

No.: _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

United States of America,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Elizabeth Duke,

Defendant.

Petition for Writ of Certiorari
to the
United States District Court
for the District of Columbia

**Petitioner's Motions to Expedite Consideration of
Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, Leave to File *Ex Parte* and Under Seal
and to Set Expedited Schedule for Briefing and Oral Argument**

Montgomery Blair Sibley
Private Attorney General
4000 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Suite 1518
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 478-0371

Petitioner, Montgomery Blair Sibley (“Sibley”), respectfully requests that this Court: (i) expedite its consideration of the petition for a writ of certiorari in this case, (ii) permit Sibley to file *ex parte* and under seal information in support of this Motion to Expedite and (iii) pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 25.5 expedite the schedule for briefing and oral argument.

I. BACKGROUND

As more fully detailed in the accompanying Petition:

- On November 7, 1983, in the District of Columbia, a bomb was detonated inside the United States Capitol.
- On May 24, 1985, Defendant Elizabeth Duke (“Duke”) was arraigned upon an Indictment charging her with involvement in the aforementioned bombing.
- On July 24, 1985, Duke was released on bail. After failing to appear back in Court as ordered, on October 15, 1985, Duke’s bail was revoked and a bench warrant for her arrest as a fugitive was issued the same day.
- On May 11, 1988, Duke – along with her co-conspirators Laura Whitehorn, Linda Evans, Marilyn Buck, Susan Rosenberg, Timothy Blunk, and Alan Berkman¹ – was

¹ The Black Liberation Army and May 19th Communist Movement had organized the October 20, 1981, Brinks robbery in Nanuet, New York, in which \$1.6 million was taken from a Brink's armored car. In a shootout shortly after the heist, two police officers were killed. A witness told a grand jury that Berkman had treated one of the holdup group's members for a gunshot wound. Indicted as an accessory after the fact, Berkman jumped bail and went underground. On the run, Berkman and Elizabeth Ann Duke were arrested on May 23, 1985, near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Their car was found to have a pistol and shotgun, as well as the key to a storage site that held 100 pounds of dynamite. During his years on the run in the 1980s, court papers alleged, he was involved with groups that had staged seven bombings of military and other government facilities, though charges related to the bombings were later dismissed. Berkman was convicted for his participation in the supermarket robbery, the proceeds of which, prosecutors alleged, had been used to buy the dynamite. Berkman served eight years of a 10-year sentence.

Whitehorn, Evans and Buck plead guilty to conspiracy and destruction of Government property. Whitehorn also agreed to plead guilty to fraud in the possession of false identification documents. Whitehorn was sentenced to 20 years in prison and Evans to an additional five years after completing a 35-year sentence being served for illegally buying guns. Buck was already serving 17 years on other convictions, and was later sentenced to a 50-year term for the Brinks holdup and other

re-indicted for the aforementioned bombing of the United States Capitol and several other government buildings in Washington, D.C.

- On June 2, 1988, Judge Harold H. Greene issued a bench warrant for Defendant Duke when she again failed to appear.
- Some twenty-one (21) years later, on June 17, 2009, Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson held a hearing at which Assistant United States Attorney M. Jeffrey Beatrice made an oral motion to dismiss the Indictment and quash the arrest warrant as to Duke stating *in toto*: “Thank you, Your Honor. We would orally move to dismiss this case at this time, dismiss the indictment and also to quash the warrant, and we will submit a proposed order today, Your Honor.” Magistrate Judge Robinson responded *in toto*: “Very well. Thank you, Mr. Beatrice.” See: Exhibit “A” attached hereto, (“Transcript”).
- The same day, Magistrate Judge Robinson – representing herself as a United States District Court Judge – entered an order (“Order”) dismissing the Indictment claiming she was authorized to dismiss the Indictment: “for the reasons set forth in the government's motion and for good cause shown” – a knowing misrepresentation of the record. See: Exhibit “B” attached hereto.
- On July 26, 2013, Sibley made a motion to Magistrate Judge Robinson for reconsideration of her Order dismissing the Indictment and seeking to intervene or appear as *amicus curiae* to bring to an Article III Judge’s attention Magistrate Judge Robinson's misfeasance.
- Also on July 26, 2013, Sibley wrote a letter to each sitting Article III Judge of the District Court for the District of Columbia regarding Magistrate Judge Robinson’s extraordinary and improper behavior in this matter. See: Exhibit “C” attached hereto. To date, not a single Article III Judge has responded to Sibley's July 26, 2013, letter.
- On July 30, 2013, Magistrate Judge Robinson entered a sealed order denying Sibley's motion. See: Exhibit “D” attached hereto. Notably, that sealed order was not served upon Sibley or the government.

armed robberies during which two police officers were killed.

Susan Rosenberg and Timothy Blunk, plead guilty to eight counts each of possessing explosives, weapons and fake identification cards. Rosenberg’s was pardoned by President Clinton in 2001 and Blunk was paroled in 1997.

II. MOTION TO EXPEDITE AND FILE *EX PARTE* AND UNDER SEAL

Sibley, proceeding as a private attorney general, invokes this Court’s supervisory jurisdiction to review the extraordinary and extra-judicial behavior of Deborah A. Robinson, an Article I Magistrate Judge which includes:

- Exceeding her jurisdiction by dismissing an indictment;
- Entered the Order stating: “for the reasons set forth in the government’s motion and for good cause shown”, when clearly, there were no “reasons set forth” nor “good cause shown” to justify the granting of the government’s motion to dismiss the Indictment. As the Transcript and Order reveal, the government failed to proffer – and Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson in the Order did not detail – any reasons to dismiss an indictment against the fugitive, domestic terrorist, United-States-Capitol-bombing Defendant, Elizabeth Duke.
- Signing the Order as a “United States District Court Judge”, a position Deborah A. Robinson does not hold.

Moreover, this Court must note that: (i) Sibley first took these allegations to each Article III judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and (ii) not one of those judges has responded. Hence, this Court’s supervisory jurisdiction is properly invoked for the reasons more fully detailed in the Petition.

Sibley fully recognizes that while the aforementioned allegations – while certainly providing sufficient grounds to compel the granting of the instant Petition – fall far short of justifying the expedited consideration sought by this motion. Indeed, Sibley fully understands that compelling circumstances must be presented in order to justify the requested relief. *See, e.g., Dames & Moore v. Regan*, 453 U.S. 654 (1981); *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974); *Youngstown Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579 (1952); *Ex parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1 (1942).

However, in order to provide the requisite justification for expedited consideration, Sibley

would have to reveal information of the “malfeasance and corruption” of high government officials. Such a public revelation would be presently against the public interest for it would allow such officials to potentially avoid criminal liability and/or spoil evidence of their wrongdoing. Thus, for the same reasons that a grand jury is allowed to conduct its proceedings in private, Sibley asserts that he should be able to provide this Court information *ex parte* and under seal. Indeed, how can a federal judge’s obligation under Federal Rules Criminal Procedure, Rule 6(a)² – which obligates a court to summon a grand jury when the “public interest so requires” – be discharged if providing evidence of the “public interest” to a federal judge can only be made publically, thus destroying the secrecy a grand jury proceeding requires?

Significantly, Sibley has previously attempted to provide this information directly to the Grand Jury invoking 18 U.S.C. §3332(a)³. However, the District Court ruled that: “18 U.S.C. §3332 cannot be enforced by private individuals” and denied Sibley the right to present the information to the Grand Jury. *Sibley v. Obama*, Case No.: 10-cv-01696-JDB (D.C. Dist. Ct. 2012), *summary affirmed*, Case No. No.:12-5198 (D.C. Cir. 2012), *cert. denied*, Case No.: 12-736 (2012).

Here, Sibley grounds his right to file *ex parte* and under seal in this Court upon his First

² “When the **public interest** so requires, the court must order that one or more grand juries be summoned.” (Emphasis added).

³ “It shall be the duty of each such grand jury impaneled within any judicial district to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district. Such alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence. **Any such attorney receiving information concerning such an alleged offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation.**” (Emphasis added).

Amendment right to petition. This Court has opined that the First Amendment right to petition does not: “require government policymakers to listen or respond to individuals’ communications on public issues.” *Minn. State Bd. for Cmty. Colls. v. Knight*, 465 U.S. 271, 285 (1984). Thus, while Sibley is painfully aware that this Court – acting as the super-legislature it has become to enact government policy – may chose to “ignore” and indeed” not to “listen”, to deny Sibley the opportunity to present – *ex parte* and under seal – his “communications on public issues” to this Court trespasses upon his right to Petition protected by the First Amendment. To hold otherwise is to mute any who would seek to invoke the judicial power of the United States – whose judges have life tenure and protection from decreases in salary for good reason – when bringing claims of Article II actor’s misfeasance to the end of invoking that judicial power to see that “the Government be administered according to law. . . .” *Fairchild v. Hughes*, 258 U.S. 126, 130 (1922).

III. EXPEDITE BRIEFING AND ORAL ARGUMENT

Should this Court grant the petition for certiorari on an expedited basis, an expedited briefing schedule is necessary for the same reasons that warrant expedited consideration of the certiorari petition. Accordingly, Sibley respectfully requests the government should be directed to file its response to the Petition on an expedited basis. Likewise, if certiorari is granted, Sibley respectfully requests that opening briefs of both parties, together with any *amicus curiae* briefs and any reply briefs should be set to be filed on an expedited basis.

For purposes of this motion, Sibley waives the 10-day period provided for in this Court’s Rule 15.5 between the filing of a brief in opposition and the distribution of the petition and other materials to the Court. Should certiorari be granted, Sibley is ready to prepare his merits brief on whatever schedule the Court deems appropriate in order to have the matter calendared, argued and

decided this Term.

IV. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Sibley respectfully requests that this Court expedite consideration of the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, permit Sibley to file information *ex parte* and under seal in support of this Motion to Expedite and set an expedited schedule for briefing and oral argument.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing was served pursuant to U.S. First Class Mail Jay I. Bratt, Deputy Chief, National Security Section, U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, United States Attorney's Office, 555 Fourth Street, NW, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20530, (202) 252-7789), Jay.Bratt2@usdoj.gov this August 9, 2013.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR SIBLEY
Private Attorney General
4000 Massachusetts Ave, N.W.
Suite 1518
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 478-0371

By: _____
Montgomery Blair Sibley

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	.	
	.	
Plaintiff,	.	CR No. 88-0145
	.	
v.	.	
	.	
ELIZABETH DUKE,	.	Washington, D.C.
	.	Tuesday, June 17, 2009
Defendant.	.	
.....	.	

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE DEBORAH A. ROBINSON
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government:	M. JEFFREY BEATRICE, ESQ. U.S. Attorney's Office 555 Fourth Street, NW Room 4104 Washington, DC 20530 (202) 353-8831
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Transcribed By:	BRYAN A. WAYNE, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter U.S. Courthouse, Room 4704-A 333 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001 (202) 354-3186
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Exhibit "A"

Proceedings electronically recorded and transcribed.

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Criminal case No. 88-145,
3 Elizabeth Duke. For the government, Mr. Beatrice.

4 THE COURT: Mr. Beatrice.

5 MR. BEATRICE: Thank you, Your Honor. We would orally
6 move to dismiss this case at this time, dismiss the indictment
7 and also to quash the warrant, and we will submit a proposed
8 order today, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Very well. Thank you, Mr. Beatrice.

10 (Proceedings adjourned.)
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Criminal No. 88-00145 (DAR)

v.

ELIZABETH DUKE,

Defendant.

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FILED

JUN 17 2009

NANCY MAYER WHITTINGTON, CLERK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT

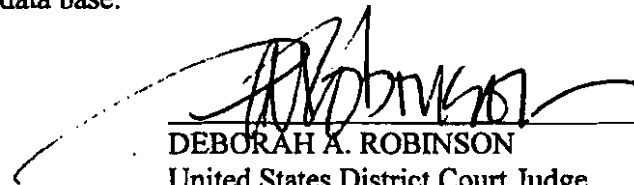
ORDER

Upon consideration of the government's oral Motion to Dismiss Indictment and Quash Arrest Warrant and the record herein, for the reasons set forth in the government's motion and for good cause shown, it is this 17th day of June 2009,

ORDERED that the above case is dismissed without prejudice, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that the arrest warrant issued for the defendant in this case is hereby quashed, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that the United States Marshals Service cancel and/or withdraw the warrant from the NCIC data base.


DEBORAH A. ROBINSON
United States District Court Judge

MONTGOMERY BLAIR SIBLEY

4000 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.

SUITE 1518

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016-5136

EMAIL: MBSIBLEY@GMAIL.COM

202-478-0371 (VOICE/FAX)

July 26, 2013

Via USPS Delivery Confirmation #: 03112550000146271415

Chief Judge Richard W. Roberts

U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

333 Constitution Ave NW

Washington DC 20001-2802

Re: *United States v. Duke*
Criminal Case No: 88-cr-00145 (DAR)

Greetings:

I write for two reasons. First, as more fully detailed in the my enclosed *Third Verified Motion for Reconsideration of Order Dismissing Indictment and Motion to Intervene or to Appear as Amicus Curiae*, the dismissal of the Indictment against the fugitive-defendant Elizabeth Duke in the above matter by Magistrate Judge Robinson: (i) was without jurisdictional authority as Magistrate Judges may not dismiss indictments and (ii) was “clearly contrary to the public interest”. Either ground mandates vacating the Order dismissing the Indictment.

I am privy to what I consider compelling evidence regarding why the Obama administration would, *soto voce*, seek the dismissal of the Indictment against the fugitive, domestic terrorist, United-States-Capitol-bombing Elizabeth Duke without notifying the U.S. Attorney or the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. What remains to be seen is whether the Judges of this Court will recognized their duty arising under the oath each has taken pursuant to Article VI, clause 2 and 5 U.S.C. § 3331 to: “defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.” For when that compelling evidence becomes public – as it will shortly – the failure of the Judges of this Court to act on the evidence presented in my *Third Verified Motion* will, I believe, color each and every Judge of this Court as *de facto* – if not *de jure* – accessories-after-the-fact to the largest fraud ever perpetrated upon the People of these presently-United States.

Second, I write pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 631(i) to bring facts to your attention regarding Magistrate Judge Robinson’s exceeding her jurisdictional authority and grossly abdicating her duties to the end of seeking her removal from her office due to her incompetency, misconduct, and/or neglect of duty as also detailed in my *Third Verified Motion*. In particular, Magistrate Judge Robinson prevaricated when, in her June 17, 2009, Order dismissing the Indictment, she represented that the dismissal was “for the reasons set forth in the government’s motion and for good cause shown”, when in fact there were no “reasons set forth” by the government nor “good cause shown”

Exhibit "C"

Chief Judge Richard W. Roberts
July 26, 2013
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to justify the granting of the government's motion to dismiss the Indictment. Is there any consequence for a federal judge who intentionally and knowingly misrepresents the facts in an order dismissing an indictment?

Needless to say, I look forward to the favor of your prompt reply.

Yours,

cc: w/enclosures

Jay I. Bratt, Deputy Chief
National Security Section
United States Attorney's Office
555 Fourth Street, NW, 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20530

The Honorable Emmet G. Sullivan
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Reggie B. Walton
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable John D. Bates
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Richard J. Leon
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Rosemary M. Collyer
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable James E. Boasberg
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Beryl A. Howell
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

Chief Judge Richard W. Roberts
July 26, 2013
Page 3

The Honorable Amy Berman Jackson
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Rudolph Contreras
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Deborah A. Robinson
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Mitchell S. Goldberg
U.S. District Court, ED of PA
2609 U.S. Courthouse
601 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-1797

The Honorable Robert L. Wilkins
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

The Honorable Ketanji Brown Jackson
U.S. District Court for the District of
Columbia
333 Constitution Ave NW
Washington DC 20001-2802

Zane David Memeger
United States Attorney for the Eastern District
of Pennsylvania
U.S. Attorney's Office
615 Chestnut Street, Suite 1250
Philadelphia, PA 19106

U.S. District Court
District of Columbia (Washington, DC)
CRIMINAL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:88-cr-00145-7

Case title: USA v. DUKE

Date Filed: 04/20/1988

Assigned to: Calendar Committee

Defendant (7)**ELIZABETH DUKE****Pending Counts**

None

Disposition**Highest Offense Level (Opening)**

None

Terminated Counts

18:371 EXPLOSIVES (EXCEPT ON
VESSELS); Conspiracy - Malicious
Damage of U.S. Property by Means of Fire
and Explosives
(1)

18:844(f) and 18:2 EXPLOSIVES
(EXCEPT ON VESSELS); Malicious
Damage of U.S. Property by Means of Fire
and Explosives. Aiding and Abetting and
Causing an Act to be Done.
(2-5)

DispositionDismissed on Oral Motion of the
GovernmentDismissed on Oral Motion of the
Government**Highest Offense Level (Terminated)**

Felony

Complaints

None

Disposition

Plaintiff**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**represented by **Rhonda C. Fields**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE

Civil Division

555 Fourth Street, NW

Civil Division

Washington, DC 20530

(202) 514-6970

Fax: (202) 514-8780

Email: rhonda.fields@usdoj.gov

*LEAD ATTORNEY**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
04/20/1988		ALL DOCKET ENTRIES PRIOR TO OCTOBER, 1991 WILL BE FOUND ON MICROFICHE. (mlp) (Entered: 06/21/1993)
04/20/1988		PDID AND DATE OF BIRTH for ELIZABETH DUKE : PDID #: n/a DOB: 11/25/40 (mlp) (Entered: 06/21/1993)
04/20/1988		CASE ASSIGNED to Judge Harold H. Greene as to ELIZABETH DUKE . (mlp) (Entered: 06/21/1993)
06/02/1988		BENCH WARRANT ISSUED by Judge Harold H. Greene for ELIZABETH DUKE . (mlp) (Entered: 06/21/1993)
08/13/1993	1	ORDER CASE REASSIGNED from Judge Greene to Judge Calendar Committee by direction of the Calendar Committee, as to ELIZABETH DUKE; deft. has been a fugitive for more than 90 days. (N) (mlp) (Entered: 08/13/1993)
01/09/1997		FUGITIVE CALENDAR CALL before Judge Royce C. Lamberth for defendant ELIZABETH DUKE; bench warrant to remain outstanding. Case remains on active calendar pending review. Court Reporter: Theresa Sorensen. (mlp) (Entered: 01/15/1997)
05/29/2009		NOTICE OF FUGITIVE CALENDAR CALL HEARING as to ELIZABETH DUKE; Status Conference set for 6/17/2009 11:10 AM in Courtroom 4 before Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson. (ds) (Entered: 05/29/2009)
06/17/2009	<u>2</u>	ORDER granting the Government's Oral Motion to Dismiss Indictment and Quash Arrest Warrant as to ELIZABETH DUKE signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson on 6/17/09. (tnr,) (Entered: 06/18/2009)
06/17/2009		DISMISSAL OF COUNTS on Government's Motion. (tnr,) (Entered: 06/18/2009)
06/22/2009	<u>3</u>	Warrant Quashed in case as to ELIZABETH DUKE by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson (hsj,) (Entered: 06/22/2009)

06/13/2013	4	"LEAVE TO FILE DENIED, 6/13/13" as to ELIZABETH DUKE. Signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson. "Motion to intervene or to appear as Amicus Curiae and for release of hearing recording," submitted by Montgomery Blair Sibley. This document is unavailable as the Court denied its filing. The front page of this document was emailed to Mr. Sibley 6/13/13. (mlp) (Entered: 06/13/2013)
06/13/2013	5	"LEAVE TO FILE DENIED, 6/13/13" as to ELIZABETH DUKE. Signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson. "Second Motion to intervene or to appear as Amicus Curiae and for release of hearing recording and declaration in support thereof," submitted by Montgomery Blair Sibley. This document is unavailable as the Court denied its filing. The front page of this document was emailed to Mr. Sibley 6/13/13. (mlp) (zmlp,) (Entered: 06/13/2013)
06/13/2013	6	ORDER as to ELIZABETH DUKE, denying movant's motions to intervene or to appear amicus curiae; to the extent the movant seeks a copy of a transcript of any court proceeding, movant's attention is directed to the web site of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and the "Court Reporters" link. Signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson on 6/13/13. (This Order was emailed to Montgomery Blair Sibley 6/13/13.) (mlp) (Entered: 06/13/2013)
06/20/2013	7	LEAVE TO FILE DENIED-Motion to Reconsider and Vacate June 11, 2013 Order as to ELIZABETH DUKE. Signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson on 6/20/2013. This document is unavailable as the Court denied its filing. (hsj,) (Entered: 06/24/2013)
07/05/2013	8	TRANSCRIPT OF 6/17/09 STATUS HEARING in case as to ELIZABETH DUKE, before Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson, held on June 17, 2009. Page Numbers: 1-3. Date of Issuance: 7/5/13. Transcriber Bryan Wayne, telephone number: 202-354-3186. Court Reporter email address: bryanawayne@yahoo.com.<P></P>For the first 90 days after this filing date, the transcript may be viewed at the courthouse at a public terminal or purchased from the court reporter referenced above. After 90 days, the transcript may be accessed via PACER. Other transcript formats, (multi-page, condensed, CD or ASCII) may be purchased from the court reporter.<P> NOTICE RE REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS: The parties have twenty-one days to file with the court and the court reporter any request to redact personal identifiers from this transcript. If no such requests are filed, the transcript will be made available to the public via PACER without redaction after 90 days. The policy, which includes the five personal identifiers specifically covered, is located on our website at ww.dcd.uscourts.gov.<P></P>Redaction Request due 7/26/2013. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 8/5/2013. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 10/3/2013.(Wayne, Bryan) (Entered: 07/05/2013)
07/30/2013	9	LEAVE TO FILE DENIED - Third Verified Motion for Reconsideration of Order Dismissing Indictment and Motion to Intervene or to Appear as Amicus Curiae as to ELIZABETH DUKE. Signed by Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson on 7/30/2013. This document is unavailable as the Court denied its filing. (dr) (Entered: 07/31/2013)