into disrepute.

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Respondent denies that he has abdicated his duty to

to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office

COUNT ONE

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respect and comply with the law by taking judicial actions in knowing or reckless disregard of constitutional and other mandates and more particularly alleges as follows:

Respondent admits to imposing conditions of probation in A. People v. Johnson which conditions are a matter of judicial record. Respondent denies that he imposed any of such conditions in gross disregard of the defendant's right to privacy under the Federal and State Constitutions but rather such conditions were imposed after careful consideration of the defendant's Constitutional rights, the potential for rehabilitation of Darlane Johnson and the interests of the living children of Darlene Johnson, the interest in preventing a reoccurrence of these events, the consent of the defendant Darlene Johnson and her willingness and desire to have such conditions imposed, and other matters of compelling interest that justified the imposition of these conditions including the implantation of Respondent admits that he considered the defendant's motion for reconsideration and denied the same but further denies that such denial was a gross disregard of the defendant's constitutional right of privacy, denies that such action was punitive and denies that it was a gross disregard of rehabilitative goals of Penal Code section 1203.1. Respondent further denies that there was competent evidence that the defendant in fact had medical problems which contraindicated the use of Respondent further alleges that Norplant was and is a prescription drug and would have to have been implanted by a competent and licensed medical doctor as contemplated by Respondent and such doctor would have been qualified to judge whether such use of Norplant by the defendant was safe and healthful and to determine

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competently what the true medical condition of Darlene Johnson was and to determine if Norplant was contraindicated by such conditions. Respondent denies that such action was punitive or that it was in gross disregard of the rehabilitative goals of Penal Code section 1203.1.

- B. Respondent admits that he imposed as a condition of probation in <u>People v. Zaring</u> such conditions which are a matter of judicial record but denies that this action was taken in gross disregard of the defendant's constitutional right of privacy.
- C. Respondent admits that in <u>People v. Zaring</u> that he remanded Linda Zaring to custody for failing to appear in court on time and set bail and then two days later arraigned her on her alleged violation of probation and set a hearing for November 27. Respondent further admits that on November 27 that he conducted a hearing on her alleged violation of her probation and found her guilty of a violation of her probation and thereafter set the matter for sentencing on November 29. Further, respondent admits that on November 29 he conducted a sentencing hearing and sentenced her to a term in prison as had been originally recommended by the probation department report but for a lesser term less than had been recommended by the probation department report. Respondent denies that this was in gross disregard of Penal Code section 1203.2(b) and denies that this was a gross abuse of his judicial power.
- D. Respondent admits that in <u>People v. Hooks</u> that he obtained a waiver of time for sentencing. Thereafter the court initially did not specify its purpose although defense counsel inquired. Respondent admits that he requested research on treatment for prisoners with HIV and that he thereafter denied the request to

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Mocophick, Barrtow, SHEPPARD, WAYTE & CAPIFLITH Post Office Box 29912 withdraw the waiver. Respondent denies that his actions were intended to be deceptive and a gross abuse of his judicial power and further alleges that he did, on reflection of the merits of the waiver and a review of the transcript, set aside the waiver of time on the court's own motion and did thereafter sentence the defendant for the term of fifty years.

E. Respondent denies that he took any action in <u>Carter v.</u> City of <u>Porterville</u> which was a gross disregard of Code of Civil Procedure section 36, or that was a gross abuse of his judicial power or that any such action as taken caused the plaintiffs any unnecessary hardship.

COUNT TWO

Respondent denies that he has made public comments which violated the California Code of Judicial Conduct or that he made statements as a forum to defend certain judicial actions. Respondent further alleges as follows:

A. Respondent denies that he has used the media as a forum to defend his actions bringing the judicial office into disrepute or that his conduct constituted wilful misconduct in office. Respondent admits that comments about matters occurring in People v. <u>Johnson</u> were made to the media but alleges that such matters were: made when Respondent believed that comment by him under these circumstances was proper, not a violation of the Canons of Judicial: Ethics, and were matters of compelling public interest and conduct guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Respondent denies that he ever personally sought media attention by the imposition of any conditions in this or any other cases and

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alleges further that public attention was directed to these issues by persons other than himself and any attention that was focused thereon was in the discretion of media persons themselves. Respondent denies that any statements made to media were made for the purpose of defending his judicial actions and denies that such actions were prejudicial to the administration of justice bringing the judicial office into disrepute.

- Respondent admits of the receipt of the Commission's May 16, 1991, letter and further admits to certain statements made to journalist Janice Castro but denies that Respondent acted in wilful disregard of the Canons of Judicial Ethics or that any such comments made were made with the knowledge that this would undermine public confidence in the objectivity and impartiality of the judiciary. Respondent further denies that he actively sought publicity regarding his decision. Respondent further alleges that such statements as were made to Janice Castro were made in the belief that such comments were permissible inasmuch as Respondent had recused himself from hearing further matters in People v. Johnson believing, as a result, that such matters were, therefore, not pending or impending before him. Respondent further alleges that since the Commission's inquiry in 1992 regarding the interview with Janice Castro he has refused all media requests for interviews and statements regarding any specific case.
- C. Respondent denies that any statements made by him regarding <u>People v. Zaring</u> were violations of Canon 3 of the Canons of Judicial Conduct, were wilful misconduct in office or was conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brought the

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MOCOPANCK, BARRITOW, SHEPPAPO, WAYTE & CARPAITH Post Office Box 25912 Franc, CA 93729-8912 judicial office into disrepute. Respondent further denies that during the interview regarding said article that he quoted Linda Zaring while mimicking a black accent.

Respondent denies that any of the aforementioned conduct alleged by the Commission constituted bad faith or wilful misconduct in office or that it constituted conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the judicial office into disrepute as charged.

COUNT THREE

Respondent denies that he has failed to conduct himself in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary. Respondent further alleges as follows:

A. Respondent admits the factual allegations of paragraph A but denies that this action showed disregard for the integrity of the bench and for respondent's judicial obligation to display fairness and impartiality regarding cases in which he was not a litigant and further alleges that Arthur Kralowec did disqualify respondent from proceedings in Metzger v. Kralowec purportedly because Respondent could not be fair and impartial and further Respondent agrees that he could not be fair and impartial in Metzger v. Kralowec despite the fact that he was not a litigant therein.

В. Respondent admits that on August 22, 1994, upon Mr. Kralowec entering Courtroom No. 4, that he stated: "Mr. Kralowec, you can leave the courtroom. You can leave the courtroom, Mr. Kralowec." Respondent denies this his actions showed a lack of judicial temperament and impartiality but rather his actions were taken to avoid conflict and difficulties that were to be anticipated in this circumstance. Respondent further alleges that other than Respondent's direction to remove himself from the courtroom, that Arthur Kralowec was not treated any differently than other counsel who would have to wait for completion of the court's business before Cynthia Logan was available to obtain a trial date and that thereafter, at the completion of the court's calendar, Cynthia Logan did provide Arthur Kralowec with a trial date in the calendar clerk's office causing him no undue delay.

Respondent denies that his conduct as charged constitutes wilful misconduct in office and conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute within the meaning of the California Constitution and further denies that his conduct was in disregard of Canons of the California Code of Judicial Conduct.

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FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The acts complained of were the exercise of the reasonable expression of Respondent's First Amendment rights.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The acts complained of by the Commission may have been legal errors but were made in good faith in the furtherance of the performance of the exercise of reasonable judgment in imposing sentences in compelling circumstances.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The charges of the Commission on Judicial Performance are unconstitutionally vague and violate the due process, equal protection, and right to confrontation guarantees of the

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constitutions of the State of California and of the United States.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Commission on Judicial Performance lacks subject matter jurisdiction to review the propriety of probation conditions not declared illegal or improper.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Commission's accusation exceeds the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission on Judicial Performance by reviewing legal judgements made in good faith which constitutes an impermissible infringement on the independence of the judiciary. Each of the alleged violations charging a violation of the Canons of Ethics involving good faith judgement have an improper chilling effect upon the judiciary's constitutional need for independence and as such exceeds the Commission's subject matter jurisdiction.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

These proceedings are in violation of Respondent's guarantees of Due Process specified in California Rules of Court Rule 904.2 in that the Commission failed to provide the name of any person making a verified statement regarding any allegation of wrongdoing by Respondent or alternatively that the investigation was on the Commission's own motion to allow Respondent to be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present matters in opposition.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the prosecution herein is in violation of the Respondent's guarantee of Due Process provided for in the United States and California Constitutions which mandates that such prosecution be timely and prompt and without delay.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

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That the Commission on Judicial Performance has failed to properly disclose its investigation and to comply with discovery: rules in accordance with the California Rules of Court thereby barring these proceedings.

July 9, DATED:

MCCORMICK, BARSTOW, SHEPPARD, WAYTE & CARRUTH

Cornwell

Stephen R. Cor Attorney for the

Honorable Howard R. Broadman

VERIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF FRESNO

I have read the foregoing VERIFIED ANSWER TO SECOND.

AMENDED NOTICE OF FORMAL PROCEEDINGS AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC HEARING.

(California Constitution Article VI, Section 18(f)(1), CRC 906, 907.1) and know its contents.

I am one of the attorneys for Howard Broadman, a party to this action. Such party is absent from the county of aforesaid where such attorneys have their offices, and I make this verification for and on behalf of that party for that reason. I am informed and believe and on that ground allege that the matters stated in the foregoing document are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

STEPHEN R. CORNWELL

McCOFMICK, BARETON SHEPPARD, WAYTE & CARRIUTH POSt Office Box 28912 Finano, CA 83729-9812