FILED

OCT - 1 2004

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN RE THE MATTER OF

The Honorable Richard C. Fitterer
Judge, Grant County District Court

STIPULATION, AGREEMENT AND
ORDER OF REPRIMAND

The Commission on Judicial Conduct and Judge Richard C. Fitterer, Grant County District Court, do hereby stipulate and agree as provided for herein, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure. This stipulation shall not become effective until approved by the Washington Commission on Judicial Conduct.

I. STIPULATED FACTS

- 1. Richard C. Fitterer (Respondent) has served as a judge of the Grant County District Court since 1995.
- 2. Pursuant to its constitutional authority, the Commission commenced an investigation of judicial misconduct based upon Respondent's self-report to the Commission of his arrest on November 23, 2003, on the charge of driving while under the influence of alcohol (DUI). According to the incident report, he was stopped by a law enforcement officer for speeding 73 miles per hour on a freeway in King County. No other signs of erratic driving were reported by the officer. Respondent was charged by prosecutor's citation with DUI in King County District Court on February 24, 2004.

- 3. On June 7, 2004, Respondent entered a plea of guilty to a reduced charged of Negligent Driving in the First Degree. The charge reduction followed a court ruling that the blood alcohol concentration test in Respondent's case was inadmissible. The terms of the court's sentence require him to comply with the results of a drug and alcohol evaluation, which he has since completed.
- 4. Following his initial arrest and prior to being charged, Respondent promptly reported the incident to the Commission on Judicial Conduct, to the local media, members of the defense bar and prosecutors, court staff, and to the officers of the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA), which Respondent serves as Treasurer. Respondent arranged for his fellow district court judge to hear discretionary matters on DUI cases while Respondent's matter was pending, and offered to recuse from any such cases since that time. Most of the attorneys who took their clients before Respondent have declined that option, and both local prosecutors and defense counsel in Grant County have expressed confidence in Respondent's ability to be fair in DUI cases despite his personal experience.

II. AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS

In accepting this stipulation, the Commission takes into account the following aggravating and mitigating factors:

A. Aggravating factors:

1. Nature of the misconduct; extent to which the acts have been injurious to other persons

Negligent driving and driving under the influence are criminal offenses that are acknowledged to carry great risk of death, personal injury, and property loss. Moreover,

as a district court judge, DUI and alcohol-related offenses are the type of cases over which Respondent frequently presides.

2. The effect the misconduct has upon the integrity of and respect for the judiciary

It is reasonable for the public to expect that judges will comply with the criminal laws they enforce upon others. Although historically the offense of negligent driving or driving under the influence of alcohol were not widely perceived by the public as particularly reprehensible, that perception has changed greatly. Under the facts in this situation, this factor can be considered as both aggravating and mitigating, in that the incident in this case and resultant criminal charges against Respondent have not led to significant media coverage or expression of public concern. Respondent's offer to resign from his position as Treasurer of the District and Municipal Judges' Association was declined by the board.

B. Mitigating Factors

1. The misconduct was an isolated instance

Respondent has no prior criminal history and the incident appears to be at odds with his normal standard of personal behavior. Moreover, there was no personal injury or property damage in this case, and the charge was reduced from DUI to negligent driving in the first degree, a simple misdemeanor.

2. The incident happened out of the courtroom; not in the justice's official capacity

The incident happened outside the context of Respondent's judicial role. There is no indication that alcohol has been an issue in the judge's professional life. Respondent's drug and alcohol evaluation showed he has "no significant problem" with drugs or

alcohol, and recommended he complete a Drug and Alcohol Information School, which Respondent has completed.

3. Whether the judge exploited his official capacity to satisfy personal desires

The judge did not exploit, nor attempt to exploit, his official capacity in any way.

Neither the reporting officer nor the prosecutors handling the case report that Respondent referenced his status as judge nor sought favorable treatment on that account at any point in the prosecution.

- 4. Whether the judge has acknowledged or recognized that the acts occurred Respondent has been promptly and consistently forthright that he committed the acts, and has accepted responsibility for them.
- 5. Whether the judge has evidenced an effort to change or modify the conduct Respondent obtained a drug and alcohol evaluation prior to being ordered to do so by the court, and has expressed motivation to comply with the recommendations and the order of the court.
 - 6. <u>Length of service in a judicial capacity</u>

Respondent has served in a judicial capacity for nine years. With the exception of the matter under consideration, his record as a judge has been exemplary.

7. Whether there has been prior disciplinary action concerning the judge

There has been no prior disciplinary action concerning Respondent.

8. Whether the judge cooperated with the commission investigation and proceeding.

Respondent promptly and fully cooperated with the Commission investigation and proceeding, and has expressed understanding and support for the need for a disciplinary system.

III. AGREEMENT

1. Based upon the foregoing stipulated facts, Respondent and the Commission agree that Respondent's commission of the misdemeanor offense of negligent driving in the first degree, reduced from a charge of driving under the influence of alcohol, constitutes a violation of Canons 1 and 2(A) of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Canon 1 requires judges to maintain and enforce high standards of judicial conduct, and personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved.

Canon 2(A) requires judges to respect and comply with the law and to act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary. Maintaining the prestige of judicial office is essential to a system of government in which the judiciary functions independently of the executive and legislative branches.

2. Based upon the stipulated facts, upon consideration and balancing of the aggravating and mitigating factors, Respondent and the Commission agree that Respondent's stipulated misconduct shall be sanctioned by the imposition of a reprimand. Were there prior or multiple acts of misconduct, property damage or personal injury, or

abuse of judicial office, or other aggravating factors, a higher sanction might be warranted.

- 3. Respondent further agrees and stipulates to comply with the following corrective terms and conditions:
 - a. Compliance with District Court Terms and Conditions.

Respondent shall comply with all of the terms and conditions set forth in the sentence imposed in C496557 on June 7, 2004, in *State of Washington v. Richard Fitterer*, and provide proof to the Commission of Respondent's satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions imposed by the Court.

b. Recusal from Conduct-Related Matters.

Respondent believes that he can as a judge hear fairly and without bias, prejudice or conflict, matters involving legal charges of driving under the influence of alcohol. Respondent acknowledges, however, that Canon 2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct requires judges not only to avoid impropriety, but also to avoid the appearance of impropriety, in all their activities, and that his hearing such cases, even if not itself improper, may to the public have the appearance of impropriety. Accordingly, Respondent agrees that upon timely request of a party appearing before the court once a matter is set, he will recuse himself voluntarily as a judge from hearing or participating in matters involving legal charges of driving under the influence of alcohol for the one-year duration of the time period Respondent is under the jurisdiction of the King County District Court.

Standard Additional Terms of Commission Stipulation

4. Respondent agrees that by entering into this stipulation and agreement he hereby waives, in this proceeding, his procedural rights and appeal rights pursuant to the Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure and Article IV, Section 31 of the Washington State Constitution.

STIPULATION, AGREEMENT AND ORDER OF REPRIMAND -7

FINDING AND ORDER

Based upon the above stipulation and agreement, the Commission on Judicial Conduct

- (1) finds that the conduct, as described in the above stipulation and agreement, of Judge Richard C. Fitterer violated rules of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and
- (2) orders Judge Richard Fitterer
 - (A) to appear personally before the Commission;
 - (B) to fulfill the corrective terms and conditions of the stipulation and agreement as above set forth; and
 - (C) to be, and Judge Richard C. Fitterer hereby is, REPRIMANDED for violating Canons 1 and 2(A) of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Dated this 1st day of October, 2004.

Marianne Connelly, Chair, Commission on Judicial Conduct