

FILED

AUG 28 2024

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

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

**IN RE COMPLAINT OF
JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT**

No. 24-90038

ORDER

MURGUIA, Chief Judge:

Complainant, a pro se litigant, 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 wrongly denied various motions, and wrongly dismissed his complaints. These allegations are dismissed because they relate directly to the merits of the judge's decisions. 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 allegations that a district judge and a magistrate judge made various improper rulings in a civil case as relating to the merits); Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(B).

Complainant next alleges that the district judge treated him in an egregious and hostile manner by requiring him to serve the defendants, despite predetermining that the case would be dismissed. To the extent complainant challenges the district judge's rulings regarding service or jurisdiction, such allegations are dismissed because they relate directly to the merits of the judge's decisions. See id. To the extent complainant alleges egregious and hostile

treatment by the district judge, complainant provides no objectively verifiable evidence to support this allegation, which is 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).

Finally, complainant alleges that the district judge “shares multiple similarities with the [d]efendants” and intentionally discriminated against him based on complainant’s race and gender. However, adverse rulings are not proof of bias, and complainant provides no objectively verifiable evidence to support this conclusory allegation, which is dismissed as unfounded. See id.

DISMISSED.