

**FILED**

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

NOV 28 2025

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

**IN RE COMPLAINT OF  
JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT**

Nos. 25-90102, 25-90103,  
25-90104

**ORDER**

**MURGUIA**, Chief Judge:

Complainant, a pro se litigant, has filed a complaint of judicial misconduct against three circuit judges. 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 name of complainant and the subject judges 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 circuit judges committed misconduct by granting a motion for summary disposition, and then by denying in part and dismissing in part complainant’s petitions for review. Complainant claims he is not challenging the merits of the circuit judges’ decisions, but his arguments all relate to the correctness of the actions taken by the circuit judges. Therefore, these allegations are dismissed as merits related. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) (listing reasons the chief judge may decide to dismiss the complaint, including that claims are directly related to the merits of a decision); *In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct*, 838 F.3d 1030 (9th Cir. Jud. Council 2016) (dismissing as merits-related allegations that a judge made various improper rulings in a case); Judicial- Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(B).

Complainant also alleges that the circuit judges’ decisions constitute “corruption of power” and “the corruption of duty.” However, adverse rulings are not proof of bias, and complainant provides no objectively verifiable evidence to support these allegations, beyond disagreeing with the judges’ decisions and

reasoning. Therefore, these allegations are dismissed as unfounded. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) (listing reasons the chief judge may decide to dismiss the complaint, including claims that are lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred); *In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct*, 569 F.3d 1093 (9th Cir. Jud. Council 2009) (“claimant’s vague insinuations do not provide the kind of objectively verifiable proof that we require”); Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(D).

**DISMISSED.**