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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ANNE BLOCK,

Plaintiff,

v.

WASHINGTON STATE BAR  
ASSOCIATION, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C18-907 RSM

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
DISQUALIFY AND ORDER OF  
DISMISSAL

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Anne Block’s Motion to Disqualify (Dkt. #17).

The Court has reviewed Ms. Block’s Motion to Disqualify. Under this Court’s Local Rules, this Motion is first reviewed by the challenged Judge and then referred to another judge for review.<sup>1</sup> LCR 3(f). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), a judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality “might reasonably be questioned.” Federal judges also shall disqualify themselves in circumstances where they have a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding. See 28 U.S.C. § 455(b)(1). “[A] judge’s prior adverse ruling is not sufficient cause for recusal.” *United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986);

<sup>1</sup> The Court notes Ms. Block does not explicitly title her Motion a “Motion to Recuse” or cite to 28 U.S.C. § 144 or § 455 except in a footnote. However, the Court finds that Ms. Block is seeking recusal, and she has subsequently referred to her Motion as being brought under § 455. See Dkt. #55 at 8. Accordingly, LCR 3(f) applies.

1 *see also Taylor v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 993 F.2d 710, 712 (9th Cir. 1993) (“To warrant  
2 recusal, judicial bias must stem from an extrajudicial source.”).

3 The Court finds that Ms. Block is relying on this Court’s prior adverse rulings and her  
4 own unsupported speculation related to the assignment of this case as evidence of bias. This is  
5 insufficient to warrant recusal. *See Studley, supra; Taylor, supra.* As she herself  
6 acknowledges, the argument that judges who are members of the WSBA cannot hear this case  
7 has been addressed and disregarded in Ms. Block’s prior lawsuits and will not be addressed ad  
8 nauseum in subsequent vexatious litigation. In any event, the Court need not rule on the merits  
9 of her claims at this early stage. Ms. Block has presented no reasonable basis to question  
10 impartiality. Accordingly, the undersigned judge declines to voluntarily recuse himself.  
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13 The Court has also issued an Order to Show Cause why this case should not be  
14 dismissed based on a Bar Order issued on April 13, 2016. *See Dkt. #122 in Block v.*  
15 *Washington State Bar Association et al.*, Case No. 2:15-cv-02018-RSM (W.D. Wash. 2016)  
16 (“Bar Order”). That Order stated:  
17

18 Any pro se complaint submitted for filing in this District in which  
19 Anne Block is a named Plaintiff or purports to act as party  
20 representative shall be subject to review by the Court prior to the  
21 issuance of summons or service of process. . . . The Court will  
22 review the proposed Complaint to determine whether good cause  
23 exists to permit the action to proceed in light of the claims raised  
24 therein and Ms. Block’s past litigation abuses. . . . The proposed  
25 Complaint shall be accompanied by a signed statement explaining,  
26 on a claim-by-claim basis, (a) whether each claim was raised in  
27 any prior action (with an appropriate citation) and (b) why each  
28 claim is not barred by collateral estoppel, res judicata, and/or an  
applicable immunity. If the Court determines that good cause has  
not been shown, the action will be dismissed *sua sponte* without  
further notice. If the Court also determines that sanctions are  
appropriate, those shall be imposed at the same time the action is  
dismissed.

28 *Id.* at 25–26.

1 This case was originally filed by Ms. Block in U.S. District Court for the Middle  
2 District of Pennsylvania. The Honorable Malachy E. Mannion noted it was “inexplicabl[e]”  
3 that Ms. Block filed in Pennsylvania, given that Plaintiff and Defendants reside in Washington  
4 State, and the claims arise from events occurring in Washington State. Dkt. #8 at 1–2. Judge  
5 Mannion ruled that “plaintiff’s Complaint and her Amended Complaint both indicate that the  
6 crux of this case occurred in Washington State, and the addition of a single Pennsylvania  
7 defendant, along with a threadbare factual basis of liability, does not suffice to keep this action  
8 out of the venue in which it rightfully belongs.” *Id.* at 8. The case was then transferred here.  
9 This Court agrees with Judge Mannion’s analysis and will not revisit the issue of venue.  
10

11 On June 25, 2018, the Court found that the Bar Order applies to this case even though  
12 Ms. Block originally filed in Pennsylvania, and ordered her to Show Cause why this case  
13 should not be dismissed pursuant to the terms of that Bar Order. Dkt. #16. Specifically, the  
14 Court Ordered Ms. Block to “respond with a signed statement explaining, on a claim-by-claim  
15 basis, (a) whether each claim was raised in any prior action (with an appropriate citation) and  
16 (b) why each claim is not barred by collateral estoppel, res judicata, and/or an applicable  
17 immunity.” *Id.* The Court limited the response to 8 pages. *Id.*  
18

19 On July 9, 2018, Ms. Block filed two apparently identical documents, each titled  
20 “Response to Show Cause Order.” *See* Dkts. #54 and #55. Each is 10 pages long. *Id.*  
21

22 As a preliminary matter, the Court finds that Ms. Block has not followed the Court’s  
23 clear instruction limiting the length of this Response. Nor has Ms. Block properly requested  
24 additional briefing by, *e.g.*, filing a motion for over-length briefing under the procedure of  
25 Local Rule 7(f). Accordingly, the Court could easily refuse to review any argument raised by  
26 Ms. Block after the eighth page of her Response brief, as is the Court’s standard practice.  
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1 Ms. Block argues that the Bar Order does not technically apply to this case because it  
2 was not “submitted for filing in this District,” and because review by the Court has not  
3 occurred “prior to the issuance of summons or service of process.” Dkt. #55 at 1. The Court  
4 previously found and continues to find that the Bar Order does apply. The purpose of the Bar  
5 Order was to prevent Ms. Block from engaging in vexatious litigation in this District. Judge  
6 Mannion has already ruled that this action, originally filed in Pennsylvania, should have been  
7 filed in this District. The Court will not allow Ms. Block to file actions in other Districts with  
8 essentially the same claims against the same Defendants as her prior dismissed actions as a  
9 mechanism to get around the Bar Order. That Ms. Block has already served Defendants in this  
10 case does not extinguish the Court’s ability to enforce the Bar Order; it only serves as a greater  
11 motivation for the Court to swiftly review this issue to avoid unnecessary expense for these  
12 Defendants, who have been victims of Ms. Block’s vexatious litigation previously.  
13

14  
15 Ms. Block does not address the questions asked by the Court in the Show Cause Order  
16 until the very end of her briefing. First, she raises an issue with the Clerk of the Court  
17 erroneously requiring her to obtain local counsel in this case, then she spends several pages  
18 reiterating her arguments for recusal. *See* Dkt. #55 at 2–8. Ms. Block argues that the Bar  
19 Order was issued without sufficient notice. When she finally gets to the questions that will  
20 determine whether this action can proceed, she begins by stating “the plaintiff denies any past  
21 litigation abuses and will continue to do so until all appeals are exhausted.” *Id.* at 8. She  
22 indicates she has made stylistic changes to claims previously brought in prior actions. She  
23 states that “[t]he undersigned has reviewed the claims in paragraphs 3.10, through 3.72 and all  
24 are new claims that have not been litigated before.” *Id.* at 9. Belying that assertion, she then  
25 goes on to argue that “the plaintiff contends that none of the defendants are covered by any  
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1 immunities **as argued previously...**” *Id.* Ms. Block does not explicitly address her claims one  
2 at a time and address “whether each claim was raised in any prior action (with an appropriate  
3 citation).” Ms. Block does not even mention collateral estoppel or res judicata.

4           The Court finds that Ms. Block has failed to respond to the Court’s Order to Show  
5 Cause within the first eight pages of her Response. Even if the Court considers her entire  
6 Response, she only argues that the Bar Order should never have been implemented in the first  
7 place, that she has never engaged in litigation abuses, and that her claims have merit. These are  
8 not responses to the Court’s valid questions. The Court finds that Ms. Block is repeating prior  
9 dismissed litigation against these same Defendants. She has not demonstrated good cause for  
10 this case to continue, and thus this action will be dismissed *sua sponte*.  
11


12           Having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby  
13 finds and ORDERS:  
14

- 15           1. Ms. Block’s Motion to Disqualify (Dkt. #17) is DENIED.
- 16           2. In accordance with LCR 3(f), this Order is referred to the Honorable Ronald B.  
17           Leighton, the senior active judge in this District, for review of this decision.  
18           The Clerk is directed to provide a copy of this Order to Judge Leighton.
- 19           3. Ms. Block has violated the Bar Order at Dkt. #122 in *Block v. Washington State*  
20           *Bar Association et al.*, Case No. 2:15-cv-02018-RSM (W.D. Wash. 2016). This  
21           case is accordingly DISMISSED. All pending motions are terminated as moot.

22           This case shall remain open pending review of this decision by Judge Leighton.  
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DATED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of July 2018.



RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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