JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

Post Office Box 1629 Charleston, West Virginia 25326-1629 (304) 558-0169 • FAX (304) 558-0831

December 30, 2002.

Dear Judge

In recent correspondence to the Judicial Investigation Commission, you asked for an advisory opinion regarding whether your wife may use a family photograph in campaign materials for her upcoming reelection campaign as Municipal Judge. You stated that you are requesting the formal opinion as a precaution and to ensure that the use of a family photograph does not become a campaign issue. You also stated that the caption under the photo would refer to you simply as your wife's husband and would not include any reference to you as circuit judge.

The Commission has reviewed your request for an advisory opinion and has looked at relevant sections of Canon 5 of the Code of Judicial Conduct as well as past opinions of the Commission relevant to the issue raised. Canon 5 state in relevant pertinent part:

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

- A. All judges and candidates.
- (1) Except as authorized in sections 5B(2), 5C(1), and 5C(3), a judge or a candidate for election or appointment to judicial office shall not:

The Honorable December 30, 2002 Page Two , Judge

- (a) act as a leader or hold an office in a political organization;
- (b) publicly endorse or publicly oppose another candidate for public office;
- (c) make speeches on behalf of a political organization;
- (d) publicly display any campaign paraphernalia in any area where judicial activities are conducted or knowingly permit any such display;
- (e) solicit funds for a political organization or candidate.

Based upon the relevant language contained in Canon 5, it is the opinion of the Commission that you could appear in a family photograph contained in campaign materials for the upcoming reelection campaign of your wife as Municipal Judge. You would be identified only as her spouse and not have any identity contained in the material that you are a circuit judge. This opinion is consistent with a prior advisory opinion issued by the Commission which stated that it would be permissible for a judge to attend campaign rallies of other social functions with his wife who was a candidate for public office. See JIC Advisory Opinion 2/25/94, a copy of which is attached hereto.

It is hoped that this opinion fully addresses the question which you have raised. If you have any further question regarding this matter do not hesitate to contact the Commission.

Very truly yours,

Donald H. Cookman, Chairperson Judicial Investigation Commission

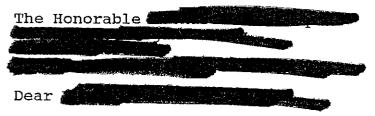
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JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

Building 1, Room E400 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Charleston, WV 25305-0834

February 25, 1994



Your recent letter to the Judicial Investigation
Commission seeking an advisory opinion was reviewed by the
Commission at its recent meeting. In that correspondence you
state that your wife is currently a candidate for the office
of prosecuting attorney
are currently a Magistrate. Your inquiry addresses two
areas:

First, you want to ascertain what activities you may engage in during your wife's campaign;

Second, you ask how your duties as a Magistrate would be affected if your wife were elected to the office of prosecuting attorney.

In addressing the first five questions which you have raised regarding which activities you may engage in during your wife's campaign, the Commission has looked to Canon 5 of the Code of Judicial Conduct. That Canon states in pertinent part:

CANON 5

A JUDGE OR JUDICIAL CANDIDATE SHALL REFRAIN FROM INAPPROPRIATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

A. All Judges and Candidates.

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- (1) Except as authorized in Sections 5B(2), 5C(1), and 5C(3), a judge or a candidate for election or appointment to judicial office shall not:
- (a) act as a leader or hold an office in a political organization;
- (b) publicly endorse or publicly oppose another candidate for public office;
- (c) make speeches on behalf of a political organization;
- (d) publicly display any campaign paraphernalia in any area where judicial activities are conducted or knowingly permit any such display;
- (e) solicit funds for a political organization or candidate.

Based upon the relevant language contained in Canon 5, it would be permissible for you to attend campaign rallies or other social functions with your wife. However, you could not engage in any fund raising activities. It would not be permissible for you to perform volunteer manual labor connected with her campaign. It would not be permissible for you to drive a vehicle normally driven by your wife when that vehicle had her campaign stickers displayed. It would not be permissible for you to assist in handing out campaign signs or posters that had been previously requested by individuals. Nor would it be permissible for you to deliver and pickup items from the printers or commercial advertisers at the request of your wife or a member of her campaign committee.

The language in Canon 3E of the Code of Judicial Conduct addresses the second area of your inquiry. That language of Canon 3 states in pertinent part:

CANON 3

A JUDGE SHALL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE IMPARTIALLY AND DILIGENTLY

- E. Disqualification.
 - (1) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might

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reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where:

. . . .

- (d) the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them, or the spouse of such a person:
 - (ii) is acting as an attorney in the proceeding;
 - (iii) is known by the judge to have a more than de minimis interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding.

Based upon the language contained in this section of Canon 3, it is the opinion of the Commission that if your wife were elected to the office of prosecuting attorney you would be disqualified from handling all criminal cases even those handled solely by one of the assistant prosecuting attorneys. You would not be able to issue search warrants, domestic violence petitions, or conduct initial appearances or arraignments on criminal warrants. The Code of Judicial Conduct does not have a provision which allows a disclosure of any conflict of interest and permit the parties to enter into a waiver of such conflict.

It is hoped that this opinion addresses those concerns which you have raised. If there is any additional question concerning any of these matters, do not hesitate to contact the Commission.

very truly yours,

Fred L. Fox, II, Chairman

FLF, II/bl