



*COMMISSION
ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT*

20TH ANNUAL REPORT
2008-2009

ORGANIZATION, JURISDICTION AND POWERS

The Commission on Judicial Conduct was established on June 1, 1979, by the Supreme Court of Hawai'i under Rule 26 of its Rules of Court. In 1984, Rule 26 was renumbered to Rule 8. The establishment of the Commission was mandated by Article VI, Section 5 of the Hawai'i State Constitution, as amended in 1978. The Rules of Court set forth the Commission's basic operational procedures and powers.

The Commission consists of seven members appointed for staggered three-year terms. The Rules require that three members shall be attorneys licensed to practice in the State of Hawai'i, and that four members shall be citizens who are not active or retired judges or lawyers.

The Commission has jurisdiction over all judges and per diem judges of the State of Hawai'i. Excluding arbitrators, the Commission also has jurisdiction over court appointed officers performing judicial functions.

In April 1993, the Supreme Court amended Rule 8.2(a) which now empowers the Commission to issue advisory opinions to aid judges in the interpretation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. These opinions are admissible in disciplinary action against the judge involved.

COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Any person may file a complaint relating to the conduct of a judge. Upon receipt of the complaint, the Commission shall determine whether sufficient cause exists to proceed with an investigation. Judicial misconduct involves any violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. Disability involves the physical or mental inability to perform judicial duties and functions. Judicial misconduct does not include making erroneous findings of fact, reaching an erroneous legal conclusion, or erroneously applying the law.

Even though the Commission may find no further proceedings are necessary, it may recommend that the Supreme Court: issue a private reprimand, admonish the judge that his or her conduct may be cause for discipline, direct professional counseling or assistance to the judge, or impose conditions on the judge's conduct.

<i>Complaints & Inquiries</i>	<i>FY 08-09 (7/1/08-6/30/09)</i>
<i>Number of inquiries</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Number of complaints</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Number of complaints dismissed</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Number of complaints pending at end of Fiscal Year</i>	<i>10</i>

<i>Complaints by Judicial Position</i>	<i>FY 08-09 (7/1/08-6/30/09)</i>
<i>Per Diem District/Family</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Court of Appeals</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Supreme Court</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Other (court appointed officer Performing judicial functions)</i>	<i>1</i>

(Statistics may include multiple judges per complaint)

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Any judge, the administrative director of the courts, or the Commission may request an advisory opinion to aid in the interpretation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The advisory "...shall be a complete defense to any complaint under these rules that the judge complained against acted in accordance with in reliance on an advisory opinion issued to the judge that certain specified conduct by the judge would not constitute a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct." Rule 8.15 (c) Judicial Discipline, Rules of the Supreme Court.

<i>Informal Discussion Requests</i>	<i>109</i>
<i>Informal Advisory Opinion Requests</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Formal Advisory Opinion Requests</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Pending Advisory Opinions</i>	<i>1</i>

An advisory opinion request may be an informal discussion, an informal opinion or a formal opinion. The informal discussion, while not an opinion issued by the Commission, encourages discussion of the issues and conduct contemplated by the judge and how it relates to the Code of Judicial Conduct. The informal opinion is a confidential written response to the judge unless permission is granted to publish the opinion or the Commission chooses to disclose it. The formal opinion is usually of sufficient general interest that it is published and disseminated to all judges and available to the public.

<i>Advisory Requests by Circuits</i>	<i>1ST Circuit</i>	<i>2ND Circuit</i>	<i>3RD Circuit</i>	<i>5TH Circuit</i>
<i>Administration</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Supreme Court</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Intermediate Appeals Court</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Per Diem Judges</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

If a formal hearing is held and the Commissioners conclude that the charge has been proven by clear and irrefutable evidence, the Commission shall submit a report of its findings to the Supreme Court and may recommend any of the following sanctions: removal from office, retirement, imposition of limitations or conditions on the performance of judicial duties including suspension with or without pay, private reprimand, public censure, suspension from the practice of law, or disbarment, or any combination of the above sanctions.

CONFIDENTIALITY

All proceedings involving allegations of misconduct or disability are confidential unless the Supreme Court enters an order for the imposition of public discipline or the judge requests that the matter be made public. There is a provision allowing the Commission to make public statements to clarify a complaint if the subject matter in a case becomes public knowledge through an independent source or through a waiver of confidentiality by the judge.

COMMISSION OPERATIONS

A person who wishes to file a complaint is asked to submit the complaint in writing to the Commission setting forth all pertinent facts and describing the judge's alleged misconduct or disability as specifically as possible. Dates, names of witnesses and exact circumstances surrounding the matter should be provided in detail.

At its monthly meetings the Commission reviews all complaints and conducts an initial evaluation to determine whether there is sufficient cause to proceed further. If the members find the complaint to be frivolous, unfounded or outside the Commission's jurisdiction or appealable, the complaint is dismissed and the complainant is informed that the matter has been dismissed. Depending on the complexity of each complaint, final disposition of a complaint may take several months.

Complaints filed anonymously with vague or unclear allegations or without sufficient information for the Commission to proceed are usually dismissed.

If a complaint is determined to merit further investigation, the Commission on occasion, forwards a copy of the complaint to the judge involved requesting a written response. The Commission may also request further information from the complainant to clarify allegations made. Both complainant and the judge are informed of the Commission's decision when no misconduct is determined to exist. In cases where the Commission determined that sufficient evidence exists to support allegations of misconduct, a disciplinary recommendation is made to the Supreme Court. The complainant is then informed that "appropriate action has been taken," and the Supreme Court is responsible for disciplinary action against the judge. There are provisions for a special counsel to conduct formal hearings if further proceedings are indicated by the seriousness of the alleged violation.

The filing of a complaint with the Commission is not a substitute for appeal nor will it change a judge's decision. The Commission has the authority to only made recommendations of discipline to the Supreme Court when that is determined to be appropriate.

<i>Substance of Complaints</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 08-09 (7/1/08 – 6/30/09)</i>
<i>Abuse of power</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Administrative inefficiency; Delay</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Conflict of interest</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Ex Parte Communication</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Outcome of the case</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Personal conduct</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Political conduct</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Prejudice/Bias</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Prestige of office</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Temperament/Demeanor</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>1</i>

(Statistics may include more than one category for some complaints)

<i>Categories of Complaints Summary</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 08-09 (7/1/08 – 6/30/09)</i>
<i>Criminal</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Civil</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Domestic Relations</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Small Claims</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Traffic</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>1</i>

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL ETHICS

The Hawai‘i Commission on Judicial Conduct maintains membership in the Center for Judicial Ethics, a national clearinghouse for information on judicial conduct and ethics of the American Judicature Society. All of the other states have judicial conduct organizations and are also members of this organization. Established in 1977, the Center has been a vital and supportive body for the Hawai‘i Commission providing information on judicial discipline, research assistance, and technical expertise on drafting of the formal advisory opinions. The Center also provides all conduct organizations with published materials on judicial discipline, an index of judicial cases, advisory opinions, other state and federal codes of conduct, newspaper and journal articles of interest and concern. The Center is a service provided by the American Judicature Society with offices in Des Moines, Iowa and Chicago, Illinois.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

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