

MAY 29 2024

David J. Smith  
Clerk

CONFIDENTIAL

Before the Chief Judge of the  
Eleventh Judicial Circuit

---

Judicial Complaint No. 11-24-90061

---

**ORDER**

An individual has filed a Complaint against a United States district judge under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980, 28 U.S.C. §§ 351–364, and the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

**Background**

The record shows that the Subject Judge was assigned to a criminal case in which a former political office holder is one of the defendants. The Subject Judge has issued various orders in the case, and the case remains pending.

**Complaint**

Complainant asserts it is “clearly obvious” that the Subject Judge is favoring the defendant and that her “lack of decision-making knowledge and lack of judgment is blatant for all to see.”

Complainant requests that this Court remove the Subject Judge from the case and replace her with a “seasoned, unbiased judge” because “legal experts” have stated to mainstream media that she should be removed.

Complainant alleges the Subject Judge should have recused herself because the defendant appointed her, attempted to prevent the government from carrying out a legal search warrant, and entered an order that was overturned on appeal, showing that she is helping the defendant, incompetent, or both. Complainant asserts the case is simple, the Subject Judge “is dragging her feet on every small detail,” and it appears she is doing so to delay the trial until after the election.

### **Discussion**

Judicial-Conduct Rule 4(b)(1) provides in part that “[c]ognizable misconduct does not include an allegation that calls into question the correctness of a judge’s ruling, including a failure to recuse.” The Commentary on Rule 4 explains the rationale for this rule as follows:

Rule 4(b)(1) tracks the Act, 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii), in excluding from the definition of misconduct allegations “[d]irectly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling.” This exclusion preserves the independence of judges in the exercise of judicial authority by ensuring that the complaint procedure is not used to collaterally call into question the substance of a judge’s decision or procedural ruling. Any allegation that calls into question the correctness of

an official decision or procedural ruling of a judge — without more — is merits-related.

Furthermore, Judicial-Conduct Rule 4(b)(2) provides that cognizable misconduct does not include “an allegation about delay in rendering a decision or ruling, unless the allegation concerns an improper motive in delaying a particular decision or habitual delay in a significant number of unrelated cases.” The “Commentary on Rule 4” states that “a complaint of delay in a single case is excluded as merits-related.”

To the extent the Complaint requests that the Subject Judge be removed from the above-described case, neither the Chief Circuit Judge nor the Judicial Council has the authority to take this action under the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings. *See* Judicial-Conduct Rule 11 (Chief Judge’s Review); Judicial-Conduct Rule 19 (Judicial-Council Disposition of Petition for Review); Judicial-Conduct Rule 20 (Judicial-Council Action Following Appointment of Special Committee).

The Complaint fails to present a basis for a finding of misconduct. To the extent Complainant’s allegations concern the substance of the Subject Judge’s official actions, rulings, findings, and orders in the above-described case, the allegations are directly related to the merits of the Subject Judge’s decisions or procedural rulings. Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(B). Complainant’s remaining claims are based on allegations lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that the Subject Judge was biased or otherwise not impartial, acted with an illicit or improper motive, is

incompetent, or otherwise engaged in misconduct. Judicial-Conduct Rule 11(c)(1)(D). *See Straw v. United States*, 4 F.4th 1358, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (“There is no support whatsoever for the contention that a judge can be disqualified based simply on the identity of the President who appointed him.”). Although this complaint process is not the appropriate way to seek review of the Subject Judge’s orders, those orders are nevertheless subject to appellate review in the normal course.

For these reasons, this Complaint is **DISMISSED**.

/s/ William H. Pryor Jr.  
Chief Judge