

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



**2011 ANNUAL REPORT**

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**Anchorage, Alaska 99501**  
**(907) 272-1033**  
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**ALASKA COMMISSION ON  
JUDICIAL CONDUCT  
2011 Roster**

**Judge Members**

**Judge Keith Levy**  
Alaska District Court  
PO Box 114100  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-4100  
*(Term expires February 1, 2015)*

**Judge Philip R. Volland**  
Alaska Superior Court  
825 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2004  
*(Term expires February 1, 2015)*

**Judge Ben J. Esch**  
Alaska Superior Court  
Box 1110  
Nome, AK 99762  
*(Term expires February 1, 2012)*  
*(Chairperson)*

**Attorney Members**

**Peter Aschenbrenner**  
P.O. Box 73998  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707  
*(Term expires March 1, 2012)*

**Vacant**

**Jan S. Ostrovsky**  
605 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 138  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2013)*

**Public Members**

**Amy L. Demboski**  
1029 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Suite 550  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2015)*

**Robert Sheldon**  
1029 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Suite 550  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2012)*

**Chris Brown**  
1029 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Suite 550  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
*(Term expires March 1, 2013)*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Commissioner Biographies</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>I. The Commission's Role and Function</b>	<b>5</b>
A. Judicial Officers Who Come Under the Commission's Authority	<b>5</b>
B. Types of Complaints the Commission Can Address	<b>6</b>
<b>II. How the Commission Operates</b>	<b>9</b>
A. Filing a Complaint	<b>9</b>
B. Complaint Investigation	<b>10</b>
<b>III. Calendar Year 2011 Activities</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Summary of Complaints	<b>11</b>
B. Commission Meetings	<b>28</b>
C. Outreach	<b>28</b>
D. Formal Proceedings	<b>28</b>
E. Rules of Procedure	<b>29</b>
F. Staffing	<b>29</b>

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

(Continued)

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<b>IV. Commission Finances and Budget</b>	<b>30</b>
A. Fiscal Year 2011	<b>30</b>
B. Fiscal Year 2011	<b>30</b>
<b>V. Future Activities</b>	<b>30</b>
A. Commission Meetings	<b>30</b>
B. Caseload	<b>31</b>
C. Legislation	<b>31</b>
D. Formal Ethics Opinions	<b>31</b>
E. Formal Advisory Opinions	<b>32</b>
F. Other Activities	<b>32</b>

# LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
<b>1</b>	2011 Complaint Filings	<b>12</b>
<b>2</b>	Comparison With Previous Years	<b>13</b>
<b>3</b>	Complaint Sources (2007 - 2011)	<b>15</b>
<b>4</b>	2011 Complaint Closures	<b>16</b>
<b>5</b>	2011 Complaint Dispositions	<b>17</b>
<b>6</b>	Comparison With Previous Years Closures	<b>19</b>
<b>7</b>	Complaints Pending By Year Filed	<b>21</b>
<b>8</b>	Actions Taken (2006 - 2011)	<b>22</b>
<b>9</b>	Court Levels Involved (2006 - 2011)	<b>24</b>
<b>10</b>	Types Of Allegations	<b>25</b>
<b>11</b>	Recusals By Commissioners	<b>27</b>

# LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
<b>1</b>	2011 Complaint Filings	<b>12</b>
<b>2</b>	Comparison With Prior Year Filings	<b>14</b>
<b>3</b>	Complaint Sources 2007 – 2011	<b>15</b>
<b>4</b>	2011 Complaint Closures By Year Filed	<b>16</b>
<b>5-A</b>	Non-Jurisdictional Complaints Processed in 2011	<b>18</b>
<b>5-B</b>	Jurisdictional Complaint Processing	<b>18</b>
<b>6</b>	Jurisdictional Complaints Closed	<b>20</b>
<b>8</b>	Actions Taken	<b>23</b>
<b>9</b>	Complaints By Court Level (2006 - 2011)	<b>24</b>
<b>10</b>	Allegations By Type in 2011	<b>26</b>

# LIST OF APPENDICES

## Appendix

Constitutional Provisions Relating to the Commission on Judicial Conduct	<b>A</b>
Statutory Provisions Relating to the Commission on Judicial Conduct	<b>B</b>
Appellate Rule 406	<b>C</b>
Code of Judicial Conduct	<b>D</b>
Alaska Statute Relating to Judicial Disqualification	<b>E</b>
Complaint Form	<b>F</b>
Formal Ethics Opinions	<b>G</b>
Formal Advisory Opinions	<b>H</b>
Commission Rules of Procedure	<b>I</b>
List of Published Alaska Judicial Conduct Opinions	<b>J</b>

# **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 (2011)

**HONORABLE KEITH LEVY** Honorable Keith B. Levy was appointed to the District Court in 2005. He chairs the Newer Judge Development Committee and presides over the Juneau Therapeutic Court, a program for the rehabilitation of individuals convicted of felony driving under the influence of alcohol. He graduated from the State University of New York at Binghamton and received his law degree from the University of Santa Clara Law School. Before being appointed to the bench he worked in private practice and held a variety of public service positions including staff attorney to the Alaska Court of Appeals, legal counsel to the Alaska Legislative Affairs Agency, and assistant attorney general with the Alaska Department of Law. He served on the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, including a term as president.

**HONORABLE BEN ESCH** is a graduate of Arizona State University School of Law. He has lived in Alaska since 1973 and served as a judge of the Superior Court in Nome, Alaska since 1996. The Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court appointed him the presiding judge for the Second Judicial District in January 2008.

**HONORABLE PHILLIP VOLLAND** Judge Philip R. Volland is the Deputy Presiding Judge for Criminal Matters for the Third Judicial District in Anchorage, Alaska. Judge Volland was appointed to the bench in 2002 following nearly 30 years in private practice. He is presently Chair of the Criminal Rules Committee and is a former president of the Alaska Bar Association. Judge Volland formerly served on the Civil Rules Committee, the Special Committee to Review the Code of Judicial Conduct, the Law Related Education Committee, the Sentencing Commission and the Alaska Public Offices Commission. Judge Volland received his legal training at New York University School of Law where he was a Root-Tilden Scholar. He was admitted to state and federal practice in Alaska in 1977.

## **Attorney Members (2011)**

**PETER J. ASCHENBRENNER** practices law in Fairbanks and Anchorage as a business lawyer and civil litigator. He holds a J.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley; he served as the first court rules attorney for the Alaska Supreme Court (1973-1974), as United States Magistrate Judge in Alaska (1974 – 1991), and has published ten books on Alaska legal topics. He is a member of the Alaska Bar Association since 1972 and currently Alaska chair of the United States Supreme Court Historical Society.

**JAN OSTROVSKY** is the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska. He has been an attorney since 1975 practicing in small and large firms and as an appointed official of the U.S. Department of Justice. Mr. Ostrovsky has previously served as a board member of the Consumer Education and Training Services (CENTS Project) in Seattle, as the United States Trustee for the northwest states, and as a professional fee examiner in the Enron bankruptcies. He is a contributing author to the Collier Bankruptcy Treatise and co-author of the "Collier Compensation, Employment and Appointment of Trustees and Professionals" volume

## **Public Members (2011)**

**JAMES C. (CHRIS) BROWN** has lived in Alaska since 2004, and has a 30+ year career in the telecommunications industry. Mr. Brown was born in Canada and grew up in the Southeastern US, where he received an electrical engineering degree from the University of South Florida and an MBA from Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Brown's professional career spans both domestic and international telecommunications, including senior management positions with Sprint, British Telecom and currently AT&T Alaska. Chris and Margaret, his wife of 32 years have one son, Matthew, who is a student at the University of Alaska - Anchorage. Chris's interests include amateur radio, photography, and music. He was appointed to the Commission in 2009.

**AMY DEMBOSKI** was raised in a military family and moved to Eagle River in 1989. She graduated from Chugiak High School in 1994. Amy has Bachelor degrees in Justice and History from UAA, and an MBA in finance from Columbia Southern University. Amy has worked for 15 years in the healthcare industry. During the latter part of that career her focus was on business development and management, building and managing two businesses. Now, she is working at a law firm focusing on estate, tax, and business planning. Amy and her husband, Ben, have two children. Their daughter, Kennedy, is a sophomore at Chugiak High School and son Riley is a 6<sup>th</sup> grader at Mirror Lake Middle School. Amy spends much of her time volunteering in the Chugiak and Eagle River area as a member of the local community council, the parks and recreation board, and as a member of the Lions club.

**ROBERT D. SHELDON** is a lifelong Alaskan who was raised in Talkeetna. He has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Finance, and a minor in Economics, from Colorado State University. He is a Principal of Arbor Capital Management, Inc., which he co-founded in 1996, a volunteer in the business community facilitating, financing and encouraging relationships and is a member of Omicron Delta Epsilon, an international economics society. His broad interest in finance and economics extends into understanding interconnections with the judiciary. Robert has been married to Marne Sheldon for 15 years and has three sons. Robert was appointed to the Conduct Commission in 2008. His interests include family, remote rafting, exploration, and coaching.

# **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, 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 Trevor Stephens  
Alaska Superior Court  
415 Main Street, Room 400  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

### **Second Judicial District**

Honorable Ben Esch  
Alaska Superior Court  
Box 1110  
Nome, Alaska 99762

### **Third Judicial District**

Honorable Sen Tan  
Alaska Superior Court  
825 W. Fourth Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

### **Fourth Judicial District**

Honorable Douglas Blankenship  
Alaska Superior Court  
101 Lacey Street  
Fairbanks, AK 99701

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

Stephen J. Van Goor, 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.

### **3. 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  
1029 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave., Suite 550  
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, recommend counseling or 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, public or private censure, reprimand,\* or admonishment.

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\*The 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).

### **III. CALENDAR YEAR 2011 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 2011, staff responded in writing to 56 inquiries and approximately 150 verbal and e-mail inquiries.

In 2011, staff continued to make a concerted effort to screen many complaints before they actually were filed with the Commission. Eighteen new jurisdictional complaints were filed this year. Of those jurisdictional complaints, thirteen were eventually dismissed, and two resulted in discipline, leaving three 2011 jurisdictional complaints that will require investigation. In addition to the 2011 jurisdictional complaints, seven jurisdictional complaints from previous years were acted on.

The Commission opens approximately two complaints a month that require 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

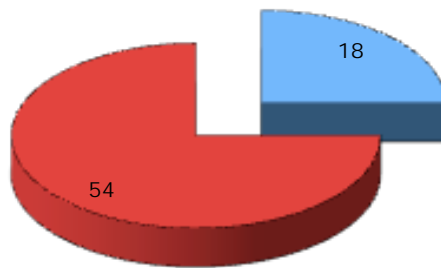
## 2011 Complaint Filings

Complaint Filings

Within the Commission's Authority	<i>Jurisdictional</i>	18
Not Within the Commission's Authority	<i>Non-Jurisdictional</i>	54
Total New Complaints		72

# Figure 1

2011 Complaint Filings



■ Jurisdictional ■ Non-Jurisdictional

# Table 2

## Comparison With Previous Years' Filings

### Total Accusations Filed by Calendar Year

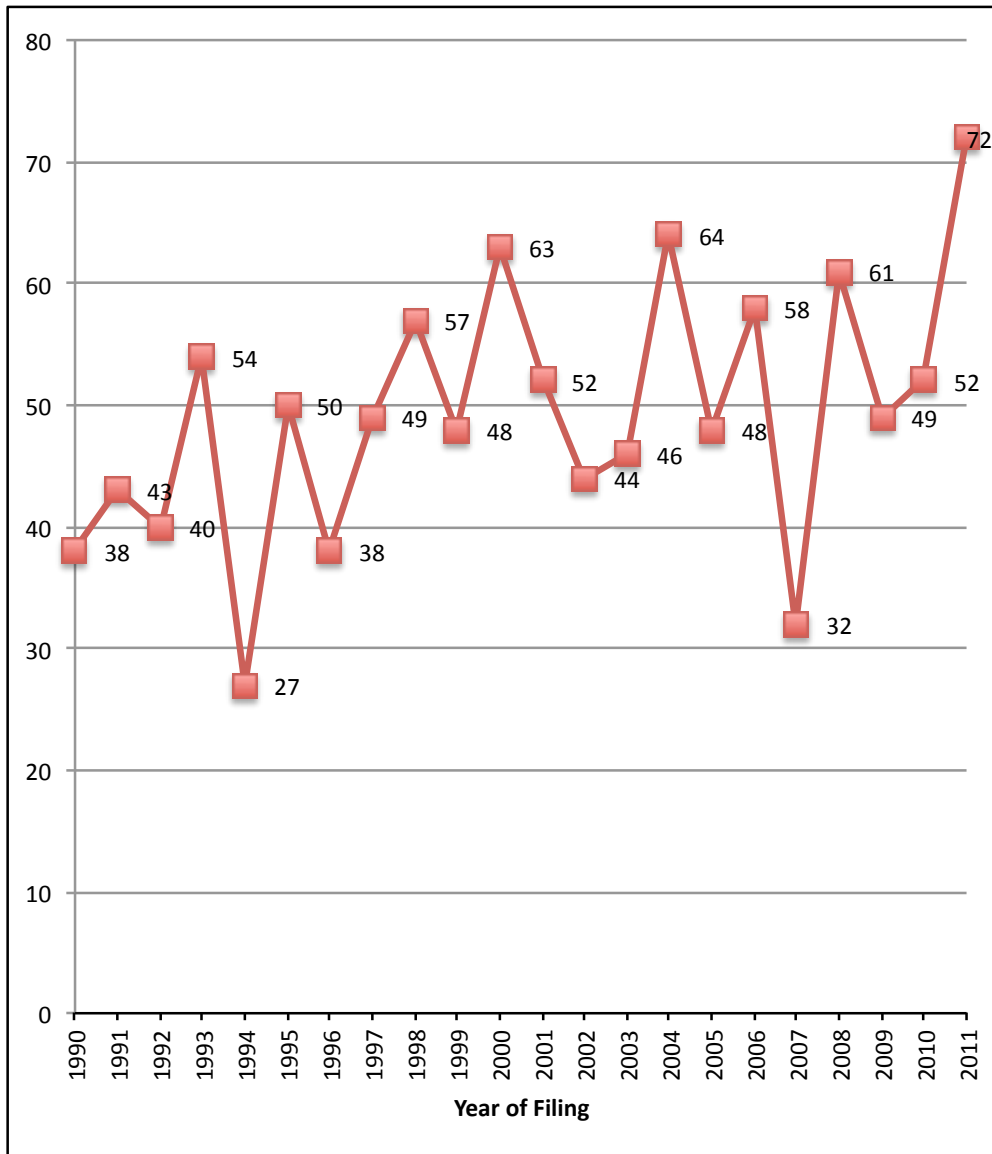
(includes complaints both within the Commission's Authority and those not within the Commissions authority that were not screened out prior to receipt)

2011	72
2010	52
2009	49
2008	61
2007	32
2006	58
2005	48
2004	64
2003	46
2002	44
2001	52
2000	63
1999	48
1998	57
1997	49
1996	38
1995	50
1994	27
1993	54
1992	40
1991	43
1990	38

\* Beginning in 1990, Commission staff have made a concerted 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.

# Figure 2

## Comparison with Prior Years' Filings



# Table 3

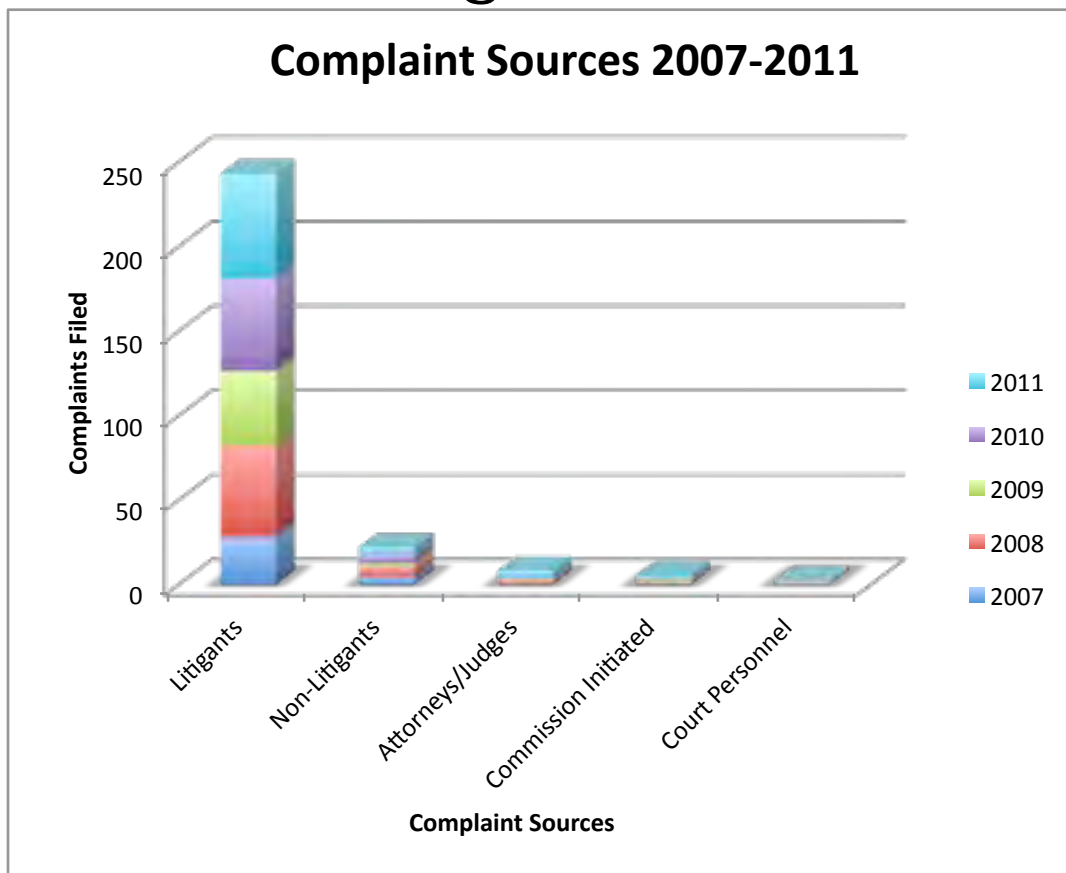
## Complaint Sources 2007-2011

(Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional)

Complaint Sources	2007	2008*	2009	2010	2011
Litigants	28	54	44	55	62
Non-Litigants	4	6	2	6	4
Attorneys/Judges	0	2	1	1	4
Commission Initiated	0	1	1	1	2
Court Personnel	0	0	1	1	0

\*In 2008: The was a non-litigant and a litigant that filed the same complaint and a lawyer and a non-litigant that filed the same compliant

### Figure 3



# Table 4

## 2011 Complaint Closures

2010	7
2011	15

# Figure 4

## 2011 Complaint Closures



■ 2010 ■ 2011

# Table 5

## 2011 Complaint Dispositions

### *Complaints Outside the Commission's Authority*

Dissatisfaction with Legal Ruling	51
Complaints Against a Magistrate or Master	0
Complaints Against an Attorney	2
Other	9
Total Non-Jurisdictional Complaints Processed	62

### *Complaints Within the Commission's Authority*

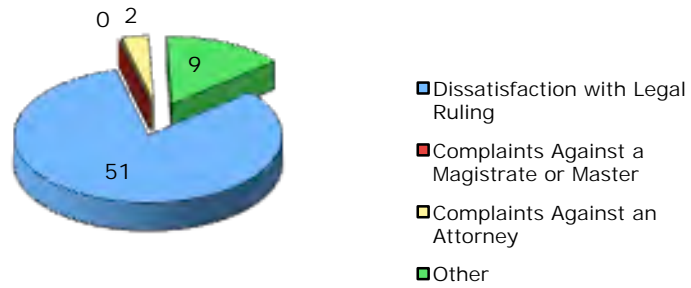
Complainant Did Not Provide Further Information	0
Complainant Withdrew Complaint	0
Investigated then Dismissed	20 *
Consolidated with Other Complaints	0
Referred to Supreme Court	0
Other Commission Action	2
Total Jurisdictional Complaints Processed	22 *

\* 7 filed in 2010 and acted on in 2011



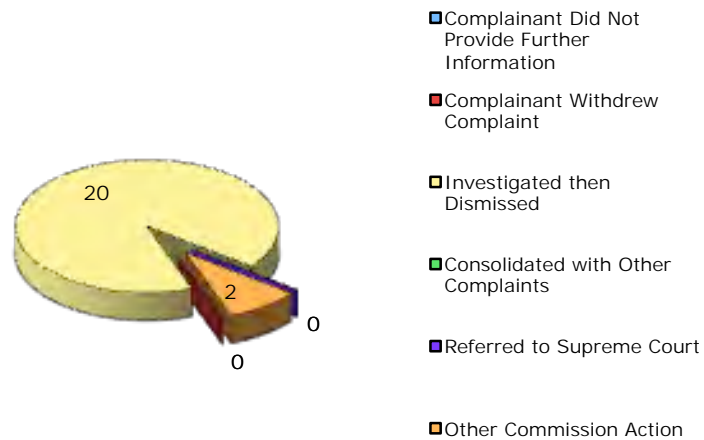
# Figure 5A

## Non Jurisdictional Complaints Processed in 2011



# Figure 5B

## Jurisdictional Complaints Processed in 2011



# Table 6

## Comparison With Previous Years Closures\*

### Total Jurisdictional Complaints Closed

2011	22
2010	14
2009	13
2008	8
2007	11
2006	11
2005	10
2004	17
2003	17
2002	14
2001	14
2000	19
1999	32
1998	21
1997	15
1996	15
1995	20
1994	30
1993	23
1992	39
1990	53
1989	63

\* 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 are not directly comparable to those during 1989 and after.

# Figure 6

## Jurisdictional Complaints Closed Compared to Prior Years

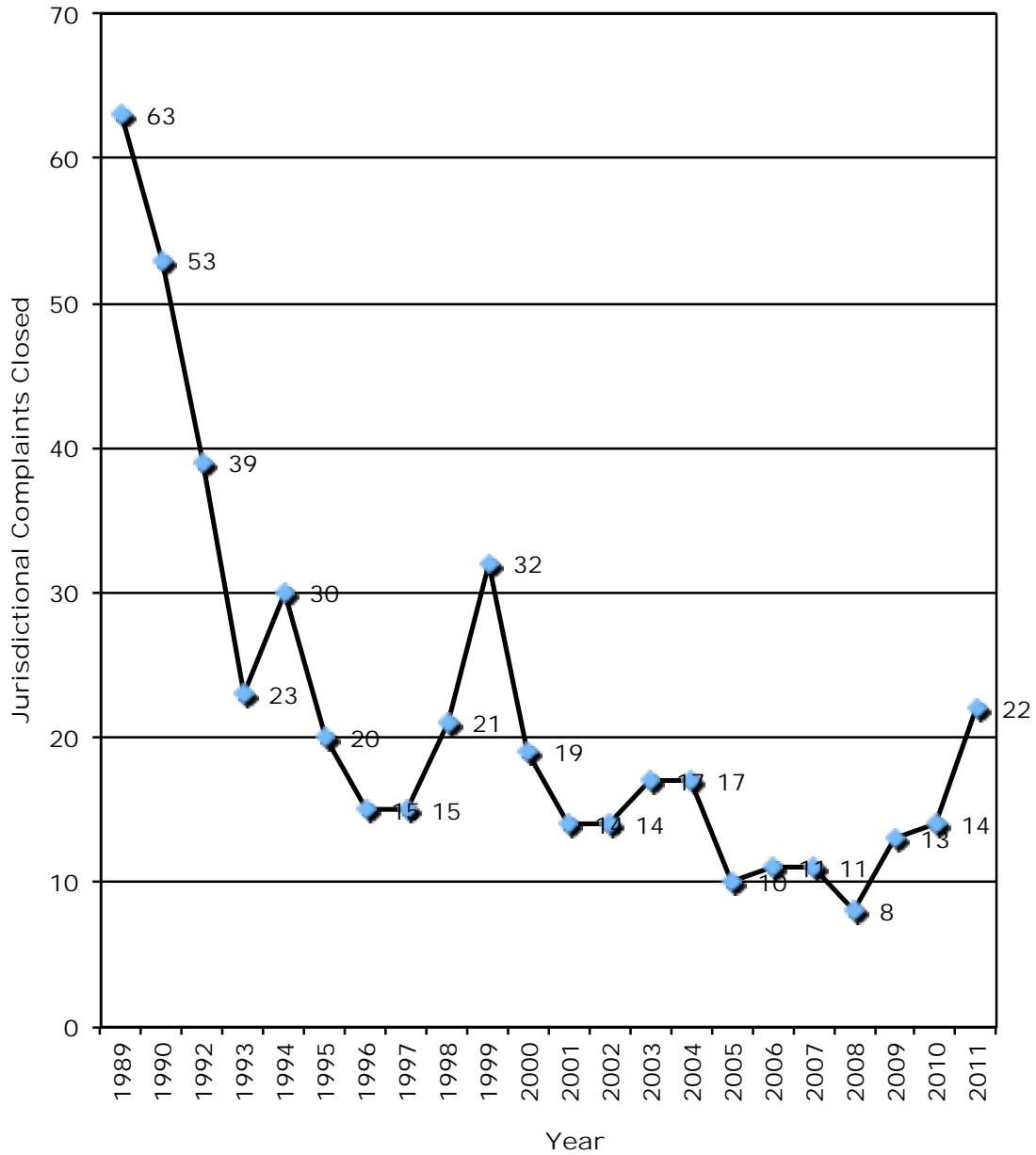


Table 7  
Pending Jurisdictional Complaints  
By Year Filed

(As of December 31, 2011)

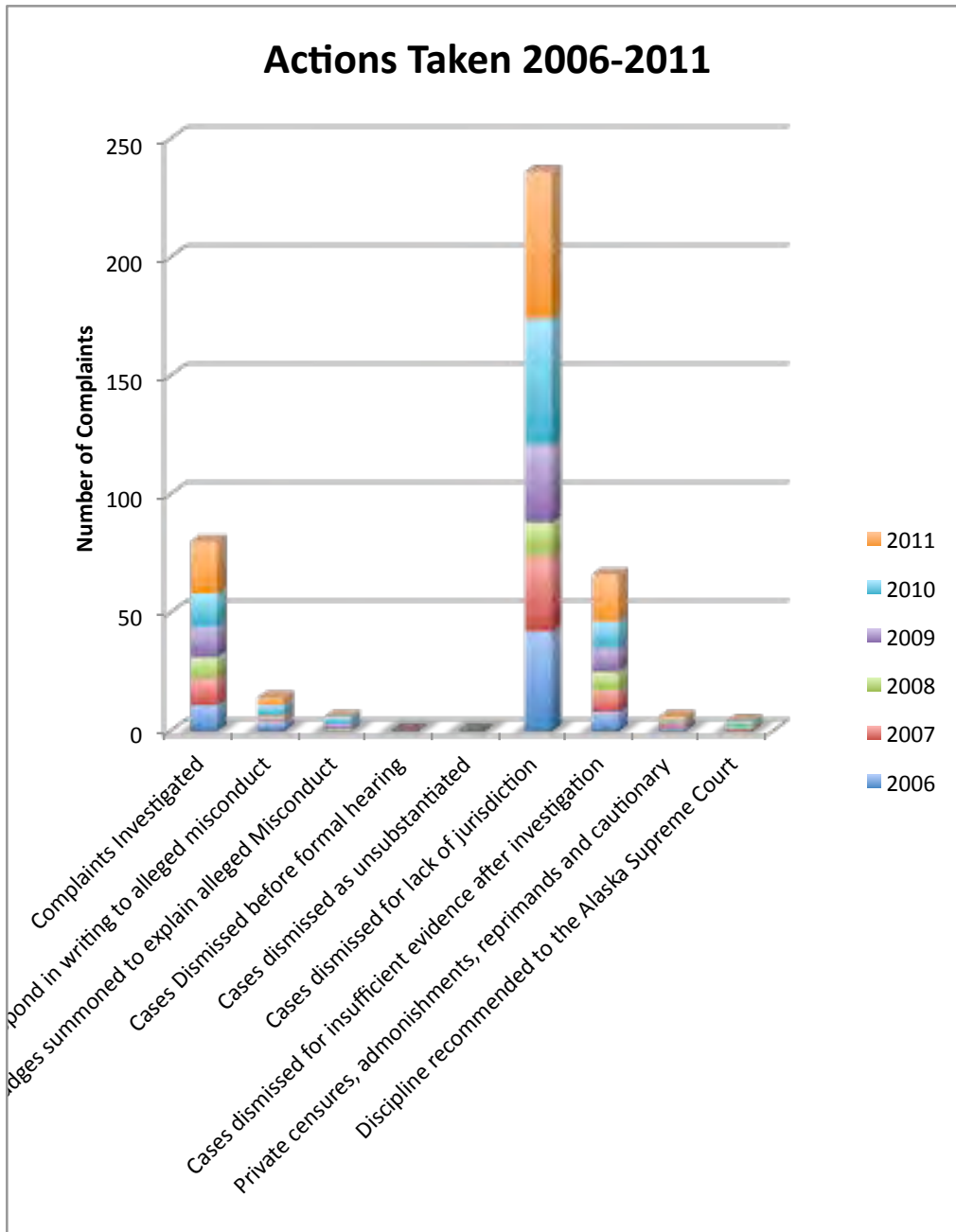
2011	3
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# Table 8

## Actions Taken 2006-2011

Actions Taken	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Complaints Investigated	11	11	9	13	14	22
Judges asked to Respond in writing to alleged misconduct	4	1	1	1	4	3
Judges summoned to explain alleged Misconduct	0	0	1	2	3	0
Cases Dismissed before formal hearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases dismissed as unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases dismissed for lack of jurisdiction	42	32	14	33	53	62
Cases dismissed for insufficient evidence after investigation	8	9	8	10	11	20
Private censures, admonishments, reprimands and cautionary letters	1	1	0	1	1	2
Discipline recommended to the Alaska Supreme Court	0	1	1	0	2	0

# Figure 8



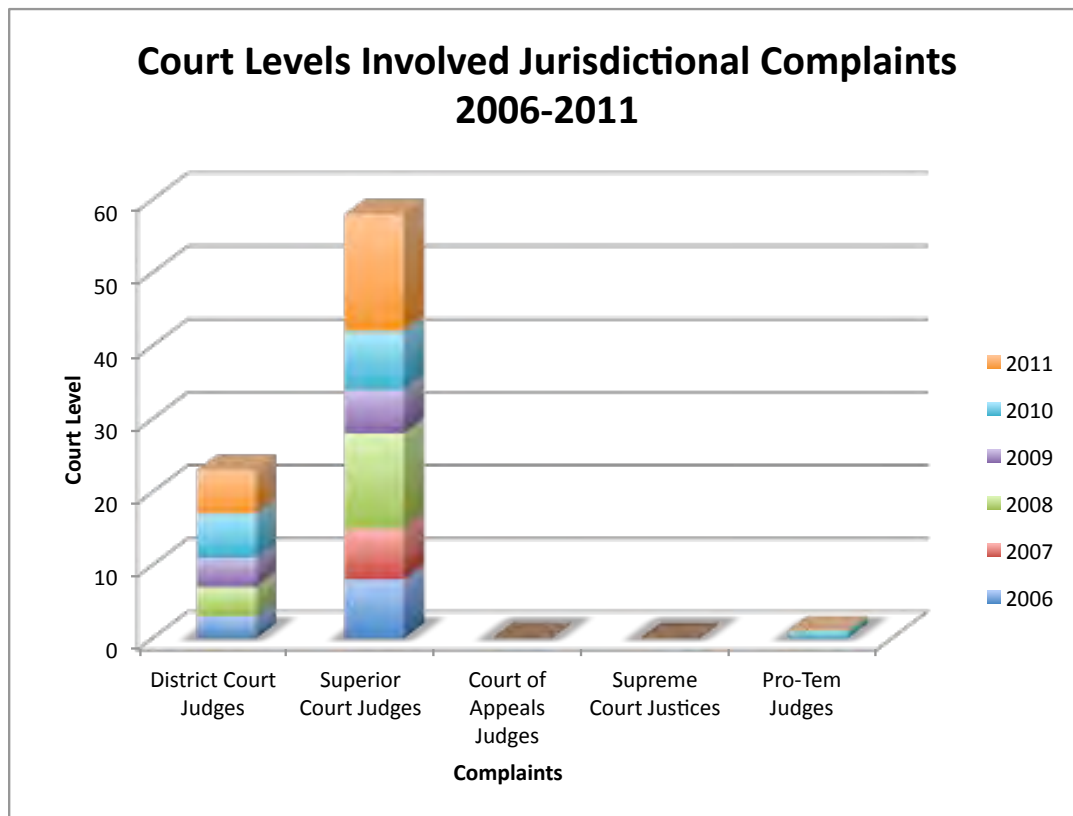
# Table 9

## Court Levels Involved Jurisdictional Complaints 2006-2011

Court Levels Involved	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*
District Court Judges	3	0	4	4	6	6
Superior Court Judges	8	7	13	6	8	16
Court of Appeals Judges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supreme Court Justices	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pro-Tem Judges	0	0	0	0	1	0

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

## Figure 9



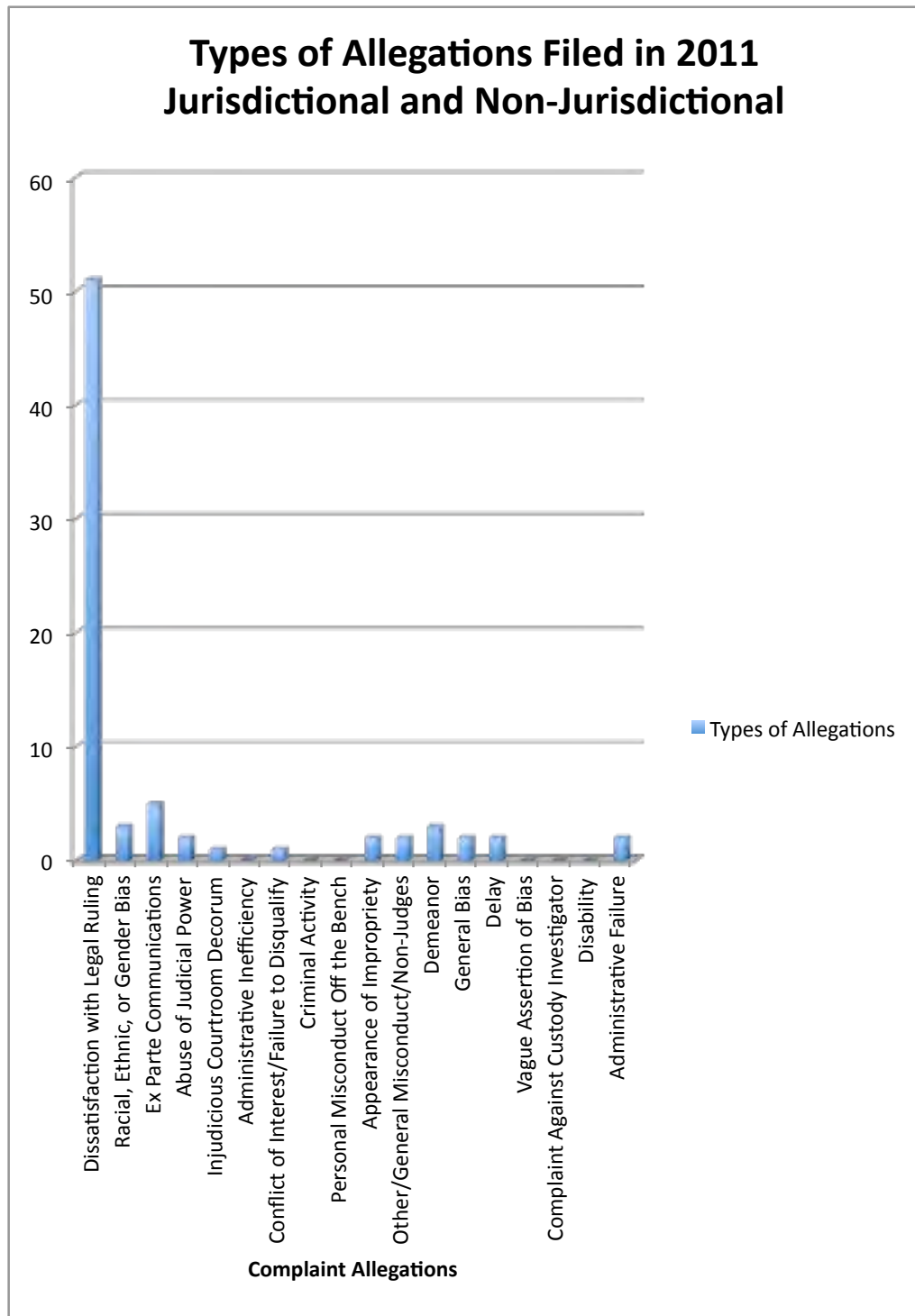
**Table 10**  
**Types of Allegations**  
**Filed in 2011**  
**(Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional)**

Types of Allegations	2011
Dissatisfaction with Legal Ruling	51
Racial, Ethnic, or Gender Bias	3
Ex Parte Communications	5
Abuse of Judicial Power	2
Injudicious Courtroom Decorum	1
Administrative Inefficiency	0
Conflict of Interest/Failure to Disqualify	1
Criminal Activity	0
Personal Misconduct Off the Bench	0
Appearance of Impropriety	2
Other/General Misconduct/Non-Judges	2
Demeanor	3
General Bias	2
Delay	2
Vague Assertion of Bias	0
Complaint Against Custody Investigator	0
Disability	0
Administrative Failure	2

\* some complaints have more than one type of allegation



# Figure 10



# Table 11

## 2011 Recusals By Commissioners and Staff

Total Complaints Voted on in 2011 70

Judge Member Recusals	1
Attorney Member Recusals	0
Public Member Recusals	0
Staff Member Recusals	0

## **B. Commission Meetings**

During 2011, the Commission held four regular meetings and one teleconference 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.

### **2011 Regular Meeting Locations**

February 28, 2011	Anchorage
June 20, 2011	Anchorage
September 23, 2011	Anchorage
December 9, 2011	Anchorage

### **2011 Special Meetings Locations**

June 1, 2011	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 American Judicature Society's Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations.

## **D. Formal Proceedings**

There were no formal proceedings in 2011.

## **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. Most recently, Rule 5(e) was revised to specify the form that information would be released pursuant to a waiver.

The rules 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 2012 Budget**

In FY 2012, the legislature appropriated \$388,600.00 to the commission. This money enables the Commission to operate a staff of one executive director and one administrative assistant.

### **B. Fiscal Year 2011 Activity**

All of the previous year's pending complaints were closed in 2011; however, three 2011 complaints are pending investigation.

## **V. FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

### **A. Commission Meetings**

March 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Anchorage

## **B. Caseload**

In 2012, the Commission anticipates receiving approximately 60 complaints against judicial officers, of which 20 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 the 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. In 2010, the Commission did not adopt any new advisory opinions. Advisory opinions are included in **Appendix H**.

Staff also provided over 100 informal ethics opinions to judicial officers and court personnel.

## **F. Other Activities**

In 2012, 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 2011, 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 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.