



2010
ANNUAL REPORT

State of Washington

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

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COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

*COMMISSION MEMBERS**

John W. Sleeter, Chair
Kathleen M. O'Sullivan, Vice-Chair
Hubert G. Locke, Secretary
Honorable David Armstrong
Wanda Briggs
Antonio P. Cube, Sr.
Wayne Ehlers
Honorable John A. McCarthy
Honorable Robert B. McSeveney
Michael J. Pontarolo
Bonnie White

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Candace Kalish
Tom L. Morris
Betsy Wilkerson
Honorable Teresa C. Kulik
Larry D. Goldberg
Joseph G. Bell
Margaret Lansverk
Honorable John P. Erlick
Honorable Margaret Vail Ross
Lin-Marie Nacht
Richard Carlson

*Commission membership as of December 31, 2010

The following member's term ended during 2010:

Marianne Connelly

P.O. Box 1817, Olympia, Washington 98507

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www.cjc.state.wa.us

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I. INTRODUCTION

All fifty states and the District of Columbia have judicial conduct agencies to receive and investigate allegations of judicial misconduct. These agencies act on complaints involving judicial misconduct and disability. They do not serve as appellate courts to review judges' rulings.

These commissions work to protect the integrity of the judicial process and to promote public confidence in the courts. They also serve to improve and strengthen the judiciary by creating in judges a greater awareness of proper judicial behavior.

II. THE WASHINGTON COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

1. Goals

The overall goal of the Commission is to maintain integrity and confidence in the judicial system. The Commission seeks to preserve both judicial independence and public accountability. The public interest requires a fair and reasonable process to address judicial misconduct or disability. This process is separate from the judicial appeals system, that allows individual litigants to appeal from legal errors. The Commission also has a responsibility to judges, whose careers can be damaged by false and inaccurate allegations. The Commission makes every effort to act in the public interest while safeguarding the individual rights and reputations of judges from unfounded accusations. It is a complex mission to reconcile these charges—to hold judges accountable for misconduct without compromising the essential independence of the judiciary.

2. Meetings

The Commission presently meets five times a year. At these meetings, the Commission reviews new complaints, discusses the progress of investigations, and takes action to resolve complaints. The Commission may also consider matters by telephone conference call.

The current meeting schedule is posted on the agency website or is available by calling the office. Meeting locations vary. The 2011 meeting schedule, subject to change, is as follows: February 11, April 22, July 8, September 9 and November 18.

3. Membership

The Commission consists of eleven members who serve four-year terms: six non-lawyer members of the public, two lawyers, and three judges: one judge from a district or municipal court, one judge from a superior court and one judge from the Court of Appeals. The public members are appointed by the Governor; the judges are appointed by their respective associations; and the lawyers, who must be admitted to the practice of law in Washington, are selected by the Washington State Bar Association.

Members' four year terms begin mid-year on June 17 and end on June 16. The member listing that follows includes members who were serving as of December 31, 2010. An updated list of Commission members may be accessed on the Commission's website at www.cjc.state.wa.us.

4. Member Biographies



DAVID ARMSTRONG (Judge Member) resides in Kitsap County. He graduated from Hastings College of the Law, passed the California and Washington bar examinations, and then practiced in California for about six years. In 1970, he returned to Kitsap County and joined a small general practice firm. In 1995, he was elected to a position on Division II of the Washington State Court of Appeals. He served as Chief Judge of Division II between 2000 and 2002. Judge Armstrong's current term expires in 2011.



JOSEPH G. BELL (Alternate Public Member) resides in Mason County. Dr. Bell is a former Washington State government executive with 38 years of experience serving government, non-profits and state and private universities and colleges. His government posts include, Director, Planning Research and Development for the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS); King County Regional Administrator, Children and Family Services (DSHS); Assistant Director, Department of Labor and Industries, Planning, Research Data Analysis and Information Systems. Dr. Bell's background includes graduate and undergraduate teaching in social work, public affairs and education. In addition, he has worked in the areas of civil rights, community organization, economic development and has served on various state, regional and local boards. He is the cofounder of the King County Dispute Resolution Center. He retired from state service in 2001 and continues his volunteer work. Dr. Bell's current term expires in 2011.



WANDA BRIGGS (Public Member) resides in Benton County. Ms. Briggs has served as a member since 1998, and is a former CJC Chair. She retired in 1997 from the Tri-City Herald after nearly 30 years as a general news reporter. In addition, she was named Ambassador of Peace for stories on the Nagasaki-Richland links leading to the creation of the second atomic bomb and the end of World War II. She won the Toastmaster Award for Outstanding Communicator and in 1998 was selected by Soroptomist International as the Woman of Distinction. Since retirement, she has been elected three times to the Kennewick General Hospital Board of Commissioners where she currently serves as vice-president, served five years on the Tri-Cities Cancer Center Board of Directors and has consulted for the Benton Rural Electric Association. Ms. Briggs' current term expires in 2013.



RICHARD CARLSON (Alternate Public Member) resides in Snohomish County. Mr. Carlson is a former superior and juvenile court administrator who has more than 38 years experience with Washington's court system. He is a graduate of Western Washington University and the University of Washington, and has served in a variety of administrative capacities in both King and Snohomish Counties. He was named by the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators on two separate occasions as Administrator of the Year, and in 2006 was selected by the Washington State Court Management Council as Court Manager of the Year. His experience includes local and state court initiatives involving program enhancement, funding, automation, facilities, policy, legislation, and other aspects of court operations. In 2007/2008 he served as project manager for a Justice Center Master Plan in Snohomish County, and is currently a member of the Team Child advisory council. His current term expires in 2014.

Member Biographies



ANTONIO P. CUBE, SR. (Public Member) resides in King County. Mr. Cube holds a law degree from the Republic of the Philippines where he was formerly technical assistant to a cabinet member, Special Investigator of the Department of Justice and Administrative Investigator of the Civil Service Commission. He immigrated to the United States in 1970 where he worked as a Department Supervisor for Bank of America. He is past President of the Filipino-American Intercommunity Council of the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Cube is the founding President of the re-organized Filipino-American Community of Renton and a former member of the King County Civil Rights Commission. He is currently the Technical Advisor for the Council of Filipino-American Organizations of Washington (COFAO), Advisor for the Filipino-American Community of Renton, and member of the Advisory Commission on Diversity for the City of Renton. Mr. Cube's current term expires in 2011.



WAYNE EHLERS (Public Member) resides in King County. He is currently retired after more than 30 years with state and local government. Mr. Ehlers spent 25 years as a public school teacher and librarian. He also served as a graduate instructor at Pacific Lutheran University for 13 years. Mr. Ehlers was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1972 and served as Speaker of the House from 1983 - 1987. More recently, he worked as the Legislative and Federal Relations Director for both DSHS and the Office of the Governor. Mr. Ehlers received a B.A. in the liberal arts and a B.A. in education (1960) from Western Washington University and his master's degree from Denver University in 1967. His current term expires in 2013.



JOHN ERLICK (Alternate Judge Member) resides in King County. He was elected to the King County Superior Court in September 2000 and recently served two terms as the chief civil judge for that court. Previously, he was in private practice concentrating on defense of professional liability cases. Judge Erlick has served as the chair of the King County Superior Court Ex Parte and Probate Committee, and as a member of the Superior Court's Jury Committee, Governance Committee, Executive Committee and Ad Hoc Duty Time Committee and the King County Bench/Bar Efficiencies Task Force. He served as the Superior Court Judge's Association (SCJA) appointee to the State's Ethics Advisory Committee and is the current chair of the SCJA Ethics Committee. Judge Erlick has also been involved as a coach and instructor in countless mock trial and moot court competitions and teaches professional responsibility and the judicial externship program as an adjunct professor at Seattle University School of Law. Judge Erlick graduated from Harvard with honors and from the Georgetown University Law Center with honors. Judge Erlick's current term expires in 2014.



LARRY D. GOLDBERG (Alternate Public Member) resides in Grays Harbor County. A lifelong resident of Aberdeen, he earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Washington (1968) and a master's of business administration from Boston University (1970). A fourth generation in his family's retail furniture business, he recently retired and enjoys substitute teaching in local high schools. Mr. Goldberg serves on the Board of Directors of Grays Harbor Paper LLC and Timberland Savings Bank. He also has been active with various community efforts, including the Grays Harbor YMCA, Aberdeen Rotary Club, Grays Harbor Community Hospital Foundation and the Grays Harbor County Board of Adjustment. He also has instructed business classes at Grays Harbor College. Mr. Goldberg's term expires in 2013.

Member Biographies



CANDACE KALISH (Alternate Public Member) resides in Clallam County. She received her S.B. from MIT and spent several years studying at Harvard but left before obtaining her Ph.D. to work on a reading machine for the blind. In 1993, she retired from the MITRE Corp., where she had served as associate technical director of the software division. After retirement she worked with the GEM list, a “younger sister” of Emily’s List, to raise money for state level female Democratic political candidates in Massachusetts. She moved to Clallam County in 1999 and joined the Port Angeles Planning Commission in 2005. She has also served on the board of the Clallam County Family YMCA. She has continued to be politically active, most recently in the campaign to establish a buyer’s excise tax to preserve Clallam County farmland. Ms. Kalish’s current term expires in 2013.



TERESA C. KULIK (Alternate Judge Member) resides in Chelan County. Judge Kulik was born and raised in Yakima, Washington and currently serves as Chief Judge of Division III, Court of Appeals. She graduated from the University of Washington in 1974, and Gonzaga University School of Law in 1977. After law school, Judge Kulik worked for Evergreen Legal Services in Clarkston, Washington. In 1981, Attorney General Ken Eikenberry appointed her to establish the Yakima office of the Attorney General where she served as legal counsel to a variety of state agencies and community colleges. In 1988, Judge Kulik became the chief of seven regional offices for the Attorney General. She was awarded the Outstanding Leader Award in 1997, and the Steward of Justice award in 2000. Judge Kulik has been active in numerous professional organizations, including the National Association of College and University Attorneys and the Washington State Bar Association. She previously served as president of the Yakima County Bar Association in 1994-95, and on the Board of Directors of Columbia Legal Services. Judge Kulik’s current term expires in 2011.



MARGARET (PEGGY) LANSVERK (Alternate Public Member) resides in Clark County. She attended Boston University and Kansas University, receiving her education degree in 1954. She and her husband, Duane, moved to Vancouver in 1958 where she began efforts as a community volunteer while raising their three children. She was involved for many years with the Vancouver Public Schools, Camp Fire, pre-school vision screening, and children’s activities at their church. She received the Vancouver Distinguished Service Award in 1980, and the Women of Achievement Award in 1997. She was a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) for many years. She was campaign manager for Val Ogden’s legislative campaigns. Her most recent project has been to help organize the Winter Shelter for the Homeless in Vancouver. Ms. Lansverk’s current term expires in 2013.



HUBERT G. LOCKE (Public Member) resides in King County. He served as a professor for over 25 years, and as dean for six years, at the University of Washington’s Daniel J. Evans Graduate School of Public Affairs, as well as serving in various administrative and faculty positions. Before that he served as dean of the College of Public Affairs & Community Service and as Associate Professor of Urban Studies at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (1972-75). During fall term 2004, he was Arnold Visiting Professor at Whitman College. He has served as a trustee of various nonprofit organizations, chaired the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and served as vice chair of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Education Committee and Church Relations Committee. He has written and edited several books and numerous chapters in publications dealing with race, criminal justice, religion and public policy. His current term expires in 2012.

Member Biographies



JOHN A. MCCARTHY (Judge Member) resides in Pierce County. He has been both a district court and superior court judge for a total of 19 years. Prior to judicial service, he practiced law as a sole practitioner for 17 years. He is a graduate of Seattle University, the University of San Francisco (J.D.) and numerous programs at the National Judicial College. He has chaired the Legislative Committee of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association (DMCJA) and served as treasurer of the Superior Court Judges Association. He is a past president of the Washington Public Ports Association. He was an alternate member of the Commission for over two years before becoming a regular member five years ago. Judge McCarthy's current term expires in 2014.



ROBERT B. MCSEVENEY (Judge Member) resides in King County. He presently serves as one of the elected municipal judges for the City of Kent. Judge McSeveney has been a judge for sixteen years. He is also an appointed King County Superior Court portability judge and serves as a hearing examiner, handling money laundering and asset forfeiture matters for various King County agencies. Prior to becoming a judicial officer, he spent nine years as an attorney, both in private practice and for the City of Bellevue, specializing in criminal law, civil litigation and municipal law. Before becoming an attorney, he served ten years as a police officer for the City of Bellevue. Judge McSeveney is a former co-chair for the State Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) and is actively involved in the District and Municipal Court Judges Association (DMCJA) where he has served on numerous committees and task forces. He was named Outstanding Judge of the Year in 2002 by the DMCJA. He received his undergraduate degree, summa cum laude, from Seattle University and his law degree from the University of Puget Sound. Judge McSeveney's current term expires in 2013.



TOM L. MORRIS (Alternate Lawyer Member) resides in King County. He is a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney with Kitsap County. His practice encompasses adult and juvenile criminal cases and civil child support enforcement matters. He was a member of the original team establishing the first juvenile drug court in Kitsap County. He has served on a number of Washington Bar committees over time to include the Committee for Diversity, Court Rules and Procedures Committee and Rules of Professional Conduct Committee. Presently he is on the national board of the National Black Prosecutors Association. Prior to attending law school he served his country by joining the Air Force. He has a Master of Science degree from Indiana University and obtained his law degree from the University of Washington. Mr. Morris' current term expires in 2011.



LIN-MARIE NACHT (Alternate Lawyer Member) resides in King County. She is a public defender with the Society of Counsel Representing Accused Persons, and has represented indigent clients charged with every level of crime from misdemeanor through murder, including two death penalty cases, as well as various civil matters such as contempt of court and sexual predator commitments. She received her law degree from the University of Washington in 1986, and worked at the King County Prosecutor's Office before joining the defense in March of 1987. She has also worked as a judge pro tem in Municipal and Superior Court. She teaches ethics courses to criminal defense attorneys, and has served on the Bar Association's Rules of Professional Conduct Committee. Ms. Nacht's current term expires in 2012.

Member Biographies



KATHLEEN M. O'SULLIVAN (Lawyer Member) resides in King County. Ms. O'Sullivan is a partner with the law firm Perkins Coie. Her practice focuses on complex business litigation, class action defense, constitutional litigation and appellate litigation. She is the co-chair of the firm's Appellate Practice Group. Ms. O'Sullivan has litigated cases before the state and federal trial courts, as well as the Washington Court of Appeals, the Washington Supreme Court, and the U.S. Supreme Court. She is an elected member of the American Law Institute and, from 2003-2006, she served on the Washington State Bar Association's Board of Governors. She received her undergraduate degree from Yale University and her law degree from the Georgetown University Law Center. Ms. O'Sullivan's current term expires in 2011.



MICHAEL J. PONTAROLO (Lawyer Member) resides in Spokane County. He is a principal in the Spokane/Seattle law firm of Delay, Curran, Thompson, Pontarolo & Walker. A graduate of Gonzaga School of Law, his legal emphasis is in Worker's Compensation and Social Security disability law. He was an Adjunct Professor of Worker's Compensation at Gonzaga Law School from 1984 through 2010 and a member of the Law School's Board of Advisors. He has served as President of the Spokane County Bar Association, Vice President-East of the Washington State Trial Lawyers (WSTLA) now Washington State Association for Justice (WSAJ), 5th District Governor on the Washington Bar Association's (WSBA), Board of Governors (2003-2006) and is currently on the Board of Directors of Columbia Legal Services. He's a member of the American Bar Association, American Association for Justice, Washington State Association for Justice, Spokane County Bar Association and is listed in Best Lawyers in America. Mr. Pontarolo has served on numerous WSBA committees, including the Rules of Professional Conduct, Judicial Recommendation, Professionalism and Character and Fitness committees. Since 1984 he has served as Special District Counsel for the WSBA and currently serves as one of its Adjunct Investigative Counsel. In 2009 the Spokane County Bar awarded him the Smithmoore P. Meyers Professionalism Award. Mr. Pontarolo's current term expires in 2012.



MARGARET VAIL ROSS (Alternate Judge Member) resides in Pierce County. She was elected to the Pierce County District Court in 2002, after having served as a commissioner for the district court and as judge of the Ruston Municipal Court. Judge Ross is a member of the DMCJA Education Committee and has coordinated training for that organization as well as pro tem training for Pierce County District Court. Prior to serving as a judicial officer, Judge Ross was a Pierce County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for 15 years, trying cases ranging from water skiing violations to murder. While a prosecutor, Judge Ross taught a variety of topics including juvenile law and ethics. Judge Ross received her undergraduate degree from Western Washington University and her law degree from the University of Puget Sound. Judge Ross' current term expires in 2013.

Member Biographies



JOHN W. SLEETER (Public Member) resides in Thurston County. He is currently the President of the Board of Directors of Wolf Haven International, in Tenino, WA. He was a member of the Supreme Court's Code of Judicial Conduct Task Force charged with considering revision of the code. He previously served as a member of the Olympia Police Chief's advisory committee, the Chief's Forum. In 2005 he retired as the administrator of the Thurston County Superior Court where he served since 2000. Previously he worked for the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles County. He has worked and volunteered in local government for more than 35 years, including nearly 25 years in court administration. He has served on the Washington State Board for Judicial Administration's Public Trust and Confidence Committee and the Family Law Facilitators' Committee. He has also served as adjunct staff to numerous advisory committees of the California Judicial Council. He was an active member of the National Association for Court Management and a member of the Washington Association of Superior Court Administrators. He is a 1984 Graduate Fellow of the National Center for State Courts' Institute for Court Management and holds a bachelors degree in political science from California State University, Los Angeles. Mr. Sleeter's current term expires in 2013.



BONNIE WHITE (Public Member) resides in Spokane County. Bonnie recently concluded a 34 year career with Gonzaga Law School. She was Assistant to the Director of Clinical Programs and Office Manager for University Legal Assistance. Ms. White has been a member of the Alpha Iota Sorority Spokane Chapter since 1998, a philanthropic organization focusing on various charities in Spokane. She is a committee member of the Spokane County Bar Association Diversity Section which works within the Spokane legal community to increase diversity within the local bar association and judicial system. Ms. White is also a member of the American Institute of Parliamentarians, Spokane Alyce Baker Chapter. In the past she has been a Guardian Ad Litem for the Spokane County Juvenile Court CASA Program and area Tribal Courts specializing in representation of Native American children. She is a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. Ms. White's current term expires in 2014.



BETSY WILKERSON (Alternate Public Member) resides in Spokane County. Ms. Wilkerson is owner/administrator of an assisted living facility caring for people who are developmentally disabled. Ms. Wilkerson is a community activist and the current president of the Richard Allen Enterprise which provides economic development and continuous support services that assist individuals towards self-sufficiency, chair of the St. Luke's Rehabilitation Institute Community Board, chair of Math Engineering Science Achievement (MESA) which serves students of color and girls. Ms. Wilkerson was recognized by Leadership Spokane 2002 with the Excellence in Community Trustee award and the 2001 Women Helping Women award presented by Soroptimist International of Spokane. Ms. Wilkerson's current term expires in 2012.

III. THE COMMISSION'S DISCIPLINARY FUNCTION

1. Jurisdiction and Authority

Pursuant to RCW 2.64.010(4), the Commission has jurisdiction over justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, superior courts or any court organized under Titles 3 or 35 RCW, judges pro tempore, court commissioners and magistrates. This includes full-time, part-time, attorney and non-attorney judges.

The function of the Commission is to investigate and act on complaints of judicial misconduct or disability. The only basis for finding misconduct is a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Code is adopted by the Supreme Court. To act on a complaint of disability, the Commission must find that a judge or justice suffers from a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent, and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.

The Commission may impose admonishment, reprimand and censure. After imposing censure, the Commission may recommend suspension or removal of a judge to the Supreme Court. If the Commission finds disability, it may recommend to the Supreme Court that a judge be retired.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction over administrative law judges or federal judges. Complaints against administrative law judges should be made to the agency or department in which the administrative hearing has taken place. Complaints against federal judges should be made to the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals, P.O. Box 193939, San Francisco, California 94119-3939.

2. The Complaint Process

Stage I - Preliminary Investigation

All complaints begin in the preliminary investigative stage and may be initiated by any organization, association or person, including a member of the Commission. Investigative counsel make a prompt, discreet preliminary investigation and recommends to the Commission whether to proceed to the second stage. The complaint and additional information are sent to each Commission member for review before the Commission meets. After initial review and evaluation, the Commission may dismiss the complaint, continue investigation, or commence initial proceedings. At any time, the Commission may retain disciplinary counsel to assist in the proceeding.

Stage II - Initial Proceedings

If the Commission moves the matter to initial proceedings, the Commission notifies the judge and provides the judge an opportunity to respond to a Statement of Allegations. After reviewing the judge's answer, the Commission may dismiss the complaint if there are not sufficient grounds for further proceedings.

At any time prior to final disposition, a matter may be resolved with a stipulation entered into in a public proceeding. The stipulation may impose any terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the Commission. A stipulation includes all material facts relating to the proceeding and the conduct of the judge.

If the Commission determines there is probable cause to believe that the judge has violated a rule of judicial conduct or is suffering from a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties, it orders filing of a Statement of Charges.

Stage III - Statement of Charges and Fact-Finding Hearing

The Statement of Charges is approved by the Commission. The Statement of Charges is public after the judge has been served. The judge has 21 days to file an answer.

Disciplinary Function

A fact-finding hearing is scheduled before the Commission after the answer is filed. The Commission members scheduled to participate in the fact-finding hearing receive no further factual information until the hearing is held or approval of a stipulation is sought. The judge has the opportunity to appear with or without counsel to defend against the charges. The fact-finding hearing is conducted publicly.

Stage IV - Decision and Appeal Process

At the conclusion of all formal proceedings, the Commission announces its decision in a public session. The Commission has the authority to dismiss the charges, or to admonish, reprimand or censure the judge. The Commission may also recommend the Supreme Court suspend or remove the judge. With a censure, the Commission may recommend the Supreme Court retire a judge suffering from a disability. If the Commission decides to reprimand or censure a judge, the judge is required to appear personally before the Commission.

Within 30 days after the Commission admonishes, reprimands or censures a judge, the judge may file an appeal de novo to the Supreme Court. If the Commission recommends removal, the judge is suspended with pay, pending a final determination by the Supreme Court.

3. Confidentiality

Commission initial proceedings are confidential, including the fact that there is a complaint or investigation, as provided in Article IV, Section 31 of the Washington State Constitution, RCW 2.64 and Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure (CJCRP). Any person violating rules of confidentiality is subject to contempt proceedings in superior court.

Confidentiality is intended to encourage complainants to express their concerns without fear of reprisal; to protect a judge's reputation and the reputation of the court system from unsubstantiated allegations; and to prevent the complaint process from being abused as a means to harass judges for their decisions.

4. Public Case Information

When the Commission concludes from initial proceedings that there is probable cause to believe a judge has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct, a Statement of Charges is served on the respondent judge and then filed as a public record. Any subsequent fact-finding hearing is public and, at the commencement of the hearing, the records that formed the basis of the finding of probable cause are filed in the hearing record.

Detailed information about all of the Commission's public cases, including copies of the principal relevant documents, is available on-line through the Commission's Judicial Discipline Database at www.cjc.state.wa.us/search/.

5. Ethics in Public Service Act

In 1994, the Washington State Legislature enacted the Ethics in Public Service Act (Chapter 42.52 RCW) which strengthened and clarified the ethical standards applying to all state officers and employees. RCW 42.52.370 directs the Commission to enforce Chapter 42.52 RCW and rules adopted under it with respect to state officers and employees of the judicial branch of state government. The substantive provisions of Chapter 42.52 RCW became effective on January 1, 1995.

Under the Ethics in Public Service Act, the Commission considers complaints alleging ethics violations by state employees and officers of the judicial branch. The Commission developed procedural rules under Chapter 292-09 WAC and substantive rules under Chapter 292-11 WAC to implement the provisions of Chapter 42.52 RCW. Complaints concerning judges will be considered exclusively under the state Constitution and Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure (CJCRP).

6. Judicial Whistleblower Policy

In 2010, the State Supreme Court adopted a policy for the application of the State Whistleblower Protection Act, 42.40 RCW (“Whistleblower Law”) to the state’s judicial branch employees. (The law applies to state, not local, employees and thus covers only employees at the State Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of Civil Legal Aid, Office of Public Defense, Washington State Law Library, and Commission on Judicial Conduct). The policy clarifies that allegations against state level judicial officers regarding violations of the Whistleblower Law will continue to be investigated and resolved by the Commission on Judicial Conduct. For a description of the policy and the full text, please see <http://www.courts.wa.gov/Whistleblower> at the Washington State Court’s web site.

IV. COMMISSION ACTIVITY

1. Docket: Dismissal vs. Sustainment

COMPLAINTS

Matters pending at beginning of period	169	
Complaints received during period	339	
Requests to reopen complaints	46	
TOTAL COMPLAINTS		554

DISPOSITIONS

DISMISSALS

Complaint withdrawn	3	
Insufficient evidence to proceed	23	
Lack of jurisdiction	1	
Left office due to CJC in an unrelated matter	1	
Legal issues over which CJC has no jurisdiction	117	
No basis to reopen	50	
No violation found	69	
Unsubstantiated	120	

SUSTAINMENTS

Admonishment	5*	
Reprimand	3*	
Censure with recommendation for removal	2*	

TOTAL COMPLAINTS DISPOSED* **394**

MATTERS PENDING on December 31, 2010 **160**

INQUIRIES**

Total inquiries filed		665
Complaints filed as a result of 2010 inquiries	327	
Complaints filed as a result of older inquiries	12	

* Due to multiple complaints against the same judicial officer, a single disposition may dispose of several cases. In 2010 for example, two cases were disposed of with the censure and removal recommendation of one judicial officer.

** Inquiries are recorded when individuals contact the Commission about filing a complaint.

2. Dispositions: Dismissal vs. Sustainment

DISPOSITIONS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
DISMISSAL					
Complaint withdrawn		3		1	3
Dismissed due to related CJC decision				15	
Insufficient evidence to proceed	31	28	20	19	23
Lack of jurisdiction		5	4	1	1
Left office		3		1	1
Legal issues over which CJC has no jurisdiction	113	132	106	82	117
No basis to reopen	24	19	29	35	50
No violation found	45	44	55	65	69
Resigned due to CJC action. Dismissed.					
Unsubstantiated	133	152	141	134	120
SUSTAINMENT					
Admonishment	9*	3*	2		5*
Reprimand	2	1	5*	2	3*
Censure	1	1	3*	1	
Censure with suspension recommendation	1			5*	
Censure with removal recommendation					2*
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	359	391	365	361	394

3. Dispositions: Public

PUBLIC DISPOSITIONS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Admonishment	9*	3*	2		5*
Reprimand	2	1	5*	2	3*
Censure	1	1	3*	1	
Censure with recommendation of suspension	1			5*	
Censure with recommendation of removal					2*
TOTAL PUBLIC DISPOSITIONS	13	5	10	8	10

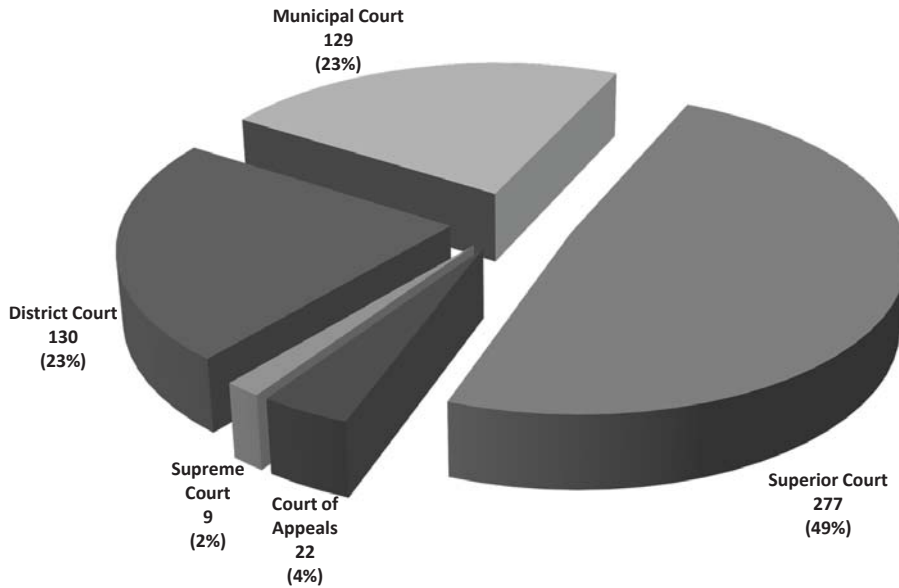
* Due to multiple complaints against the same judicial officer, a single disposition may dispose of several cases. In 2010 for example, two cases were disposed of with the censure and removal recommendation of one judicial officer.

4. Statistical Charts

Number of Judicial Officers

(Includes judges and commissioners;

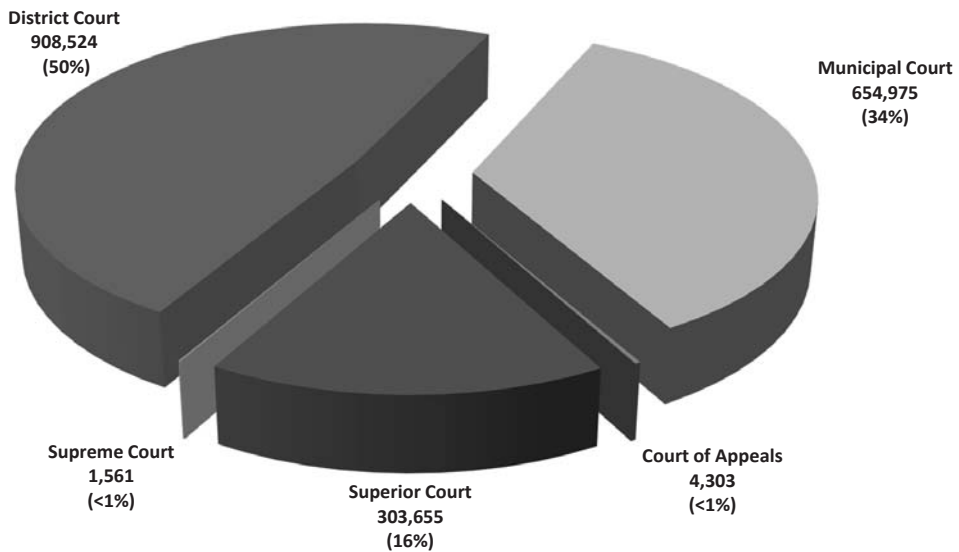
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, January 2011)



Caseloads by Court Level

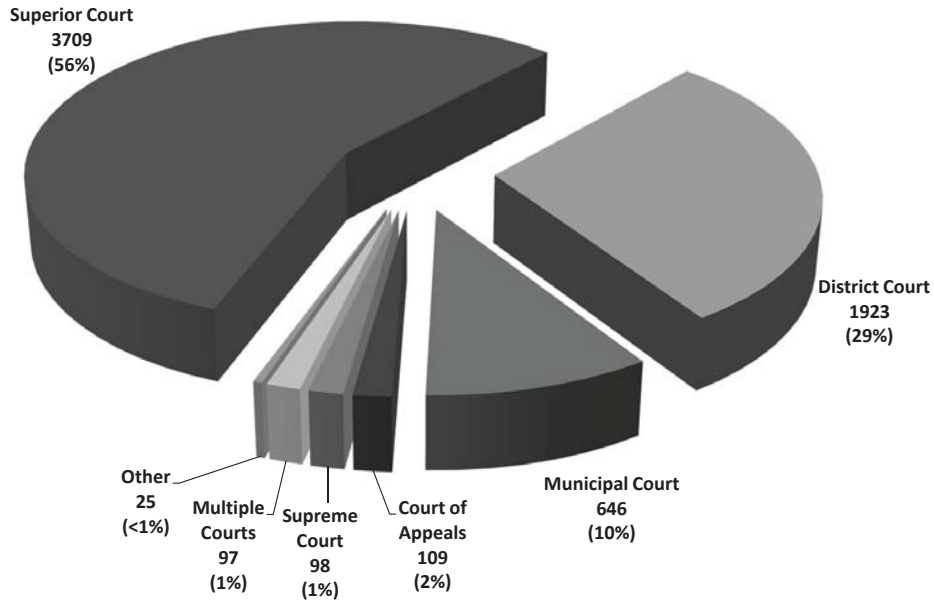
Total Filings: approx. 1,873,018

(Source: 2009 Annual Report, Administrative Office of the Courts)

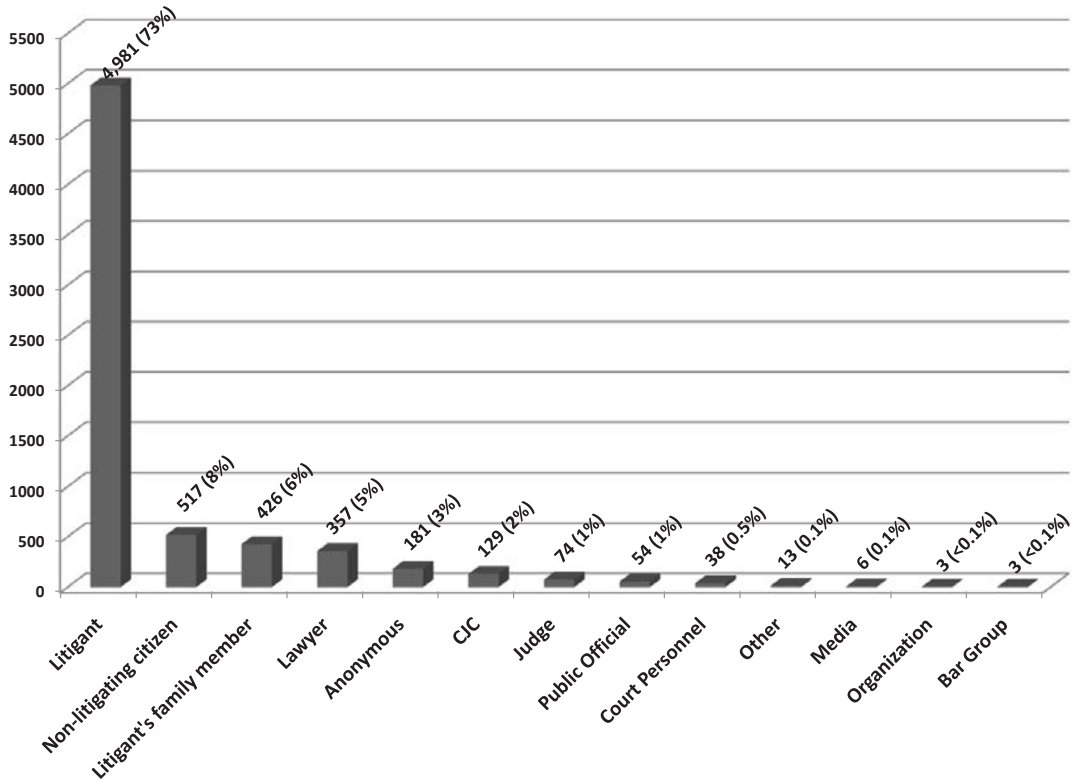


Commission Activity

CJC Complaints filed by Court Level of Judicial Officers 1981 - 2010



Source of CJC Complaints 1981 - 2010



5. Public Actions - 2010

In re the Honorable Adalia A. Hille
CJC No. 6392-F-150

December 3, 2010

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that Adams County District Court Judge Adalia Hille violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(1) and 3(A)(4) of the Code of Judicial Conduct by engaging in a regular practice of conducting mitigation hearings on civil infractions by automatically reducing the fine proposed, rather than conducting hearings as required by law. By omitting any opportunity for a person with an infraction to explain the mitigating circumstances to the court, Respondent's practice was at odds with clear and established law and denied those individuals who requested mitigation hearings their right to be heard according to the law. Although the court's practice may have benefitted some people as well as the court in terms of convenience, judges may not disregard the law for the sake of expediency. The Commission admonished Judge Hille and ordered her to promptly read and familiarize herself with the Code of Judicial Conduct.

In re the Honorable Frank V. LaSalata
CJC No. 6279-F-149

September 24, 2010

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that King County District Court Judge Frank LaSalata violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(3) of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The judge agreed that the manner in which he spoke to a legal intern who was appearing before him in court could have reasonably caused her to be alarmed. The Commission admonished Judge LaSalata for engaging in discourteous and intolerant behavior in his official capacity which could erode the public's confidence in the impartiality and integrity of the judicial system.

In re the Honorable Michael J. Heavey
CJC No. 5975-F-145

September 24, 2010

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that King County Superior Court Judge Michael J. Heavey violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 2(B) of the Code of Judicial Conduct by using his status as a judge to attempt to influence a criminal proceeding in another country; thereby exploiting his judicial office for the specific benefit of another. The Commission admonished Judge Heavey.

In re the Honorable Toni A. Sheldon
CJC No. 6084-F-146

May 14, 2010

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Mason County Superior Court Judge Toni Sheldon violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(6) by taking more than the time permitted by the State Constitution, state statute, and the Code of Judicial Conduct in deciding two cases before her. Judge Sheldon was previously sanctioned by the Commission in 2002 for decisional delay. In mitigation, the Commission considered that Judge Sheldon is generally recognized as a conscientious jurist, and that she has disclosed compelling personal circumstances she experienced that were not of her making, but which contributed to these delays. She has also provided assurances to the Commission that she has addressed these circumstances adequately to avoid repetition. The Commission reprimanded the judge.

In re the Honorable Michael Hecht
CJC No. 5863-F-142 (See also p. 24)

May 14, 2010

The Commission accepted a stipulation by former Pierce County Superior Court Judge Michael Hecht and disciplinary counsel that the former judge had been charged, convicted and sentenced in Pierce County Superior Court to one count of Patronizing a Prostitute and one count of felony Harassment, and that those convictions constituted a violation of Canons 1 and 2(A). The Commission panel further considered briefing of the parties in considering a sanction for the violations, and concluded that censure was clearly warranted. The panel found: "The salacious and severe nature of Respondent's criminal conduct has brought great dishonor to the judiciary of this state." Noting that Respondent has previously resigned his judicial office, the panel recommended to the Supreme Court that it disqualify Respondent from future judicial office in addition to the sanction of censure.

In re the Honorable John R. Henry
CJC No. 5850-F-147

May 14, 2010

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Garfield County District Court Judge John Henry violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3) when he engaged in remarks and conduct that were reasonably perceived to be offensive in a sexual context with two separate female attorneys who appeared before him in court. Judge Henry was reprimanded. Although, the conduct in question took place outside of the courtroom, judicial officers are held to a high standard of conduct and must be scrupulous and cautious in their interpersonal conduct towards attorneys who practice in their court. Judge Henry was required to participate at his own expense in training or counseling that focuses on harassment prevention. The remedial training or counseling had to be approved in advance by the Commission's Chair, or the Chair's designee, and any evaluation for counseling was required to commence within 60 days of filing of the stipulation and order. Judge Henry was obliged to provide proof of satisfactory completion within one year from the entry of the order.

6. Public Actions - Previous Five Years (2005 - 2009)

In re the Honorable Ron A. Mamiya
CJC No. 5930-F-144

August 7, 2009

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that Seattle Municipal Court Judge Ron A. Mamiya violated Canons 1 and 2(A) of the Code of Judicial Conduct when he had a brief extramarital affair with a subordinate court employee (whom he did not directly supervise). She resigned her position and later disclosed she did so in part because of her relationship with the judge. Through counsel, she stated her intention to file a claim for sexual harassment, which was settled through mediation, with both the City and Judge Mamiya separately paying \$67,500 in settlement, without admitting wrongdoing. The Commission censured Judge Mamiya for the disruption of court administration, expenditure of public funds, and attendant disrepute brought upon the court's and the judge's reputations. The Commission and Judge Mamiya agreed that a recommendation for suspension or removal from office was not warranted. The judge agreed not to repeat the behavior, to promptly read and familiarize himself again with the Code of Judicial Conduct in its entirety and to complete a course on judicial ethics at his expense approved in advance by the Commission's Chair or his designee and provide proof of completion of the course within one year.

In re the Honorable Eileen Kato
CJC No. 5577-F-143

April 10, 2009

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that King County District Court Judge Eileen Kato violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) when she performed marriages without the requisite witnesses and then later obtained witness signatures from people who were not, in fact, present as witnesses. Some of these non-attending "witnesses" were court staff in various capacities, all subordinate to the position of the judge. The Commission reprimanded Judge Kato and ordered her to promptly read and familiarize herself with the Code of Judicial Conduct. Judge Kato further agreed, and the Commission ordered, that she would attend and satisfactorily complete a judicial ethics program approved in advance.

In re the Honorable Debbie Mendoza
CJC No. 5422-F-140

April 10, 2009

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Zillah Municipal Court Judge Debbie Mendoza violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) by routinely failing to determine whether unrepresented criminal defendants understood their procedural and constitutional rights, including the right to counsel, at arraignment and probation violation hearings. Judge Mendoza also failed to record court hearings, despite the plain statutory obligation that they must be recorded. She also employed uncertified, non-qualified interpreters contrary to statute, often using bilingual jail staff to interpret at in-custody telephonic arraignments for non-English speaking defendants. This presented a conflict of interest between law enforcement and the defendants' right to neutral interpreters to understand the court process. The Commission reprimanded Judge Mendoza and required her to promptly read and familiarize herself

with the Code of Judicial Conduct, the Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction and the Criminal Procedure Benchbook for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction in their entirety. She further agreed that, for one year following entry of this stipulation, she would provide the Commission with audio or video recordings of each court calendar, and would complete a course on criminal procedure, approved in advance.

In re the Honorable Judith R. Eiler

CJC No. 5198-F-136 (See also pp. 23, 24)

April 10, 2009

The Commission conducted a public hearing on allegations that Judge Judith Eiler of the King County District Court violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(3), and 3(A)(4) by engaging in a clear, ongoing pattern and practice of impatient, undignified and discourteous conduct of the Respondent towards litigants, especially self-represented litigants, witnesses, attorneys, court personnel and others with whom Judge Eiler dealt in her official capacity within the courtroom. The Commission found that the misconduct occurred and was compounded by the fact that Respondent was previously reprimanded by the Commission for similar behavior (in CJC 4148-F-116). The Commission censured Judge Eiler and recommended to the Washington State Supreme Court that she be suspended from office for ninety days without pay.

In re the Honorable Michael Morgan

CJC No. 5680-F-139

December 5, 2008

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Federal Way Municipal Court Judge Michael Morgan violated the Code of Judicial Conduct by engaging in a pattern of impatient, undignified and discourteous behavior towards court personnel, former court personnel and employees of the City of Federal Way; and by making comments that were, or reasonably could be perceived as, disparaging, threatening, or otherwise unbecoming a judicial officer. The Commission determined that his conduct violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3). The Commission reprimanded Judge Morgan and ordered him to undergo a series of corrective measures. He was to complete training pertinent to better management of his administrative duties as a judge; to complete a course on judicial ethics; and to promptly obtain an evaluation by a counselor and show proof of compliance with all recommendations.

In re the Honorable Michael S. Hurtado

CJC No. 5775-F-141

December 5, 2008

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Seattle Municipal Court Judge Michael S. Hurtado violated Canons 1, 2 and 3(A)(3) when, on two different occasions, he failed to treat two different attorneys with patience, dignity and courtesy. As soon as the Commission brought this matter to Respondent's attention, he openly acknowledged the acts occurred and recognized their impropriety. He noted stresses in his personal life and frustration with the situations in the courtroom combined to lead to the inappropriate behavior. The Commission's independent investigation has shown Respondent generally maintains an appropriate and professional demeanor. Of his own initiative, prior to contact from the Commission, the judge undertook corrective measures to help him address personal stress and to control his demeanor. The Commission admonished the judge.

In re the Honorable Katherine M. Stolz

CJC No. 5456-F-138

August 1, 2008

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Pierce County Superior Court Judge Katherine Stoltz violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) of the Code of Judicial Conduct, when she required a man wearing a head covering he maintained was for religious purposes to remove it in court without any inquiry as to the sincerity of the claimed religious belief. While judges must maintain decorum in the courtroom, the law is well settled that they may not abridge rights to religious liberty under the First Amendment of the federal constitution and Washington State Constitution Article I, §11, absent a clear threat to public safety, peace or order. Judge Stoltz failed to take into account settled law and a recent Commission decision on the same subject, resulting in denying a criminal defendant his right to free exercise of religion in her courtroom. Noting this was apparently an isolated incident, the lack of evidence of any bias on the part of the judge, and her cooperation with the Commission, Judge Stoltz was admonished by the Commission.

Public Actions

In re the Honorable Colleen Hartl

CJC No. 5578-F-137

August 1, 2008

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that former Federal Way Municipal Court Judge Colleen Hartl violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(5) and 3(D)(1) by presiding over matters in which a lawyer with whom she had an intimate relationship appeared as counsel, and by becoming highly intoxicated at a party and revealing to court staff details of her sexual encounter with the lawyer. In addition, her subsequent conversations with court staff reasonably appeared to be an effort to conceal her misconduct by suggesting these potential witnesses withhold relevant information. Respondent's behaviors raised reasonable concerns about her lack of neutrality, were undignified, could cause the public to lose respect for the judicial office, and called into question her integrity. Former Judge Hartl was censured by the Commission and she agreed that she will not seek or serve in any position performing judicial functions without first securing express approval from the Commission.

In re the Honorable John P. Wulle

CJC No. 5202-F-133

December 7, 2007

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that Clark County Superior Court Judge John Wulle violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3). In July 2006, while attending a conference in Los Angeles in his capacity as Clark County Superior Court Judge, Judge Wulle engaged in discourteous, impatient, and undignified behavior, and used language that reasonably appeared to manifest bias or prejudice. The Commission censured the judge and required that, among other things, he undertake training in judicial ethics; obtain a drug/alcohol evaluation and comply with the recommendations; and attend programs on racial, religious, sexual orientation and diversity training, at his own expense.

In re the Honorable Mark C. Chow

CJC No. 5299-F-134

October 24, 2007

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that King County District Court Judge Mark Chow violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3) in two separate instances when he made comments that were, or that were reasonably perceived to be, undignified and discourteous. Judge Chow also stipulated that he used language that could create the appearance that he might favor or disfavor defendants based on their ethnic backgrounds. By using such inappropriate language in court, he diminished public confidence in, and respect for, the courts. The Commission admonished Judge Chow and ordered him to, among other things, participate in approved ethics training at his own expense.

In re the Honorable Fred Bonner

CJC No. 5324-F-135

August 3, 2007

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Seattle Municipal Court Judge Fred Bonner violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 2(B) by sending a letter on judicial stationery attesting to the good character of a criminal defendant to the judge who was scheduled to sentence that defendant. Absent an official request, a judge may not voluntarily communicate with another judge as a character witness on behalf of a party in a judicial proceeding. Doing so lends the prestige of judicial office for the private benefit of another, may be perceived as an implied request for favorable treatment of a party, and is considered voluntary character witness testimony. Published ethics advisory opinions and judicial conduct case law make clear that judges may not, on their own initiative, write a letter on behalf of a criminal defendant for consideration in sentencing, even if the letter is written on plain paper and the judicial title is not used. Judge Bonner was admonished by the Commission.

In re the Honorable Timothy B. Odell

CJC No. 4906-F-132

June 8, 2007

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Everett Municipal Court Judge Timothy Odell violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) by, as a matter of practice, failing to properly advise unrepresented criminal defendants of their basic due process and constitutional rights at arraignment and probation review hearings; failing to

properly accept guilty pleas in accordance with court rules; and engaging in a practice that appeared to coerce criminal defendants to waive their rights to a jury trial. He was reprimanded by the Commission and required to promptly read and familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct, the Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction and the Criminal Procedure Benchbook for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction in their entirety. He was also required to complete a course on judicial ethics with an emphasis on criminal procedure at his expense, and provide proof of completion of the course within one year of the date the stipulation was entered.

In re the Honorable James J. Helbling

CJC No. 4453-F-128

December 1, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Bonney Lake Municipal Court Judge James Helbling violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) by routinely failing to advise unrepresented criminal defendants appearing before him of their basic due process and constitutional rights and also by routinely failing to determine whether individual defendants understood their constitutional rights at arraignment prior to entering a plea or prior to probation violation hearings. He was reprimanded by the Commission and required to promptly read and familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct, the Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction and the Criminal Procedure Benchbook for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction in their entirety. He was also required to complete a course on judicial ethics with an emphasis on criminal procedure at his expense, and provide proof of completion of the course within one year of the date the stipulation was entered.

In re the Honorable Kenneth L. Jorgensen

CJC No. 4780-F-126

October 3, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Grant County Superior Court Judge Kenneth Jorgensen violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(4) by commencing a court proceeding ahead of the scheduled time and questioning a party whom he knew to be represented about the subject matter at issue in the proceeding in the absence of counsel for that party. By doing so, respondent interfered with that party's right to counsel and denied her the right to be fully heard according to law. He was reprimanded by the Commission and required to promptly read and familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct, and to complete a course in judicial ethics approved in advance by the Chair of the Commission within a year.

In re the Honorable Beverly G. Grant

CJC No. 4952-F-131

August 4, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Pierce County Superior Court Judge Beverly Grant violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(2) and 3(A)(3) by her actions immediately preceding a sentencing hearing in a manslaughter case. The sentencing hearing occurred on the Friday before Super Bowl Sunday. Perceiving a high level of tension among those present in the crowded courtroom, the judge opened the hearing by inviting those present to join her in cheering: "Go, Seahawks." Dissatisfied with the low volume of the response, she repeated the request. The judge later publicly apologized and noted that her "invitation to salute the Seahawks was misplaced and under the circumstances made [her] appear insensitive to the victim's family, friends and supporters." The Commission admonished Judge Grant.

In re the Honorable David B. Ladenburg

CJC No. 4939-F-130

August 4, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Tacoma Municipal Court Judge David Ladenburg violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) by requiring a woman wearing a religious head covering to remove it or leave his courtroom. Respondent's conduct contravened well-settled principles of First Amendment law and infringed upon an individual's fundamental right to religious freedom. Respondent required all persons in his court to remove their head covering, not just Muslims, but his actions in this instance created an appearance that he was biased against people of the Muslim religion. As soon as the matter was brought to the judge's attention and he reviewed the law, Respondent acknowledged his legal error, changed his practice, and publicly apologized for any embarrassment he caused to the woman. He was admonished by the Commission and required to complete a course in cultural competency.

In re the Honorable Robert D. Austin
CJC No. 4880-F-129

August 4, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that Spokane County Superior Court Judge Robert Austin violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(8). Immediately following the conclusion of a jury trial in November of 2005, Judge Austin made comments to the jury that reasonably created the impression in the minds of the jurors that they reached the wrong verdict and had failed the system and/or disappointed the judge. As explained in the comment to the Canon: "Commending or criticizing jurors for their verdict may imply a judicial expectation in future cases and may impair a juror's ability to be fair and impartial in a subsequent case." The Commission admonished Judge Austin.

In re the Honorable Jonathan Martin
CJC No. 4185-F-125

June 2, 2006

On June 2, 2006, the Commission approved a stipulated order of censure against former Yakima Municipal Court Judge Jonathan Martin, finding he had violated Canons 1, 2(A), 2(B), 3(A)(2), 3(A)(3), 3(A)(4), 3(A)(5), 3(A)(6) and 3(B). Those violations included statements and conduct that manifested either bias or insensitivity, including the use of the word "Chinaman" and referring to a domestic violence victim as a "heifer." Former Judge Martin contested a range of additional allegations, for example, that he improperly used the prestige of judicial office by writing to the police department on behalf of a railway company and signing his name as "Judge Martin;" failed to maintain order in his court; failed to follow courthouse protocols and legal procedures in criminal matters; failed to attend timely to important paperwork; and improperly conducted a contested infraction hearing outside the presence of a prosecutor.

While the matter was pending in preliminary, confidential proceedings, former Judge Martin lost a reelection bid for his position. He and the Commission recognized that this created an unusual situation where the respondent judge was no longer sitting as a judge, and in lieu of litigating the matter, former Judge Martin and the Commission entered the stipulation. Former Judge Martin agreed that if the matter were to go to hearing, there was a substantial likelihood that the Commission could prove the violations, and he agreed to the sanction of censure and to comply with corrective actions required by the Commission. These corrective actions require that, prior to resuming any form of judicial office, he will complete training at his own expense, approved in advance by the Commission Chair, in judicial ethics, basic criminal procedure, and court management, and will again read and familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct.

In re the Honorable Mary Ann Ottinger
CJC No. 4475-F-119 (See also p. 25)

May 5, 2006

The Commission conducted a public hearing on allegations that Judge Mary Ann Ottinger of the King County District Court violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(1) by routinely failing to adequately advise unrepresented criminal defendants of their constitutional due process rights. The Commission found that the misconduct occurred and was compounded by the fact that Respondent was previously censured by the Commission for similar behavior (See CJC 3811-F-110). The Commission censured Judge Ottinger and recommended to the Washington State Supreme Court that she be suspended from office for thirty days without pay. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the Commission's decision in an order filed July 20, 2006.

In re the Honorable Stephen E. Moore
CJC No. 4411-F-127

April 7, 2006

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission admonished Judge Stephen Moore of the Lynnwood Municipal Court for violating Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3) by displaying an impatient, undignified and/or discourteous demeanor towards litigants in four separate court hearings over the course of two and one-half years. The judge agreed that his demeanor was inappropriate in those cases, and further agreed to a corrective course of action including training in demeanor and communication.

Public Actions

In re the Honorable A. Mark Vanderveen

CJC No. 4793-F-122

December 9, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that former pro tem Judge A. Mark Vanderveen pled guilty in federal district court on July 22, 2005, to the felony offense of Failing to File a Currency Transaction Report, a violation of Title 31, United States Code, Sections 5331(a) and 5322. Respondent has, since his guilty plea, ceased to serve as pro tem judge for the City of Edmonds or in any other judicial capacity. Engaging in criminal activity violates Canons 1 and 2(A). In addition to censuring former pro tem Judge Vanderveen, the Commission ordered that he will neither seek nor hold any judicial office, nor perform any judicial duties in the future without first securing approval from the Commission.

In re the Honorable Judy Rae Jasprica

CJC No. 4558-F-124

October 28, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission admonished Judge Judy Rae Jasprica of the Pierce County District Court for violating Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3) by making harsh or rude comments in her official capacity. The judge agreed that her comments could be so perceived, and further agreed to a corrective course of action including training in demeanor and communication.

In re the Honorable James L. White

CJC No. 4792-F-121

October 28, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that former Judge James L. White pled guilty in federal district court on July 22, 2005, to the felony offense of Money Laundering. Former Judge White formally resigned as Edmonds Municipal Court Judge on July 21, 2005. Engaging in criminal activity violates Canons 1 and 2(A). In addition to censuring former Judge White, the Commission ordered that he will neither seek nor hold any judicial office, nor perform any judicial duties in the future without first securing approval from the Commission.

In re the Honorable Timothy P. Ryan

CJC No. 4292-F-118

October 28, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that Snohomish County District Court Judge Timothy P. Ryan violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 5(C)(8) by performing weddings during regular court hours over an 11-year period, for which he was personally compensated. The Commission reprimanded Judge Ryan and ordered him not to repeat such conduct in the future, and to promptly read and familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct, to complete a course on judicial ethics at his own expense, and to maintain and retain in the future an accurate account of all money he receives for solemnizing marriages.

In re the Honorable Steven Sowards

CJC No. 4738-F-123

September 9, 2005

The Commission had reason to commence an investigation based upon information that former part-time Judge Steven Sowards of the Battleground Municipal Court permitted or failed to prevent posting of potentially undignified materials of himself and a family member on a site on the Internet that could be embarrassing to him and thereby bring the judiciary into disrepute. The materials in question did not identify former Judge Sowards by name nor refer to his judicial position. Prior to entry of any stipulation, Respondent resigned his position with the Municipal Court. Pursuant to the stipulation with the Commission, Respondent agreed that he would neither seek nor serve in any position performing judicial functions without Commission approval, and the Commission agreed to close the matter without further proceedings.

In re the Honorable Bonnie Canada-Thurston

CJC No. 4389-F-120

September 9, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission admonished Commissioner Bonnie Canada-Thurston of the King County Superior Court for violating Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(3) by making harsh or rude comments in her official capacity. The judge agreed that her comments could be so perceived, and further agreed to a corrective course of action including training in demeanor and communication.

In re the Honorable Merle Krouse

CJC No. 4560-F-117

June 10, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission determined that former Lewis County District Court Judge Merle Krouse violated the Code of Judicial Conduct when his re-election campaign committee chairperson sent emails soliciting monetary contributions which appeared to be sent directly by former Judge Krouse; by questioning an attorney in his courtroom, immediately after a court hearing, for apparently supporting former Judge Krouse's judicial campaign opponent; and for attending a political function for a nonjudicial candidate and personally contributing money to that nonjudicial candidate's election campaign. The Commission determined, and Judge Krouse agreed, that his conduct violated Canons 1, 2(A), 2(B), 7(A)(1)(f) and 7(B)(2). The Commission reprimanded former Judge Krouse and ordered him to familiarize himself with the Code of Judicial Conduct. He also agreed that before he again sought election to a judicial office he would complete a course on judicial campaign ethics.

In re the Honorable Richard B. Sanders

CJC No. 4072-F-109 (See also pp. 24, 26)

July 13, 2005

State Supreme Court Justice Richard B. Sanders visited the Special Commitment Center for sexually violent predators and met with residents there. In April 2004, the Commission filed a Statement of Charges. The Commission affirmed its approval of institutional visits in general, but alleged that in connection with his interaction with residents, Justice Sanders created the appearance of impropriety, in violation of Canons 1 and 2. The Statement of Charges also alleged the justice violated Canon 3(A)(4) by initiating ex parte conversations with residents who had cases pending before the State Supreme Court. It was alleged, among other things, that Justice Sanders accepted documents from two residents and initiated conversations with residents about the issue of "volitional control," which was then pending in litigation before the Court.

After a fact-finding hearing in December of 2004, a majority of the hearing panel found Justice Sanders created the appearance of impropriety by his actions, in violation of Canons 1 and 2(A). The panel did not find that he violated Canon 3(A)(4). The Commission admonished the justice and encouraged him to "exercise utmost caution in considering his involvement in matters concerning the issue of volitional control presented by sexual predators residing at the Special Commitment Center." A minority decision agreed Justice Sanders had violated Canons 1 and 2(A), but concluded no sanction was warranted. Two other members of the panel dissented, concluding no violation was committed.

In re the Honorable Judith R. Eiler

CJC No. 4148-F-116 (See also pp. 18, 24)

February 4, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that King County District Court Judge Judith R. Eiler violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(1), 3(A)(3) and 3(A)(4) by engaging in a pattern of rude, impatient and undignified treatment of self-represented litigants in the courtroom. This included inappropriately interrupting them, addressing them in an angry or condescending or demeaning tone of voice, and threatening to rule against them if they interrupted or annoyed her. The Commission reprimanded Judge Eiler and ordered her to, among other things, participate in approved ethics and sensitivity training at her own expense.

In re the Honorable Jeffrey Day
CJC No. 4413-F-115

February 4, 2005

From an agreed statement of facts, the Commission found that, in October 2004, Jeffrey K. Day, a former Orting Municipal Court judge and Pierce County District Court judge pro tem, had been convicted in Pierce County Superior Court of child molestation in the first degree (a Class A felony offense), the victim being an 11-year-old former legal client with whom he had maintained a mentoring relationship after concluding his legal representation. Former Judge Day acknowledged the conviction occurred, but maintains he is factually innocent. He voluntarily ceased to serve as a judge of Orting Municipal Court upon being charged with the offense, and formally resigned that position after his conviction; he has also been removed from consideration for service as a pro tem judge by the Pierce County court system. The Commission found that former Judge Day violated Canons 1 and 2(A), censured him and ordered him not to seek or hold any judicial office, or perform any judicial duties in the future, without first securing Commission approval.

7. Cases Filed with the Washington State Supreme Court

In re the Honorable Michael Hecht
Supreme Court No. 200,816-0 (August 5, 2010) (See also p. 16)

A superior court judge resigned after being convicted of one felony and one misdemeanor. He then stipulated, based on an agreed record, that he had violated the Code of Judicial Conduct, and submitted briefing to the Commission as to the possible sanction. The Commission found that he had violated Canons 1 and 2(A), imposed a censure, and recommended to the state supreme court that he be disqualified from future judicial office. The court unanimously accepted those recommendations.

In re the Honorable Judith R. Eiler
169 Wn.2d 340, 236 P.3d 873 (August 5, 2010) (See also pp. 18, 23)

Following a contested Commission action finding canon violations by a district court judge and recommending suspension, the court conducted a de novo review of the Commission's findings and recommended sanction. The court affirmed the finding that the judge's conduct violated Canon 3(A)(3) but did not affirm the findings that she had also violated Canons 1, 2(A), and 3(A)(4). The court ordered that she be suspended for five days without pay, rather than the 90 days recommended by the Commission. The dissenting opinion would have upheld the Commission's findings as to canon violations and imposed the recommended sanction. One justice concurred with the majority's findings regarding canon violations, reasoned a lesser sanction was appropriate, but voted with the majority to avoid the greater sanction recommended by the dissenting opinion.

In re the Honorable Richard B. Sanders
159 Wn.2d 517 (2006) 271-4 (October 26, 2006) (See also pp. 23, 26)

Pursuant to its de novo review of a contested Commission action finding canon violations by a State Supreme Court justice, the pro tem State Supreme Court upheld the findings of the Commission. The Court held that a visit by a judicial officer to a special facility for sexually violent predators does not itself violate the Code, but that Justice Sanders' conversations with residents concerning the reasons for their confinement, particularly those with matters pending before the State Supreme Court at the time, created the appearance of partiality as a result of ex parte contact. The Court accordingly upheld the finding that Justice Sanders violated Canons 1 and 2(A), and affirmed the sanction of admonishment as appropriate and sufficient.

On June 5, 2007, Justice Sanders petitioned for a writ of certiorari from the United States Supreme Court arguing constitutional flaws in Canons 1 and 2(A), as well as violations of his procedural due process rights in his case. The United States Supreme Court denied his petition on October 1, 2007.

In re the Honorable Mary Ann Ottinger

Supreme Court No. 200, 389-3 (July 20, 2006) (See also p. 21)

Following a contested Commission action finding Canon violations by a district court judge, the State Supreme Court noted that Judge Ottinger advised the Court she would not contest the findings or recommendation for censure and thirty days' suspension without pay. The Court reviewed the entire record, upheld the censure and ordered the recommended period of suspension.

In re the Honorable Steven L. Michels

Supreme Court No. 72857-7 (September 4, 2003)
150 Wn.2d 159, 75 P.3d 950 (2003)

After a fact-finding hearing, on July 15, 2002 the Commission found that Sunnyside Municipal Court Judge Steven L. Michels had engaged in a pattern and practice of presiding as a judge pro tempore in Toppenish Municipal Court in cases in which he was also appointed defense counsel. For this misconduct, the Commission censured him and recommended to the Supreme Court that he be suspended from office without pay for a period of 120 days and that he be required to undergo at his own expense a training course in judicial ethics.

Pursuant to its de novo review of a contested Commission action, the State Supreme Court, in a decision filed September 4, 2003, upheld the Commission's findings and imposition of a censure and suspended Judge Michels for 120 days and ordered he undertake judicial training. On December 2, 2003, Judge Michels petitioned for a writ of certiorari from the United States Supreme Court arguing constitutional due process violations in his case. The United States Supreme Court denied his petition on January 12, 2004.

In re the Honorable Heather K. Van Nuys

Supreme Court No. 73326-1 (December 5, 2002)

On November 22, 2002, the Commission filed a decision, pursuant to stipulation, recommending a censure and a suspension from judicial office, without pay, for a period of two consecutive months and recommending other remedial measures. The Supreme Court approved the decision of the Commission.

In re the Honorable Rudolph J. Tollefson

Supreme Court No. 70051-6 (August 30, 2000)

On August 22, 2000, the Commission filed a decision, pursuant to stipulation, recommending a censure and an immediate suspension from judicial office, without pay, for a period of five consecutive months and requiring other affirmative remedial measures. The Supreme Court approved the decision of the Commission.

Discipline of Turco

JD No. 13 (February 23, 2000)

In Discipline of Turco, 137 Wn.2d 227 (1999), the Supreme Court suspended the judge without compensation through the remainder of his term of judicial office, effective the date of oral argument before the Supreme Court. By that time, Judge Turco already had received compensation and had left judicial office. When contacted by the Commission, he refused to make restitution for the salary he received. The Commission moved to enforce the sanctions ordered by the Supreme Court. The Court granted the motion and ordered Judge Turco to make restitution for the salary he received plus interest from the date of its order.

In re Hon. James W. Bates, Jr.

Supreme Court No. 98-2911-F-80 (February 17, 2000)

On February 7, 2000, the Commission filed a decision, pursuant to stipulation, recommending a censure and a one-month suspension and requiring other corrective actions. Shortly after the filing and before the Supreme Court could take any action, Judge Bates passed away. By agreement, the matter was dismissed as moot.

Discipline of Hammermaster

139 Wn.2d 211 (1999)

Pursuant to its de novo review of a contested Commission action finding improper behavior by a municipal court judge while conducting court proceedings, the Supreme Court upheld the Commission's findings. Based upon its independent evaluation of the record and its ultimate authority to discipline judges, the Court upheld the conclusions that Judge Hammermaster violated Canons 2(A), 3(A)(1) and 3(A)(3) by making improper threats of life imprisonment and indefinite jail sentences, improperly accepting guilty pleas, holding trials in absentia, and engaging in a pattern of undignified and disrespectful conduct towards defendants. Additionally, the Court found that Judge Hammermaster's practice of ordering Hispanic [Latino] defendants to leave the country violated Canon 3(A)(3). The Court substantially agreed with the Commission's order of censure but found that a six-month suspension without pay was more appropriate for Judge Hammermaster than the one-month suspension recommended by the Commission.

Discipline of Anderson

138 Wn.2d 830 (1999)

Pursuant to its de novo review of a contested Commission action, the Supreme Court upheld the findings of the Commission in connection with a judge's activities relating to a deceased client's estate undertaken by the judge in his capacity as a lawyer, before he became a superior court judge. The Court found that the judge accepted car loan payments from the purchaser of one of the estate's corporations during the negotiations surrounding the sale and price reduction of a business, the judge continued to serve as president of three of the estate's corporations for ten months after being sworn in as a superior court judge, and the judge failed to report receipt of the car loan payments as required by law. The Court held that the conduct violated Canons 1, 2(A), 5(C)(3) and 6(C). The judge's conduct and his refusal to acknowledge the enormity of the effect of his conduct on the integrity of the judiciary and the public's confidence demonstrated his unfitness for judicial office. The Court found the Commission's recommendation of suspension too lenient and removed the judge from office.

Discipline of Turco

137 Wn.2d 227 (1999)

The Commission found that a municipal court judge violated the Code of Judicial Conduct by intentionally pushing or shoving his wife in a public place causing her to fall to her knees. The Commission censured the judge and recommended that the Supreme Court remove him from office. The Court found that the findings were supported in the record. It concluded that the judge's extrajudicial act bore an articulable nexus to his duties as a judge, held that the judge violated Canons 1 and 2(A), but decided that removal from office was unwarranted under the circumstances. The Court observed that the people's choice in judicial elections should not be lightly set aside. In view of Judge Turco's history of insensitivity to domestic violence and his own actions, the Court censured him for his conduct, suspended him from service on the bench without compensation, and ordered him to complete a domestic violence program before he could serve in any future judicial capacity.

Discipline of Sanders

135 Wn.2d 175 (1998) (See also pp. 23, 24)

The Commission determined that Justice Sanders appeared at a political rally identified as a justice of the State Supreme Court, carried a pro-life symbol and aligned himself with an organization pursuing a political agenda. The Justice was reprimanded. On appeal, the pro tem State Supreme Court reversed, holding that, while a judge's the First Amendment free speech right is subject to limitations by the Code of Judicial Conduct, Justice Sanders' speech and conduct in this instance did not clearly and convincingly call his integrity and impartiality into question.

In re Hatter

JD No. 11 (December 1994)

The Commission concluded after a hearing, that the pro tempore judge's behavior with a minor created the appearance of impropriety and violated Canons 1 and 2(A). The Commission censured the pro tempore judge.

After the Commission filed its decision with the Supreme Court recommending that the judge pro tempore be disqualified from serving as a judicial officer, the judge did not contest the decision, which the Supreme Court approved.

Discipline of Ritchie

123 Wn.2d 725, 870 P.2d 967 (1994)

The Supreme Court found a pattern of improper claims for travel reimbursement over a five-year period. The judicial business conducted was minimal at best and wholly incidental to the personal nature of the judge's travel. The conduct violated Canons 1 and 2(A). The nature of the conduct was a grave violation of the public trust, which detrimentally affected the integrity of the judiciary and undermined public confidence in the administration of justice. Following the recommendation of the Commission, the Supreme Court removed the judge from office.

In re Moilanen

JD No. 8 (November 1993)

The Commission determined after a hearing that the judge exhibited inappropriate demeanor and behavior with court personnel; improperly discharged his administrative responsibilities; used court facilities for personal use and interfered with the Commission's investigation. The Commission found violations of Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(B)(1). Concluding that the judge's conduct detrimentally affected the integrity of the judiciary, the Commission censured the judge and recommended that the Supreme Court suspend the judge from office without pay for thirty days.

After filing its decision and recommendation for suspension with the Supreme Court, the Commission and respondent judge asked the Court to approve a stipulation that respondent accept the censure and resign. The Court approved the stipulation.

In re Stoker

118 Wn.2d 782, 827 P.2d 986 (1992)

Following a hearing before the Commission, a judge appealed the imposition of admonishment for campaigning from within political parties' booths at a county fair, placing campaign literature in both booths, and paying money to one of the political parties for the use of its booth.

Holding that the fair did not qualify as a "political gathering" under Canon 7, the Supreme Court found no violation of the Canons and reversed the sanction and finding.

In re Niemi

117 Wn.2d 817, 820 P.2d 41 (1991)

A state senator who served as a judge pro tempore for the King County Superior Court was censured by the Commission for violating Canons 1, 2(A), 7(A)(1), 7(A)(3) and 7(A)(4). On appeal, the Supreme Court held that the dual service, without direct evidence of misconduct, did not violate Canons 1 and 2(A). The Court noted that superior court pro tempore judges serve only with consent of the parties, thereby removing any appearance of partiality. The Court found there was no allegation or evidence that the judge had failed to perform conscientiously the duties of the position, or that the superior court would be embroiled in political issues that would also come before the judge acting as a state senator. The Court concluded that no proper purpose would be served by forbidding the judge's dual service under the Code of Judicial Conduct.

In re Blauvelt

115 Wn.2d 735, 801 P.2d 235 (1990)

A judge attended and participated in a local Democratic party caucus and the Grays Harbor County Democratic Convention at which gathering he was selected as a delegate for Jesse Jackson. The Supreme Court found a violation of Canon 7(A)(1) but also found the language of the Constitution, Article 4, Section 31 and Discipline Rules for Judges 9(c) to be permissive in imposition of sanctions, and in this case, found a sanction to be unwarranted.

Garner vs. Cherberg

111 Wn. 2d 811, 765 P.2d 1284 (1988)

The Supreme Court quashed a subpoena duces tecum issued for the Commission confidential and investigatory files by the Senate Rules Committee. The court held that the legislative subpoena power may not be used to compel violation of the Commission's confidentiality rules, which were enacted pursuant to constitutional and legislative commands.

In re Kaiser

111 Wn.2d 275, 759 P.2d 392 (1988)

The Supreme Court censured the judge and stated that the judge's statement of party affiliation, his pledge of partial treatment and his suggestion that DWI defense attorneys could buy favorable treatment for their clients violated the Code of Judicial Conduct. However, his statements regarding the contributions of DWI defense attorneys to his opponent were not false within the meaning of the Canons and were constitutionally protected.

In re Deming

108 Wn.2d 82, 736 P.2d 639 (1987)

The Commission recommended removal of a judge for involvement in a personal relationship while retaining a position of "probation liaison judge" which adversely impacted administration within the court, improperly using the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of another person, making injudicious comments to defendants when before the court for sentencing, and improper comments and conduct toward female officers of the court.

The Supreme Court concluded the judge lacked the standards necessary to hold judicial office, and that his violations of the Code necessitated disqualification from office and, were he still serving in a judicial capacity, removal. The court set forth a list of mitigating and aggravating factors to be considered in imposing sanctions for judicial misconduct.

In re Staples

105 Wn.2d 905, 719 P.2d 558 (1986)

The Commission recommended admonishment for campaigning for relocation of a county seat in violation of Canon 7(A)(1)(a) and (b). The Supreme Court found no violation because political activity proscribed for judges by Canon 7(A) is partisan political activity and Judge Staples' activity was an effort to improve the administration of justice.

In re Buchanan

100 Wn.2d 396, 669 P.2d 1248 (1983)

Although Judge Buchanan was no longer a judge at the time of the ruling, the Supreme Court censured him for prejudicial conduct toward an attorney, termination of employees in part for participating and testifying in Commission proceedings, inappropriate displays of temper in performing administrative duties, and sexual harassment.

8. Public Cases (1981 - 2009)

✓ Visit the Judicial Discipline Database at www.cjc.state.wa.us/search/ for a searchable database of all public CJC discipline.

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
26-F-2	Judge Marvin Buchanan	Island County District Court	Censure	October 28, 1982	Supreme Court approved (See p. 28)
155-F-4	Judge Gary G. McGlothlen	Yakima County District Court	Admonishment	August 25, 1983	
259-F-6	Judge John T. Day	Skamania County District Court	Disqualification	March 13, 1985	
320-F-7	Judge Fred R. Staples	Franklin County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 1, 1985	Supreme Court reversed (See p. 28)
347	Justice William C. Goodloe	State Supreme Court	Admonishment	May 21, 1985	
386-F-8	Judge Mark Deming	Pierce County District Court	Censure and Removal	January 10, 1986	Supreme Court approved (See p. 28)
503	Judge Hal Murtland	Tacoma Municipal Court	Admonishment	February 17, 1987	
515-F-10	Judge James C. Kaiser	King County District Court	Censure	August 27, 1987	Supreme Court approved in part (See p. 28)
642	Judge August F. Hahn	Pacific County District Court	Admonishment	August 15, 1988	
658-F-11	Judge Arthur A. Blauvelt	Elma Municipal Court	Admonishment	April 13, 1989	Supreme Court reversed (See p. 28)
672-F-12	Judge August F. Hahn	Pacific County District Court	Reprimand	July 3, 1989	
689-F-13	Judge Robert E. Miller	Waitsburg Municipal Court	Reprimand	October 23, 1989	
769	Judge Frederick J. Stoker	Clark County District Court	Admonishment	November 8, 1989	
781	Judge Stephen E. Alexander	Kitsap County District Court	Reprimand	September 26, 1989	
782-F-14	Judge John Darrah	King County Superior Court	Dismissed, no violation found	November 20, 1989	
791	Judge James P. Healy	Pierce County Superior Court	Reprimand	September 8, 1989	
793-F-15	Judge Eugene C. Anderson	Skagit County District Court	Admonishment	September 7, 1990	
827	Judge Douglas E. Goelz	Pacific County District Court	Admonishment	February 2, 1990	
845	Judge Donald E. Priest	Snohomish County District Court	Admonishment	November 2, 1989	
852	Judge John M. Lyden	Columbia County Superior Court	Admonishment	March 2, 1990	
878-F-16	Judge James M. Murphy	Spokane County Superior Court	Dismissed, no violation found	August 3, 1990	
879-F-17	Judge Jerry A. Votendahl	Walla Walla Municipal Court	Admonishment	June 18, 1990	
865-F-18	Judge Michael F. Moynihan	Whatcom County Superior Court	Admonishment	June 1, 1990	
913-F-19	Judge H. W. Felsted	Franklin County District Court	Censure	September 7, 1990	
953-F-20	Judge Pro Tem Janice Niemi	King County Superior Court	Censure	January 4, 1991	Supreme Court reversed (See p. 27)
998-F-21	Judge Russell Heaton, Jr.	Moxee Municipal Court	Resignation	March 1, 1991	
981-F-22	Judge Fred J. Stoker	Clark County District Court	Admonishment	June 25, 1991	Supreme Court reversed (See p. 27)
991-F-23	Commissioner Mark H. Adams	Court of Appeals, Division II	Resignation	August 26, 1991	

Public Actions

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
1063-F-24	Judge Brian P. Coughenour	Clallam County District Court	Admonishment	September 6, 1991	
946-F-25	Judge Gary W. Velie	Clallam County Superior Court	Reprimand	February 7, 1992	
1118-F-26	Judge E. T. Leverette	King County District Court	Admonishment	October 10, 1991	
1090-F-27	Judge Phillip Y. Killien	King County District Court	Admonishment	December 9, 1991	
1205-F-28	Commissioner Harry R. Slusher	King County Superior Court	Admonishment	April 3, 1992	
1182-F-29	Judge Robert D. Moilanen	Clark County District Court	Censure and Resignation	February 5, 1993	Supreme Court approved (See p. 27)
1259-F-30	Judge Ralph G. Turco	Tacoma Municipal Court	Censure	October 2, 1992	
1113-F-31	Judge Stanley K. Bruhn	Skagit County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 7, 1992	
1229-F-32	Judge Steve M. Clough	Snohomish District Court	Admonishment	September 4, 1992	
1110-F-33	Judge John G. Ritchie	King County District Court	Censure and Removal	August 6, 1993	Supreme Court approved (See p. 27)
1137-F-34	Judge John P. Junke	Walla Walla Municipal Court	Reprimand	June 4, 1993	
1248-F-35	Judge Pro Tem John Feutz	Pierce County District Court	Admonishment	October 2, 1992	
1238-F-36	Judge Andrew L. Monson	Pacific County District Court	Admonishment	October 2, 1992	
1340-F-37	Judge Larry W. Larson	Grant County Superior Court	Reprimand	April 2, 1993	
1244-F-38	Judge William J. O'Roarty	King County District Court	Admonishment	April 2, 1993	
1260-F-39	Judge Jerry J. Moberg	Grant County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 6, 1993	
1427-F-40	Judge Michael F. Moynihan	Whatcom County Superior Court	Admonishment	October 1, 1993	
1270-F-41	Judge Kenneth R. Eiesland	Clark County District Court	Reprimand	October 1, 1993	
1474-F-42	Judge Ralph L. Perkins	Pend Oreille County District Court	Resignation and Closure	October 21, 1993	
1518-F-43	Commissioner Harry R. Slusher	King County Superior Court	Admonishment	April 1, 1994	
1257-F-44	Judge W. Edward Allan	Grant County District Court	Reprimand	June 3, 1994	
1548-F-45	Judge Pro Tem Charles H. Thronson	Walla Walla Municipal Court	Admonishment	August 5, 1994	
1445-F-46	Judge Pro Tem Thornton B. Hatter	Jefferson County District Court	Censure and Disqualification	October 7, 1994	Supreme Court approved (See p. 27)
1652-F-47	Judge A'lan Hutchinson	Pierce County District Court	Censure	February 3, 1995	
1602-F-48	Judge Robert E. Schillberg	Snohomish County District	Admonishment	October 7, 1994	
1677-F-49	Commissioner Carmel MacKin	Mason County District Court	Resignation and Closure	April 7, 1995	
1568-F-50	Judge Andrew L. Monson	Pacific County District Court	Admonishment	February 3, 1995	
1845-F-51	Judge John O. Linde	San Juan County District Court	Admonishment	June 2, 1995	
1693-F-52	Judge Merle E. Wilcox	Island County District Court	Censure	December 1, 1995	
1853-F-54	Judge Ralph G. Turco	Tacoma Municipal Court	Admonishment	December 1, 1995	
2015-F-55	Judge Thomas C. Warren	Chelan County District Court	Reprimand	October 13, 1995	
2017-F-56	Judge Rosemary P. Bordlemay	King County District Court	Resignation and Closure	October 13, 1995	
1921-F-57	Judge Edwin L. Poyfair	Clark County Superior Court	Admonishment	December 1, 1995	

Public Actions

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
1859-F-58	Judge Jack Burchard	Okanogan County Superior Court	Reprimand	December 1, 1995	
2066-F-59	Judge Mark C. Chow	King County District Court	Admonishment	February 2, 1996	
2016-F-60	Judge Kenneth L. Jorgensen	Grant County Superior Court	Censure	December 6, 1996	
2136-F-61	Judge Randal B. Fritzler	Clark County District Court	Censure	August 9, 1996	
1693-AF-62	Judge Merle E. Wilcox	Island County District Court	Resignation and Closure	November 21, 1996	
2173-F-63	Justice Richard B. Sanders	State Supreme Court	Reprimand	May 12, 1997	Supreme Court reversed (See p. 26)
2179-F-64	Judge Grant L. Anderson	Pierce County Superior Court	Censure and Suspension	April 3, 1998	Supreme Court approved in part (See p. 26)
2405-F-65	Judge A'lan S. Hutchinson	Pierce County District Court	Dismissed, no violation found	February 11, 1998	
2451-F-66	Judge Ralph G. Turco	Tacoma Municipal Court	Censure and Removal	March 5, 1998	Supreme Court affirmed in part (See p. 26)
1937-F-67	Judge A. Eugene Hammermaster	Sumner, Orting, South Prairie Municipal Courts	Censure and Suspension	August 7, 1998	Supreme Court approved in part (See p. 26)
2646-F-68	Judge Pro Tem Kelly M. Seidlitz	Pierce County District Court	Admonishment	June 5, 1998	
2695-F-69	Judge Ralph H. Baldwin	Lakewood Municipal Court	Censure and Resignation	June 5, 1998	
2861-F-70	Judge Marilyn G. Paja	Gig Harbor Municipal Court	Admonishment	December 4, 1998	
2912-F-71	Judge Charles A. Baechler	Pend Oreille County District Court	Resignation and Closure	December 4, 1998	
2810-F-72	Judge Albert M. Raines	Des Moines Municipal Court	Violation found, no discipline	December 3, 1999	
2816-F-73	Judge Charlotte DuBois	Adams County District Court	Censure	June 4, 1999	
2632-F-74	Commissioner Wm. Fred Aronow	Spokane County Superior Court	Admonishment	June 4, 1999	
2915-F-75	Judge Edward B. Ross	Whatcom County District Court	Admonishment	December 3, 1999	
3135-F-76	Judge Charles A. Baechler	Pend Oreille County District Court	Reinstatement request withdrawn	October 1, 1999	
2785-F-77	Judge Grant L. Anderson	Pierce County Superior Court	Dismissed	October 1, 1999	
2832-F-78	Judge Stephen L. Michels	Sunnyside Municipal Court	Admonishment	October 1, 1999	
2793-F-79	Judge Martin P. Mittet	Port Orchard Municipal Court	Censure	December 3, 1999	
2911-F-80	Judge James W. Bates, Jr.	King County Superior Court	Censure and Suspension	February 4, 2000	Supreme Court dismissed (See p. 25)
2699-F-81	Judge Rudolph J. Tollefson	Pierce County Superior Court	Censure and Suspension	August 21, 2000	Supreme Court approved (See p. 25)
3087-F-82	Commissioner David S. Edwards	Okanogan County Superior Court	Admonishment	December 29, 1999	
2776-F-83	Commissioner Harry R. Slusher	King County Superior Court	Resignation and Closure	February 4, 2000	
3245-F-84	Judge Randolph Furman	Cowlitz County Superior Court	Censure and Resignation	September 2, 2000	

Public Actions

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
2511-F-85	Judge George W. Colby	Yakima County District Court	Censure and Resignation	November 30, 2000	
3037-F-86	Judge Peter M. Lukevich	Tukwila Municipal Court	Admonishment	December 1, 2000	
3147-F-87	Judge Stephen L. Conroy	Lynnwood and Edmonds Municipal Court	Censure and Resignation	October 6, 2000	
3350-F-88	Judge Philip W. Borst	Lincoln County Superior Court	Admonishment	April 6, 2001	
3273-F-89	Commissioner DeForest N. Fuller	Chelan County Superior Court	Admonishment	June 1, 2001	
3473-F-90	Commissioner Marianne Walters	Jefferson County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 3, 2001	
2705-F-91	Judge Ramon Reid	Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Courts	Admonishment	October 5, 2001	
2969-F-92	Judge Steven L. Michels	Toppenish and Sunnyside Municipal Courts	Censure and Suspension	July 15, 2002	Supreme Court approved (See p. 25)
3118-F-93	Judge Don L. McCulloch	Cowlitz County Superior Court	Admonishment	October 5, 2001	
3210-F-94	Judge A. Eugene Hammermaster	Sumner, Orting, South Prairie Municipal Courts	Resignation and Closure	March 4, 2002	
3505-F-95	Judge Victoria Meadows	Mason County District Court	Admonishment	December 7, 2001	
3514-F-96	Judge Peter M. Lukevich	Tukwila Municipal Court	Admonishment	May 9, 2002	
3654-F-97	Judge Toni A. Sheldon	Mason County Superior Court	Admonishment	April 5, 2002	
3365-F-98	Judge Carolyn A. Lake	Lakewood Municipal Court	Admonishment	June 7, 2002	
3754-F-99	Judge Heather K. Van Nuys	Yakima County Superior Court	Admonishment	June 7, 2002	
3790-F-100	Judge Michael S. Hurtado	Seattle Municipal Court	Admonishment	October 4, 2002	
3842-F-101	Judge Heather K. Van Nuys	Yakima County Superior Court	Censure and Suspension	November 22, 2002	Supreme Court approved (See p. 25)
3884-F-102	Judge Peter M. Lukevich	Tukwila Municipal Court	Admonishment	April 4, 2003	
3892-F-103	Judge Ellen K. Clark	Spokane County Superior Court	Admonishment	February 7, 2003	
3841-F-104	Judge Jay F. Wisman	Snohomish County District Court	Admonishment	February 7, 2003	
3713-F-105	Judge Ramon P. Reid	Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Courts	Resignation and Closure	November 3, 2003	
4050-F-106	Justice Bobbe J. Bridge	State Supreme Court	Reprimand	August 15, 2003	
3933-F-107	Judge Randal B. Fritzler	Clark County District Court	Censure and Resignation	February 6, 2004	
4126-F-108	Judge Evan E. Sperline	Grant County Superior Court	Admonishment	March 10, 2004	
4072-F-109	Judge Richard B. Sanders	State Supreme Court	Admonishment	April 8, 2005	Supreme Court approved (see p. 24)
3811-F-110	Judge Mary Ann Ottinger	King County District Court	Censure	June 18, 2004	
4118-F-111	Judge Patrick R. Burns	Auburn Municipal Court	Reprimand	June 18, 2004	
4169-F-112	Magistrate Francis deVilla	Seattle Municipal Court	Admonishment	June 18, 2004	
4286-F-113	Judge Richard C. Fitterer	Grant County District Court	Reprimand	October 1, 2004	
3855-F-114	Commissioner Stephen M. Gaddis	King County Superior Court	Reprimand	December 10, 2004	

Public Actions

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
4413-F-115	Judge Jeffrey K. Day	Orting Municipal Court	Censure	February 4, 2005	
4148-F-116	Judge Judith R. Eiler	King County District Court	Reprimand	February 4, 2005	
4560-F-117	Judge Merle Krouse	Lewis County District Court	Reprimand	June 10, 2005	
4292-F-118	Judge Timothy P. Ryan	Snohomish County District Court	Reprimand	October 28, 2005	
4475-F-119	Judge Mary Ann Ottinger	King County District Court	Censure and Suspension	May 5, 2006	Supreme Court approved (See p. 25)
4389-F-120	Commissioner Bonnie Canada-Thurston	King County Superior Court	Admonishment	September 9, 2005	
4792-F-121	Judge James L. White	Edmonds Municipal Court	Censure	October 28, 2005	
4793-F-122	Judge Pro Tem A. Mark Vanderveen	Edmonds Municipal Court	Censure	December 9, 2005	
4738-F-123	Judge Steven M. Sowards	Battle Ground Municipal Court	Resignation and Closure	September 9, 2005	
4558-F-124	Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	Pierce County District Court	Admonishment	October 28, 2005	
4185-F-125	Judge Johnathan Martin	Yakima Municipal Court	Censure	June 2, 2006	
4780-F-126	Judge Kenneth L. Jorgensen	Grant County Superior Court	Reprimand	October 3, 2006	
4411-F-127	Judge Stephen E. Moore	Lynnwood Municipal Court	Admonishment	April 7, 2006	
4453-F-128	Judge James J. Helbling	Bonney Lake Municipal Court	Reprimand	December 1, 2006	
4880-F-129	Judge Robert D. Austin	Spokane County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 4, 2006	
4939-F-130	Judge David B. Ladenberg	Tacoma Municipal Court	Admonishment	August 4, 2006	
4952-F-131	Judge Beverly G. Grant	Pierce County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 4, 2006	
4906-F-132	Judge Timothy B. Odell	Everett Municipal Court	Reprimand	June 8, 2007	
5202-F-133	Judge John P. Wulle	Clark County Superior Court	Censure	December 7, 2007	
5299-F-134	Judge Mark C. Chow	King County District Court	Admonishment	October 24, 2007	
5324-F-135	Judge Fred Bonner	Seattle Municipal Court	Admonishment	August 3, 2007	
5198-F-136	Judge Judith R. Eiler	King County District Court	Censure and Suspension	April 10, 2009	Supreme Court approved in part (See p. 24)
5578-F-137	Judge Colleen Hartl	Federal Way Municipal Court	Censure	August 1, 2008	
5456-F-138	Judge Katherine M. Stolz	Pierce County Superior Court	Admonishment	August 1, 2008	
5680-F-139	Judge Michael Morgan	Federal Way Municipal Court	Reprimand	December 5, 2008	
5422-F-140	Judge Debbie Mendoza	Zillah Municipal Court	Reprimand	April 10, 2009	
5775-F-141	Judge Michael S. Hurtado	Seattle Municipal Court	Admonishment	December 5, 2008	
5862-F-142	Judge Michael Hecht	Pierce County Superior Court	Censure and Disqualification	May 14, 2010	Supreme Court approved (See p. 24)
5577-F-143	Judge Eileen Kato	King County District Court	Reprimand	April 10, 2009	
5930-F-144	Judge Ron A. Mamiya	Seattle Municipal Court	Censure	August 7, 2009	
5975-F-145	Judge Michael J. Heavey	King County Superior Court	Admonishment	September 24, 2010	
6084-F-146	Judge Toni A. Sheldon	Mason County Superior Court	Reprimand	May 14, 2010	

Public Actions

CASE #	JUDGE	COURT	DISCIPLINE	DATE	SUPREME CT
5850-F-147	Judge John R. Henry	Garfield County District Court	Reprimand	May 14, 2010	
6279-F-149	Judge Frank V. LaSalata	King County District Court	Admonishment	September 24, 2010	
6392-F-150	Judge Adalia A. Hille	Adams County District Court	Admonishment	December 3, 2010	

Appendices

APPENDIX A

**WASHINGTON STATE CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE IV, SECTION 31**

(1) There shall be a commission on judicial conduct, existing as an independent agency of the judicial branch, and consisting of a judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges, a judge selected by and from the superior court judges, a judge selected by and from the limited jurisdiction court judges, two persons admitted to the practice of law in this state selected by the state bar association, and six persons who are not attorneys appointed by the governor.

(2) Whenever the commission receives a complaint against a judge or justice, or otherwise has reason to believe that a judge or justice should be admonished, reprimanded, censured, suspended, removed, or retired, the commission shall first investigate the complaint or belief and then conduct initial proceedings for the purpose of determining whether probable cause exists for conducting a public hearing or hearings to deal with the complaint or belief. The investigation and initial proceedings shall be confidential. Upon beginning an initial proceeding, the commission shall notify the judge or justice of the existence of and basis for the initial proceeding.

(3) Whenever the commission concludes, based on an initial proceeding, that there is probable cause to believe that a judge or justice has violated a rule of judicial conduct or that the judge or justice suffers from a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties, the commission shall conduct a public hearing or hearings and shall make public all those records of the initial proceeding that provide the basis for its conclusion. If the commission concludes that there is not probable cause, it shall notify the judge or justice of its conclusion.

(4) Upon the completion of the hearing or hearings, the commission in open session shall either dismiss the case, or shall admonish, reprimand, or censure the judge or justice, or shall censure the judge or justice and recommend to the supreme court the suspension or removal of the judge or justice, or shall recommend to the supreme court the retirement of the judge or justice. The commission may not recommend suspension or removal unless it censures the judge or justice for the violation serving as the basis for the recommendation. The commission may recommend retirement of a judge or justice for a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.

(5) Upon the recommendation of the commission, the supreme court may suspend, remove or retire a judge or justice. The office of a judge or justice retired or removed by the supreme court becomes vacant, and that person is ineligible for judicial office until eligibility is reinstated by the supreme court. The salary of a removed judge or justice shall cease. The supreme court shall specify the effect upon salary when it suspends a judge or justice. The supreme court may not suspend, remove, or retire a judge or justice until the commission, after notice and hearing, recommends that action be taken, and the supreme court conducts a hearing, after notice, to review commission proceedings and findings against the judge or justice.

(6) Within thirty days after the commission admonishes, reprimands, or censures a judge or justice, the judge or justice shall have a right of appeal de novo to the supreme court.

(7) Any matter before the commission or supreme court may be disposed of by a stipulation entered into in a public proceeding. The stipulation shall be signed by the judge or justice and the commission or court. The stipulation may impose any terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the commission or court. A stipulation shall set forth all material facts relating to the proceeding and the conduct of the judge or justice.

(8) Whenever the commission adopts a recommendation that a judge or justice be removed, the judge or justice shall be suspended immediately, with salary, from his or her judicial position until a final determination is made by the supreme court.

(9) The legislature shall provide for commissioners' terms of office and compensation. The commission shall employ one or more investigative officers with appropriate professional training and experience. The investigative officers of the commission shall report directly to the commission. The commission shall also employ such administrative or other staff as are necessary to manage the affairs of the commission.

(10) The commission shall, to the extent that compliance does not conflict with this section, comply with laws of general applicability to state agencies with respect to rule-making procedures, and with respect to public notice of and attendance at commission proceedings other than initial proceedings. The commission shall establish rules of procedure for commission proceedings including due process and confidentiality of proceedings.

APPENDIX B

**REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON
CHAPTER 2.64**

RCW

- 2.64.010 Definitions — Application.
- 2.64.020 Membership — Terms.
- 2.64.030 Disqualification—Vacancies—Limitations on terms—Alternates—Removal.
- 2.64.040 Compensation and travel expenses.
- 2.64.050 Employment of personnel—Expenditures authorized.
- 2.64.055 Disciplinary actions authorized.
- 2.64.057 Investigation of conduct occurring prior to, on, or after December 4, 1980.
- 2.64.060 Administration of oaths—Powers as to witnesses, papers, books, etc.—Subpoenas.
- 2.64.070 Refusal to obey subpoena—Powers of superior court.
- 2.64.080 Privilege from suit.
- 2.64.092 Administrative procedure act not applicable.
- 2.64.094 Suspension of judge or justice.
- 2.64.096 Disclosure of material tending to negate determination.
- 2.64.100 Proposed operating budgets—Reports to legislature.
- 2.64.111 Exemption from public disclosure—Records subject to public disclosure, when.
- 2.64.113 Confidentiality—Violations.
- 2.64.115 Application of open public meetings act—Exemptions.
- 2.64.120 Independent part of judicial branch.
- 2.64.910 Severability—1981 c 268.

RCW 2.64.010 Definitions—Application.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) “Admonishment” means a written disposition of an advisory nature that cautions a judge or justice not to engage in certain proscribed behavior. An admonishment may include a requirement that the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(2) “Censure” means a written action of the commission that requires a judge or justice to appear personally before the commission, and that finds that conduct of the judge or justice violates a rule of judicial conduct, detrimentally affects the integrity of the judiciary, undermines public confidence in the administration of justice, and may or may not require a recommendation to the supreme court that the judge or justice be suspended or removed. A censure shall include a requirement that

the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(3) “Commission” means the commission on judicial conduct provided for in Article IV, section 31 of the State Constitution, which is authorized to recommend to the supreme court, after notice and hearing, the suspension or removal of a judge or justice for violating a rule of judicial conduct, or the retirement of a judge or justice for disability.

(4) “Judge or justice” includes justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, judges of the superior courts, judges of any court organized under Titles 3 or 35 RCW, judges pro tempore, court commissioners, and magistrates.

(5) “Removal” means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that the conduct of a judge or justice is a violation of a rule of judicial conduct and seriously impairs the integrity of the judiciary and substantially undermines the public confidence in the administration of justice to such a degree that the judge or justice should be relieved of all duties of his or her office.

(6) “Reprimand” means a written action of the commission that requires a judge or justice to appear personally before the commission, and that finds that the conduct of the judge or justice is a minor violation of the code of judicial conduct and does not require censure or a formal recommendation to the supreme court that the judge or justice be suspended or removed. A reprimand shall include a requirement that the judge or justice follow a specified corrective course of action.

(7) “Retirement” means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that a judge or justice has a disability which is permanent, or likely to become permanent, and that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties.

(8) “Suspension” means a written recommendation by the commission and a finding by the supreme court that the conduct of a judge or justice is a violation of a rule of judicial conduct and seriously impairs the integrity of the judiciary and substantially undermines the public confidence in the administration of justice to such a degree that the judge or justice should be relieved of the duties of his or her office by the court for a specified period of time, as determined by the court.

This chapter shall apply to any judge or justice, regardless of whether the judge or justice serves full time

or part time, and regardless of whether the judge or justice is admitted to practice law in this state.

RCW 2.64.020 Membership—Terms. The commission shall consist of eleven members. One member shall be a judge selected by and from the court of appeals judges; one member shall be a judge selected by and from the superior court judges; one member shall be a judge selected by and from the limited jurisdiction court judges; two members shall be selected by the state bar association and be admitted to the practice of law in this state; and six members shall be nonlawyers appointed by the governor. The term of each member of the commission shall be four years.

RCW 2.64.030 Disqualification—Vacancies—Limitations on terms—Alternates—Removal. Commission membership shall terminate if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified him or her for appointment. Vacancies caused by disqualification or resignation shall be filled by the appointing authority for the remainder of the term. No person may serve more than two consecutive four-year terms. A person may be reappointed after a lapse of one year. A member, rather than his or her successor, shall continue to participate in any hearing in progress at the end of his or her term, or when the member ceases to hold the position that qualified him or her for appointment. The appointing authority shall appoint an alternate to serve during a member's temporary disability, disqualification, or inability to serve. No member may otherwise be removed from the commission before the end of his or her term except upon good cause found by the appointing authority.

RCW 2.64.040 Compensation and travel expenses. Commission members and alternate members shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

RCW 2.64.050 Employment of personnel—Expenditures authorized. The commission may employ personnel, including attorneys, and make any other expenditures necessary for the effective performance of its duties and exercise of its powers. The commission may hire attorneys or others by personal service contract to conduct initial proceedings regarding a complaint against a judge or justice. Commission employees shall be exempt from the civil service law, chapter 41.06 RCW.

RCW 2.64.055 Disciplinary actions authorized. The Commission is authorized to impose the following disciplinary actions, in increasing order of severity: (a) Admonishment; (b) reprimand; or (c) censure. If the

conduct of the judge or justice warrants more severe disciplinary action, the commission may recommend to the supreme court the suspension or removal of the judge or justice.

RCW 2.64.057 Investigation of conduct occurring prior to, on, or after December 4, 1980. The commission is authorized to investigate and consider for probative value any conduct that may have occurred prior to, on, or after December 4, 1980, by a person who was, or is now, a judge or justice when such conduct relates to a complaint filed with the commission against the same judge or justice.

RCW 2.64.060 Administration of oaths—Powers as to witnesses, papers, books, etc.—Subpoenas. Each member of the commission, and any special master appointed by the commission, may administer oaths. The commission may summon and examine witnesses and compel the production and examination of papers, books, accounts, documents, records, certificates, and other evidence for the determination of any issue before or the discharge of any duty of the commission. The commission shall also issue subpoenas at the request and on behalf of any judge or justice under inquiry. All subpoenas shall be signed by a member of the commission or a special master appointed by the commission. Subpoenas shall be served and witnesses reimbursed in the manner provided in civil cases in superior court.

RCW 2.64.070 Refusal to obey subpoena—Powers of superior court. If a person refuses to obey a subpoena issued by the commission or refuses to answer any proper question during a hearing or proceeding, the superior court of any county in which the hearing or proceeding is conducted or in which the person resides or is found shall have jurisdiction, upon application by the commission, to order the person to appear before the commission, to produce evidence if so ordered, or to give testimony concerning the matter under investigation. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished as contempt.

RCW 2.64.080 Privilege from suit. Members and employees of the commission, including any lawyers or special masters temporarily employed by the commission, are absolutely privileged from suit in any action, civil or criminal, based upon any disciplinary proceedings or upon other official acts as members or employees of the commission. Statements made to the commission or its investigators or other employees are absolutely privileged in actions for defamation. This absolute privilege does not apply to statements made in any other forum.

RCW 2.64.092 Administrative procedure act not applicable. The adjudicative proceedings, judicial review, and civil enforcement provisions of chapter 34.05

RCW, the administrative procedure act, do not apply to any investigations, initial proceedings, public hearings, or executive sessions involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice.

RCW 2.64.094 Suspension of judge or justice. If the commission adopts a recommendation that a judge or justice be removed, the judge or justice shall be suspended, with salary, from his or her judicial position upon filing of the recommendation with the supreme court and until a final determination is made by the supreme court.

RCW 2.64.096 Disclosure of material tending to negate determination. Whenever the commission determines that there is probable cause to believe that a judge or justice has violated a rule of judicial conduct or that the judge or justice suffers from a disability which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties, the commission shall disclose to the judge or justice any material or information within the commission's knowledge which tends to negate the determination of the commission, except as otherwise provided by a protective order.

RCW 2.64.100 Proposed operating budgets-Reports to legislature. The commission shall prepare and present to the legislature proposed operating budgets for the commission in accordance with the provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW. The commission shall report to the legislature in the manner required by law, with due regard for the confidentiality of proceedings before the commission.

RCW 2.64.111 Exemption from public disclosure—Records subject to public disclosure, when. All pleadings, papers, evidence records, and files of the commission, including complaints and the identity of complainants, compiled or obtained during the course of an investigation or initial proceeding involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice, are exempt from the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW during such investigation or initial proceeding. As of the date of a public hearing, all those records of the initial proceeding that were the basis of a finding of probable cause are subject to the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW.

RCW 2.64.113 Confidentiality —Violations. The commission shall provide by rule for confidentiality of its investigations and initial proceedings in accordance with Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution.

Any person violating a rule on confidentiality is subject to a proceeding for contempt in superior court.

RCW 2.64.115 Application of open public meetings act—Exemptions. The commission is subject to the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW. However, investigations, initial proceedings, public hearings, and executive sessions involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice are governed by this chapter and Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution and are exempt from the provisions of chapter 42.30 RCW.

RCW 2.64.120 Independent part of judicial branch. The commission shall for all purposes be considered an independent part of the judicial branch of government.

RCW 2.64.910 Severability—1981 c 268. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

APPENDIX C

**COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT
RULES OF PROCEDURE (CJCRP)**

PREFACE

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 31 of the Washington State Constitution, the Commission on Judicial Conduct adopted rules of procedure and rules for confidentiality effective on September 18, 1996, and subsequently amended such rules effective on September 15, 1999, on January 15, 2000, on January 16, 2001 and on October 20, 2005, May 10, 2007, July 14, 2007 and June 18, 2010.

**COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT
RULES OF PROCEDURE (CJCRP)**

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PREAMBLE

The regulation of judicial conduct is critical to preserving the integrity of the judiciary and enhancing public confidence in the judicial system. Such regulation should provide a fair and reasonable process for the handling of complaints and inquiries about members of the judiciary concerning their conduct and ability to perform judicial duties.

These rules are adopted pursuant to Washington State Constitution, Article IV, Section 31. The rules balance a number of competing interests: The public interest that complaints against judges are given serious consideration and that judges are held to high standards of behavior; the rights of judges to fair treatment in the disposition of complaints against them; the interest of judges and complainants in the confidentiality of complaints; the public interest in encouraging participation in the disciplinary process by protecting complainants and witnesses from retribution or harassment; and the interest of the judges and the public in having judicial disciplinary complaints resolved promptly and accurately.

All proceedings before the commission on judicial conduct involving judges as defined in these rules shall proceed exclusively under the rules set forth in this chapter.

TERMINOLOGY

Definitions. In these rules: "Admonishment" means a written action of the commission of an advisory nature that cautions a respondent not to engage in certain proscribed behavior. An admonishment may include a requirement that the respondent follow a specified corrective course of action. Admonishment is the least severe disciplinary action the commission can issue.

"Censure" means a written action of the commission that requires a respondent to appear personally before the commission and that finds that conduct of the respondent violates a rule of judicial conduct, detrimentally affects the integrity of the judiciary, undermines public confidence in

the administration of justice, and may or may not require a recommendation to the supreme court that the respondent be suspended (with or without pay) or removed. A censure shall include a requirement that the respondent follow a specified corrective course of action. Censure is the most severe disciplinary action the commission can issue.

"Chair" means one of the members elected by the commission to perform the duties of the chair and includes the acting chair.

"Commission" means the commission on judicial conduct.

"Commission counsel" means the legal advisor for the commission.

"Complaint" means information in any form from any source received by the commission that alleges or from which a reasonable inference can be drawn that a judge committed misconduct or is incapacitated. If there is no written complaint from another person, the investigator's written statement of the allegations constitutes the complaint.

"Court Personnel" means employees of the court, including judges, administrators, independently contracted court staff, regular court staff; county clerks and clerk employees; and attorneys.

"Disability" means "incapacity."

"Discipline" includes admonishment, reprimand, censure, censure with recommendation for suspension, censure with recommendation for removal, and any other sanction the commission is authorized to impose.

"Disciplinary counsel" means a lawyer retained by the commission to investigate and/or to represent the commission in designated proceedings.

"Documentary evidence" means any business record, public record, handwriting, typewriting, printing, Photostatting, photographing, and every other means of recording any form of communication or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combination thereof, and all papers, drawings, charts, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, discs, drums, and other documents.

"Fact-Finder" means the commission, or at the discretion of the commission, a subcommittee of the commission or a master appointed by the commission. The fact-finder shall compile the evidentiary record upon which the commission shall base its decision.

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“Hearing” means a public proceeding at which the issues of law and fact are tried before the commission.

“Incapacity” means any physical, mental, or emotional condition from which a respondent suffers which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. As used in these rules, “incapacity” shall have the same meaning as “disability” in Washington State Constitution, Article IV, Section 31.

“Investigation” means an inquiry, including a search for and examination of evidence concerning allegations, divided into two stages: Preliminary investigation conducted after receipt of the complaint and initial proceedings conducted after authorization from the commission.

“Investigative officer” means a person or persons employed or retained by the commission who investigates and reports the findings to the commission.

“Judge” means those officers of a judicial system who perform judicial functions and who are subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct, such as justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, judges of the superior court, judges of any court organized under Titles 3, 35, or 35A RCW, judges pro tempore, court commissioners, and magistrates. The term includes full-time and part-time judges and judges who have been or have not been admitted to the practice of law in Washington.

“Medical privilege” shall refer to any confidential, privileged communication between respondent and any health care provider recognized by law.

“Meeting” includes a regular meeting or a special meeting. Business meetings are subject to the Open Public Meetings Act, chapter 42.30 RCW. Investigations, initial proceedings, public hearings, and executive sessions involving the discipline or retirement of a judge are governed by Article IV, Section 31, of the state Constitution and are exempt from chapter 42.30 RCW.

“Member” means a member of the commission and includes alternates acting as members during a member’s disqualification or inability to serve.

“Misconduct” means any conduct by a respondent constituting grounds for discipline.

“Party” means the respondent or the commission as the context suggests.

“Presiding Officer” shall be the person designated by the Chair or the Commission to perform the duties of the presiding officer for a specific matter.

“Public member” means a member of the commission who is neither a lawyer nor a judge.

“Record” means the formal statement of charges and all documents filed thereafter in a proceeding including the verbatim report of the hearing on the statement of charges if a verbatim report has been prepared.

“Reprimand” means a written action of the commission that requires a respondent to appear personally before the commission and that finds that the conduct of the respondent is a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct and does not require censure or a recommendation to the supreme court that the respondent be suspended or removed. A reprimand shall include a requirement that the respondent follow a specified corrective course of action. Reprimand is an intermediate level of disciplinary action the commission can issue.

“Respondent” means the judge or former judge who is the subject of a complaint or statement of charges.

“Statement of charges” means the formal charges of judicial misconduct or incapacity, including any amendment thereto, filed by the commission upon a determination of probable cause.

SECTION I. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

RULE 1. DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY

The disciplinary authority of the commission extends to every judge subject to the Washington State Constitution, Article IV, Section 31, and the Code of Judicial Conduct.

RULE 2. THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

(a) Purpose. The commission on judicial conduct administers the judicial discipline and incapacity provisions of the Washington State Constitution, Article IV, Section 31.

(b) Jurisdiction.

(1) *Judges.* The commission has jurisdiction over judges regarding allegations of misconduct occurring prior to or during service as a judge and regarding allegations of incapacity during service as a judge.

(2) *Former judges.* The commission has continuing jurisdiction over former judges regarding allegations of misconduct occurring prior to or during service as a judge.

RULE 3. ORGANIZATION AND AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

(a) Meetings. Meetings shall be scheduled as necessary. The commission shall meet periodically as determined by the commission to consider administrative and other matters. The chair may call meetings of the commission other than regularly scheduled meetings upon the chair's own motion; the chair shall call a meeting upon the written request of three members of the commission. Business meetings may be conducted by telephone conference calls or other telecommunications means within the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act, whereby each participant in the meeting can simultaneously hear the others and further, whereby at least one site, identified by proper notice, shall provide the capability for members of the public to hear the conference. Other meetings and executive sessions may be conducted by telephone conference calls.

(b) Officers. The commission shall elect one of its members to serve as chair, another to serve as vice-chair, and another to serve as secretary for such terms as the commission shall determine. The vice-chair shall perform the duties of the chair whenever the chair is absent or unable to act.

(c) Quorum. Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

A vote of six members of the commission shall be required to adopt rules.

A finding of probable cause shall require the concurrence of six members of the commission.

The concurrence of six members of the commission shall be required to make a decision in a proceeding.

The chair will arrange for an alternate member selected by the appropriate appointing authority to serve in the place of a member whenever a member is disqualified or unable to serve. The alternate member so called upon shall have all the authority of a member of the commission during the time the member is unable to serve.

(d) Powers and duties. The duty and authority of the commission shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) Adopting rules of procedure for discipline and incapacity proceedings;
- (2) Appointing commission counsel;
- (3) Employing an executive director and other staff;
- (4) Appointing investigative officers;
- (5) Retaining disciplinary counsel;

(6) Reviewing the recommendation of the investigative officer and/or disciplinary counsel after screening and a preliminary investigation, and either authorizing a full investigation of a complaint against a respondent in initial proceedings or dismissing the complaint;

(7) Reviewing the findings of the investigative officer and/or disciplinary counsel after a full investigation of a complaint against a respondent in initial proceedings and dismissing the matter, making a finding of probable cause, or, after making a finding of probable cause, instructing disciplinary counsel to file a statement of charges;

(8) Ruling on prehearing motions, conducting hearings on a statement of charges, and making findings, conclusions, and a decision;

(9) Where appropriate, making recommendations to the supreme court for discipline pursuant to Rule 24; or

(10) Dismissing the case.

(e) Recusal.

(1) A member of the commission should disqualify himself or herself if his or her impartiality might reasonably be questioned because of a conflict of interest or personal bias or prejudice.

(2) If a member who is a judge or judge pro tem becomes a respondent to a statement of allegations (Rule 17) or statement of charges (Rule 19), that member shall be disqualified from attending further meetings and shall not perform any commission duties until proceedings on the allegations and/or charges are completed. Should the member be disciplined by the commission, the issue of that member's continuing participation on the commission shall be referred to the member's appointing authority for a decision on whether the member should continue to serve on the commission on judicial conduct.

(3) Respondent may file an affidavit challenging for cause any member who respondent believes cannot impartially consider the statement of charges. The affidavit must be filed within seven days after service of the notice of hearing identifying those members assigned to conduct the hearing. The commission chair, or vice-chair, will decide any challenge for cause if the member does not disqualify himself or herself.

(f) Presiding Officer, Authority. The presiding officer shall have authority to:

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(1) Determine the order of presentation of evidence;

(2) Identify the materials initially to be provided to the participating members;

(3) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(4) Issue subpoenas;

(5) Confer with participating panel members on all procedural matters, objections, and motions;

(6) Rule on offers of proof and receive relevant evidence;

(7) Direct the course of additional questioning of witnesses by participating panel members during the course of a public disciplinary proceeding;

(8) Take any appropriate action necessary to maintain order during the hearing;

(9) Permit or require oral argument or briefs and determine the time limits for submission thereof;

(10) Chair the deliberations of the participating members;

(11) Announce the commission decision in an open session;

(12) Take any other action necessary and authorized by any applicable statute or rule or by the hearing panel;

(13) Waive any requirement of these rules applicable to a public proceeding unless a party shows that it would be prejudiced by such a waiver.

RULE 4. INVESTIGATIVE OFFICER

(a) Appointment. The commission may appoint one or more full-time or part-time investigative officers.

(b) Powers and duties. The duty and authority of the investigative officer shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Receiving and screening complaints, referring complainants to other agencies when appropriate, conducting preliminary investigations, recommending to the commission, and upon authorization, conducting full investigations, notifying complainants about the status and disposition of their complaints, and making recommendations to the commission on the disposition of complaints after full investigation;

(2) Maintaining permanent records of the investigative and subsequent proceedings set forth in (1) of this subsection; and

(3) Performing other duties at the direction of the commission.

RULE 5. COMMISSION COUNSEL

(a) Appointment. The commission may appoint a commission counsel to assist the commission.

(b) Powers and duties. The commission may delegate functions to the commission counsel, including but not limited to the duty and authority to:

(1) Advising the commission during its deliberations and drafting decisions, orders, reports and other documents;

(2) Employing and supervising other staff necessary to the performance of the commission's duties;

(3) Performing other duties at the direction of the commission.

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

RULE 6. DISCIPLINE

(a) Grounds. Any conduct that violates the Code of Judicial Conduct is grounds for discipline that shall be issued or administered in open session.

(b) Discipline. The commission shall have the authority to:

(1) Admonish;

(2) Reprimand;

(3) Censure;

(4) Censure and recommend to the supreme court the suspension of the respondent with or without pay;

(5) Censure and recommend to the supreme court the removal of the respondent from judicial office; and

(6) Impose any other sanction the commission is authorized to administer. The vote of any member of the commission to impose a particular disciplinary

action shall be deemed an assent to impose all lesser disciplinary actions.

(c) Mitigating/aggravating factors.¹ Whenever the commission finds grounds for discipline, it shall consider the following nonexclusive factors in determining the appropriate discipline to be ordered:

(1) Characteristics of Misconduct.

(A) Whether the misconduct is an isolated instance or evidence of a pattern of conduct;

(B) The nature, extent, and frequency of occurrence of the acts of misconduct;

(C) Whether the misconduct occurred in or out of the courtroom;

(D) Whether the misconduct occurred in the judge's official capacity or in the judge's private life;

(E) Whether the judge flagrantly and intentionally violated the oath of office;

(F) The nature and extent to which the acts of misconduct have been injurious to other persons;

(G) The extent to which the judge exploited the judge's official capacity to satisfy personal desires; and

(H) The effect the misconduct has upon the integrity of and respect for the judiciary.

(2) Service and Demeanor of the Judge.

(A) Whether the judge has acknowledged or recognized that the acts occurred;

(B) Whether the judge has evidenced an effort to change or modify the conduct;

(C) The judge's length of service in a judicial capacity;

(D) Whether there has been prior disciplinary action concerning the judge;

(E) Whether the judge cooperated with the commission investigation and proceeding; and

(F) The judge's compliance with an opinion by the ethics advisory committee shall be considered by the commission as evidence of good faith.

(d) Sanctions. The sanction imposed by the commission shall be appropriate to the level of culpability. A sanction shall be sufficient to restore and maintain the dignity and honor of the position and to protect the public by assuring that the judge will refrain from acts of misconduct in the future.

(e) Required appearance. The judge shall personally appear before the commission to receive an order imposing a reprimand or a censure.

RULE 7. PROOF

Findings of violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct or incapacity shall be based upon clear, cogent and convincing evidence as that term has been defined by the Washington supreme court. "Clear, cogent and convincing" has been defined to mean highly likely. A contention has been proved by clear, cogent and convincing evidence if it is established that it is highly likely to be true. This level of proof requires a greater weight of evidence than "preponderance of the evidence," which has been defined to mean that a contention is simply more likely to be true than not true, but less than the evidence required by "beyond a reasonable doubt," which has been defined to mean that a contention almost certainly is true.

RULE 8. CIVIL RULES APPLICABLE

Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the rules of evidence applicable to civil proceedings and the rules of civil procedure shall apply in all public proceedings under these rules.

RULE 9. RIGHT TO COUNSEL

Respondent may retain counsel and have assistance of counsel at his or her own expense. Appearance of counsel constitutes an appearance by respondent.

RULE 10. EX PARTE CONTACTS

Following filing of a statement of charges, members of the commission shall not engage in ex parte communications regarding a case with respondent, respondent's counsel, disciplinary counsel, or any witness, except that such members may communicate with staff and others as required to perform their duties in accordance with these rules.

RULE 11. CONFIDENTIALITY

(a) Investigative and initial proceedings.

(1) Before the commission files a statement of charges alleging misconduct by or incapacity of a judge, all proceedings, including commission

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deliberations, investigative files, records, papers and matters submitted to the commission, shall be held confidential by the commission, disciplinary counsel, investigative officers, and staff except as follows:

(A) With the approval of the commission, the investigative officer may notify respondent that a complaint has been received and may disclose the name of the person making the complaint to respondent pursuant to Rule 17(e).

(B) The commission may inform a complainant or potential witness of the date when respondent is first notified that a complaint alleging misconduct or incapacity has been filed with the commission. The name of the respondent, in the discretion of the commission, may not be used in written communications to the complainant.

(C) The commission may disclose information upon a waiver in writing by respondent when:

(i) Public statements that charges are pending before the commission are substantially unfair to respondent; or

(ii) Respondent is publicly accused or alleged to have engaged in misconduct or with having a disability, and the commission, after a preliminary investigation, has determined that no basis exists to warrant further proceedings or a recommendation of discipline or retirement.

(D) The commission has determined that there is a need to notify another person or agency in order to protect the public or the administration of justice.

(2) The commission and court personnel shall keep the fact that a complaint has been made, or that a statement has been given to the commission, confidential during the investigation and initial proceeding except as provided under Rule 11.

(3) No person providing information to the commission shall disclose information they have obtained from the commission concerning the investigation, including the fact that an investigation is being conducted, until the commission files a statement of charges, dismisses the complaint, or otherwise concludes the investigation or initial proceeding.

(b) Hearings on statement of charges.

(1) After the filing of a statement of charges, all

subsequent proceedings shall be public, except as may be provided by protective order.

(2) The statement of charges alleging misconduct or incapacity shall be available for public inspection. Investigative files and records shall not be disclosed unless they formed the basis for probable cause. Those records of the initial proceeding that were the basis of a finding of probable cause shall become public as of the date of the fact-finding hearing.

(3) Disciplinary counsel's work product shall be confidential.

(c) Commission deliberations. All deliberations of the commission in reaching a decision on the statement of charges shall be confidential.

(d) General Applicability.

(1) No person shall disclose information obtained from commission proceedings or papers filed with the commission, except that information obtained from documents disclosed to the public by the commission pursuant to Rule 11 and all information disclosed at public hearings conducted by the commission are not deemed confidential under Rule 11.

(2) Any person violating Rule 11 may be subject to a proceeding for contempt in superior court.

(3) A judge shall not intimidate, coerce, or otherwise attempt to induce any person to disclose, conceal or alter records, papers, or information in violation of Rule 11. Violation of Rule 11 (d)(3) may be charged as a separate violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

(4) If the commission or its staff initiates a complaint under Rule 17 (b)(1), then Rule 11 (a) (1) as it applies to the commission shall govern the commission and its staff.

(5) These confidentiality rules also apply to former commission members, disciplinary counsel, investigative counsel and staff with regard to information they had access to while serving the commission.

RULE 12. [RESERVED]

RULE 13. SERVICE

(a) Service of papers on the commission in any matter concerning a respondent shall be given by delivering or mailing the papers to the commission's office.

(b) If service is by mail, service shall be deemed complete three days after posting with the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid.

(c) All documents may be filed with the commission via facsimile machine. However, filing will not be deemed accomplished unless the following procedures are strictly observed:

(1) A facsimile document will be stamped "filed" by the commission only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Any transmission not completed before 5:00 p.m. will be "filed" on the following business day. The facsimile copy shall constitute the original document for all purposes.

(2) All transmissions are sent at the risk of the sender.

(d) Service of the statement of charges in any disciplinary or incapacity proceeding shall be made by personal service upon a respondent.

RULE 14. SUBPOENA POWER

(a) Oaths. Oaths and affirmations may be administered by any member of the commission or any other person authorized by law.

(b) Subpoenas for investigation, deposition, or hearing. The commission may summon and examine witnesses or delegate the power to disciplinary counsel or an investigative officer to examine such witnesses and compel the production and examination of papers, books, accounts, documents, records, certificates, and other evidence for the determination of any issue before, or the discharge of any duty, of the commission. All subpoenas shall be signed by a member of the commission. Following service of the statement of charges, a respondent has a right to issuance of subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses to testify or produce evidentiary matters for hearing or permitted discovery.

(c) Enforcement of subpoenas. The commission may bring action to enforce a subpoena in the superior court of any county in which the hearing or proceeding is conducted or in which the person resides or is found.

(d) Quashing subpoena. Any motion to quash a subpoena so issued shall be heard and determined by the commission or its presiding officer.

(e) Service, witnesses, fees. Subpoenas shall be served and witnesses reimbursed in the manner provided in civil cases in superior court. Expenses of witnesses shall be borne by the party calling them.

RULE 15. [RESERVED]

RULE 16. NOTIFICATION OF FINAL DISPOSITION

The commission shall notify the complainant in writing of the final disposition of a proceeding under these rules. The commission in its sole discretion may also notify another agency or person who was contacted during an investigation or initial proceeding about the disposition of a proceeding.

SECTION III. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

RULE 17. SCREENING AND INVESTIGATION

(a) General. An investigative officer employed by the commission will conduct the investigation aided by disciplinary counsel if deemed appropriate by the commission.

(b) Screening.

(1) Any named or anonymous organization, association, or person, including a member of the commission or staff, may make a complaint of judicial misconduct or incapacity to the commission. A complaint may be made orally or in writing.

(2) The investigative officer shall evaluate all complaints to determine whether:

(A) The person against whom the allegations are made is a judge subject to the disciplinary authority of the commission; and either

(B) The facts alleged, if true, would constitute misconduct or incapacity; or

(C) The investigative officer has grounds to believe that upon further inquiry such facts might be discovered. If not, the investigative officer shall recommend to the commission to dismiss the matter or, if appropriate, refer the complainant to another agency.

(c) Preliminary investigation.

(1) Upon receipt of a complaint, the investigative officer shall make a prompt, discreet, preliminary investigation and evaluation. Failure of a person making the complaint to supply requested additional information may result in dismissal of that complaint. The investigative officer may interview witnesses and examine evidence to determine whether grounds exist to believe the allegations of complaints. No subpoena

shall be issued to obtain testimony or evidence until authorized by a member of the commission. The investigative officer will assemble documentary evidence, declarations, sworn statements, and affidavits of witnesses for consideration by the commission. The investigative officer shall recommend to the commission that it authorize a full investigation when there is evidence supporting the allegations against a respondent. The investigative officer may recommend a full investigation when there are grounds to believe that evidence supporting the allegations could be obtained by subpoena or further investigation. Where there are no such grounds, the matter shall be dismissed. Where there is a basis to proceed, the commission will forward those supporting records into the initial proceedings.

(2) If the complaint alleges that a respondent is suffering a possible physical and/or mental incapacity which may seriously impair the performance of judicial duties, or is exhibiting conduct which may be the result of such incapacity, the commission may order a respondent to submit to physical and/or mental examinations conducted at commission expense by a practitioner or health care provider selected by the commission. The failure or refusal of a respondent to submit to physical and/or mental examinations ordered by the commission may, in the discretion of the commission, preclude respondent from presenting the results of other physical and/or mental examinations on his or her behalf.

(3) Upon determination of the commission to commence initial proceedings, it shall direct the investigative officer to file a statement of allegations setting forth the nature of the complaint with sufficient specificity to permit a response.

(d) Initial proceedings.

(1) The respondent who is the subject of initial proceedings will be provided with a copy of the statement of allegations and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to respond.

(2) Within twenty-one days after the service of the notice to respondent, respondent may file a written response admitting or denying the allegations with the commission. Respondent shall personally review and sign any response. The proceedings will not be delayed if there is no response or an insufficient response.

(3) After considering the response, if any, the commission shall order the filing of a statement of charges if it determines that probable cause exists

that respondent has violated a rule of judicial conduct or may be suffering from an incapacity.

(4) After initial proceedings, the commission shall:

(A) Dismiss the case;

(B) Stay the proceedings; or

(C) Find that probable cause exists that respondent has violated a rule of judicial conduct or may be suffering from an incapacity that seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties and is permanent or likely to become permanent. Upon such a finding of probable cause, the commission shall identify the records of the initial proceedings that are the basis for the finding and order the service and filing of a statement of charges. The commission shall also identify those materials and information within the commission's knowledge which tend to negate the determination of the commission.

(5) If the commission determines that there are insufficient grounds for further commission proceedings, the respondent and the person making the complaint will be so notified.

(e) Notice of complaint to respondent. With the approval of the commission, the investigative officer may notify respondent that a complaint has been received and may disclose the name of the person making the complaint. Disclosure shall be discretionary with the commission.

RULE 18. [RESERVED]

RULE 19. STATEMENT OF CHARGES

(a) General. The statement of charges shall give fair and adequate notice of the nature of the alleged misconduct or incapacity. The statement of charges shall be filed at the commission's offices and a copy of the statement of charges shall be served upon respondent with proof of service filed at the commission.

(b) Amendments to statement of charges or answer. The commission, at any time prior to its decision, may allow or require amendments to the statement of charges or the answer. The statement of charges may be amended to conform to the proof or set forth additional facts, whether occurring before or after the commencement of the hearing. Except for amendments to conform to the proof by evidence admitted without objection at a hearing, if an amendment substantially affects the nature of the charges, respondent will be given reasonable time

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to answer the amendment and prepare and present a defense against the new matter raised.

RULE 20. ANSWER

(a) Time. Respondent shall file a written answer with the commission and serve a copy on disciplinary counsel within twenty-one days after service of the statement of charges, unless the time is extended by the commission.

(b) Waiver of privilege. The raising of a mental or physical condition by respondent as a defense constitutes a waiver of respondent's medical confidentiality privilege.

RULE 21. FAILURE TO ANSWER/FAILURE TO APPEAR

(a) Failure to answer. Failure to answer the formal charges shall constitute an admission of the factual allegations. In the event respondent fails to answer within the prescribed time, the statement of charges shall be deemed admitted. The commission shall proceed to determine the appropriate discipline.

(b) Failure to appear. If respondent fails to appear when ordered to do so by the commission, respondent shall be deemed to have admitted the factual allegations which were to be the subject of such appearance and to have conceded the merits of any motion or recommendations to be considered at such appearance. Absent good cause, the commission shall not continue or delay proceedings because of respondent's failure to appear.

RULE 22. DISCLOSURE AND DISCOVERY

(a) Disclosure.

(1) **Required disclosure.** Within fourteen days after the filing of the answer, disciplinary counsel shall disclose to respondent or respondent's lawyer the records identified by the commission pursuant to Rule 17(d)(4)(C), unless otherwise provided by commission protective order.

(2) Upon written demand after the time for filing an answer has expired, the commission and respondent will each disclose within fourteen days thereof, or such additional time as the commission may allow, with a continuing obligation of disclosure thereafter, the following:

(A) Names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony that party expects to offer at the hearing;

(B) A brief summary of the expected testimony of each witness;

(C) Copies of signed or electronically or stenographically recorded statements of anticipated witnesses; and

(D) Copies of documentary evidence which may be offered.

(3) Witnesses or documentary evidence not disclosed may be excluded from evidence.

(b) Discovery following statement of charges.

(1) The taking of depositions, the requests for admissions, and all other discovery procedures authorized by Rules 26 through 37 of the Superior Court Civil Rules are available only upon stipulation or prior permission of the presiding officer upon a showing of good cause.

(2) Absent good cause, all discovery shall be completed within sixty days of the filing of the answer.

(3) Disputes concerning discovery shall be determined by the commission or presiding officer before whom the matter is pending. These decisions of the commission may not be appealed before the entry of the final order.

RULE 23. STIPULATIONS

(a) Submission. At any time prior to the final disposition of a proceeding, respondent may stipulate to any or all of the allegations or charges in exchange for a stated discipline. The stipulation shall set forth all material facts relating to the proceeding and the conduct of respondent. The stipulation may impose any terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the commission, and shall be signed by respondent and disciplinary counsel. The agreement shall be submitted to the commission, which shall either approve or reject the agreement. If the stipulation is rejected by the commission, the stipulation shall be deemed withdrawn and cannot be used by or against respondent in any proceedings.

(b) Entry of Order. If the commission accepts the agreement, it shall enter an order in open session.

RULE 24. HEARING

(a) Scheduling. Upon receipt of respondent's answer or upon expiration of the time to answer, the commission shall schedule a public hearing and notify disciplinary counsel and respondent of the date, time, and place of

the hearing. Respondent will be provided at least fourteen days notice of hearing, which will also include the name or names of the commission members and the presiding officer, if any.

(b) Conduct of hearing.

- (1) All testimony shall be under oath.
- (2) Disciplinary counsel shall present the case in support of the statement of charges.
- (3) Disciplinary counsel may call respondent as a witness.
- (4) Both parties shall be permitted to present evidence and produce and cross-examine witnesses.
- (5) The hearing shall be recorded verbatim. Whenever a transcript is requested by respondent, disciplinary counsel, or a member of the commission, a transcript of the hearing shall be produced at the requesting party's expense.
- (6) Counsel may recommend and argue for a discipline appropriate to the misconduct supported by the evidence, including argument on aggravating and mitigating factors.
- (7) Disciplinary counsel and respondent may submit their respective proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendations for discipline or order of dismissal to the commission.
- (8) Where a member of the commission has not heard all the evidence, that member shall not participate in any deliberations or decisions.
- (9) At least six members, or their alternates, must continually be present during presentation of testimony at the hearing.

(c) Dismissal or recommendation for discipline. The commission shall dismiss the case, discipline respondent, or in the case of incapacity, recommend to the supreme court the retirement of respondent.

(d) Submission of the report. After the hearing, the commission shall file the record of the proceeding and a decision setting forth written findings of fact, conclusions of law, any minority opinions, and the order, within ninety days following the evidentiary hearing or after the filing of the transcript if one is requested, unless the presiding officer extends the time. The decision shall be announced in open session. If personal attendance is required,

respondent shall have at least fourteen days notice of the announcement, unless otherwise agreed. A copy of the decision shall be served upon respondent.

(e) Motion for reconsideration. The commission decision is final fourteen days after service unless a motion for reconsideration is filed by respondent or disciplinary counsel. A motion for reconsideration, if filed, shall be specific and detailed, with appropriate citations to the record and legal authority. Any response to the motion must be filed within fourteen days after service. The motion will be decided without oral argument unless requested by the commission. If the motion for reconsideration is denied, the decision is final when the order denying the motion is filed. If the motion for reconsideration is granted, the reconsidered decision is final when filed in the commission's office.

RULE 25. REVIEW BY SUPREME COURT

(a) Within thirty days after the commission admonishes, reprimands, or censures a respondent, the respondent shall have a right of appeal de novo to the supreme court.

(b) Within fourteen days after the decision is final, a commission decision recommending the suspension, removal, or retirement of a respondent will be filed in the supreme court and served on the respondent. The notice of the decision served on respondent shall state the date the decision was filed in the supreme court and shall specify the period during which respondent may challenge the commission recommendation as provided in the *Discipline Rules for Judges*.

(c) If the commission recommendation is that respondent be removed, respondent shall be suspended, with salary (as provided by the Constitution), from that judicial position effective upon filing the recommendation with the supreme court; such suspension with pay will remain in effect until a final determination is made by the supreme court.

(d) The commission shall transmit to respondent those portions of the record required by the *Discipline Rules for Judges* or these rules, and shall certify the record of the commission proceedings to the supreme court.

(e) If the supreme court remands a case, the commission will proceed in accordance with the order on remand.

RULE 26. [RESERVED]

SECTION IV. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

RULE 27. CASES INVOLVING ALLEGATIONS OF MENTAL OR PHYSICAL INCAPACITY

(a) Initiation of incapacity proceeding. An incapacity proceeding can be initiated by complaint, by a claim of inability to defend in a disciplinary proceeding, or by an order of involuntary commitment or adjudication of incompetency.

(b) Proceedings to determine incapacity generally. All incapacity proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures for disciplinary proceedings, except:

(1) The purpose of the incapacity proceedings shall be to determine whether respondent suffers from an incapacity which is permanent or likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with respondent's ability to perform judicial duties;

(2) If the commission concludes that respondent suffers from an incapacity, it shall recommend retirement of respondent;

(3) If it appears to the commission at any time during the proceedings that respondent is not competent to act, or if it has been previously judicially determined that respondent is not competent to act, the commission will appoint a guardian ad litem for respondent unless respondent already has a guardian who will represent respondent's interests. In the appointment of a guardian ad litem, consideration may be given to the wishes of the members of respondent's immediate family. The guardian or guardian ad litem may claim and exercise any right and privilege, including without limit retaining counsel, and make any defense for respondent which respondent could have claimed, exercised, or made if competent. Any notice to be served on respondent will also be served on the guardian or guardian ad litem.

(c) Waiver. The raising of mental or physical condition as a defense to or in mitigation of a statement of charges constitutes a waiver of medical privilege.

(d) Stipulated disposition.

(1) The commission shall designate one or more qualified medical, psychiatric, psychological or other experts to examine respondent prior to the hearing on the matter. The expert or experts shall report to the commission and the parties.

(2) After receipt of the examination report, disciplinary counsel and respondent may agree upon

proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and order. The stipulated disposition shall be submitted to the commission for a recommendation to the supreme court. The final decision on the recommendation shall be made by the court.

(3) If the stipulated disposition is rejected by the court, it shall be deemed withdrawn and cannot be used by or against respondent in any proceedings.

(e) Reinstatement from incapacity status.

(1) No respondent retired based upon an incapacity proceeding may resume active status except by order of the supreme court.

(2) Any respondent retired based upon an incapacity proceeding shall be entitled to petition for reinstatement of eligibility.

(3) Upon the filing of a petition for reinstatement of eligibility, the commission may take or direct whatever action it deems necessary or proper to determine whether the incapacity has been removed, including a direction for an examination of respondent by or through qualified medical, psychological, or other experts, or qualified program or referral, designated by the commission.

(4) With the filing of a petition for reinstatement of eligibility, respondent shall be required to disclose the name of each qualified medical, psychological, or other expert, or qualified program or referral whom or in which respondent has been examined or treated since the transfer to retirement status. Respondent shall furnish to the commission written consent to the release of information and records relating to the incapacity if requested by the commission or commission-appointed medical or psychological experts.

RULE 28. REINSTATEMENT OF ELIGIBILITY

An individual, whose eligibility for judicial office had been removed by the supreme court, or by resignation and stipulated order in a proceeding before the commission, may file with the commission a petition for reinstatement of eligibility. The petition shall set forth the residence and mailing address of the petitioner, the date of removal by the supreme court, or resignation and stipulated order in the proceeding before the commission and a concise statement of facts justifying reinstatement. The petition shall be a public document.

The commission may refer the petition to the investigative officer for investigation of the character and fitness of the petitioner to be eligible for holding judicial office. The investigative officer may seek and consider

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any information from any source that may relate to the issues of character and fitness or the reinstatement. The investigation shall be confidential.

Petitioner shall make an affirmative showing by clear, cogent and convincing evidence, that reinstatement will not be detrimental to the integrity and standing of the judiciary and the administration of justice, or be contrary to the public interest.

In cases where the supreme court has removed the individual's eligibility for judicial office, the commission will recommend to the supreme court in writing that the petitioner should or should not be reinstated to eligibility to hold judicial office as provided by these rules and the Discipline Rules for Judges. In cases where the individual stipulated in a proceeding at the commission level to ineligibility for judicial office, the commission shall deliberate in executive session, and issue a public decision granting or denying the petitioner's reinstatement request for eligibility to hold judicial office. The commission will provide a copy of the recommendation or decision to petitioner or petitioner's lawyer.

The petitioner shall be responsible, and shall make adequate provision, for payment of all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees in these proceedings in a manner determined by the commission. Failure to pay the amount assessed shall be grounds to dismiss the petition.

RULE 29. COMPLIANCE PROCEEDINGS

(a) Whenever the commission or supreme court enters an order of discipline which includes terms and conditions that prescribes behavior for, or requires a corrective course of action by, the respondent, the investigative officer shall investigate, evaluate and report on compliance with the order. If the commission has reason to believe that further disciplinary action is appropriate, the commission shall conduct an initial proceeding. The investigation and initial proceeding shall be conducted as provided in Rule 17 and shall be confidential. Compliance proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures for disciplinary proceedings under these rules, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) Upon application and submission of sufficient information by respondent, the commission may find that respondent has complied with or satisfied the terms and conditions of a disciplinary order. The commission may concur with the application, dispense with further compliance proceedings and enter an order certifying respondent's compliance with the disciplinary order and shall make public the application and information upon which it based its conclusions, except as otherwise provided by protective order.

(c) This rule does not limit any other power to enforce an order of the commission or decision of the supreme court.

COMMENTS

Comment on Rule 3:

The Open Public Meetings Act does not apply to Commission judicial disciplinary proceedings. Wa. Const. Art. IV Sec. 31(10); RCW 2.64.115; and RCW 42.30.140(2).

Comment on Rule 7:

The "clear, cogent and convincing" standard is consistent with the recommendations of the American Bar Association for judicial conduct agencies² and continues to be used by the great majority of judicial conduct agencies across the United States, including the present Washington Commission. It is a standard of proof that requires more than the "preponderance" standard commonly found in civil matters but less than the "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard in criminal cases. Like the "clear preponderance" standard used in the Washington lawyer discipline cases,³ both standards can be described as being an intermediate standard of proof that is lower than the beyond a reasonable doubt standard used in criminal proceedings, but more than the preponderance standard used in civil actions.

Comment on Rule 11:

The integrity of investigations would be harmed, the privacy interests of individuals, and the independence of the judiciary would be adversely affected without providing for limited restrictions of information learned or provided to the Commission during the investigation. Confidentiality is critical for the integrity of the Commission investigations, and often influences whether a person who works directly with a judge is willing to file a complaint or disclose misconduct in an investigation. Prohibiting disclosure that a complaint has been filed, or that a person has been interviewed, protects those persons from questioning by their supervising judge, or by others. The confidentiality required during the investigation of a complaint also protects the independence of the judiciary by preventing unfounded complaints from being used to threaten or distract judges. After considering alternate ways of providing this necessary protection, the Commission has concluded that the temporary restrictions on public disclosure in this rule are the narrowest restrictions that will provide the confidentiality needed for persons who disclose misconduct or file complaints and for the judges under investigation. The reason lawyers are covered by this rule is that they are officers of the court and are especially charged with maintaining the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

NOTES

¹ The factors are set forth in *In re Deming*, 108 Wn.2d 82, 119-120 (1987), *Discipline of Ritchie*, 123 Wn.2d 725 (1994), *In re Kaiser*, 111 Wn.2d 275 (1988), and *In re Blauvelt*, 115 Wn.2d 735 (1990).

² See Professional Discipline for Lawyers and Judges, National Center for Professional Responsibility and the American Bar Association, 1979, pages 44-45. The Commission adopted former Rule 14(d) which stated: "The fact-finder must find by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the judge has violated a rule of judicial conduct or that the judge has a disability which is or is likely to become permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties."

³ RLD 4.11(b).

APPENDIX D

FORMER CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

*** This code applies to conduct occurring between:
October 9, 1995 - December 31, 2010**

PREAMBLE

Our legal system is based on the principle that an independent, fair and competent judiciary will interpret and apply the laws that govern us. The role of the judiciary is central to American concepts of justice and the rule of law. Intrinsic to all sections of this Code are the precepts that judges, individually and collectively, must respect and honor the judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence in our legal system. The judge is an arbiter of facts and law for the resolution of disputes and a highly visible symbol of government under the rule of law.

The Code of Judicial Conduct is intended to establish standards for ethical conduct of judges. It consists of broad statements called Canons, specific rules set forth in Sections under each Canon, a Terminology Section, an Application Section and Comments. The text of the Canons and the Sections, including the Terminology and Application Sections, is authoritative. The use of permissive language in various sections of the Code does not relieve judges from the other requirements of the Code that apply to specific conduct. The Comments provide explanation and guidance with respect to the purpose and meaning of the Canons and Sections. The Comments are not intended as a statement of additional rules nor as a basis for discipline.

The Canons and Sections are rules of reason. They should be applied consistent with constitutional requirements, statutes, other court rules and decisional law and in the context of all relevant circumstances. The Code is to be construed so as not to impinge on the independence of judges which is essential in making judicial decisions.

The Code is designed to provide guidance to judges and candidates for judicial office and to provide a structure for regulating conduct through disciplinary agencies. It is not designed or intended as a basis for civil liability or criminal prosecution. Furthermore, the purpose of the Code would be subverted if the Code were invoked by lawyers for mere tactical advantage in a proceeding.

The text of the Canons and Sections is intended to govern conduct of judges and to be binding upon them. It is not intended, however, that every transgression will

result in disciplinary action. Whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline to be imposed, should be determined through a reasonable and reasoned application of the text and should depend on such factors as the seriousness of the transgression, whether the activity was inadvertent, unintentional or based on a reasonable but mistaken interpretation of obligations under the Code, whether there is a pattern of improper activity and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system.

The Code of Judicial Conduct is not intended as an exhaustive guide for the conduct of judges. They should also be governed in their judicial and personal conduct by general ethical standards. The Code is intended, however, to state basic standards which should govern the conduct of all judges and to provide guidance to assist judges in establishing and maintaining high standards of judicial and personal conduct.

TERMINOLOGY

“Appropriate authority” denotes the authority with responsibility for initiation of disciplinary process with respect to the violation to be reported. See Sections 3(C)(1) and 3(C)(2).

“Candidate” is a person seeking election to judicial office. A person becomes a candidate for judicial office as soon as he or she makes a public announcement of candidacy, declares or files as a candidate with the election authority, or authorizes solicitation or acceptance of contributions or support. See Preamble and Sections 7(A) and 7(B).

“Court personnel” does not include the lawyers in a proceeding before a judge. See Sections 3(A)(7)(c) and 3(A)(9).

“De minimis” denotes an insignificant interest that could not raise reasonable question as to a judge’s impartiality. See Section 3(E).

“Economic interest” denotes ownership of a more than de minimis legal or equitable interest, or a relationship as officer, director, advisor or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except that:

(i) ownership of an interest in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not an economic interest in such securities unless the judge participates in the management of the fund or a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest;

(ii) service by a judge as an officer, director, advisor or other active participant in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization, or service by a judge's spouse, parent or child as an officer, director, advisor or other active participant in any organization does not create an economic interest in securities held by that organization;

(iii) a deposit in a financial institution, the proprietary interest of a policy holder in a mutual insurance company, of a depositor in a mutual savings association or of a member in a credit union, or a similar proprietary interest, is not an economic interest in the organization unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest;

(iv) ownership of government securities is not an economic interest in the issuer unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the securities. See Sections 3(D)(1)(d) and 3(D)(2).

"Fiduciary" includes such relationships as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian. See Sections 3(D)(2) and 5(D).

"Knowingly," "knowledge," "known" or "knows" denotes actual knowledge of the fact in question. See Sections 3(C) and 3(D)(1).

"Member of the candidate's family" denotes a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent or other relative or person with whom the candidate maintains a close familial relationship. See Sections 7(B)(1)(a) and 7(B)(2).

"Member of the judge's family" denotes a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or other relative or person with whom the judge maintains a close familial relationship. See Sections 5(D) and 5(F).

"Member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household" denotes any relative of a judge by blood or marriage, or a person treated by a judge as a member of the judge's family, who resides in the judge's household. See Sections 3(D)(1) and 5(C)(5).

"Part-time judges." Part-time judges are judges who serve on a continuing or periodic basis, but are permitted by law to devote time to some other profession or occupation and whose compensation for that reason is less than a full-time judge. See Application Section (A)(1).

"Political organization." Political organization denotes a political party or other group, the principal purpose of which is to further the election or appointment of candidates

to political office or to support or oppose a ballot measure except those concerning the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice. See Sections 7(A)(1) and 7(A)(2).

"Pro tempore judges." Pro tempore judges are persons who are appointed to act temporarily as judges. See Application Section (A)(2).

"Require." The rules prescribing that a judge "require" certain conduct of others are, like all of the rules in this Code, rules of reason. The use of the term "require" in that context means a judge is to exercise reasonable direction and control over the conduct of those persons subject to the judge's direction and control. See Sections 3(A)(3), 3(A)(5), 3(A)(6), 3(A)(9) and 3(B)(2).

APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

(A) Anyone, whether or not a lawyer, who is an officer of a judicial system and who performs judicial functions, including an officer such as a magistrate, court commissioner, special master or referee, is a judge within the meaning of this Code. All judges should comply with this Code except as provided below.

(1) A Part-Time Judge

(a) is not required to comply:

(i) except while serving as a judge, with Section 3(A)(9); and

(ii) at any time with Sections 5(C)(2) and (3), 5(D), 5(E), 5(F), 5(G) and 6(C).

(b) should not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto.

Comment

When a person who has been a part-time judge is no longer a part-time judge, that person may act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto only with the express consent of all parties pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(2) A Pro Tempore Judge

(a) is not required to comply:

(i) except while serving as a judge, with Sections 2(A), 2(B), 3(A)(9), 4(B), 4(C) and 7(A);

(ii) at any time with Sections 2(C), 5(B), 5(C)(2), 5(C)(3), 5(C)(4), 5(D), 5(E), 5(F), 5(G) and 6(C).

(b) A person who has been a pro tempore judge should not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto except as otherwise permitted by the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(B) Time for Compliance. Persons to whom this Code becomes applicable should arrange their affairs as soon as reasonably possible to comply with it.

CANON 1

Judges shall uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. Judges should participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing high standards of judicial conduct, and shall personally observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved. The provisions of this Code are to be construed and applied to further that objective.

Comment

Deference to the judgments and rulings of courts depends upon public confidence in the integrity and independence of judges. The integrity and independence of judges depends in turn upon their acting without fear or favor. Although judges should be independent, they must comply with the law, including the provisions of this Code. Public confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary is maintained by the adherence of each judge to this responsibility. Conversely, violation of this Code diminishes public confidence in the judiciary and thereby does injury to the system of government under law.

CANON 2

Judges should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all their activities.

(A) Judges should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

(B) Judges should not allow family, social, or other relationships to influence their judicial conduct or judgment. Judges should not lend the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others; nor

should judges convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence them. Judges should not testify voluntarily as character witnesses.

Comment

Maintaining the prestige of judicial office is essential to a system of government in which the judiciary functions independently of the executive and legislative branches. Respect for the judicial office facilitates the orderly conduct of legitimate judicial functions. Judges should distinguish between proper and improper use of the prestige of office in all of their activities.

The testimony of judges as character witnesses injects the prestige of their office into the proceeding in which they testify and may be misunderstood to be an official testimonial. This canon however, does not afford judges a privilege against testifying in response to a subpoena.

(C) Judges should not hold membership in any organization practicing discrimination prohibited by law.

CANON 3

Judges shall perform the duties of their office impartially and diligently.

The judicial duties of judges should take precedence over all other activities. Their judicial duties include all the duties of office prescribed by law. In the performance of these duties, the following standards apply:

(A) Adjudicative Responsibilities.

(1) Judges should be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it, and comply with the continuing judicial education requirements of GR 26. Judges should be unswayed by partisan interests, public clamor or fear of criticism.

(2) Judges should maintain order and decorum in proceedings before them.

(3) Judges should be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom judges deal in their official capacity, and should require similar conduct of lawyers, and of the staff, court officials and others subject to their direction and control.

Comment

The duty to hear all proceedings fairly and with patience is not inconsistent with the duty to dispose promptly of the business of the court. Courts can be efficient and businesslike while being patient and deliberate.

(4) Judges should accord to every person who is legally interested in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, full right to be heard according to law, and, except as authorized by law, neither initiate nor consider ex parte or other communications concerning a pending or impending proceeding. Judges, however, may obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on the law applicable to a proceeding before them, by amicus curiae only, if they afford the parties reasonable opportunity to respond.

Comment

The proscription against communications concerning a proceeding includes communications from lawyers, law teachers, and other persons who are not participants in the proceeding, except to the limited extent permitted. It does not preclude judges from consulting with other judges, or with court personnel whose function is to aid judges in carrying out their adjudicative responsibilities.

An appropriate and often desirable procedure for a court to obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on legal issues is to invite the expert to file a brief amicus curiae.

(5) Judges shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice.

Comment

A judge must perform judicial duties impartially and fairly. A judge who manifests bias on any basis in a proceeding impairs the fairness of the proceeding and brings the judiciary into disrepute.

(6) Judges should dispose promptly of the business of the court.

Comment

Prompt disposition of the court's business requires judges to devote adequate time to their duties, to be punctual in attending court and expeditious in determining matters under submission, and to insist that court officials, litigants and their lawyers cooperate with them to that end.

(7) Judges shall not, while a proceeding is pending or impending in any court, make any public comment that might reasonably be expected to affect its outcome or impair its fairness or make any nonpublic comment that might substantially interfere with a fair trial or hearing. The judge shall require similar abstention on the part of court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control. This section does not prohibit judges from making public statements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the court. This section does not apply to proceedings in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity.

(8) Judges shall not commend or criticize jurors for their verdict other than in a court order or opinion in a proceeding, but may express appreciation to jurors for their service to the judicial system and the community.

Comment

Commending or criticizing jurors for their verdict may imply a judicial expectation in future cases and may impair a juror's ability to be fair and impartial in a subsequent case.

(B) Administrative Responsibilities.

(1) Judges should diligently discharge their administrative responsibilities, maintain professional competence in judicial administration and facilitate the performance of the administrative responsibilities of other judges and court officials.

(2) Judges should require their staff and court officials subject to their direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to them.

(3) Judges should not make unnecessary appointments. They should exercise their power of appointment only on the basis of merit, avoiding nepotism and favoritism. They should not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

Comment

Appointees of the judge include officials such as referees, commissioners, special masters, receivers, guardians and personnel such as clerks, secretaries and bailiffs. Consent by the parties to an appointment or an award of compensation does not relieve the judge of the obligation prescribed by this subsection.

(C) Disciplinary Responsibilities.

(1) Judges having actual knowledge that another judge has committed a violation of this Code should take appropriate action. Judges having actual knowledge that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question as to the other judge's fitness for office should take or initiate appropriate corrective action, which may include informing the appropriate authority.

(2) Judges having actual knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct should take appropriate action. Judges having actual knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct

that raises a substantial question as to the lawyer's fitness as a lawyer should take or initiate appropriate corrective action, which may include informing the appropriate authority.

(D) Disqualification.

(1) Judges should disqualify themselves in a proceeding in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances in which:

(a) the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;

(b) the judge previously served as a lawyer or was a material witness in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom the judge previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter or such lawyer has been a material witness concerning it;

(c) the judge knows that, individually or as a fiduciary, the judge or the judge's spouse or member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, has an economic interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or is an officer, director or trustee of a party or has any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding, unless there is a remittal of disqualification;

(d) the judge or the judge's spouse or member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, or the spouse of such a person:

(i) is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;

(ii) is acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;

(iii) is to the judge's knowledge likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

Comment

The fact that a lawyer in a proceeding is affiliated with a law firm with which a lawyer-relative of the judge is affiliated does not of itself disqualify the judge. Under appropriate circumstances, the fact that "their impartiality might reasonably be questioned" under Canon 3(D)(1), or that the lawyer-relative is known by the judge to have an

interest in the law firm that could be "substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding" may require the judge's disqualification.

(2) Judges should inform themselves about their personal and fiduciary economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to inform themselves about the personal economic interests of their spouse and minor children residing in their household.

(E) Remittal of Disqualification. A judge disqualified by the terms of Canon 3(D)(1)(c) or Canon 3(D)(1)(d) may, instead of withdrawing from the proceeding, disclose on the record the basis of the disqualification. If, based on such disclosure, the parties and lawyers, independently of the judge's participation, all agree in writing or on the record that the judge's relationship is immaterial or that the judge's economic interest is de minimis, the judge is no longer disqualified, and may participate in the proceeding. When a party is not immediately available, the judge may proceed on the assurance of the lawyer that the party's consent will be subsequently given.

CANON 4

Judges may engage in activities to improve the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.

Judges, subject to the proper performance of their judicial duties, may engage in the following quasi-judicial activities, if in doing so they do not cast doubt on their capacity to decide impartially any issue that may come before them:

(A) They may speak, write, lecture, teach and participate in other activities concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.

(B) They may appear at a public hearing before an executive or legislative body or official on matters concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice, and they may otherwise consult with an executive or legislative body or official, but only on matters concerning the administration of justice.

(C) Judges may serve as members, officers or directors of an organization or governmental agency devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice. They may assist such an organization in raising funds and may participate in their management and investment, but should not personally solicit contributions from the public. They may attend fund raising activities. They may make recommendations to public and private fund granting agencies on projects and programs concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.

Comment

As judicial officers and persons specially learned in the law, judges are in a unique position to contribute to the improvement of the law, the legal system and the administration of justice, including revision of substantive and procedural law and improvement of criminal and juvenile justice. To the extent that their time permits, they are encouraged to do so, either independently or through a bar association, judicial conference, or other organization dedicated to the improvement of the law.

Use of an organization's letterhead for fund raising or membership solicitation is permissible provided the letterhead lists only the judge's name and position in the organization, and if comparable designations are listed for other persons.

Judges must not be speakers or guests of honor at an organization's fund raising event, but attendance at such an event is permissible if otherwise consistent with this Code. Judges may pay to attend an organization's fund raising event.

Extrajudicial activities are governed by Canon 5.

CANON 5

Judges shall regulate their extrajudicial activities to minimize the risk of conflict with their judicial duties.

(A) Avocational Activities. Judges may write, lecture, teach and speak on nonlegal subjects, and engage in the arts, sports and other social and recreational activities, if such avocational activities do not detract from the dignity of their office or interfere with the performance of their judicial duties.

Comment

Complete separation of judges from extrajudicial activities is neither possible nor wise; they should not become isolated from the society in which they live.

(B) Civic and Charitable Activities. Judges may participate in civic and charitable activities that do not reflect adversely upon their impartiality or interfere with the performance of their judicial duties. Judges may serve as officers, directors, trustees or nonlegal advisors of an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization not conducted for the economic or political advantage of its members, subject to the following limitations:

(1) Judges should not serve if it is likely that the organization will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before them or will be regularly engaged in adversary proceedings in this state's courts.

Comment

The changing nature of some organizations and of their relationship to the law makes it necessary for judges to reexamine regularly the activities of each organization with which they are affiliated to determine if it is proper for them to continue their relationship with it. For example, in many jurisdictions charitable hospitals are now more frequently in court than in the past.

(2) Judges should not use the prestige of their office to solicit contributions for any educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization, but they may be listed as officers, directors or trustees of such an organization. They should not be speakers or the guest of honor at an organization's fund raising events, but they may attend such events.

Comment

Judges may pay to attend an organization's fund raising event. Participation in fund raising activities for organizations devoted to the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice are governed by Canon 4.

Use of an organization's letterhead lists only the judge's name and position in the organization, and if comparable designations are listed for other persons.

(C) Financial Activities.

(1) Judges should refrain from financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on their impartiality, interfere with the proper performance of their judicial duties or exploit their judicial position.

(2) Judges should not involve themselves in frequent business transactions with lawyers or persons likely to come before the court on which they serve.

(3) Subject to the requirements of Canon 5(C)(1) and (2), judges may hold and manage investments, including real estate, and engage in other remunerative activity, but should not serve as officers, directors, managers, advisors or employees of any business.

Comment

See *Application of the Code of Judicial Conduct, Section (B)*.

(4) Judges should manage their investments and other financial interests to minimize the number of cases in which they are disqualified. As soon as they can do so without serious financial detriment, they should divest themselves of investments and other financial interests that might require frequent disqualification.

(5) Judges should not accept, and should urge members of their families residing in their households not to accept a gift, bequest, favor or loan from anyone except as follows:

(a) judges may accept a gift incident to a public testimonial to them; books supplied by publishers on a complimentary basis for official use; or an invitation to judges and their spouses to attend a bar-related function or activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice;

(b) judges or members of their families residing in their households may accept ordinary social hospitality; a gift, bequest, favor or loan from a relative; a wedding or engagement gift, a loan from a lending institution in its regular course of business on the same terms generally available to persons who are not judges; or a scholarship or fellowship awarded on the same terms applied to other applicants;

(c) judges or members of their families residing in their households may accept any other gift, bequest, favor or loan only if the donor is not a party or other person whose interests have come or are likely to come before the judge, and the judge reports it in the same manner as compensation is reported in Canon 6(C).

Comment

This canon does not apply to contributions to a judge's campaign for judicial office, a matter governed by Canon 7.

(6) Judges are not required by this Code to disclose their income, debts, or investments, except as provided in this canon and Canons 3 and 6 or as otherwise required by law.

Comment

Canon 3 requires judges to disqualify themselves in any proceeding in which they have a financial interest, however small; Canon 5 requires judges to refrain from engaging in business and from financial activities that might interfere with the impartial performance of their judicial duties; Canon 6 requires judges to report all compensation they receive for activities outside their judicial office. Judges have the rights of ordinary citizens, including the right to privacy of their financial affairs, except to the extent that limitations thereon are required to safeguard the proper performance of their duties. Owning and receiving income from investments do not as such affect the performance of a judge's duties.

(7) Information acquired by judges in their judicial capacity should not be used or disclosed by them in financial dealings or for any other purpose not related to their judicial duties.

(8) Subject to the limitations and requirements of Canon 6, judges may accept compensation and reimbursement of expenses for the solemnization of marriages, performed outside of regular court hours, pursuant to RCW 26.04.050.

(D) Fiduciary Activities. Judges shall not serve as executors, administrators, trustees, guardians or other fiduciaries, except for the estate, trust or person of members of their families, and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of their judicial duties. As family fiduciaries judges are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Judges shall not serve if it is likely that as a fiduciary they will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before them, or if the estate, trust or ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which they serve or one under its appellate jurisdiction.

(2) While acting as a fiduciary, judges are subject to the same restrictions on financial activities that apply to them in their personal capacities.

Comment

Judges' obligations under this canon and their obligations as a fiduciary may come into conflict. For example, judges should resign as trustees if it would result in detriment to the trust to divest it of holdings whose retention would place the judge in violation of Canon 5(C) (4).

(E) Arbitration. Judges should not participate as arbitrators or mediators or otherwise perform judicial functions in a private capacity unless expressly authorized by law.

(F) Practice of Law. Judges shall not practice law. Notwithstanding this prohibition, judges may act pro se and may, without compensation, give legal advice to and draft or review documents for members of their families.

(G) Extrajudicial Appointments. Judges should not accept appointment to a governmental committee, commission or other position that is concerned with issues of fact or policy on matters other than the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice. Judges, however, may represent their country, state or locality on ceremonial occasions or in connection with historical, educational and cultural activities.

Comment

Valuable services have been rendered in the past to the states and the nation by judges appointed by the executive to undertake important extrajudicial assignments. The appropriateness of conferring these assignments on judges must be reassessed, however, in the light of the demands on the judiciary created by today's crowded dockets and the need to protect the courts from involvement in extrajudicial matters that may prove to be controversial. Judges should not be expected or permitted to accept governmental appointments that could interfere with the efficiency, effectiveness and independence of the judiciary.

CANON 6

Judges shall regularly file reports of compensation received for quasi-judicial and extra-judicial activities.

Judges may receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for the quasi-judicial and extrajudicial activities permitted by this Code, if the source of such payments does not give the appearance of influencing the judges in their judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety, subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Compensation. Compensation shall not exceed a reasonable amount nor shall it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same activity.

(B) Expense Reimbursement. Expense reimbursement should be limited to the actual cost of travel, food and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge's spouse. Any payment in excess of such an amount is compensation.

(C) Public Reports. A judge shall make such financial disclosures as required by law.

Comment

The Code does not prohibit judges from accepting honoraria or speaking fees provided that the compensation is reasonable and commensurate with the task performed. Judges should ensure, however, that no conflicts are created by the arrangement. Judges must not appear to trade on their judicial position for personal advantage. Judges should not spend significant time away from court duties to meet speaking or writing commitments for compensation. In addition, the source of the payments must not raise any question of undue influence or the judges' ability or willingness to be impartial.

CANON 7

Judges shall refrain from political activity inappropriate to their judicial office.

(A) Political Conduct in General.

(1) Judges or candidates for election to judicial office shall not:

(a) act as leaders or hold any office in a political organization;

(b) make speeches for a political organization or nonjudicial candidate or publicly endorse a nonjudicial candidate for public office;

(c) solicit funds for or pay an assessment or make a contribution to a political organization or nonjudicial candidate;

(d) attend political functions sponsored by political organizations or purchase tickets for political party dinners or other functions, except as authorized by Canon 7(A)(2);

(e) identify themselves as members of a political party, except as necessary to vote in an election;

(f) contribute to a political party, a political organization or nonjudicial candidate.

(2) During judicial campaigns, judges or candidates for election to judicial office may attend political gatherings, including functions sponsored by political organizations, and speak to such gatherings on their own behalf or that of another judicial candidate.

(3) Judges may contribute to, but shall not solicit funds for another judicial candidate.

(4) Judges shall resign from office when they become candidates either in a primary or in a general election for a nonjudicial office, except that they may continue to hold office while being a candidate for election to or serving as a delegate in a state constitutional convention, if they are otherwise permitted by law to do so.

Comment

See State ex. rel. Reynolds v. Howell, 70 Wash. 467, 126 Pac. 954 (1912) and State ex. rel. Chandler v. Howell, 104 Wash. 99, 175 Pac. 569 (1918).

(5) Judges should not engage in any other political activity except on behalf of measures to improve the law, the legal system or the administration of justice.

(B) Campaign Conduct.

(1) Candidates, including an incumbent judge, for a judicial office;

(a) should maintain the dignity appropriate to judicial office, and should encourage members of their families to adhere to the same standards of political conduct that apply to them;

(b) should prohibit public officials or employees subject to their direction or control from doing for them what they are prohibited from doing under this canon; and except to the extent authorized under Canon 7(B)(2) or (B)(3), they should not allow any other person to do for them what they are prohibited from doing under this canon;

(c) should not

(i) make pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office;

(ii) make statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court; or

(iii) knowingly misrepresent the identity, qualifications, present position or other fact concerning the candidate or an opponent.

Comment

Section 7(B)(1)(c) prohibits a candidate for judicial office from making statements that appear to commit the candidate regarding cases, controversies or issues likely to come before the court. As a corollary, a candidate should emphasize in any public statement the candidate's duty to uphold the law regardless of his or her personal views. See also Section 3(A)(6), the general rule on public comment by judges. Section 7(B)(1)(c) does not prohibit a candidate from making pledges or promises respecting improvements in court administration. Nor does this Section prohibit an incumbent judge from making private statements to other judges or court personnel in the performance of judicial duties. This Section applies to any statement made in the process of securing judicial office.

(2) Candidates, including incumbent judges, for a judicial office that is filled by public election between competing candidates shall not personally solicit or accept campaign contributions. They may establish committees of responsible persons to secure and manage campaign funds and to obtain public statements of support. Such committees may solicit campaign contributions and public support from lawyers and others. Candidates' committees may solicit contributions no earlier than 120 days from the date when filing for that office is first permitted and no later than 60 days after the final election in which the candidate participated. Candidates shall not use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of themselves or members of their families. Candidates shall comply with all laws requiring public disclosure of campaign finances, which may require knowledge of campaign contributions. When an unsolicited contribution is delivered directly to the candidate, receipt and prompt delivery of the contribution to the appropriate campaign official is not prohibited.

Comment

Although campaign contributions of which a judge has knowledge are not prohibited, these contributions may be relevant to recusal.

(3) An incumbent judge who is a candidate for office without a competing candidate, may obtain public support and campaign contributions in the manner provided in Canon 7(B)(2).

APPENDIX E

CURRENT CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

***This code applies to conduct occurring on or after:
January 1, 2011**

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PREAMBLE

[1] An independent, fair and impartial judiciary is indispensable to our system of justice. The United States legal system is based upon the principle that an independent, impartial, and competent judiciary, composed of men and women of integrity, will interpret and apply the law that governs our society. Thus, the judiciary plays a central role in preserving the principles of justice and the rule of law. Inherent in all the Rules contained in this Code are the precepts that judges, individually and collectively, must respect and honor the judicial office as a public trust and strive to maintain and enhance confidence in the legal system.

[2] Judges should maintain the dignity of judicial office at all times, and avoid both impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in their professional and personal lives. They should aspire at all times to conduct that ensures the greatest possible public confidence in their independence, impartiality, integrity, and competence.

[3] The Washington State Code of Judicial Conduct establishes standards for the ethical conduct of judges and judicial candidates. It is not intended as an exhaustive guide. The Code is intended, however, to provide guidance and assist judges in maintaining the highest standards of judicial and personal conduct, and to provide a basis for regulating their conduct through the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

SCOPE

[1] The Washington State Code of Judicial Conduct consists of four Canons, numbered Rules under each Canon, and Comments that generally follow and explain each Rule. Scope and Terminology sections provide additional guidance in interpreting and applying the Code. An Application section establishes when the various Rules apply to a judge or judicial candidate.

[2] The Canons state overarching principles of judicial ethics that all judges must observe. They provide important guidance in interpreting the Rules. A judge may be disciplined only for violating a Rule.

[3] The Comments that accompany the Rules serve two functions. First, they provide guidance regarding the purpose, meaning, and proper application of the Rules. They contain explanatory material and, in some instances, provide examples of permitted or prohibited conduct. Comments neither add to nor subtract from the binding obligations set forth in the Rules. Therefore, when a Comment contains the term “must,” it does not mean that the Comment itself is binding or enforceable; it signifies that the Rule in question, properly understood, is obligatory as to the conduct at issue.

[4] Second, the Comments identify aspirational goals for judges. To implement fully the principles of this Code as articulated in the Canons, judges should strive to exceed the standards of conduct established by the Rules, holding themselves to the highest ethical standards and seeking to achieve those aspirational goals, thereby enhancing the dignity of the judicial office.

[5] The Rules of the Washington State Code of Judicial Conduct are rules of reason that should be applied consistent with constitutional requirements, statutes, other court rules, and decisional law, and with due regard for all relevant circumstances. The Rules should not be interpreted to impinge upon the essential independence of judges in making judicial decisions.

[6] Although the black letter of the Rules is binding and enforceable, it is not contemplated that every transgression will result in the imposition of discipline. It is recognized, for example, that it would be unrealistic to sanction judges for minor traffic or civil infractions. Whether discipline should be imposed should be determined through a reasonable and reasoned application of the Rules. The relevant factors for consideration should include the seriousness of the transgression, the facts and circumstances that existed at the time of the transgression, including the willfulness or knowledge of the impropriety of the action, the extent of any pattern of improper activity, whether there have been previous violations, and the effect of the improper activity upon the judicial system or others.

[7] The Code is not designed or intended as a basis for civil or criminal liability. Neither is it intended to be the basis for litigants to seek collateral remedies against each other or to obtain tactical advantages in proceedings before a court.

APPLICATION

The Application section establishes when the various Rules apply to a judge, court commissioner, judge pro tempore or judicial candidate.

I. APPLICABILITY OF THIS CODE

(A) A judge, within the meaning of this Code, is anyone who is authorized to perform judicial functions, including an officer such as a magistrate, court commissioner, special master, referee, part-time judge or judge pro tempore.

(B) The provisions of the Code apply to all judges except as otherwise noted for part-time judges and judges pro tempore.

(C) All judges who hold a position that is subject to

election shall comply with all provisions of Rules 4.1 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judges and Judicial Candidates in General), 4.2 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judicial Candidates in Public Elections), 4.3 (Activities of Candidates for Appointive Judicial Office), 4.4 (Campaign Committees), and 4.5 (Activities of Judges Who Become Candidates for Nonjudicial Office). Rules 4.1 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judges and Judicial Candidates in General), 4.2 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judicial Candidates in Public Elections), 4.3 (Activities of Candidates for Appointive Judicial Office) and 4.4 (Campaign Committees) apply to judicial candidates.

(D) All judges shall comply with statutory requirements applicable to their position with respect to reporting and disclosure of financial affairs.

COMMENT

[1] The Rules in this Code have been formulated to address the ethical obligations of any person who serves a judicial function, and are premised upon the supposition that a uniform system of ethical principles should apply to all those authorized to perform judicial functions.

[2] This Code and its Rules do not apply to any person who serves as an administrative law judge or in a judicial capacity within an administrative agency.

[3] The determination of whether an individual judge is exempt from specific Rules depends upon the facts of the particular judicial service.

[4] The Legislature has authorized counties to establish and operate drug courts and mental health courts. Judges presiding in these special courts are subject to these Rules, including Rule 2.9 (A)(1) on ex parte communications, and must continue to operate within the usual judicial role as an independent decision maker on issues of fact and law. But the Rules should be applied with the recognition that these courts may properly operate with less formality of demeanor and procedure than is typical of more traditional courts. Application of the rules should also be attentive to the terms and waivers in any contract to which the individual whose conduct is being monitored has agreed in exchange for being allowed to participate in the special court program.

II. PART-TIME JUDGE

(A) A part-time judge is not required to comply:

(1) with Rule 2.10 (Judicial Statements on Pending and Impending Cases), except while serving as a judge; or

(2) at any time with Rules 3.4 (Appointments to Governmental Positions), 3.8 (Appointments to Fiduciary Positions), 3.9 (Service as Arbitrator or Mediator), 3.10 (Practice of Law), 3.11 (Financial, Business, or Remunerative Activities), and 3.14 (Reimbursement of Expenses and Waivers of Fees or Charges).

(B) A part-time judge shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto.

(C) When a person who has been a part-time judge is no longer a part-time judge, that person may act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto only with the express consent of all parties pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

COMMENT

[1] Part-time judges should be alert to the possibility of conflicts of interest and should liberally disclose on the record to litigants appearing before them the fact of any extrajudicial employment or other judicial role, even if there is no apparent reason to withdraw.

[2] In view of Rule 2.1, which provides that the judicial duties of judges should take precedence over all other activities, part-time judges should not engage in outside employment which would interfere with their ability to sit on cases that routinely come before them.

III. JUDGE PRO TEMPORE

A judge pro tempore is not required to comply:

(A) except while serving as a judge, with Rule 1.2 (Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary), Rule 2.4 (External Influences on Judicial Conduct), Rule 2.10 (Judicial Statements on Pending and Impending Cases); or Rule 3.1 (Extrajudicial Activities in General); or

(B) at any time with Rules 3.2 (Appearances before Governmental Bodies and Consultation with Government Officials), 3.3 (Acting as a Character Witness), or 3.4 (Appointments to Governmental Positions), or with Rules 3.6 (Affiliation with Discriminatory Organizations), 3.7 (Participation in Educational, Religious, Charitable, Fraternal, or Civic Organizations and Activities), 3.8 (Appointments to Fiduciary Positions), 3.9 (Service as Arbitrator or Mediator), 3.10 (Practice of Law), 3.11 (Financial, Business, or Remunerative Activities), or 3.12 (Compensation for Extrajudicial Activities).

(C) A judge pro tempore shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or

in any other proceeding related thereto.

(D) When a person who has been a judge pro tempore is no longer a judge pro tempore, that person may act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto only with the express consent of all parties pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct.

VI. TIME FOR COMPLIANCE

A person to whom this Code becomes applicable shall comply immediately with its provisions, except that those judges to whom Rules 3.8 (Appointments to Fiduciary Positions) and 3.11 (Financial, Business, or Remunerative Activities) apply shall comply with those Rules as soon as reasonably possible, but in no event later than one year after the Code becomes applicable to the judge.

COMMENT

[1] If serving as a fiduciary when selected as judge, a new judge may, notwithstanding the prohibitions in Rule 3.8, continue to serve as fiduciary, but only for that period of time necessary to avoid serious adverse consequences to the beneficiaries of the fiduciary relationship and in no event longer than one year. Similarly, if engaged at the time of judicial selection in a business activity, a new judge may, notwithstanding the prohibitions in Rule 3.11, continue in that activity for a reasonable period but in no event longer than one year.

TERMINOLOGY

The first time any term listed below is used in a Rule in its defined sense, it is followed by an asterisk (*).

“Aggregate,” in relation to contributions for a candidate, means not only contributions in cash or in-kind made directly to a candidate’s campaign committee, but also all contributions made indirectly with the understanding that they will be used to support the election of a candidate or to oppose the election of the candidate’s opponent. See Rules 2.11 and 4.4.

“Appropriate authority” means the authority having responsibility for initiation of disciplinary process in connection with the violation to be reported. See Rules 2.14 and 2.15.

“Contribution” means both financial and in-kind contributions, such as goods, professional or volunteer services, advertising, and other types of assistance, which, if obtained by the recipient otherwise, would require a financial expenditure. See Rules 2.11, 2.13, 3.7, 4.1, and 4.4.

“De minimis,” in the context of interests pertaining to disqualification of a judge, means an insignificant interest that could not raise a reasonable question regarding the judge’s impartiality. See Rule 2.11.

“Domestic partner” means a person with whom another person maintains a household and an intimate relationship, other than a person to whom he or she is legally married. See Rules 2.11, 2.13, 3.13, and 3.14.

“Economic interest” means ownership of more than a de minimis legal or equitable interest. Except for situations in which the judge participates in the management of such a legal or equitable interest, or the interest could be substantially affected by the outcome of a proceeding before a judge, it does not include:

- (1) an interest in the individual holdings within a mutual or common investment fund;
- (2) an interest in securities held by an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization in which the judge or the judge’s spouse, domestic partner, parent, or child serves as a director, an officer, an advisor, or other participant;
- (3) a deposit in a financial institution or deposits or proprietary interests the judge may maintain as a member of a mutual savings association or credit union, or similar proprietary interests; or
- (4) an interest in the issuer of government securities held by the judge.

See Rules 1.3 and 2.11.

“Fiduciary” includes relationships such as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian. See Rules 2.11, 3.2, and 3.8.

“Financial Support” shall mean the total of contributions to the judge’s campaign and independent expenditures in support of the judge’s campaign or against the judge’s opponent as defined by RCW 42.17.020.

See Rule 2.11.

“Impartial,” “impartiality,” and “impartially” mean absence of bias or prejudice in favor of, or against, particular parties or classes of parties, as well as maintenance of an open mind in considering issues that may come before a judge. See Canons 1, 2, and 4, and Rules 1.2, 2.2, 2.10, 2.11, 2.13, 3.1, 3.12, 3.13, 4.1, and 4.2.

“Impending matter” is a matter that is imminent or expected to occur in the near future. See Rules 2.9, 2.10, 3.13, and 4.1.

“Impropriety” includes conduct that violates the law, court rules, or provisions of this Code, and conduct

that undermines a judge's independence, integrity, or impartiality. See Canon 1 and Rule 1.2.

"Independence" means a judge's freedom from influence or controls other than those established by law. See Canons 1 and 4, and Rules 1.2, 3.1, 3.12, 3.13, and 4.2.

"Integrity" means probity, fairness, honesty, uprightness, and soundness of character. See Canon 1 and Rule 1.2.

"Invidious discrimination" is a classification which is arbitrary, irrational, and not reasonably related to a legitimate purpose. Differing treatment of individuals based upon race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, or other classification protected by law, are situations where invidious discrimination may exist. See Rules 3.1 and 3.6.

"Judicial candidate" means any person, including a sitting judge, who is seeking selection for or retention in judicial office by election or appointment. A person becomes a candidate for judicial office as soon as he or she makes a public announcement of candidacy, declares or files as a candidate with the election or appointment authority, authorizes or, where permitted, engages in solicitation or acceptance of contributions or support, or is nominated for election or appointment to office. See Rules 2.11, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4.

"Knowingly," "knowledge," "known," and "knows" mean actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person's knowledge may be inferred from circumstances. See Rules 2.11, 2.13, 2.15, 2.16, 3.6, and 4.1.

"Law" encompasses court rules as well as statutes, constitutional provisions, and decisional law. See Rules 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.7, 2.9, 3.1, 3.4, 3.9, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, and 4.5.

"Member of the candidate's family" means a spouse, domestic partner, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or other relative or person with whom the candidate maintains a close familial relationship.

"Member of the judge's family" means a spouse, domestic partner, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or other relative or person with whom the judge maintains a close familial relationship. See Rules 3.7, 3.8, 3.10, and 3.11.

"Member of a judge's family residing in the judge's household" means any relative of a judge by blood or marriage, or a person treated by a judge as a member of the judge's family, who resides in the judge's household. See Rules 2.11 and 3.13.

"Nonpublic information" means information that is not

available to the public. Nonpublic information may include, but is not limited to, information that is sealed by statute or court order or impounded or communicated in camera, and information offered in grand jury proceedings, presentencing reports, dependency cases, or psychiatric reports. See Rule 3.5.

"Part-time judge" Part-time judges are judges who serve on a continuing or periodic basis, but are permitted by law to devote time to some other profession or occupation and whose compensation for that reason is less than a full-time judge. A person who serves part-time as a judge on a regular or periodic basis in excess of eleven cases or eleven dockets annually, counted cumulatively without regard to each jurisdiction in which that person serves as a judge, is a part-time judge.

"Pending matter" is a matter that has commenced. A matter continues to be pending through any appellate process until final disposition. See Rules 2.9, 2.10, 3.13, and 4.1.

"Personally solicit" means a direct request made by a judge or a judicial candidate for financial support or in-kind services, whether made by letter, telephone, or any other means of communication. See Rule 4.1.

"Political organization" means a political party or other group sponsored by or affiliated with a political party or candidate, the principal purpose of which is to further the election or appointment of candidates for political office. For purposes of this Code, the term does not include a judicial candidate's campaign committee created as authorized by Rule 4.4. See Rules 4.1 and 4.2.

"Pro tempore judge" Without regard to statutory or other definitions of a pro tempore judge, within the meaning of this Code a pro tempore judge is a person who serves only once or at most sporadically under a separate appointment for a case or docket. Pro tempore judges are excused from compliance with certain provisions of this Code because of their infrequent service as judges. A person who serves or expects to serve part-time as a judge on a regular or periodic basis in fewer than twelve cases or twelve dockets annually, counted cumulatively without regard to each jurisdiction in which that person serves as a judge, is a pro tempore judge.

"Public election" includes primary and general elections, partisan elections, nonpartisan elections, and retention elections. See Rules 4.2 and 4.4.

"Third degree of relationship" includes the following persons: great-grandparent, grandparent, parent, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, child, grandchild, great-grandchild, nephew, and niece. See Rule 2.11.

CANON 1

A JUDGE SHALL UPHOLD AND PROMOTE THE INDEPENDENCE, INTEGRITY, AND IMPARTIALITY OF THE JUDICIARY, AND SHALL AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY.

RULE 1.1

Compliance with the Law

A judge shall comply with the law,* including the Code of Judicial Conduct.

COMMENT

See Scope [6].

RULE 1.2

Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary

A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the independence,* integrity,* and impartiality* of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.*

COMMENT

[1] Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by improper conduct. This principle applies to both the professional and personal conduct of a judge.

[2] A judge should expect to be the subject of public scrutiny that might be viewed as burdensome if applied to other citizens, and must accept the restrictions imposed by the Code.

[3] Conduct that compromises the independence, integrity, and impartiality of a judge undermines public confidence in the judiciary.

[4] Judges should participate in activities that promote ethical conduct among judges and lawyers, support professionalism within the judiciary and the legal profession, and promote access to justice for all.

[5] Actual improprieties include violations of law, court rules, or provisions of this Code. The test for appearance of impropriety is whether the conduct would create in reasonable minds a perception that the judge violated this Code or engaged in other conduct that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, impartiality, temperament, or fitness to serve as a judge.

[6] A judge should initiate and participate in community outreach activities for the purpose of promoting public understanding of and confidence in the administration of

justice. In conducting such activities, the judge must act in a manner consistent with this Code.

RULE 1.3

Avoiding Abuse of the Prestige of Judicial Office

A judge shall not abuse the prestige of judicial office to advance the personal or economic interests* of the judge or others, or allow others to do so.

COMMENT

[1] It is improper for a judge to use or attempt to use his or her position to gain personal advantage or deferential treatment of any kind. For example, it would be improper for a judge to allude to his or her judicial status to gain favorable treatment in encounters with traffic officials. Similarly, a judge must not use judicial letterhead to gain an advantage in conducting his or her personal business.

[2] A judge may provide a reference or recommendation for an individual based upon the judge's personal knowledge. The judge may use official letterhead if the judge indicates that the reference is personal and if there is no likelihood that the use of the letterhead would reasonably be perceived as an attempt to exert pressure by reason of the judicial office.

[3] Judges may participate in the process of judicial selection by cooperating with appointing authorities and screening committees, and by responding to inquiries from such entities concerning the professional qualifications of a person being considered for judicial office.

[4] Special considerations arise when judges write or contribute to publications of for-profit entities, whether related or unrelated to the law. A judge should not permit anyone associated with the publication of such materials to exploit the judge's office in a manner that violates this Rule or other applicable law. In contracts for publication of a judge's writing, the judge should retain sufficient control over the advertising to avoid such exploitation.

CANON 2

A JUDGE SHOULD PERFORM THE DUTIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE IMPARTIALLY, COMPETENTLY, AND DILIGENTLY.

RULE 2.1

Giving Precedence to the Duties of Judicial Office

The duties of judicial office, as prescribed by law,* shall

take precedence over all of a judge's personal and extrajudicial activities.

COMMENT

[1] To ensure that judges are available to fulfill their judicial duties, judges must conduct their personal and extrajudicial activities to minimize the risk of conflicts that would result in frequent disqualification. See Canon 3.

[2] Although it is not a duty of judicial office unless prescribed by law, judges are encouraged to participate in activities that promote public understanding of and confidence in the justice system.

RULE 2.2
Impartiality and Fairness

A judge shall uphold and apply the law,* and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and impartially.*

COMMENT

[1] To ensure impartiality and fairness to all parties, a judge must be objective and open-minded.

[2] Although each judge comes to the bench with a unique background and personal philosophy, a judge must interpret and apply the law without regard to whether the judge approves or disapproves of the law in question.

[3] When applying and interpreting the law, a judge sometimes may make good-faith errors of fact or law. Errors of this kind do not violate this Rule.

[4] It is not a violation of this Rule for a judge to make reasonable accommodations to ensure pro se litigants the opportunity to have their matters fairly heard.

RULE 2.3
Bias, Prejudice, and Harassment

(A) A judge shall perform the duties of judicial office, including administrative duties, without bias or prejudice.

(B) A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, or engage in harassment, and shall not permit court staff, court officials, or others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.

(C) A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice, or engaging in harassment, against parties, witnesses, lawyers, or others.

(D) The restrictions of paragraphs (B) and (C) do not preclude judges or lawyers from making reference to factors that are relevant to an issue in a proceeding.

COMMENT

[1] A judge who manifests bias or prejudice in a proceeding impairs the fairness of the proceeding and brings the judiciary into disrepute.

[2] Examples of manifestations of bias or prejudice include but are not limited to epithets; slurs; demeaning nicknames; negative stereotyping; attempted humor based upon stereotypes; threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts; suggestions of connections between race, ethnicity, or nationality and crime; and irrelevant references to personal characteristics. Even facial expressions and body language can convey to parties and lawyers in the proceeding, jurors, the media, and others an appearance of bias or prejudice. A judge must avoid conduct that may reasonably be perceived as prejudiced or biased.

[3] Harassment, as referred to in paragraphs (B) and (C), is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward a person on bases such as race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation.

[4] Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome.

[5] "Bias or prejudice" does not include references to or distinctions based upon race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, sexual orientation, or social or economic status when these factors are legitimately relevant to the advocacy or decision of the proceeding, or, with regard to administrative matters, when these factors are legitimately relevant to the issues involved.

RULE 2.4
External Influences on Judicial Conduct

(A) A judge shall not be swayed by public clamor, or fear of criticism.

(B) A judge shall not permit family, social, political, financial, or other interests or relationships to influence the judge's judicial conduct or judgment.

(C) A judge shall not convey or authorize others to convey the impression that any person or organization is

in a position to influence the judge.

COMMENT

[1] Judges shall decide cases according to the law and facts, without regard to whether particular laws or litigants are popular or unpopular with the public, the media, government officials, or the judge's friends or family.

RULE 2.5

Competence, Diligence, and Cooperation

(A) A judge shall perform judicial and administrative duties, competently and diligently.

(B) A judge shall cooperate with other judges and court officials in the administration of court business.

COMMENT

[1] Competence in the performance of judicial duties requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation reasonably necessary to perform a judge's responsibilities of judicial office.

[2] In accordance with GR 29, a judge should seek the necessary docket time, court staff, expertise, and resources to discharge all adjudicative and administrative responsibilities.

[3] Prompt disposition of the court's business requires a judge to devote adequate time to judicial duties, to be punctual in attending court and expeditious in determining matters under submission, and to take reasonable measures to ensure that court officials, litigants, and their lawyers cooperate with the judge to that end.

[4] In disposing of matters promptly and efficiently, a judge must demonstrate due regard for the rights of parties to be heard and to have issues resolved without unnecessary cost or delay. A judge should monitor and supervise cases in ways that reduce or eliminate dilatory practices, avoidable delays, and unnecessary costs.

RULE 2.6

Ensuring the Right to Be Heard

(A) A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law.*

(B) Consistent with controlling court rules, a judge may encourage parties to a proceeding and their lawyers to settle matters in dispute but should not act in a manner that coerces any party into settlement.

COMMENT

[1] The right to be heard is an essential component of a fair and impartial system of justice. Substantive rights of litigants can be protected only if procedures protecting the right to be heard are observed.

[2] The judge plays an important role in overseeing the settlement of disputes, but should be careful that efforts to further settlement do not undermine any party's right to be heard according to law. The judge should keep in mind the effect that the judge's participation in settlement discussions may have, not only on the judge's own views of the case, but also on the perceptions of the lawyers and the parties if the case remains with the judge after settlement efforts are unsuccessful. Among the factors that a judge should consider when deciding upon an appropriate settlement practice for a case are (1) whether the parties have requested or voluntarily consented to a certain level of participation by the judge in settlement discussions, (2) whether the parties and their counsel are relatively sophisticated in legal matters, (3) whether the case will be tried by the judge or a jury, (4) whether the parties participate with their counsel in settlement discussions, (5) whether any parties are unrepresented by counsel, and (6) whether the matter is civil or criminal.

[3] Judges must be mindful of the effect settlement discussions can have, not only on their objectivity and impartiality, but also on the appearance of their objectivity and impartiality. Despite a judge's best efforts, there may be instances when information obtained during settlement discussions could influence a judge's decision making during trial, and, in such instances, the judge should consider whether disqualification or recusal may be appropriate. See Rule 2.11(A)(1).

RULE 2.7

Responsibility to Decide

A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge, except when disqualification or recusal is required by Rule 2.11 or other law.*

COMMENT

[1] Judges must be available to decide the matters that come before the court. Although there are times when disqualification is necessary to protect the rights of litigants and preserve public confidence in the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, judges must be available to decide matters that come before the courts. Unwarranted disqualification may bring public disfavor to the court and to the judge personally. The dignity of the court, the judge's respect for fulfillment

of judicial duties, and a proper concern for the burdens that may be imposed upon the judge's colleagues require that a judge not use disqualification or recusal to avoid cases that present difficult, controversial, or unpopular issues.

RULE 2.8

Decorum, Demeanor, and Communication with Jurors

(A) A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the court.

(B) A judge shall be patient, dignified, and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, court staff, court officials, and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and shall require similar conduct of lawyers, court staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control.

(C) A judge shall not commend or criticize jurors for their verdict other than in a court order or opinion in a proceeding.

COMMENT

[1] The duty to hear all proceedings with patience and courtesy is not inconsistent with the duty imposed in Rule 2.5 to dispose promptly of the business of the court. Judges can be efficient and businesslike while being patient and deliberate.

[2] Commending or criticizing jurors for their verdict may imply a judicial expectation in future cases and may impair a juror's ability to be fair and impartial in a subsequent case.

[3] A judge who is not otherwise prohibited by law from doing so may meet with jurors who choose to remain after trial but should be careful not to discuss the merits of the case.

RULE 2.9

Ex Parte Communications

(A) A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications, or consider other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties or their lawyers, concerning a pending* or impending matter,* before that judge's court except as follows:

- (1) When circumstances require it, ex parte communication for scheduling, administrative, or emergency purposes, which does not address substantive matters, or ex parte communication pursuant to a written policy or rule for a mental

health court, drug court, or other therapeutic court, is permitted, provided:

(a) the judge reasonably believes that no party will gain a procedural, substantive, or tactical advantage as a result of the ex parte communication; and

(b) the judge makes provision promptly to notify all other parties of the substance of the ex parte communication, and gives the parties an opportunity to respond.

(2) A judge may obtain the written advice of a disinterested expert on the law applicable to a proceeding before the judge, if the judge affords the parties a reasonable opportunity to object and respond to the advice received.

(3) A judge may consult with court staff and court officials whose functions are to aid the judge in carrying out the judge's adjudicative responsibilities, or with other judges, provided the judge makes reasonable efforts to avoid receiving factual information that is not part of the record, and does not abrogate the responsibility personally to decide the matter.

(4) A judge may, with the consent of the parties, confer separately with the parties and their lawyers in an effort to settle matters pending before the judge.

(5) A judge may initiate, permit, or consider any ex parte communication when expressly authorized by law* to do so.

(B) If a judge inadvertently receives an unauthorized ex parte communication bearing upon the substance of a matter, the judge shall make provision promptly to notify the parties of the substance of the communication and provide the parties with an opportunity to respond.

(C) A judge shall not investigate facts in a matter pending or impending before that judge, and shall consider only the evidence presented and any facts that may properly be judicially noticed, unless expressly authorized by law.

(D) A judge shall make reasonable efforts, including providing appropriate supervision, to ensure that this Rule is not violated by court staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control.

COMMENT

[1] To the extent reasonably possible, all parties or their lawyers shall be included in communications with a judge.

[2] Whenever the presence of a party or notice to a party is required by this Rule, it is the party's lawyer, or if the party is unrepresented, the party, who is to be present or to whom notice is to be given.

[3] The proscription against communications concerning a proceeding includes communications with lawyers, law teachers, and other persons who are not participants in the proceeding, except to the limited extent permitted by this Rule.

[4] A judge may initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications expressly authorized by law, such as when serving on therapeutic or problem-solving courts, mental health courts, or drug courts. In this capacity, judges may assume a more interactive role with parties, treatment providers, probation officers, social workers, and others.

[5] A judge may consult with other judges on pending matters, but must avoid ex parte discussions of a case with judges who have previously been disqualified from hearing the matter, and with judges who have appellate jurisdiction over the matter.

[6] The prohibition against a judge investigating the facts in a matter extends to information available in all mediums, including electronic.

[7] A judge may consult ethics advisory committees, outside counsel, or legal experts concerning the judge's compliance with this Code. Such consultations are not subject to the restrictions of paragraph (A)(2).

RULE 2.10

Judicial Statements on Pending and Impending Cases

(A) A judge shall not make any public statement that would reasonably be expected to affect the outcome or impair the fairness of a matter pending* or impending* in any court, or make any nonpublic statement that would reasonably be expected to substantially interfere with a fair trial or hearing.

(B) A judge shall not, in connection with cases, controversies, or issues that are likely to come before the court, make pledges, promises, or commitments that are inconsistent with the impartial* performance of the adjudicative duties of judicial office.

(C) A judge shall require court staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control to refrain from making statements that the judge would be prohibited from making by paragraphs (A) and (B).

(D) Notwithstanding the restrictions in paragraph (A), a judge may make public statements in the course of official duties, may explain court procedures, and may comment on any proceeding in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity.

(E) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (A), a judge may respond directly or through a third party to allegations in the media or elsewhere concerning the judge's conduct in a matter.

COMMENT

[1] This Rule's restrictions on judicial speech are essential to the maintenance of the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary.

[2] This Rule does not prohibit a judge from commenting on proceedings in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity. In cases in which the judge is a litigant in an official capacity, such as a writ of mandamus, the judge must not comment publicly.

[3] Depending upon the circumstances, the judge should consider whether it may be preferable for a third party, rather than the judge, to respond or issue statements in connection with allegations concerning the judge's conduct in a matter.

[4] A judge should use caution in discussing the rationale for a decision and limit such discussion to what is already public record or controlling law.

RULE 2.11

Disqualification

(A) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in any proceeding in which the judge's impartiality* might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to the following circumstances:

(1) The judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer, or personal knowledge* of facts that are in dispute in the proceeding.

(2) The judge knows* that the judge, the judge's spouse or domestic partner,* or a person within the third degree of relationship* to either of them, or the spouse or domestic partner of such a person is:

(a) a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, general partner, managing member, or trustee of a party;

- (b) acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;
- (c) a person who has more than a de minimis* interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding; or
- (d) likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(3) The judge knows that he or she, individually or as a fiduciary,* or the judge's spouse, domestic partner, parent, or child, or any other member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household,* has an economic interest* in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) The judge, while a judge or a judicial candidate,* has made a public statement, other than in a court proceeding, judicial decision, or opinion, that commits the judge to reach a particular result or rule in a particular way in the proceeding or controversy.

(6) The judge:

- (a) served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or was associated with a lawyer who participated substantially as a lawyer or a material witness in the matter during such association;
- (b) served in governmental employment, and in such capacity participated personally and substantially as a public official concerning the proceeding, or has publicly expressed in such capacity an opinion concerning the merits of the particular matter in controversy;
- (c) was a material witness concerning the matter; or
- (d) previously presided as a judge over the matter in another court.

(B) A judge shall keep informed about the judge's personal and fiduciary economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal economic interests of the judge's spouse or domestic partner and minor children residing in the judge's household.

(C) A judge disqualified by the terms of Rule 2.11(A)(2) or Rule 2.11(A)(3) may, instead of withdrawing from

the proceeding, disclose on the record the basis of the disqualification. If, based on such disclosure, the parties and lawyers, independently of the judge's participation, all agree in writing or on the record that the judge's relationship is immaterial or that the judge's economic interest is de minimis, the judge is no longer disqualified, and may participate in the proceeding. When a party is not immediately available, the judge may proceed on the assurance of the lawyer that the party's consent will be subsequently given.

(D) A judge may disqualify himself or herself if the judge learns by means of a timely motion by a party that an adverse party has provided financial support for any of the judge's judicial election campaigns within the last six years in an amount that causes the judge to conclude that his or her impartiality might reasonably be questioned. In making this determination the judge should consider:

- (1) the total amount of financial support provided by the party relative to the total amount of the financial support for the judge's election,
- (2) the timing between the financial support and the pendency of the matter, and
- (3) any additional circumstances pertaining to disqualification.

COMMENT

[1] Under this Rule, a judge is disqualified whenever the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, regardless of whether any of the specific provisions of paragraphs (A)(1) through (5) apply. In many jurisdictions in Washington, the term "recusal" is used interchangeably with the term "disqualification."

[2] A judge's obligation not to hear or decide matters in which disqualification is required applies regardless of whether a motion to disqualify is filed.

[3] The rule of necessity may override the rule of disqualification. For example, a judge might be required to participate in judicial review of a judicial salary statute, or might be the only judge available in a matter requiring immediate judicial action, such as a hearing on probable cause or a temporary restraining order. In matters that require immediate action, the judge must disclose on the record the basis for possible disqualification and make reasonable efforts to transfer the matter to another judge as soon as practicable.

[4] The fact that a lawyer in a proceeding is affiliated with a law firm with which a relative of the judge is affiliated does not itself disqualify the judge. If, however, the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned

under paragraph (A), or the relative is known by the judge to have an interest in the law firm that could be substantially affected by the proceeding under paragraph (A)(2)(c), the judge's disqualification is required.

[5] A judge should disclose on the record information that the judge believes the parties or their lawyers might reasonably consider relevant to a possible motion for disqualification, even if the judge believes there is no basis for disqualification.

[6] "Economic interest," as set forth in the Terminology section, means ownership of more than a de minimis legal or equitable interest. Except for situations in which a judge participates in the management of such a legal or equitable interest, or the interest could be substantially affected by the outcome of a proceeding before a judge, it does not include:

- (1) an interest in the individual holdings within a mutual or common investment fund;
- (2) an interest in securities held by an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization in which the judge or the judge's spouse, domestic partner, parent, or child serves as a director, officer, advisor, or other participant;
- (3) a deposit in a financial institution or deposits or proprietary interests the judge may maintain as a member of a mutual savings association or credit union, or similar proprietary interests; or
- (4) an interest in the issuer of government securities held by the judge.

[7] [Reserved]

[8] [Reserved]

RULE 2.12
Supervisory Duties

(A) A judge shall require court staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control to act with fidelity and in a diligent manner consistent with the judge's obligations under this Code.

(B) A judge with supervisory authority for the performance of other judges shall take reasonable measures to ensure that those judges properly discharge their judicial responsibilities, including the prompt disposition of matters before them.

COMMENT

[1] A judge is responsible for his or her own conduct and for the conduct of others, such as staff, when those persons are acting at the judge's direction or control. A judge may not direct court personnel to engage in conduct on the judge's behalf or as the judge's representative when such conduct would violate the Code if undertaken by the judge.

[2] Public confidence in the judicial system depends upon timely justice. To promote the efficient administration of justice, a judge with supervisory authority must take the steps needed to ensure that judges under his or her supervision administer their workloads promptly.

RULE 2.13
Administrative Appointments

(A) In making administrative appointments, a judge:

- (1) shall exercise the power of appointment impartially* and on the basis of merit; and
- (2) shall avoid nepotism and unnecessary appointments.

(B) A judge shall not appoint a lawyer to a position under circumstances where it would be reasonably to be interpreted to be quid pro quo for campaign contributions or other favors, unless:

- (1) the position is substantially uncompensated;
- (2) the lawyer has been selected in rotation from a list of qualified and available lawyers compiled without regard to their having made political contributions; or
- (3) the judge or another presiding or administrative judge affirmatively finds that no other lawyer is willing, competent, and able to accept the position.

(C) A judge shall not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

COMMENT

[1] Appointees of a judge include assigned counsel, officials such as referees, commissioners, special masters, receivers, and guardians, and personnel such as clerks, secretaries, and bailiffs. Consent by the parties to an appointment or an award of compensation does not relieve the judge of the obligation prescribed by paragraph (A).

[2] Unless otherwise defined by law, nepotism is the appointment or hiring of any relative within the third degree of relationship of either the judge or the judge's spouse or domestic partner, or the spouse or domestic partner of such relative.

RULE 2.14
Disability and Impairment

A judge having a reasonable belief that the performance of a lawyer or another judge is impaired by drugs or alcohol, or by a mental, emotional, or physical condition, shall take appropriate action, which may include a confidential referral to a lawyer or judicial assistance program.

COMMENT

[1] "Appropriate action" means action intended and reasonably likely to help the judge or lawyer in question address the problem and prevent harm to the justice system. Depending upon the circumstances, appropriate action may include but is not limited to speaking directly to the impaired person, notifying an individual with supervisory responsibility over the impaired person, or making a referral to an assistance program.

[2] Taking or initiating corrective action by way of referral to an assistance program may satisfy a judge's responsibility under this Rule. Assistance programs have many approaches for offering help to impaired judges and lawyers, such as intervention, counseling, or referral to appropriate health care professionals. Depending upon the gravity of the conduct that has come to the judge's attention, however, the judge may be required to take other action, such as reporting the impaired judge or lawyer to the appropriate authority, agency, or body. See Rule 2.15.

RULE 2.15
Responding to Judicial and Lawyer Misconduct

(A) A judge having knowledge* that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question regarding the judge's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a judge in other respects should inform the appropriate authority.*

(B) A judge having knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question regarding the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects should inform the appropriate authority.

(C) A judge who receives credible information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed

a violation of this Code should take appropriate action.

(D) A judge who receives credible information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct should take appropriate action.

COMMENT

[1] Judges are not required to report the misconduct of other judges or lawyers. Self regulation of the legal and judicial professions, however, creates an aspiration that judicial officers report misconduct to the appropriate disciplinary authority when they know of a serious violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct. An apparently isolated violation may indicate a pattern of misconduct that only a disciplinary violation can uncover. Reporting a violation is especially important where the victim is unlikely to discover the offense.

[2] While judges are not obliged to report every violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct, the failure to report may undermine the public confidence in legal profession and the judiciary. A measure of judgment is, therefore, required in deciding whether to report a violation. The term "substantial" refers to the seriousness of the possible offense and not the quantum of evidence of which the judge is aware. A report should be made when a judge or lawyer's conduct raises a serious question as to the honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a judge or lawyer.

[3] Appropriate action under sections (C) and (D) may include communicating directly with the judge or lawyer who may have violated the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct, communicating with a supervising judge or reporting the suspected violation to the appropriate authority or other authority or other agency or body.

[4] Information about a judge's or lawyer's conduct may be received by a judge in the course of that judge's participation in an approved lawyers or judges assistance program. In that circumstance there is no requirement or aspiration of reporting (APR 19(b) and DRJ 14(e)).

RULE 2.16
Cooperation with Disciplinary Authorities

(A) A judge shall cooperate and be candid and honest with judicial and lawyer disciplinary agencies.

(B) A judge shall not retaliate, directly or indirectly, against a person known* or suspected to have assisted or cooperated with an investigation of a judge or a lawyer.

COMMENT

[1] Cooperation with investigations and proceedings of judicial and lawyer disciplinary agencies, as required in paragraph (A), instills confidence in judges' commitment to the integrity of the judicial system and the protection of the public.

CANON 3

A JUDGE SHALL CONDUCT THE JUDGE'S PERSONAL AND EXTRAJUDICIAL ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE THE RISK OF CONFLICT WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF JUDICIAL OFFICE.

RULE 3.1

Extrajudicial Activities in General

A judge may engage in extrajudicial activities, except as prohibited by law* or this Code. However, when engaging in extrajudicial activities, a judge shall not:

(A) participate in activities that will interfere with the proper performance of the judge's judicial duties;

(B) participate in activities that will lead to frequent disqualification of the judge; except activities expressly allowed under this code. This rule does not apply to national or state military service;

(C) participate in activities that would undermine the judge's independence,* integrity,* or impartiality;*

(D) engage in conduct that would be coercive; or

(E) make extrajudicial or personal use of court premises, staff, stationery, equipment, or other resources, except for incidental use permitted by law.

COMMENT

[1] Participation in both law-related and other extrajudicial activities helps integrate judges into their communities, and furthers public understanding of and respect for courts and the judicial system. To the extent that time permits, and judicial independence and impartiality are not compromised, judges are encouraged to engage in appropriate extrajudicial activities. Judges are uniquely qualified to engage in extrajudicial activities that concern the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice, such as by speaking, writing, teaching, or participating in scholarly research projects. In addition, judges are permitted and encouraged to engage in educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic extrajudicial activities not conducted for profit, even when the activities do not involve the law. See Rule 3.7.

[2] Discriminatory actions and expressions of bias or prejudice by a judge, even outside the judge's official or judicial actions, are likely to appear to a reasonable person to call into question the judge's integrity and impartiality. Examples include jokes or other remarks that demean individuals based upon their race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status. For the same reason, a judge's extrajudicial activities must not be conducted in connection or affiliation with an organization that practices invidious discrimination.

[3] While engaged in permitted extrajudicial activities, judges must not coerce others or take action that would reasonably be perceived as coercive. For example, depending upon the circumstances, a judge's solicitation of contributions or memberships for an organization, even as permitted by Rule 3.7(A), might create the risk that the person solicited would feel obligated to respond favorably, or would do so to curry favor with the judge.

[4] Before speaking or writing about social or political issues, judges should consider the impact of their statements under Canon 3.

RULE 3.2

Appearances before Governmental Bodies and Consultation with Government Officials

A judge shall not appear voluntarily at a public hearing before, or otherwise consult with, an executive or a legislative body or official, except:

(A) in connection with matters concerning the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice;

(B) in connection with matters about which the judge acquired knowledge or expertise in the course of the judge's judicial duties; or

(C) when the judge is acting in a matter involving the judge's, the judge's marital community's, or the judge's domestic partnership's legal or economic interests, or those of members of the judge's immediate family residing in the judge's household, or when the judge is acting in a fiduciary* capacity. In engaging in such activities, however, judges must exercise caution to avoid abusing the prestige of judicial office.

COMMENT

[1] Judges possess special expertise in matters of law, the legal system, and the administration of justice, and may properly share that expertise with governmental bodies and executive or legislative branch officials.

[2] In appearing before governmental bodies or consulting with government officials, judges must be mindful that they remain subject to other provisions of this Code, such as Rule 1.3, prohibiting judges from using the prestige of office to advance their own or others' interests, Rule 2.10, governing public comment on pending and impending matters, and Rule 3.1(C), prohibiting judges from engaging in extrajudicial activities that would appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge's independence, integrity, or impartiality.

RULE 3.3

Acting as a Character Witness

A judge shall not act as a character witness in a judicial, administrative, or other adjudicatory proceeding or otherwise vouch for the character of a person in a legal proceeding, except when duly summoned.

COMMENT

[1] A judge who, without being subpoenaed, acts as a character witness abuses the prestige of judicial office to advance the interests of another. See Rule 1.3. Except in unusual circumstances where the demands of justice require, a judge should discourage a party from requiring the judge to act as a character witness.

[2] This rule does not prohibit judges from writing letters of recommendation in non-adjudicative proceedings pursuant to Rule 1.3, comments [2] and [3].

RULE 3.4

Appointments to Governmental Positions

A judge shall not accept appointment to a governmental committee, board, commission, or other governmental position, unless it is one that concerns the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. A judge may represent his or her country, state, or locality on ceremonial occasions or in connection with historical, educational, or cultural activities.

COMMENT

[1] Rule 3.4 implicitly acknowledges the value of judges accepting appointments to entities that concern the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. Even in such instances, however, a judge should assess the appropriateness of accepting an appointment, paying particular attention to the subject matter of the appointment and the availability and allocation of judicial resources, including the judge's time commitments, and giving due regard to the requirements of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

RULE 3.5

Use of Nonpublic Information

A judge shall not intentionally disclose or use nonpublic information* acquired in a judicial capacity for any purpose unrelated to the judge's judicial duties.

COMMENT

[1] This rule is not intended to affect a judge's ability to act on information as necessary to protect the health or safety of any individual if consistent with other provisions of this Code and/or law.

RULE 3.6

Affiliation with Discriminatory Organizations

(A) A judge shall not hold membership in any organization that practices invidious discrimination on the bases of race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sexual orientation or other classification protected by law.

(B) A judge shall not use the benefits or facilities of an organization if the judge knows* or should know that the organization practices invidious discrimination on one or more of the bases identified in paragraph (A). A judge's attendance at an event in a facility of an organization that the judge is not permitted to join is not a violation of this Rule when the judge's attendance is an isolated event that could not reasonably be perceived as an endorsement of the organization's practices.

COMMENT

[1] A judge's public manifestation of approval of invidious discrimination on any basis gives rise to the appearance of impropriety and diminishes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary. A judge's membership in an organization that practices invidious discrimination creates the perception that the judge's impartiality is impaired.

[2] Whether an organization practices invidious discrimination is a complex question to which judges should be attentive at all times, given the prevailing state and federal law. The answer cannot be determined from a mere examination of an organization's current membership rolls, but rather, depends on how the organization selects members, as well as other relevant factors, such as the organization's purposes or activities, and whether the organization is dedicated to the preservation or religious, ethnic, or cultural values of legitimate common interest to its members.

[3] If a judge learns that an organization to which the

judge belongs engages in invidious discrimination, the judge must resign immediately from the organization.

[4] A judge's membership in a religious organization as a lawful exercise of the freedom of religion is not a violation of this Rule.

RULE 3.7

Participation in Educational, Religious, Charitable, Fraternal, or Civic Organizations and Activities

Subject to the requirements of Rule 3.1, a judge may participate in activities sponsored by organizations or governmental entities concerned with the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice, and those sponsored by or on behalf of educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organizations not conducted for profit, including but not limited to the following activities:

(A) assisting such an organization or entity in planning related to fundraising, and participating in the management and investment of the organization's or entity's funds, or volunteering services or goods at fundraising events as long as the situation could not reasonably be deemed coercive;

(B) soliciting* contributions* for such an organization or entity, but only from members of the judge's family,* or from judges over whom the judge does not exercise supervisory or appellate authority;

(C) appearing or speaking at, receiving an award or other recognition at, being featured on the program of, and permitting his or her title to be used in connection with an event of such an organization or entity, but if the event serves a fundraising purpose, the judge may do so only if the event concerns the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice;

(D) serving as an officer, director, trustee, or nonlegal advisor of such an organization or entity, unless it is likely that the organization or entity:

(1) will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge; or

(2) will frequently be engaged in adversary proceedings in the court of which the judge is a member, or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court of which the judge is a member.

COMMENT

[1] The activities permitted by Rule 3.7 generally

include those sponsored by or undertaken on behalf of public or private not-for-profit educational institutions, and other not-for-profit organizations, including law-related, charitable, and other organizations.

[2] Even for law-related organizations, a judge should consider whether the membership and purposes of the organization, or the nature of the judge's participation in or association with the organization, would conflict with the judge's obligation to refrain from activities that reflect adversely upon a judge's independence, integrity, and impartiality.

[3] Mere attendance at an event, whether or not the event serves a fundraising purpose, does not constitute a violation of paragraph (C). It is also generally permissible for a judge to serve as an usher or a food server or preparer, or to perform similar functions, at fundraising events sponsored by educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organizations. Such activities are not solicitation and do not present an element of coercion or abuse the prestige of judicial office.

[4] Identification of a judge's position in educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organizations on letterhead used for fundraising or membership solicitation does not violate this Rule. The letterhead may list the judge's title or judicial office if comparable designations are used for other persons.

[5] In addition to appointing lawyers to serve as counsel for indigent parties in individual cases, a judge may promote broader access to justice by encouraging lawyers to participate in pro bono legal services, if in doing so the judge does not employ coercion, or abuse the prestige of judicial office. Such encouragement may take many forms, including providing lists of available programs, training lawyers to do pro bono legal work, and participating in events recognizing lawyers who have done pro bono work.

[6] A judge may not directly solicit funds, except as permitted under Rule 3.7(B), however a judge may assist a member of the judge's family in their charitable fundraising activities if the procedures employed are not coercive and the sum is de minimis.

[7] [Reserved.]

[8] A judge may provide leadership in identifying and addressing issues involving equal access to the justice system; developing public education programs; engaging in activities to promote the fair administration of justice; and convening, participating or assisting in advisory committees and community collaborations devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, the provision of services, or the administration of justice.

[9] A judge may endorse or participate in projects and programs directly related to the law, the legal system, the administration of justice, and the provision of services to those coming before the courts, and may actively support the need for funding of such projects and programs.

RULE 3.8

Appointments to Fiduciary Positions

(A) A judge shall not accept appointment to serve in a fiduciary* position, such as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, attorney in fact, or other personal representative, except for the estate, trust, or person of a member of the judge's family,* and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

(B) A judge shall not serve in a fiduciary position if the judge as fiduciary will likely be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or if the estate, trust, or ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which the judge serves, or one under its appellate jurisdiction.

(C) A judge acting in a fiduciary capacity shall be subject to the same restrictions on engaging in financial activities that apply to a judge personally.

(D) If a person who is serving in a fiduciary position becomes a judge, he or she must comply with this Rule as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no event later than one year after becoming a judge.

COMMENT

[1] A judge should recognize that other restrictions imposed by this Code may conflict with a judge's obligations as a fiduciary; in such circumstances, a judge should resign as fiduciary. For example, serving as a fiduciary might require frequent disqualification of a judge under Rule 2.11 because a judge is deemed to have an economic interest in shares of stock held by a trust if the amount of stock held is more than de minimis.

RULE 3.9

Service as Arbitrator or Mediator

A judge shall not act as an arbitrator or a mediator or perform other judicial functions in a private capacity unless authorized by law.*

COMMENT

[1] This Rule does not prohibit a judge from participating in arbitration, mediation, or settlement conferences

performed as part of assigned judicial duties. Rendering dispute resolution services apart from those duties, whether or not for economic gain, is prohibited unless it is authorized by law.

[2] Retired, part-time, or pro tempore judges may be exempt from this section. (See Application)

RULE 3.10

Practice of Law

(A) A judge shall not practice law. A judge may act pro se or on behalf of his or her marital community or domestic partnership and may, without compensation, give legal advice to and draft or review documents for a member of the judge's family,* but is prohibited from serving as the family member's lawyer in any adjudicative forum.

(B) This rule does not prevent the practice of law pursuant to national or state military service.

COMMENT

[1] A judge may act pro se or on behalf of his or her marital community or domestic partnership in all legal matters, including matters involving litigation and matters involving appearances before or other dealings with governmental bodies. A judge must not use the prestige of office to advance the judge's personal or family interests. See Rule 1.3.

RULE 3.11

Financial, Business, or Remunerative Activities

(A) A judge may hold and manage investments of the judge and members of the judge's family.*

(B) A judge shall not serve as an officer, director, manager, general partner, advisor, or employee of any business entity except that a judge may manage or participate in:

(1) a business closely held by the judge or members of the judge's family; or

(2) a business entity primarily engaged in investment of the financial resources of the judge or members of the judge's family.

(C) A judge shall not engage in financial activities permitted under paragraphs (A) and (B) if they will:

(1) interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties;

- (2) lead to frequent disqualification of the judge;
- (3) involve the judge in frequent transactions or continuing business relationships with lawyers or other persons likely to come before the court on which the judge serves; or
- (4) result in violation of other provisions of this Code.

(D) As soon as practicable without serious financial detriment, the judge must divest himself or herself of investments and other financial interests that might require frequent disqualification or otherwise violate this Rule.

COMMENT

[1] Judges are generally permitted to engage in financial activities, subject to the requirements of this Rule and other provisions of this Code. For example, it would be improper for a judge to spend so much time on business activities that it interferes with the performance of judicial duties. See Rule 2.1. Similarly, it would be improper for a judge to use his or her official title or appear in judicial robes in business advertising, or to conduct his or her business or financial affairs in such a way that disqualification is frequently required. See Rules 1.3 and 2.11.

[2] There is a limit of not more than one (1) year allowed to comply with Rule 3.11(D). (See Application Part IV)

RULE 3.12

Compensation for Extrajudicial Activities

A judge may accept reasonable compensation for extrajudicial activities permitted by this Code or other law* unless such acceptance would appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge's independence,* integrity,* or impartiality.*

COMMENT

[1] A judge is permitted to accept honoraria, stipends, fees, wages, salaries, royalties, or other compensation for speaking, teaching, writing, and other extrajudicial activities, provided the compensation is reasonable and commensurate with the task performed. The judge should be mindful, however, that judicial duties must take precedence over other activities. See Rule 2.1.

[2] Compensation derived from extrajudicial activities may be subject to public reporting. See Rule 3.15.

RULE 3.13

Acceptance and Reporting of Gifts, Loans, Bequests, Benefits, or Other Things of Value

(A) A judge shall not accept any gifts, loans, bequests, benefits, or other things of value, if acceptance is prohibited by law* or would appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge's independence,* integrity,* or impartiality.*

(B) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, or by paragraph (A), a judge may accept the following:

(1) items with little intrinsic value, such as plaques, certificates, trophies, and greeting cards;

(2) gifts, loans, bequests, benefits, or other things of value from friends, relatives, or other persons, including lawyers, whose appearance or interest in a proceeding pending* or impending* before the judge would in any event require disqualification of the judge under Rule 2.11;

(3) ordinary social hospitality;

(4) commercial or financial opportunities and benefits, including special pricing and discounts, and loans from lending institutions in their regular course of business, if the same opportunities and benefits or loans are made available on the same terms to similarly situated persons who are not judges;

(5) rewards and prizes given to competitors or participants in random drawings, contests, or other events that are open to persons who are not judges;

(6) scholarships, fellowships, and similar benefits or awards, if they are available to similarly situated persons who are not judges, based upon the same terms and criteria;

(7) books, magazines, journals, audiovisual materials, and other resource materials supplied by publishers on a complimentary basis for official use; or

(8) gifts, awards, or benefits associated with the business, profession, or other separate activity of a spouse, a domestic partner,* or other family member of a judge residing in the judge's household,* but that incidentally benefit the judge.

(9) gifts incident to a public testimonial;

(10) invitations to the judge and the judge's spouse, domestic partner, or guest to attend without charge:

- (a) an event associated with a bar-related function or other activity relating to the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice; or
- (b) an event associated with any of the judge's educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic activities permitted by this Code, if the same invitation is offered to nonjudges who are engaged in similar ways in the activity as is the judge.

COMMENT

[1] Whenever a judge accepts a gift or other thing of value without paying fair market value, there is a risk that the benefit might be viewed as intended to influence the judge's decision in a case. Rule 3.13 imposes restrictions upon the acceptance of such benefits. Acceptance of any gift or thing of value may require reporting pursuant to Rule 3.15 and Washington law.

[2] Gift-giving between friends and relatives is a common occurrence, and ordinarily does not create an appearance of impropriety or cause reasonable persons to believe that the judge's independence, integrity, or impartiality has been compromised. In addition, when the appearance of friends or relatives in a case would require the judge's disqualification under Rule 2.11, there would be no opportunity for a gift to influence the judge's decision making. Paragraph (B)(2) places no restrictions upon the ability of a judge to accept gifts or other things of value from friends or relatives under these circumstances.

[3] Businesses and financial institutions frequently make available special pricing, discounts, and other benefits, either in connection with a temporary promotion or for preferred customers, based upon longevity of the relationship, volume of business transacted, and other factors. A judge may freely accept such benefits if they are available to the general public, or if the judge qualifies for the special price or discount according to the same criteria as are applied to persons who are not judges. As an example, loans provided at generally prevailing interest rates are not gifts, but a judge could not accept a loan from a financial institution at below-market interest rates unless the same rate was being made available to the general public for a certain period of time or only to borrowers with specified qualifications that the judge also possesses.

[4] Rule 3.13 applies only to acceptance of gifts or other things of value by a judge. Nonetheless, if a gift or other benefit is given to the judge's spouse, domestic partner, or member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, it may be viewed as an attempt to evade Rule 3.13 and influence the judge indirectly. Where the gift or benefit is being made primarily to such other persons, and the judge is merely an incidental beneficiary, this concern is reduced. A judge should, however, remind family and household members of the restrictions imposed upon judges, and urge them to take these restrictions into account when making decisions about accepting such gifts or benefits.

[5] Rule 3.13 does not apply to contributions to a judge's campaign for judicial office. Such contributions are governed by other Rules of this Code, including Rules 4.3 and 4.4.

RULE 3.14
Reimbursement of Expenses and Waivers of Fees or Charges

(A) Unless otherwise prohibited by Rules 3.1 and 3.13(A) or other law,* a judge may accept reimbursement of necessary and reasonable expenses for travel, food, lodging, or other incidental expenses, or a waiver or partial waiver of fees or charges for registration, tuition, and similar items, from sources other than the judge's employing entity, if the expenses or charges are associated with the judge's participation in extrajudicial activities permitted by this Code.

(B) Reimbursement of expenses for necessary travel, food, lodging, or other incidental expenses shall be limited to the actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge.

COMMENT

[1] Educational, civic, religious, fraternal, and charitable organizations often sponsor meetings, seminars, symposia, dinners, awards ceremonies, and similar events. Judges are encouraged to attend educational programs, as both teachers and participants, in law-related and academic disciplines, in furtherance of their duty to remain competent in the law. Participation in a variety of other extrajudicial activity is also permitted and encouraged by this Code.

[2] Not infrequently, sponsoring organizations invite certain judges to attend seminars or other events on a fee-waived or partial-fee-waived basis, and sometimes include reimbursement for necessary travel, food, lodging, or other incidental expenses. A judge's decision whether to accept reimbursement of expenses or a waiver or partial waiver of fees or charges in connection with these

or other extrajudicial activities must be based upon an assessment of all the circumstances. The judge must undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgment about whether acceptance would be consistent with the requirements of this Code and Washington law.

[3] A judge must assure himself or herself that acceptance of reimbursement or fee waivers would not appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge's independence, integrity, or impartiality. The factors that a judge should consider when deciding whether to accept reimbursement or a fee waiver for attendance at a particular activity include:

- (a) whether the sponsor is an accredited educational institution or bar association rather than a trade association or a for-profit entity;
- (b) whether the funding comes largely from numerous contributors rather than from a single entity and is earmarked for programs with specific content;
- (c) whether the content is related or unrelated to the subject matter of litigation pending or impending before the judge, or to matters that are likely to come before the judge;
- (d) whether the activity is primarily educational rather than recreational, and whether the costs of the event are reasonable and comparable to those associated with similar events sponsored by the judiciary, bar associations, or similar groups;
- (e) whether information concerning the activity and its funding source(s) is available upon inquiry;
- (f) whether the sponsor or source of funding is generally associated with particular parties or interests currently appearing or likely to appear in the judge's court, thus possibly requiring disqualification of the judge under Rule 2.11;
- (g) whether differing viewpoints are presented; and
- (h) whether a broad range of judicial and nonjudicial participants are invited, whether a large number of participants are invited, and whether the program is designed specifically for judges.

**RULE 3.15
Reporting Requirements**

A judge shall make such financial disclosures as required by law.

CANON 4

A JUDGE OR CANDIDATE FOR JUDICIAL OFFICE SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN POLITICAL OR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE INDEPENDENCE, INTEGRITY, OR IMPARTIALITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

RULE 4.1

Political and Campaign Activities of Judges and Judicial Candidates in General

(A) Except as permitted by law,* or by Rules 4.2 (Political and Campaign Activities of Judicial Candidates in Public Elections), 4.3 (Activities of Candidates for Appointive Judicial Office), and 4.4 (Campaign Committees), a judge or a judicial candidate* shall not:

- (1) act as a leader in, or hold an office in, a political organization;*
- (2) make speeches on behalf of a political organization or nonjudicial candidate;
- (3) publicly endorse or oppose a nonjudicial candidate for any public office, except for participation in a precinct caucus limited to selection of delegates to a nominating convention for the office of President of the United States pursuant to (5) below.
- (4) solicit funds for, pay an assessment to, or make a contribution* to a political organization or a nonjudicial candidate for public office;
- (5) publicly identify himself or herself as a member or a candidate of a political organization, except
 - (a) as required to vote, or
 - (b) for participation in a precinct caucus limited to selection of delegates to a nominating convention for the office of President of the United States.
- (6) [Reserved]
- (7) personally solicit* or accept campaign contributions other than through a campaign committee authorized by Rule 4.4, except for members of the judge's family or individuals who have agreed to serve on the campaign committee authorized by Rule 4.4 and subject to the requirements for campaign committees in Rule 4.4(B).

- (8) use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of the judge, the candidate, or others except as permitted by law;
- (9) use court staff, facilities, or other court resources in a campaign for judicial office except as permitted by law;
- (10) knowingly,* or with reckless disregard for the truth, make any false or misleading statement;
- (11) make any statement that would reasonably be expected to affect the outcome or impair the fairness of a matter pending* or impending* in any court; or
- (12) in connection with cases, controversies, or issues that are likely to come before the court, make pledges, promises, or commitments that are inconsistent with the impartial* performance of the adjudicative duties of judicial office.

(B) A judge or judicial candidate shall take reasonable measures to ensure that other persons do not undertake, on behalf of the judge or judicial candidate, any activities prohibited under paragraph (A).

COMMENT

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

[1] Even when subject to public election, a judge plays a role different from that of a legislator or executive branch official. Rather than making decisions based upon the expressed views or preferences of the electorate, a judge makes decisions based upon the law and the facts of every case. Therefore, in furtherance of this interest, judges and judicial candidates must, to the greatest extent possible, be free and appear to be free from political influence and political pressure. This Canon imposes narrowly tailored restrictions upon the political and campaign activities of all judges and judicial candidates, taking into account the various methods of selecting judges.

[2] When a person becomes a judicial candidate, this Canon becomes applicable to his or her conduct.

PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

[3] Public confidence in the independence and impartiality of the judiciary is eroded if judges or judicial candidates are perceived to be subject to political influence. Therefore, they are prohibited by paragraph (A)(1) from assuming leadership roles in political organizations.

[4] Paragraphs (A)(2) and (A)(3) prohibit judges and judicial candidates from making speeches on behalf of political organizations or publicly endorsing or opposing candidates for nonjudicial public office, respectively, to prevent them from abusing the prestige of judicial office to advance the interests of others. See Rule 1.3. These Rules do not prohibit candidates from campaigning on their own behalf, or from endorsing or opposing candidates for judicial office. See Rule 4.2(B)(2).

[5] Although members of the families of judges and judicial candidates are free to engage in their own political activity, including running for public office, there is no "family exception" to the prohibition in paragraph (A)(3) against a judge or judicial candidate publicly endorsing nonjudicial candidates for public office. A judge or judicial candidate must not become involved in, or publicly associated with, a family member's political activity or campaign for public office. To avoid public misunderstanding, judges and judicial candidates should take, and should urge members of their families to take, reasonable steps to avoid any implication that they are using the prestige of the their judicial office to endorse any family member's candidacy or other political activity.

[6] Judges and judicial candidates retain the right to participate in the political process as voters in both primary and general elections. For purposes of this Canon, participation in a caucus-type election procedure does not constitute public support for or endorsement of a political organization or candidate, is not prohibited by paragraphs (A)(2) or (A)(3) and is allowed by Paragraphs (A)(2) and (A)(5). Because Washington uses a caucus system for selection of delegates to the nominating conventions of the major political parties for the office of President of the United States, precluding judges and judicial candidates from participating in these caucuses would eliminate their ability to participate in the selection process for Presidential nominations. Accordingly, Paragraph (A)(3) and (5) allows judges and judicial candidates to participate in precinct caucuses, limited to selection of delegates to a nominating convention for the office of President of the United States. This narrowly tailored exception from the general rule is provided for because of the unique system used in Washington for nomination of Presidential candidates. If a judge or a judicial candidate participates in a precinct caucus, such person must limit participation to selection of delegates for various candidates.

STATEMENTS AND COMMENTS MADE DURING A CAMPAIGN FOR JUDICIAL OFFICE

[7] Judicial candidates must be scrupulously fair and accurate in all statements made by them and by their campaign committees. Paragraph (A)(10) obligates candidates and their committees to refrain from making

statements that are false or misleading, or that omit facts necessary to make the communication considered as a whole not materially misleading.

[8] Judicial candidates are sometimes the subject of false, misleading, or unfair allegations made by opposing candidates, third parties, or the media. For example, false or misleading statements might be made regarding the identity, present position, experience, qualifications, or judicial rulings of a candidate. In other situations, false or misleading allegations may be made that bear upon a candidate's integrity or fitness for judicial office. As long as the candidate does not violate paragraphs (A)(10), (A)(11), or (A)(12), the candidate may make a factually accurate public response. In addition, when an independent third party has made unwarranted attacks on a candidate's opponent, the candidate may disavow the attacks, and request the third party to cease and desist.

[9] Subject to paragraph (A)(11), a judicial candidate is permitted to respond directly to false, misleading, or unfair allegations made against him or her during a campaign, although it is preferable for someone else to respond if the allegations relate to a pending case.

[10] Paragraph (A)(11) prohibits judicial candidates from making comments that might impair the fairness of pending or impending judicial proceedings. This provision does not restrict arguments or statements to the court or jury by a lawyer who is a judicial candidate, or rulings, statements, or instructions by a judge that may appropriately affect the outcome of a matter.

PLEDGES, PROMISES, OR COMMITMENTS INCONSISTENT WITH IMPARTIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE ADJUDICATIVE DUTIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

[11] The role of a judge is different from that of a legislator or executive branch official, even when the judge is subject to public election. Campaigns for judicial office must be conducted differently from campaigns for other offices. The narrowly drafted restrictions upon political and campaign activities of judicial candidates provided in Canon 4 allow candidates to conduct campaigns that provide voters with sufficient information to permit them to distinguish between candidates and make informed electoral choices.

[12] Paragraph (A)(12) makes applicable to both judges and judicial candidates the prohibition that applies to judges in Rule 2.10(B), relating to pledges, promises, or commitments that are inconsistent with the impartial performance of the adjudicative duties of judicial office.

[13] The making of a pledge, promise, or commitment is not dependent upon, or limited to, the use of any specific

words or phrases; instead, the totality of the statement must be examined to determine if a reasonable person would believe that the candidate for judicial office has specifically undertaken to reach a particular result. Pledges, promises, or commitments must be contrasted with statements or announcements of personal views on legal, political, or other issues, which are not prohibited. When making such statements, a judge should acknowledge the overarching judicial obligation to apply and uphold the law, without regard to his or her personal views.

[14] A judicial candidate may make campaign promises related to judicial organization, administration, and court management, such as a promise to dispose of a backlog of cases, start court sessions on time, or avoid favoritism in appointments and hiring. A candidate may also pledge to take action outside the courtroom, such as working toward an improved jury selection system, or advocating for more funds to improve the physical plant and amenities of the courthouse.

[15] Judicial candidates may receive questionnaires or requests for interviews from the media and from issue advocacy or other community organizations that seek to learn their views on disputed or controversial legal or political issues. Paragraph (A)(12) does not specifically address judicial responses to such inquiries. Depending upon the wording and format of such questionnaires, candidates' responses might be viewed as pledges, promises, or commitments to perform the adjudicative duties of office other than in an impartial way. To avoid violating paragraph (A)(12), therefore, candidates who respond to media and other inquiries should also give assurances that they will keep an open mind and will carry out their adjudicative duties faithfully and impartially if elected. Candidates who do respond to questionnaires should post the questionnaire and their substantive answers so they are accessible to the general public. Candidates who do not respond may state their reasons for not responding, such as the danger that answering might be perceived by a reasonable person as undermining a successful candidate's independence or impartiality, or that it might lead to frequent disqualification. See Rule 2.11.

PERSONAL SOLICITATION OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

[16] Judicial candidates should be particularly cautious in regard to personal solicitation of campaign funds. This can be perceived as being coercive and an abuse of judicial office. Accordingly, a general prohibition on personal solicitation is retained with a narrowly tailored exception contained in Paragraph (A)(7) for members of the judge's family and those who have agreed to serve on the judge's campaign committee. These types of individuals generally have a close personal relationship to the judicial candidate and therefore the concerns of

coercion or abuse of judicial office are greatly diminished. Judicial candidates should not use this limited exception as a basis for attempting to skirt the general prohibition against solicitation of campaign contributions.

RULE 4.2

Political and Campaign Activities of Judicial Candidates in Public Elections

(A) A judicial candidate* in a nonpartisan, public election* shall:

- (1) Act at all times in a manner consistent with the independence,* integrity,* and impartiality* of the judiciary;
- (2) comply with all applicable election, election campaign, and election campaign fund-raising laws and regulations of this jurisdiction;
- (3) review and approve the content of all campaign statements and materials produced by the candidate or his or her campaign committee, as authorized by Rule 4.4, before their dissemination; and
- (4) take reasonable measures to ensure that other persons do not undertake on behalf of the candidate activities, other than those described in Rule 4.4, that the candidate is prohibited from doing by Rule 4.1.

(B) A candidate for elective judicial office may:

- (1) establish a campaign committee pursuant to the provisions of Rule 4.4;
- (2) speak on behalf of his or her candidacy through any medium, including but not limited to advertisements, websites, or other campaign literature;
- (3) seek, accept, or use endorsements from any person or organization.

COMMENT

[1] Paragraphs (B) permits judicial candidates in public elections to engage in some political and campaign activities otherwise prohibited by Rule 4.1.

[2] Despite paragraph (B), judicial candidates for public election remain subject to many of the provisions of Rule 4.1. For example, a candidate continues to be prohibited from soliciting funds for a political organization, knowingly making false or misleading statements during

a campaign, or making certain promises, pledges, or commitments related to future adjudicative duties. See Rule 4.1(A), paragraphs (4), (10), and (12).

[3] Judicial candidates are permitted to attend or purchase tickets for dinners and other events sponsored by political organizations on behalf of their own candidacy or that of another judicial candidate.

[4] In endorsing or opposing another candidate for judicial office, a judicial candidate must abide by the same rules governing campaign conduct and speech as apply to the candidate's own campaign.

[5] Although judicial candidates in nonpartisan public elections are prohibited from running on a ticket or slate associated with a political organization, they may group themselves into slates or other alliances to conduct their campaigns more effectively.

RULE 4.3

Activities of Candidates for Appointive Judicial Office

A candidate for appointment to judicial office may:

(A) communicate with the appointing or confirming authority, including any selection, screening, or nominating commission or similar agency; and

(B) seek endorsements for the appointment from any person or organization.

COMMENT

[1] When seeking support or endorsement, or when communicating directly with an appointing or confirming authority, a candidate for appointive judicial office must not make any pledges, promises, or commitments that are inconsistent with the impartial performance of the adjudicative duties of the office. See Rule 4.1(A)(12).

RULE 4.4

Campaign Committees

(A) A judicial candidate* subject to public election* may establish a campaign committee to manage and conduct a campaign for the candidate, subject to the provisions of this Code. The candidate is responsible for ensuring that his or her campaign committee complies with applicable provisions of this Code and other applicable law.*

(B) A judicial candidate subject to public election shall direct his or her campaign committee:

- (1) to solicit and accept only such campaign contributions* as are reasonable, in any event not to exceed, in the aggregate amount allowed as provided for by law;
- (2) not to solicit contributions for a candidate's current campaign more than 120 days before the date when filing for that office is first permitted and may accept contributions after the election only as permitted by law; and
- (3) to comply with all applicable statutory requirements for disclosure and divestiture of campaign contributions, and to file with the Public Disclosure Commission all reports as required by law.

COMMENT

[1] Judicial candidates are generally prohibited from personally soliciting campaign contributions or personally accepting campaign contributions. See Rule 4.1(A)(7). This Rule recognizes that judicial candidates must raise campaign funds to support their candidacies, and permits candidates, other than candidates for appointive judicial office, to establish campaign committees to solicit and accept reasonable financial contributions or in-kind contributions.

[2] Campaign committees may solicit and accept campaign contributions, manage the expenditure of campaign funds, and generally conduct campaigns. Candidates are responsible for compliance with the requirements of election law and other applicable law, and for the activities of their campaign committees.

RULE 4.5

Activities of Judges Who Become Candidates for Nonjudicial Office

(A) Upon becoming a candidate for a nonjudicial elective office, a judge shall resign from judicial office, unless permitted by law* to continue to hold judicial office.

(B) Upon becoming a candidate for a nonjudicial appointive office, a judge is not required to resign from judicial office, provided that the judge complies with the other provisions of this Code.

COMMENT

[1] In campaigns for nonjudicial elective public office, candidates may make pledges, promises, or commitments related to positions they would take and ways they would act if elected to office. Although appropriate in

nonjudicial campaigns, this manner of campaigning is inconsistent with the role of a judge, who must remain fair and impartial to all who come before him or her. The potential for misuse of the judicial office, and the political promises that the judge would be compelled to make in the course of campaigning for nonjudicial elective office, together dictate that a judge who wishes to run for such an office must resign upon becoming a candidate.

[2] The "resign to run" rule set forth in paragraph (A) ensures that a judge cannot use the judicial office to promote his or her candidacy, and prevents post-campaign retaliation from the judge in the event the judge is defeated in the election. When a judge is seeking appointive nonjudicial office, however, the dangers are not sufficient to warrant imposing the "resign to run" rule.

[Adopted September 9, 2010; effective January 1, 2011]

APPENDIX F

SUPREME COURT GENERAL RULE 29

**PRESIDING JUDGE IN SUPERIOR COURT DISTRICT
AND LIMITED JURISDICTION COURT DISTRICT**

(h) Oversight of judicial officers. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Judge to supervise judicial officers to the extent necessary to ensure the timely and efficient processing of cases. The Presiding Judge shall have the authority to address a judicial officer's failure to perform judicial duties and to propose remedial action. If remedial action is not successful, the Presiding Judge shall notify the Commission on Judicial Conduct of a judge's substantial failure to perform judicial duties, which includes habitual neglect of duty or persistent refusal to carry out assignments or directives made by the Presiding Judge, as authorized by this rule.

APPENDIX G

**WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
CHAPTER 292-09**

ETHICS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

AGENCY PROCEDURAL RULES

WAC

- 292-09-010 Purpose of this chapter.
- 292-09-020 Role of the commission on judicial conduct.
- 292-09-030 Organization of the commission on judicial conduct.
- 292-09-040 Definitions.
- 292-09-050 Complaints and investigations.
- 292-09-060 Determination of reasonable cause.
- 292-09-070 Respondent's answer to complaint.
- 292-09-080 Stipulated dispositions.
- 292-09-090 Adoption of model rules of procedure.
- 292-09-100 Presiding officer.
- 292-09-110 Discovery.
- 292-09-120 Discovery—Authority of presiding officer.
- 292-09-130 Fact-finding hearing.
- 292-09-140 Documents—Filing.
- 292-09-150 Witness fees.
- 292-09-160 Subpoenas.
- 292-09-170 Judicial review.

WAC 292-09-010 Purpose of this chapter. The purpose of this chapter is to provide rules implementing the Ethics in Public Service Act (chapter 42.52 RCW) according to procedures prescribed in Article IV, Section 31, of the Constitution of the state of Washington and chapter 2.64 RCW for the commission on judicial conduct.

All proceedings involving state employees of the judicial branch of state government, except "judges" as defined in Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure(CJCRP), shall proceed under the rules set forth in this chapter. All proceedings involving "judges" as defined in RCW 2.64.010 and the Code of Judicial Conduct shall proceed exclusively under the rules set forth in the CJCRP.

WAC 292-09-020 Role of the commission on judicial conduct. The commission on judicial conduct is constitutionally created to investigate and consider complaints concerning judges. The commission also has jurisdiction to investigate and consider complaints of violations of the Ethics in Public Service Act (chapter 42.52 RCW) or rules adopted under it, concerning state employees of the judicial branch.

WAC 292-09-030 Organization of the commission on judicial conduct. Six members of the commission must be present to take action at a commission business meeting. The adoption of or amendment to the rules of the commission shall require the affirmative vote of six members of the commission.

WAC 292-09-040 Definitions. In these rules: "Adjudicative proceeding" means a proceeding before the commission in which the person involved is given notice and an opportunity to be heard after a determination of reasonable cause that a violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it has been or is being committed.

"Administrative law judge" means a person assigned by the office of administrative hearings in accordance with chapter 34.12 RCW and appointed by the commission to hear and take evidence with respect to charges against a state employee of the judicial branch.

"Commission" means the commission on judicial conduct.

"Complainant" means the organization, association, or person who makes a complaint alleging violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it.

"Complaint" means a written statement on a form provided by the commission alleging facts which may upon investigation lead to a finding of a violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it.

"Determination" means a written statement finding that there is or that there is not reasonable cause to believe that a violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it has been or is being committed.

"Employee" means a state employee or state officer (as defined in RCW 42.52.010) of the judicial branch of state government, except "judges" (as defined in RCW 2.64.010 and the Code of Judicial Conduct), or the employee's attorney, as the context suggests.

"Enforcement action" means the imposition of sanctions, which may include one or more of the following:

- A reprimand;
- A recommendation that the employing agency commence disciplinary action against an employee; and/or
- An order for payment of any damages, civil penalties, and/or costs as permitted by chapter 42.52 RCW.

Any order for payment shall also include a reprimand.

“Fact-finder” means the commission or an administrative law judge appointed by the commission.

“Hearing” means a public hearing conducted in an adjudicative proceeding.

“Meeting” means a business meeting of the commission for any purpose other than a public hearing or executive session involving the investigation or consideration of a complaint.

“Member” means a member of the commission and includes alternates acting as members.

“Public member” means a member of the commission who is neither a lawyer nor a judge.

“Reprimand” means an enforcement action of the commission that finds that the conduct of the respondent violates chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it. A reprimand may include a requirement that the respondent follow a specified corrective course of action. The commission shall issue a written reprimand and may require the respondent to appear personally before the commission for a public reading of the reprimand. The commission shall provide a copy of the reprimand to the respondent’s employing agency.

“Respondent” means a state employee of the judicial branch who is the subject of a complaint, or the employee’s attorney, as the context suggests.

“Staff” means the employees, or others under personal service contract or agreement, engaged to perform commission duties and to exercise commission powers.

WAC 292-09-050 Complaints and investigations.

(1) Any organization, association, or person, including a member of the commission, may make a complaint to the commission alleging violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it. A complaint shall be made in writing on a form provided by the commission. A complaint may be made personally or by the complainant’s attorney.

(2) Upon receipt of a complaint, the commission staff shall investigate and evaluate the allegations. The investigation shall be limited to the facts alleged in the complaint. On every complaint received, the commission staff shall make a written recommendation that there is or that there is not reasonable cause to believe that a violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it has been or is being committed. The commission shall make a written determination whether there is reasonable cause based upon the complaint and the recommendation. A copy of the determination shall be provided to the

complainant and to the respondent. If the determination concludes that there is no reasonable cause, a copy shall also be provided to the attorney general.

(3) Complaints pursuant to RCW 42.52.450 shall be investigated by the attorney general. As appropriate, pursuant to RCW 42.52.470, the commission may refer a complaint to the employing agency, the attorney general, or the prosecutor.

WAC 292-09-060 Determination of reasonable cause. If the commission determines that reasonable cause exists that the respondent has violated chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it, the commission shall schedule a public hearing on the merits of the complaint.

WAC 292-09-070 Respondent’s answer to complaint. The respondent shall file a written answer to the complaint not later than thirty days after receipt of the determination that there is reasonable cause. Failure to file a written answer shall be deemed an admission to the facts alleged in the complaint and the determination.

WAC 292-09-080 Stipulated dispositions. Any matter before the commission may be disposed of by a stipulation at any stage of the proceeding. The respondent and a member of the commission staff shall sign the stipulation before presentation to the commission. The commission may impose any terms and conditions deemed appropriate. If the stipulation is rejected by the commission, the stipulation shall be withdrawn and cannot be used by or against the respondent in any proceeding.

When a stipulation which disposes of a complaint is accepted by the commission, the commission shall provide a copy of the stipulation to the attorney general and the complainant.

WAC 292-09-090 Adoption of model rules of procedure. Part IV—Adjudicative Proceedings—of chapter 34.05 RCW and the model rules of procedure, chapter 10-08 WAC, adopted by the chief administrative law judge pursuant to RCW 34.05.250, as now or hereafter amended, are hereby adopted for use by the commission. In the case of conflict between chapter 34.05 RCW or the model rules of procedure and procedural rules adopted in this chapter, the procedural rules adopted by the commission shall take precedence.

WAC 292-09-100 Presiding officer.

(1) In matters involving an adjudicative proceeding, the commission may designate as presiding officer a member of the commission, or an administrative law judge assigned by the office of administrative hearings under the authority of chapter 34.12 RCW.

(2) A person who has served as an investigator, prosecutor, or advocate in any stage of an adjudicative proceeding, or someone who is subject to the authority or direction of such a person, may not serve as a presiding officer in the same proceeding.

WAC 292-09-110 Discovery. The statutes and court rules regarding pretrial procedures in civil cases in superior courts of the state of Washington shall be used where applicable unless in conflict with this chapter.

WAC 292-09-120 Discovery Authority of presiding officer. The presiding officer may permit discovery in an adjudicative proceeding. The presiding officer shall have the power to control the frequency and nature of discovery permitted and to order conferences to discuss discovery issues.

WAC 292-09-130 Fact-finding hearing.

(1) Upon filing of a determination of reasonable cause, a public fact-finding hearing will be scheduled at a location and time selected by the commission. The respondent shall have at least twenty days notice of the hearing and shall appear at the hearing in person, with or without counsel.

(2) Where there is a possibility that the respondent may be liable for a total amount of penalty and costs of more than five hundred dollars, the respondent may choose to have an administrative law judge conduct the hearing. The respondent shall indicate such choice in writing within thirty days after receipt of the determination. Notwithstanding the respondent's choice, the commission may, on its own initiative, retain an administrative law judge.

(3) Testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and recorded.

(4) The case in support of the complaint shall be presented at the hearing by commission staff. After the staff's case in chief, the respondent shall have the opportunity to present evidence. Both parties shall have the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses.

(5) If, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, the fact-finder finds that the respondent has violated chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it, the fact-finder shall file an order stating findings of fact, conclusions, and an enforcement action.

(6) If, based upon all the evidence, the fact-finder finds that the respondent has not engaged in an alleged violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it, the fact-finder shall file an order stating findings of fact, conclusions, and an order dismissing the complaint.

(7) Civil penalties included within an enforcement action shall be established based upon the following nonexclusive aggravating and mitigating factors:

(a) Whether the violation is an isolated instance or evidences a pattern of conduct;

(b) The nature, extent, and frequency of occurrence of the violation;

(c) Whether the employee acknowledged or recognized that the violation occurred;

(d) Whether the employee has evidenced an effort to change or modify the conduct that resulted in a violation;

(e) The length of service of the employee;

(f) Whether there have been prior violations of ethics rules by the employee;

(g) The effect the violation has upon the integrity and respect for the judiciary; and

(h) The extent to which the employee exploited the position to satisfy personal desires.

(8) If the fact-finder is not the commission, the decision shall be entered as an initial order. Unless the respondent or the commission's staff files a petition for review of an initial order within twenty days of service of the initial order, the commission may adopt the initial order as its final order without further notice to the respondent. If the commission, upon its own motion, determines that the initial order should be reviewed, notice shall be given to the respondent.

WAC 292-09-140 Documents—Filing. Any document filed with the commission under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW; model rules of procedure, chapter 10-08 WAC; and this chapter shall be filed with the Commission on Judicial Conduct, 210 11th Ave SW, #400 or P.O. Box 1817, Olympia, WA 98507.

Unless otherwise required by law, filing of a document with the commission shall be made personally, by first class mail, by certified or registered mail, by commercial parcel delivery company, or by facsimile and same-day mailing or original showing same-day postmark. Filing shall occur within the period of time specified for filing by statute, rule, or order.

WAC 292-09-150 Witness fees. All witnesses shall receive fees and expenses in the amount allowed by law for witnesses in the superior court. The person calling the

witness shall be responsible for paying the witness's fees and expenses.

WAC 292-09-160 Subpoenas.

(1) Investigative. The commission may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, take testimony of a person under oath, or require production for examination of any books, accounts, records, certificates, or papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the commission. Subpoenas may be issued by any member of the commission.

(2) Adjudicative. Subpoenas shall be issued and enforced as provided by chapter 10-08 WAC, chapter 34.05 RCW, and chapter 42.52 RCW, as appropriate.

WAC 292-09-170 Judicial review. Except as otherwise provided by law, judicial review of a commission order that a violation of chapter 42.52 RCW or rules adopted under it has occurred is governed by the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW applicable to review of adjudicative proceedings.

**WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
CHAPTER 292-11**

ETHICS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

AGENCY SUBSTANTIVE RULES

WAC

292-11-010 Purpose of this chapter.

292-11-020 Definitions.

WAC 292-11-010 Purpose of this chapter. The purpose of this chapter is to provide substantive rules implementing the Ethics in Public Service Act (chapter 42.52 RCW). The substantive rules in this chapter are intended to apply to all state employees of the judicial branch of state government, including "judges" as defined in the *Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure (CJCRP)*.

WAC 292-11-020 Definitions.

(1) The term "measurable expenditure" as used in RCW 42.52.180(2)(b) shall mean an expenditure or consumption of public resources having more than a de minimis cost and value.

(2) As used herein, the term "de minimis cost and value" shall refer to a cost and/or value of the actual use of public resources that is sufficiently small to be reasonably disregarded as negligible or trifling.

APPENDIX H

WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
CHAPTER 292-10

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT
PUBLIC RECORDS

WAC

- 292-10-010 Purpose.
- 292-10-020 Public records available.
- 292-10-030 Records index.
- 292-10-040 Requests for public records.
- 292-10-050 Fees.
- 292-10-060 Statement of reasons for denial of public request.
- 292-10-070 Protection of public records.

WAC 292-10-010 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to implement those provisions of RCW 42.56.040 through 42.56.550 relating to access to public records.

WAC 292-10-020 Public Records Available. All Commission public records are deemed to be available for public inspection and copying pursuant to these rules, except as otherwise provided by RCW 2.64.111 and 42.56.210. In accordance with chapter 256, Laws of 1990, work and home addresses of any person requesting in writing that their addresses be kept private because disclosure would endanger life, safety or property, shall be omitted from all documents in public files.

WAC 292-10-030 Records Index. The indexes developed by or for the agency shall be available to all persons under the same rules and under the same conditions as are applied to public records available for inspection and shall be available at the offices of the agency.

WAC 292-10-040 Requests for Public Records.

(1) All requests for inspection or copying made in person at the agency shall be made on a form substantially as follows:

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

- Date:
- Time:
- Name:
- Address:
- Representing:
- Description of Records:

I certify that lists of names obtained through this request for public records will not be used for commercial purposes.

Signature:

Number of copies:

Number of Pages:

Per page charge:

Total charge:

(2) All requests made in person may be made to the agency at the General Administration Building, 210 11th Ave SW, Suite 400, Olympia, Washington, 98504 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

(3) A request for inspection or copying of public records may be made by mail in a letter containing the following information:

- (a) The name and address of the person making the request;
- (b) The organization or group that the person represents;
- (c) The time of day and the calendar date on which the person wishes to inspect the public records.
- (d) A description of the public records requested.
- (e) A statement whether access to copying equipment is desired;
- (f) A phone number where the person can be reached in case the public records officer or designee needs to contact the person for further description of the material or any other reason;
- (g) A statement that the record will not be used for commercial purposes.

(4) All requests by mail should be received at the agency at least three business days before the requested date of inspection to allow the public records officer or designee to make certain the requested records are available and not exempt and, if necessary, to contact the person requesting inspection.

(5) The agency may in its discretion fill requests made by telephone.

WAC 292-10-050 Fees. No fee shall be charged for inspection of public records. The agency may charge

a reasonable fee, determined from time to time by the director, for providing copies. The fee shall be the amount necessary to reimburse the agency for its actual costs incident to such copying.

WAC 292-10-060 Statement of Reasons for Denial of Public Records Request. When the agency refuses, in whole or in part, a written request for inspection of any public record, it shall include a statement of the specific exemption authorizing the refusal and a brief explanation of how the exemption applies to the record withheld.

WAC 292-10-070 Protection of Public Records. In order to protect the public records of the agency, the following guidelines shall be adhered to by any person inspecting such public records:

(1) No public records shall be removed from the agency's premises.

(2) Inspection of any public record shall be conducted in the presence of a designated agency employee.

(3) No public records may be marked or defaced in any manner during inspection.

(4) Public records which are maintained in a file or jacket, or chronological order, may not be dismantled except for purposes of copying and then only by commission director or designee.

(5) Access to file cabinets, shelves and other storage areas with public records is restricted to office personnel, unless other arrangements are made with the commission director or designee.

APPENDIX I

MEMBERS' CONDUCT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

As amended on December 7, 2007

PREFACE

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. As the Commission on Judicial Conduct is charged with maintaining the integrity and independence of the judiciary, a member should participate in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing, and should personally observe, high standards of conduct.

These rules apply equally to members and alternates of the Commission on Judicial Conduct. The use of the term "member" in these policies includes "alternate", unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

SECTION 1. GENERAL POLICIES.

Policy 1.1 Attendance.

(a) Participation. Decisions by the Commission are enhanced by the participation of all members and alternates at all Commission meetings. Although alternate members may vote on a matter only when their designated regular member does not vote on that matter, alternate members are encouraged to participate in all Commission discussions.

(b) Attendance and Absence. While circumstances may not permit attendance by every member and every alternate member at every meeting, in the interest of case consistency and procedural integrity all members and alternate members are strongly encouraged to attend all Commission meetings. All members and alternate members should make every effort, especially during the first 12 months of their Commission membership, to attend all regularly scheduled meetings, and, during their term of office never to miss more than two consecutive meetings. All members and alternates should also make every effort to attend the annual member education/training session.

Policy 1.2. Meeting Dates. The regular Commission meeting date will be the first Friday of every other month, commencing in February of each year, unless otherwise scheduled by the Commission or the Chair, with the business meeting scheduled at 11:00 a.m. Prior to the beginning of the calendar year, the Chair shall set a full schedule of meetings.

Policy 1.3. Commission Retreat. After consultation with the members, the chair may schedule an annual retreat for the purpose of reviewing Commission policies, philosophy and rules.

Policy 1.4. Minute Keeping. The secretary of the Commission will maintain two separate sets of minutes, one for the business meetings of the Commission and one for meetings involving the Consideration of Complaints.

Policy 1.5. Amendment of Policies.

(a) Adoption. These policies may only be amended or rescinded, or new policies adopted, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Commission.

(b) Notification. Notice of any Commission action on these policies shall be given to all members of the Commission at least 30 days before the meeting at which such action will be taken, unless the time period is shortened by unanimous vote of the Commission.

(c) Public Disclosure. Upon adoption, these policies and any amendments shall be made available for public inspection and shall be forwarded to:

Commission on Judicial Conduct
P. O. Box 1817
Olympia, WA 98507

SECTION 2. COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP.

Policy 2.1. Member Obligations.

(a) Notification. When an individual is appointed to the Commission, the member must notify the Washington Public Disclosure Commission (PDC).

(b) Orientation. When a new member is appointed to the Commission, the member shall attend an orientation conducted by the staff.

(c) Financial Disclosure. Members are subject to the financial disclosure requirements of the PDC. A Personal Financial Affairs Statement must be filed annually with the PDC pursuant to Chapter 42.17 RCW.

Policy 2.2. Representation by Members.

(a) Representation before Commission. No member may represent or counsel a judge in a matter before the Commission during the member's term on the Commission or within two years after the member's term has expired.

(b) Communications with Media. Commission members shall not communicate on behalf of the Commission with the news media regarding Commission business, except as provided in this policy. Inquiries about the Commission's official position in all matters may be responded to only by the Executive Director, the Chair of the Commission, or any Commission member designated by the Chair to represent the Commission.

Policy 2.3. Recommendations. The executive director may respond to an inquiry regarding a member's length of service with the Commission. Inquiries regarding a member's performance on the Commission, for the purpose of recommendation, are not appropriate for response from the executive director, members, or staff, except that the executive director or the chair may, in their discretion, provide comment on a member's performance, but only to that member's appointing authority. Any such comment shall not identify any particular disciplinary matter nor shall it disclose the substance of any deliberations as to any disciplinary matter.

Policy 2.4. Removal of a Member. No member may otherwise be removed from the commission before the end of his or her term except upon good cause found by the appointing authority.

Policy 2.5. Enforcement of Policies. While members and alternates are expected to comply with all member policies, and while most member-policy noncompliance issues can likely be resolved informally and collegially without recourse to the appointing authorities, ultimate enforcement of these policies is in the hands of each member's respective appointing authority. Pursuant to RCW 2.64.030, members may be removed from the Commission before the end of their term only if they cease to hold the position that qualified them for appointment or upon good cause found by the respective appointing authority. Thus, the procedures set forth in this section are not mandatory but are merely voluntary guidelines for a possible course of action.

As used in these policies, the word "should" denotes a preferred, but not mandatory course of conduct, while the words "shall," "will," and "must" denote a mandatory course of conduct.

If a member or alternate fails to comply with a policy stating a mandatory course of conduct, or fails regularly to attend Commission meetings, the Chair or the Executive Director may consult the member or alternate as to the cause of such failure and may, as they may deem appropriate under the circumstances, report thereon to the other members. Depending on the nature and extent of the noncompliance, the Chair or Executive Director may engage in further consultation with the non-complying member or alternate member, and/or may refer the matter to the Commission as a whole, which may, by majority vote of regular members, recommend appropriate further corrective action, which may include a recommendation to that member's appointing authority that such member or alternate be removed from office.

Any recommendation made to an appointing authority to remove a member or alternate member from office should state the basis for the recommendation, list the

member conduct policies allegedly violated, and describe the conduct in question. Before the Commission forwards such recommendation to the non-complying member's (or alternate member's) appointing authority, the Commission should notify the non-complying member or alternate member of such recommendation and should give that member or alternate member 10 calendar days to submit to the Commission a written statement agreeing or disagreeing with the Commission recommendation, which statement should then be submitted by the Commission, along with its own recommendation, to the appointing authority.

Unless and until the appointing authority removes a member or alternate member, or that member or alternate member resigns their membership in the Commission, that member or alternate shall retain all powers, and shall be obligated to perform all duties, of regular or alternate membership as the case may be.

SECTION 3. RULES OF CONDUCT.

Policy 3.1. Confidentiality.

(a) General Application. All disciplinary proceedings before the Commission are confidential. The fact that a complaint has been made, or a statement has been given to the Commission and all papers and matters submitted to the Commission together with the investigation and initial proceedings conducted pursuant to the CJCRPs, shall be confidential.

(b) Applicability to Member's Staff. Commission members and their personal staff must maintain the confidentiality of disciplinary proceedings.

(c) Gag Rule. A Commission member shall not speak publicly about a confidential disciplinary proceeding, or about a public disciplinary proceeding before the Commission until the matter is final (i.e., no appeal has been filed and the time for appeal has expired, or if there is an appeal, until the mandate of the Supreme Court has issued.)

(d) File Destruction. Members shall ensure that all confidential documents in their possession are secured. Members shall return their complaint files of closed matters or matters in which the member is disqualified. Members are advised periodically as to which ongoing files they should have in their complaint notebooks.

(e) Former Members, Disciplinary Counsel, Investigative Counsel and Staff. These confidentiality rules also apply to former commission members, disciplinary counsel, investigative counsel and staff with regard to information they had access to while serving the commission..

Policy 3.2. Appearance of Impropriety.

(a) Private Conduct. A member should respect and comply with the law and should conduct the member's personal and professional business at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the Commission.

(b) Independent Judgment. In discharging responsibilities, a member should not allow the member's family, social, or other relationships to influence the member's conduct or judgment.

(c) Prestige of Office. A member should not lend the prestige of the member's office to advance the private interests of others, nor convey or knowingly permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the member.

(d) Testimony before Commission. A member should not testify voluntarily as a character witness in a Commission proceeding.

(e) Financial Dealings. A member should refrain from financial and business dealings that directly or indirectly reflect adversely on the member's impartiality, interfere with the proper performance of Commission duties, or exploit the person's position as a member.

Policy 3.3. Political Activity.

(a) Judicial Campaigns. No member shall participate in any state or local judicial campaign, except where the member is a candidate for judicial office. Members shall not endorse, nor contribute to campaigns for state or local judicial office or state or local judicial appointment. When a member is a leader of an organization that endorses or rates judicial candidates, the member shall not participate in that process.

(b) Non-Judicial Campaigns. A member who is involved in any other political campaign shall not make reference to the member's affiliation with the Commission or act in any way that may indicate support for the candidate by the Commission.

SECTION 4. COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

Policy 4.1. Abstention. A member qualified to vote at a meeting of the Commission must vote in favor of or in opposition to each motion brought to a vote during that meeting, unless grounds exist for that member's disqualification.

Policy 4.2. Public Statements. After a judge has been served with a Statement of Charges, the Commission

shall issue a public statement to the major wire services and to the local news media where the judge serves, and subsequently issues a public statement when a fact-finding hearing is set and when a final decision is filed.

Policy 4.3. Functions of Presiding Officer.

(a) Role. The Commission or its Chair may select a presiding officer for a disciplinary proceeding. The role of the presiding officer includes making preliminary procedural rulings regarding discovery and other deadlines, and various issues of protocol as they may arise. Issues regarding more substantive or potentially dispositive matters shall be considered by the Commission hearing panel.

(b) Rulings. The presiding officer shall make interim rulings, which may be discussed and considered by the other members of the panel. When there is disagreement with a ruling by the presiding officer during a hearing, any other participating member may request a recess.

Policy 4.4. Questioning of Witnesses. Members may question witnesses during a hearing at the conclusion of counsel's interrogation, under the direction of the presiding officer.

Policy 4.5. Confidentiality of Proceedings.

(a) Staff Contact. After the Statement of Charges is served on the respondent judge, members shall cease to have contact with the investigative staff concerning substantive matters in that proceeding. Any further interaction between members and investigative staff in that proceeding is limited to logistical matters, where necessary. Members may continue to contact the executive director and non-investigative staff in logistical and other collateral matters, such as scheduling of the hearing, the distribution of materials, and other duties. The Commission may direct the executive director to facilitate appropriate communications between the Commission, respondent, and disciplinary counsel.

(b) Member Deliberations. After the Statement of Charges is served on the respondent judge and prior to the commencement of the public hearing pursuant to CJCRP 24 in a matter, members shall not discuss testimony or evidence or the merits of the case with anyone other than Commission members and Commission counsel. Because member deliberations require the full participation of all hearing panel members, members are encouraged to limit discussions on a case to discussions with the full panel. If members discuss a case with other members other than with the full panel, however, they are encouraged to summarize those discussions for the full panel so that other members may benefit from those discussions.

After the commencement of the public hearing under CJCRP 24 in a matter, members shall not discuss testimony or evidence or the merits of the case with anyone, including other members, until deliberations in that matter have commenced, at which time they may, as a panel, have such discussions with one another and with Commission counsel.

After the Statement of Charges is served on the respondent judge, members shall not seek or consider information relating to a case except as presented to them in the proceeding or pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

Policy 4.6. Recording of Proceedings. During disciplinary proceedings, recordings shall be allowed in facilities which permit such recordings (as cost and availability make it practical to reserve such facilities), provided the media personnel do not distract from the proceedings or impair the dignity of the proceedings. To keep the proceedings from becoming disrupted, media personnel are to observe the following:

- (a) Equipment shall be mechanically quiet;
- (b) Television and radio coverage should be pooled;
- (c) No additional lights or flash shall be used;
- (d) Once the proceeding has commenced, cameras should remain stationary until the proceeding has recessed;
- (e) Equipment shall be located at a reasonable distance from subject(s) being photographed or video taped; and,
- (f) No interview shall be conducted in the hearing room until the proceeding has recessed.

SECTION 5. MEMBER DISQUALIFICATION.

Policy 5.1. Disqualification – General.

(a) Conditions for Disqualification. Members shall disqualify themselves when they cannot participate in a fair and reasonable manner or where their ability to do so might reasonably be questioned, including, for example, where the member:

- (1) has a fixed bias or prejudice for or against the judge or complainant, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts relating to the matter or proceeding;
- (2) is a lawyer or judge, and served as a lawyer or judge in connection with any events relating to the matter or proceeding which is the subject of the complaint;
- (3) is a lawyer and has a present or past substantial business association with the lawyer who is representing a party;

(4) has been a material witness in a matter before the Commission;

(5) has a spouse, child, or other immediate family member who has a financial interest in any events relating to the matter or proceeding, individually or as a fiduciary.

(b) Subject of Complaint. No member shall participate in a proceeding in which the member is the subject of the complaint, a party, or a material witness,

(c) Disqualification by Other Members. If a member is the subject of a complaint, remaining members should disqualify themselves if they have a manifest disqualifying interest or if they doubt their ability to function impartially, as provided in CJCRP 3(e)(1), unless such disqualification would result in a lack of a quorum under CJCRP 3(c).

(d) Unavailability of Member. Members who are not disqualified under CJC member policies from participating in a matter, but who are otherwise unable or unavailable to participate in a particular matter or proceeding, should disqualify themselves on the basis of their unavailability and should notify the executive director and the member's alternate member as promptly as possible. Members shall make all reasonable efforts to be available to participate in Commission work.

Policy 5.2. Disqualification by Lawyer-Members.

(a) Prior Representation. If respondent's attorney has represented a member in the recent past, that member should disqualify himself or herself to avoid the appearance of impropriety. Disqualification based on prior representation for matters in the more distant past is discretionary, and depends on the circumstances of the representation, the agreement of the parties, and the genuine belief of the member as to whether he or she can serve impartially. Such member should disclose the date and nature of the prior representation to the parties and other members.

(b) Appearance before Respondent. When a lawyer-member is appearing before a judge for pretrial or trial proceedings and learns the judge is the subject of a complaint or investigation by the Commission, the lawyer-member shall disqualify himself or herself from participating in that matter.

(c) Request for Respondent's Disqualification. If a lawyer-member is representing a client in a matter which is assigned to a judge against whom the Commission has filed a Statement of Charges, the lawyer-member must seek the judge's disqualification, and, if disqualification is refused, the member shall disqualify himself or herself from participating on matters involving those charges before the Commission.

SECTION 6. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.

Policy 6.1. Annual Evaluations. The Commission will evaluate the executive director and investigative officer(s) annually. The Commission may, at its discretion, consult staff and personnel consultants.

Policy 6.2. Compensation.

(a) Staff. Commission staff shall receive any salary increases that are accorded to employees of State government by the Legislature.

(b) Executive Director. The Commission shall establish the salary range for the Executive Director. From time to time, the Commission's Personnel Committee shall review and make recommendations regarding any changes to the range. After considering the annual performance appraisal conducted by the Personnel Committee, the Executive Committee shall set the salary for the Executive Director. Based upon the performance appraisal, the Executive Committee shall also determine any Cost of Living Adjustments established by the Legislature.

Policy 6.3. Complaints Concerning Staff. If a member receives a complaint (written or oral) from a complainant, judicial officer or any other person, about a Commission staff member, other than the executive director, the member shall refer the complaint either to the executive director, the Chair, or the acting Chair. If a member receives a complaint about the executive director, the member shall refer the complaint to the Chair or acting Chair.

SECTION 7. FINANCIAL RULES.

Policy 7.1. Witness Fees. Pursuant to CJCRP 14(e) and WAC 292-09-150, witnesses appearing for the Commission will be paid in the same amount as the Superior Court pays in the judicial district in which the Commission hearing is being held.

Policy 7.2. Contracted Attorney Services. The Commission will contract with attorneys of demonstrated experience, expertise, and reputation at no more than standard hourly rates, as set by the executive director, for services required.

Policy 7.3. Expense Reimbursement.

(a) Lodging. Reimbursement for lodging expenses within 50 miles of an employee's or member's official residence or station is prohibited unless: 1) an overnight stay is necessary because of back-to-back evening/early morning meetings, or 2) an overnight stay is necessary to avoid driving in severe inclement weather, or 3) it is necessary to accommodate a health/safety issue or

disability. An exception to this policy for other conditions, on a case-by-case basis, must be requested from the director of the Office of Financial Management (OFM). Any exception to this policy will be submitted to OFM through the Executive Director.

(b) Meal Reimbursement. Members will be reimbursed up to the state meal allowance if the following conditions are met:

(1) A member is in travel status during the entire meal period for the applicable meal allowance: Breakfast (7:00 a.m. - 8 a.m.); Lunch (12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.); and, Dinner (5:00 p.m. - 6 p.m.) **AND**,

(2) A member is in travel status for at least three (3) hours beyond what is considered a regularly scheduled work day (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.). This is referred to as the three-hour rule. The three hours may consist of hours occurring before, after, or a combination of both before and after what is considered a regularly scheduled work day. **NOTE: If a member qualifies for meal reimbursement under the three-hour rule and does not stay overnight, such reimbursement is considered a taxable fringe benefit, OR,**

(3) A member incurred a cost for a meal that was an integral part of a meeting or training session (See Meals with Meetings below).

(c) Meals with Meetings. In accordance with regulations of the Office of Financial Management (OFM), the Executive Director may authorize expenditures for meals, coffee, and/or light refreshments at meetings or formal training sessions regardless of travel status and without regard to the three-hour rule when the purpose of the meeting is to conduct official state business or to provide training to state employees or state officials and the meals are an integral part of the business meeting or training session.

(d) Airfare. All airline reservations shall be made through the CJC office to ensure all legally mandated state contracts are adhered to. An exception to this rule would be if a flight was canceled and it was necessary for the traveler to purchase another ticket with personal funds in order to return home. Under this exception, the most economical flight should be chosen and reimbursement would be approved.

(e) Rental Cars. All reservations for rental cars shall be made through the CJC office to ensure that the state contract is adhered to. Rental cars should be used for official state business only. State regulations and other applicable laws strictly limit liability coverage to authorized state uses. Original receipts are necessary for gas purchases in order to claim reimbursement.

(f) Mileage Reimbursement. When a member drives a personal vehicle on agency business, he/she may claim mileage reimbursement at the current state per mile rate. The mileage shall be determined either by an actual odometer reading, from mapping software or from the official state mileage map.

(g) Combining Personal Travel with Business. Members may combine vacation or other personal travel with a legitimate CJC-related trip when; (1) the primary purpose of the trip is official state business; AND, (2) the agency does not incur any extra expenses beyond the normal expenses had the trip occurred without any personal time combined with the trip. Approval for reimbursement must be received from the Executive Director prior to the beginning of the trip.

Policy 7.4. Commission Member Compensation. Members shall be compensated at the rate allowed for 'class four' boards and commissions pursuant to RCW 43.03.250(2), for attending meetings of the Commission. The Chair shall designate official meetings or delegate the Executive Director to do so. Additionally, the Chair or his/her delegate, the Executive Director, may authorize compensation for members who attend other meetings, conferences, or conventions as bona fide representatives of the Commission. Members shall notify staff if they are ineligible for the compensation provided by RCW 43.03.250, or if they elect to waive receipt of compensation. A government-employed member may accept compensation only if the member is not employed full time by a government entity or does not receive compensation from such government-employer for that day. Any member may waive, in writing, in whole or in part, compensation for which the member is otherwise eligible on any given occasion.

For those members eligible to receive compensation for meeting attendance, there is a presumption the compensation is waived if the time to attend the meeting is less than two hours, including travel to and from the meeting. Members should consider the following nonexclusive factors in requesting compensation for meetings requiring less than two hours to attend:

- *loss of income in order to participate;*
- *expenses undergone to participate such as care-taking costs;*
- *any other expense that the commission should reasonably offset for the member's participation.*

APPENDIX J

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the Commission on Judicial Conduct?

The Commission is an independent agency in the judicial branch consisting of six nonattorney citizens, two lawyers and three judges who review and act on complaints of judicial misconduct or disability. The six nonattorney citizens are appointed by the Governor, two attorneys are selected by the State Bar Association, one judge is selected by and from the Court of Appeals, one selected by and from the Superior Court Judges, and one selected by and from the courts of limited jurisdiction.

Where and when are the Commission meetings held?

The Commission normally meets the first Friday of every other month except in times of reduced budget allotments by the state legislature. The current meeting schedule is posted on the agency website. The Washington State Register website also contains state agency information regarding preproposals, notices of proposed rules, emergency and permanently adopted rules, public meetings, requests for public input, notices of rules review, etc. Meeting locations vary. Please contact the Commission office at (360) 753-4585 for specific meeting dates and locations.

What positions fall under the Commission's jurisdiction?

- Justices of the Supreme Court
- Judges of the Court of Appeals
- Judges of the Superior Court
- Judges of the District Court
- Judges of the Municipal Court
- Judges Pro Tempore
- Court Commissioners
- Magistrates
- Part-time judges
- State employees of the judicial branch as defined by RCW 42.52.010. Refer to the Executive Ethics Board website for more info on the Ethics in Public Service Act (Chapter 42.52 RCW).

What is judicial misconduct?

Judicial misconduct is any violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Injudicious temperament
- Conflict of interest
- Improper election campaign conduct
- Impropriety
- Failure to dispose promptly of the business of court
- Ex parte communication
- Partisan political activity

The Code of Judicial Conduct is adopted by the Washington Supreme Court. The Code of Judicial Conduct is also published in the Washington Court Rules.

What is judicial disability?

Judicial disability is a disability which is, or is likely to become, permanent and which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties. It can be a physical or mental disability, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Senility
- Physical illness
- Mental illness

Does the Commission have authority to address a judge's legal rulings?

No. Our authority is limited to dealing with violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct adopted by the Washington State Supreme Court. (For the few exceptions to this rule, see FAQ: What is the difference between judicial misconduct and legal error?)

The Commission does not have authority to review or reverse any judge's decision. The remedy for dissatisfaction with a judge's ruling requires following the steps provided by law, including appeal.

Frequently Asked Questions

I don't think the judge followed the law. Is this within the commission's jurisdiction?

A judge is entitled and obligated to reach a decision by exercising independent judgment in determination of judicial matters. The Commission does not have the authority to reverse judicial decisions.

It is important to understand the limitations on the Commission's authority. The Commission does not represent the people who contact it. Our job is to gather facts from all available sources and to decide whether a judge or commissioner engaged in judicial misconduct - a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

A judge's decisions may be incorrect and cause harm without being a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. If you disagree with a judge's legal decisions you must work through the court, such as by filing an appeal or motion to reconsider.

What is the difference between judicial misconduct and legal errors?

Higher courts have the authority and responsibility to review and possibly reverse judge's legal decisions, but the Commission cannot do that. Even if a judge's decision is legally or factually wrong and serious harm results, that is generally considered to be legal error and not ethical misconduct that the Commission can address. It is possible that a legal error could also show evidence of ethical misconduct if there is evidence that the error or exercise of discretion was motivated by an improper motive (such as bias, conflict of interest, or revenge), or if the legal error was exceptionally serious and obvious, or there was a pattern or practice of legal error demonstrating incompetence or disability.

For example, a complaint that a judge set bail too low or too high for a criminal defendant would be dismissed by the Commission as a complaint about the exercise of judicial discretion, and not about misconduct. Similarly, without additional evidence of improper motive or practice, a complaint that a judge imposed too heavy or light a sentence would be dismissed by the Commission as a complaint about the exercise of judicial discretion, and not about misconduct. Even if the Commission found that a judge did operate with improper motive or bias, the Commission's action could only be to discipline the judge for the ethical misconduct. The Commission's action would not, by itself, change the effect or force of a judge's decision. Only the appellate courts can do that.

Because judges are expected to exercise discretion and because their legal decisions can be wrong without being unethical, proving improper motive, etc, as an ethical issue can be difficult. If a complainant has evidence of a

judge's misconduct that led to an improper result, that should be provided with the complaint. Again, it is important to stress that the judge's decision can only be changed using court procedures. The judge's decision will not be affected by any action taken by the Commission.

Are complaints confidential?

Initially, complaints, and the fact that a complaint has been made, are confidential. Many complaints are completely investigated without notifying the judge of the investigation. In the course of investigation, the judge may be provided an opportunity to respond to the allegations. The complainant may be identified if the judge could not respond without such identification. In some instances, the nature of the complaint will itself identify the complainant. In most cases, though, the complaint is investigated without the need to disclose the complainant's identity.

A judge will have the opportunity to respond to allegations while the proceeding is still confidential. If the initial proceedings reveal probable cause that a violation has occurred, a formal Statement of Charges is served on the judge and the Statement is made public, as are all subsequent documents filed thereafter. Fact-finding hearings are public and witnesses may be subpoenaed to testify. At the public hearing, the Commission publicly files the finding of probable cause and records upon which it based its decision to conduct a hearing. These records may include a copy of the complaint.

Why is my complaint confidential?

Confidentiality is intended to encourage complainants to express their concerns honestly, without fear of reprisal or retribution. It is further intended to protect a judge's reputation and the integrity of the judicial process from unsubstantiated allegations. The Commission is directed to conduct its investigations confidentially. Commission members, staff, and court personnel, including lawyers, are prohibited from disclosing the fact that a complaint was made or that an investigation is pending. However, after the Commission files a statement of charges, dismisses the complaint, or otherwise closes the investigation or initial proceedings, confidentiality ceases to apply to any person outside the Commission.

What does the Commission do with my complaint?

When a complaint is received it is screened to determine whether it is within Commission jurisdiction, and then a preliminary investigation is conducted. Materials submitted by complainants are provided to the Commission members. At its regular meetings, the Commissioners carefully review all allegations. Complaints are dismissed if they involve legal issues over which the Commission has no authority, or if no violation can be proven.

Frequently Asked Questions

Before a case is filed publicly by the Commission a judge always has the opportunity to respond to the allegations during the confidential proceeding. Where the Commission finds probable cause and believes it has sufficient basis to proceed, it will order the filing of a Statement of Charges and hold a public fact-finding hearing. At such a hearing, the judge has the right to defend against the charges and to be represented by a lawyer. Witnesses and documents may be subpoenaed. If no violation is found, the complaint will be dismissed. If a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct is found by clear, cogent and convincing evidence, the Commission may take the following actions:

- Publicly admonish, reprimand or censure the judge
- Censure the judge and recommend that the supreme court suspend or remove the judge from office
- If the Commission finds permanent disability which is seriously interfering with the judge's ability to perform judicial duties, the Commission shall recommend that the supreme court retire the judge.

A judge may file an appeal de novo to the supreme court within 30 days after a Commission admonishment, reprimand or censure.

After a judge is first contacted by the Commission, the judge may resolve the complaint by stipulating - agreeing - that the Code was violated and proposing a specific level of sanction. The Commissioner members vote whether to accept or reject the proposed stipulation. All decisions adverse to a judge, whether stipulated or following a hearing, must be made public.

How long does it take to resolve a complaint?

The Commission presently meets five times per year, so final disposition of most complaints takes several months, depending on the complexity of the matter and the number of pending complaints.

Can I meet with an investigator?

Most investigations are conducted without a personal interview with the complainant. While in-person interviews are not impossible, they are the exception, rather than the rule, and are conducted at the discretion of the investigators. Since the Commission is required to conduct an independent investigation, information is gathered from official sources, interviews, and other means. Commission investigators frequently conduct interviews by telephone and occasionally, if necessary, in person at various locations in the state.

Can the Commission assist me with my court case?

No. The Commission cannot give legal advice to citizens or represent clients. We must remain neutral in any underlying litigation.

Does the Commission give legal advice?

No. The Commission cannot give legal advice to citizens or represent clients.

How will Commission proceedings affect my case?

Your complaint of judicial misconduct is separate from your court case. Since the investigation is confidential, it should have no impact on your case in court.

Should I delay my appeal until my complaint is concluded?

No. You must proceed with whatever remedy is available to you within the court system to correct any judicial errors you believe were committed in your case. Your complaint of judicial misconduct is a matter separate from your litigation.

Can I get a judge removed from my case if I file a complaint against the judge?

Under law, filing a complaint against a judge with the Commission is not a reason to require a judge to be removed from your case. Your complaint of judicial misconduct is separate from your litigation. The allegations you make about the judge might or might not be sufficient grounds to ask a judge to recuse from your case, but you must make that decision, yourself. The fact that you complained to the Commission about those allegations is not grounds for recusal.

APPENDIX K

INSTRUCTIONS ON FILING A COMPLAINT

To file a complaint, please fill out a complaint form or you may write a brief statement of your complaint. In addition, please review the confidentiality provisions for additional information on what confidentiality rules apply to you, the complainant. Finally, mail or fax your complaint directly to the Commission's office. **DO NOT** send a copy to the judge.

If you choose to write a letter, the letter should:

- identify the judge
- specify the conduct or action you believe was improper
- identify by name, telephone and address any witnesses
- include any documents or correspondence that may substantiate your allegations

Keep in mind that materials filed in the Commission's confidential records cannot be duplicated for you. If you need to maintain a record, keep a copy. Also, do not send records you wish to keep, such as original documents, without making prior arrangements for their loan and their safe delivery and return. If the Commission's investigators require more information, you will be contacted.

Please note: As a result of confidentiality concerns, the Commission **DOES NOT** conduct correspondence related to complaints by means of e-mail. You must mail or fax your complaint form to our office. Upon completing the complaint form, please mail or fax to:

Commission on Judicial Conduct
P.O. Box 1817
Olympia, WA 98507

FAX: (360) 586 - 2918

COMPLAINT FORM



STATE OF WASHINGTON
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

P.O. Box 1817 Olympia, WA 98507 (360) 753-4585 Fax (360) 586-2918

For Office Use Only

Inq.# _____

CONFIDENTIAL

This form is designed to provide the Commission with information required to make an initial evaluation of your complaint, and to begin an investigation of your allegations. Please read the accompanying materials on the Commission's function and procedures before you complete this form.

- ▶ **Materials filed in the Commission's confidential records cannot be duplicated for you.**
- ▶ **If you need to maintain a record, keep a copy.**
- ▶ **Do not send original records you wish to keep without making prior arrangements for their loan, safe delivery and return.**

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT ALL INFORMATION

Your Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Daytime telephone: _____ Evening telephone: _____

Name of Judge/Commissioner: _____

County: _____

Court level: Municipal District Superior Appeals Supreme

Case Name and Docket Number, if applicable: _____

Attorneys involved: _____

If this complaint relates to a trial or other court proceeding, has it been or will it be appealed?

Yes No Not applicable

State of Washington
Commission on Judicial Conduct



CONFIDENTIALITY PROVISIONS

The Commission's duties and procedures are generally described in the State Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 31. The Constitution declares that "the investigation and initial proceedings shall be confidential." The applicable statutes and Commission rules provide that the Commission conduct its investigations confidentially. Excerpts are provided on the other side of this page for your information.

Confidentiality applies to the Commission and its staff, court personnel, and lawyers, as officers of the court. Confidentiality is intended to encourage complainants to express their concerns without fear of reprisal or retribution. It is further intended to protect a judge's reputation and the integrity of the judicial process from unsubstantiated allegations.

We ask your cooperation in keeping the fact that you have filed a complaint confidential while we conduct the investigation, for the following reasons:

- It is far more difficult to conduct an accurate and thorough investigation if it is not kept confidential.
- If you tell a judge you filed a complaint against him or her, case law is clear that **does not** require the judge to step down from your case.

At any time, you **can** tell anyone about the facts on which you base your complaint or statement. In other words, while you are welcome to speak as you wish about what you think the judge did wrong, we ask that you not discuss the fact that you complained to our agency while we are investigating your complaint.

Confidentiality rules continue to apply to the Commission and its staff, regardless of the complaint's disposition. Commission files and records, which have not become public as provided by law, remain confidential.

If you have any questions concerning these rules, please contact the Commission's office for clarification.

Confidentiality Provisions Excerpts

CJCRP RULE 11. CONFIDENTIALITY

(a) Investigative and initial proceedings.

(1) Before the commission files a statement of charges alleging misconduct by or incapacity of a judge, all proceedings, including commission deliberations, investigative files, records, papers and matters submitted to the commission, shall be held confidential by the commission, disciplinary counsel, investigative officers, and staff except as follows:

(A) With the approval of the commission, the investigative officer may notify respondent that a complaint has been received and may disclose the name of the person making the complaint to respondent pursuant to Rule 17(e).

(B) The commission may inform a complainant or potential witness of the date when respondent is first notified that a complaint alleging misconduct or incapacity has been filed with the commission. The name of the respondent, in the discretion of the commission, may not be used in written communications to the complainant.

(C) The commission may disclose information upon a waiver in writing by respondent when:

(i) Public statements that charges are pending before the commission are substantially unfair to respondent; or

(ii) Respondent is publicly accused or alleged to have engaged in misconduct or with having a disability, and the commission, after a preliminary investigation, has determined that no basis exists to warrant further proceedings or a recommendation of discipline or retirement.

(D) The commission has determined that there is a need to notify another person or agency in order to protect the public or the administration of justice.

(2) The commission and court personnel shall keep the fact that a complaint has been made, or that a statement has been given to the commission confidential during the investigation and initial proceeding except as provided under Rule 11.

(3) No person providing information to the commission shall disclose information they have obtained from the commission concerning the investigation, including the fact that an investigation is being conducted, until the commission files a statement of charges, dismisses the complaint, or otherwise concludes the investigation or initial proceeding.

(b) Hearings on statement of charges.

(1) After the filing of a statement of charges, all subsequent proceedings shall be public, except as may be provided by protective order.

(2) The statement of charges alleging misconduct or incapacity shall be available for public inspection. Investigative files and records shall not be disclosed unless they formed the basis for probable cause. Those records of the initial proceeding that were the basis of a finding of probable cause shall become public as of the date of the fact-finding hearing.

(3) Disciplinary counsel's work product shall be confidential.

(c) Commission deliberations. All deliberations of the commission in reaching a decision on the statement of charges shall be confidential.

(e) General Applicability.

(1) No person shall disclose information obtained from commission proceedings or papers filed with the commission, except that information obtained from documents disclosed to the public by the commission pursuant to Rule 11 and all information disclosed at public hearings conducted by the commission are not deemed confidential under Rule 11.

(2) Any person violating Rule 11 may be subject to a proceeding for contempt in superior court.

(3) A judge shall not intimidate, coerce, or otherwise attempt to induce any person to disclose, conceal or alter records, papers, or information in violation of Rule 11. Violation of Rule 11 (e)(3) may be charged as a separate violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

(4) If the commission or its staff initiates a complaint under Rule 17 (b)(1), then Rule 11 (a)(1) as it applies to the commission, rather than those applicable to complainants, shall govern the commission and its staff.

(5) These confidentiality rules also apply to former commission members, disciplinary counsel, investigative counsel and staff with regard to information they had access to while serving the commission..

Comment on Rule 11:

The integrity of investigations would be harmed, the privacy interests of individuals, and the independence of the judiciary would be adversely affected without providing for limited restrictions of information learned or provided to the Commission during the investigation. Confidentiality is critical for the integrity of the Commission investigations, and often influences whether a person who works directly with a judge is willing to file a complaint or disclose misconduct in an investigation. Prohibiting disclosure that a complaint has been filed, or that a person has been interviewed, protects those persons from questioning by their supervising judge, or by others. The confidentiality required during the investigation of a complaint also protects the independence of the judiciary by preventing unfounded complaints from being used to threaten or distract judges. After considering alternate ways of providing this necessary protection, the Commission has concluded that the temporary restrictions on public disclosure in this rule are the narrowest restrictions that will provide the confidentiality needed for persons who disclose misconduct or file complaints and for the judges under investigation. The reason lawyers are covered by this rule is that they are officers of the court and are especially charged with maintaining the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

RCW 2.64.111 Exemption from public disclosure -- Records subject to public disclosure, when. All pleadings, papers, evidence records, and files of the commission, including complaints and the identity of complainants, compiled or obtained during the course of an investigation or initial proceeding involving the discipline or retirement of a judge or justice, are exempt from the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW during such investigation or initial proceeding. As of the date of a public hearing, all those records of the initial proceeding that were the basis of a finding of probable cause are subject to the public disclosure requirements of chapter 42.56 RCW.

RCW 2.64.113 Confidentiality--Violations. The commission shall provide by rule for confidentiality of its investigations and initial proceedings in accordance with Article IV, section 31 of the state Constitution.

Any person violating a rule on confidentiality is subject to a proceeding for contempt in superior court.

Note: These confidentiality mandates prevent the Commission from providing copies of confidential materials to anyone, except as provided by law. If you need to maintain a record, please keep a copy.

Revised: July 14, 2007



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