



alaska judicial council

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Final Draft MEMORANDUM

TO: Judicial Council
FROM: Staff
DATE: April 25, 2014
RE: Recusal Records of Judges Eligible for Retention in 2014

I. Introduction

One tool that the Judicial Council uses for evaluating judges is a judge's record of self-disqualification from cases, or "recusals." Judges are required to disclose potential reasons for disqualification and then step down from cases when there is a conflict. If a judge's activities prevent him or her from sitting on an inordinate number of cases, however, that judge may not be as effective as other judges in handling his or her caseload. This memo examines recusal records of those judges who are eligible for retention in 2014.

II. Context for interpreting data

Alaska Statute 22.20.020 sets forth the matters in which a judge may not participate. Judges may not act in matters: when the judge is a party; when the judge is related to a party or an attorney; when the judge is a material witness; when the judge or a member of the judge's family has a direct financial interest; when one of the parties has recently been represented by the judge or the judge's former law firm; or when the judge for any reason feels that a fair and impartial decision cannot be given. Judicial officers must disclose any reason for possible disqualification at the beginning of a matter.

Alaska Code of Judicial Conduct Canon 3E presents even broader bases for recusal. The canon states that a judge is disqualified whenever the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned. The rule also requires a judge to disclose on the record any information that the parties or their lawyers might consider relevant to the question of disqualification, even if the judge believes

there is no real basis for disqualification. The canon provides examples, including instances when the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or an attorney, the judge has personal knowledge of the disputed facts, the judge or the judge's former law partner served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or when the judge knows that he or she, or the judge's spouse, parent, or child has an economic or other interest in the matter, or is likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

Canon 4 requires judges to conduct their extra-judicial activities so as to comply with the requirements of the Code and so that the activities do not cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge, demean the judicial office, or interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties. Canon 4 restricts a judge's activities so as to minimize the instances that would require disqualification.

Conflicts and resulting disqualifications are unavoidable. Judges must recuse themselves when conflicts arise. Recusals do not necessarily indicate that a judge has failed to sufficiently regulate his or her extra-judicial activities. Only very high disqualification rates should trigger an inquiry about whether a judge is comporting him or herself so as to perform his or her judicial duties effectively.

The tables following list the number of instances each judge recused him or herself in the preceding six (for superior court judges) and four (for district court judges) years. Blank cells indicate that the judge had not yet been appointed to his or her current position.

III. Recusal Records - Superior Court Judges

Recusal Records for Superior Court Judges Retention Evaluation 2014						
Judge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
First District:						
Menendez, Louis J.				6	5	8
Second District:						
Roetman, Paul			3	6	1	2
Third District:						
Guidi, Andrew			16	5	3	3
Miller, Gregory				5	3	6
Fourth District:						
(None)						

Overall, the recusal rates for superior court judges eligible for retention election in 2014 are unremarkable. Newly appointed judges frequently have a higher recusal rate their first year or two on the bench, and then the number of recusals sharply declines. In this group of new superior court judges, no judge experienced even that pattern, all recusing themselves infrequently.

IV. Recusal Records - District Court Judges

Recusal Records for District Court Judges Retention Evaluation 2010				
Judge	2010	2011	2012	2013
First District:				
Miller, Kevin	5	8	4	3
Third District:				
Chung, Jo-Ann		1	0	0
Clark, Brian	0	0	2	0
Estelle, William	2	2	2	3
Illsley, Sharon	1	0	2	2
Motyka, Gregory	0	1	0	1
Rhoades, Stephanie	3	1	0	0
Wolfe, John W.	1	0	0	3
Fourth District:				
Seekins, Ben			37	1

With one exception, district court judges recused themselves infrequently, which is typical. The exception was Judge Seekins in 2012, who recused himself from cases brought by his previous employer, the state District Attorney's office, for one year after his appointment. The recusal data for the district court judges standing for retention in 2014 was otherwise unremarkable.