

was assigned to a different district judge, construed as a civil rights complaint, and dismissed. A civil rights action filed by complainant in 2015 was also assigned to a different district judge and dismissed.

Complainant now alleges in his judicial complaint that the district judge who denied his two habeas corpus petitions panicked when he saw the evidence of innocence presented by complainant's "child molestation judicial cover-up" document. To discredit the evidence, the judge had the document treated as a civil rights action and dismissed.

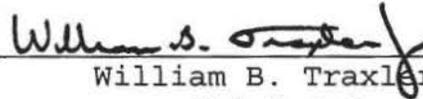
The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act permits review of judicial conduct, not judicial decisions. Claims that are "[d]irectly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling" are barred from review under the Act. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii). Although the judicial complaint procedures permit review of claims of code of conduct violations, special treatment of friends, ex parte contact with opposing counsel, or hostile and egregious treatment of litigants, such allegations must be supported by "sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii).

Complainant has presented no factual support for his allegation that the judge who denied his habeas petitions tried to discredit his subsequent evidence of innocence. In fact, the subject judge had no involvement with complainant's "child

molestation judicial cover-up" document, which was handled by a different district judge. That judge's rulings on the matter and on a subsequent civil rights complaint cannot be attributed to the subject judge and are not, at any rate, the proper subject of a judicial complaint.

Complainant having failed to present any evidence of judicial misconduct, his judicial complaint must be dismissed as lacking in factual support. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii).

IT IS SO ORDERED.



William B. Traxler, Jr.
Chief Judge