



The complainant alleges in his judicial complaint that the district judge:

- dismissed his civil rights action in retaliation for a previously filed judicial misconduct complaint;
- ignored case law in dismissing complainant's action in order to protect her friends and co-workers;
- did not follow Fourth Circuit or Supreme Court precedent, which constitutes misconduct;
- did not order discovery in his case;
- made various misstatements of fact in the dismissal order, evidencing her malice towards complainant;
- deliberately misread complainant's complaint in order to protect corrupt government conduct;
- did not give complainant an opportunity to amend his complaint;
- condoned abuse of prisoners and the elderly; and
- did not recuse herself in response to complainant's motion.

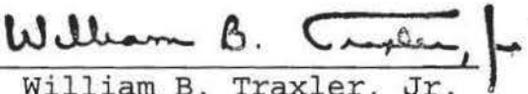
The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act establishes an administrative remedy for judicial misconduct or disability. The procedure "is not designed as a substitute for, or supplement to, appeals or motions for reconsideration," In re Memorandum of Decision, 517 F.3d 558, 561 (U.S. Jud. Conf. 2008), and allegations that are "[d]irectly related to the

merits of a decision or procedural ruling" are subject to dismissal under the Act. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii). If, however, the complainant demonstrates "clear and convincing evidence of a judge's arbitrary and intentional departure from prevailing law based on his or her disagreement with, or willful indifference to, that law," 517 F.3d at 562, or evidence that the judge's ruling was the result of a bribe, ex parte contact, racial bias, or other improper motive, Rule 3(h)(3)(A), Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, a claim may be brought under the Act. The complainant must present "sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii). If "the only support for the allegation of bad acts or motive is the merits of the judge's ruling," the complaint must be dismissed. In re Doe, 640 F.3d 869, 873 (8th Cir. 2011).

The record in the district court clearly demonstrates the judge's careful consideration of prevailing law in deciding complainant's case. Complainant disagrees with the judge's view of the facts and law in his case. That disagreement is not, however, evidence of the judge's willful indifference to, or arbitrary departure from, prevailing law. Complainant's allegations that the judge's adverse rulings were motivated by the prior judicial complaint against her and by her desire to protect her friends while they engaged in abuse and corruption also lack any factual support.

This complaint is, accordingly, dismissed pursuant to 28  
U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) & (iii).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
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William B. Traxler, Jr.  
Chief Judge