

SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA

Brown v. Commonwealth

Brown · No. Record No. 131038 · Decided October 31, 2014

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Virginia affirmed the Court of Appeals' judgment upholding Derrell Renard Brown's conviction for possessing heroin with intent to distribute. The court held that an indigent defendant has no Sixth Amendment right to substitute retained counsel of choice absent a factual basis showing that he could afford counsel or that counsel was willing to represent him without payment. The circuit court therefore did not err in denying Brown's day-of-trial continuance request.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Virginia
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Elizabeth A. McClanahan; All the Justices
JURISDICTION	Virginia
DECIDED	October 31, 2014
DOCKET	Record No. 131038
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Brown appealed the Court of Appeals of Virginia's judgment upholding his conviction after the circuit court denied his day-of-trial motion for a continuance to retain counsel of his choice.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A trial court's denial of a continuance to obtain counsel of choice is reviewed under an abuse-of-discretion framework, including balancing the defendant's choice-of-counsel interest against fairness and calendar demands. The court first applied a legal sufficiency analysis to determine whether Brown established a factual predicate for invoking the Sixth Amendment right to counsel of choice.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published opinion of the Supreme Court of Virginia; precedential.
PARTIES	Derrell Renard Brown v. Commonwealth of Virginia

TOPICS

- right to counsel
- sixth amendment
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal procedure

constitutional law

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Sixth Amendment gave Brown, an indigent defendant represented by court-appointed counsel, a right to substitute privately retained counsel of his choosing when he presented no evidence that his financial status had changed or that a lawyer was available to represent him without payment.
2. Whether the circuit court violated Brown's Sixth Amendment rights or abused its discretion by denying his day-of-trial motion for a continuance and proceeding with his appointed counsel.

HOLDINGS

1. The Sixth Amendment right to counsel of choice does not extend to a defendant who requires court-appointed counsel. An indigent defendant must establish a factual predicate showing that he no longer requires appointed counsel, that another person will fund private counsel, or that an attorney is willing to represent him without payment.
2. The circuit court did not err in denying Brown's continuance motion or in proceeding to trial with his court-appointed counsel because Brown had not established a factual predicate for substitution of counsel under the Sixth Amendment.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"This constitutional right to counsel, however, does not guarantee that an indigent defendant will receive representation by counsel of his own choosing." (at 3)

"Accordingly, Brown's continuance request was deficient, as a matter of law, because, when made, he established no factual predicate for seeking substitution of other counsel in place of his court appointed counsel under the authority of the Sixth Amendment." (at 5)

"For these reasons, we conclude that the circuit court did not commit error under the Sixth Amendment in denying Brown's motion for a continuance for the purported purpose of retaining counsel of his choice." (at 6)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

After indictment, Brown established indigency and obtained court-appointed counsel; attorney Catherine Rusz was later appointed after a conflict with prior counsel. On the day of trial, Rusz advised the circuit court that new employment might prevent her from representing Brown at sentencing and requested a continuance, while Brown sought to retain private counsel so that one lawyer would handle the entire case. Brown presented no evidence that his financial circumstances had changed, that another person would fund private counsel, or that a lawyer had agreed to represent him pro bono. The circuit court found Rusz competent and prepared, denied the continuance, and proceeded to trial, resulting in Brown's conviction.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The circuit court convicted Brown of possessing heroin with intent to distribute and denied his motion for a continuance and post-trial motion alleging a Sixth Amendment violation. The Court of Appeals of Virginia denied his petition for appeal in a per curiam order. The Supreme Court of Virginia awarded Brown an appeal and affirmed the Court of Appeals' judgment.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Kaley v. United States, 134 S. Ct. 1090, 1103 (2014)
- Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 684-85 (1984)
- Scott v. Illinois, 440 U.S. 367, 373-74 (1979)
- Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U.S. 25, 37-40 (1972)
- Gideon v. Wainwright, Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335, 344-45 (1963)
- Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered v. United States, 491 U.S. 617, 624-26 (1989)
- United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez, 548 U.S. 140, 144, 148, 151-52 (2006)
- Wheat v. United States, 486 U.S. 153, 159 (1988)
- United States v. Basham, 561 F.3d 302, 325 (4th Cir. 2009)
- Miller v. Smith, 115 F.3d 1136, 1143 (4th Cir. 1997)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

PRESENT: All the Justices DERRELL RENARD BROWN OPINION BY v. Record No. 131038 JUSTICE ELIZABETH A. McCLANAHAN October 31, 2014 COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA The circuit court found Derrell Renard Brown guilty of possessing heroin with the intent to distribute in violation of Code § 18.2-248. Upholding the conviction, the Court of Appeals of Virginia rejected Brown's argument that the circuit court violated his Sixth Amendment rights by denying him a continuance, on the day of trial, for the purported purpose of substituting court appointed counsel with retained counsel of his choosing.

We will affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals. I. RELEVANT FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS Following his indictment, Brown established his indigency and obtained a court appointed attorney, as he requested. 1 That attorney was later replaced (due to a conflict) by the appointment of attorney Catherine Rusz. 1 In obtaining such counsel, Brown completed a form styled "FINANICAL STATEMENT-ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION FOR INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES" pursuant to Code § 19.2-159, and represented under oath that his income and assets were zero.

At the start of trial, Rusz advised the circuit court that as a result of new employment she would be unable to represent Brown at sentencing in the event he were found guilty, and that, in such event, she had intended to ask the court to grant leave to withdraw and to substitute a member of her law firm as appointed counsel.

However, because of Brown's "discomfort at the idea" of having a different attorney represent him at a "potential sentencing," Rusz explained, she was "ask[ing] the court to consider continuing the matter and appointing Ms. Fisher-Risk from [her] office to handle the [entire] case." Nevertheless, Rusz then further advised the court that Brown "wanted to retain counsel at this point rather than have [his legal representation] split up" between the guilt phase and any punishment phase.

2 Speaking on his own behalf, Brown added: "I know that if I paid for the lawyer he will go forward and be there through the whole case...." Brown otherwise expressed no concerns with Rusz' handling of his case. The circuit court denied the motion for a continuance and proceeded to trial.

In doing so, the court found, among other things, that Rusz was a "very competent" attorney and was prepared to proceed with Brown's defense; that it was not 2 Rusz noted that, in fairness to Brown, she had only been able to communicate the previous day her inability to represent him at sentencing, in the event he were found guilty. 2 uncommon for a different attorney to represent a defendant at sentencing; and that all the witnesses were present.

Following Brown's conviction, the court likewise denied his post-trial motion to set aside the verdict based on the contention that the court violated his Sixth Amendment rights by "forcing [him] to proceed [to trial] without the counsel of his choosing."

The Court of Appeals, in a per curiam order, denied Brown's petition for appeal on his Sixth Amendment claim. *Brown v. Commonwealth*, Record No. 1777-12-2 (June 5, 2013). We awarded Brown this appeal challenging that judgment. II. ANALYSIS The Sixth Amendment guarantees that "[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right... to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."

U.S. Const. amend. VI. It is well established that this constitutional guarantee entitles indigent criminal defendants to court appointed counsel in felony cases and other criminal cases resulting in a sentence of imprisonment. See *Kaley v. United States*, 134 S. Ct. 1090, 1103 (2014); *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 684-85 (1984); *Scott v. Illinois*, 440 U.S. 367, 373-74 (1979); *Argersinger v. Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25, 37-40 (1972); *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335, 344-45 (1963).

This constitutional right to counsel, however, does not guarantee that an indigent defendant will receive 3 representation by counsel of his own choosing. The Sixth Amendment guarantees a criminal defendant "the right to be represented by an otherwise qualified attorney whom that

defendant can afford to hire, or who is willing to represent the defendant even though he is without funds."

Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered v. United States, 491 U.S. 617, 624-25 (1989). That is to say, an element of the Sixth Amendment is "the right of a defendant who does not require appointed counsel to choose who will represent him." United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez, 548 U.S. 140, 144 (2006). But, the right to choice of counsel "does not extend to defendants who require [court appointed] counsel."

Id. at 151; see Caplin & Drysdale, 491 U.S. at 624-26; Wheat v. United States, 486 U.S. 153, 159 (1988); United States v. Basham, 561 F.3d 302, 325 (4th Cir. 2009); Miller v. Smith, 115 F.3d 1136, 1143 (4th Cir. 1997).

In this case, Brown established his indigency and received court appointed counsel. On the day of trial, Brown asked for a continuance for the purported purpose of retaining his own counsel of choice. However, Brown presented no evidence and made no proffer that his financial status had changed. 3 Indeed, 3 See Code § 19.2-159.1(B) (setting forth requirements applicable when formerly indigent defendant "undergoes a change of circumstances so that he is no longer indigent").

4 it is undisputed that Brown has remained an indigent throughout the proceedings. 4 Nor did Brown present evidence or proffer that someone else was offering to pay for his legal representation or that he had secured the services of an attorney who was willing to represent him on a pro bono basis. Brown points to the fact that others provided funding for him to retain private counsel to represent him at sentencing.

That fact, however, is immaterial to our analysis. In Gonzalez-Lopez, the United States Supreme Court made clear that appellate review of a challenge under the Sixth Amendment right to choice of counsel is not forward-looking: "Deprivation of the right is 'complete' when the defendant is erroneously prevented from being represented by the lawyer he wants, regardless of the quality of the representation he received."

5 548 U.S. at 148. 4 Brown has received court appointed counsel for this appeal. 5 For that reason, the Court explained, "[w]here the right to be assisted by counsel of one's choice is wrongfully denied... it is unnecessary to conduct an ineffectiveness or prejudice inquiry to establish a Sixth Amendment violation." 548 U.S. at 148.

The Court nonetheless noted in conclusion that its holdings in that case did not place "any qualification upon [its] previous holdings that limit the right to counsel of choice," including holdings that "the right to counsel of choice does not extend to defendants who require counsel to be appointed for them." Id. at 151. 5 Accordingly, Brown's continuance request was deficient, as a

matter of law, because, when made, he established no factual predicate for seeking substitution of other counsel in place of his court appointed counsel under the authority of the Sixth Amendment.

The circuit court therefore did not err in denying Brown's continuance motion or in proceeding to trial with Rusz representing Brown, as his court appointed attorney. 6 III. CONCLUSION For these reasons, we conclude that the circuit court did not commit error under the Sixth Amendment in denying Brown's motion for a continuance for the purported purpose of retaining counsel of his choice.

We will thus affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals in upholding Brown's conviction. Affirmed. 6 Because we conclude Brown did not establish a factual predicate for invoking the Sixth Amendment right to choice of counsel as an initial matter, we need not apply the balancing test otherwise required for determining whether a trial court abused its discretion in denying a criminal defendant's request for a continuance so that he may be represented by counsel of his own choosing.

See Gonzalez-Lopez, 548 U.S. at 152 ("[A] trial court[] [has] wide latitude in balancing the right to counsel of choice against the needs of fairness and against demands of its calendar[.]") (internal citations omitted). 6