

candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia violated Canon 5C(2) of the Code of Judicial Conduct. This section of Canon 5 states in relevant part:

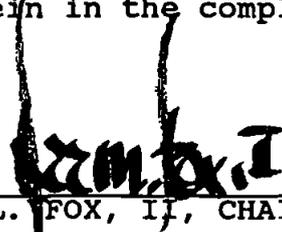
Canon 5. A judge or judicial candidate shall refrain from inappropriate political activity.

C. Judges and candidates subject to public election.

(2) A candidate shall not personally solicit or accept campaign contributions or personally solicit publicly stated support. A candidate may, however, establish committees or responsible persons to conduct campaigns for the candidate through media advertisements, brochures, mailings, candidate forums, and other means not prohibited by law. Such committees may solicit and accept reasonable campaign contributions, manage the expenditure of funds for the candidate's campaign, and obtain public statements of support for his or her candidacy. Such committees are not prohibited from soliciting and accepting reasonable campaign contributions and public support from lawyers. A candidate shall not use or permit the use of campaign contributions for the private benefit of the candidate or others.

It was further determined that formal discipline was not appropriate under the circumstances. The Judicial Investigation Commission determined that pursuant to Rule 2.7(c) a written admonishment would be given to Richard A. Robb, Esq.

It is, therefore, the decision of the Judicial Investigation Commission that Richard A. Robb, Esq., be and he hereby is admonished for his conduct as is more fully set forth in the matters asserted herein in the complaint filed in this matter on June 3, 1996.


FRED L. FOX, II, CHAIRMAN

DATE: September 23, 1996

Rule 2.7. Review of complaints.

(a) Within sixty days after the date of a report by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, the Commission shall file a written decision regarding whether it believes there is probable cause to formally charge the judge with a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or that the judge, because of advancing years and attendant physical or mental incapacity, should not continue to serve, or whether the matter should be investigated further by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

(b) When it has been determined that probable cause does not exist, the Commission shall issue a brief explanatory statement in support of its decision to close the complaint.

(c) When it has been determined that probable cause does exist, but that formal discipline is not appropriate under the circumstances, the Commission shall issue a written admonishment to the respondent, who has fourteen days after its receipt to object. The written admonishment shall be available to the public. If the Office of Disciplinary Counsel or the respondent files a timely objection to the written admonishment, the Commission shall file a formal charge with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Admonishment shall not be administered if (1) the misconduct involves the misappropriation of funds; (2) the misconduct resulted or will likely result in substantial prejudice to a litigant or other person; (3) the respondent has been disciplined in the last three years; (4) the misconduct is of the same nature as misconduct for which the respondent has been disciplined in the last five years; (5) the misconduct involves dishonesty, deceit, fraud, or misrepresentation by the respondent; (6) the misconduct constitutes a crime that adversely reflects on the respondent's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a judge; or (7) the misconduct is part of a pattern of similar misconduct.

(d) When it has been determined that probable cause does exist, and that formal discipline is appropriate, the Commission shall file a formal charge with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals. After the filing and service of formal charges, all documents filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals and the Judicial Hearing Board shall be available to the public.