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

9 ROBERT BYRON LEE,
10
11 Petitioner,

CASE NO. 3:17-CV-05002-BHS-JRC

12 v.

ORDER

13 MARGARET GILBERT,
14
15 Respondent.

16 This matter comes before the Court on petitioner's filing of a "Motion to Transfer to
17 Another Judge," in which he requests that the undersigned recuse himself because the
18 undersigned is biased and prejudiced. Dkt. 34. The undersigned finds no reason to recuse
19 himself voluntarily and declines to do so. However, petitioner's motion is referred to the Chief
20 Judge for a determination of its merits.

21 **DISCUSSION**

22 "Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in
23 any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned." 28 U.S.C. § 455(a). A
24 judge also shall disqualify himself where he "has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a
party." 28 U.S.C. § 455(b)(1). Further, "[w]henever a party to any proceeding in a district court
makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending

1 has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge
2 shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.” 28

3 U.S.C. § 144. Local Rule LCR 3 additionally provides that:

4 **(e) Motions to Recuse**

5 Whenever a motion to recuse directed at a judge of this court is filed pursuant
6 to 28 U.S.C. § 144 or 28 U.S.C. § 455, the challenged judge will review the
7 motion papers and decide whether to recuse voluntarily. If the challenged judge
8 decides not to voluntarily recuse, he or she will direct the clerk to refer the
9 motion to the chief judge, or the chief judge’s designee. If the motion is directed
10 at the chief judge, or if the chief judge or the chief judge’s designee is
11 unavailable, the clerk shall refer it to the active judge with the highest seniority.

12 Under both 28 U.S.C. §144 and 28 U.S.C. § 455, recusal of a federal judge is appropriate
13 if “a reasonable person with knowledge of all the facts would conclude that the judge’s
14 impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” *Yagman v. Republic Insurance*, 987 F.2d 622, 626
15 (9th Cir. 1993). This is an objective inquiry concerned with whether there is the appearance of
16 bias, not whether there is bias in fact. *Preston v. United States*, 923 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir.
17 1992); *United States v. Conforte*, 624 F.2d 869, 881 (9th Cir.1980). In *Liteky v. United States*,
18 510 U.S. 540 (1994), the United States Supreme Court further explained the narrow basis for
19 recusal:

20 [J]udicial rulings alone almost never constitute a valid basis for a bias or partiality
21 motion. . . . [O]pinions formed by the judge on the basis of facts introduced or
22 events occurring in the course of the current proceedings, or of prior proceedings,
23 do not constitute a basis for a bias or partiality motion unless they display a deep
24 seated favoritism or antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible. Thus,
judicial remarks during the course of a trial that are critical or disapproving of, or
even hostile to, counsel, the parties, or their cases, ordinarily do not support a bias
or partiality challenge.

Id. at 555.

1 Petitioner contends that he cannot receive a fair and impartial decision and that the
2 undersigned “gave poor judgment” when a letter from the United States Court of Appeals for the
3 Ninth Circuit, Dkt. 20, was allegedly stolen by prison staff. Dkt. 34-1.

4 Petitioner presents no facts to support his allegations of bias. The undersigned has no
5 personal bias or reason to be partial to one side or the other in this matter, and the undersigned
6 makes rulings in each case based upon the issues presented by the parties or upon *sua sponte*
7 review by the Court. Accordingly, the undersigned finds no reason to recuse himself voluntarily
8 and declines to do so.

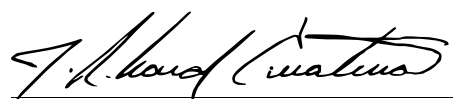
9 CONCLUSION

10 There is no reasonable basis for a voluntary recusal in this instance. However,
11 petitioner’s motion shall be referred to the Chief Judge for a determination of its merits. LCR
12 3(e). Accordingly it is hereby **ORDERED** that the undersigned **DECLINES** to recuse
13 voluntarily. Petitioner’s motion for recusal of the undersigned is **REFERRED** to Chief Judge
14 Ricardo Martinez for decision and the Clerk of the Court is directed to place the motion for the
15 recusal of the undersigned on Judge Martinez’s motion calendar.

16 This action and all motions currently pending before the Court are hereby **STAYED**
17 pending resolution of the recusal issue. No further motions shall be filed in this matter until the
18 stay is lifted. Any motion filed while the matter is stayed shall not be considered and shall be
19 dismissed.

20 The Clerk is directed to re-note all other pending motions for July 7, 2017.

21 Dated this 28th day of June, 2017.

22 

23 J. Richard Creatura
24 United States Magistrate Judge