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

8 CHRISTINE D. HAUCK,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 PHILLIP D. WALKER,

12 Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-5729 BHS

ORDER DECLINING TO RECUSE,  
FORWARDING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO CHIEF JUDGE, AND  
RENOTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTIONS

13 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Christine Hauck's ("Hauck")  
14 motion for recusal (Dkt. 59). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of  
15 the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby rules as follows:

16 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

17 On August 23, 2013, Plaintiff Christine Hauck filed a motion to proceed *in forma*  
18 *pauperis*. Dkt. 1. On August 26, 2013, the Court granted the motion and accepted her  
19 civil rights complaint. Dkt. 3. Hauck asserts causes of action for violations of her Fourth  
20 Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment rights and a violation of article 1, § 7 of the  
21 Washington State Constitution. *Id.*  
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1 On February 25, 2014, Defendants Robert Anderson, Garry Lucas, and Phillip D.  
2 Walker (“Defendants”) filed a motion for summary judgment. Dkt. 18. On March 31,  
3 2014, the Court granted the motion and dismissed all of Hauck’s claims. Dkt. 26. On  
4 April 10, 2014, Hauck appealed. Dkt. 31. On June 2, 2016, the Ninth Circuit Court of  
5 Appeals affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded for further proceedings. Dkt.  
6 36. In relevant part, the Ninth Circuit affirmed summary judgment on Hauck’s wrongful  
7 arrest claim, but reversed on Hauck’s excessive force claim. *Id.* The court concluded  
8 that Hauck had submitted sufficient evidence to create a question of fact whether the  
9 officers used excessive force when they arrested Hauck. *Id.* Accordingly, the matter was  
10 remanded for further proceeding only on the excessive force claim. *Id.*

11 On April 28, 2017, Defendants moved to compel Hauck’s deposition and  
12 responses to discovery requests. Dkt. 51. On May 12, 2017, Hauck responded arguing in  
13 part that Defendants’ discovery requests were overbroad. Dkt. 53. On June 1, 2017, the  
14 Court held a telephone conference to resolve the discovery dispute. Dkt. 58. During the  
15 conference, Hauck revealed that the alleged excessive force did not cause all of the  
16 damages claimed in her complaint. Hauck is the master of her complaint, and only she  
17 can inform the Court and Defendants what damages were caused by the alleged excessive  
18 force, which is the only remaining claim in this case. In an effort to discover the relevant  
19 damages, and thus narrow the issues for discovery as Hauck requested, the Court ordered  
20 Hauck to appear for a deposition for the sole purpose of determining what damages  
21 Hauck claims resulted from the use of excessive force. The parties agreed on a  
22 deposition to occur around noon on June 8, 2017.

1 On June 8, 2017, instead of appearing for the deposition, Hauck filed the instant  
2 motion requesting that the Court recuse itself from the matter. Dkt. 59<sup>1</sup>. On that same  
3 day, Defendants filed a status report asserting that Hauck failed to appear for the  
4 deposition and requested costs for the failure. Dkt. 60.

## 5 II. DISCUSSION

6 “Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify  
7 himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28  
8 U.S.C. § 455(a). “Whenever a motion to recuse directed at a judge of this court is filed  
9 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 or 28 U.S.C. § 455, the challenged judge will review the  
10 motion papers and decide whether to recuse voluntarily.” Local Rules, W.D. Wash. LCR  
11 3(e). “If the challenged judge decides not to voluntarily recuse, he or she will direct the  
12 clerk to refer the motion to the chief judge . . . .” *Id.*

13 In this case, Hauck has failed to show that the undersigned’s impartiality may  
14 reasonably be questioned. There is no authority for the proposition that a plaintiff may  
15 refuse to produce any discovery or continually fail to appear for a deposition. The only  
16 live claim in this matter is Hauck’s claim for excessive force. When Hauck first  
17 informed the Court and Defendants that her damages for the excessive force claim were  
18 not all of the damages alleged in the complaint, the Court fashioned a remedy to  
19 determine the scope of Hauck’s damages. Allowing Defendants a limited deposition to  
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21 <sup>1</sup> Although Hauck noted the motion for consideration on July 7, 2017, the motion is an ex parte motion that  
22 should have been noted for consideration the day it was filed. Local Rules, W.D. Wash. LCR 7(d)(1). Thus, the  
motion is ripe for consideration and Defendants need not respond.

1 define the scope of damages is not an act of impartiality, but rather an effort to simplify  
2 and facilitate the discovery obligations of Hauck, who is representing herself. Therefore,  
3 the Court concludes that Hauck has failed to show bias or impartiality and declines to  
4 recuse.

5 With regard to Defendants' motions, the Court will renote them for consideration  
6 on the Court's July 7, 2017 calendar. Hauck may respond accordingly.

7 **III. ORDER**

8 Therefore, the undersigned refuses to recuse voluntarily, and the Clerk shall refer  
9 Hauck's motion to the chief judge of the district and renote Defendants' motions.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11 Dated this 12th day of June, 2017.

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14 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge