

(as of 21may8)

A Lead for Fraud Investigators & Investigative Journalists to investigate coordinated judicial wrongdoing supported or tolerated by the judges in the federal courts and by the policy-making judges of the Judicial Conference of the U.S.

The Judicial Conference is the highest policy-making body of the Federal Judiciary. Its presiding officer is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and its other members are the chief judges of the 13 federal judicial circuits and a national court together with 12 representative district judges. The chief judges and their peers in their respective judicial councils apply the rules for processing misconduct and disability complaints filed by any person against a federal judge under the [Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980](#), which established the system of judicial self-discipline. The judges are bound by law to collect the statistics on their processing of those complaints. The latter can be very serious, for the judges themselves classify them under categories such as conflict of interests, abuse of judicial power, prejudice, bias, bribery, corruption, incompetence, neglect, undue decisional delay, and physical or mental disability that prevents the performance of the duties of the judgeship. They discuss their data in the meetings of their councils just as the [Conference members](#) do in their meetings behind closed doors twice a year.

The coordinated wrongdoing among judges that their peers have supported by applying the rules so as to cover up their misconduct and disability and that the Conference has tolerated in their secretive policy-making meetings is an investigative journalism story that would grip your audience, for its exposure would outrage everybody and shake the Judiciary to its foundation.

Indeed, last April 10, the [revised rules](#) entered into force that the Conference adopted to replace the current ones. Since the rules only implement the Act, which did not change, the substance of the [revised rules did not change](#), only some wording did. Moreover, the judges removed even the provision of the Conference Committee of drafters that timidly provided some means to make the judges account for their complaint processing by requiring that they submit a copy of each to the Committee. Hence, they know that by content and practice, their application of the revised rules will have the same result as they know [their own statistics](#) show they did in the 10-year period 1997-2006: Although 7,462 complaints were filed, the judges investigated only 7 and disciplined only 9 of their peers. This means that they [systematically dismissed 99.88%](#) of all complaints against them with no investigation regardless of the seriousness of their allegations!

By so doing, the judges have self-exempted from the consequences of their misconduct or disability, thus abusing the system of judicial self-discipline. For their benefit, they have made it riskless for themselves to wield with [disregard for the law and the facts](#) their decision-making power over people's property, liberty, and even life. They have turned such far-reaching power subject to no disciplinary control into absolute power. That is the kind of power that corrupts absolutely. They know that if they only cover for each other so as to make it appear that they satisfy the Constitutional requirement of "good Behaviour", they can exercise their power for life. This explains how although over 10,000 federal judges have taken the bench in the 219 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of those that have been impeached and removed from office is 7!¹ Power that is unaccountable becomes irresponsible. The judges have abused theirs to make themselves in practice "[Unpunishable Judges Above Law](#)".

The Supreme Court [justices](#), each of whom is allotted to one or more of the circuits, just as the chief circuit judges and the other [judges in the Conference](#) and the judicial councils, not to mention those who count on them for their impunity, have known for decades that judges’ absolute judicial power and their means to [cover for each other](#) have led to coordinated wrongdoing among themselves and between them and court staff, lawyers, sponsors of all-paid judicial junkets, powerful litigants, etc. Nevertheless, they have tolerated or supported it.

Your audience would want to know this story, for how much would they trust judges who abuse the law and ignore the facts of their peers’ conduct and engage in wrongdoing of their own knowing that if they are ever the subject of a complaint their peers will simply dismiss it thanks to their [explicit or implicit reciprocal protection coordination](#)? That story would attract also the public at large because everybody is affected by federal judges’ decisions. Just think of those concerning abortion, warrantless wiretapping, fraud on investors, and expropriation for public use. Would the public trust judges who show such contempt for the law to render decisions in those and any other matters according to the rule of law rather than in their personal or class interest?

Your investigative journalism can expose the judges’ coordinated wrongdoing, not for a scoop, but for a long series of pieces and a loyal and growing audience avidly trying to find out not only how it is harmed by those judges, but also how the nation fares after your exposure. This is a reasonable expectation because your exposé would give rise to a Constitutional crisis far graver than that triggered by the unmasking of the burglary in the Watergate complex as political espionage. At the time, President Nixon and his White House Aides could only further pursue their corrupt activity for the remainder of their second term of four years.

By contrast, federal judges are life-tenured and can only be removed by Congress. That is the institution that Speaker Pelosi described as “dominated by the culture of corruption”. Would members of Congress dare discipline those whose colleagues and friends may one day judge them? By the same token, Congress could hardly resist media and public clamor to adopt fundamental changes in both the judges’ scope of power and the control of their exercise of it.

There are rewards for those instrumental in both exposing coordinated wrongdoing as part of the federal judiciary’s *modus operandi* and triggering the process of its elimination, whether through legislation or the resignation of a [circuit court](#) or the [Supreme Court](#) itself –just as President Nixon had to do under intense media scrutiny. They range from 15 minutes of fame, a Pulitzer Prize, a movie deal, or the historic distinction of being recognized by a grateful nation as our generation’s Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of Watergate fame.

The stakes for your audience and yourself, particularly in a presidential election year, warrant your pursuit of this story of coordinated judicial wrongdoing. You can focus it on a single, concrete case, *DeLano*, whose salient facts, summarized in the attachment, reveal [a bankruptcy fraud scheme](#). The debtor in *DeLano* is a 39-year veteran of the banking industry who got his [debts](#) discharged in bankruptcy as his co-schemers’ present in view of his retirement while he was still an officer in M&T Bank’s bankruptcy department! If as a result of your exposé Mr. DeLano were indicted for [concealment of assets](#) and chose to plea bargain, he could incriminate co-scheming trustees, lawyers, and judges, who would in turn incriminate their superiors. To that end, you can undertake a [Follow the Money!](#) investigation, to which I can contribute the wealth of evidence that I have gathered through my research and described in my writings. Your exposé could become the equivalent of Emile Zola’s *I Accuse*, and earn you another reward: that of becoming known as the journalist who set in motion a process to bring the Judiciary closer to the lofty goal of dispensing “Equal Justice Under Law”. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you.

The Salient Facts of The *DeLano Case*

revealing the involvement of bankruptcy & legal system insiders in a bankruptcy fraud scheme

with links to [references](#) at Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DrCordero_DeLano_summary.pdf

DeLano is a federal bankruptcy fraud case. As part of a cluster of cases, it reveals fraud conducted through coordinated wrongdoing that is so egregious as to betray overconfidence born of a [long standing practice](#): Fraud has been organized into a [bankruptcy fraud scheme](#).¹ This case was commenced by a bankruptcy petition filed with Schedules A-J and a Statement of Financial Affairs on January 27, 2004, by the DeLano couple. (04-20280, WBNY²) Mr. DeLano, however, was a most unlikely candidate for bankruptcy, for at the time of filing he was already a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry and was and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife, a methodical Xerox technician, declared:

1. that they had in cash and on account only \$535 (D:31), although they also declared that their monthly excess income was \$1,940 (D:45); and in the FA Statement (D:47) and their 1040 IRS forms (D:186) that they had earned \$291,470 in just the three years prior to their filing³;
2. that their only real property was their home (D:30), bought in 1975 (D:342) and appraised in November 2003 at \$98,500⁴, as to which their mortgage was still \$77,084 and their equity only \$21,416 (D:30)...after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and receiving during that period at least \$382,187...through a string of [eight mortgages](#)⁵! (D:341) Mind-boggling!
3. that they owed \$98,092 –spread thinly over 18 credit cards (D:38)- while they valued their household goods at only \$2,810 (D:31), less than 1% of their earnings in the previous three years! Even couples in urban ghettos end up with goods in their homes of greater value after having accumulated them over their working lives of more than 30 years.
4. Theirs is one of the trustee's [3,907 open](#) cases and their lawyer's [525](#) before the same judge.

These facts show that this was a scheming bankruptcy system insider offloading 78% of his and his wife's debts (D:59) in preparation for traveling light into a golden retirement. They felt confident that they could make such incongruous, implausible, and suspicious declarations in the petition and that neither the co-schemers would discharge their duty nor the creditors exercise their right to require that bankrupts prove their petition's good faith by providing supporting documents. Moreover, they had spread their debts thinly enough among their 20 institutional creditors (D:38) to ensure that the latter would find a write-off more cost-effective than litigation to challenge their petition. So they assumed that the sole individual creditor, who in addition lives hundreds of miles from the court, would not be able to afford to challenge their good faith either. But he did after analyzing their petition, filed under penalty of perjury, and showing that the DeLano 'Bankrupts' had committed bankruptcy fraud through concealment of assets.

The Creditor requested that the DeLanos [produce documents](#)⁶ as reasonably required from any bankrupt as their bank account statements. Yet the trustee, whose role is to protect the creditors, tried to prevent the Creditor from even meeting with the DeLanos. After the latter denied [every single document](#) requested by the Creditor, he moved for production orders. Despite his discovery rights and their duty to determine whether bankrupts have concealed assets, the [bankruptcy](#), the [district](#), and the [circuit judges](#) also denied him [every single document](#) and, thus due process. Then [they](#) eliminated him by disallowing his claim in a [sham evidentiary hearing](#). Revealing how incriminating these documents are, to oppose their production the DeLanos, with the trustee's recommendation and the bankruptcy judge's approval, were allowed to pay their lawyers \$27,953 in legal fees⁷...although they had declared only \$535 in cash and on account! To date \$673,657⁸ is still unaccounted for. [Where did it go](#)⁹ and for whose benefit? How many of the trustee's 3,907 cases have unaccounted for assets? Will the [Supreme Court](#) cover it [up](#)?¹⁰ Do DoJ and the FBI dare investigate [de facto unimpeachable judges](#) or their own officers so deferential to them?

¹§III infra ²§V. ³§VII ⁴§X ⁵§§I.B and VIII ⁶Cf. §XII ⁷§XI ⁸§I.B ⁹§II ¹⁰§IV

The Salient Facts of The *DeLano* Case

(as of 6sep10)

revealing the involvement of bankruptcy & legal system insiders in a bankruptcy fraud scheme
(*D:#* & footnote references are to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf; these are *bookmarks* on the left)

DeLano is a federal bankruptcy case. Part of a case cluster, it reveals fraud that is so egregious as to betray overconfidence born of a long standing practice¹: Coordinated wrongdoing evolved into a bankruptcy fraud scheme.² It was commenced by the DeLano couple filing a bankruptcy petition with Schedules A-J and a Statement of Financial Affairs on January 27, 2004. (04-20280, WBNY³) Mr. DeLano, however, was a most unlikely bankruptcy candidate. At filing time he was a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife, a Xerox technician, were not even insolvent, for they declared \$263,456 in assets v. \$185,462 in liabilities (*D:29*); and also:

1. that they had in cash and on account only \$535 (*D:31*), although they also declared that their monthly excess income was \$1,940 (*D:45*); and in the FA Statement (*D:47*) and their 1040 IRS forms (*D:186*) that they had earned \$291,470 in just the three years prior to their filing;
2. that their only real property was their home (*D:30*), bought in 1975 (*D:342*) and appraised in November 2003 at \$98,500⁴, as to which their mortgage was still \$77,084 and their equity only \$21,416 (*D:30*)...after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and receiving during that period at least \$382,187 through a string of eight mortgages⁵. (*D:341*) Mind-boggling!
3. that they owed \$98,092 –spread thinly over 18 credit cards (*D:38*)- while they valued their household goods at only \$2,810 (*D:31*), less than 1% of their earnings in the previous three years. Even couples in urban ghettos end up with goods in their homes of greater value after having accumulated them over their working lives of more than 30 years.
4. Theirs is one of the trustee's 3,907 *open* cases and their lawyer's 525 before the same judge.

These facts show that this was a scheming bankruptcy system insider offloading 78% of his and his wife's debts (*D:59*) in preparation for traveling light into a golden retirement. They felt confident that they could make such incongruous, implausible, and suspicious declarations in the petition and that neither the co-schemers would discharge their duty nor the creditors exercise their right to require that bankrupts prove their petition's good faith by providing supporting documents. Moreover, they had spread their debts thinly enough among their 20 institutional creditors (*D:38*) to ensure that the latter would find a write-off more cost-effective than litigation to challenge their petition. So they assumed that the sole individual creditor, who in addition lives hundreds of miles from the court, would not be able to afford to challenge their good faith either. But he did after analyzing their petition, filed by them under penalty of perjury, and showing that the DeLano 'bankrupts' had committed bankruptcy fraud through concealment of assets.

The Creditor requested that the DeLanos produce documents⁶ as reasonably required from any bankrupt as their bank account statements. Yet the trustee, whose role is to protect the creditors, tried to prevent the Creditor from even meeting with the DeLanos. After the latter denied *every single document* requested by the Creditor, he moved for production orders. Despite his discovery rights and their duty to determine whether bankrupts have concealed assets, the *bankruptcy* and *district judges* denied him *every single document*. So did the *circuit judges*, even *then CA2 Judge Sotomayor*, the presiding judge, who also needed the documents to find the facts to which to apply the law. They denied him and themselves due process of law. To eliminate him, *they* disallowed his claim in a *sham evidentiary hearing*. Revealing how incriminating the documents are, to oppose their production the DeLanos, with the trustee's recommendation and the bankruptcy judge's approval, were allowed to pay their lawyers \$27,953 in legal fees⁷...though they had declared that they had only \$535. To date \$673,657⁸ is still unaccounted for. Where did it go⁹? How many of the trustee's 3,907 cases have unaccounted for assets? For whose benefit?²

¹ §XIII ² §III ³ §V. ⁴ §X ⁵ §§I.B & VIII ⁶ Cf. §XII ⁷ §XI ⁸ §I.B ⁹ §II

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Summary of the DeLanos' income of \$291,470 + mortgage receipts of \$382,187 = \$673,657 and credit card borrowing of \$98,092

**unaccounted for and inconsistent with their declaration in Schedule B
 of their voluntary bankruptcy petition (D:23)¹ that at the time of its filing
 on January 27, 2004, they had in hand and on account only \$535!**

Exhibit page #	Mortgages² referred to in the incomplete documents produced by the DeLanos^a to Chapter 13 Trustee George Reiber (cf.Add:966§B)	Mortgages or loans	
		year	amount
D ^b :342	1) from Columbia Banking, S&L Association	16jul75	\$26,000
D:343	2) another from Columbia Banking, S&L Asso.	30nov77	7,467
D:346	3) still another from Columbia Banking, S&L Asso.	29mar88	59,000
D:176/9	4) owed to Manufacturers & Traders Trust=M&T Bank	March 88	59,000
D:176/10	5) took an overdraft from ONONDAGA Bank	March 88	59,000
D:348	6) another mortgage from Central Trust Company	13sep90	29,800
D:349	7) even another one from M&T Bank	13dec93	46,920
D:350-54	8) yet another from Lyndon Guaranty Bank of NY	23dec99	95,000
	9) any other not yet disclosed?	Subtotal	\$382,187
The DeLanos' earnings in just the three years preceding their voluntary bankruptcy petition (04-20280, WBNY; D:23)			
2001	1040 IRS form (D:186)	\$91,229	\$91,229
2002	1040 IRS form (D:187) Statement of Financial Affairs (D:47)	\$91,859	91,655
2003	1040 IRS form (D:188) Statement of Financial Affairs (D:47)	+97,648	+108,586
to this must be added the receipts contained in the \$98,092 owed on 18 credit cards, as declared in Schedule F (D:38) ^c		\$280,736 ^d	\$291,470 ^d
		TOTAL	\$673,657

^a The DeLanos claimed in their petition, filed just three years before traveling light of debt to their golden retirement, that their home was their only real property, appraised at \$98,500 on 23nov3, as to which their mortgage was still \$77,084 and their equity only \$21,416 (D:30/Sch.A) ...after paying it for 30 years! and having received \$382,187 during that period through eight mortgages! *Mind-boggling!* They sold it for \$135K³ on 23apr7, a 37% gain in merely 3½ years.

^b D=Designated items in the record of *Cordero v. DeLano*, 05-6190L, WDNY, of April 18, 2005.

^c The DeLanos declared that their credit card debt on 18 cards totals \$98,092 (D:38/Sch.F), while they set the value of their household goods at only \$2,810! (D:31/Sch.B) *Implausible!* Couples in the Third World end up with household possessions of greater value after having accumulated them in their homes over their working lives of more than 30 years.

^d Why do these numbers not match?

¹http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf>§V. ²Id.>§§VI-VIII. ³Id.>§X.

***Follow the Money!* from a Subpoena for the Financial Statements
of the Weak Link, the DeLanos, to the Top of the Bankruptcy Fraud Scheme**

The weak link is the DeLanos, for if they were shown to have concealed assets, they would face up to 20 years imprisonment and up to \$500,000 in fines each. (18 U.S.C. §§152-157, 1519, and 3571) In that event, Mr. DeLano could use the wealth of inside knowledge of wrongdoing that he gained during the more than 42 years that he spent as a banker as his chip in plea bargaining for leniency. He could trade up to “bigger fish”, such as Bankruptcy John C. Ninfo, II, WBNY, the trustees, and other bankruptcy system insiders, anyone of whom could incriminate him. In turn, the Judge could trade up to “fat cats” in the federal judiciary who have either participated in running, or sharing in the benefits of, the bankruptcy fraud scheme or have knowingly looked the other way for years.

The *Follow the money!* investigation can also search the public registries, such as county clerk’s offices. (<http://www.naco.org>; for Rochester, NY, go to <http://www.monroecounty.gov/>; see also §§VI-VIII, X infra) Then it can cover private and official trustees and other bankruptcy system insiders. The following leads can pinpoint and expedite a cost-effective investigation:

David Gene DeLano, SS # 077-32-3894
DoB: September 1, 1941
Last employer: M&T Bank –Manufacturers & Traders Trust Bank-
255 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14604
Previous employers: Central Trust, Rochester, NY;
First National Bank, Rochester, NY; employed as Vice President
Voter Identification Number: 13374201

Mary Ann DeLano, SS # 091-36-0517
DoB: September 21, 1944
Last employer: Xerox, Rochester, NY; employed as a product specialist
Last known address: 1262 Shoecraft Road, Webster, NY 14580; tel. (585) 671-8833
Previous address: 35 State Street, Rochester, NY 14814-8954

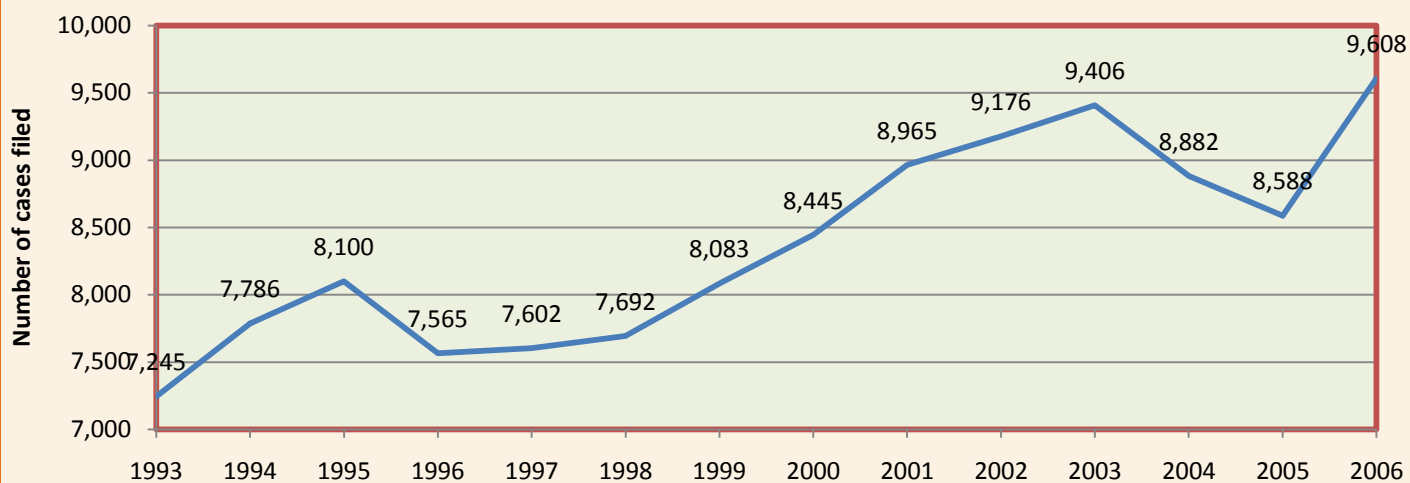
Their children and their education: **Jennifer DeLano,** born circa 1969
Mercy High School, 1988
Associate Business degree from Monroe Community College, NY

Michael David DeLano, born circa 1971
Aquinas High School, 1989
Associate Business degree from Monroe Community College, NY

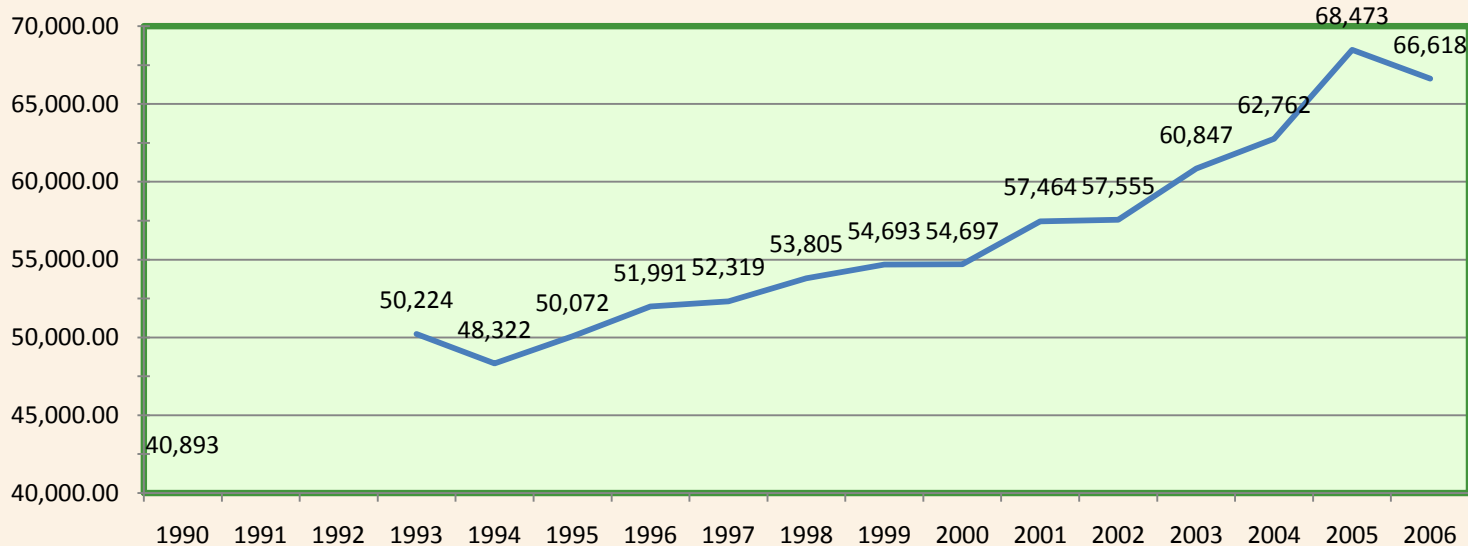
Initial judges: Their investigation can begin by matching up **a)** the assets that they declared in their mandatory annual financial disclosure reports publicly filed with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (<http://www.uscourts.gov/>) under the Ethics in Government Act (**5 USC App. 4)** and **b)** assets –homes, cars, boats- registered in their names or their relatives’ or strawmen’s; then on to finding from drivers, barmen, maids, etc. about their conduct at judicial junkets; etc.

1. U.S. Bankruptcy Judge John C. Ninfo, II, WBNY; Rochester, NY; <http://www.nywb.uscourts.gov/>
2. U.S. District Judge David G. Larimer, WDNY; Rochester, NY; <http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/>
3. Former CA2 Chief Judge John M. Walker, Jr.; NYC; <http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/>
4. Current CA2 Chief Judge Dennis Jacobs
5. CA2 Judge Peter W. Hall; NYC

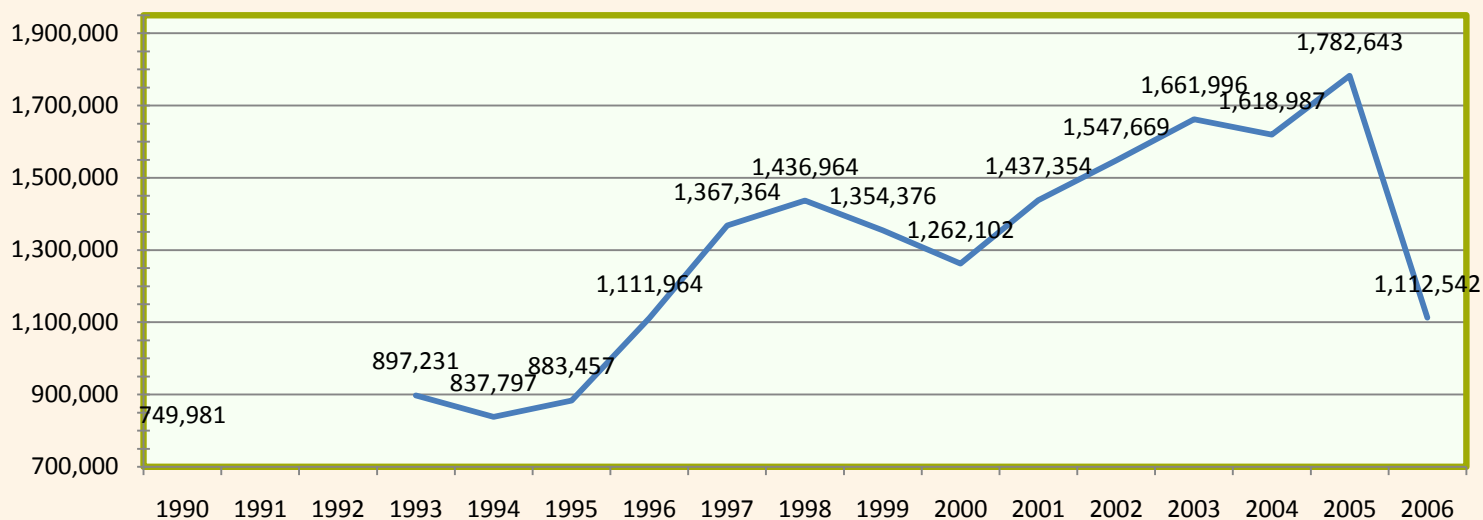
Cases Filed in the Supreme Court Between 93-06 showing a 33% increase



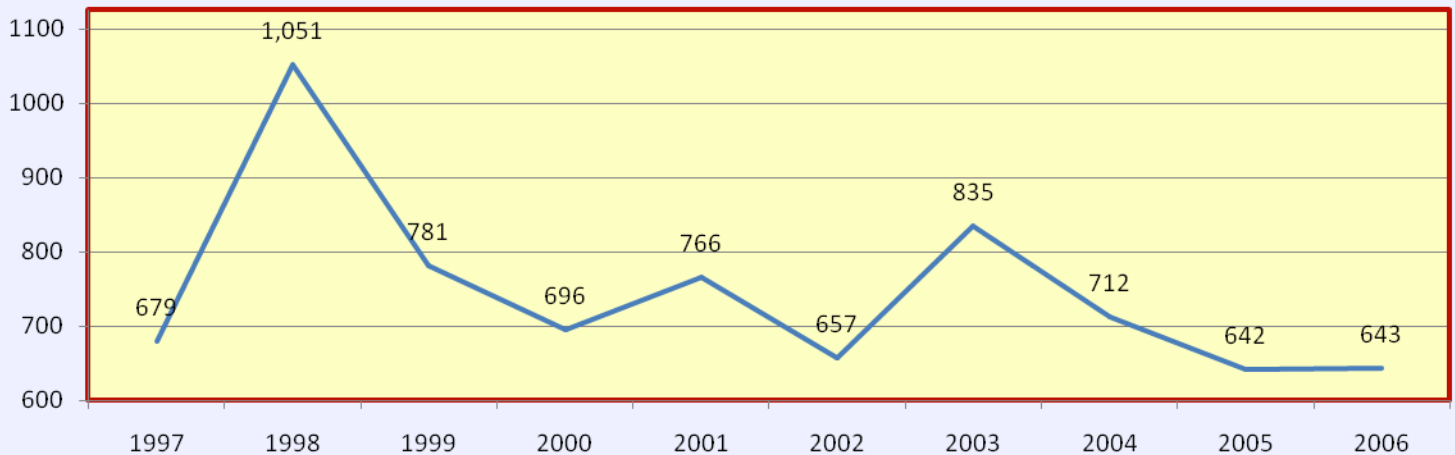
Cases Filed in the Court of Appeals Between 90-06 Showing a 63% Increase



Cases Filed in Bankruptcy Courts Between 90-06 Showing a 138% Increase at Peak



Complaints Filed Between 97-06 Showing a *Decrease of 5%*



[Footnotes in the originals]

NOTE: EXCLUDES COMPLAINTS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE CIRCUITS BECAUSE THEY DUPLICATED PREVIOUS FILINGS OR WERE OTHERWISE INVALID FILINGS.

* REVISED. [regarding complaints pending]

** EACH COMPLAINT MAY INVOLVE MULTIPLE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NUMEROUS JUDGES. NATURE OF ALLEGATIONS IS COUNTED WHEN A COMPLAINT IS CONCLUDED.

Source: For Tables 1, 2, and 6, Judicial Business of U.S. Courts, 1997-2006 Annual Reports of the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

For Tables 3, 4, 5, 2005-2006 Judicial Facts and Figures, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The original Tables are collected and reproduced in http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/judicial_complaints/DrCordero_revised_rules.pdf, wherein they are accompanied by links to the originals.

Tables 1, 2, and 6, supra, report on complaints filed and processed in the Federal Circuit, the District of Columbia, the 1st-11th circuits, the U.S. Claims Court, and the Court of International Trade. (Cf. 28 U.S.C. §§351(d)(1) and 363)

†The category “Special Investigating Committees Appointed” first appears in the 2006 Table.

These figures do not even include cases filed with Article I courts, which are part of the Executive, not the Judicial, Branch, such as the U.S. Tax Court, established in 1969 (after it was created as the Board of Tax Appeals in 1924 and its name was first changed to Tax Court of the U.S. in 1942). Another such court is the U.S. Claims Court, established as an Article I court in 1982, and renamed U.S. Court of Federal Claims in 1992. Likewise, the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals was established as an Article I court in 1989 and then renamed the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims in 1998.

They too support the conclusion to be drawn from these statistics: The significant increase in cases filed with these courts every year attests to the litigiousness of the American society. They belie the judges' report that in the '97-'06 decade Americans have filed a steady number of complaints against them hovering around the average (after eliminating the outlier) of only 712 complaints. The explanation lies in the first footnote in the originals, above: Judges have arbitrarily excluded an undetermined number of complaints. The fact that they have manipulated these statistics is also revealed by the first table above: After 9 years during which the judges filed less than one complaint a year, they jumped to 88 in 2006...and that same year it just so happened that complainants filed the lowest number of complaints ever, 555! *Implausible!* Yet, the judges did not discipline a single peer, just one magistrate.

Table S-22 [previously S-23 & S-24]. Report of Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under 28 U.S.C. §351 for the 12-Month Period Ended Sep. 30 1997-2007. <http://www.uscourts.gov/judbususc/judbus.html>; collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/judicial_complaints/complaint_tables.pdf

Complaints filed in the 13 Circuits and 2 National Courts	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02	'02-03	'03-04	'04-05	'05-06	'06-07	'96-07	Avr.
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1996-2007*	109	214	228	181	150	262	141	249	212	210	241	2197	199.7
Complaints Filed	679	1,051	781	696	766	657	835	712	642	643	841	8303	754.8
Complaint Type												0	0.0
Written by Complainant	678	1,049	781	695	766	656	835	712	642	555	841	8210	746.4
On Order of Chief Judges	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	88	0	93	8.5
Officials Complained About**													
Judges													
Circuit	461	443	174	191	273	353	204	240	177	141	226	2883	262.1
District	497	758	598	522	563	548	719	539	456	505	792	6497	590.6
National Courts	0	1	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	3	4	19	1.7
Bankruptcy Judges	31	28	30	26	34	57	38	28	31	33	46	382	34.7
Magistrate Judges	138	215	229	135	143	152	257	149	135	159	197	1909	173.5
Nature of Allegations**													
Mental Disability	11	92	69	26	29	33	26	34	22	30	20	392	35.6
Physical Disability	4	7	6	12	1	6	7	6	9	3	1	62	5.6
Demeanor	11	19	34	13	31	17	21	34	20	35	22	257	23.4
Abuse of Judicial Power	179	511	254	272	200	327	239	251	206	234	261	2934	266.7
Prejudice/Bias	193	647	360	257	266	314	263	334	275	295	298	3502	318.4
Conflict of Interest	12	141	29	48	38	46	33	67	49	43	46	552	50.2
Bribery/Corruption	28	166	104	83	61	63	87	93	51	40	67	843	76.6
Undue Decisional Delay	44	50	80	75	60	75	81	70	65	53	81	734	66.7
Incompetence/Neglect	30	99	108	61	50	45	47	106	52	37	59	694	63.1
Other	161	193	288	188	186	129	131	224	260	200	301	2261	205.5
Complaints Concluded	482	1,002	826	715	668	780	682	784	667	619	752	7977	725.2
Action By Chief Judges													
Complaint Dismissed													
Not in Conformity With Statute	29	43	27	29	13	27	39	27	21	25	18	298	27.1
Directly Related to Decision or Procedural Ruling	215	532	300	264	235	249	230	295	319	283	318	3240	294.5
Frivolous	19	159	66	50	103	110	77	112	41	63	56	856	77.8
Appropriate Action Already Taken	2	2	1	6	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	37	3.4
Action No Longer Necessary Because of Intervening Events	0	1	10	7	5	6	8	9	8	6	6	66	6.0
Complaint Withdrawn	5	5	2	3	3	8	8	3	6	9	3	55	5.0
Subtotal	270	742	406	359	363	403	365	449	400	391	404	4552	413.8
Action by Judicial Councils													
Directed Chief Dis. Judge to Take Action (Magistrate Judges only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Certified Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Requested Voluntary Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ordered Temporary Suspension of Case Assignments	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Privately Censured	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Publicly Censured	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5
Ordered Other Appropriate Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0.3
Dismissed the Complaint	212	258	416	354	303	375	316	335	267	227	344	3407	309.7
Withdrawn	n/a	n/a	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0.6
Referred Complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	212	260	420	356	305	377	317	335	267	228	348	3425	311.4
Special Investigating Committees Appointed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	5	12	1.1
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1997-07	306	263	183	162	248	139	294	177	187	234	330	2523	229.4

*Revised. **Each complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. Nature of allegations is counted when a complaint is concluded.

Official AO statistics: The judges in the 13 circuits and 2 national courts systematically dismiss 99.86% of complaints against them

Table S-22 [previously S-23 & S-24]. Report of Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under 28 U.S.C. §351 for the 12-Month Period Ended Sep. 30, 1997-07. <http://www.uscourts.gov/judbususc/judbus.html>; collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/judicial_complaints/complaint_tables.pdf

Data collected by Jud. Council 2nd Cir. for AO; 28 U.S.C. §332(g)	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02	'02-03	'03-04	'04-05	'05-06	'06-07	'96-07	Avg.
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1996-2006*	5	10	23	65	33	60	29	34	57	31	28	375	34.1
Complaints Filed	40	73	99	59	102	62	69	23	36	14	22	599	54.5
Complaint Type													
Written by Complainant	40	73	99	59	102	62	69	23	36	0	22	585	53.2
On Order of Chief Judges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	1.3
Officials Complained About**													
Judges													
Circuit	3	14	23	9	31	10	8	4	7	0	6	115	10.5
District	27	56	63	41	52	41	49	15	23	10	12	389	35.4
National Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bankruptcy Judges	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	1.1
Magistrate Judges	8	8	11	7	17	10	11	3	6	4	4	89	8.1
Nature of Allegations**													
Mental Disability	1	9	26	2	5	4	6	3	3	1	1	61	5.5
Physical Disability	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	0.6
Demeanor	2	2	2	3	14	3	4	6	0	0	0	36	3.3
Abuse of Judicial Power	25	30	7	29	28	57	20	6	3	0	1	206	18.7
Prejudice/Bias	32	36	34	28	24	40	20	35	43	28	30	350	31.8
Conflict of Interest	0	0	5	11	10	18	3	4	5	1	1	58	5.3
Bribery/Corruption	0	0	10	21	2	15	4	5	2	2	1	62	5.6
Undue Decisional Delay	0	4	0	11	6	15	9	5	8	2	3	63	5.7
Incompetence/Neglect	4	1	3	1	5	2	3	3	4	0	3	29	2.6
Other	0	11	3	5	0	0	4	33	80	38	47	221	20.1
Complaints Concluded	33	56	57	80	75	93	42	51	91	45	50	673	61.2
Action By Chief Judges													
Complaint Dismissed													
Not in Conformity With Statute	3	4	0	0	4	1	1	6	5	8	1	33	3.0
Directly Related to Decision or Procedural Ruling	12	19	19	29	17	23	14	18	46	15	10	222	20.2
Frivolous	0	1	19	0	13	9	7	3	1	3	2	58	5.3
Appropriate Action Already Taken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.2
Action No Longer Necessary Because of Intervening Events	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.6
Complaint Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	5	0.5
Subtotal	15	24	41	30	34	37	22	29	54	28	13	327	29.7
Action by Judicial Councils													
Directed Chief District Judge to Take Action (Magistrate Judges only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Certified Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Requested Voluntary Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ordered Temporary Suspension of Case Assignments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Privately Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Publicly Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ordered Other Appropriate Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dismissed the Complaint	18	32	16	50	40	56	20	22	37	17	37	345	31.4
Withdrawn	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Referred Complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	18	32	16	50	41	56	20	22	37	17	37	346	31.5
Special Investigating Committees Appointed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	2	0.2
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1997-2007	12	27	65	44	60	29	56	6	2	0	0	301	27.4

*Revised. **Each complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. Nature of allegations is counted when a complaint is concluded.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts' statistics revealing 2nd Cir judges' systematic dismissal of complaints against them & 0 judge disciplined