



- denied complainant meaningful access to the courts by failing to intervene to preserve his access to his legal papers;
- refused to permit complainant to communicate with inmates in another facility to obtain affidavits necessary to establish his claims;
- ignored complainant's allegation that he was unable to defend against a motion for summary judgment because he was no longer eligible for free copies after correctional officials improperly placed him on light duty work status;
- demonstrated bias against the disabled by ignoring their rights under the under federal and state disability laws and regulations;
- took no action on various matters relative to improper conduct by corrections officials, including their interference with complainant's legal mail and their representations that the judge was a member of their legal team; and
- defrauded complainant by requiring him to pay filing fees but failing to ensure that he could deliver his filings to the court.

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 "directly 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.

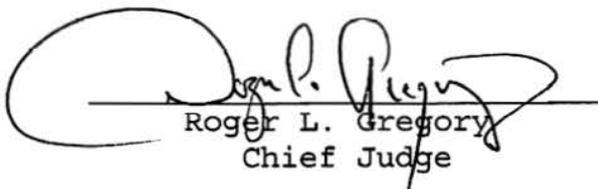
The complainant must present "sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii). If "the only support for the allegation of bad acts or motive is the merits of the judge's ruling," the complaint must be dismissed. In re Doe, 640 F.3d 869, 873 (8th Cir. Jud. Council 2011).

The records in the district court clearly demonstrate the judge's careful consideration of prevailing law in deciding complainant's cases. Complainant disagrees with the judge's view of the facts and law in his cases and believes the judge denied him any meaningful access to the courts. That

disagreement is not, however, evidence of the judge's willful indifference to, or arbitrary departure from, prevailing law. Complainant's allegation that the judge's adverse rulings were motivated by bias against disabled people also lacks any factual support.

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.



Roger L. Gregory  
Chief Judge