

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT
MICHIGAN-OHIO-KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE

In re:
Complaints of Judicial Misconduct

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*Nos. 06-13-90132/133
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M E M O R A N D U M

These complaints were filed with the Judicial Council of the Sixth Circuit pursuant to the Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980, P.L. 96-458, as amended by the Judicial Improvements Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-203, the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, and the Rules Governing Complaints of Judicial Misconduct adopted by the Judicial Council of the Sixth Circuit.

After conducting an initial review, the chief judge may dismiss a complaint as to which he concludes:

- (1) that the claimed conduct, even if the claim is true, is not “conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts” and does not indicate a mental or physical disability resulting in inability to discharge the duties of office;
- (2) that the complaint is directly related to the merits of a decision or procedural ruling;
- (3) that the complaint is frivolous, a term that includes making charges that are wholly unsupported.

Rule 4(c), Rules Governing Complaints of Judicial Misconduct or Disability.

These complaints were filed by a pro se litigant against the magistrate judge and district judge who presided over an employment discrimination action complainant filed in the district court. In her complaints of judicial misconduct, complainant contends that the named judges’ decisions include fabrications and exhibit bias against her.

Even read indulgently, the gravamen of these complaints of judicial misconduct is that the named judges made erroneous rulings in complainant’s underlying employment discrimination action. Under these circumstances, these complaints are subject to dismissal primarily as directly related to the merits of the named judges’ decisions in complainant’s underlying case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) and Rule 11(c)(1)(B) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings. Such decisions,

including any allegedly improper failure to recuse, are not the proper subject of a complaint of judicial misconduct. See Rule 3(h)(3)(A), Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings. The Judicial Council is not a court and has no jurisdiction to review any rulings by a judge, or to grant relief requested in the underlying case. See *In re Complaint of Judicial Misconduct*, 858 F.2d 331 (6th Cir. 1988). Complainant's allegations directly challenge the merits of rulings made in her case and are therefore not a proper subject of a complaint of judicial misconduct.

Otherwise, complainant's contention that the named judges were biased are insufficiently supported by credible facts to warrant an investigation by a special committee appointed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 353. "An allegation may be dismissed as 'inherently incredible' even if it is not literally impossible for the allegation to be true. An allegation is inherently incredible if no reasonable person would believe that the allegation, either on its face or in light of other available evidence, could be true." Implementation of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980: A Report to the Chief Justice, Judicial Conduct and Disability Act Study Committee, Sept. 2006, p. 148. Complainant's contention is devoid of factual support in the court record and is inherently incredible. The complaints therefore will be dismissed in remaining part pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) and Rule 11(c)(1)(D) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

Accordingly, these complaints will be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii) & (iii) and Rules 3(h)(3)(A) and 11(c)(1)(B) & (D) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.



Alice M. Batchelder
Chief Judge

Date: 08-01-14