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DEFORE THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT 2 3 2003 OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

In Re the Matter of
The Honorable Ramon P. Reid
Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Courts
Yakima County, Washington

No. 3713-F-105

STATEMENT OF CHARGES

I. BACKGROUND

The Honorable Ramon P. Reid ("Respondent") is now, and was at all times referred to in this document, a part-time judge of the Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Courts.

Between March 1, 2001 and December 7, 2001, in the course of its regular business, the Commission on Judicial Conduct became aware of information that gave it reason to exercise its authority under Washington Constitution, Article IV, § 31 to conduct an investigation into Respondent's conduct.¹ On November 18, 2002, the Commission sent Respondent a letter informing him that the Commission was commencing initial proceedings against him. A Statement of Allegations was enclosed and a response was invited. The Commission received Respondent's reply to the Statement of Allegations on December 30, 2002. In order to verify statements in the reply to the Statement of Allegations, Commission staff reviewed additional audiotapes and other records of Respondent's court proceedings. Based on this review, the Commission sent Respondent an Amended Statement of Allegations on April 9, 2003, to which he responded on April 28, 2003. Respondent was previously sanctioned by the Commission, *In re the Honorable Ramon Reid*, CJC No. 2705-F-91.

¹Wash. Const. Art. IV, § 31, para 2 says, "Whenever the commission receives a complaint against a judge or justice, or otherwise has reason to believe that a judge or justice should be admonished, reprimanded, censured, suspended, removed, or retired, the commission shall first investigate the complaint or belief and then conduct initial proceedings for the purpose of determining whether probable cause exists for conducting a public hearing or hearings to deal with the complaint or belief."

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II. CONDUCT GIVING RISE TO CHARGES

- A. Respondent is alleged to have violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) of the Code of Judicial Conduct by engaging in a pattern and practice of violating criminal defendants' fundamental statutory and constitutional due process rights in criminal proceedings.
 - It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by engaging in a pattern and practice of failing to comply with RCW 10.101.020 and RCW 10.101.160 governing imposition of costs and appointment of counsel in criminal cases.
 - a. It is alleged that, as a general practice, Respondent fails to make a determination of financial need of criminal defendants at any point during criminal proceedings, despite the statutory requirement to do so prior to appointing counsel, when determining reimbursement amounts, and before ordering incarceration for failure to pay moneys for fines or costs.
 - b. It is alleged that Respondent has imposed, in both Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Court, a \$100 court-appointed attorney fee upon numerous defendants, without making the aforementioned determination of financial need and without complying with any of the above-referenced statutory requirements, including but not limited to the following defendants who were acquitted of criminal charges:

Afterbuffalo, Lita, TMC C00009090 (03/20/02); Alvarez, J. Isabel, WMC C02-07566 (07/11/02); Capatillo, Michelle, TMC C00009457 (03/20/02); Castellanos, Mario, TMC 94240 (06/26/02); Castillo, Andres, WMC C02-06989 (06/13/02); Cultee, Ira, TMC C00009825 (06/12/02); Guzman, Luis TMC C00009978 (06/12/02); Lopez, Shawntal, WMC C01-08759 (10/12/01); Martinez, Toni, WMC C02-06949 (06/13/02); Mendoza, Horacio, TMC C00008896 (01/09/02); Ortega, Daniel, TMC C00008590 (06/05/02);

Oyos, Miguel, TMC C00010143 (06/26/02); Ramos Marin, Miguel, WMC C02-07483 (02/22/02); Sanchez, Cesar, TMC C00009819 (06/19/02); Sanchez, Valentin, TMC C00009222 (03/20/02); and Segovia, Raul, TMC C00008791 and C00009267 (03/06/02).

It is alleged that this practice violates RCW 10.101.020 and RCW 10.101.160(1) and (2).

2. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by engaging in a pattern and practice of committing defendants in both Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Courts to serve out their fines in jail, without determining whether the failure to pay was intentional or was due to their inability to pay. It is alleged that most, if not all, of the defendants so committed were already appointed counsel by Respondent and therefore treated as indigent by him. These cases include but are not limited to:

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Abrahamson, Lennessa WMC C00-07189
      and C00-07190 (12/14/01);
Andriano, Sergio, TMC C00009199 (01/09/02);
Arthur, Matthew TMC C00009106 (01/09/02);
Davila, Hilario, TMC C00008611 (06/27/01);
Fox, Jaime, TMC C00008751 (03/04/02);
George, Clayton, TMC C00007816 (01/30/02);
Goggles, Brian, TMC C00007526 (01/30/02);
Gonzalez, Brandi, TMC C00006838 (01/09/02);
Guzman, Luis, TMC C00000408 (09/07/01);
Hill, William, TMC C00004933 (06/27/01);
Hines, Joseph, WMC C99-06501 (12/14/01);
Hoptowit, Michael, TMC C00009447 and C00009448 (01/30/02);
Hunt, Deborah, WMC C01-06788 (12/14/01);
Jim, Reginald, TMC C00006819 (01/09/02);
Laroque, Wilson, TMC C00007093 (01/09/02);
Lewis, Avery, TMC C00009473 (03/06/02);
Robinson, Cynthia, TMC C00006637 (06/27/01);
Salinas Ruiz, Juan, WMC C01-08677 (05/11/01);
Vega, David, TMC C00001022 (07/25/01)
Villarreal, Freddy, TMC C00007003 (06/27/01);
Wabaunsee, Lawrence, TMC C00007559 (03/04/02); and
Wahchumwah, Rodney, TMC C00009446 (02/27/02).
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It is alleged that this practice violates long-standing, well-settled constitutional law as set forth in United States Supreme Court and Washington State Supreme Court decisions: *Bearden v. Georgia*, 461

U.S. 660 (1983); *Tate v. Short*, 401 U.S. 395 (1971); *Williams v. Illinois*, 399 U.S. 235 (1970); *State v. Curry*, 118 Wn.2d 911 (1992); *State v. Barklind*, 87 Wn.2d 814, 557 P.2d 314 (1976); reaffirmed in *Smith v. Whatcom Cy. Dist. Ct.*, 147 Wn.2d 98 (2002).

3. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by engaging in a pattern and practice of failing either to inform the defendant of the elements of the crime or crimes to which he or she was pleading guilty, or to ascertain whether counsel had given such advice, in numerous Toppenish and Wapato Municipal Court cases, including but not limited to:

Albert, Stephanie, WMC C02-07617 (07/11/02); Cosner, Almira, WMC C01-08217 (04/04/02) George, Theodore, TMC C00008801 (01/09/02); Hart, Adelaida, TMC C00006616 (06/05/02); Hunt, Vincent, WMC C02-07539 (07/11/02); Jackson, Dorethea, TMC C00008800 (07/08/02); Jones, James, TMC C00010351 (07/10/02); Lujan, Deanna, TMC C00009549 (07/12/02); Mosqueda, Allen, TMC C00006013 (06/26/02); Roman, Francisco, TMC C00008771, C00010251 and C00010252 (06/26/02); Sam, Jeffery, TMC C00008501 (06/27/01); Sanchez Cuevas, Juan, TMC C00009705 (01/30/02); and Yallup, Ira, TMC C0009012 (03/20/02).

It is alleged that this practice violates CrRLJ 4.2(d), as well as long-standing, well-settled constitutional law as set forth in United States Supreme Court and Washington State Supreme Court decisions: Henderson v. Morgan, 426 U.S. 637, 645, 49 L. Ed. 2d 108, 96 S. Ct. 2253 (1976); Smith v. O'Grady, 312 U.S. 329, 334, 85 L. Ed. 859, 61 S. Ct. 572 (1941); State v. Chervenell, 99 Wn.2d 309, 318, 662 P.2d 836 (1983). In re Keene, 95 Wn.2d 203, 622 P.2d 360 (1980). State v. Holsworth, 93 Wn.2d 148, 607 P.2d 845 (1980). It is further alleged that this rule was brought to Respondent's attention in a prior disciplinary proceeding in which he was admonished for failing to comply with CrRLJ

4.2 in CJC No. 2705-F-91 (decision filed 10/5/01).

4. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by convicting defendants of crimes in bench trials without obtaining written waivers of the right to jury trial in numerous cases, including but not limited to:

Abrahamson, Lennessa, WMC C00-07229 (01/04/02); George, Catharine, WMC C01-06612 (02/22/02); Miller, Helen, TMC C00010158 (06/26/02); Salinas, Candace, TMC C00009376 (02/27/02); Smith, Raymond, WMC C02-07336 (05/30/02).

5. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by discouraging defendants from exercising their constitutional right to trial by jury by indicating either that they would be charged for the cost of a jury trial, in violation of RCW 10.01.160(2), or that their sentences would be more severe if they exercise their right to a jury trial. As an example, it is alleged that during a hearing in Toppenish Municipal Court on March 6, 2002, when the defendant requested a jury trial, Respondent advised her to talk to her appointed attorney about it "cause that's one of the things that if you lose it costs you a lot more." Jack, Rina, TMC C00009262.

As an additional example, it is further alleged that during a hearing in Toppenish Municipal Court on June 19, 2002, when the defendant requested a jury trial, appointed defense counsel stated on the record that he was not going to have it set for jury trial because, according to him, "that's an expense" either to himself, or to the defendant, or to the City of Toppenish. Respondent did not inform the defendant that the monetary expense would be borne by the City. Cuevas, Jesus, TMC C00009906.

It is alleged that these practices have effectively denied defendants in the City of Toppenish of their right to jury trial, and that

virtually no jury trials have been conducted in that jurisdiction. It is alleged this practice violates CrRLJ 4.1(b) and well-settled law as set forth in Washington State Supreme Court decisions: *Bellevue v. Acrey*, 103 Wn.2d 203; 691 P.2d 957 (1984); *Seattle v. Williams*, 101 Wn.2d 445, 680 P.2d 1051; (1984); *Pasco v. Mace*, 98 Wn.2d 87, 653 P.2d 618 (1982); *State v. Wicke*, 91 Wn.2d 638, 591 P.2d 452 (1979).

6. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by engaging in a pattern and practice of ordering defendants jailed pending trial without determining whether probable cause exists to believe they committed the charged crime, in numerous cases, including but not limited to:

> Guiterrez, Samuel, TMC C00008847 (06/27/01); Spencer, Byron, TMC C00009801 (03/04/02); and Villarreal, Ruben, TMC C00009123 and C00009124 (03/04/02).

- 7. It is further alleged that Respondent failed to implement any means of timely making a judicial finding of probable cause for criminal defendants arrested and incarcerated without warrants for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses, and that this practice violates CrRLJ 3.2(a) and well-settled constitutional law as set forth in United States Supreme Court's decision in *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 56-57, 114 L. Ed. 2d 49, 111 S. Ct. 1661 (1991).
- 8. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A) and 3(A)(1) by engaging in a pattern and practice of summarily finding guilty and sentencing DUI and other criminal traffic defendants who had merely filed with the court an intent to petition the court for a deferred prosecution under RCW 10.05. It is alleged that Respondent did so under circumstances where the defendants had failed to appear in court as required or to comply with pretrial release conditions, and that Respondent did so without following the procedures required to find a

defendant guilty of a criminal offense in numerous cases, including but not limited to:

Smith, Raymond, TMC C00009034, Sanchez, Sergio, TMC 00007627, Goggles, Brian, TMC 00007526, Fuentes, Juan, TMC C00009330, Tulee Jr., Meachem, C00010255.

- B. It is alleged that Respondent violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(2), 3(A)(3) and 3(A)(5) by, on several occasions, mocking defendants' Hispanic and Native American names and joking about the pronunciation of Spanish words:
 - On January 9, 2002, in a hearing in TMC C00009025,
 Respondent asked if defendant Jorges Cuevas-Blanco's name meant "White Tequila."
 - 2. The same date, during a hearing in TMC C00008658, after questioning defendant Salena Yallup about the difference between her name and that of her son, Jeremy Yallup-Half, Respondent said, "I'm curious how people get these, cause I had Spearchief. Now what, some place or others, the guy had, his ancestors had speared a chief, is where they get it."
 - 3. That same date, during a discussion with a probation officer after the cases for the day were completed, Respondent stated, "I've got two separate lists, one with Wapato and here, but down here I've got my little list that I've started here a few months ago is Boy Chief, Speak Thunder, Standing Rock, (inaudible) Wallaheap, Yellow Path, Eagle Speaker, High Eagle, Fish, Takes Gun, Double Runner, White Crow, Mosquito, Wolf Tail, Little Wolf, Spearchief, Takes Half."
 - 4. On June 5, 2002, in a hearing in TMC C00009581, after being informed that the defendant's name was Myron Plenty Hoops, Respondent asked the defendant "is that basketball?" and "Did you make plenty hoops?"
 - On June 12, 2002, during a hearing in TMC C00009751,
 Respondent directed someone in the courtroom to, "Check with the Clerk. El

la Clerko."

6. On June 19, 2002, during a hearing in TMC C00006358, Respondent commented on the proper pronunciation of the defendant's surname, Jimenez, saying "Almost may, mayonnaise." Defense counsel then joked, "I thought you were asking for mayonnaise," to which Respondent replied, "I am."

It is alleged that, by making these mocking remarks to and about litigants, and joking with counsel and probation officers about litigants' ethnicity, Respondent failed to maintain order and decorum in the courtroom, in violation of Canon 3(A)(2); failed to treat litigants and others who came before him with dignity and courtesy; and condoned such behavior by lawyers and others subject to his direction, in violation of Canon 3(A)(3); and failed to perform his judicial duties without bias or prejudice, in violation of Canon 3(A)(5).

III. BASIS FOR COMMISSION ACTION

On May 16, 2003, the Commission determined that probable cause exists to believe that Respondent has violated Canons 1, 2(A), 3(A)(1), 3(A)(2), 3(A)(3) and 3(A)(5) of the Code of Judicial Conduct. These sections of the Code state:

CANON 1

Judges shall uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. Judges should participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing high standards of judicial conduct, and shall personally observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved. The provisions of this Code are to be construed and applied to further that objective.

CANON 2

Judges should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all their activities.

(A) Judges should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

CANON 3

Judges shall perform the duties of their office impartially and diligently.

(A) Adjudicative Responsibilities.

(1) Judges should be faithful to the law and maintain competence in it.

. . . .

- (2) Judges should maintain order and decorum in proceedings before them.
- (3) Judges should be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom judges deal in their official capacity, and should require similar conduct of lawyers, and of the staff, court officials and others subject to their direction and control.

. . . .

(5) Judges shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice.

IV. RIGHT TO FILE A WRITTEN ANSWER

In accordance with CJCRP 20, Respondent may file a written answer to this Statement of Charges with the Commission and serve a copy on disciplinary counsel in this matter, Bruce Spanner, at 1020 N. Center Parkway, Suite B, Kennewick, WA, 99336 within twenty-one days of the date of service of the Statement of Charges. As provided by CJCRP 21(a), failure to timely answer shall constitute an admission of the factual allegations. In the event Respondent fails to answer within the prescribed time, the Statement of Charges shall be deemed admitted. The Commission shall proceed to determine the appropriate discipline.

DATED this $2/\sqrt[4r]{}$ day of 2003.

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

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