FOR PUBLICATION

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

IN RE COMPLAINT
OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT

Nos. 09-90276, 09-90277 and 09-90278 ORDER

Filed January 12, 2011

ORDER

KOZINSKI, Chief Judge:

Complainant, a pro se prisoner, filed a judicial misconduct complaint against two district judges and a magistrate judge. Instead of a brief statement of facts, he attached what appears to be a complaint for a civil rights "tort action suit" he had earlier tried to file with the Ninth Circuit's clerk of court. Complainants may not initiate a civil rights suit via the misconduct procedure. The Judicial Council is not a court and has no jurisdiction over civil actions. *Compare* 28 U.S.C. § 332(d), *with id.* §§ 1331, 1343(a). And, because the brief statement of facts required to file a misconduct complaint "must be prepared specifically for the misconduct proceeding," a complainant may not submit a document drawn up for another purpose in lieu of such a statement. *In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct*, No. 09-90239, 2010 WL 5300813, at *1 (9th Cir. Dec. 28, 2010).

Because complainant submitted no statement of facts setting forth his allegations of misconduct, he has made no allegations of misconduct and the complaint must be dismissed.

See 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(i); In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, 2010 WL 5300813, at *2.

The sole purpose of the misconduct complaint procedure is to identify and investigate allegations of misconduct against federal judges. The only possible outcome of the proceedings, should misconduct be shown, is corrective or disciplinary action against the judge. Complainant may not obtain any kind of personal relief such as a change to the judge's ruling, even if misconduct is ultimately shown. His request for appointment of a "Philadelphia lawyer" therefore is dismissed as beyond the purview of these proceedings. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 354(a)(2); Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(a). The charges against a state judge are likewise dismissed. *See* Judicial-Conduct Rule 4.

DISMISSED.