

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF WYOMING

APRIL TERM, A.D. 2000

In the Matter of the Adoption)
of Amendments to the Rules)
Governing the Commission on)
Judicial Conduct and Ethics)

IN THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WYOMING
FILED

JUN 29 2000


JUDY PACHECO, CLERK

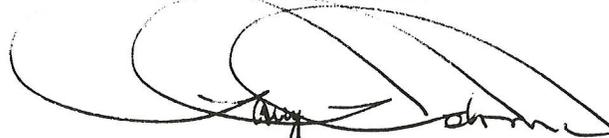
**ORDER ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES GOVERNING THE
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS**

The Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics has recommended amendments to the rules governing its functions. The Court finds those amendments should be adopted. It is therefore

ORDERED that the amendments to the Rules Governing the Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics, a copy of which is attached hereto, are adopted and that the amendments shall be effective immediately upon signing of this order.

DATED this 29 day of June 2000.

BY THE COURT:



LARRY L. LEHMAN
Chief Justice

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULES FOR THE
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS
June 1, 2000**

**PART II: PROVIDING FOR PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF
THE COMMISSION INCLUDING EXERCISE OF THE
COMMISSION'S DISCIPLINARY POWERS**

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Rule 2. Definitions.

In these rules and regulations, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

- (a) "Commission" means the Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics;
- (b) "Judge" means any person performing judicial functions or exercising judicial powers in the judicial branch of Wyoming government, whether serving full time or part time, including a retired judge who has been given a general or special appointment to hear cases by the Wyoming Supreme Court;
- (c) "Presiding commissioner" presides over the full commission and includes an acting presiding commissioner;
- (d) "Presiding officer" means the presiding member of the investigatory or adjudicatory panel;
- (e) "Disciplinary counsel" means any person appointed by the commission to gather and present evidence before the commission and perform other duties assigned by the commission pursuant to these rules;
- (f) "Shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive;
- (g) "Mail" and "mailed" include ordinary mail and personal delivery;
- (h) "Registered mail" means either registered or certified mail, deposited with the United States Postal Service, with postage prepaid and with a request for a return receipt;

(I) "Oath" is synonymous with "affirmation" and "swear" is synonymous with "affirm"; and

(J) "Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute" means, in addition to other things, a violation of the Wyoming Code of Judicial Conduct.

(K) "Wyoming Supreme Court" means the Wyoming Supreme Court and Special Wyoming Supreme Court.

Rule 3. Organization and authority of commission.

(a) *Commission; presiding commissioner; investigatory and adjudicatory panels.* — The full commission shall select one of its members to serve as presiding commissioner, and one of its members to serve as acting presiding commissioner in the event the presiding commissioner is unable to serve because of absence, illness, or other reason. From time to time, the presiding commissioner shall divide the full commission into investigatory panels of three or more members and adjudicatory panels of ~~five~~ three or more members. The presiding chairman or acting presiding commissioner shall prescribe the duration and time of panel membership; provided that the investigatory and adjudicatory panels shall include members from each category of membership—lawyer, judge, and public; membership on the panels shall rotate in a manner determined by the commission, provided that no member shall sit on both the investigatory and adjudicatory panel in the same proceeding. The full commission shall meet periodically as determined by the presiding commissioner to consider administrative matters and shall meet at the call of the presiding commissioner on an ad hoc basis for disposition hearings.

(b) *Presiding commissioner.* — The presiding commissioner shall preside over meetings and hearings of the full commission. In the event formal proceedings are commenced, the presiding commissioner shall appoint a member (who may be the presiding commissioner) to serve as the hearing officer. The presiding commissioner shall from time to time designate presiding officers of all panels. The presiding commissioner, acting presiding commissioner and hearing officer are authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to all witnesses appearing before the commission.

(c) *Presiding officer.* — The presiding officer of each panel shall schedule, convene and preside over panel hearings and shall appoint a member of the panel (who may be the presiding officer) to serve as the hearing officer of any hearing of the panel. The presiding officer and hearing officer of any panel are authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to all witnesses appearing before the commission or panel.

(d) *Powers and duties of the commission.* —

(1) The commission shall have the duty and broad authority (which may be delegated as provided in these rules or rules adopted by the commission) to:

(A) adopt its own rules of procedure for discipline and incapacity proceedings not inconsistent with these rules and subject to the approval of the Wyoming Supreme Court;

(B) retain disciplinary counsel and other staff;

(C) conduct investigations and review the recommendations of disciplinary counsel after preliminary investigation and either authorize a full investigation or dismiss the complaint;

(D) rule on prehearing motions, conduct hearings on formal charges, make findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Wyoming Supreme Court for sanctions, or dismiss the case, pursuant to Rule 9;

(E) consider and implement such other forms of discipline as are provided for by these rules;

(F) appoint masters in appropriate cases, review the findings of the masters, and make findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Wyoming Supreme Court for sanctions or dismiss the case, pursuant to Rule 9;

(G) maintain the commission's records;

(H) prepare the commission's budget for its approval and administer the funds;

(I) notify the appropriate appointing authority of vacancies on the commission;

(J) prepare an annual report of the commission's activities and maintain statistics concerning the operation of the commission and make the report and statistics available to the commission, the Wyoming Supreme Court, the legislature, the governor, the Wyoming State Bar, and the public;

(K) inform the public of the existence and operation of the judicial discipline system, including the commission's address and telephone number and the disposition of each matter in which public discipline is imposed;

(L) perform such other supervisory functions as the Wyoming Supreme Court may from time to time direct; and

(M) make assignment to the investigatory and adjudicatory panels.

(e) *Powers and duties of investigatory panel. —*

(1) The investigatory panel shall have the duty and authority to:

(A) review statements or complaints received by the commission staff concerning allegations of judicial misconduct or incapacity, conduct reviews and make inquiries, conduct preliminary examinations, make dismissals, recommend letters of correction and deferred discipline agreements, and make findings to the adjudicatory panel concerning formal proceedings;

(B) evaluate all information or allegations reaching the attention of the commission or from other sources that reasonably give rise to the need for further inquiry or investigation;

(C) commence investigations on its own motion on matters concerning alleged judicial misconduct falling within the jurisdiction of the commission;

(D) appoint disciplinary counsel upon approval of the commission if needed to proceed with preliminary investigation or deferred discipline agreement; and

(E) maintain records and files confidentially in accordance with these rules and transmit files to the adjudicatory panel for formal proceedings as appropriate.

(f) *Powers and duties of adjudicatory panel. —*

(1) The adjudicatory panel shall have the duty and authority to:

(A) rule on prehearing motions, conduct hearings on formal charges and make findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Wyoming Supreme Court or dismiss the case;

(B) adopt its own internal rules of procedure for convening adjudicatory hearings; and

(C) conduct full adjudicatory hearings and make adjudicatory findings.

(g) *Expenses.* — Members shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred pursuant to their duties.

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Rule 5. Quorum of commission.

Except as provided in Part III, Rule 16, a quorum for the transaction of commission business shall be 65% of the commission members eligible to participate in the matter being considered, but in no event fewer than four members, and the vote of the majority of the commission at any meeting with a quorum present shall be the act of the commission. ~~Except as provided in Rule 12,~~ Commission members may participate in any meeting by telephone except that adjudicatory panel members who preside at a hearing as provided in Part II, Rule 15, shall appear in person. If there are an insufficient number of members eligible to decide any case before the commission the presiding commissioner shall make written request to the appointing authority of recused or ineligible members to appoint replacement commission members for that case. If the replacements are not named by the appointing authority within 15 days the presiding commissioner shall appoint the replacement members from the same category as the recused or ineligible member.

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Rule 7. Proceedings confidential.

(a) *Papers and proceedings.* — All papers filed with and proceedings before the commission shall be confidential. Only a record filed by the commission with the Wyoming Supreme Court loses its confidential character upon its filing. Any violation of the provision for confidentiality shall constitute an act of contempt and be punishable as such. Provided, however, the commission may, in its discretion, release statistical information that does not identify judges whose cases are confidential. The deliberations of the commission, whether oral or written, shall remain confidential.

(b) *Notices to judge.* — All notices, pleadings and papers mailed to a judge pursuant to these rules shall be enclosed in a cover marked "Personal and Confidential".

(c) *Oath of witnesses.* — Every witness in every proceeding under these rules shall be sworn to tell the truth and not to disclose the existence of the proceeding or the identity of the judge until the proceeding is no longer confidential under these rules. Violation of the oath shall be an act of contempt and punishable as such.

(d) *Review of file contents.* — Investigatory panel members shall have the authority to investigate facts through letters and other means of inquiry directed to the complainant, the judge, court officials, attorneys and all others. The investigatory panel may, in its discretion, share the information and responses with the complainant, the judge, and the complainant's attorney. The commission is not required to follow any request by the complainant, judge, or complainant's attorney to withhold dissemination of information provided in response to a confidential investigatory panel inquiry. Otherwise, the confidentiality of these matters as provided by the Rules Governing the Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics shall apply.

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Rule 9. Jurisdiction; preliminary investigation.

(a) *Commission.* — The commission or its panels shall receive, investigate, hear, and adjudicate allegations of judicial misconduct and make recommendations to the Wyoming Supreme Court for censure, removal or retirement of a judge.

(1) The commission may recommend retirement of a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is, or is likely to become, permanent in accordance with Rule 19(d). For purposes of these rules, disability means "a mental or physical condition, or mental and physical condition combined, that seriously interferes with a judge's performance of duties and is, or is likely to become, permanent."

(2) The commission may recommend censure or removal of a judge upon a finding that a judge has engaged in judicial misconduct. For purposes of these rules, judicial misconduct means "action occurring during, or not more than six years prior to the commencement of, the judge's current term that constitutes:

- (A) willful misconduct in office,
- (B) ~~W~~willful and persistent failure to perform duties,
- (C) habitual intemperance, or

(D) conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute, including but not limited to conduct violative of the Wyoming Code of Judicial Conduct.”

(3) The commission may impose discipline in the form of private censure and such an imposition of discipline need not be recommended to or approved by the supreme court or a special supreme court.

(b) *Investigatory panel.* — The investigatory panel shall, on behalf of the commission, have jurisdiction to receive allegations of judicial misconduct and make initial inquiry, conduct preliminary investigations, make dismissals of unfounded, frivolous or trivial complaints and upon a finding of reasonable cause to believe judicial misconduct occurred, make a determination that formal proceedings should be instituted.

(c) *Adjudicatory panel.* — The adjudicatory panel shall, on behalf of the commission, have jurisdiction to conduct formal proceedings upon receipt of a determination from the investigatory panel that formal proceedings should be instituted. The adjudicatory panel shall make findings and adjudications concerning allegations of judicial misconduct:

(1) where none is proven by clear and convincing evidence, shall dismiss the case; and

(2) ~~where~~ where proven by clear and convincing evidence, shall make an adjudication and submit findings to the full commission for ~~disposition~~ disposition.

(d) *Disposition.* — Upon a finding of judicial misconduct, the full commission shall convene and shall have jurisdiction to make and transmit appropriate findings and recommendations for censure, removal or retirement to the Wyoming Supreme Court or impose discipline in the form of private censure.

Rule 10. Preliminary investigation.

(a) *Complaints.* — Complaints shall be verified and addressed to the commission. By presenting to the commission (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:

(1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

(2) ¶the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;

(3) ¶the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and

(4) ¶the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonable based on a lack of information or belief.

(b) *Investigation.* — Upon receiving a verified statement alleging facts indicating that a judge has engaged in judicial misconduct or that the judge has a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties, and is or is likely to become permanent, the investigatory panel shall review the information and shall act as follows:

(1) *Dismissal.* It may forthwith dismiss unfounded, frivolous or trivial complaints.

(2) *Initial Inquiry.* For complaints not dismissed forthwith and after notifying the judge informally, the investigatory panel shall make an initial inquiry or direct disciplinary counsel to make an initial inquiry to determine whether or not the complaint contained in the verified statement warrants further examination. In making that initial inquiry, the investigatory panel or disciplinary counsel may obtain and consider any information deemed pertinent. Upon its own motion without receiving a verified statement, the investigatory panel may make or require disciplinary counsel to make, an initial inquiry on the basis of information coming to the commission's attention from other sources that, if substantiated, would constitute judicial misconduct.

(3) *Preliminary Investigation.* If, after the initial inquiry, the investigatory panel concludes that further investigation is warranted, the investigatory panel shall require disciplinary counsel to conduct a preliminary investigation, after first notifying the judge in writing of the nature of the charge and that a preliminary investigation has been authorized. In the course of the preliminary investigation, the accused judge shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to present matters. In conducting the investigation, disciplinary counsel may consider any information obtained during the course of the initial inquiry.

(4) *Physical or Mental Evaluation.* If the preliminary investigation indicates that the physical or mental health of the judge is in issue, the investigatory panel may order and give the judge notice of physical and/or mental examinations

of the judge by independent examiners. The results of the examination shall be transmitted directly to the judge and to the presiding commissioner for determination by the entire commission under Rule 19(d) and the rules of procedure adopted under Rule 3(c)(1)(A) of these rules. Service of such written notice and results of examination shall be in accordance with Rules 7(b) and 10(d).

(5) If the preliminary investigation discloses sufficient cause to warrant further proceedings, the investigatory panel may:

(A) continue the case for further action, investigation or review; or

(B) request or allow a personal appearance of the judge before the investigatory panel.

(6) If the preliminary investigation does not disclose sufficient cause to warrant further proceedings, the case shall be dismissed and the judge and the complainant shall be so notified.

(7) If after preliminary investigation, the investigatory panel finds reasonable cause to believe that the judge engaged in judicial misconduct, then formal proceedings shall be instituted and the file shall be referred to the adjudicatory panel. The investigatory panel shall not receive any evidence, nor shall it make any recommendations relative to sanctions, censure or removal.

(c) *Notice of investigation.* — The judge shall be notified of any investigation or examination by registered mail addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers and the judge's last known residence.

Rule 11. Summary disposition of subsequent complaints.

When the commission is presented with a complaint or petition which is the same or substantially similar to a previous complaint from the same complainant against the same judge, the matter shall be presented to the presiding commissioner and the presiding officer of the investigatory panel which previously disposed of the complaint. The presiding commissioner and the presiding officer shall consider whether the subsequent complaint presents new issues of fact material to judicial conduct and ethics not previously addressed by the investigatory panel. If the subsequent complaint presents no such new issues, then the matter may be disposed of summarily by action of both the presiding commissioner and the presiding officer. In the event of summary disposition under this rule, the complainant shall be so notified. If the presiding commissioner and the presiding officer fail to agree, the matter will be assigned to the investigatory panel which considered the previous complaint.

Rule 12. Closure of case.

When a complaint has been dismissed, the case is closed. No information concerning a closed case shall be released to anyone other than commission members, except as may be otherwise authorized in the Rules Governing the Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics. When a complaint has been dismissed, the complainant has exhausted all rights to further proceedings before the commission on that complaint.

Rule 143. Settlement and corrective notice.

(a) *Settlement.* — A judge accused of misconduct who wishes to propose a settlement of the case, whether or not admitting misconduct, may present a settlement proposal to disciplinary counsel. Disciplinary counsel has no authority to settle any case, but may comment upon a judge's proposal. Any proposal shall be referred to the full commission which may accept it, reject it, or propose an alternative, with or without a hearing. Disciplinary counsel may propose a settlement to the accused judge which, if acceptable to the judge, may be referred to the commission. A judge who proposes a settlement or agrees to a settlement proposal made by disciplinary counsel waives any complaint that consideration of settlement compromises the commission or any of its members in later proceedings.

(b) *Corrective notice.* — Matters requiring correction but, in the view of the investigatory panel not warranting disciplinary action may be disposed of by calling the matter to the attention of the judge involved and, if necessary, by directive in writing, indicating the appropriate corrective measures. Such matters may also be ~~addresses~~ addressed by the commission in the form of a private censure.

Rule 124. Formal proceedings; notice.

(a) *In writing; title of proceedings.* — Upon receipt of a referral for institution of formal proceedings from the investigatory panel, the administrative assistant of the commission shall without delay refer the file to disciplinary counsel for preparation and issuance of a written notice advising the judge of the institution of formal proceedings to inquire into the charges. Such proceedings shall be entitled:

State of Wyoming
Before the Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics

An Inquiry Concerning

}

No. _____

(Name of Judge)

NOTICE _____

(b) *Content; opportunity to reply.* — The notice shall specify in ordinary and concise language the charges against the judge and the alleged facts upon which such charges are based, shall include the names of the adjudicatory panel members, and shall advise the judge of the right to file a written answer to the charges within 15 days after service of the notice upon the judge.

(c) *Service.* — The notice shall be served by personal service of a copy thereof upon the judge by a member of the commission, or by some person designated by the presiding commissioner, and the person serving the notice shall promptly notify the commission in writing of the date on which the same was served. If it appears to the presiding commissioner upon affidavit that, after reasonable effort for a period of 10 days, personal service could not be had, service may be made upon the judge by mailing, by registered mail, a copy of the notice addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers and a copy thereof addressed to the judge's last known residence.

(d) *Answer.* — Within 15 days after service of the notice of formal proceedings, the judge may file with the commission a legible answer which shall be verified.

Rule 135. Hearing.

(a) *Setting time and place before commission.* — Upon the filing of an answer or upon the expiration of the time for its filing, the adjudicatory panel shall order a hearing to be held before it, setting a time and place for the hearing and giving notice of such hearing by registered mail to the judge at least 20 days prior to the date set.

(b) *Issuance, service, and return of subpoenas.* —

(1) The presiding officer of the adjudicatory panel shall, at the written request of the judge or of disciplinary counsel or other authorized person presenting the case in support of the charges, issue a subpoena for any witness or witnesses.

(2) The style of the subpoena shall be "The State of Wyoming". It shall state the style of the proceeding as in Rule 12(a), that the proceeding is pending

before the adjudicatory panel of the commission, the time and place at which the witness is required to appear, and the person or official body at whose instance the witness is summoned. It shall not name the judge against whom complaint is pending. It shall be signed by the presiding officer, and the date of its issuance shall be noted thereon. It shall be addressed to a person designated by the presiding officer to make service thereof.

(3) A subpoena may also command the person to whom it is directed to produce the books, papers, documents, or other tangible things designated therein.

(4) Subpoenas may be executed and returned at any time, and shall be served by delivering a copy of such subpoena to the witness.

(5) Witnesses shall be entitled to receive the same witness fees and mileage as are provided for witnesses in the district courts.

(c) *Proceeding on time; absence of answer or appearance.* — At the time and place set for hearing, the adjudicatory panel shall proceed with the hearing whether or not the judge has filed an answer or appears at the hearing.

(d) *Presentation of case; failure to answer, appear, or testify.* — Disciplinary counsel shall present the case in support of the charges set forth in the notice of formal proceedings. The failure of the judge to answer or to appear at the hearing shall not, standing alone, be taken as evidence of the truth of the facts alleged to constitute grounds for censure, removal, or retirement. The failure of the judge to testify or to submit to a medical examination requested by the commission may be considered, unless it appears that such failure was due to circumstances beyond the judge's control.

(e) *Record of hearing.* — The proceedings at the hearing shall be reported verbatim, stenographically or by any other means determined appropriate by the adjudicatory panel.

(f) *Number of adjudicatory panel members at hearing.* — Not less than five THREE members shall be present when the evidence is produced.

(g) *Evidence; rulings thereon.* — At a hearing before the adjudicatory panel, legal evidence only shall be received, and oral evidence shall be taken only on oath or affirmation. The person presiding over the hearing shall determine all evidentiary and procedural matters at the hearing.

(h) *Use of allegations from dismissed cases.* — If a complaint has been dismissed, the allegations made in that complaint shall not be used for any purpose in any judicial or lawyer disciplinary proceedings against the judge. If additional information

becomes known to disciplinary counsel regarding a complaint that has been dismissed before the filing of formal charges, the allegations may be reinvestigated at the direction of an investigative panel.

(l) *Depositions; use as evidence.* — Depositions, either on oral examination or on written interrogatories, of witnesses who reside out of the state or whose personal attendance at the hearing cannot, for good reason, be procured, may be taken and used in evidence upon application to and order of the presiding officer. Such order may be made on stipulation of the parties or after hearing on five days' notice. Any such order of the presiding officer is subject to review and change by the panel.

Rule 146. Discovery.

(a) *Witnesses.* — Within 20 days of the filing of an answer, disciplinary counsel and respondent shall exchange the names and addresses of all persons known to have knowledge of the relevant facts. Disciplinary counsel or the respondent may withhold such information only with permission of the presiding officer of the adjudicatory panel or designee, who can authorize withholding of the information only for good cause shown, taking into consideration the materiality of the information possessed by the witness and the position the witness occupies in relation to the judge. The presiding officer's review of the withholding request is to be in camera, but disciplinary counsel must advise respondent of the request without disclosing the subject of the request. The adjudicatory panel shall set a date for the exchange of the names and addresses of all witnesses the parties intend to call at the hearing. Disciplinary counsel and respondent may take depositions only of witnesses to be called at the hearing and other witnesses who are unavailable to testify. Depositions of other persons may be taken only with permission of the presiding officer of the adjudicatory hearing panel or designee and only for good cause shown.

(b) *Other evidence.* — Disciplinary counsel and respondent shall exchange:

(1) non-privileged evidence relevant to the formal charges, documents to be presented at the hearing, witness statements and summaries of interviews with witnesses who will be called at the hearing; and

(2) other material only upon good cause shown to the presiding officer of the adjudicatory panel.

(c) *Duty of supplementation.* — Both parties have a continuing duty to supplement information required to be exchanged under this Rule.

(d) *Completion of discovery unless extended by the presiding officer.* — All discovery shall be completed within 60 days of the filing of the answer.

(e) *Failure to disclose.* — The adjudicatory panel may preclude either party from calling a witness at the hearing if the party has not provided the opposing party with the witness's name and address, any statements taken from the witness or summaries of any interviews with the witness.

(f) *Resolution of disputes.* — Disputes concerning discovery shall be determined in the sole discretion of the presiding officer.

(g) *Civil rules not applicable.* — Proceedings under these rules are not subject to the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure regarding discovery except those rules relating to depositions and subpoenas.

Rule 157. Procedural rights of judge.

(a) *To evidence; counsel; witnesses.* — Once a formal proceeding has commenced, a judge shall have the right and reasonable opportunity to defend against the charges by the introduction of evidence, to be represented by counsel, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The judge shall also have the right to the issuance of subpoenas for attendance of witnesses to testify or produce books, papers, and other evidentiary matters.

(b) *To transcript of testimony.* — When a transcript of the testimony has been prepared at the expense of the commission, a copy thereof shall, upon request, be available for use by the judge and counsel in connection with the proceedings, or the judge may purchase a copy. Upon payment therefor the judge shall have the right, without any order or approval of the commission, to have all or any testimony in the proceedings transcribed at the judge's expense.

(c) *Notice; copy to counsel.* — Except as herein otherwise provided, whenever these rules provide for giving notice or sending any matter to the judge, such notice or matters shall be sent to the judge at home, unless the judge requests otherwise, and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the judge's counsel of record.

(d) *Judge insane or incompetent.* — If the judge has been adjudged insane or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction or if it appears to the commission at any time during the proceedings that the judge is not competent, the commission shall appoint a guardian ad litem unless the judge has a guardian. In the appointment of such guardian ad litem, consideration shall be given to the wishes of the judge's immediate family. The guardian or guardian ad litem may claim and exercise any right or privilege and make any

defense for the judge with the same force and effect as if claimed, exercised, or made by the judge, if competent, and whenever these rules provide for serving or giving notice or sending any matter to the judge, such notice or matter shall be served, given, or sent to the guardian or guardian ad litem.

Rule 168. Amendments to notice or answer.

At any time prior to its determination the commission may allow or require amendments to the notice of formal proceedings and may allow amendments to the answer. The notice may be amended to conform to proof or to set forth additional facts, whether occurring before or after the commencement of the hearing. In case such an amendment is made, the judge shall be given a reasonable time both to answer the amendment and to prepare and present a defense against the matters charged thereby.

Rule 179. Hearing additional evidence.

The commission may order a hearing for the taking of additional evidence at any time while the matter is pending before it. The order shall set the time and place of hearing and shall indicate the matters on which the evidence is to be taken. A copy of such order shall be sent by registered mail to the judge at least 10 days prior to the date of hearing.

Rule 1820. Order of discipline.

(a) *Approval.* — At any time after the filing of formal proceedings and before final adjudication, the judge may agree with disciplinary counsel to admit any or all of the formal charges in exchange for a stated agreed recommendation for sanction to the Wyoming Supreme Court. The agreement shall be submitted to the entire commission which shall either:

- (1) reject the agreement; or
- (2) submit the agreement to the Wyoming Supreme Court for approval.

(b) *Rejection of sanction.* — If the stated sanction is rejected by the commission or the Wyoming Supreme Court, the admission will be withdrawn and cannot be used against the judge in any proceedings.

(c) *Affidavit of consent.* — A judge who consents to a stated sanction shall sign an affidavit stating that:

- (1) the judge consents to the sanction;
- (2) the consent is freely and voluntarily rendered;
- (3) there is presently pending a proceeding involving allegations of misconduct;
- (4) the facts set forth in the affidavit are true; and
- (5) the judge consents to a de novo consideration by all commission members should the discipline agreement be rejected by the full commission or Wyoming Supreme Court.

(d) *Order of discipline.* — The commission shall file the affidavit with the Wyoming Supreme Court. The affidavit shall remain confidential until it is accepted by the Wyoming Supreme Court. The Wyoming Supreme Court shall either reject the agreement or enter the order disciplining the judge. The final order of discipline shall be based upon the formal charges and the conditional admission.

Rule 1921. Final adjudication.

(a) *Final adjudication in favor of the judge.* — If the adjudicatory panel by majority vote fails to find judicial misconduct by clear and convincing evidence, then the proceedings shall be dismissed and the record shall show an adjudication in favor of the judge.

(b) *Final adjudication against the judge.* — If the adjudicatory panel by majority vote finds judicial misconduct by clear and convincing evidence, then the adjudicatory panel shall set forth and transmit its findings to the entire commission for disposition.

(c) *Disposition.* — Upon receipt of an adjudicatory panel's findings against a judge, the entire commission shall convene to determine the nature of the sanction to be imposed against the judge. Upon a vote of 65% of the entire panel, the commission shall make its recommendation for censure, removal or retirement and transmit its record and recommendations forthwith to the Wyoming Supreme Court.

(d) *Retirement for disability.* — In a proceeding involving a judge's disability, if after hearing before the full commission, a majority of the commission members finds by a greater weight of the evidence that a judge suffers from a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of the judge's duties which is, or is likely to become permanent, it shall recommend that the Wyoming Supreme Court retire the judge for disability.

Rule 202. Record of commission proceedings.

The commission shall keep a record of all proceedings concerning a judge. The commission's determination shall be entered in the record and notice thereof shall be sent by registered mail to the judge. In all proceedings resulting in a recommendation to the Wyoming Supreme Court for discipline, the commission shall prepare a transcript of the evidence and of all proceedings therein and shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to the issues of fact and law in the proceedings. Such findings shall include a finding as to costs of service of process, witness fees and mileage, and deposition costs incurred or paid by the commission.

Rule 213. Certification of commission recommendation to Wyoming Supreme Court.

Upon making a determination recommending the censure, retirement, or removal of a judge, the commission shall promptly file a copy of the recommendation, certified by the presiding commissioner, together with the transcript and the findings and conclusions, with the clerk of the Wyoming Supreme Court and shall immediately send by registered mail to the judge and to the judge's counsel notice of such filing, together with a copy of such recommendation, findings and conclusions.

Rule 224. Review procedure in Wyoming Supreme Court.

(a) *Petition.* — A petition to the Wyoming Supreme Court to modify or reject the recommendation of the commission for censure, removal or retirement, may be filed within 30 days after the filing with the clerk of the Wyoming Supreme Court of a certified copy of the recommendation. The verified petition in six copies, shall be based on the record, shall specify the grounds relied on, and shall be accompanied by petitioner's brief in six copies and proof of service of a copy of the petition and of the brief on disciplinary counsel and the presiding commissioner at the commission address. Within 20 days after service on the commission, disciplinary counsel shall serve and file a respondent's brief. Within 15 days after service of such brief, the petitioner may file a reply brief, of which a copy shall be served on disciplinary counsel and the presiding commissioner.

(b) *Failure to file petition.* — Failure to file a petition within the time provided may be deemed a consent to a determination on the merits based upon the record filed by the commission.

(c) *Applicable rules.* — The Rules of the Supreme Court of Wyoming shall apply to proceedings in the Wyoming Supreme Court for review of a recommendation of the commission, except where express provision is made to the contrary or where the