## JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT

J.C. No. 03-14-90063

IN RE: COMPLAINT OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT OR DISABILITY

ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 351

MEMORANDUM OPINION

(Filed: October 21, 2014)

PRESENT: McKEE, Chief Judge.

This complaint is filed under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351-64, against a United States District Judge (the "Subject Judge"). For the reasons discussed below, the complaint will be dismissed.

The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act provides a remedy if a federal judge "has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts." 28 U.S.C. § 351(a). A chief judge may dismiss a complaint if, after review, he or she finds it is not cognizable under the statute, is directly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling, or is frivolous or lacks sufficient evidence to raise an inference of misconduct. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iii).

Complainant, a pro se litigant, filed six civil rights complaints that were assigned to the Subject Judge. Specifically, Complainant filed four complaints in 1998 and 1999, and then filed two complaints in 2013. All of the complaints were dismissed as frivolous, for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, for failure to state a claim, or for failure to prosecute.

In this complaint of judicial misconduct, Complainant alleges that "[i]n each case [the Subject Judge] dismiss it frivolous [*sic*] without any adverse corroboration of derogatory dispositions, or any civil rules of civil procedures, that plaintiff and defendant must follow local rules." According to Complainant, "[t]his is miscarriage of justice extinpate [*sic*] (to destore completely) precariousness, of an derogates [*sic*] (to cause to seem inferior) judicial officer of an United States Court, cover-up state & federal judicial officer & public servants, assiduous abusiveness." Based upon these allegations, Complainant seeks the Subject Judge's removal from the bench and the revocation of her bar license.

Although Complainant's terminology is not entirely clear, it is apparent that these allegations reflect Complainant's disagreement with the Subject Judge's decisions dismissing his complaints. Accordingly, they are merits-related. "An allegation that calls into question the correctness of a judge's ruling, including a failure to recuse, without more, is merits-related." Rule 3(h)(3)(A), <u>Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings</u>. This proceeding is not the appropriate forum for raising such allegations. The "misconduct procedure [under the Act] is not designed as a substitute for, or supplement to, appeals or motions for reconsideration. Nor is it designed to provide an avenue for collateral attacks or other challenges to judges' rulings." In re Memorandum

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of Decision of Judicial Conference Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability, 517 F.3d 558, 561 (U.S. Jud. Conf. 2008).

Merits-related allegations are not cognizable misconduct under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. <u>See</u> 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) (chief judge may dismiss a complaint if he or she finds that it is directly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling); Rule 11(c)(1)(B), <u>Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability</u> <u>Proceedings</u> (a complaint must be dismissed in whole or in part to the extent that the chief judge concludes that the complaint is directly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling). Complainant's merits-related allegations are therefore dismissed.

Complainant's remaining allegations are largely unintelligible and, when considered apart from the merits-related allegations, are entirely unsupported. The record in Complainant's proceedings reveals nothing to substantiate any claims of impropriety. Accordingly, Complainant's remaining non-merits-related allegations are subject to dismissal as frivolous and unsupported by any evidence that would raise an inference that misconduct has occurred. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii); Rule 11(c)(1)(C), (D), <u>Rules for</u> Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

For the foregoing reasons, the complaint is dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii).

> s/ Theodore A. McKee Chief Judge

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## ORDER

(Filed: October 21, 2014)

PRESENT: McKEE, Chief Judge.

On the basis of the foregoing opinion entered on this date, it is ORDERED AND

ADJUDGED that the written complaint brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 351 is hereby

dismissed under 28 U.S.C. §§ 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii).

This order constitutes a final order under 28 U.S.C. § 352(c). Complainant is

notified in accordance with Rules 11(g)(3) and 18, Rules for Judicial-Conduct and

Judicial-Disability Proceedings, of the right to appeal this decision by the following

procedure:

Rule 18(a) <u>Petition</u>. A complainant or subject judge may petition the Judicial Council of the Third Circuit for review.

Rule 18(b) <u>Time</u>. A petition for review must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals within **35 days** of the date on the clerk's letter informing the parties of the chief judge's order.

18(b) Form. The petition should be in letter form, addressed to the clerk of the court of appeals, and in an envelope marked "Misconduct Petition" or "Disability Petition." The name of the subject judge must not be shown on the envelope. The letter should be typewritten or otherwise legible. It should begin with "I hereby petition the judicial council for review of . . ." and state the reasons why the petition should be granted. It must be signed. There is no need to enclose a copy of the original complaint.

The full text of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings

is available from the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and on

the Court of Appeals' internet site, www.ca3.uscourts.gov.

s/ Theodore A. McKee Chief Judge

Dated: October 21, 2014