

alleges that millionaire companies have paid judges, attorneys, and special service agents to steal the identities and property of poor people and that her attorneys, with the help of federal and state judges, have subjected her to bankruptcy fraud, white collar crime, and racketeering.

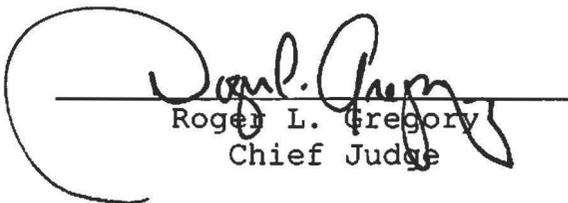
The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act provides for administrative review of misconduct claims against federal judges; it does not permit review of conduct by other officials. 28 U.S.C. § 351(d); see Rule 4, Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings. The Act requires that allegations of judicial misconduct be supported by "sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii). Conclusory allegations of crime and conspiracy are insufficient to state a claim of judicial misconduct. See In re Complaint of Doe, 2 F.3d 308 (8th Cir. Jud. Council 1993).

A complaint under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act is commenced by filing "a written complaint containing a brief statement of the facts constituting" conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts. 28 U.S.C. § 351(a). Under Rule 6(b), Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, "[a] complaint must contain a concise statement that details the specific facts on which the claim of misconduct or disability is based."

Complainant's general allegations that judges have colluded with attorneys to subject her to bankruptcy fraud, racketeering, identity theft, and white collar crime fail to allege specific facts supporting a claim of misconduct against the subject judge. The record of complainant's bankruptcy case, from filing of the Chapter 13 petition by counsel for complainant through the voluntary dismissal of the petition by complainant's counsel, reflects no irregularity on the part of the judge.

Accordingly, this judicial complaint is dismissed for failure to allege facts supporting a claim of judicial misconduct. 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(i) & (iii).

IT IS SO ORDERED.


Roger L. Gregory
Chief Judge