

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT**



**2021 ANNUAL REPORT**

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April 11, 2022

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:**           Honorable Daniel E. Winfree  
                  Chief Justice, Alaska Supreme Court  
                  303 K St., 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
                  Anchorage, AK 99501

                  Honorable Mike Dunleavy  
                  Governor of the State of Alaska  
                  P.O. Box 110001  
                  Juneau, AK 99811

                  Senator Peter Micciche  
                  President of the Alaska Senate  
                  State Capitol, Rm 111  
                  Juneau, AK 99801

                  Representative Louise Stutes  
                  Speaker of the House  
                  State Capitol, Rm 208  
                  Juneau, AK 99801

                  Ms. Jessica Graham  
                  President, Alaska Bar Association  
                  Alaska Federal Credit Union  
                  PO BOX 196613  
                  Anchorage, Alaska 99519

**FROM:**       Marla N. Greenstein, Executive Director

**RE:**           **2021 Annual Report**

The attached annual report outlines the activities of the Commission on Judicial Conduct during the calendar year 2021. This past calendar year continued to be a productive year for the Commission and one that emphasized our continued responsiveness to the concerns of the public. This report also highlights our plans for 2022. It is provided to you as required by the Commission's Rules of Procedure. Additional copies are available through our office or more easily available at: [www.acjc.alaska.gov](http://www.acjc.alaska.gov).

**ALASKA COMMISSION ON  
JUDICIAL CONDUCT  
2021 Roster**

**Judge Members**

**Judge William B. Carey**  
Alaska Superior Court  
415 Main Street, Rm 400  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
*(Term expires February 1, 2023)*

**Judge Erin B. Marston**  
Alaska Superior Court  
825 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires February 1, 2023)*  
*(Chairperson)*

**Judge Paul Roetman**  
Alaska Superior Court  
PO BOX 317  
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752  
*(Term expires February 1, 2024)*

**Attorney Members**

**Karla Taylor-Welch**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2024)*

**Jane Mores**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2024)*

**Donald W. McCintock**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2025)*

**Public Members**

**Todd Fletcher**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2023)*

**Robert Sheldon**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2024)*

**Aldean Kilbourn**  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2025)*

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# **INTRODUCTION**

Alaska's Commission on Judicial Conduct was created by amendment to the state constitution in 1968. The Commission is composed of three state court judges, three attorneys who have practiced law in the state for at least ten years, and three members of the public. This group of nine individuals from differing backgrounds and geographical areas addresses problems of judicial conduct and disability. Complaints alleging judicial misconduct may be filed by any person.

# COMMISSIONER BIOGRAPHIES

## Judicial Members (2021)

**HONORABLE ERIN B. MARSTON** is a Superior Court Judge in the Third Judicial District in Anchorage. Judge Marston was born and raised in Anchorage, Alaska. He graduated from West Anchorage High School and Colby College. He received his legal education from the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law. He was admitted to state and federal practice in Alaska in 1985. Judge Marston was appointed to the bench in 2012 following nearly 30 years of private practice in Anchorage including time as an Assistant District Attorney. Judge Marston is assigned to the criminal docket. He was appointed to the Commission in 2015.

**HONORABLE WILLIAM B. CAREY** was born and raised in Framingham, Massachusetts. He came to Alaska in 1980 to work as a legal intern at Cook Inlet Native Association in Anchorage. After 27 years in general private practice, he was appointed to the Superior Court bench in Ketchikan. He also presides in the Petersburg and Kake courts and in other cases in Southeast Alaska when necessary. He is a member of the Criminal rules committee. Judge Carey is a graduate of Brown University and the University of Denver College of Law. He was appointed to the Commission in 2016.

**HONORABLE PAUL A. ROETMAN** moved to Alaska in 1972 and has lived in Kotzebue 14 years. He was appointed to the superior court in 2010. He earned a B.A. in Economics from the University of Alaska, Anchorage and received his law degree from Regent University School of Law in Virginia. Prior to law school he worked out of Port Valdez as a commercial fisherman and as Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. After law school, he worked for a civil law firm, the Alaska Legislature, and as a prosecutor for the State of Alaska. Judge Roetman currently serves on the Alaska Fairness and Access Commission, the Civil Rules Committee, the Statewide Security and Emergency Preparedness Committee. Judge Roetman is the Presiding Judge for the Second Judicial District. He was appointed to the Commission in 2018.

## **Attorney Members (2021)**

**DON MCCLINTOCK** is an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Ashburn & Mason, PC., where he focuses on real estate and corporate transactions and finance, as well as eminent domain and land use litigation. Don worked as a law clerk for Justice Warren Matthews of the Alaska Supreme Court, and as an assistant attorney general for the State of Alaska. Don served on the Alaska Bar Association Board of Governors from 2008 to 2014, and has volunteered for many civic organizations over the years. He is a graduate of Stanford University (AB '76) and Harvard Law School (JD '80). He was appointed to the Commission in 2017.

**KARLA TAYLOR-WELCH** was born and raised in Fairbanks, Alaska. She received her bachelors ('77), masters ('78) and juris doctorate ('83) from Baylor University in Waco, Texas. Ms. Taylor-Welch worked for the Department of Law from 1984-2005 as an Assistant District Attorney and an Assistant Attorney General. She spent 11 years total in the DOA and 10 years in the AGO handling children and juvenile cases, as well as adult protection cases. From 2005, until her retirement in 2017, she worked for the Fairbanks civil section of OPA, the last two and a half years as the supervisor of the Fairbanks office. She remains an active bar member, working occasionally for private firms. Since retirement from the State of Alaska, she has been enjoying her time traveling, biking, skiing, swimming, and playing with her grandchildren. Because 2020 curtailed travel plans, she spent her time improving her skills in the fiber and quilting arts. She was appointed to the Commission in 2016.

**JANE MORES** was born in Canton, Ohio and moved to Southeast Alaska as a teenager. She is a graduate of Auburn University (BS '86) and the Ohio State College of Law (JD '90). Her legal career began with a firm in Anchorage, followed by nine years of private practice in Haines. Jane joined the City and Borough of Juneau Law Department's Civil Section in 2009, where she worked until semi-retiring in 2019. In 2021, Jane was beckoned back to a full-time public law practice. She is currently a Senior Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Law, Transportation Section. Jane served on the Alaska Bar Association Ethics Committee from 2002 to 2008. She was appointed to the Commission in 2019.

## **Public Members (2021)**

**JEANNINE JABAAY (March 2017 – March 2021)** is a 4<sup>th</sup> generation Alaskan living in the rural community of Hope, Alaska, where she owns and operates Hope Alaska's Bear Creek Lodge and Dirty Skillet. In 2016, Jeannine was named a Top 40 Under 40 by ProRemodeling, and in 2017 she was a finalist for the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce Gold Pan Awards. Jeannine has been recognized by the American Marketing Association with the "Marketing Department of One" award and by Qualified Builder as a Top 500 Remodeler in the nation award. Jeannine is a charter member of the North American Deck and Railing organization and worked to create the University of Alaska's Construction Management Development program. Jeannine and her husband, Derrick, have six children, and they have been actively involved in foster care and foster-adoption since 2000. Jeannine is a board member of the Alaska Humanities Forum, and she was a co-founder and the vice-president of Beacon Hill, a nonprofit organization established to provide for and protect Alaska's most vulnerable residents. Jeannine served on Alaska's Board of Barbers and Hairdressers for four years, and in 2007, she was selected as Mrs. Alaska United States.

**ROBERT D. SHELDON** is a lifelong Alaskan who was raised in Talkeetna. He has a Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Economics from Colorado State University. Robert has served as a director or partner for privately held organizations in aviation, banking, finance, oil & gas, and tourism. He also is active in the business community facilitating, financing, and encouraging relationships across the high latitudes and is a member of Omicron Delta Epsilon, an international economics society. His broad interest in finance extends into understanding interconnections with the judiciary. Robert has been married to Marne Sheldon for 27 years and they raised three sons. He was appointed to the Commission in 2008.

**TODD FLETCHER** was born and raised in Anchorage, Alaska. He graduated from Service High School in 1983 and received his BA in Accounting from Western Washington University. Todd has been married to Lisa for over 25 years and they have two teenagers, Logan, who attends Dixie State in St. George, Utah, and Lauren who attends Dimond High School. He is the Branch Manager and a Senior Vice President-Investment Officer for Wells Fargo Advisors in Anchorage. He is an Eagle Scout and enjoys travel, music, camping, and softball. He was appointed to the Commission in 2019.

**ALDEAN KILBOURN** was born and raised in Olympia, Washington. She graduated in 1972 from the University of Washington, her major in Political Science and a minor in French. She married in 1972 and moved to Fairbanks, Alaska, where she and her husband have raised three boys. She earned her Alaska teaching certificate in 1974 from University of Alaska, Fairbanks, first substituting and then teaching full-time at the secondary level for the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District. From 1999 until 2010, Aldean was also a Project C.R.I.S.S. (CREating Independence through Student-owned Strategies) instructor for district teachers. Aldean earned her Master's in Library and Information Science from the

University of Washington in 2007. She has been active in the Fairbanks community in the historic Clay Street Cemetery Commission, the Fairbanks Genealogical Society, and Theta Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma (a world-wide teachers' organization). As hobbies, her favorite activities include flying, snow machining, target practice, and reading. She was appointed to the Commission in 2021.

# I. THE COMMISSION'S ROLE AND FUNCTION

## A. Judicial Officers Who Come Under the Commission's Authority

Alaska's Commission on Judicial Conduct oversees the conduct of justices of the Alaska Supreme Court, judges of the state court of appeals, state superior court judges, and state district court judges. The commission may not handle complaints against magistrates, administrative law judges, masters, attorneys, or federal judicial officers.

**Complaints against state magistrates and masters are handled by the presiding superior court judge for their respective judicial districts:**

### **First Judicial District**

Honorable Amy G. Mead  
Alaska Superior Court  
415 Main Street, Room 400  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

### **Second Judicial District**

Honorable Paul A. Roetman  
Alaska Superior Court  
BOX 317  
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

### **Third Judicial District**

Honorable William F. Morse  
Alaska Superior Court  
825 W. Fourth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

### **Fourth Judicial District**

Honorable Terrence P. Haas  
Alaska Superior Court  
BOX 130  
Bethel, AK 99559

**Complaints against attorneys can be directed to:**

Phil Shanahan, Bar Counsel  
Alaska Bar Association  
Box 100279  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

**Complaints against federal judges in Alaska are handled by:**

Assistant Circuit Executive  
United States Court of Appeals  
P.O. Box 193939  
San Francisco, California 94119  
Telephone (415) 556-6100

**B. Types of Complaints the Commission May Address**

**1. Misconduct**

The broadest category of conduct complaints against judges falls under the term "misconduct." Judicial misconduct has a very specific meaning under the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Code of Judicial Conduct generally governs the activities of judges both on and off the bench. It is a comprehensive statement of appropriate judicial behavior and has been adopted by the Alaska Supreme Court as part of the Rules of Court. Judicial misconduct can be divided into several categories.

**(a) Improper Courtroom Behavior**

At times complaints against judges allege improper behavior in the courtroom during a trial. Allegations of improper courtroom behavior may include: improper consideration and treatment of attorneys, parties, witnesses, and others in the hearing; improper physical conduct; or persistent failure to dispose of business promptly and responsibly.

Examples of improper courtroom behavior include: racist or sexist comments by a judge, and sleeping or drunkenness on the bench. Judges can also be disciplined for administrative failures such as taking an excessive amount of time to make a decision.

### **(b) Improper or Illegal Influence**

Judges must be independent from all outside influences that may affect their abilities to be fair and impartial. Consequently, judges are restricted as to the types of activities in which they can participate. At a minimum, judges cannot allow family, social, or political relationships to influence any judicial decision. Judges also should not hear a matter in which the judge has a personal interest in the outcome. Extreme examples of improper influence would include the giving or receiving of gifts, bribes, loans, or favors. To help assure judicial independence, judges are required to file financial disclosure statements with the court and other financial statements with the Alaska Public Offices Commission.

### **(c) Impropriety Off the Bench**

Judges are required to live an exemplary life off the bench, as well. Consequently, the Commission has the authority and responsibility to look at judges' activities outside of the courtroom. Complaints dealing with off-the-bench conduct might allege: misuse of public employees or misappropriation of property or money for personal purposes; improper speech or associations; interference with a pending or impending lawsuit; lewd or corrupt personal life; or use of the judicial position to extort or embezzle funds. Clearly, off-the-bench conduct includes a wide range of behavior from merely inappropriate actions to criminal violations.

### **(d) Other Improper Activities**

Judges are also subject to restrictions in other aspects of their positions. These include prohibitions against: conducting proceedings or discussions involving one party to a legal dispute; interfering with the attorney-client relationship; bias; improper campaign activities; abusing the prestige of the judicial office; obstructing justice; and criminal behavior.

## **2. Physical or Mental Disability**

Apart from allegations of misconduct in office, the Commission also has the authority and responsibility to address allegations of judges' physical and mental disabilities. Disabilities may include: alcohol or drug abuse, senility, serious physical illness, or mental illness.

The Commission can require medical examinations as part of its investigation and also can recommend counseling when appropriate.

### **C. Complaints the Commission May Not Address**

The most common complaints that the Commission has no authority to address involve questions of law. Frequently, complaints allege dissatisfaction with decisions that judges make in their judicial capacity. For example, individuals often complain of wrong child custody awards or sentences that judges impose in criminal cases. The Commission may not enter into cases or reverse judicial decisions. That role belongs to the appellate courts.

## **II. HOW THE COMMISSION OPERATES**

### **A. Filing a Complaint**

While the Commission may initiate its own investigation, any person may also file a complaint against a state judge with the Commission. A blank complaint form is in **Appendix F** of this report. A form is not necessary, but the complaint should be in writing and should include enough information to enable the Commission staff to begin an investigation. Necessary information includes: the judge's name, the conduct complained of, a case number if it involves a court case, and the names of others present or aware of the facts. Complaints should be sent to:

**Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct  
510 L Street, Suite 585  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501**

Commission staff will be happy to assist anyone in writing a complaint.

## **B. Complaint Investigation**

Soon after a complaint is filed, the Commission will review the accusation. Commission staff will often interview the person who filed the complaint to determine the facts giving rise to the complaint. After the initial inquiry, the Commission may conduct a full investigation. All complaints within the Commission's legal authority are investigated further. If the charge is found to be without merit, an accusation against a judge may be dismissed by the Commission during the investigation. If a preliminary investigation supports the complaint, a formal investigation begins. It is at this stage that the judge involved is informed of the complaint. A formal investigation includes an interview with the judge.

Complaints filed with the Commission and all Commission inquiries and investigations are confidential. If the Commission finds that probable cause exists that a judge has committed misconduct that warrants action more serious than a private admonishment or counseling, a formal statement of charges is issued. The statement of charges is public information. Some time after the formal charges issue, the Commission will hold an open public formal hearing on the matter. At that hearing, Special Counsel (hired by the Commission) presents the case against the judge. The judge is often represented by an attorney who presents that judge's defenses. The full Commission usually sits as decision-makers in the matter and renders a decision that may include recommendations to the Alaska Supreme Court for sanctions against the judge. The results of a Commission proceeding are public when Commission recommendations are made to the supreme court.

The Commission's decision may be to exonerate the judge of the charge or charges, to recommend counseling, or to recommend that the supreme court take formal action. The Alaska Supreme Court may impose one of the following sanctions against the judge: suspension, removal, retirement, censure, or reprimand<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct originally had statutory authority to issue reprimands without action by the Alaska Supreme Court. That power was held to be unconstitutional by Inquiry Concerning a Judge, 762 P.2d 1292 (1988).

## COMMISSION COMPLAINT PROCESS

The complaint process begins when a written complaint is received by Commission staff. If the complaint falls *outside the Commission's authority*, such as a complaint about an attorney or about a judge's legal decision, the complaint is *dismissed*\*. If the complaint appears to be *within the Commission's authority*, a case number is assigned to the complaint and an initial *investigation* is begun.

During the initial *investigation* stage, a complaint is examined to determine if there is enough evidence to warrant a further investigation. Generally, this process includes close examination of the written complaint (including any evidence or explanation attached), and an inspection of any relevant court documents.

If the Commission determines that there is no reliable evidence supporting the complaint, it is *dismissed*\*.

If the Commission determines that the complaint has enough substance to warrant action, the *judge in question is notified and given an opportunity to respond*. During this stage, the judge may receive a private *informal adjustment*, *private discipline*, or, after a determination of probable cause, *formal charges* may issue. If the investigation reveals that the complaint was unfounded, the complaint will be *dismissed*\*. The *issuing* of formal charges by the Commission starts a period of *formal discovery*, where both the Special Counsel hired by the Commission and the accused judge gather evidence and information to support their respective positions.

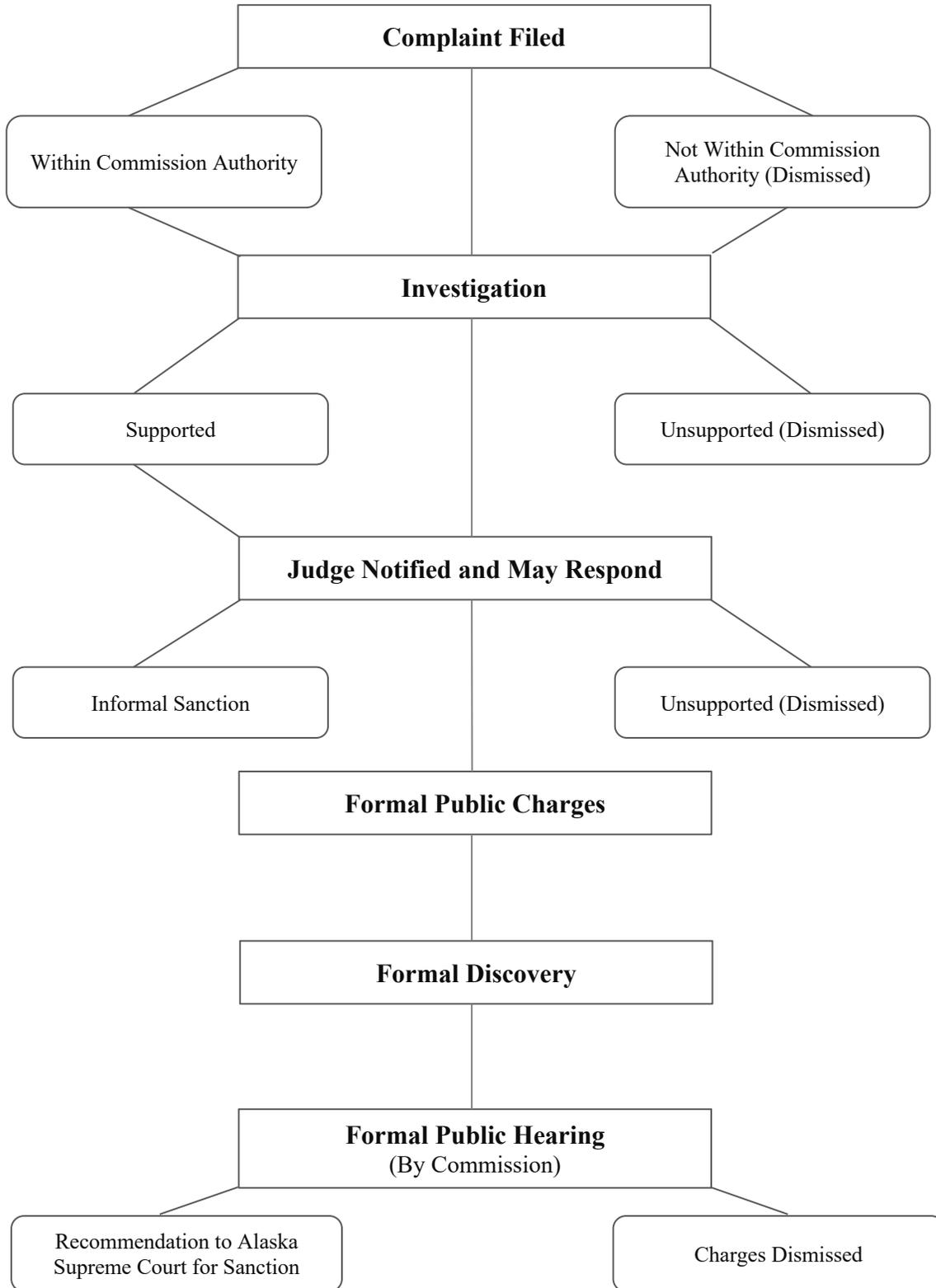
After the formal discovery period, a *public hearing* is held. The hearing is usually conducted by the Commission (but it is possible that a Special Master could be appointed). Special Counsel presents the case against the judge and the judge will often hire an attorney for his or her defense. There are two possible outcomes from the public hearing; either the charges are dismissed, or the Commission finds the judge guilty of misconduct and *recommends sanctions to the Alaska Supreme Court*.

The Alaska Supreme Court may carry out the Commission's recommended sanctions, modify them, or overturn the Commission's decision.

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\* Prior to dismissal by the Commission, staff notifies the complainant in writing of the staff recommendation to dismiss.

# Commission Complaint Process



### **III. CALENDAR YEAR 2021 ACTIVITIES**

#### **A. Summary of Complaints**

The tables that follow summarize the current Commission caseload. Complaint filing numbers reflect only written complaints received by the Commission and do not reflect the numerous telephone inquiries staff receives. In 2021, staff responded in writing to **30** inquiries and approximately **230** verbal and e-mail inquiries. “Complaints closed” during the annual report year may include complaints filed in a prior year but not closed until the annual report year.

In 2021, staff continued to make a concentrated effort to screen many complaints before they actually were filed with the Commission. **Six** new jurisdictional complaints were filed this year. Of those jurisdictional complaints, **four** were eventually dismissed. There were no remaining jurisdictional complaints from **2020** to consider in 2021.

The Commission opens approximately one complaint every month and a half that requires staff investigation. In August of 1991, the Commission adopted a policy of processing all new incoming complaints within 90 days. In addition, the Commission established a minimum goal of fully investigating three complaints per month.

# Table 1

## Complaints Filed in 2021

Within the Commission's Authority	<i>Jurisdictional</i>	6
Not Within the Commission's Authority	<i>Non-Jurisdictional</i>	33
<b>Total New Complaints</b>		<b>39</b>

Not included are complaints received against attorneys, administrative law judges, magistrate judges or federal judges. Those were forwarded to the appropriate disciplinary authority.

# Figure 1



# Table 2

## Comparison with Previous Years' Filings

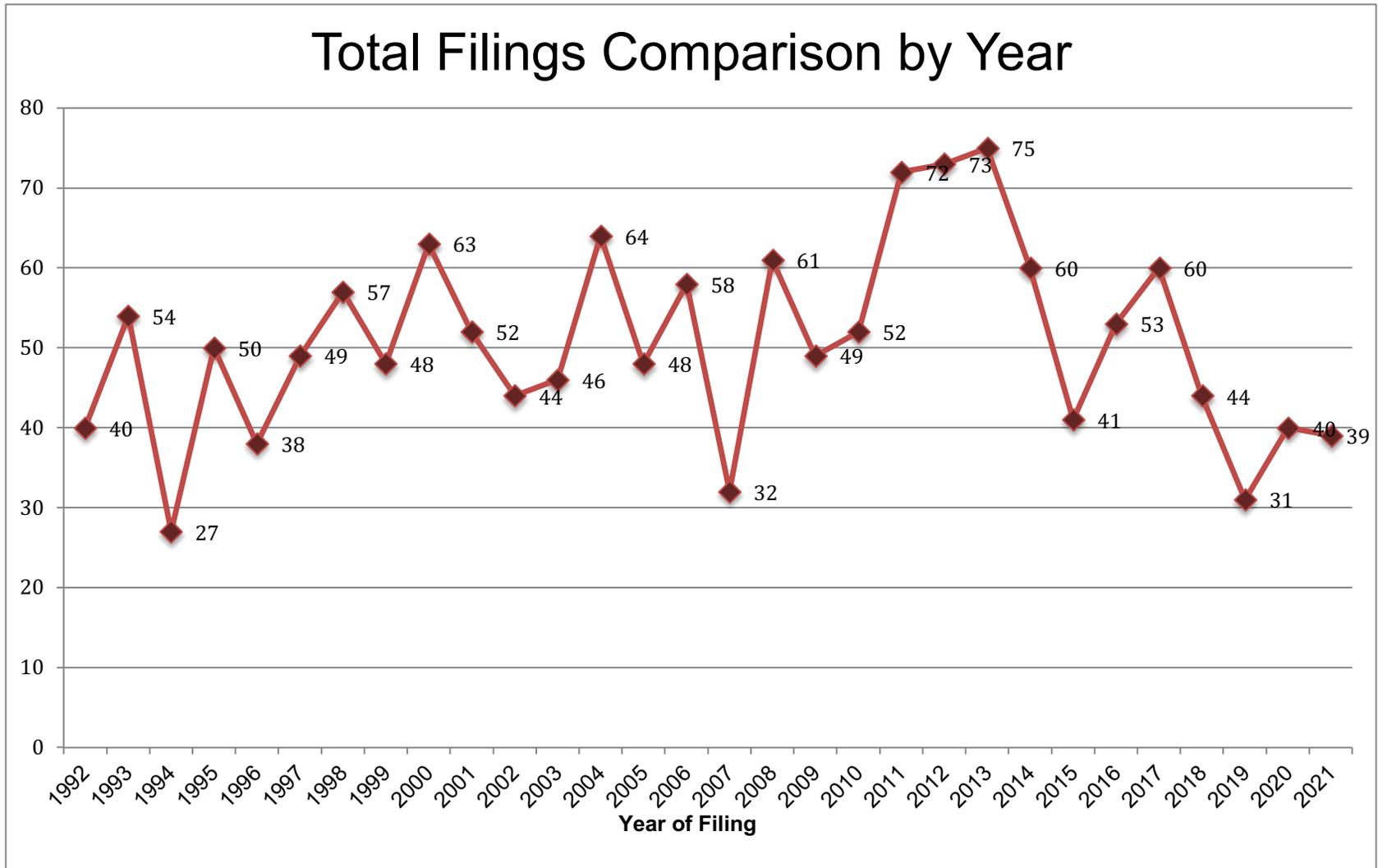
### Total Accusations Filed by Calendar Year

(Includes complaints both within the Commission's authority, and those not within the Commission's authority that were not screened out prior to receipt)

<b>2021</b>	<b>39</b>	2006	58
2020	40	2005	48
2019	31	2004	64
2018	44	2003	46
2017	60	2002	44
2016	53	2001	52
2015	41	2000	63
2014	60	1999	48
2013	75	1998	57
2012	73	1997	49
2011	72	1996	38
2010	52	1995	50
2009	49	1994	27
2008	61	1993	54
2007	32	1992	40

\*Beginning in 1990, Commission staff have made a concentrated effort to actively screen accusations that are outside the Commission's authority prior to filing. This active screening process accounts for the apparent drop in accusation filings since 1989 published in prior annual reports.

# Figure 2



# Table 3

## Complaint Sources

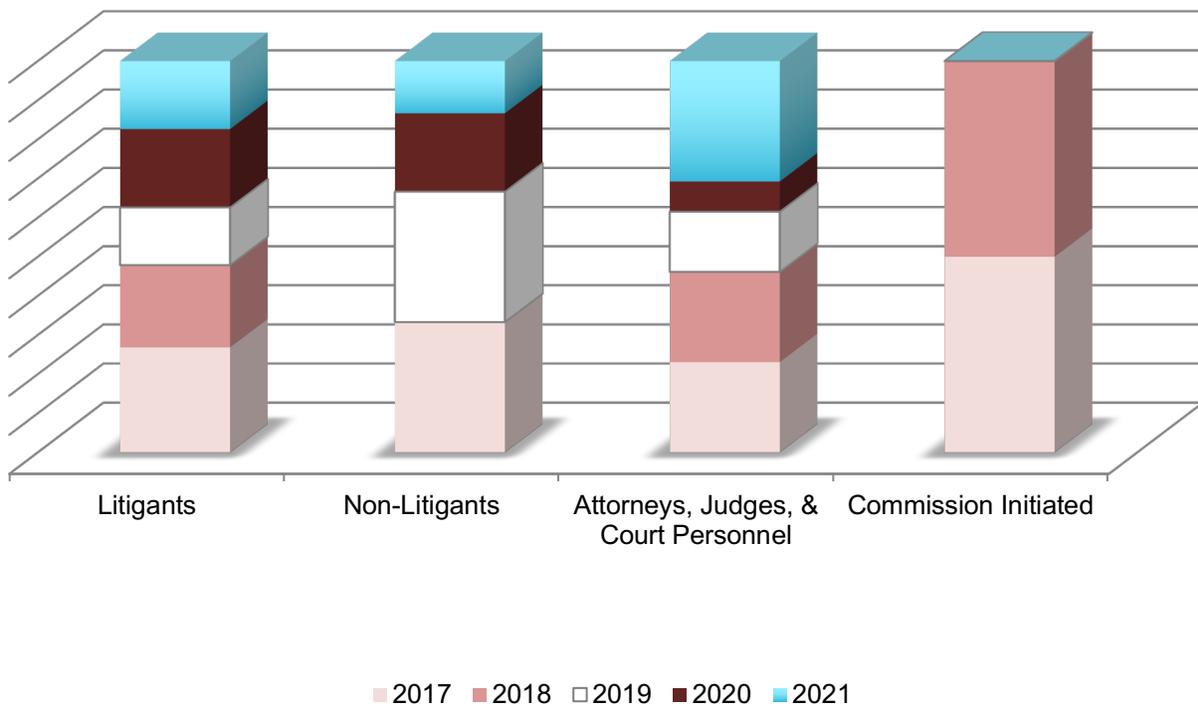
(Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional Filed by Year 2017 - 2021)

Complaint Sources	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021*
Litigants	51	40	28	38	34
Non-Litigants	5	0	5	3	2
Attorneys/Judges/Court Personnel	3	3	2	1	4
Commission Initiated	1	1	0	0	0

\*Some complaints had multiple sources &/or some complainants filed multiple complaints

## Figure 3

### Comparison of Complaint Sources



# Table 4

## 2021 Jurisdictional Complaint Closures

Closed Complaints Filed prior to 2021	0
Closed Complaints Filed in 2021	4

# Figure 4



# Table 5

## Complaints Disposed in 2021

### Complaints Outside the Commission's Authority

Dissatisfaction with Legal Ruling	29
Other	0
<b>Total Non-Jurisdictional Complaints Processed</b>	<b>29</b>

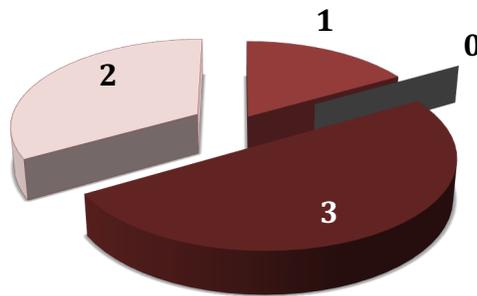
### Complaints Within the Commission's Authority

Complainant Did Not Provide Further Information	1
Complainant Withdrew Complaint	0
Investigated then Dismissed	3
Other Commission Action	2
<b>Total Jurisdictional Complaints Processed</b>	<b>6</b>

Not included are complaints received against attorneys, administrative law judges, magistrate judges, or federal judges, which were forwarded to the appropriate disciplinary authority. Complaints may include those that were filed in prior years.

# Figure 5

## Jurisdictional Complaints Processed in 2021



- Complainant Did Not Provide Further Information
- Investigated then Dismissed
- Complainant Withdrew Complaint
- Other Commission Action

# Table 6

## Comparison with Previous Years' Closures\*

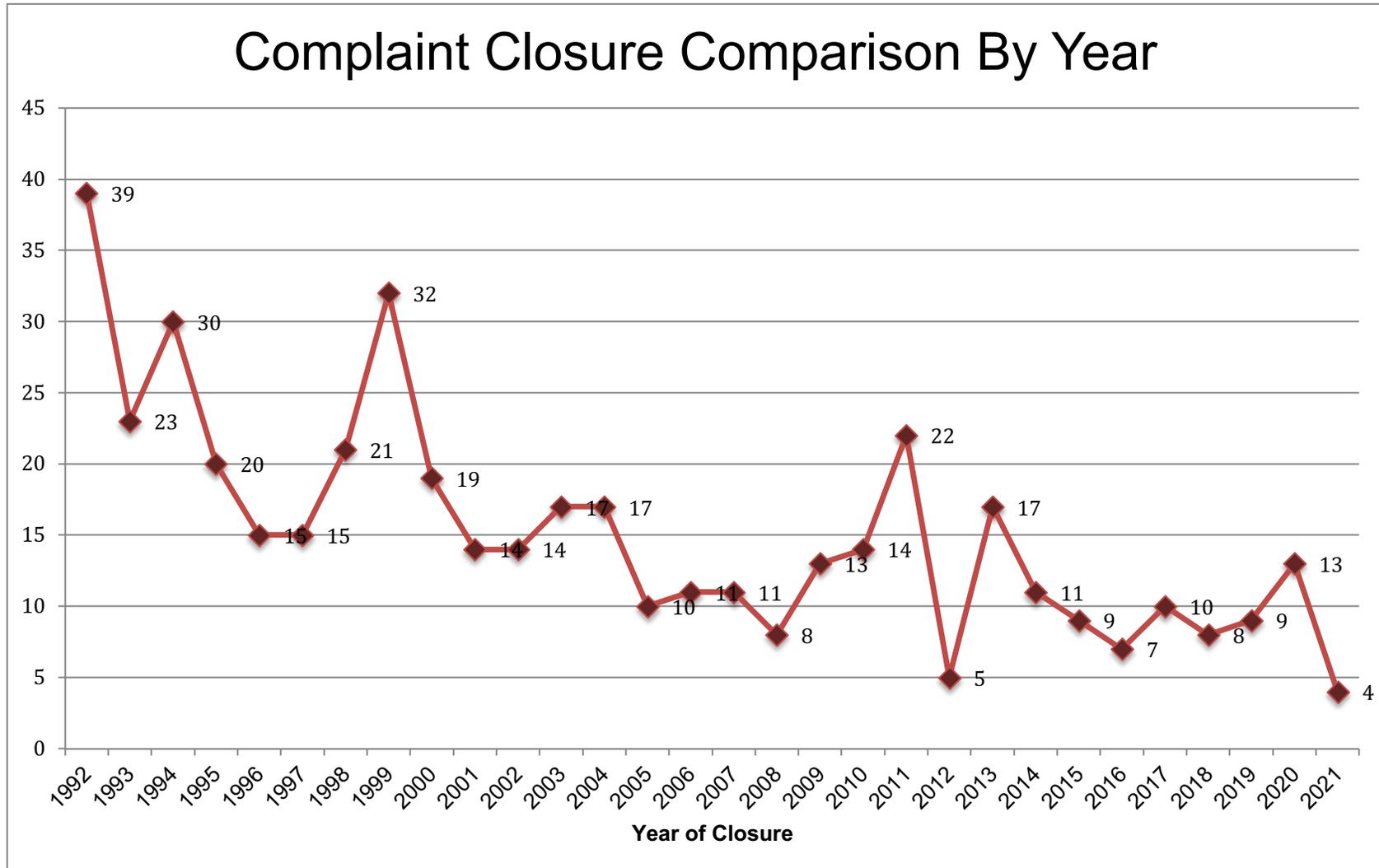
Total Jurisdictional Complaints Closed per year

<b>2021</b>	<b>4</b>	2006	11
2020	13	2005	10
2019	9	2004	17
2018	8	2003	17
2017	10	2002	14
2016	7	2001	14
2015	9	2000	19
2014	11	1999	32
2013	17	1998	21
2012	5	1997	15
2011	22	1996	15
2010	14	1995	20
2009	13	1994	30
2008	8	1993	23
2007	11	1992	39

\*Complaints closed in a particular year may not all have been filed in that same year. Prior to 1989, it was the Commission's policy to open a complaint for every inquiry made with the Commission's office. After 1989, the Commission opened files only for those matters that, on their face, were within the Commission's authority. Therefore, the numbers **before** 1989, published in prior annual reports, are not directly comparable to those **after** 1989.

# Figure 6

-23-



# Table 7

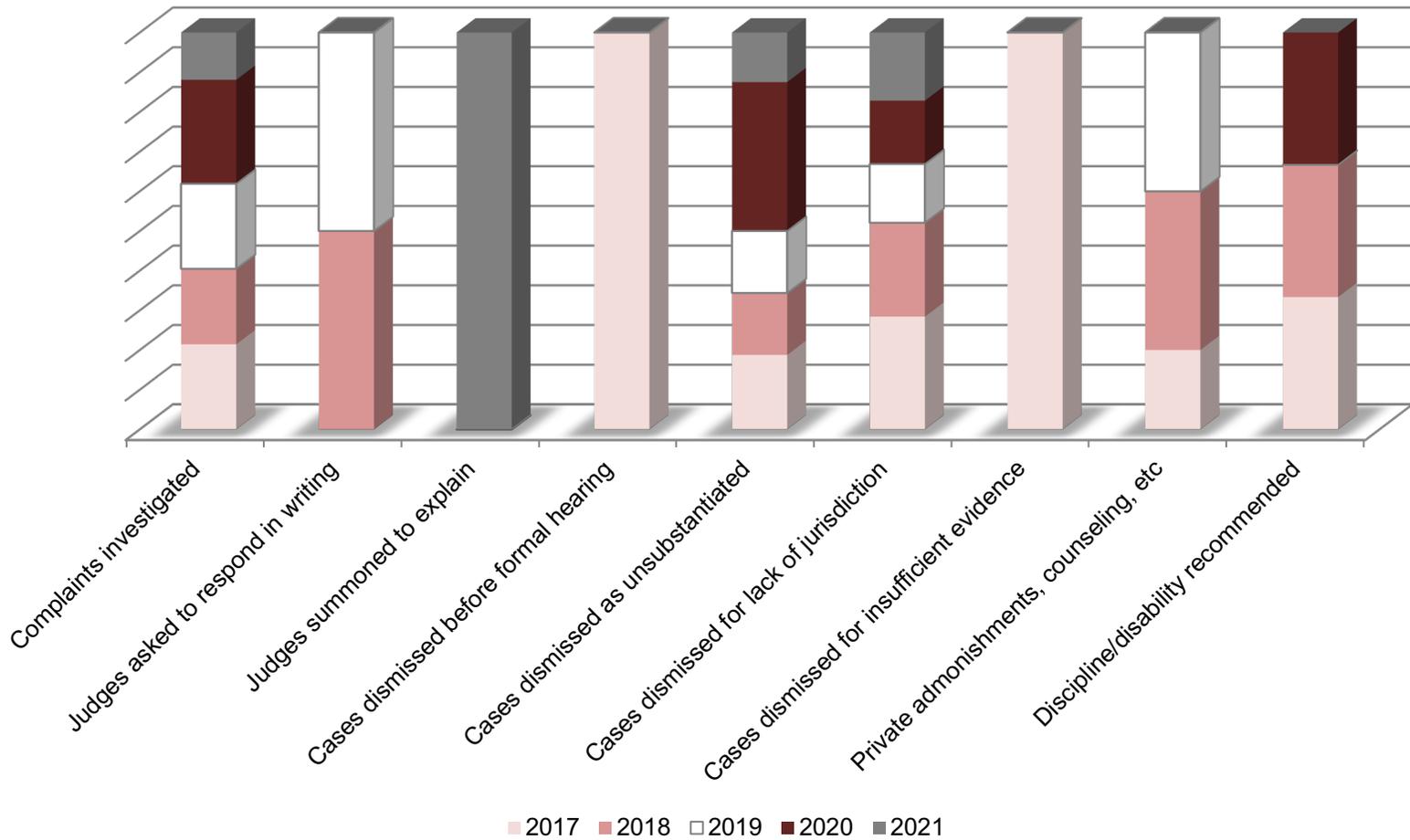
## Actions Taken: 2017 - 2021

<b>Actions Taken</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Complaints investigated	9	8	9	11	5
Judges asked to respond in writing to alleged misconduct	0	1	1	0	0
Judges requested to appear to explain alleged misconduct	0	0	0	0	1
Cases dismissed before formal hearing	1	0	0	0	0
Cases dismissed as unsubstantiated	6	5	5	12	4
Cases dismissed for lack of jurisdiction	48	40	25	27	29
Cases dismissed for insufficient evidence after investigation	1	0	0	0	0
Private admonishments, counseling, and cautionary letters	1	2	2	0	0
Discipline/disability recommended to the Alaska Supreme Court	1	1	0	1	0

Some complaints may include more than one action by the Commission.

# Figure 7

## Actions Taken: 2017 - 2021



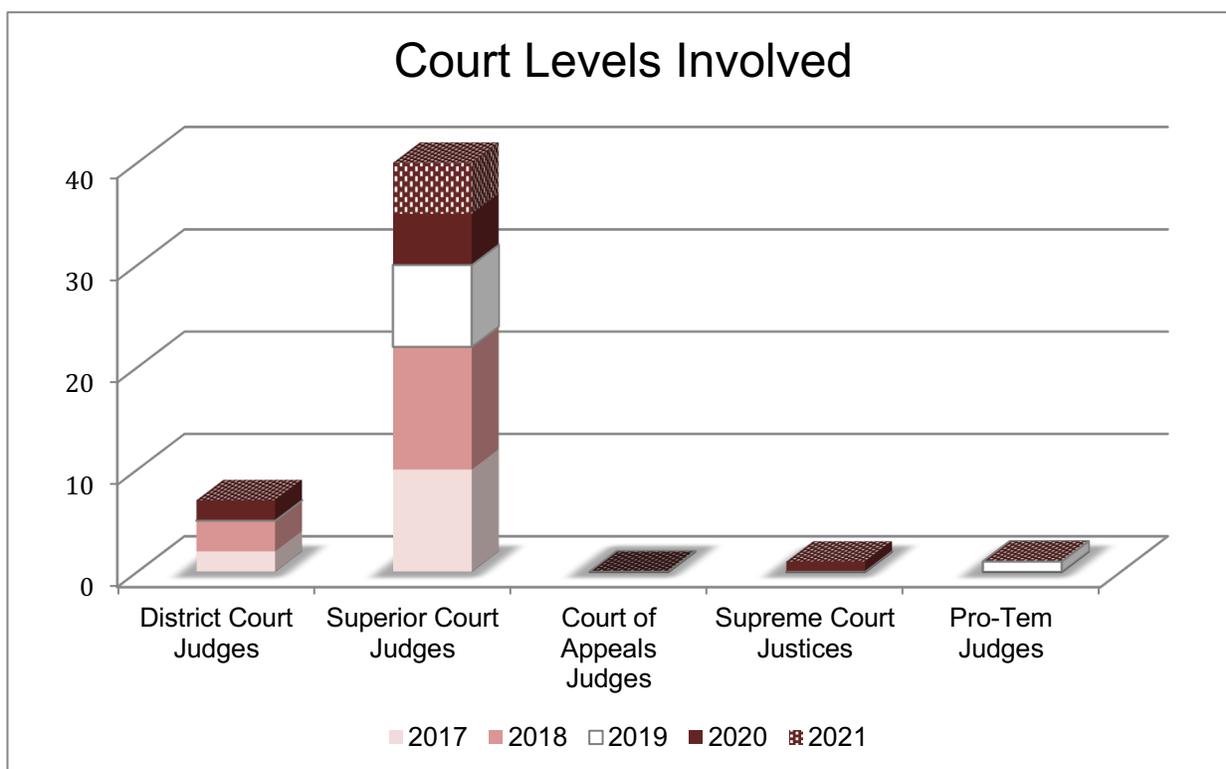
# Table 8

## Court Levels Involved Jurisdictional Complaints 2017 - 2021

Court Levels Involved	2017	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
District Court Judges	2	3	0	2	0
Superior Court Judges	10	12	8	5	6
Court of Appeals Judges	0	0	0	0	0
Supreme Court Justices	0	0	0	1	0
Pro-Tem Judges	0	0	1	0	0

\*Not a total of the category. Some complaints include more than one judge/justice.

# Figure 8



# Table 9

## Pending Jurisdictional Complaints by Year Filed

(As of December 31, 2021)

2021	2
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# Table 10

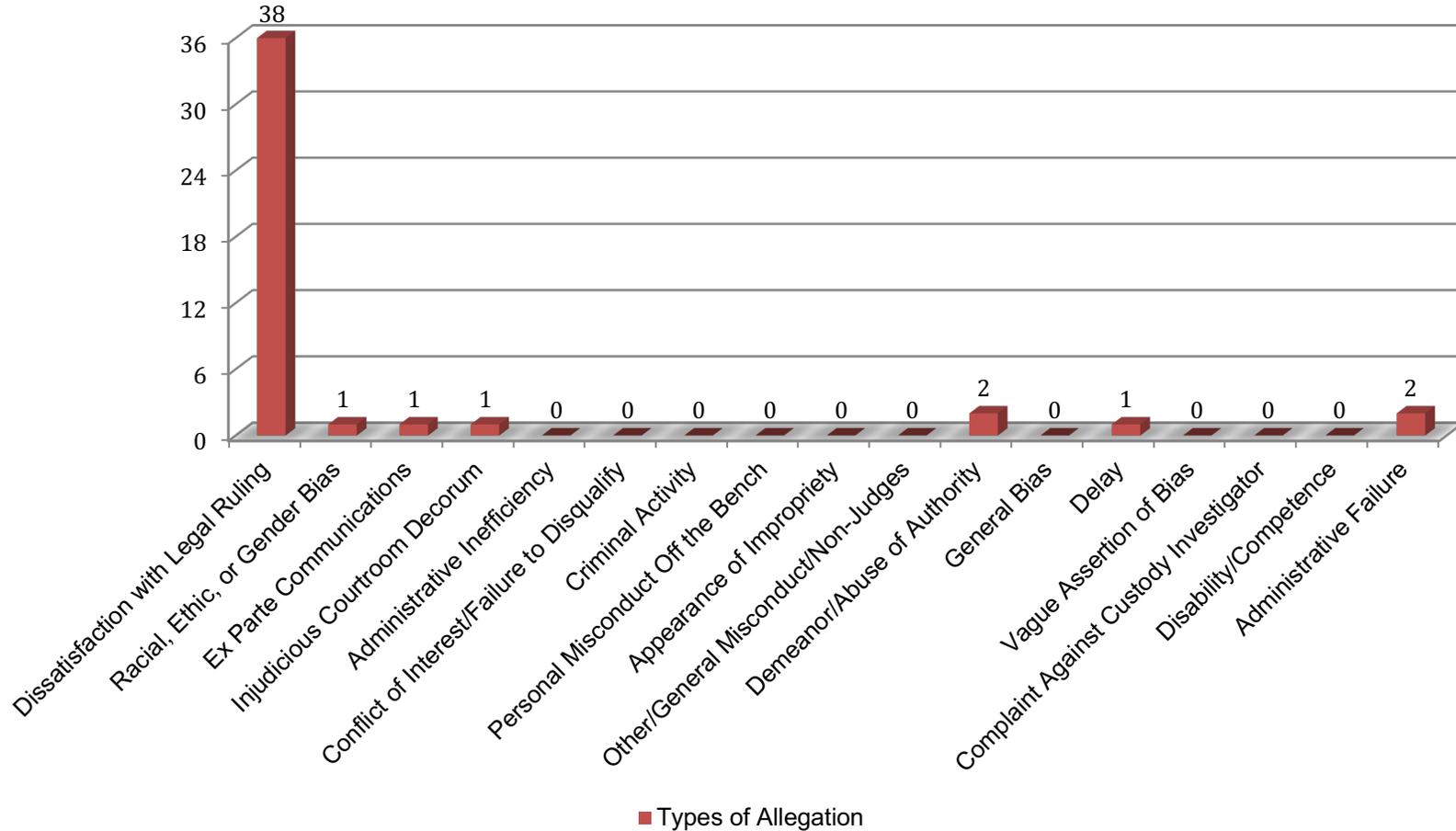
## Types of Allegations\* Filed in 2021 (Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional)

Types of Allegations	2021*
Dissatisfaction with Legal Ruling	38
Racial, Ethnic, or Gender Bias	1
Ex Parte Communications	1
Injudicious Courtroom Decorum	1
Administrative Inefficiency	0
Conflict of Interest/Failure to Disqualify	0
Criminal Activity	0
Personal Misconduct Off the Bench	0
Appearance of Impropriety	0
Other/General Misconduct/Non-Judges	0
Demeanor/Abuse of Authority	2
General Bias	0
Delay	1
Vague Assertion of Bias	0
Complaint Against Custody Investigator	0
Disability/Competence	0
Administrative Failure	2

\*Some complaints have more than one type of allegation

# Figure 10

## Types of Allegations Filed in 2021 (Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional)



# Table 11

## 2021 Recusals by Commissioners and Staff

<b>Total Complaints Voted on in 2021</b>	<b>33</b>
Judge Member Recusals	2
Attorney Member Recusals	2
Public Member Recusals	0
Staff Member Recusals	0

## **B. Commission Meetings**

During 2021, the Commission held two regular meetings and one Special Meeting. With a full-time staff of two, the Commission continues to increase its case processing and fine-tune its procedures. Staff consistently works to increase staff responsiveness. Increased responsiveness increases the Commission's accessibility and has resulted in increased interaction with the public. Current funding levels allow for four regular meetings a year in Anchorage.

### **2021 Regular Meeting Locations**

May 28, 2021	Teleconference
September 17, 2021	Anchorage

### **2021 Special Meeting Locations**

June 04, 2021	Teleconference
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## **C. Outreach**

Commission brochures inform the public of its purpose and functions. Brochures are available to the general public free of charge through the Commission's office. In addition, Commission members and staff address bar associations, court administrators, local community groups, and judicial programs. The Commission also maintains membership in the National Center for State Courts, Center for Judicial Ethics.

## **D. Formal Proceedings**

There were no formal proceedings held in 2021.

## **E. Rules of Procedure**

The Commission's operations are governed by its own Rules of Procedure. While the statutes relating to the Commission broadly outline the Commission's responsibilities, the Rules of Procedure define how the Commission operates. In 1991, the Commission revised its rules clarifying many rules and increasing their

scope. In 1998, a committee consisting of four commission members, one attorney member, one public member, and two judge members, was established for the purpose of refining and modifying the Rules of Procedure. The Commission adopted this revision on December 1, 2000.

The Rules Revision Committee's work focused on enhancing the rules in the areas such as discovery, evidence, motions, role of the chair, executive director's role and authority, standards for reopening complaints, deliberative process, the formal hearing, and settlement. In June 2003, the Notice Rule was revised to allow notice to a judge in anticipation of action at an upcoming meeting. Rule 5(e) was revised to specify the form that information would be released pursuant to a waiver in 2009. In August 2013, the Commission amended Rule 11 to allow for "informal advice" by the Commission to a judge where there is no misconduct. Most recently, (May 2020) the Commission amended Rule 1 to provide for public notice of formal hearings, and (May 2021) to clarify notice of meetings and the procedure for members of the general public to speak at a Commission meeting.

Most rule revisions are circulated for public comment prior to their adoption. The Commission's efforts are directed toward improving its public responsiveness, creating the fairest procedures, and fulfilling its directive under the state constitution. The Commission's current Rules of Procedure are included in **Appendix I**.

## **F. Staffing**

The Commission staff currently consists of an executive director and an administrative assistant.

## **IV. COMMISSION FINANCES AND BUDGET**

The Commission's finances are planned according to the state fiscal year (July 1 - June 30). Each year the Commission on Judicial Conduct submits its budget request to the legislature. The Commission's resources are appropriated from the state general operating fund.

## **A. Fiscal Year 2022 Budget**

In FY 2022, the legislature appropriated \$475,100.00 to the Commission. This money enables the Commission to operate a staff of one executive director and one administrative assistant.

## **B. Calendar Year 2021 Activity**

All of the previous year's pending complaints were closed in 2021.

# **V. FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

## **A. Commission Meetings**

January 21, 2022	Anchorage
April 29, 2022	Anchorage
September 09, 2022	Anchorage
December 2022	Anchorage

## **B. Caseload**

In 2022, the Commission anticipates receiving approximately **50** complaints against judicial officers, of which **10** may require staff investigation.

## **C. Legislation**

At the Commission's request, the House Judiciary Committee introduced a bill in 1989 that opened the Commission's formal hearings to the public. House Bill 268, passed in May 1990, also established a standard deadline of six years for complaints against judges to be filed with the Commission. (The former law required a period of not more than six years before the start of the judge's current term; creating different time limits for different judges.) The law also explicitly includes part-time or temporary judges within the Commission's authority. That law's enactment also made all Commission formal hearings and recommendations to the Alaska Supreme Court open to the public. In 1997, the Commission conducted its first public hearing under this legislation.

## **D. Formal Ethics Opinions**

In 1991, the Commission issued its first Formal Ethics Opinions. These opinions are based on actual Commission complaints that resulted in some form of private informal action. Formal Ethics Opinions are reported in a way that protects confidentiality. Only the minimum facts necessary to an understanding of the opinion are reported. The Commission continues to adopt new formal ethics opinions as situations arise. These opinions are included in **Appendix G**.

## **E. Advisory Opinions**

At the March 1, 1996, meeting, the Commission adopted a rule authorizing the issuance of advisory opinions to judges who would like guidance regarding ethical dilemmas. Special committees of the Commission draft opinions in response to written requests. A final opinion issues from the Commission and is confidential unless the requesting judge asks that it be public. The Commission adopted no new advisory opinions in 2021. Advisory opinions are included in **Appendix H**.

Staff also provided over **180** informal ethics opinions to judicial officers and court personnel.

## **F. Other Activities**

In 2022, the Commission will continue developing and conducting educational programs for judicial officers on various judicial conduct issues. While advisory opinions provide guidance to individual judges addressing specific ethical issues, there is an ongoing need to provide general guidance to all judges in this changing field.

Again in 2021, the Commission provided self-study materials covering a variety of ethics topics for both new and experienced judges. In addition, the Commission continues to participate with the court system's judicial education committee and presents judicial programs periodically addressing a variety of ethical issues.

In 2000, the Commission jointly published Alaska Judicial Applicant Guidelines with the Alaska Judicial Council and the Alaska Bar Association. The publication

gives guidance to judicial applicants and their supporters regarding the ethical considerations when soliciting support from others. There are suggestions for preferred methods and tone of communications as well as an appendix of resource materials. This publication was reprinted in 2003.

Other outreach activities will continue and expand to further general public awareness of the Commission's functions. Staff will continue to address community groups and meet individually with members of the general public. In addition, the Commission will periodically pay for display newspaper advertisements that highlight the Commission's purpose and invite public participation.

The Commission also hopes to continue work with the state and local bar associations to identify areas of concern that attorneys have encountered. A very small percentage of current complaints against judges are filed by attorneys.