

MAY 29 2024

David J. Smith
Clerk

CONFIDENTIAL

Before the Chief Judge of the
Eleventh Judicial Circuit

Judicial Complaint No. 11-24-90063

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 states the Subject Judge should have recused herself from the case due to a conflict of interest because the defendant appointed her. Complainant asserts, “There is no question,

based on her actions and decisions, that she is biased and incompetent to continue with this case,” and that she “should be removed from this case, because she is not impartial.” Complainant contends that many legal experts have stated she should be removed “for multiple causes,” and that the “appearance of impropriety in this case undermines faith in the judicial system.”

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.

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