

1 HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT TACOMA

9 JERARDO RODRIGUEZ,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 JUDY LARABEE, et al.,

13 Defendant.

CASE NO. C16-446-RSM

ORDER

14 THIS MATTER is before the Court on review of Chief Judge Ricardo Martinez's Order  
15 [Dkt. #51] declining to recuse himself in response to *pro se* Plaintiff Jerardo Rodriguez's Motion  
16 for Recusal [Dkt. #42]. The Order was referred to this Court as the most senior non-Chief Judge  
17 under 28 U.S.C. § 144 and LCR 3(e).

18 Judge Martinez dismissed Rodriguez's complaint without prejudice on Defendant's  
19 motion, but gave Rodriguez 15 days to file an amended complaint. [Dkt. #35] He determined that  
20 the complaint did not state a plausible claim.

21 A plaintiff's complaint must allege facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its  
22 face. *See Aschcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). A claim has "facial plausibility" when  
23 the party seeking relief "pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable  
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1 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Although the Court must  
2 accept as true the Complaint’s well-pled facts, conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted  
3 inferences will not defeat a Rule 12(c) motion. *Vazquez v. L. A. County*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1249  
4 (9th Cir. 2007); *Spewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). “[A]  
5 plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than  
6 labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not  
7 do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell*  
8 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (citations and footnotes omitted). This requires  
9 a plaintiff to plead “more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me-accusation.”  
10 *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1949 (citing *Twombly*).

11 Rodriguez’s Motion claims that he has met this standard, especially considering that he is  
12 *pro se*. He argues that he is entitled to a fair trial and that if Judge Martinez cannot (in  
13 Rodriguez’s eyes) provide one, he should recuse himself.

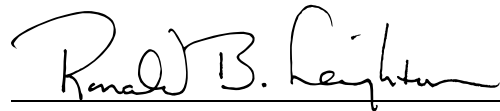
14 A federal judge should recuse himself if “a reasonable person with knowledge of all the  
15 facts would conclude that the judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28 U.S.C.  
16 § 144; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 455; *Yagman v. Republic Insurance*, 987 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir.  
17 1993). This objective inquiry is concerned with whether there is the appearance of bias, not  
18 whether there is bias in fact. *See Preston v. United States*, 923 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir. 1992); *see*  
19 *also United States v. Conforte*, 624 F.2d 869, 881 (9th Cir. 1980). ). In the absence of specific  
20 allegations of personal bias, prejudice, or interest, neither prior adverse rulings of a judge nor his  
21 participation in a related or prior proceeding is sufficient” to establish bias. *Davis v. Fendler*,  
22 650 F.2d 1154, 1163 (9th Cir. 1981). Judicial rulings alone “almost never” constitute a valid  
23 basis for a bias or partiality motion. *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994).

1 Rodriguez's recusal request does not identify or claim any personal bias, prejudice or  
2 interest. It is based instead on the claim that Judge Martinez erred in requiring an amended  
3 complaint. Even if he had, that is not a basis for recusal.

4 Rodriguez's Motion for Recusal [Dkt. #42] is DENIED, and Judge Martinez's Order  
5 Declining to Recuse [Dkt. #51] is AFFIRMED.

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated this 5<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2016.

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10 Ronald B. Leighton  
United States District Judge