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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 ANTHONY P KEYTER,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 THE BOEING COMPANY,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C12-474 RSL-MJP

ORDER ON MOTION TO RECUSE  
CHIEF JUDGE PECHMAN

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16 On May 23, 2012, U.S. District Judge Robert S. Lasnik issued an Order Denying Recusal  
17 and Referring Case, in which he declined Plaintiff's request to recuse himself and referred the  
18 matter (pursuant to Local General Rule 8(c)) to this Court. Before this Court had an opportunity  
19 to review the matter and rule on the issue of Judge Lasnik's recusal, Plaintiff filed a plethora of  
20 new pleadings, including:

- 21 • Criminal Charges Filed Against Judges Lasnik and Pechman as Accessories to  
22 Murder (Dkt. No. 30); and

- 1 • Affidavit of Prejudice Against Chief Judge Marsha J. Pechman and All Other US  
2 District Court Judges Involved in the Seditious Conspiracy Underlying This Case  
3 (Dkt. No. 32)

4 Plaintiff's request that the undersigned recuse herself must be considered before this  
5 Court can act as the reviewing judge on his underlying request regarding Judge Lasnik. Plaintiff  
6 "believes that he cannot have a fair and impartial hearing before Judge Pechman or any other US  
7 District Court Judge who is a party to the case as co-conspirator in the same seditious conspiracy  
8 as the Defendants" in his pending civil litigation. Dkt. No. 32, Affidavit of Prejudice, p. 2.

9 Section 455 of title 28 of the United States Code governs the disqualification of a district  
10 judge. It states in relevant part: "Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States  
11 shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be  
12 questioned." Additionally, 28 U.S.C. § 144, pertaining to judicial bias or prejudice, provides:

13 Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely  
14 and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a  
15 personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such  
16 judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear  
17 such proceeding. The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief  
18 that bias or prejudice exists.

16 The Local General Rules of the Western District of Washington govern who the  
17 reviewing judge will be once the presiding judge is accused of bias or prejudice:

18 Whenever a motion to recuse due to alleged bias or prejudice directed at a judge  
19 of this court is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144, the clerk shall refer it to the  
20 chief judge. If the motion is directed at the chief judge, the clerk shall refer it to  
21 the next senior active judge.

21 Local General Rule 8(c).

22 A judge must recuse herself if a reasonable person would believe that she is  
23 unable to be impartial. Yagman v. Republic Ins., 987 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1993).  
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1 This is an objective inquiry regarding whether there is an appearance of bias, not whether  
2 there is bias in fact. Preston v. United States, 923 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir. 1992); United  
3 States v. Conforte, 624 F.2d 869, 881 (9th Cir. 1980); See also In Liteky v. United States,  
4 510 U.S. 540 (1994) (explaining the narrow bases for recusal).

5 In order to protect the integrity of the judicial process, there are certain  
6 circumstances in which recusal is not appropriate. First, a litigant cannot use the recusal  
7 process to remove a judge based on adverse rulings in the pending case. Decisions made  
8 on the basis of the pleadings and papers submitted and/or the conduct of the parties while  
9 litigating the pending action cannot justify recusal even when they are clearly adverse:  
10 the alleged bias must result from an extrajudicial source. United States v. Studley, 783  
11 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986). Second, a judge is not automatically disqualified under  
12 either 28 U.S.C. § 455 or 28 U.S.C. § 144 merely because a litigant sues or threatens to  
13 sue her. United States v. Pryor, 960 F.2d 1, 3 (1st Cir. 1992); United States v. Grismore,  
14 564 F.2d 929, 933 (10th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 954 (1978). Otherwise a  
15 disgruntled litigant could “shop” for a judicial officer who is more sympathetic to his  
16 claims simply by suing any judge who disagrees with him. See Ex Parte American Steel  
17 Barrel Co. and Seaman, 230 U.S. 35, 44 (1913).

18 Plaintiff has not identified any extrajudicial source of the alleged prejudice. The  
19 basis for his rather vague allegations that this Court is “implicated in the subversion  
20 against the United States and insurrection against its laws” (Affidavit at 3) can only  
21 reasonably be assumed to be this Court’s failure to rule in Plaintiff’s favor in this case or  
22 the multitude of previous cases he has filed in this district.  
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1 As noted above, Plaintiff has filed a “criminal complaint” against the  
2 undersigned. Plaintiff has apparently concluded that the only reason the undersigned  
3 would fail to rule in his favor is because this Court is part of the “virulent subversive  
4 conspiracy” alleged against Boeing and its employees. A review of the history of  
5 Plaintiff’s pleadings reveals that he has, in the past, assumed that anyone who disagrees  
6 with him or fails to provide the relief requested must be in league with Defendants. His  
7 newest allegations are consistent with that pattern. The assumption is not justified by  
8 evidence or logic.

9 Plaintiff offers no facts suggesting that this Court had any prior knowledge of the  
10 circumstances giving rise to Plaintiff’s complaint or that there was ever an agreement of  
11 any kind with Defendants, criminal, conspiratorial or otherwise. Plaintiff’s conclusory  
12 claims of conspiracy flow directly from disagreements about rulings in this and previous  
13 cases. Because a judge’s conduct in the context of judicial proceedings does not  
14 constitute the requisite bias under 28 U.S.C. § 144 or § 455 if prompted solely by  
15 information that the judge received in the context of the performance of her duties as the  
16 presiding judicial officer, Plaintiff has not met his burden of showing an appearance of  
17 bias. Nor is this Court aware of any subjective bias or prejudice against Plaintiff or in  
18 favor of Defendants.

19 The undersigned finds that her impartiality cannot reasonably be questioned  
20 despite the fact Plaintiff has accused this Court of wrongdoing and criminal misconduct.  
21 There being no evidence of bias or prejudice, the undersigned declines to recuse herself.  
22 Pursuant to Local General Rule 8(c), review of this matter is hereby referred to the next  
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1 senior active judge who is not named in Plaintiff's Affidavit of Prejudice, U.S. District  
2 Judge Benjamin Settle.

3 In the event that Judge Settle confirms this Court's conclusion that there is no bias  
4 or prejudice against Plaintiff, this Court will then turn to a review of Judge Lasnik's  
5 refusal to recuse himself pursuant to Plaintiff's request.

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8 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

9 Dated this 8th day of June, 2012.

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13 Marsha J. Pechman  
14 Chief United States District Judge