for Leave to File a Supplement to the Motion to Disqualify. (ECF No. 443).¹

13 **I. BACKGROUND**

14 On March 2, 2016, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of Nevada returned a
15 Superseding Indictment charging Defendant and eighteen other defendants with eleven counts
16 related to a confrontation with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Officers in Bunkerville,
17 Nevada, on April 12, 2014. (ECF No. 27). Defendant was arrested in the District of Oregon
18 and made his initial appearance there before Magistrate Judge Janice M. Stewart. (*See Det.*
19 *Order 1*, ECF No. 149). Judge Stewart held a detention hearing and ordered Defendant
20 detained prior to trial. (*Id.*); (*see also* Ex. 1 to Gov’t Mot. to Vacate Det. Hr’g, ECF No. 124-1).
21 Defendant was then transferred to the District of Nevada, where he was arraigned again. (Det.

22
23 ¹ On May 24, 2016, Defendant filed a Motion to Amend/Correct Motion to Disqualify. (ECF No. 436). The
24 Court ordered that this Motion be stricken pursuant to District of Nevada Local Rule 7-2(g), which requires leave
25 of the Court prior to filing any supplemental briefing. (ECF No. 438). Following this Order, Defendant filed the
instant Motion for Leave to File a Supplement. (ECF No. 443). For good cause appearing, the Court grants
Defendant’s Motion for Leave to File a Supplement. (ECF No. 443). Accordingly, the Court construes
Defendant’s Motion to Amend/Correct Motion to Disqualify (ECF No. 436) as the Supplement that Defendant
requests leave to file, and the Court additionally considers this Supplement (ECF No. 436) in its decision herein.

1 Order 1). Defendant moved to reopen the detention hearing before District of Nevada
2 Magistrate Judge Carl W. Hoffman, Jr., and a hearing on the motion proceeded on March 17,
3 2016. Upon consideration of briefing and argument by the parties, Judge Hoffman ordered
4 Defendant detained pending trial. (*Id.* at 4).

5 Defendant then timely filed an Appeal from Magistrate Judge’s Detention Order under
6 18 U.S.C. § 3145(b). (ECF No. 217). The Government filed a Response. (ECF No. 281). On
7 May 10, 2016, the Court held a hearing on this Appeal. (ECF No. 389). At this hearing,
8 Defendant made an oral Motion for Recusal and requested the proceeding be stayed pending
9 resolution of this motion. (*Id.*). The Court set an expedited briefing schedule, completed the
10 detention hearing, and held its decision in abeyance pending the outcome of the Motion for
11 Recusal. (*Id.*). Defendant filed the instant Motion to Disqualify (ECF No. 427), and the
12 Government filed its Response (ECF No. 435).

13 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

14 Generally, absent a legitimate reason to recuse, “a judge should participate in cases
15 assigned.” *United States v. Holland*, 519 F.3d 909, 912 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Maier v. Orr*,
16 758 F.2d 1578, 1583 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *United States v. Snyder*, 235 F.3d 42, 46 (1st Cir. 2000)).
17 “We are as bound to recuse ourselves when the law and facts require as we are to hear cases
18 when there is no reasonable factual basis for recusal.” *Id.* Any claim of alleged bias and
19 prejudice on the part of the judge must “stem from an extrajudicial source” and must result in
20 an “opinion on the merits” based on something other than what the judge has garnered from the
21 pleadings and motions in the case. *United States v. Grinnel Corp.*, 384 U.S. 563, 583 (1966);
22 *see also Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 554–56 (1994) (discussing the “extrajudicial
23 source” doctrine with regard to the disqualification of a federal district court judge).
24 Allegations of bias warranting recusal of a judge must contain specific facts to support this
25 position. *United States v. Hernandez*, 109 F.3d 1450, 1453 (9th Cir. 1997). “[J]udicial rulings

1 alone almost never constitute valid basis for a bias or partiality motion.” *Id.* at 1454 (quoting
2 *Liteky*, 510 U.S. at 554–56); *see also United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir.
3 1986) (“The alleged prejudice must result from an extrajudicial source; a judge’s prior adverse
4 ruling is not sufficient cause for recusal.”).

5 Furthermore, counsel cannot, for reason of disqualification, name a judge in a new
6 lawsuit with the purpose of disqualifying her from the instant case. While a judge cannot act in
7 her own case, neither may counsel file “specious pleadings” solely for the purpose of
8 disqualifying her. *Ely Valley Mines, Inc. v. Lee*, 385 F.2d 188, 191 (9th Cir. 1967), *superseded*
9 *on other grounds, In re Mortgages Ltd.*, 771 F.3d 623 (9th Cir. 2014).

10 Two statutes apply to judicial recusal. First, 28 U.S.C. § 144 states in pertinent part:

11 Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and
12 sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias
13 or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed
no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.

14 The judge against whom recusal is sought determines the legal sufficiency of the motion. *See*
15 *United States v. Azhocar*, 581 F.2d 735, 738 (9th Cir. 1978). The statutory mandate to
16 “proceed no further” applies only after the court determines the legal sufficiency of the
17 affidavit. *Id.* Second, 28 U.S.C. § 455 specifically governs the instances and circumstances for
18 disqualification.

19 **III. DISCUSSION**

20 Defendant has failed to raise a legally sufficient basis for the Court to delay the
21 proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and to assign another judge to address the allegations
22 of personal bias or prejudice. Defendant asserts several alleged grounds for recusal. (ECF No.
23 427). The Court denies Defendant’s Motion to Recuse for following reasons.

24 The law does not allow a party to create a conflict and use it as a basis for a request for
25 recusal. *See Ely Valley Mines, Inc.*, 385 F.2d at 191. Defendant requests recusal and claims a

1 conflict exists because Defendant has recently filed a civil complaint naming the judge as a
2 defendant and alleging deprivation of civil rights due to prosecutorial bias. *See Bundy v.*
3 *Obama*, 2:16-cv-1047-JAD-GWF (D. Nev. May 10, 2016) (complaint). This common tactic is
4 simply not permitted. *See Ronwin v. State Bar of Ariz.*, 686 F.2d 692, 701 (9th Cir. 1981), *cert.*
5 *denied*, 461 U.S. 938 (1983) (mere filing of lawsuit against judge will not disqualify him or
6 her); *see also Studley*, 783 F.2d at 940 (“A judge is not disqualified by a litigant’s suit or
7 threatened suit against him”); *Azubuko v. Royal*, 443 F.3d 302, 304 (3d Cir. 2006) (same).

8 As more fully explained by the Government in its Response (ECF No. 435), judicial
9 decisions and adverse rulings by the court cannot form the basis of a recusal motion. *See*
10 *Studley*, 783 F.2d at 939. Defendant’s civil rights Complaint was filed only after the Court
11 exercised its discretion to deny without prejudice the Verified Petition for Permission to
12 Practice Pro Hac Vice (ECF No. 155) filed by Defendant’s additional counsel. The Petition
13 was denied on the basis on several grounds, including his lack of candor and three pending
14 ethical charges. (ECF No. 215). The conduct alleged is one performed in the routine official
15 judicial capacity, and it is not a reasonable or sufficient basis for asserting a belief that personal
16 bias or prejudice exists. *See Grinnel Corp.*, 384 U.S. at 583; *see also Liteky*, 510 U.S. at 554–
17 56.

18 Similarly, the Government aptly explains why Defendant’s belief that the Court is
19 involved in a conspiracy with President Obama and Senator Reid displays a lack of respect
20 and/or complete ignorance of the independent role of the judiciary. (Gov’t Resp. 8–10, ECF
21 No. 435). In fact, the spurious allegations raise very serious concerns about defense counsel’s
22 ability to effectively represent his client in this complex criminal case. *See Strickland v.*
23 *Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) (a criminal defendant has a constitutional right to effective
24 assistance of counsel); *see also* Model R. of Prof’l Conduct 3.1 (Am Bar Ass’n 2016) (“A
25 lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless

1 there is a basis in law and fact for doing so that is not frivolous, which includes a good faith
2 argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law.”).²

3 Defendant also makes several other allegations that were previously addressed at the last
4 hearing. (*See* ECF No. 427); (Hr’g Tr., ECF No. 421). Defendant requests recusal and claims a
5 conflict exists because the husband of the presiding judge is employed with the Office of the
6 Clark County District Attorney as one of many Chief Deputy District Attorneys. (ECF No.
7 427). Defendant merely speculates that the local office previously considered or may consider
8 in the future prosecuting Defendant for the same conduct related to the assault on federal BLM
9 officials. (*Id.*). However, prosecutors and civil government lawyers serve the interests of all
10 citizens; they do not represent parties. Additionally, government employees are exempt from
11 imputed conflicts. *See* Model R. of Prof’l Conduct 1.11; *see also* Model R. of Prof’l Conduct
12 1.10 (describing the general rule regarding imputation of conflicts of interest and noting
13 specifically that “government lawyers [are] governed by Rule 1.11.”). Therefore, the
14 government attorney must have actually participated “personally and substantially” in the
15 matter giving rise to the conflict of interest. Model R. of Prof’l Conduct 1.11. The presiding
16 judge advised at the last hearing that she was not aware of any such communications involving
17 her husband and in an abundance of caution, judiciously provided the defense time to provide
18 evidence of its accusation; however, Defendant has failed to provide any legally sufficient
19 reasonable factual basis for its hypothesis.

20 Finally, at the previous hearing, the Court clearly stated that solitary confinement has
21 never been ordered by the presiding judge, the Oregon Magistrate Judge, nor the local Nevada
22 Magistrate Judge. (*See* Hr’g Tr. 30:6–9, ECF No. 421). Therefore, if Defendant is in solitary
23 confinement, this could not possibly serve as a basis for recusal. Furthermore, the discussion
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25 ² Nevertheless, the Court is encouraged by Defendant’s Motion for Leave to File Supplement (ECF No. 443),
which acknowledges that the instant Motion to Disqualify (ECF No. 427) included “fairly severe language” and
“[o]ther corrections needed to be made in the factual assertions.” (Mot. for Leave to File Supp. 2, ECF No. 443).

1 regarding Defendant's wife in Court was elicited by defense counsel who requested that she be
2 permitted to sit at counsel's table with her defendant husband. (*Id.* at 4:7–13). After a
3 reasonable inquiry by the Court about her status in the case given the fact that her sons have
4 also been indicted, it was revealed that she was assisting in her husband's defense as a
5 "paralegal." (*Id.* at 4:13–5:3). Despite the possible conflict that could exist regarding her
6 relationship with the co-defendants, the Court provided permission for her to sit in the first row
7 of the public benches, right behind the "well;" this location is often reserved for legal staff.
8 However, the Court noted that this permission was additionally subject to the approval of the
9 U.S. Marshals, who are tasked with preserving decorum and securing the courtroom. (*Id.* at
10 5:4–6:16).

11 Defendant has failed to provide a legally sufficient basis for the allegations of personal
12 bias and prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendant's
13 Motion to Disqualify.

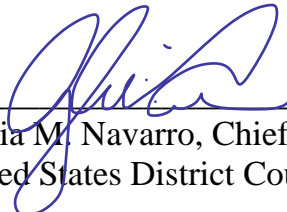
14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

15 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant Cliven D. Bundy's Motion to Disqualify
16 (ECF No. 427) is **DENIED**.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion for Leave to File a Supplement
18 to the Motion to Disqualify (ECF No. 443) is **GRANTED**.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Court's Minute Order (ECF No. 438) striking
20 Defendant's Motion to Amend/Correct Motion to Disqualify (ECF No. 436) is hereby
21 **VACATED**.

22 **DATED** this 24th day of May, 2016.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge
United States District Court