

May 19, 2014 – 9:30 a.m.
Honorable Michael T. Downes
Department 2
Without Oral Argument

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY

CHRISTOPHER J. HUPY, an individual, and)	
THOMAS BRET HAGGERTY, an individual)	
)	No. 14-2-03819-2
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
vs.)	DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO
)	MOTION FOR PREASSIGNMENT OF
The Actors of KING COUNTY SUPERIOR)	JUDICIAL OFFICER/EN BANC
COURT, et al.,)	PANEL
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

I. RELIEF REQUESTED

Defendants provide this response to plaintiff Christopher Hupy's motion¹ for preassignment of a judge, or, alternatively, for appointment of a panel of three "unbiased and disinterested" judges to preside over this case ("Motion"). Although ultimately a matter within the sound discretion of the presiding judge, there is no compelling reason to preassign this case, and certainly no basis for the extraordinary measure of appointing a three judge panel.

II. BACKGROUND FACTS

This case involves a lawsuit against the entirety of the King County Superior Court bench (the complaint lists 46 superior judges by name and the rest as John or Jane Does). *Pro se*

1 plaintiffs Christopher J. Hupy and Thomas Bret Haggerty seek to enjoin the defendants from
2 permitting the Family Law Section of the King County Bar Association to hold its monthly
3 meetings at no charge in the presiding judge's courtroom over the lunch hour. Plaintiffs, who
4 themselves have attended the meetings, allege that these regular informational sessions
5 constitute, among other things, a lending of credit, a gift of public funds, and, because judges or
6 commissioners may participate in these meetings, the improper use of "judicial intellectual
7 property" to support a private entity. As a result, plaintiffs claim (in affidavits attached to the
8 complaint) that the family law system in King County is unfairly stacked against them and a
9 denial of access to the courts. *See also*, Motion, pg. 2, lns 6-18.

10 III. QUESTION PRESENTED

11 1. Does this case involve complex issues of fact or law, or anticipated substantial
12 pretrial proceedings to warrant preassignment under SCLAR 0.02(g)?

13 IV. LEGAL AUTHORITY AND ARGUMENT

14 SCLAR 0.02(g) allows the Presiding Judge, in his or her discretion, to preassign a case to
15 a trial department at any time for pretrial proceedings or trial upon motion of a party. According
16 to the rule, preassignment is appropriate for, "Cases involving complex issues of fact or law, or
17 in which substantial pretrial proceedings are anticipated[.]" SCLAR 0.02(g).

18 None of these circumstances exist here. The events alleged in the complaint are
19 relatively straightforward, as are the legal standards that govern them. As such, preassignment
20 is unnecessary.

21 The motion also describes the case as one of first impression. Motion, pg. 2, lns. 8-13.
22 Even accepting the claim for argument's sake, that is not the test. Rather, the rule is concerned
23

¹ It appears Mr. Haggerty, the other plaintiff in this matter, has not joined in Mr. Hupy's motion. He did not sign the Calendar Note and the signature line in the motion for his name has been left blank.

1 with resource allocation—Are the facts, law or pretrial aspects of a case so complex or
2 substantial as to justify removing it from the normal procedures governing litigation and having
3 it managed by a single judge? Regardless of whether the request is for one judge or a panel of
4 three, the answer is in this instance is “No.”

5 The motion also expresses concern that Snohomish County judges will know (or know
6 of) the defendants, thus raising appearance of fairness concerns. *See e.g.*, Motion, pg. 2, lns 5-6;
7 lns 19-20; see also, Exhibit A to Motion (Declaration of Christopher Hupy), pg. 1, par. 2 (“The
8 defendants in this action by virtue of their office have extraordinary power to sway the judicial
9 opinion of this and/or any bench.”). However, the appearance of fairness doctrine requires
10 evidence of a judge’s actual or potential bias before it will be applied; prejudice is not presumed.

11 *State v. Dominguez*, 81 Wash. App. 325, 328 (1996) (judge’s prior representation of defendant
12 as defense attorney and prosecution of defendant as prosecutor did not establish potential bias
13 requiring removal). Even then, it is only violated if a reasonably prudent and disinterested
14 observer would conclude the moving party had not obtained a fair, impartial, and neutral trial.
15 *Dominguez*, at 330.

16 There is simply no basis for assuming that any member of the Snohomish County
17 Superior Court bench will be biased against the plaintiff, or that plaintiff could not obtain a fair
18 trial. An unsupported fear, even if vigorously asserted, is not evidence.

19 Finally, the law provides other ways to address plaintiffs’ fairness concerns, including,
20 but not limited to alleging venue in an adjacent county, as done here.

21 V. CONCLUSION

22 Ultimately, it is within the sound discretion of the trial court to decide whether
23 preassignment is appropriate; however, preassigning this case to one judge is unnecessary based

1 on the standards set out in the local rule. And having three judges preside over the matter would
2 be a waste of judicial resources.

3 DATED this 14th day of May, 2014.

4 Respectfully submitted,

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