1	Н	ONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON
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6	UNITED STATES DIS	TRICT COURT
7	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
8 9	ELLEN M MCCRACKEN,	CASE NO. C17-1596RBL
10	· ·	ORDER DENYING MOTION TO RECUSE
11	SHAPIRO & SUTHERLAND LLC, et al.,	
12 13	Defendants.	
14	THIS MATTER is before the Court on <i>pro se</i>	Plaintiff Ellen McCracken's Motion to
15	Recuse, contained within her proposed amended complaint filed in support of her motion for	
16	leave to proceed in forma pauperis. [Dkt. #19].	
17	McCracken filed the proposed amended complaint in response to the Court's prior Order	
18	denying her motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, which attempted to explain in plain	
19	English the deficiencies in her first attempt. The new filing names Ronald B. Leighton as a	
20	defendant in the case, and buried in the proposed complaint is a demand that he recuse himself	
21	from hearing this case:	
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1	THAT	
2	{Mr. Leighton & his law clerk}	
2	Have Not Yet Mastered the Requisite Knowledge Base	
3	of <u>CFR TITLE 42 PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE</u>	
4	NOR	
5	CFR TITLE 28 THE JUDICIARY & JUDICIAL PROCEDURE	
6	NOR	
U	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 101	
7	OR	
8	The Wisdom Necessary to Administer Justice in Such Cases	
9	THEREFORE	
10	Mr. Leighton Must Recuse Himself Upon His Repeated Irrational Bias & Prejudice	
10	&	
11	Demonstrated Lack of Respect for Another Professional	
12	Personal bias against a disabled elderly female	
13	& Lack of Knowledge of the Subject Matter	
13	BY	
14	Demonstrated Incompetence to Adjudicate these matters AS	
15	Mr. Leighton Has No Choice in The Matter	
16	[Dkt. #16-17]	
17	A federal judge should recuse himself if "a reasonable person with knowledge of all the	
18	facts would conclude that the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned." 28 U.S.C.	
19	§ 144; see also 28 U.S.C. § 455; Yagman v. Republic Insurance, 987 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir.	
20	1993). This objective inquiry is concerned with whether there is the appearance of bias, not	
21	whether there is bias in fact. See Preston v. United States, 923 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir. 1992); see	
22	also United States v. Conforte, 624 F.2d 869, 881 (9th Cir. 1980).). In the absence of specific	
23	allegations of personal bias, prejudice, or interest, neither prior adverse rulings of a judge nor his	
24	participation in a related or prior proceeding is sufficient" to establish bias. Davis v. Fendler,	

650 F.2d 1154, 1163 (9th Cir. 1981). Judicial rulings alone "almost never" constitute a valid basis for a bias or partiality motion. Liteky v. United States, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994). McCracken has loudly alleged personal bias, but has articulated no facts that would lead a reasonable person to believe it exists. She is instead displeased that her first complaint was not deemed sufficient to entitle her to in forma pauperis status. But that is a decision made in this case, and that is not a basis for recusal. The Court will not recuse itself voluntarily based on McCracken's filing. The Motion to Recuse is DENIED. Under LCR 3(e), this Matter is referred to Chief Judge Martinez for review. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated this 15th day of December, 2017. Ronald B. Leighton United States District Judge