

1 Petitioner previously filed two Statements of Disqualification on February 3, 2024 and
2 March 26, 2024. Both Statements of Disqualification were struck by the Court for failing to state
3 any legal grounds for disqualification. The current Statement of Disqualification contains the
4 same factual allegations and legal conclusions contained in the previous Statements of
5 Disqualification.

6 There are no facts which constitute grounds for disqualification of the undersigned
7 judicial officer pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 170.1. Where, as here, the statement
8 of disqualification does not reveal any grounds for disqualification on its face, the judge can
9 strike the statement of disqualification. (Code Civ. Proc. §170.4(b); *Neblett v. Pacific Mutual*
10 *Life Ins. Co.* (1943) 22 Cal.2d 393, 401.)

11 Petitioner's subjective belief regarding bias is irrelevant and not controlling in a motion to
12 disqualify for cause, as the test applied is an objective one. (*United Farm Workers of America v.*
13 *Superior Court* (1985) 170 Cal.App.3d 97, 104; *Stanford University v. Superior Court* (1985) 173
14 Cal.App.3d 403, 408 ("the litigant's necessarily partisan views do not provide the applicable frame
15 of reference.")) "In the context of judicial recusal, '[p]otential bias and prejudice must clearly be
16 established by an objective standard.'" (*Haworth v. Superior Court* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 372, 389;
17 *Roitz v. Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage Co.* (1998) 62 Cal.App.4th 716, 724 ("Potential
18 bias and prejudice must clearly be established.")) "[T]he partisan litigant emotionally involved
19 in the controversy underlying the lawsuit is not the disinterested objective observer whose doubts
20 concerning the judge's impartiality provide the governing standard." (*Haworth*, at p. 389.)

21 Further, "[t]o show bias or prejudice...there must be declarations showing indications of
22 personal bias or the existence of some fixed anticipatory prejudgment." (*In re the Marriage of*
23 *Fenton* (1982) 134 Cal.App.3d 451, 457.) No such showing was made by petitioner here.

24 As stated in *People v. Ford* (1914) 25 Cal.App. 388, 395:

25 It is not sufficient in a case of this kind, to allege in the affidavit simply that the
26 defendant believes that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial, etc., but it must be
27 made to appear by the affidavit or affidavits on file that a fair and impartial trial
28 cannot be had before the judge about to try the case, by reason of the bias and

1 prejudice of such judge. (Citation.) The affidavit or affidavits must not only state
2 facts, but the facts stated must establish to the satisfaction of a reasonable mind that
3 the judge has a bias or prejudice that will in all probability prevent him from dealing
4 fairly with the defendant.

5 Additionally, the court in *Ensher, Alexander & Barsoom, Inc. v. Ensher* (1964) 225
6 Cal.App.2d 318, 322-323, stated:

7 Bias or prejudice consists of a 'mental attitude or disposition of the judge towards
8 a party to the litigation . . .' (Citation.) In order for the judge to be disqualified,
9 the prejudice must be against a particular party ... and sufficient to impair the
10 judge's impartiality so that it appears probable that a fair trial cannot be held.
11 (Citations.)

12 (See also, *Flier v. Superior Court* (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 165, 171 ("[T]he challenge must be to
13 the effect that the judge would not be able to be impartial toward a particular party."))

14 "To disqualify a judge, the alleged bias must constitute 'animus more active and deep-
15 rooted than an attitude of disapproval toward certain persons because of their known conduct.'"
16 (*U.S. v. Wilkerson* (9th Cir. 2000) 208 F.3d 794, 799.)

17 No such showing was made here. Petitioner has not clearly established that the
18 undersigned judicial officer is biased against him. Nor has petitioner clearly established that a
19 person aware of the facts might reasonably entertain a doubt that the Court would be fair and
20 impartial in this case. The test for such a determination is an objective one; "whether a reasonable
21 member of the public at large, aware of all the facts, would fairly entertain doubts concerning the
22 judge's impartiality." (*Briggs v. Superior Court* (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 312, 319.)

23 The 'reasonable person' is not someone who is 'hypersensitive or unduly
24 suspicious,' but rather is a 'well-informed, thoughtful observer.' (Citation.) '[T]he
25 partisan litigant emotionally involved in the controversy underlying the lawsuit is
26 not the *disinterested objective observer* whose doubts concerning the judge's
27 impartiality provide the governing standard.' (Citations.)
28 (*Wechsler v. Superior Court* (2014) 224 Cal.App.4th 384, 391.)

The disinterested objective observer would not have doubts as to whether the court would
be fair and impartial in this case because the entirety of petitioner's challenge is based upon his
dissatisfaction with the Court's decisions and rulings issued during the hearings in this case. Like

1 in the present case, in *Haldane v. Haldane* (1965) 232 Cal.App.2d 393, 395, one of the parties
2 claimed that the judge was biased against him. The court stated that even if the court makes
3 comments which are “critical or disparaging,” if they are made in furtherance of the court’s duties,
4 they are not grounds for disqualification. (*Ibid.*) “[J]udicial remarks during the course of a trial
5 that are critical or disapproving of, or even hostile to the parties or their cases, ordinarily do not
6 support a bias or partiality challenge.” (*Liteky v. United States* (1994) 510 U.S. 540, 555; *see also*,
7 *Marr v. Southern California Gas Co.* (1925) 195 Cal. 352, 354.)

8 [O]pinions formed by the judge on the basis of facts introduced or events occurring
9 in the course of the current proceedings, or of prior proceedings, do not constitute
10 a basis for a bias or partiality motion unless they display a deep-seated favoritism
or antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible.

11 (*Liteky*, 510 U.S. at 555; *see also*, *Marr v. Southern California Gas Co.* (1925) 195 Cal. 352, 354.)

12 “[A] judge will normally and properly form opinions on the law, the evidence and the
13 witnesses, from the presentation of the case. These opinions and expressions thereof may be
14 critical or disparaging to one party’s position, but they are reached after a hearing in the
15 performance of the judicial duty to decide the case, and do not constitute a ground for
16 disqualification.” (*Haldane v. Haldane*, *supra*, 232 Cal.App.2d at p. 395.) “When making a
17 ruling, a judge interprets the evidence, weighs credibility, and makes findings. In doing so, the
18 judge necessarily makes and expresses determinations in favor of and against parties. How could
19 it be otherwise? We will not hold that every statement a judge makes to explain his or her reasons
20 for ruling against a party constitutes evidence of judicial bias.” (*Moulton Niguel Water Dist. v.*
21 *Colombo* (2003) 111 Cal.App.4th 1210, 1219.)

22 Code of Civil Procedure section 170.2, subdivision (b), makes clear that it is *not* grounds
23 for disqualification that a judge “[h]as in any capacity expressed a view on a legal or factual issue
24 presented in the proceeding....” A party’s remedy for an erroneous ruling is not a motion to
25 disqualify, but rather review by appeal or writ. (*McEwen v. Occidental Life Ins. Co.* (1916) 172
26 Cal. 6, *McEwen v. Occidental Life Ins. Co.* (1916) 172 Cal. 6, 11; *see also*, *Ryan v. Welte* (1948)
27 87 Cal.App.2d 888, 893, “[A] wrong opinion on the law of a case does not disqualify a judge, nor
28 is it evidence of bias or prejudice.”) Otherwise, “no judge who is reversed by a higher court on

1 any ruling or decision would ever be qualified to proceed further in the particular case.” (*Ryan v.*
2 *Welte*, at p. 893.) The proper remedy is an appeal from the erroneous ruling. (*Ibid.*)

3 Code of Civil Procedure section 170 states that it is the duty of the judge to hear matters
4 assigned to him or her. Indeed, the Court of Appeal has stated that it is the court’s *obligation* not
5 to recuse itself where there are no grounds for disqualification.

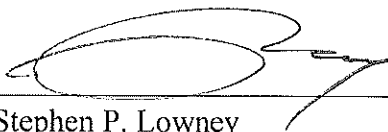
6 Judicial responsibility does not require shrinking every time an advocate asserts the
7 objective and fair judge appears to be biased. The duty of a judge to sit where not
8 disqualified is equally as strong as the duty not to sit when disqualified. (Citation.)
9 (*Briggs v. Superior Court* (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 312, 319.)

10 Accordingly, because the Petitioner’s Statement of Disqualification discloses no legal
11 grounds for disqualification on its face, it is ordered stricken pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure
12 section 170.4, subdivision (b).

13 The parties are reminded that this determination of the question of disqualification is not
14 an appealable order and may be reviewed only by a writ of mandate from the Court of Appeal
15 sought within 10 days of notice to the parties of the decision. (Code of Civ. Proc., § 170.3, subd.
16 (d).) In the event that a timely writ is sought, and an appellate court determines that an answer
17 should have been timely filed, such an answer is filed herewith.

18 GOOD CAUSE APPEARING THEREFORE, It is so ordered.

19 Date: June 17, 2024

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23 Judge of the Superior Court
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1 6. I deny petitioner's claim that I threatened to punish him by "jail through contempt
2 and vexatious litigant pre-filing order."

3 7. I deny petitioner's claim that I did not consider the evidence and arguments that he
4 presented during the hearings in this case. I deny petitioner's claim that my orders have been
5 erroneous and the product of bias. I considered all evidence and arguments presented to me by
6 petitioner and respondent during the hearings. In every case over which I preside, including the
7 present case, all rulings made by me are based upon the facts and arguments officially presented
8 to me, upon my understanding of the law, and my experience in handling similar cases. My
9 statements and rulings are set forth in the records and in the files herein, which are the best evidence
10 thereof. To the extent the moving party's statement of my statements and rulings are inconsistent
11 therewith, they are denied.

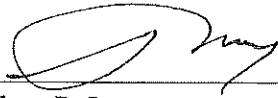
12 7. All statements made, and all actions taken by me in this case have been done in
13 furtherance of what I believe were my judicial duties. I am not now, nor have I ever been,
14 predisposed to rule in any particular manner in the instant action.

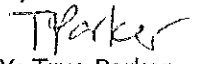
15 8. I know of no facts or circumstances which would require my disqualification or
16 recusal in this case.

17 9. I do not believe that my recusal would serve the interests of justice.

18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


19 Executed June 17, 2024.

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21 _____
22 Stephen P. Lowney
23 Judge of the Superior Court
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<p align="center">Superior Court Of California County of Santa Clara</p>		<p align="center"><small>FOR COURT USE ONLY</small></p> <p align="center">FILED</p>
<p>Petitioner: Kostiantyn Mars</p>		<p align="center">DATED: 06-17-2024</p> <p align="center">CLERK OF THE COURT Superior Court of California County of Santa Clara  BY: True Parker Deputy Clerk</p>
<p>Respondent: Hanna Mars</p>		
<p align="center">PROOF OF SERVICE OF: ORDER STRIKING: PETITIONER'S 1) NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO RECUSE JUDICIAL OFFICER FOR CAUSE (AMENDED); 2) CHALLENGE TO RECUSE JUDICIAL OFFICER FOR CAUSE; AND 3) DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO RECUSE JUDICIAL OFFICER FOR CAUSE;"</p>		<p>CASE NUMBER: 22FL003144</p>

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING: I certify that I am not a party to this cause and that a true copy of this document was mailed first class postage fully prepaid in a sealed envelope addressed as shown below and the document was mailed at SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: 06-17-2024



By True Parker, Deputy Court Clerk

Domestic Calendar Office 201 N. First Street San Jose, CA. 95113 <i>*Via Interoffice mail</i>	Kostiantyn Mars P.O Box 8081 San Jose, Ca 95155 <i>*Via First Class Mail</i>	Nancy Roberts 155 E. Campbell Ave #255 Campbell, Ca 95008 <i>*Via First Class Mail</i>