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FILED
James W. Giacomino
CLERK, SUPERIOR COURT
5/23/2025 5:05:01 PM
BY: ELISA HERRERA /s/
DEPUTY
Case No. CR20251454
HON. D. DOUGLAS METCALF

# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

#### IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIMA

STATE OF ARIZONA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

LANE JEFFERY MYERS,

Defendant.

Case No. CR20251060-001 CR20251454-001

RESPONSE TO MOTION TO CHANGE JUDGE PURSUANT TO RULE 10.1

Hon. Danelle Liwski Division 6

Defendant's Motion for Change of Judge for Cause should be denied because Defendant has failed to establish that it is more likely than not that the Court has an interest or prejudice that would prevent it from fairly and impartially handling this case.

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## **I.** RELEVANT FACTS/PROCEDURAL HISTORY:

The Defendant, Lane Myers, had pending charges in Tucson City Court starting in June of 2024. The prosecutor assigned to his cases was Matthew Walker. On September 12, 2024, Mr. Myers called Matthew Walker's spouse, Shannon Walker, at

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her place of work stating he wanted her assistance in helping her husband not be a "crooked-ass prosecutor." Ms. Walker did not know Mr. Myers.

Following that date, Mr. Myers began posting YouTube videos displaying Ms. Walker's name, picture, and public contact information for her work including her physical office number. He put out information that suggested that Ms. Walker was involved in corruption with the Tucson City Prosecutor's Office.

In early October of 2024, Mr. Myers began putting on YouTube that Ms. Walker had his wife fired. Ms. Walker did not know Mr. Myers' partner and had never met her. Mr. Myers continued posting Ms. Walker's work contact information while spreading misinformation about her on YouTube. He also encouraged his YouTube followers to contact her. Ms. Walker was receiving voicemails from people calling her offensive names and were threatening and harassing in tone. Mr. Myers also went to the law school where Ms. Walker worked and was looking for her. He livestreamed this on YouTube and showed her office number.

On October 10, 2024, Ms. Walker obtained an injunction against harassment against Mr. Myers. The injunction ordered him to have no contact with Ms. Walker through any form of social medial and he was prohibited from posting any messages or content regarding her via any social media platform. The injunction was served on Mr. Myers on October 17, 2024.

Following the service of the injunction, Mr. Myers continued going on YouTube making multiple videos and posting about Ms. Walker on his account, spreading misinformation, and posting her contact information. He also went on another YouTuber's account and discussed the injunction and Ms. Walker's contact information

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was posted leading to further phone calls and voicemails of a threatening and harassing tone.

On November 14, 2024, a hearing was held where Mr. Myers contested the injunction against harassment. At the hearing, Mr. Myers heard evidence that people from his YouTube were leaving threatening and harassing voicemails for Ms. Walker. The injunction was upheld but was modified to prohibit Mr. Myers from any direct or indirect contact with Ms. Walker through any form of social media, to prohibit him from posting her contact information including her work information on any social media platform, and to prohibit him from directly or indirectly through social media or otherwise encouraging third parties to contact her or go to a protected location. The court found that he had engaged in a series of acts that constituted harassment and that he did not have a legitimate purpose to contact her. The injunction was served on him in court.

Following that date, Mr. Myers kept on his YouTube page the videos with Ms. Walker's contact information. In January of 2025, Mr. Myers posted a phone call with Officer Valenzuela during which he references that if there had been no case with Matthew Walker no calls would have been made to Shannon Walker. In that discussion, he states that Ms. Walker should be fired for the actions of her husband like his wife was fired because of him. He also continued posting videos regarding Ms. Walker on YouTube, posting her contact information, and encouraging people to take action against her throughout January and another one mid-February.

On March 13, 2025, Mr. Myers received a Summons for the charges in CR20251060. On that date, he emailed the State and copied Ms. Walker.

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On March 14, 2025, Lane Myers was arraigned on charges for Harassment, Aggravated Harassment, and Stalking. Release conditions were imposed that day. Following that hearing, Mr. Myers posted two more videos on March 16th and March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025, with the victim's contact information causing further harassing contact with Ms. Walker by Mr. Myers' YouTube followers.

On March 20, 2025, Mr. Myers was arrested on new criminal charges for Aggravated Harassment. He was held without bond following a No Bond Hearing that was held on March 25 and 26, 2025, based on committing new felonies while on felony release. He indicted on March 28, 2025, for charges of Aggravated Harassment, Interfering with Judicial Proceedings, Intimidate/Threat/Harass with an Electronic Communication Device, and Stalking in CR20251454-001. On April 4, 2025, he was arraigned on the new charges.

The Defense has put forth this Motion to Change Judge. It is set for a hearing on May 27, 2025.

#### LAW AND ARGUMENT: II.

#### THE COURT'S RULINGS AND STATEMENTS FROM THE BENCH DO NOT SHOW THE JUDGE IS BIASED OR PREJUDICED

Rule 10.1(a) of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure provides "[a] party is entitled to a change of judge if the party shows that the assigned judge's interest or prejudice would prevent a fair and impartial hearing or trial."

Judicial bias and prejudice generally "necessary to disqualify a judge must arise from an extra-judicial source and not from what the judge has done in his participation in the case." State v. Thompson, 150 Ariz. 554, 557 (App. 1986) (quoting Smith v. Smith, 115 Ariz. 299, 303 (App.1977)). "[J]udicial rulings alone almost never constitute 32 NORTH STONE, SUITE 800 12 520) 724-5600 13 14 15

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a valid basis for a bias or partiality motion." State v. Granados, 235 Ariz. 321, 326 (quoting Liteky v. United States, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994)). There is a presumption that a trial judge is free of bias and prejudice. *Id.* at ¶ 14.

#### 1. Denial of Media Coverage and Rule 122(h)

Defendant alleges that the Court's denial of allowing people to record the court proceedings shows that the Court is biased and prejudiced but does not present how that ruling demonstrates either. This criminal case involves harassment of the victim through social media. There have been repeated disruptions in court with people wanting to record the hearings through audio or video or both. Furthermore, the Court has live streamed every court hearing, so the hearings have been available to the public and the court room has been open to the public for those who want to attend in person. There is nothing in the Court's rulings to indicate a bias or prejudice against the Defendant. The Defendant's disagreement with the Court's rulings is not an adequate basis for the judge's removal from the cases.

#### 2. Denial of Speedy Trial

The Defendant alleges he is being denied speedy trial as he is arguing his sentencing also has to be within speedy trial. The Defendant was arraigned on April 4, 2025, in CR20251454-001. His matters have been consolidated for trial, so the speedy trial time for the second case applies. Thus, pursuant to Rule 8 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, his speedy trial time does not run until September 1, 2025. The Defendant's current trial date is July 22, 2025, which is well within the 150 days after arraignment.1

<sup>1</sup> In CR20251040, the Rule 8 time would be August 11, 2025, if not consolidated, but the current trial date is still

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#### 3. Denial of Bail Reexamination Hearing

The Defendant argues that Rule 7.4(c), Ariz. R. Crim. P., provides that he is required to get an another evidentiary hearing on the bail. The Rule does not require a reexamination of bail and is only permissive not mandatory. The Court set a hearing to hear argument on whether the Defendant should get another no bond hearing. This does not show bias, prejudice, or a lack of impartiality by the Court.

#### 4. Denial of Jury Questionnaire

The Defendant argues that the Court's ruling is biased against him by not allowing a jury questionnaire. This again is an argument on the Court's ruling and not a showing of bias against the Defendant by the Court.

#### 5. Threat of Retaliation

The Defendant argues the Court threatened to retaliate against him in Court on May 12, 2025, if he filed a complaint against the Court with the Judicial Conduct Commission. A review of the transcript from that proceeding shows that the Defendant misquotes what occurred in the hearing. The following is a portion of the exchange the Defendant had with the Court:

**Mr. Myers**: What are you going to do on Friday? We're going to argue whether I get a hearing or not?

The Court: Yes.

**Mr. Myers**: No, that's not the procedure.

**The Court**: Okay.

**Mr. Myers**: That's a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

well within the speedy trial time.

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**The Court**: All right. You can file a complaint then.

**Mr. Myers**: You're going to get a lot of them.

**The Court**: All right.

**Mr. Myers**: So, you're saying that we're not going to have the bail eligibility hearing within seven days?

**The Court**: We're going to argue about whether you're entitled to one.

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Transcript, State v. Lane Myers, CR20251060-001/CR20251454-001, Status Conference, pg. 5 (May 12, 2025).

The Defendant indicates in his motion that the Court told him "don't threaten me, it will not be good for you." This is not reflected in the transcript. The Defendant told the Court: "No, you're going to follow the law or you're going to get off this case." *Id*. at 7. The Court responded: "I don't like the threats. It's not helping your case." *Id*.

There is nothing in the hearing on May 12, 2025, that supports the Court was threatening to retaliate against the Defendant. The Court was informing the Defendant of the procedure that was going to be followed, and the Defendant disagreed with the procedure. The record does not support the Defendant's allegations the Court made threats against him.

#### III. **CONCLUSION:**

Defendant has not demonstrated that the Court has an interest or prejudice that prevents it from fairly and impartially handling the case as required by the Rule. Defendant does not allege bias based on the judge's direct, personal, substantial pecuniary interest or some other strong personal interest in the outcome of the case. See PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY 32 NORTH STONE, SUITE 800

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