BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

4 In Re the Matter of

> The Honorable Kathleen E. Hitchcock, Judge of the Granger Municipal Court

CJC No. 7377-F-160

STATEMENT OF CHARGES

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

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Pursuant to authority granted in Article IV, Section 31 of the Washington State Constitution, the Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 2.64, and the Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules of Procedure ("CJCRP"), 17(d)(4)(C), the Commission on Judicial Conduct orders this Statement of Charges filed alleging violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct by Judge Kathleen Hitchcock.

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I. BACKGROUND

Respondent was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or

Respondent contacted the Commission and reported she had been arrested for DUI.

served as a part-time judge of the Granger and Wapato Municipal Courts.

Judge Kathleen Hitchcock ("Respondent") is currently a part-time judge

On July 24, 2013, following a routine traffic stop south of Yakima on I-82,

On August 16, 2013, Respondent was arraigned in Yakima County

Her arrest generated considerable local publicity. On July 29, 2013,

17 of the Granger Municipal Court. At all times referred to in this document, Respondent

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hearings having been set over several times. 4. Following an independent investigation, the Commission initiated

District Court on one count of DUI. That criminal matter remains pending, with pretrial

disciplinary proceedings against Respondent pursuant to CJCRP 17(c)(3) by serving her with a Statement of Allegations on October 8, 2013. The Statement of Allegations

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alleged that Respondent may have violated Canon 1, Rules 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, of the Code of Judicial Conduct on July 24, 2013, by driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in violation of state law, by being untruthful to the arresting officer and by citing her judicial status in an apparent attempt to influence a law enforcement officer.

- 5. Respondent submitted a written response to the Statement of Allegations on December 5, 2013. That same day, attorney Gregory L. Scott filed notice that he was representing Respondent in this matter.
- 6. At its executive session on July 11, 2014, the Commission on Judicial Conduct made a finding that probable cause exists to believe that the Respondent violated Canon 1, Rules 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

II. CONDUCT GIVING RISE TO CHARGES

According to police reports and an on-dash mobile video recording, on July 24, 2013, at approximately 8:00 a.m., Respondent was stopped by a state patrol officer for speeding south of Yakima on I-82 between the towns of Zillah and Granger. This routine traffic stop ultimately resulted in Respondent's arrest for DUI after the officer observed Respondent showing signs of being intoxicated: (The officer noted Respondent smelled heavily of alcohol, had blood shot eyes and a flushed face, and swayed side to side.) Although she initially denied drinking at all because of medical issues, Respondent eventually also acknowledged drinking two margaritas the night before and taking a half of a hydrocodone pill at 4:30 a.m. that morning. After Respondents's arrest, a breath test was administered at approximately 9:00 a.m., with Respondent's BAC registering at .250 and .248. During the contact with the state trooper, Respondent volunteered the information that she was a judge in three separate statements.

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III. BASIS FOR COMMISSION ACTION

On July 11, 2014, the Commission determined that probable cause exists to believe that Respondent has violated Canon 1 Rules 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. These sections of the Code state:

CANON 1

A JUDGE SHALL UPHOLD AND PROMOTE THE INDEPENDENCE, INTEGRITY, AND IMPARTIALITY OF THE JUDICIARY, AND SHALL AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY.

RULE 1.1

Compliance with the Law

A judge shall comply with the law, including the Code of Judicial Conduct.

RULE 1.2

Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary

A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

COMMENT

- [1] Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by improper conduct. This principle applies to both the professional and personal conduct of a judge.
- [2] A judge should expect to be the subject of public scrutiny that might be viewed as burdensome if applied to other citizens, and must accept the restrictions imposed by the Code.
- [3] Conduct that compromises the independence, integrity, and impartiality of a judge undermines public confidence in the judiciary.
- [4] Judges should participate in activities that promote ethical conduct

among judges and lawyers, support professionalism within the judiciary and the legal profession, and promote access to justice for all.

[5] Actual improprieties include violations of law, court rules, or provisions of this Code. The test for appearance of impropriety is whether the conduct would create in reasonable minds a perception that the judge violated this Code or engaged in other conduct that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, impartiality, temperament, or fitness to serve as a judge.

RULE 1.3

Avoiding Abuse of the Prestige of Judicial Office

A judge shall not abuse the prestige of judicial office to advance the personal or economic interests of the judge or others, or allow others to do so.

COMMENT

[1] It is improper for a judge to use or attempt to use his or her position to gain personal advantage or deferential treatment of any kind. For example, it would be improper for a judge to allude to his or her judicial status to gain favorable treatment in encounters with traffic officials. Similarly, a judge must not use judicial letterhead to gain an advantage in conducting his or her personal business.

By driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in violation of state law, by being untruthful to the arresting officer in claiming not to have consumed any alcohol that morning or the preceding night due to her medical condition and by citing her status as a judicial officer in an apparent attempt to influence a law enforcement official, Respondent violated the foregoing Code provisions.

IV. RIGHT TO FILE A WRITTEN ANSWER

In accordance with CJCRP 20 and 21, Respondent may file a written answer to this Statement of Charges with the Commission within twenty-one (21) days after the date of service of the Statement of Charges; failure to answer the formal charges shall constitute an admission of the factual allegations therein and the Statement of Charges will be deemed admitted.

DATED this ________ day of __

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

J. Reiko Callner Executive Director P.O. Box 1817

Olympia, WA 98507