

Rule 5-110 Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor

The prosecutor¹ in a criminal case shall:

- (A) ~~Refrain from prosecuting~~ Not institute or continue to prosecute² a charge that the prosecutor knows³ is not supported by probable cause;⁴

¹ An issue was raised at a Commission meeting whether current rule 5-110's term "[lawyer] in government service" should be restored in place of "prosecutor" to ensure that City Attorneys who both prosecute for crimes or file civil complaints are covered by the rule. Drafting team consensus not to make any change. The rule will cover such lawyers when they engage in criminal prosecutions. As to when such lawyers engage in civil matters, drafting team consensus to add a comment that those lawyers are still subject to rules 3-200 and 5-220. See Comment [1] or [9], below, as explained in note 11.

If proposed rule 5-110 becomes operative on an expedited basis, then when the entire set of rules is promulgated under the new numbering system, the cross references would be to Rules 3.1 and 3.4.

² Drafting team consensus during 3/7/16 tel conference to revert to current rule 5-110's language, "not institute or continue to prosecute ..."

³ In response to Danielle Harris's (SF Public Defender) (Comment #2016-268) recommendation that the standard in current rule 5-110 ("knows or should know") be restored in place of the proposed standard "knows," drafting team consensus to decline to make the change. The reasons set out in the Rule 5-110 [3.8] Report weigh in favor of retaining the "know" standard. See Report & Recommendation, Section VIII.A.4:

- Pros: The knowledge standard, which is found in the rule 3.8 counterpart in every other jurisdiction is the appropriate standard for imposing discipline on a prosecutor. "Know" is defined in MR 1.0(f) as "actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person's knowledge may be inferred from circumstances." By providing that knowledge can be inferred from the circumstances, the intent is to prevent a lawyer from putting his or her head in the sand and claiming not to have known of the facts when the facts would have been obvious given the surrounding circumstances. That would appear to be a sufficiently rigorous standard for rule 3.8(a). The same definition was recommended by RRC1 and adopted by the Board, and it is anticipated that this Commission will make a similar recommendation. (See, e.g., Report & Recommendation for Proposed Rule 4.2 [2-100], which also contemplates a similar definition.) The standard in current rule 5-110, "knows or should know," is unnecessary for the same reasons that a "grossly negligent" or "reckless" standard is unnecessary.
- Cons: Current rule 5-110, which similarly addresses a prosecutor's duty not to prosecute criminal charges when probable cause is absent, has a "knows or should know" standard. There is no compelling reason to change that standard.

⁴ In response to Ms. Harris's recommendation that the requirement in current rule 5-110 that the prosecutor "promptly" inform the court when the prosecutor becomes aware the charges are not supported by probable cause, drafting team consensus during 3/9/16 tel conference to decline to make the change. The drafting team reasoned that the duty to report promptly to the court is implied in the duty not to continue to prosecute a charge when the prosecutor knows there is no probable cause.

- (B)⁵ Make reasonable efforts to assure that the accused has been advised of the right to, and the procedure for obtaining, counsel and has been given reasonable opportunity to obtain counsel;
- (C) Not seek to obtain from an unrepresented accused a waiver of important pretrial rights unless the tribunal has approved the appearance of the accused in propria persona;
- (D)⁶ Make timely⁷ disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, disclose to the defense all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor that the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know mitigates punishment,⁸ except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal;

⁵ In response to OCTC's request (Comment #2016-313) that the rule state "when" a prosecutor must exercise reasonable efforts to assure the accused has been advised of rights, drafting team consensus during 3/7/16 tel conference not to make that change because it should be apparent when the prosecutor must make reasonable efforts (e.g., when the accused first appears in court or, if the prosecutor is involved in the investigation, then the prosecutor should so advise the arresting officers.)

In response to a request that the rule clarify that the duty does not apply when an accused does not have a right to counsel, drafting team consensus not to make a change first, because that result is self-evident and second, an earlier attempt by the drafting team to clarify that point ("where appropriate") was rejected by the Commission.

⁶ Drafting team majority decided during 3/7/16 tel conference to retain the ALT1 version of paragraph (D).

However, in response to numerous comments received during the public comment period inquiring whether the "known" is intended to apply to the *existence* of the information or the *effect* of the information, all present (Cardona, Clopton, Croker, Rothschild) agreed that a "known" standard should apply to knowledge re the existence of the information/evidence and a knows or reasonably should know standard should apply to the effect of the information.

In a 3/8/16 email, George Cardona asked whether a similar know or reasonably should know standard should extend to "whether information in connection with sentencing is mitigating?"

Issue: Should the knows or reasonably should know standard apply to information related to sentencing? See footnote 8.

Question: Would mitigating evidence/information be more fact-specific in relation to guilt, thus warranting the knows or reasonably should know standard, while mitigating evidence/information relevant to sentencing be more obvious, thus warranting not qualifying the disclosure to whether the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know.

⁷ In response to OCTC's suggestion (Comment #2016-313) that the explanation of "timely," now in Comment [3], should be moved into the black letter, the drafting team consensus during 3/7/16 tel conference was to decline to make that change, which was viewed as unwieldy.

⁸ Drafting team consensus during 3/9/16 tel conference to add the knows or reasonably should know standard to the prosecutor's duty re mitigating information/evidence on sentencing. (Compare comment from David Majchrzak #2016-72).

- (E) Not subpoena a lawyer in a grand jury or other criminal proceeding to present evidence about a past or present client unless the prosecutor reasonably believes:
- (1) The information sought is not protected from disclosure by any applicable privilege or work product protection;
 - (2) The evidence sought is essential to the successful completion of an ongoing investigation or prosecution; and
 - (3) There is no other feasible alternative to obtain the information;
- (F) Exercise reasonable care to prevent persons under the supervision or direction of the prosecutor, including investigators, law enforcement personnel, employees or other persons assisting or associated with the prosecutor in a criminal case from making an extrajudicial statement that the prosecutor would be prohibited from making under rule 5-120.
- (G)⁹ When a prosecutor knows of new, credible and material evidence creating a reasonable likelihood that a convicted defendant did not commit an offense of which the defendant was convicted, the prosecutor shall:
- (1) Promptly disclose that evidence to an appropriate court or authority, and
 - (2) If the conviction was obtained in the prosecutor's jurisdiction,
 - (a) Promptly disclose that evidence to the defendant unless a court authorizes delay, and
 - (b) Undertake further investigation, or make reasonable efforts to cause an investigation, to determine whether the defendant was convicted of an offense that the defendant did not commit.
- (H) When a prosecutor knows of clear and convincing evidence establishing that a defendant in the prosecutor's jurisdiction was convicted of an offense that the defendant did not commit, the prosecutor shall seek to remedy the conviction.

Discussion

[1] A prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of justice and not simply that of an advocate. This responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see that the defendant is accorded procedural justice, that guilty¹⁰ is decided upon the basis of sufficient evidence, and that special precautions are taken to prevent and to rectify the conviction of innocent persons. [ALT1] This Rule is intended to achieve those results. All lawyers in government service remain

⁹ In response to DOJ's request (see comment from Stacy Ludwig #2016-85) that the alternative version of paragraphs (G) and (H) be substituted for the public comment version of those paragraphs, drafting team majority decided during 3/7/16 tel conference to retain the latter.

¹⁰ Correction of typo identified during public comment.

[bound by rules 3-200 and 5-220.](#)¹¹

[2] Paragraph (C) does not forbid the lawful questioning of an uncharged suspect who has knowingly waived the right to counsel and the right to remain silent. Paragraph (C) also does not forbid prosecutors from seeking from an unrepresented accused a reasonable waiver of time for initial appearance or preliminary hearing as a means of facilitating the accused's voluntary cooperation in an ongoing law enforcement investigation.

[3] The disclosure obligations in paragraph (D) [include exculpatory and impeachment material relevant to guilt or punishment and](#)¹² are not limited to evidence or information that is material as defined by *Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83 [83 S.Ct. 1194] and its progeny.¹³ Although rule 5-110 does not incorporate the *Brady* standard of materiality, it is not intended to require cumulative disclosures of information or the disclosure of information that is protected from disclosure by federal or California laws and rules, as interpreted by cases law or court orders. A disclosure's timeliness will vary with the circumstances, and rule 5-110 is not intended to impose timing requirements different from those established by statutes, procedural rules, court orders, and case law interpreting those authorities and the California and federal constitutions.

[3A]¹⁴ The exception in paragraph (D) recognizes that a prosecutor may seek an appropriate protective order from the tribunal if disclosure of information to the defense could result in substantial harm to an individual or to the public interest.

[4] Paragraph (F) supplements rule 5-120, which prohibits extrajudicial statements that have a substantial likelihood of prejudicing an adjudicatory proceeding. Paragraph (F) is not intended to restrict the statements which a prosecutor may make which comply with rule 5-120(B) or 5-120(C).

¹¹ [See note 1. Drafting team consensus to add a comment noting that all lawyers in government service are subject to rule 3-200 and 5-220.](#)

[Staff notes that the comment can be added to comment \[1\] as indicated or can be a standalone comment, i.e., Comment \[9\].](#)

[Issue: Should the concept be incorporated into Comment \[1\] or be a standalone Comment \[9\]?](#)

[Following the teleconference, and after reviewing alternative approaches from Prof. Mohr, Mr. Cardona and Mr. Rothschild sent emails expressing preference for incorporating the concept in Comment \[9\]. No team member expressed support for a standalone comment. Accordingly, Comment \[9\] is stricken.](#)

¹² [In response to SDCBA's recommendation \(Comment #2016-66\) that paragraph \(D\) be revised to include a reference to include a reference to evidence/information that permits impeachment of prosecution evidence, drafting team consensus during 3/7/16 tel conference to instead make that clarification in Comment \[3\] rather than change the language of paragraph \(D\).](#)

¹³ [During 3/7/16 tel conference, drafting team consensus not to implement OCTC's suggestion that the concept that the disclosure obligations are greater than is required by Brady be moved into the black letter.](#)

¹⁴ [Drafting team consensus to defer a decision to delete Comment \[3A\]. It was noted that a common criticism of the proposed Rule was that paragraph \(D\) could endanger witnesses and/or confidential informants if prosecutors were forced to reveal information related to them. The comment was included to respond to those criticisms and emphasize that the duty would be subject to a protective order, as provided in paragraph \(D\).](#)

[5] Prosecutors have a duty to supervise the work of subordinate lawyers and nonlawyer employees or agents. (See rule 3-110, Discussion.) Ordinarily, the reasonable care standard of paragraph (F) will be satisfied if the prosecutor issues the appropriate cautions to law-enforcement personnel and other relevant individuals.

[6] When a prosecutor knows of new, credible and material evidence creating a reasonable likelihood that a person outside the prosecutor's jurisdiction was convicted of a crime that the person did not commit, paragraph (G) requires prompt disclosure to the court or other appropriate authority, such as the chief prosecutor of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred. If the conviction was obtained in the prosecutor's jurisdiction, paragraph (G) requires the prosecutor to examine the evidence and undertake further investigation to determine whether the defendant is in fact innocent or make reasonable efforts to cause another appropriate authority to undertake the necessary investigation, and to promptly disclose the evidence to the court and, absent court authorized delay, to the defendant. Disclosure to a represented defendant must be made through the defendant's counsel, and, in the case of an unrepresented defendant, would ordinarily be accompanied by a request to a court for the appointment of counsel to assist the defendant in taking such legal measures as may be appropriate. (See rule 2-100.)

[7] Under paragraph (H), once the prosecutor knows of clear and convincing evidence that the defendant was convicted of an offense that the defendant did not commit, the prosecutor must seek to remedy the conviction. Depending upon the circumstances, steps to remedy the conviction could include disclosure of the evidence to the defendant, requesting that the court appoint counsel for an unrepresented indigent defendant and, where appropriate, notifying the court that the prosecutor has knowledge that the defendant did not commit the offense of which the defendant was convicted.

[8] A prosecutor's independent judgment, made in good faith, that the new evidence is not of such nature as to trigger the obligations of sections (G) and (H), though subsequently determined to have been erroneous, does not constitute a violation of rule 5-110.¹⁵

~~[9] — [ALT2] All lawyers in government service remain bound by rules 3-200 and 5-220.~~¹⁶

¹⁵ [In response to public comment \(see public hearing testimony of Stacy Ludwig, p. 34 of the February 3, 2016 transcript\) to include paragraph \(D\) within the safe harbor provided in Comment \[8\], drafting team majority during the 3/7/16 tel conference that it was not necessary in light of the changes to paragraph \(D\), which is viewed as imposing a requirement of bad faith on a prosecutor's withholding exculpatory or mitigating evidence/information.](#)

[Also drafting team majority not to move Comment \[8\] into the black letter.](#)

¹⁶ [See notes 1 and 11.](#)

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Audrey Hollins
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Re: Comments on Proposed Amendments to Rules 5-110 and 5-220 of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California

Dear Ms. Hollins:

I understand that the California State Bar is considering a rule of professional conduct (the “ethics rule”) that would provide as follows:

The prosecutor in a criminal case shall make timely disclosure of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, disclose to the defense and to the tribunal all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal.

I write on behalf of the American Bar Association (ABA) to express the ABA’s support for this proposed rule and to express our view that the ethics rule, if adopted by the California judiciary, would appropriately apply to federal prosecutors.

The ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct (the “Model Rules”), adopted by the ABA in 1983, are a set of rules that prescribe standards of legal ethics and professional responsibility for lawyers and serve as models for the ethics rules of most states. The ethics rule under consideration in California is based on Rule 3.8(d) of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, which, in turn, was based on Rule 7-103(B) of the ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility (1971). The drafting history of Rule 3.8(d), and the ABA’s understanding regarding its scope, are set forth in ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, Formal Op. 09-454 (2009) (Opinion 09-454), which is enclosed. Virtually every state, with the exception of California, has had an ethics rule based on these ABA models for decades.

As discussed in Opinion 09-454, state rules based on Model Rule 3.8(d) address prosecutors' disclosure obligations, as do state and federal procedural rules and constitutional law as interpreted in *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). However, the ethics rule is in some respects more demanding than constitutional and statutory law. Among other things, as the Supreme Court itself has recognized, while a constitutional duty requires disclosure of favorable evidence only if the evidence is "material," the ethics rule does not have that limitation. *See Cone v. Bell*, 556 U.S. 449, 470 n. 15 (2009) ("Although the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, as interpreted by *Brady*, only mandates the disclosure of material evidence, the obligation to disclose evidence favorable to the defense may arise more broadly under a prosecutor's ethical or statutory obligations."), *citing, inter alia*, Rule 3.8(d); *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 436 (1995) (observing that *Brady* "requires less of the prosecution than" Rule 3.8(d)). *See, e.g., In re Andrew J. Kline*, 113 A.3d 202 (D.C. 2015) (adopting ABA interpretation and applying it to a federal prosecutor who withheld evidence); *In re Disciplinary Action Against Feland*, 820 N.W.2d 672 (N.D. 2012) (adopting ABA interpretation).

An ethics rule based on Rule 3.8(d), such as the one now under consideration in California, would not conflict with federal or state law. Rather, the ethics rule would supplement existing law. Federal prosecutors already comply with disclosure law drawn from various sources, including case law, statutes, and rules of criminal procedure. The ethics rule does not excuse prosecutors from complying with other disclosure obligations under the law, but builds upon prosecutors' other disclosure obligations. Further, the ethics rule would not interfere in any way with federal prosecutors' other obligations. On the contrary, as urged by the Supreme Court, federal prosecutors are already required by internal Department of Justice policy to disclose evidence more generously than constitutional case law requires.

There is nothing anomalous or troubling about a state ethics rules that is more demanding than other law on the subject. In general, ethics rules go beyond existing law, rather than merely restating or codifying existing law or incorporating it by reference. For example, the "no-contact rule," Rule 2-100 of the California professional conduct rules, which is based on ABA Model Rule 4.2, forbids members of the California bar from communicating "with a party the member knows to be represented by another lawyer in the matter." As applied to federal prosecutors, Rule 2-100 does not conflict with, but supplements and is more demanding than, the restrictions established by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments and other law. It has long been understood that a federal prosecutor must comply with Rule 2-100 and not only with constitutional limitations. *See, e.g., United States v. Lopez*, 989 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir. 1993).

A federal prosecutor's legal obligation to comply with state ethics rules that supplement existing legal restrictions has two bases. First, the obligation is generally established by local rules of the federal courts that make the state ethics rules applicable to attorneys in federal judicial proceedings. Second, and wholly apart from the federal court rules, the obligation is established clearly and unequivocally by federal statute. The McDade Act, 28 U.S.C. § 530B (1998), provides that "[a]n attorney for the Government shall be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each

State where such attorney engages in that attorney's duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State." The statute was adopted precisely for the purpose of refuting any claim by federal prosecutors that they were exempt from compliance with state ethics rules and need only comply with federal law. A federal prosecutor who violates an applicable state ethics rule such as the no-contact rule or the disclosure rule, which supplement constitutional or statutory obligations, is subject to discipline by the bar of the state in which the prosecutor is licensed. *See, e.g., Matter of Howes*, 940 P.2d 159 (N. Mex. 1997).

In conclusion, the ABA strongly encourages the adoption of the proposed rule. If adopted, the rule will apply to federal prosecutors and will not conflict with their compliance with other disclosure obligations established by law.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas M. Susman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas M. Susman

Attachment: ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility,
Formal Op. 09-454 (2009) (Opinion 09-454)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Opinion 09-454

July 8, 2009

Prosecutor's Duty to Disclose Evidence and Information Favorable to the Defense

Rule 3.8(d) of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct requires a prosecutor to “make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, [to] disclose to the defense and to the tribunal all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor.” This ethical duty is separate from disclosure obligations imposed under the Constitution, statutes, procedural rules, court rules, or court orders. Rule 3.8(d) requires a prosecutor who knows of evidence and information favorable to the defense to disclose it as soon as reasonably practicable so that the defense can make meaningful use of it in making such decisions as whether to plead guilty and how to conduct its investigation. Prosecutors are not further obligated to conduct searches or investigations for favorable evidence and information of which they are unaware. In connection with sentencing proceedings, prosecutors must disclose known evidence and information that might lead to a more lenient sentence unless the evidence or information is privileged. Supervisory personnel in a prosecutor's office must take reasonable steps under Rule 5.1 to ensure that all lawyers in the office comply with their disclosure obligation.

There are various sources of prosecutors' obligations to disclose evidence and other information to defendants in a criminal prosecution.¹ Prosecutors are governed by federal constitutional provisions as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court and by other courts of competent jurisdiction. Prosecutors also have discovery obligations established by statute, procedure rules, court rules or court orders, and are subject to discipline for violating these obligations.

Prosecutors have a separate disclosure obligation under Rule 3.8(d) of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, which provides: “The prosecutor in a criminal case shall . . . make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, disclose to the defense and to the tribunal all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal.” This obligation may overlap with a prosecutor's other legal obligations.

Rule 3.8(d) sometimes has been described as codifying the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Brady v. Maryland*,² which held that criminal defendants have a due process right to receive favorable information from the prosecution.³ This inaccurate description may lead to the incorrect assumption that the rule requires no more from a prosecutor than compliance with the constitutional and other legal obligations of disclosure, which frequently are discussed by the courts in litigation. Yet despite the importance of prosecutors fully understanding the extent of the separate obligations imposed by Rule 3.8(d), few judicial opinions, or state or local ethics opinions, provide guidance in interpreting the various state analogs to the rule.⁴ Moreover, although courts in criminal litigation frequently discuss the scope of prosecutors' legal obligations, they rarely address the scope of the ethics rule.⁵ Finally, although courts

¹ This opinion is based on the Model Rules of Professional Conduct as amended by the ABA House of Delegates through August 2009. The laws, court rules, regulations, rules of professional conduct, and opinions promulgated in individual jurisdictions are controlling.

² 373 U.S. 83 (1963). See *State v. York*, 632 P.2d 1261, 1267 (Or. 1981) (Tanzer, J., concurring) (observing parenthetically that the predecessor to Rule 3.8(d), DR 7-103(b), “merely codifies” *Brady*).

³ *Brady*, 373 U.S. at 87 (“the suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.”); see also *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 432 (1995) (“The prosecution's affirmative duty to disclose evidence favorable to a defendant can trace its origins to early 20th-century strictures against misrepresentation and is of course most prominently associated with this Court's decision in *Brady v. Maryland*.”)

⁴ See Arizona State Bar, Comm. on Rules of Prof'l Conduct, Op. 2001-03 (2001); Arizona State Bar, Comm. on Rules of Prof'l Conduct, Op. 94-07 (1994); State Bar of Wisconsin, Comm. on Prof'l Ethics, Op. E-86-7 (1986).

⁵ See, e.g., *Mastracchio v. Vose*, 2000 WL 303307 *13 (D.R.I. 2000), *aff'd*, 274 F.3d 590 (1st Cir.2001) (prosecution's failure to disclose nonmaterial information about witness did not violate defendant's Fourteenth Amendment rights, but came “exceedingly close

sometimes sanction prosecutors for violating disclosure obligations,⁶ disciplinary authorities rarely proceed against prosecutors in cases that raise interpretive questions under Rule 3.8(d), and therefore disciplinary case law also provides little assistance.

The Committee undertakes its exploration by examining the following hypothetical.

A grand jury has charged a defendant in a multi-count indictment based on allegations that the defendant assaulted a woman and stole her purse. The victim and one bystander, both of whom were previously unacquainted with the defendant, identified him in a photo array and then picked him out of a line-up. Before deciding to bring charges, the prosecutor learned from the police that two other eyewitnesses viewed the same line-up but stated that they did not see the perpetrator, and that a confidential informant attributed the assault to someone else. The prosecutor interviewed the other two eyewitnesses and concluded that they did not get a good enough look at the perpetrator to testify reliably. In addition, he interviewed the confidential informant and concluded that he is not credible.

Does Rule 3.8(d) require the prosecutor to disclose to defense counsel that two bystanders failed to identify the defendant and that an informant implicated someone other than the defendant? If so, when must the prosecutor disclose this information? Would the defendant's consent to the prosecutor's noncompliance with the ethical duty eliminate the prosecutor's disclosure obligation?

The Scope of the Pretrial Disclosure Obligation

A threshold question is whether the disclosure obligation under Rule 3.8(d) is more extensive than the constitutional obligation of disclosure. A prosecutor's constitutional obligation extends only to favorable information that is "material," *i.e.*, evidence and information likely to lead to an acquittal.⁷ In the hypothetical, information known to the prosecutor would be favorable to the defense but is not necessarily material under the constitutional case law.⁸ The following review of the rule's background and history indicates that Rule 3.8(d) does not implicitly include the materiality limitation recognized in the constitutional case law. The rule requires prosecutors to disclose favorable evidence so that the defense can decide on its utility.

Courts recognize that lawyers who serve as public prosecutors have special obligations as representatives "not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern

to violating [Rule 3.8]).

⁶ See, e.g., *In re Jordan*, 913 So. 2d 775, 782 (La. 2005) (prosecutor's failure to disclose witness statement that negated ability to positively identify defendant in lineup violated state Rule 3.8(d)); *N.C. State Bar v. Michael B. Nifong*, No. 06 DHC 35, Amended Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order of Discipline (Disciplinary Hearing Comm'n of N.C. July 24, 2007) (prosecutor withheld critical DNA test results from defense); *Office of Disciplinary Counsel v. Wrenn*, 790 N.E.2d 1195, 1198 (Ohio 2003) (prosecutor failed to disclose at pretrial hearing results of DNA tests in child sexual abuse case that were favorable to defendant and fact that that victim had changed his story); *In re Grant*, 541 S.E.2d 540, 540 (S.C. 2001) (prosecutor failed to fully disclose exculpatory material and impeachment evidence regarding statements given by state's key witness in murder prosecution). Cf. Rule 3.8, cmt. [9] ("A prosecutor's independent judgment, made in good faith, that the new evidence is not of such nature as to trigger the obligations of sections (g) and (h), though subsequently determined to have been erroneous, does not constitute a violation of this Rule.")

⁷ See, e.g., *Strickler v. Greene*, 527 U.S. 263, 281-82 (1999); *Kyles*, 514 U.S. at 432-35, *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 674-75 (1985).

⁸ "[Petitioner] must convince us that 'there is a reasonable probability' that the result of the trial would have been different if the suppressed documents had been disclosed to the defense. . . . [T]he materiality inquiry is not just a matter of determining whether, after discounting the inculpatory evidence in light of the undisclosed evidence, the remaining evidence is sufficient to support the jury's conclusions. Rather, the question is whether 'the favorable evidence could reasonably be taken to put the whole case in such a different light as to undermine confidence in the verdict.'" *Strickler*, 527 U.S. at 290 (citations omitted); see also *United States v. Coppa*, 267 F.3d 132, 142 (2d Cir. 2001) ("The result of the progression from *Brady* to *Agurs* and *Bagley* is that the nature of the prosecutor's constitutional duty to disclose has shifted from (a) an evidentiary test of materiality that can be applied rather easily to any item of evidence (would this evidence have some tendency to undermine proof of guilt?) to (b) a result-affecting test that obliges a prosecutor to make a prediction as to whether a reasonable probability will exist that the outcome would have been different if disclosure had been made.")

impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done.”⁹ Similarly, Comment [1] to Model Rule 3.8 states that: “A prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of justice and not simply that of an advocate. This responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see that the defendant is accorded procedural justice, that guilt is decided upon the basis of sufficient evidence, and that special precautions are taken to prevent and to rectify the conviction of innocent persons.”

In 1908, more than a half-century prior to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brady v. Maryland*,¹⁰ the ABA Canons of Professional Ethics recognized that the prosecutor’s duty to see that justice is done included an obligation not to suppress facts capable of establishing the innocence of the accused.¹¹ This obligation was carried over into the ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility, adopted in 1969, and expanded. DR 7-103(B) provided: “A public prosecutor . . . shall make timely disclosure to counsel for the defendant, or to the defendant if he has no counsel, of the existence of evidence, known to the prosecutor . . . that tends to negate the guilt of the accused, mitigate the degree of the offense, or reduce the punishment.” The ABA adopted the rule against the background of the Supreme Court’s 1963 decision in *Brady v. Maryland*, but most understood that the rule did not simply codify existing constitutional law but imposed a more demanding disclosure obligation.¹²

Over the course of more than 45 years following *Brady*, the Supreme Court and lower courts issued many decisions regarding the scope of prosecutors’ disclosure obligations under the Due Process Clause. The decisions establish a constitutional minimum but do not purport to preclude jurisdictions from adopting more demanding disclosure obligations by statute, rule of procedure, or rule of professional conduct.

The drafters of Rule 3.8(d), in turn, made no attempt to codify the evolving constitutional case law. Rather, the ABA Model Rules, adopted in 1983, carried over DR 7-103(B) into Rule 3.8(d) without substantial modification. The accompanying Comments recognize that the duty of candor established by Rule 3.8(d) arises out of the prosecutor’s obligation “to see that the defendant is accorded procedural justice, that guilt is decided upon the basis of sufficient evidence,”¹³ and most importantly, “that special precautions are taken to prevent . . . the conviction of innocent persons.”¹⁴ A prosecutor’s timely disclosure of evidence and information that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigate the offense promotes the public interest in the fair and reliable resolution of criminal prosecutions. The premise of adversarial proceedings is that the truth will emerge when each side presents the testimony, other evidence and arguments most favorable to its position. In criminal proceedings, where the defense ordinarily has limited

⁹ *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935) (discussing role of U.S. Attorney). References in U.S. judicial decisions to the prosecutor’s obligation to seek justice date back more than 150 years. *See, e.g., Rush v. Cavanaugh*, 2 Pa. 187, 1845 WL 5210 *2 (Pa. 1845) (the prosecutor “is expressly bound by his official oath to behave himself in his office of attorney with all due fidelity to the court as well as the client; and he violates it when he consciously presses for an unjust judgment: much more so when he presses for the conviction of an innocent man.”)

¹⁰ Prior to *Brady*, prosecutors’ disclosure obligations were well-established in federal proceedings but had not yet been extended under the Due Process Clause to state court proceedings. *See, e.g., Jencks v. United States*, 353 U.S. 657, 668, n. 13 (1957), *citing* Canon 5 of the American Bar Association Canons of Professional Ethics (1947), for the proposition that the interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution “is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done;” *United States v. Andolschek*, 142 F. 2d 503, 506 (2d Cir. 1944) (L. Hand, J.) (“While we must accept it as lawful for a department of the government to suppress documents . . . we cannot agree that this should include their suppression in a criminal prosecution, founded upon those very dealings to which the documents relate and whose criminality they will, or may, tend to exculpate.”)

¹¹ ABA Canons of Professional Ethics, Canon 5 (1908) (“The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.”)

¹² *See, e.g., OLAVI MARU, ANNOTATED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY* 330 (American Bar Found., 1979) (“a disparity exists between the prosecutor’s disclosure duty as a matter of law and the prosecutor’s duty as a matter of ethics”). For example, *Brady* required disclosure only upon request from the defense – a limitation that was not incorporated into the language of DR 7-103(B), *see MARU, id.* at 330 – and that was eventually eliminated by the Supreme Court itself. Moreover, in *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97 (1976), an opinion post-dating the adoption of DR 7-103(B), the Court held that due process is not violated unless a court finds after the trial that evidence withheld by the prosecutor was material, in the sense that it would have established a reasonable doubt. Experts understood that under DR 7-103(B), a prosecutor could be disciplined for withholding favorable evidence even if the evidence did not appear likely to affect the verdict. *MARU, id.*

¹³ Rule 3.8, cmt. [1].

¹⁴ *Id.*

access to evidence, the prosecutor's disclosure of evidence and information favorable to the defense promotes the proper functioning of the adversarial process, thereby reducing the risk of false convictions.

Unlike Model Rules that expressly incorporate a legal standard, Rule 3.8(d)¹⁵ establishes an independent one. Courts as well as commentators have recognized that the ethical obligation is more demanding than the constitutional obligation.¹⁶ The ABA Standards for Criminal Justice likewise acknowledge that prosecutors' ethical duty of disclosure extends beyond the constitutional obligation.¹⁷

In particular, Rule 3.8(d) is more demanding than the constitutional case law,¹⁸ in that it requires the disclosure of evidence or information favorable to the defense¹⁹ without regard to the anticipated impact of the evidence or information on a trial's outcome.²⁰ The rule thereby requires prosecutors to steer clear of the constitutional line, erring on the side of caution.²¹

¹⁵ For example, Rule 3.4(a) makes it unethical for a lawyer to "unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value" (emphasis added), Rule 3.4(b) makes it unethical for a lawyer to "offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law" (emphasis added), and Rule 3.4(c) forbids knowingly disobeying "an obligation under the rules of a tribunal . . ." These provisions incorporate other law as defining the scope of an obligation. Their function is not to establish an independent standard but to enable courts to discipline lawyers who violate certain laws and to remind lawyers of certain legal obligations. If the drafters of the Model Rules had intended only to incorporate other law as the predicate for Rule 3.8(d), that Rule, too, would have provided that lawyers comply with their disclosure obligations under the law.

¹⁶ This is particularly true insofar as the constitutional cases, but not the ethics rule, establish an after-the-fact, outcome-determinative "materiality" test. See *Cone v. Bell*, 129 S. Ct. 1769, 1783 n. 15 (2009) ("Although the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, as interpreted by *Brady*, only mandates the disclosure of material evidence, the obligation to disclose evidence favorable to the defense may arise more broadly under a prosecutor's ethical or statutory obligations."), citing *inter alia*, Rule 3.8(d); *Kyles*, 514 U.S. at 436 (observing that *Brady* "requires less of the prosecution than" Rule 3.8(d)); ANNOTATED MODEL RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT 375 (ABA 2007); 2 GEOFFREY C. HAZARD, JR., & W. WILLIAM HODES, *THE LAW OF LAWYERING* § 34-6 (3d 2001 & Supp. 2009) ("The professional ethical duty is considerably broader than the constitutional duty announced in *Brady v. Maryland* . . . and its progeny"); PETER A. JOY & KEVIN C. MCMUNIGAL, *DO NO WRONG: ETHICS FOR PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS* 145 (ABA 2009).

¹⁷ The current version provides: "A prosecutor shall not intentionally fail to make timely disclosure to the defense, at the earliest feasible opportunity, of all evidence which tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigate the offense charged or which would tend to reduce the punishment of the accused." ABA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PROSECUTION FUNCTION, Standard 3-3.11(a) (ABA 3d ed. 1993), available at <http://www.abanet.org/crimjust/standards/prosecutionfunction.pdf>. The accompanying Commentary observes: "This obligation, which is virtually identical to that imposed by ABA model ethics codes, goes beyond the corollary duty imposed upon prosecutors by constitutional law." *Id.* at 96. The original version, approved in February 1971, drawing on DR7-103(B) of the Model Code, provided: "It is unprofessional conduct for a prosecutor to fail to make timely disclosure to the defense of the existence of evidence, known to him, supporting the innocence of the defendant. He should disclose evidence which would tend to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigate the degree of the offense or reduce the punishment at the earliest feasible opportunity."

¹⁸ See, e.g., *United States v. Jones*, 609 F.Supp.2d 113, 118-19 (D. Mass. 2009); *United States v. Acosta*, 357 F. Supp. 2d 1228, 1232-33 (D. Nev. 2005). We are aware of only two jurisdictions where courts have determined that prosecutors are not subject to discipline under Rule 3.8(d) for withholding favorable evidence that is not material under the *Brady* line of cases. See *In re Attorney C*, 47 P.3d 1167 (Colo. 2002) (en banc) (court deferred to disciplinary board finding that prosecutor did not intentionally withhold evidence); D.C. Rule Prof'l Conduct 3.8, cmt. 1 ("[Rule 3.8] is not intended either to restrict or to expand the obligations of prosecutors derived from the United States Constitution, federal or District of Columbia statutes, and court rules of procedure.")

¹⁹ Although this opinion focuses on the duty to disclose evidence and information that tends to negate the guilt of an accused, the principles it sets forth regarding such matters as knowledge and timing apply equally to evidence and information that "mitigates the offense." Evidence or information mitigates the offense if it tends to show that the defendant's level of culpability is less serious than charged. For example, evidence that the defendant in a homicide case was provoked by the victim might mitigate the offense by supporting an argument that the defendant is guilty of manslaughter but not murder.

²⁰ Consequently, a court's determination in post-trial proceedings that evidence withheld by the prosecution was not material is not equivalent to a determination that evidence or information did not have to be disclosed under Rule 3.8(d). See, e.g., *U.S. v. Barraza Cazares*, 465 F.3d 327, 333-34 (8th Cir. 2006) (finding that drug buyer's statement that he did not know the defendant, who accompanied seller during the transaction, was favorable to defense but not material).

²¹ Cf. *Cone v. Bell*, 129 S. Ct. at 1783 n. 15 ("As we have often observed, the prudent prosecutor will err on the side of transparency, resolving doubtful questions in favor of disclosure."); *Kyles*, 514 U.S. at 439 (prosecutors should avoid "tacking too close to the wind"). In some jurisdictions, court rules and court orders serve a similar purpose. See, e.g., Local Rules of the U.S. Dist. Court for the Dist. of Mass., Rule 116.2(A)(2) (defining "exculpatory information," for purposes of the prosecutor's pretrial disclosure obligations under the Local Rules, to include (among other things) "all information that is material and favorable to the accused because it tends to [c]ast doubt on defendant's guilt as to any essential element in any count in the indictment or information; [c]ast doubt on the admissibility of evidence that the government anticipates offering in its case-in-chief, that might be subject to a motion to suppress or exclude, which would, if allowed, be appealable . . . [or] [c]ast doubt on the credibility or accuracy of any evidence that the government anticipates offering in its case-in-chief.")

Under Rule 3.8(d), evidence or information ordinarily will tend to negate the guilt of the accused if it would be relevant or useful to establishing a defense or negating the prosecution's proof.²² Evidence and information subject to the rule includes both that which tends to exculpate the accused when viewed independently and that which tends to be exculpatory when viewed in light of other evidence or information known to the prosecutor.

Further, this ethical duty of disclosure is not limited to admissible "evidence," such as physical and documentary evidence, and transcripts of favorable testimony; it also requires disclosure of favorable "information." Though possibly inadmissible itself, favorable information may lead a defendant's lawyer to admissible testimony or other evidence²³ or assist him in other ways, such as in plea negotiations. In determining whether evidence and information will tend to negate the guilt of the accused, the prosecutor must consider not only defenses to the charges that the defendant or defense counsel has expressed an intention to raise but also any other legally cognizable defenses. Nothing in the rule suggests a *de minimis* exception to the prosecutor's disclosure duty where, for example, the prosecutor believes that the information has only a minimal tendency to negate the defendant's guilt, or that the favorable evidence is highly unreliable.

In the hypothetical, *supra*, where two eyewitnesses said that the defendant was not the assailant and an informant identified someone other than the defendant as the assailant, that information would tend to negate the defendant's guilt regardless of the strength of the remaining evidence and even if the prosecutor is not personally persuaded that the testimony is reliable or credible. Although the prosecutor may believe that the eye witnesses simply failed to get a good enough look at the assailant to make an accurate identification, the defense might present the witnesses' testimony and argue why the jury should consider it exculpatory. Similarly, the fact that the informant has prior convictions or is generally regarded as untrustworthy by the police would not excuse the prosecutor from his duty to disclose the informant's favorable information. The defense might argue to the jury that the testimony establishes reasonable doubt. The rule requires prosecutors to give the defense the opportunity to decide whether the evidence can be put to effective use.

The Knowledge Requirement

Rule 3.8(d) requires disclosure only of evidence and information "known to the prosecutor." Knowledge means "actual knowledge," which "may be inferred from [the] circumstances."²⁴ Although "a lawyer cannot ignore the obvious,"²⁵ Rule 3.8(d) does not establish a duty to undertake an investigation in search of exculpatory evidence.

The knowledge requirement thus limits what might otherwise appear to be an obligation substantially more onerous than prosecutors' legal obligations under other law. Although the rule requires

²² Notably, the disclosure standard endorsed by the National District Attorneys' Association, like that of Rule 3.8(d), omits the constitutional standard's materiality limitation. NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL PROSECUTION STANDARDS § 53.5 (2d ed. 1991) ("The prosecutor should disclose to the defense any material or information within his actual knowledge and within his possession which tends to negate or reduce the guilt of the defendant pertaining to the offense charged."). The ABA STANDARDS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THE PROSECUTION FUNCTION (3d ed. 1992), never has included such a limitation either.

²³ For example an anonymous tip that a specific individual other than the defendant committed the crime charged would be inadmissible under hearsay rules but would enable the defense to explore the possible guilt of the alternative suspect. Likewise, disclosure of a favorable out-of-court statement that is not admissible in itself might enable the defense to call the speaker as a witness to present the information in admissible form. As these examples suggest, disclosure must be full enough to enable the defense to conduct an effective investigation. It would not be sufficient to disclose that someone else was implicated without identifying who, or to disclose that a speaker exculpated the defendant without identifying the speaker.

²⁴ Rule 1.0(f).

²⁵ Rule 1.13, cmt. [3], *cf.* ABA Formal Opinion 95-396 ("[A]ctual knowledge may be inferred from the circumstances. It follows, therefore, that a lawyer may not avoid [knowledge of a fact] simply by closing her eyes to the obvious."); *see also* ABA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PROSECUTION FUNCTION, Standard 3-3.11(c) (3d ed. 1993) ("A prosecutor should not intentionally avoid pursuit of evidence because he or she believes it will damage the prosecution's case or aid the accused.").

prosecutors to disclose *known* evidence and information that is favorable to the accused,²⁶ it does not require prosecutors to conduct searches or investigations for favorable evidence that may possibly exist but of which they are unaware. For example, prior to a guilty plea, to enable the defendant to make a well-advised plea at the time of arraignment, a prosecutor must disclose known evidence and information that would be relevant or useful to establishing a defense or negating the prosecution's proof. If the prosecutor has not yet reviewed voluminous files or obtained all police files, however, Rule 3.8 does not require the prosecutor to review or request such files unless the prosecutor actually knows or infers from the circumstances, or it is obvious, that the files contain favorable evidence or information. In the hypothetical, for example, the prosecutor would have to disclose that two eyewitnesses failed to identify the defendant as the assailant and that an informant attributed the assault to someone else, because the prosecutor knew that information from communications with the police. Rule 3.8(d) ordinarily would not require the prosecutor to conduct further inquiry or investigation to discover other evidence or information favorable to the defense unless he was closing his eyes to the existence of such evidence or information.²⁷

The Requirement of Timely Disclosure

In general, for the disclosure of information to be timely, it must be made early enough that the information can be used effectively.²⁸ Because the defense can use favorable evidence and information most fully and effectively the sooner it is received, such evidence or information, once known to the prosecutor, must be disclosed under Rule 3.8(d) as soon as reasonably practical.

Evidence and information disclosed under Rule 3.8(d) may be used for various purposes prior to trial, for example, conducting a defense investigation, deciding whether to raise an affirmative defense, or determining defense strategy in general. The obligation of timely disclosure of favorable evidence and information requires disclosure to be made sufficiently in advance of these and similar actions and decisions that the defense can effectively use the evidence and information. Among the most significant purposes for which disclosure must be made under Rule 3.8(d) is to enable defense counsel to advise the defendant regarding whether to plead guilty.²⁹ Because the defendant's decision may be strongly influenced by defense counsel's evaluation of the strength of the prosecution's case,³⁰ timely disclosure requires the prosecutor to disclose evidence and information covered by Rule 3.8(d) prior to a guilty plea proceeding, which may occur concurrently with the defendant's arraignment.³¹ Defendants first decide whether to plead guilty when they are arraigned on criminal charges, and if they plead not guilty initially, they may enter a guilty plea later. Where early disclosure, or disclosure of too much information, may undermine an ongoing investigation or jeopardize a witness, as may be the case when an informant's identity would be revealed, the prosecutor may seek a protective order.³²

²⁶ If the prosecutor knows of the existence of evidence or information relevant to a criminal prosecution, the prosecutor must disclose it if, viewed objectively, it would tend to negate the defendant's guilt. However, a prosecutor's erroneous judgment that the evidence was not favorable to the defense should not constitute a violation of the rule if the prosecutor's judgment was made in good faith. *Cf.* Rule 3.8, cmt. [9].

²⁷ Other law may require prosecutors to make efforts to seek and review information not then known to them. Moreover, Rules 1.1 and 1.3 require prosecutors to exercise competence and diligence, which would encompass complying with discovery obligations established by constitutional law, statutes, and court rules, and may require prosecutors to seek evidence and information not then within their knowledge and possession.

²⁸ Compare D.C. Rule Prof'l Conduct 3.8(d) (explicitly requiring that disclosure be made "at a time when use by the defense is reasonably feasible"); North Dakota Rule Prof'l Conduct 3.8(d) (requiring disclosure "at the earliest practical time"); ABA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PROSECUTION FUNCTION, *supra* note 17 (calling for disclosure "at the earliest feasible opportunity").

²⁹ See ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct 1.2(a) and 1.4(b).

³⁰ In some state and local jurisdictions, primarily as a matter of discretion, prosecutors provide "open file" discovery to defense counsel – that is, they provide access to all the documents in their case file including incriminating information – to facilitate the counseling and decision-making process. In North Carolina, there is a statutory requirement of open-file discovery. See N.C. GEN. STAT. § 15A-903 (2007); see generally Robert P. Mosteller, *Exculpatory Evidence, Ethics, and the Disbarment of Mike Nifong: The Critical Importance of Full Open-File Discovery*, 15 GEO. MASON L. REV. 257 (2008).

³¹ See JOY & MCMUNIGAL, *supra* note 16 at 145 ("the language of the rule, in particular its requirement of 'timely disclosure,' certainly appears to mandate that prosecutors disclose favorable material during plea negotiations, if not sooner").

³² Rule 3.8, Comment [3].

Defendant's Acceptance of Prosecutor's Nondisclosure

The question may arise whether a defendant's consent to the prosecutor's noncompliance with the disclosure obligation under Rule 3.8(d) obviates the prosecutor's duty to comply.³³ For example, may the prosecutor and defendant agree that, as a condition of receiving leniency, the defendant will forgo evidence and information that would otherwise be provided? The answer is "no." A defendant's consent does not absolve a prosecutor of the duty imposed by Rule 3.8(d), and therefore a prosecutor may not solicit, accept or rely on the defendant's consent.

In general, a third party may not effectively absolve a lawyer of the duty to comply with his Model Rules obligations; exceptions to this principle are provided only in the Model Rules that specifically authorize particular lawyer conduct conditioned on consent of a client³⁴ or another.³⁵ Rule 3.8(d) is designed not only for the defendant's protection, but also to promote the public's interest in the fairness and reliability of the criminal justice system, which requires that defendants be able to make informed decisions. Allowing a prosecutor to avoid compliance based on the defendant's consent might undermine a defense lawyer's ability to advise the defendant on whether to plead guilty,³⁶ with the result that some defendants (including perhaps factually innocent defendants) would make improvident decisions. On the other hand, where the prosecution's purpose in seeking forbearance from the ethical duty of disclosure serves a legitimate and overriding purpose, for example, the prevention of witness tampering, the prosecution may obtain a protective order to limit what must be disclosed.³⁷

The Disclosure Obligation in Connection with Sentencing

The obligation to disclose to the defense and to the tribunal, in connection with sentencing, all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor differs in several respects from the obligation of disclosure that apply before a guilty plea or trial.

First, the nature of the information to be disclosed is different. The duty to disclose mitigating information refers to information that might lead to a more lenient sentence. Such information may be of various kinds, *e.g.*, information that suggests that the defendant's level of involvement in a conspiracy was less than the charges indicate, or that the defendant committed the offense in response to pressure from a co-defendant or other third party (not as a justification but reducing his moral blameworthiness).

Second, the rule requires disclosure to the tribunal as well as to the defense. Mitigating information may already have been put before the court at a trial, but not necessarily when the defendant has pled guilty. When an agency prepares a pre-sentence report prior to sentencing, the prosecutor may provide mitigating information to the relevant agency rather than to the tribunal directly, because that ensures disclosure to the tribunal.

Third, disclosure of information that would only mitigate a sentence need not be provided before or during the trial but only, as the rule states, "in connection with sentencing," *i.e.*, after a guilty plea or

³³ It appears to be an unresolved question whether, as a condition of a favorable plea agreement, a prosecutor may require a defendant entirely to waive the right under *Brady* to receive favorable evidence. In *United States v. Ruiz*, 536 U.S. 622, 628-32 (2002), the Court held that a plea agreement could require a defendant to forgo the right recognized in *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), to evidence that could be used to impeach critical witnesses. The Court reasoned that "[i]t is particularly difficult to characterize impeachment information as critical information of which the defendant must always be aware prior to pleading guilty given the random way in which such information may, or may not, help a particular defendant." 536 U.S. at 630. In any event, even if courts were to hold that the right to favorable evidence may be entirely waived for constitutional purposes, the ethical obligations established by Rule 3.8(d) are not coextensive with the prosecutor's constitutional duties of disclosure, as already discussed.

³⁴ *See, e.g.*, Rules 1.6(a), 1.7(b)(4), 1.8(a)(3), and 1.9(a). Even then, it is often the case that protections afforded by the ethics rules can be relinquished only up to a point, because the relevant interests are not exclusively those of the party who is willing to forgo the rule's protection. *See, e.g.*, Rule 1.7(b)(1).

³⁵ *See, e.g.*, Rule 3.8(d) (authorizing prosecutor to withhold favorable evidence and information pursuant to judicial protective order); Rule 4.2 (permitting communications with represented person with consent of that person's lawyer or pursuant to court order).

³⁶ *See* Rules 1.2(a) and 1.4(b).

³⁷ The prosecution also might seek an agreement from the defense to return, and maintain the confidentiality of evidence and information it receives.

verdict. To be timely, however, disclosure must be made sufficiently in advance of the sentencing for the defense effectively to use it and for the tribunal fully to consider it.

Fourth, whereas prior to trial, a protective order of the court would be required for a prosecutor to withhold favorable but privileged information, Rule 3.8(d) expressly permits the prosecutor to withhold privileged information in connection with sentencing.³⁸

The Obligations of Supervisors and Other Prosecutors Who Are Not Personally Responsible for a Criminal Prosecution

Any supervisory lawyer in the prosecutor's office and those lawyers with managerial responsibility are obligated to ensure that subordinate lawyers comply with all their legal and ethical obligations.³⁹ Thus, supervisors who directly oversee trial prosecutors must make reasonable efforts to ensure that those under their direct supervision meet their ethical obligations of disclosure,⁴⁰ and are subject to discipline for ordering, ratifying or knowingly failing to correct discovery violations.⁴¹ To promote compliance with Rule 3.8(d) in particular, supervisory lawyers must ensure that subordinate prosecutors are adequately trained regarding this obligation. Internal office procedures must facilitate such compliance.

For example, when responsibility for a single criminal case is distributed among a number of different lawyers with different lawyers having responsibility for investigating the matter, presenting the indictment, and trying the case, supervisory lawyers must establish procedures to ensure that the prosecutor responsible for making disclosure obtains evidence and information that must be disclosed. Internal policy might be designed to ensure that files containing documents favorable to the defense are conveyed to the prosecutor providing discovery to the defense, and that favorable information conveyed orally to a prosecutor is memorialized. Otherwise, the risk would be too high that information learned by the prosecutor conducting the investigation or the grand jury presentation would not be conveyed to the prosecutor in subsequent proceedings, eliminating the possibility of its being disclosed. Similarly, procedures must ensure that if a prosecutor obtains evidence in one case that would negate the defendant's guilt in another case, that prosecutor provides it to the colleague responsible for the other case.⁴²

³⁸ The drafters apparently concluded that the interest in confidentiality protected by an applicable privilege generally outweighs a defendant's interest in receiving mitigating evidence in connection with a sentencing, but does not generally outweigh a defendant's interest in receiving favorable evidence or information at the pretrial or trial stage. The privilege exception does not apply, however, when the prosecution must prove particular facts in a sentencing hearing in order to establish the severity of the sentence. This is true in federal criminal cases, for example, when the prosecution must prove aggravating factors in order to justify an enhanced sentence. Such adversarial, fact-finding proceedings are equivalent to a trial, so the duty to disclose favorable evidence and information is fully applicable, without regard to whether the evidence or information is privileged.

³⁹ Rules 5.1(a) and (b).

⁴⁰ Rule 5.1(b).

⁴¹ Rule 5.1(c). *See, e.g., In re Myers*, 584 S.E.2d 357, 360 (S.C. 2003).

⁴² In some circumstances, a prosecutor may be subject to sanction for concealing or intentionally failing to disclose evidence or information to the colleague responsible for making disclosure pursuant to Rule 3.8(d). *See, e.g.,* Rule 3.4(a) (lawyer may not unlawfully conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value); Rule 8.4(a) (lawyer may not knowingly induce another lawyer to violate Rules of Professional Conduct); Rule 8.4(c) (lawyer may not engage in conduct involving deceit); Rule 8.4(d) (lawyer may not engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice).

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