

**FILED**

AUG 1 2024

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

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

**IN RE COMPLAINT OF  
JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT**

No. 23-90147

**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 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 “ignored the record” when deciding the case. The record reflects that the judge’s decision relied on and heavily cited the record. Accordingly, this allegation is dismissed as unfounded and as an impermissible challenge to the merits of the judge’s decision. See 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii), (iii) (listing reasons the chief judge may decide to dismiss the complaint, including that claims are directly related to the merits of a decision, or that claims are lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred); Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(B), (D).

Complainant further alleges that the district judge should have recused herself because she previously worked with the prosecutor. This allegation is dismissed because “[c]ognizable misconduct does not include an allegation that calls into question the correctness of a judge’s ruling, including a failure to recuse.” See Judicial-Conduct Rule 4(b)(1); 11(c)(1)(B).

Finally, complainant raises allegations of wrongdoing against the prosecutor, the prison, and “the entire criminal justice system.” Because the Judicial-Conduct

Rules apply only to active federal judges, these allegations must be dismissed.

See Judicial-Conduct Rule 1.

**DISMISSED.**