

**FILED**

APR 26 2023

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

**IN RE COMPLAINT OF  
JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT**

No. 21-90137

**ORDER**

**MURGUIA**, Chief Judge:

Complainant, a pro se prisoner, has filed a complaint of judicial misconduct against a district judge. Review of this complaint is governed by the Rules for Judicial Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings (“Judicial-Conduct Rules”), the federal statutes addressing judicial conduct and disability, 28 U.S.C. § 351 et seq., and relevant prior decisions of the Ninth Circuit Judicial Council. In accordance with these authorities, the names of complainant and the subject judge[s] shall not be disclosed in this order. See Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(g)(2).

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, following 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. See 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iii). Judicial misconduct proceedings are not a substitute for the normal appellate review process, and may not be used to seek reversal of a judge's decision, to obtain a new trial, or to request reassignment to a different judge.

Complainant alleges that the district judge committed misconduct by ruling against complainant regularly and denying complainant's requests and motions consistently during his proceedings. Because these allegations relate directly to the merits of the judge's rulings, the complainant has not alleged facts that might amount to judicial misconduct, and therefore the charge must be dismissed. See 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) (listing reasons the chief judge may decide to dismiss the complaint, including claims directly related to the merits of a decision); In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, 838 F.3d 1030 (9th Cir. Jud. Council 2016) (dismissing allegations that a district judge made various improper rulings as merits-related); Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(B).

Complainant also accuses the district judge of acting like a "tyrant" during his court proceedings. He claims the district judge 1) improperly provided a document to the government; 2) took "revenge" on complainant by ruling against him regularly; 3) made inappropriate comments to complainant at various hearings,

including improperly accusing him of “manipulating the system”; and 4) engaged in inappropriate hand signals with the government. However, complainant provides no objectively verifiable evidence to support these allegations.

Furthermore, these charges are refuted by the record. A review of the record shows the district judge in fact warned complainant that he would not be allowed to “manipulate this court” in the context of complainant requesting to represent himself after having changed his attorney multiple times. Therefore, the complaint must be dismissed because complainant has not offered any evidence of misconduct. See 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) (listing reasons the chief judge may decide to dismiss the complaint, including claims that lack sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct occurred or contain allegations which are incapable of being established through investigation); In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct, 900 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir. Jud. Council 2018) (dismissing as unfounded allegations that subject judges engaged in conspiracy, and other criminal acts because complainant failed to provide objectively verifiable evidence in support of these allegations).

**DISMISSED.**