

1 The undersigned discontinued telephone service from
2 AT&T/SBC, thereby eliminating any possible interest in the
3 declaratory and injunctive relief sought by plaintiffs. The
4 undersigned also is prepared to opt out of any class that is
5 certified in this case and disclaim interest in any monetary or
6 other award that might be recovered in this case.

7 In determining whether recusal is appropriate under these
8 circumstances, the court focuses on certain potentially relevant
9 provisions of 28 USC § 455. In particular, the undersigned
10 examines whether: (1) he is "a party to the proceeding," §
11 455(b)(5)(i); (2) he has a "financial interest in the subject
12 matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other
13 interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the
14 proceeding," § 455(b)(4); or (3) "his impartiality might reasonably
15 be questioned" in this proceeding, § 455(a).

16 First, it appears that a putative class member is not a
17 party within the meaning of § 455(b)(5)(i). See In Re Initial
18 Public Offering Sec Litigation, 174 F Supp 2d 70, 93 (SDNY 2001),
19 aff'd on recusal sub nom, In Re Certain Underwriter Defendants, 294
20 F3d 297 (2d Cir 2002). On this point, accord Tramonte v Chrysler
21 Co, 136 F3d 1025, 1030 (5th Cir 1998) ("[M]embers of a putative
22 class are not 'parties' to a class action * * *.") (citing New
23 Orleans Public Service, Inc v United Gas Pipe Line Co, 719 F2d 733,
24 735 (5th Cir 1983) (reporting opinion of the Advisory Committee on
25 Codes of Conduct of the Judicial Conference of the United States)).
26 But see Gordon v Reliant Energy, Inc, 141 F Supp 2d 1041, 1043 (SD
27 Cal 2001). Hence, recusal under this provision would be
28 inappropriate. Moreover, this issue is moot because the

1 undersigned has waived his status as a potential class member and
2 discontinued service with AT&T. In Re Certain Underwriter
3 Defendants, 294 F3d at 305 ("Congress did not consider judges with
4 minor interests in a class action to be parties to a proceeding
5 once they have divested themselves of said financial interest.").

6 Second, it appears that whatever interest, if any, that
7 the undersigned previously had in this case is highly speculative
8 and is insufficient to constitute a "financial interest" within the
9 meaning of § 455. See In re Virginia Electric & Power Co, 539 F2d
10 357, 366-67 (4th Cir 1976); *id* at 366 (finding that a judge "did
11 not 'own' a legal or equitable interest in the subject matter of
12 the controversy" because his only interest was "the remote
13 contingent possibility that he may *in futuro* share in any refund
14 that might be ordered for all [utility] customers * * *"); In re
15 New Mexico Natural Gas Antitrust Litigation, 620 F2d 794, 795-96
16 (10th Cir 1980) (finding no financial interest in a case in which a
17 judge had "opt[ed] out as a class member to avoid receipt of any
18 potential refund"); Christiansen v Natl Savings and Trust Co, 683
19 F2d 520, 526 (DC Cir 1982). But see Tramonte, 136 F3d at 1030. At
20 most, the undersigned's previous interest as a former putative
21 class member was some "other interest" that was not substantial
22 enough to require recusal. See In re New Mexico, 620 F2d at 796
23 (finding that "a remote, contingent benefit, such as a possible
24 beneficial effect on future utility bills, is not a 'financial
25 interest'" but an "other interest" that was "too insubstantial to
26 require recusal"). Compare Aetna Life Insurance Co v Lavoie, 475
27 US 813, 826-27 (1986) (noting that state supreme court justices'
28 interest as members of an uncertified class seeking pecuniary

1 relief was "clearly highly speculative and contingent" and that
2 "there is no basis for concluding these justices were disqualified
3 under the Due Process Clause").

4 Moreover, even if the undersigned previously had a
5 financial or other substantial interest in this case, by opting out
6 of the class and discontinuing service with AT&T, the undersigned
7 has eliminated any need for recusal here. In Union Carbide Corp v
8 US Cutting Serv, 782 F2d 710 (7th Cir 1986), Judge Posner stated
9 that when a judge "divested himself of [a financial] interest [in a
10 party] as soon as he discovered it[,] and made no rulings between
11 the date of discovery and the date of divestment," the "statutory
12 purpose [of § 455] would not be served by forcing [the judge] to
13 recuse [himself]." Id at 714. Similarly, the undersigned has
14 divested any potential interest of which he is aware in this case
15 prior to making any rulings. "[T]he legislative history [of § 455]
16 contains no indication that Congress would have wanted a judge to
17 recuse himself in such a case." Id. Also compare Tramonte, 136
18 F3d at 1030 (suggesting that passage in 1988 of 28 USC § 455(f)
19 limited circumstances in which divestment obviated the need for
20 recusal to cases in which "substantial judicial time had been
21 devoted to the matter") with In Re Initial Public Offering, 174 F
22 Supp 2d at 87 (finding that "nothing in subsection (f) affected the
23 ability of a court to take steps prospectively to eliminate a
24 potential conflict" and that § "455(f) simply added one more safety
25 valve") and id at 86-90.

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1 For these same reasons, the undersigned finds that the
 2 facts here do not raise an appearance of partiality requiring
 3 recusal under 28 USC § 455(a). See, e g, In re Certain Underwriter
 4 Defendants, 294 F3d at 306. Having no interest in this matter of
 5 which he is aware, the undersigned "concludes that he can fairly
 6 sit and that it makes judicial sense that he continue in the trial
 7 of the case * * *." In re Virginia Electric, 539 F2d at 369.

8 The undersigned also notes that recusal seems especially
 9 inappropriate here given the broad swath cut by the proposed class.
 10 Although the undersigned has not canvassed the other judges in this
 11 district, given the ubiquity of AT&T telephone services, it seems
 12 highly unlikely that there would be any judge who is not a class
 13 member or has a family member encompassed by the proposed class,
 14 thereby implicating 28 USC § 455. Accordingly, if the undersigned
 15 were to recuse himself, every other judge in the district might
 16 very well follow suit for similar reasons. This "would cause great
 17 inconvenience to the counsel, parties, or judge, particularly if
 18 the litigation takes several years to complete." See In re New
 19 Mexico, 620 F2d at 797. See also United States v Will, 449 US 200,
 20 213, 217 (1980) (noting the continued vitality of "the time-honored
 21 Rule of Necessity," which may require a judge to decide a case in
 22 which he has a personal interest if the case cannot be heard
 23 otherwise). The undersigned believes it would be imprudent and
 24 impractical to recuse himself and therefore potentially set this
 25 litigation on such a course.

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1 Although the court has reached the conclusion that
2 recusal is not necessary here, the court has reached this
3 conclusion without the benefit of guidance from the parties.
4 Accordingly, the court invites the parties to submit on or before
5 April 21, 2006, briefs no longer than 10 pages in length that
6 address the matters stated above.

7 If, following such guidance, the court believes that
8 recusal is not appropriate, the court will address the various
9 motions that the parties have filed thus far.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.



VAUGHN R WALKER
United States District Chief Judge