2006—Subsec. (b)(1)(C). Pub. L. 109–162 substituted "to be used" for "to be used to be used".

2001—Pub. L. 107–56 amended section catchline and text generally, substituting provisions relating to prohibition of unlicensed money transmitting businesses for similar provisions relating to prohibition of illegal money transmitting businesses.

1994—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 103–325 amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (1) read as follows:

"(1) the term 'illegal money transmitting business' means a money transmitting business that affects interstate or foreign commerce in any manner or degree and which is knowingly operated in a State—

"(A) without the appropriate money transmitting State license; and

"(B) where such operation is punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony under State law;".

CHAPTER 96—RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS

Sec.

- 1961. Definitions.
- 1962. Prohibited activities.
- 1963. Criminal penalties.
- 1964. Civil remedies.
- 1965. Venue and process.
- 1966. Expedition of actions.
- 1967. Evidence.
- 1968. Civil investigative demand.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1990—Pub. L. 101–647, title XXXV, §3559, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4927, struck out "racketeering" after "Prohibited" in item 1962.

1970—Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 941, added chapter 96 and items 1961 to 1968.

§1961. Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(1) "racketeering activity" means (A) any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, dealing in obscene matter, or dealing in a controlled substance or listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act), which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; (B) any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: Section 201 (relating to bribery), section 224 (relating to sports bribery), sections 471, 472, and 473 (relating to counterfeiting), section 659 (relating to theft from interstate shipment) if the act indictable under section 659 is felonious, section 664 (relating to embezzlement from pension and welfare funds), sections 891-894 (relating to extortionate credit transactions), section 932 (relating to straw purchasing), section 933 (relating to trafficking in firearms), section 1028 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents), section 1029 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with access devices), section 1084 (relating to the transmission of gambling information), section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), section 1344 (relating to financial institution fraud), section 1351 (relating to fraud in foreign labor contracting), section 1425 (relating to the procurement of citizenship or nationalization unlawfully), section 1426 (relating to the reproduction of naturalization or citizenship papers), section 1427 (relating to the sale of naturalization or citizenship papers), sections 1461–1465 (relating to obscene matter), section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), section 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), section 1511 (relating to the

obstruction of State or local law enforcement), section 1512 (relating to tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant), section 1513 (relating to retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant), section 1542 (relating to false statement in application and use of passport), section 1543 (relating to forgery or false use of passport), section 1544 (relating to misuse of passport), section 1546 (relating to fraud and misuse of visas, permits, and other documents), sections 1581–1592 (relating to peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons)., $\frac{1}{2}$ sections 1831 and 1832 (relating to economic espionage and theft of trade secrets), section 1951 (relating to interference with commerce, robbery, or extortion), section 1952 (relating to racketeering), section 1953 (relating to interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia), section 1954 (relating to unlawful welfare fund payments), section 1955 (relating to the prohibition of illegal gambling businesses), section 1956 (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments), section 1957 (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity), section 1958 (relating to use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder-for-hire), section 1960 (relating to illegal money transmitters), sections 2251, 2251A, 2252, and 2260 (relating to sexual exploitation of children), sections 2312 and 2313 (relating to interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles), sections 2314 and 2315 (relating to interstate transportation of stolen property), section 2318 (relating to trafficking in counterfeit labels for phonorecords, computer programs or computer program documentation or packaging and copies of motion pictures or other audiovisual works), section 2319 (relating to criminal infringement of a copyright), section 2319A (relating to unauthorized fixation of and trafficking in sound recordings and music videos of live musical performances), section 2320 (relating to trafficking in goods or services bearing counterfeit marks), section 2321 (relating to trafficking in certain motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts), sections 2341-2346 (relating to trafficking in contraband cigarettes), sections 2421–24 (relating to white slave traffic),² sections 175–178 (relating to biological weapons), sections 229-229F (relating to chemical weapons), section 831 (relating to nuclear materials), (C) any act which is indictable under title 29, United States Code, section 186 (dealing with restrictions on payments and loans to labor organizations) or section 501(c) (relating to embezzlement from union funds), (D) any offense involving fraud connected with a case under title 11 (except a case under section 157 of this title), fraud in the sale of securities, or the felonious manufacture, importation, receiving, concealment, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in a controlled substance or listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act), punishable under any law of the United States, (E) any act which is indictable under the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, (F) any act which is indictable under the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 274 (relating to bringing in and harboring certain aliens), section 277 (relating to aiding or assisting certain aliens to enter the United States), or section 278 (relating to importation of alien for immoral purpose) if the act indictable under such section of such Act was committed for the purpose of financial gain, or (G) any act that is indictable under any provision listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B);

(2) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, any political subdivision, or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof;

(3) "person" includes any individual or entity capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property;

(4) "enterprise" includes any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity;

(5) "pattern of racketeering activity" requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity;

(6) "unlawful debt" means a debt (A) incurred or contracted in gambling activity which was in violation of the law of the United States, a State or political subdivision thereof, or which is unenforceable under State or Federal law in whole or in part as to principal or interest because of the laws relating to usury, and (B) which was incurred in connection with the business of

gambling in violation of the law of the United States, a State or political subdivision thereof, or the business of lending money or a thing of value at a rate usurious under State or Federal law, where the usurious rate is at least twice the enforceable rate;

(7) "racketeering investigator" means any attorney or investigator so designated by the Attorney General and charged with the duty of enforcing or carrying into effect this chapter;

(8) "racketeering investigation" means any inquiry conducted by any racketeering investigator for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person has been involved in any violation of this chapter or of any final order, judgment, or decree of any court of the United States, duly entered in any case or proceeding arising under this chapter;

(9) "documentary material" includes any book, paper, document, record, recording, or other material; and

(10) "Attorney General" includes the Attorney General of the United States, the Deputy Attorney General of the United States, the Associate Attorney General of the United States, any Assistant Attorney General of the United States, or any employee of the Department of Justice or any employee of any department or agency of the United States so designated by the Attorney General to carry out the powers conferred on the Attorney General by this chapter. Any department or agency so designated may use in investigations authorized by this chapter either the investigative provisions of this chapter or the investigative power of such department or agency otherwise conferred by law.

(Added Pub. L. 91-452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 941; amended Pub. L. 95-575, \$3(c), Nov. 2, 1978, 92 Stat. 2465; Pub. L. 95–598, title III, \$314(g), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2677; Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §§901(g), 1020, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2136, 2143; Pub. L. 98-547, title II, §205, Oct. 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2770; Pub. L. 99–570, title I, §1365(b), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207–35; Pub. L. 99–646, §50(a), Nov. 10, 1986, 100 Stat. 3605; Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, §§7013, 7020(c), 7032, 7054, 7514, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4395, 4396, 4398, 4402, 4489; Pub. L. 101–73, title IX, §968, Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 506; Pub. L. 101–647, title XXXV, §3560, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4927; Pub. L. 103–322, title IX, §90104, title XVI, §160001(f), title XXXIII, §330021(1), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1987, 2037, 2150; Pub. L. 103–394, title III, §312(b), Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4140; Pub. L. 104–132, title IV, §433, Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1274; Pub. L. 104–153, §3, July 2, 1996, 110 Stat. 1386; Pub. L. 104–208, div. C, title II, §202, Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009–565; Pub. L. 104–294, title VI, §§601(b)(3), (i)(3), 604(b)(6), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3499, 3501, 3506; Pub. L. 107-56, title VIII, §813, Oct. 26, 2001, 115 Stat. 382; Pub. L. 107-273, div. B, title IV, \$4005(f)(1), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1813; Pub. L. 108–193, \$5(b), Dec. 19, 2003, 117 Stat. 2879; Pub. L. 108–458, title VI, §6802(e), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3767; Pub. L. 109–164, title I, §103(c), Jan. 10, 2006, 119 Stat. 3563; Pub. L. 109–177, title IV, §403(a), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 243; Pub. L. 113–4, title XII, §1211(a), Mar. 7, 2013, 127 Stat. 142; Pub. L. 114–153, §3(b), May 11, 2016, 130 Stat. 382; Pub. L. 117–159, div. A, title II, §12004(a)(3), June 25, 2022, 136 Stat. 1328.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, referred to in par. (1)(A), (D), is classified to section 802 of Title 21, Food and Drugs.

Sections 2421–2424, referred to in par. (1)(B), are contained in chapter 117 of this title, the heading of which was amended by Pub. L. 99–628, §5(a)(1), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3511, by substituting "Transportation for Illegal Sexual Activity and Related Crimes" for "White Slave Traffic".

The Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, referred to in par. (1)(E), is title II of Pub. L. 91–508, Oct. 26, 1970, 84 Stat. 1118, which was repealed and reenacted as subchapter II of chapter 53 of Title 31, Money and Finance, by Pub. L. 97–258, §4(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1067, the first section of which enacted Title 31.

The Immigration and Nationality Act, referred to in par. (1)(F), is act June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 163, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 12 (§1101 et seq.) of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

Sections 274, 277, and 278 of the Act are classified to sections 1324, 1327, and 1328 of Title 8, respectively. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1101 of Title 8 and Tables.

The effective date of this chapter, referred to in par. (5), is Oct. 15, 1970.

AMENDMENTS

2022—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 117–159 inserted "section 932 (relating to straw purchasing), section 933 (relating to trafficking in firearms)," before "section 1028".

2016—Par. (1). Pub. L. 114–153 inserted "sections 1831 and 1832 (relating to economic espionage and theft of trade secrets)," before "section 1951".

2013—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 113–4 inserted "section 1351 (relating to fraud in foreign labor contracting)," before "section 1425".

2006—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 109–177 inserted "section 1960 (relating to illegal money transmitters)," before "sections 2251".

Pub. L. 109-164 substituted "1581-1592" for "1581-1591".

2004—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 108–458 inserted "sections 175–178 (relating to biological weapons), sections 229–229F (relating to chemical weapons), section 831 (relating to nuclear materials)," before "(C) any act which is indictable under title 29".

2003—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 108–193, which directed amendment of par. (1)(A) of this section by substituting "sections 1581–1591 (relating to peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons)." for "sections 1581–1588 (relating to peonage and slavery)", was executed by making the substitution in par. (1)(B) to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

2002—Par. (1)(G). Pub. L. 107–273 made technical amendment to directory language of Pub. L. 107–56. See 2001 Amendment note below.

2001—Par. (1)(G). Pub. L. 107–56, as amended by Pub. L. 107–273, which directed addition of cl. (G) before period at end, was executed by making the addition before the semicolon at end to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1996—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 104–294, §604(b)(6), amended directory language of Pub. L. 103–322, §160001(f). See 1994 Amendment note below.

Pub. L. 104–294, §601(i)(3), substituted "2260" for "2258".

Pub. L. 104–208 struck out "if the act indictable under section 1028 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1029", inserted "section 1425 (relating to the procurement of citizenship or nationalization unlawfully), section 1426 (relating to the reproduction of naturalization or citizenship papers), section 1427 (relating to the sale of naturalization or citizenship papers)," after "section 1344 (relating to financial institution fraud),", struck out "if the act indictable under section 1542 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1543", "if the act indictable under section 1543 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1544", "if the act indictable under section 1544 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", section 1546", and "if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain" before ", sections 1581–1588".

Pub. L. 104–153 inserted ", section 2318 (relating to trafficking in counterfeit labels for phonorecords, computer programs or computer program documentation or packaging and copies of motion pictures or other audiovisual works), section 2319 (relating to criminal infringement of a copyright), section 2319A (relating to unauthorized fixation of and trafficking in sound recordings and music videos of live musical performances), section 2320 (relating to trafficking in goods or services bearing counterfeit marks)" after "sections 2314 and 2315 (relating to interstate transportation of stolen property)".

Pub. L. 104–132, §433(1), (2), inserted "section 1028 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents) if the act indictable under section 1028 was committed for the purpose of financial gain," before "section 1029" and "section 1542 (relating to false statement in application and use of passport) if the act indictable under section 1542 was committed for the purpose of financial gain, section 1543 (relating to forgery or false use of passport) if the act indictable under section 1544 (relating to misuse of passport) if the act indictable under section 1544 (relating to misuse of passport) if the act indictable under section 1544 was committed for the purpose of financial gain, section 1544 (relating to misuse of passport) if the act indictable under section 1544 was committed for the purpose of financial gain, section 1546 (relating to fraud and misuse of visas, permits, and other documents) if the act indictable under section 1546 was committed for the purpose of financial gain, sections 1581–1588 (relating to peonage and slavery)," after "section 1513 (relating to retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant),".

Par. (1)(D). Pub. L. 104–294, §601(b)(3), substituted "section 157 of this title" for "section 157 of that title".

Par. (1)(F). Pub. L. 104–132, §433(3), (4), which directed addition of cl. (F) before period at end, was

executed by making the addition before the semicolon at end to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1994—Par. (1)(A). Pub. L. 103–322, §330021(1), substituted "kidnapping" for "kidnaping".

Pub. L. 103–322, §90104, substituted "a controlled substance or listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act)" for "narcotic or other dangerous drugs".

Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 103–322, §160001(f), as amended by Pub. L. 104–294, §604(b)(6), substituted "2251, 2251A, 2252, and 2258" for "2251–2252".

Par. (1)(D). Pub. L. 103–394 inserted "(except a case under section 157 of that title)" after "title 11".

Pub. L. 103–322, §90104, substituted "a controlled substance or listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act)" for "narcotic or other dangerous drugs".

1990—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 101–647 substituted "section 1029 (relating to" for "section 1029 (relative to" and struck out "sections 2251 through 2252 (relating to sexual exploitation of children)," before ", section 1958".

1989—Par. (1). Pub. L. 101–73 inserted "section 1344 (relating to financial institution fraud)," after "section 1343 (relating to wire fraud),".

1988—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 100–690, §7514, inserted "sections 2251 through 2252 (relating to sexual exploitation of children),".

Pub. L. 100–690, §7054, inserted ", section 1029 (relative to fraud and related activity in connection with access devices)" and ", section 1958 (relating to use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder-for-hire), sections 2251–2252 (relating to sexual exploitation of children)".

Pub. L. 100-690, §7032, substituted "section 2321" for "section 2320".

Pub. L. 100–690, §7013, made technical amendment to directory language of Pub. L. 99–646. See 1986 Amendment note below.

Par. (10). Pub. L. 100–690, §7020(c), inserted "the Associate Attorney General of the United States," after "Deputy Attorney General of the United States,".

1986—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 99–646, as amended by Pub. L. 100–690, §7013, inserted "section 1512 (relating to tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant), section 1513 (relating to retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant)," after "section 1511 (relating to the obstruction of State or local law enforcement),".

Pub. L. 99–570 inserted "section 1956 (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments), section 1957 (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity),".

1984—Par. (1)(A). Pub. L. 98–473, §1020(1), inserted "dealing in obscene matter," after "extortion,". Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 98–547 inserted "sections 2312 and 2313 (relating to interstate transportation of stolen

motor vehicles)," and "section 2320 (relating to trafficking in certain motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts),". Pub. L. 98–473, §1020(2), inserted "sections 1461–1465 (relating to obscene matter),".

Par. (1)(E). Pub. L. 98–473, §901(g), added cl. (E).

1978—Par. (1)(B). Pub. L. 95–575 inserted "sections 2341–2346 (relating to trafficking in contraband cigarettes),".

Par. (1)(D). Pub. L. 95–598 substituted "fraud connected with a case under title 11" for "bankruptcy fraud".

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107–273, div. B, title IV, §4005(f)(1), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1813, provided that the amendment made by section 4005(f)(1) is effective Oct. 26, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 604(b)(6) of Pub. L. 104–294 effective Sept. 13, 1994, see section 604(d) of Pub. L. 104–294, set out as a note under section 13 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103–394 effective Oct. 22, 1994, and not applicable with respect to cases commenced under Title 11, Bankruptcy, before Oct. 22, 1994, see section 702 of Pub. L. 103–394, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 11.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENTS

Amendment by Pub. L. 95–598 effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 95–598, set out as an Effective Date note preceding section 101 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

Amendment by Pub. L. 95–575 effective Nov. 2, 1978, see section 4 of Pub. L. 95–575, set out as an

Effective Date note under section 2341 of this title.

SHORT TITLE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 98–473, title II, ch. III (§§301–322), §301, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2040, provided that: "This title [probably means this chapter, enacting sections 1589, 1600, 1613a, and 1616 of Title 19, Customs Duties and sections 853, 854, and 970 of Title 21, Food and Drugs, amending section 1963 of this title and sections 1602, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1618, 1619, and 1644 of Title 19, sections 824, 848, and 881 of Title 21, and section 524 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, and repealing section 7607 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code] may be cited as the 'Comprehensive Forfeiture Act of 1984'."

SHORT TITLE OF 1970 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 91-452, §1, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 922, provided in part: "That this Act [enacting this section, sections 841 to 848, 1511, 1623, 1955, 1962 to 1968, 3331 to 3334, 3503, 3504, 3575 to 3578, and 6001 to 6005 of this title, and section 1826 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, amending sections 835, 1073, 1505, 1954, 2424, 2516, 2517, 3148, 3486, and 3500 of this title, sections 15, 87f, 135c, 499m, and 2115 of Title 7, Agriculture, section 25 of Title 11, Bankruptcy, section 1820 of Title 12, Banks and Banking, sections 49, 77v, 78u, 79r, 80a–41, 80b–9, 155, 717m, 1271, and 1714 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, section 825f of Title 16, Conservation, section 1333 of Title 19, Customs Duties, section 373 of Title 21, Food and Drugs, section 161 of Title 29, Labor, section 506 of Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters, sections 405 and 2201 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, sections 157 and 362 of Title 45, Railroads, section 1124 of former Title 46, Shipping, section 409 of Title 47, Telecommunications, sections 9, 43, 46, 916, 1017, and 1484 of former Title 49, Transportation, sections 792 and 4555 of Title 50, War and National Defense, and former sections 643a, 1152, and 2026 of the former Appendix to Title 50, repealing sections 837, 895, 1406, and 2514 of this title, sections 32 and 33 of Title 15, sections 4874 and 7493 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code, section 827 of former Title 46, sections 47 and 48 of former Title 49, and sections 121 to 144 of Title 50, enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and sections 841, 1511, 1955, preceding 3331, preceding 3481, 3504, and 6001 of this title, and repealing provisions set out as a note under section 2510 of this title] may be cited as the 'Organized Crime Control Act of 1970'."

Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 941, is popularly known as the "Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act". See also Short Title note below.

SHORT TITLE

This chapter is popularly known as the "Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act".

SAVINGS PROVISION

Amendment by section 314 of Pub. L. 95–598 not to affect the application of chapter 9 (§151 et seq.), chapter 96 (§1961 et seq.), or section 2516, 3057, or 3284 of this title to any act of any person (1) committed before Oct. 1, 1979, or (2) committed after Oct. 1, 1979, in connection with a case commenced before such date, see section 403(d) of Pub. L. 95–598, set out as a note preceding section 101 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

SEPARABILITY

Pub. L. 91–452, title XIII, §1301, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 962, provided that: "If the provisions of any part of this Act [see Short Title of 1970 Amendment note set out above] or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be held invalid, the provisions of the other parts and their application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

Nothing in amendment made by Pub. L. 117–159 to be construed to allow the establishment of a Federal system of registration of firearms, firearms owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions, see section 12004(k) of Pub. L. 117–159, set out as a note under section 922 of this title.

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

Pub. L. 91–452, §1, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 922, provided in part that:

"The Congress finds that (1) organized crime in the United States is a highly sophisticated, diversified, and widespread activity that annually drains billions of dollars from America's economy by unlawful conduct and the illegal use of force, fraud, and corruption; (2) organized crime derives a major portion of its power through money obtained from such illegal endeavors as syndicated gambling, loan sharking, the theft and fencing of property, the importation and distribution of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, and other forms of social

exploitation; (3) this money and power are increasingly used to infiltrate and corrupt legitimate business and labor unions and to subvert and corrupt our democratic processes; (4) organized crime activities in the United States weaken the stability of the Nation's economic system, harm innocent investors and competing organizations, interfere with free competition, seriously burden interstate and foreign commerce, threaten the domestic security, and undermine the general welfare of the Nation and its citizens; and (5) organized crime continues to grow because of defects in the evidence-gathering process of the law inhibiting the development of the legally admissible evidence necessary to bring criminal and other sanctions or remedies to bear on the unlawful activities of those engaged in organized crime and because the sanctions and remedies available to the Government are unnecessarily limited in scope and impact.

"It is the purpose of this Act [see Short Title of 1970 Amendment note above] to seek the eradication of organized crime in the United States by strengthening the legal tools in the evidence-gathering process, by establishing new penal prohibitions, and by providing enhanced sanctions and new remedies to deal with the unlawful activities of those engaged in organized crime."

LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS; SUPERSEDURE OF FEDERAL OR STATE LAWS; AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING UNITED STATES

Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §904, Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 947, provided that:

"(a) The provisions of this title [enacting this chapter and amending sections 1505, 2516, and 2517 of this title] shall be liberally construed to effectuate its remedial purposes.

"(b) Nothing in this title shall supersede any provision of Federal, State, or other law imposing criminal penalties or affording civil remedies in addition to those provided for in this title.

"(c) Nothing contained in this title shall impair the authority of any attorney representing the United States to—

"(1) lay before any grand jury impaneled by any district court of the United States any evidence concerning any alleged racketeering violation of law;

"(2) invoke the power of any such court to compel the production of any evidence before any such grand jury; or

"(3) institute any proceeding to enforce any order or process issued in execution of such power or to punish disobedience of any such order or process by any person."

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME; TAKING OF TESTIMONY AND RECEIPT OF EVIDENCE

Pub. L. 98–368, July 17, 1984, 98 Stat. 490, provided for the Commission established by Ex. Ord. No. 12435, formerly set out below, authority relating to taking of testimony, receipt of evidence, subpoena power, testimony of persons in custody, immunity, service of process, witness fees, access to other records and information, Federal protection for members and staff, closure of meetings, rules, and procedures, for the period of July 17, 1984, until the earlier of 2 years or the expiration of the Commission.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12435

Ex. Ord. No. 12435, July 28, 1983, 48 F.R. 34723, as amended Ex. Ord. No. 12507, Mar. 22, 1985, 50 F.R. 11835, which established and provided for the administration of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12610, Sept. 30, 1987, 52 F.R. 36901, formerly set out as a note under section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

<u>¹ So in original.</u>

² See References in Text note below.

§1962. Prohibited activities

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person who has received any income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt in which such person has participated as a principal within the meaning of section 2, title 18, United States Code, to

use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of, any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce. A purchase of securities on the open market for purposes of investment, and without the intention of controlling or participating in the control of the issuer, or of assisting another to do so, shall not be unlawful under this subsection if the securities of the issuer held by the purchaser, the members of his immediate family, and his or their accomplices in any pattern or racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt after such purchase do not amount in the aggregate to one percent of the outstanding securities of any one class, and do not confer, either in law or in fact, the power to elect one or more directors of the issuer.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(Added Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 942; amended Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, §7033, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4398.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1988—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 100–690 substituted "subsection" for "subsections".

§1963. Criminal penalties

(a) Whoever violates any provision of section 1962 of this chapter shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years (or for life if the violation is based on a racketeering activity for which the maximum penalty includes life imprisonment), or both, and shall forfeit to the United States, irrespective of any provision of State law—

(1) any interest the person has acquired or maintained in violation of section 1962;

(2) any—

(A) interest in;

(B) security of;

(C) claim against; or

(D) property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of influence over;

any enterprise which the person has established, operated, controlled, conducted, or participated in the conduct of, in violation of section 1962; and

(3) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds which the person obtained, directly or indirectly, from racketeering activity or unlawful debt collection in violation of section 1962.

The court, in imposing sentence on such person shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to this section, that the person forfeit to the United States all property described in this subsection. In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by this section, a defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

(b) Property subject to criminal forfeiture under this section includes—

(1) real property, including things growing on, affixed to, and found in land; and

(2) tangible and intangible personal property, including rights, privileges, interests, claims, and securities.

(c) All right, title, and interest in property described in subsection (a) vests in the United States upon the commission of the act giving rise to forfeiture under this section. Any such property that is subsequently transferred to a person other than the defendant may be the subject of a special verdict of forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited to the United States, unless the transferee establishes in a hearing pursuant to subsection (l) that he is a bona fide purchaser for value of such property who at the time of purchase was reasonably without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture under this section.

(d)(1) Upon application of the United States, the court may enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action to preserve the availability of property described in subsection (a) for forfeiture under this section—

(A) upon the filing of an indictment or information charging a violation of section 1962 of this chapter and alleging that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture under this section; or

(B) prior to the filing of such an indictment or information, if, after notice to persons appearing to have an interest in the property and opportunity for a hearing, the court determines that—

(i) there is a substantial probability that the United States will prevail on the issue of forfeiture and that failure to enter the order will result in the property being destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court, or otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture; and

(ii) the need to preserve the availability of the property through the entry of the requested order outweighs the hardship on any party against whom the order is to be entered:

Provided, however, That an order entered pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall be effective for not more than ninety days, unless extended by the court for good cause shown or unless an indictment or information described in subparagraph (A) has been filed.

(2) A temporary restraining order under this subsection may be entered upon application of the United States without notice or opportunity for a hearing when an information or indictment has not yet been filed with respect to the property, if the United States demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture under this section and that provision of notice will jeopardize the availability of the property for forfeiture. Such a temporary order shall expire not more than fourteen days after the date on which it is entered, unless extended for good cause shown or unless the party against whom it is entered under this paragraph shall be held at the earliest possible time, and prior to the expiration of the temporary order.

(3) The court may receive and consider, at a hearing held pursuant to this subsection, evidence and information that would be inadmissible under the Federal Rules of Evidence.

(e) Upon conviction of a person under this section, the court shall enter a judgment of forfeiture of the property to the United States and shall also authorize the Attorney General to seize all property ordered forfeited upon such terms and conditions as the court shall deem proper. Following the entry of an order declaring the property forfeited, the court may, upon application of the United States, enter such appropriate restraining orders or injunctions, require the execution of satisfactory performance bonds, appoint receivers, conservators, appraisers, accountants, or trustees, or take any other action to protect the interest of the United States in the property ordered forfeited. Any income accruing to, or derived from, an enterprise or an interest in an enterprise which has been ordered forfeited under this section may be used to offset ordinary and necessary expenses to the enterprise which are required by law, or which are necessary to protect the interests of the United States or third parties.

(f) Following the seizure of property ordered forfeited under this section, the Attorney General shall direct the disposition of the property by sale or any other commercially feasible means, making

due provision for the rights of any innocent persons. Any property right or interest not exercisable by, or transferable for value to, the United States shall expire and shall not revert to the defendant, nor shall the defendant or any person acting in concert with or on behalf of the defendant be eligible to purchase forfeited property at any sale held by the United States. Upon application of a person, other than the defendant or a person acting in concert with or on behalf of the defendant, the court may restrain or stay the sale or disposition of the property pending the conclusion of any appeal of the criminal case giving rise to the forfeiture, if the applicant demonstrates that proceeding with the sale or disposition of the property will result in irreparable injury, harm or loss to him. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302(b), the proceeds of any sale or other disposition of property forfeited under this section and any moneys forfeited shall be used to pay all proper expenses for the forfeiture and the sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance and custody of the property pending its disposition, advertising and court costs. The Attorney General shall deposit in the Treasury any amounts of such proceeds or moneys remaining after the payment of such expenses.

(g) With respect to property ordered forfeited under this section, the Attorney General is authorized to—

(1) grant petitions for mitigation or remission of forfeiture, restore forfeited property to victims of a violation of this chapter, or take any other action to protect the rights of innocent persons which is in the interest of justice and which is not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter;

(2) compromise claims arising under this section;

(3) award compensation to persons providing information resulting in a forfeiture under this section;

(4) direct the disposition by the United States of all property ordered forfeited under this section by public sale or any other commercially feasible means, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons; and

(5) take appropriate measures necessary to safeguard and maintain property ordered forfeited under this section pending its disposition.

(h) The Attorney General may promulgate regulations with respect to-

(1) making reasonable efforts to provide notice to persons who may have an interest in property ordered forfeited under this section;

(2) granting petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeiture;

(3) the restitution of property to victims of an offense petitioning for remission or mitigation of forfeiture under this chapter;

(4) the disposition by the United States of forfeited property by public sale or other commercially feasible means;

(5) the maintenance and safekeeping of any property forfeited under this section pending its disposition; and

(6) the compromise of claims arising under this chapter.

Pending the promulgation of such regulations, all provisions of law relating to the disposition of property, or the proceeds from the sale thereof, or the remission or mitigation of forfeitures for violation of the customs laws, and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this section, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof. Such duties as are imposed upon the Customs Service or any person with respect to the disposition of property under the customs law shall be performed under this chapter by the Attorney General.

(i) Except as provided in subsection (l), no party claiming an interest in property subject to forfeiture under this section may—

(1) intervene in a trial or appeal of a criminal case involving the forfeiture of such property under this section; or

(2) commence an action at law or equity against the United States concerning the validity of his alleged interest in the property subsequent to the filing of an indictment or information alleging

that the property is subject to forfeiture under this section.

(j) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to enter orders as provided in this section without regard to the location of any property which may be subject to forfeiture under this section or which has been ordered forfeited under this section.

(k) In order to facilitate the identification or location of property declared forfeited and to facilitate the disposition of petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeiture, after the entry of an order declaring property forfeited to the United States the court may, upon application of the United States, order that the testimony of any witness relating to the property forfeited be taken by deposition and that any designated book, paper, document, record, recording, or other material not privileged be produced at the same time and place, in the same manner as provided for the taking of depositions under Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(l)(1) Following the entry of an order of forfeiture under this section, the United States shall publish notice of the order and of its intent to dispose of the property in such manner as the Attorney General may direct. The Government may also, to the extent practicable, provide direct written notice to any person known to have alleged an interest in the property that is the subject of the order of forfeiture as a substitute for published notice as to those persons so notified.

(2) Any person, other than the defendant, asserting a legal interest in property which has been ordered forfeited to the United States pursuant to this section may, within thirty days of the final publication of notice or his receipt of notice under paragraph (1), whichever is earlier, petition the court for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of his alleged interest in the property. The hearing shall be held before the court alone, without a jury.

(3) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall set forth the nature and extent of the petitioner's right, title, or interest in the property, the time and circumstances of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title, or interest in the property, any additional facts supporting the petitioner's claim, and the relief sought.

(4) The hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty days of the filing of the petition. The court may consolidate the hearing on the petition with a hearing on any other petition filed by a person other than the defendant under this subsection.

(5) At the hearing, the petitioner may testify and present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf, and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing. The United States may present evidence and witnesses in rebuttal and in defense of its claim to the property and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing. In addition to testimony and evidence presented at the hearing, the court shall consider the relevant portions of the record of the criminal case which resulted in the order of forfeiture.

(6) If, after the hearing, the court determines that the petitioner has established by a preponderance of the evidence that—

(A) the petitioner has a legal right, title, or interest in the property, and such right, title, or interest renders the order of forfeiture invalid in whole or in part because the right, title, or interest was vested in the petitioner rather than the defendant or was superior to any right, title, or interest of the defendant at the time of the commission of the acts which gave rise to the forfeiture of the property under this section; or

(B) the petitioner is a bona fide purchaser for value of the right, title, or interest in the property and was at the time of purchase reasonably without cause to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture under this section;

the court shall amend the order of forfeiture in accordance with its determination.

(7) Following the court's disposition of all petitions filed under this subsection, or if no such petitions are filed following the expiration of the period provided in paragraph (2) for the filing of such petitions, the United States shall have clear title to property that is the subject of the order of forfeiture and may warrant good title to any subsequent purchaser or transferee.

(m) If any of the property described in subsection (a), as a result of any act or omission of the

defendant-

- (1) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- (2) has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- (3) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- (4) has been substantially diminished in value; or
- (5) has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

the court shall order the forfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of any property described in paragraphs (1) through (5).

(Added Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 943; amended Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §§302, 2301(a)–(c), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2040, 2192; Pub. L. 99–570, title I, §1153(a), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207–13; Pub. L. 99–646, §23, Nov. 10, 1986, 100 Stat. 3597; Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, §§7034, 7058(d), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4398, 4403; Pub. L. 101–647, title XXXV, §3561, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4927; Pub. L. 111–16, §3(4), May 7, 2009, 123 Stat. 1607.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Evidence, referred to in subsec. (d)(3), are set out in the Appendix to Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 111–16 substituted "fourteen days" for "ten days".

1990—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 101–647 substituted "or both" for "or both." in introductory provisions.

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100–690, §7058(d), substituted "shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years (or for life if the violation is based on a racketeering activity for which the maximum penalty includes life imprisonment), or both." for "shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both".

Subsecs. (m), (n). Pub. L. 100–690, §7034, redesignated former subsec. (n) as (m) and substituted "act or omission" for "act of omission".

1986—Subsecs. (c) to (m). Pub. L. 99–646 substituted "(l)" for "(m)" in subsec. (c), redesignated subsecs. (e) to (m) as (d) to (l), respectively, and substituted "(l)" for "(m)" in subsec. (i) as redesignated.

Subsec. (n). Pub. L. 99–570 added subsec. (n).

1984—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 98–473, §2301(a), inserted "In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by this section, a defendant who derives profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds." following par. (3).

Pub. L. 98–473, §302, amended subsec. (a) generally, designating existing provisions as pars. (1) and (2), inserting par. (3), and provisions following par. (3) relating to power of the court to order forfeiture to the United States.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 98–473, §302, amended subsec. (b) generally, substituting provisions relating to property subject to forfeiture, for provisions relating to jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 98–473, §302, amended subsec. (c) generally, substituting provisions relating to transfer of rights, etc., in property to the United States, or to other transferees, for provisions relating to seizure and transfer of property to the United States and procedures related thereto.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 98–473, §2301(b), struck out subsec. (d) which provided: "If any of the property described in subsection (a): (1) cannot be located; (2) has been transferred to, sold to, or deposited with, a third party; (3) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court; (4) has been substantially diminished in value by any act or omission of the defendant; or (5) has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty; the court shall order the forfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of any property described in paragraphs (1) through (5)."

Pub. L. 98-473, §302, added subsec. (d).

Subsecs. (e) to (m). Pub. L. 98–473, §302, added subsecs. (d) to (m).

Subsec. (m)(1). Pub. L. 98–473, §2301(c), struck out "for at least seven successive court days" after "dispose of the property".

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2009 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111–16 effective Dec. 1, 2009, see section 7 of Pub. L. 111–16, set out as a note under section 109 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions, personnel, assets, and liabilities of the United States Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury, including functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating thereto, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 203(1), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6. For establishment of U.S. Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security, treated as if included in Pub. L. 107–296 as of Nov. 25, 2002, see section 211 of Title 6, as amended generally by Pub. L. 114–125, and section 802(b) of Pub. L. 114–125, set out as a note under section 211 of Title 6.

§1964. Civil remedies

(a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section 1962 of this chapter by issuing appropriate orders, including, but not limited to: ordering any person to divest himself of any interest, direct or indirect, in any enterprise; imposing reasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of any person, including, but not limited to, prohibiting any person from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise engaged in, the activities of which affect interstate or foreign commerce; or ordering dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons.

(b) The Attorney General may institute proceedings under this section. Pending final determination thereof, the court may at any time enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as it shall deem proper.

(c) Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefor in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, except that no person may rely upon any conduct that would have been actionable as fraud in the purchase or sale of securities to establish a violation of section 1962. The exception contained in the preceding sentence does not apply to an action against any person that is criminally convicted in connection with the fraud, in which case the statute of limitations shall start to run on the date on which the conviction becomes final.

(d) A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of the United States in any criminal proceeding brought by the United States under this chapter shall estop the defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense in any subsequent civil proceeding brought by the United States.

(Added Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 943; amended Pub. L. 98–620, title IV, §402(24)(A), Nov. 8, 1984, 98 Stat. 3359; Pub. L. 104–67, title I, §107, Dec. 22, 1995, 109 Stat. 758.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1995—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104–67 inserted before period at end ", except that no person may rely upon any conduct that would have been actionable as fraud in the purchase or sale of securities to establish a violation of section 1962. The exception contained in the preceding sentence does not apply to an action against any person that is criminally convicted in connection with the fraud, in which case the statute of limitations shall start to run on the date on which the conviction becomes final".

1984—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 98–620 struck out provision that in any action brought by the United States under this section, the court had to proceed as soon as practicable to the hearing and determination thereof.

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1995 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 104–67 not to affect or apply to any private action arising under title I of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) or title I of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.), commenced before and pending on Dec. 22, 1995, see section 108 of Pub. L. 104–67, set out as a note under section 771 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–620 not applicable to cases pending on Nov. 8, 1984, see section 403 of Pub. L. 98–620, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1657 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

CONSTRUCTION OF 1995 AMENDMENT

Nothing in amendment by Pub. L. 104–67 to be deemed to create or ratify any implied right of action, or to prevent Securities and Exchange Commission, by rule or regulation, from restricting or otherwise regulating private actions under Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.), see section 203 of Pub. L. 104–67, set out as a Construction note under section 78j–1 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

§1965. Venue and process

(a) Any civil action or proceeding under this chapter against any person may be instituted in the district court of the United States for any district in which such person resides, is found, has an agent, or transacts his affairs.

(b) In any action under section 1964 of this chapter in any district court of the United States in which it is shown that the ends of justice require that other parties residing in any other district be brought before the court, the court may cause such parties to be summoned, and process for that purpose may be served in any judicial district of the United States by the marshal thereof.

(c) In any civil or criminal action or proceeding instituted by the United States under this chapter in the district court of the United States for any judicial district, subpenas issued by such court to compel the attendance of witnesses may be served in any other judicial district, except that in any civil action or proceeding no such subpena shall be issued for service upon any individual who resides in another district at a place more than one hundred miles from the place at which such court is held without approval given by a judge of such court upon a showing of good cause.

(d) All other process in any action or proceeding under this chapter may be served on any person in any judicial district in which such person resides, is found, has an agent, or transacts his affairs. (Added Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 944.)

§1966. Expedition of actions

In any civil action instituted under this chapter by the United States in any district court of the United States, the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a certificate stating that in his opinion the case is of general public importance. A copy of that certificate shall be furnished immediately by such clerk to the chief judge or in his absence to the presiding district judge of the district in which such action is pending. Upon receipt of such copy, such judge shall designate immediately a judge of that district to hear and determine action.

(Added Pub. L. 91–452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 944; amended Pub. L. 98–620, title IV, §402(24)(B), Nov. 8, 1984, 98 Stat. 3359.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98–620 struck out provision that the judge so designated had to assign such action for

hearing as soon as practicable, participate in the hearings and determination thereof, and cause such action to be expedited in every way.

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–620 not applicable to cases pending on Nov. 8, 1984, see section 403 of Pub. L. 98–620, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1657 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

§1967. Evidence

In any proceeding ancillary to or in any civil action instituted by the United States under this chapter the proceedings may be open or closed to the public at the discretion of the court after consideration of the rights of affected persons.

(Added Pub. L. 91-452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 944.)

§1968. Civil investigative demand

(a) Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that any person or enterprise may be in possession, custody, or control of any documentary materials relevant to a racketeering investigation, he may, prior to the institution of a civil or criminal proceeding thereon, issue in writing, and cause to be served upon such person, a civil investigative demand requiring such person to produce such material for examination.

(b) Each such demand shall—

(1) state the nature of the conduct constituting the alleged racketeering violation which is under investigation and the provision of law applicable thereto;

(2) describe the class or classes of documentary material produced thereunder with such definiteness and certainty as to permit such material to be fairly identified;

(3) state that the demand is returnable forthwith or prescribe a return date which will provide a reasonable period of time within which the material so demanded may be assembled and made available for inspection and copying or reproduction; and

(4) identify the custodian to whom such material shall be made available.

(c) No such demand shall—

(1) contain any requirement which would be held to be unreasonable if contained in a subpena duces tecum issued by a court of the United States in aid of a grand jury investigation of such alleged racketeering violation; or

(2) require the production of any documentary evidence which would be privileged from disclosure if demanded by a subpena duces tecum issued by a court of the United States in aid of a grand jury investigation of such alleged racketeering violation.

(d) Service of any such demand or any petition filed under this section may be made upon a person by—

(1) delivering a duly executed copy thereof to any partner, executive officer, managing agent, or general agent thereof, or to any agent thereof authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process on behalf of such person, or upon any individual person;

(2) delivering a duly executed copy thereof to the principal office or place of business of the person to be served; or

(3) depositing such copy in the United States mail, by registered or certified mail duly addressed to such person at its principal office or place of business.

(e) A verified return by the individual serving any such demand or petition setting forth the

manner of such service shall be prima facie proof of such service. In the case of service by registered or certified mail, such return shall be accompanied by the return post office receipt of delivery of such demand.

(f)(1) The Attorney General shall designate a racketeering investigator to serve as racketeer document custodian, and such additional racketeering investigators as he shall determine from time to time to be necessary to serve as deputies to such officer.

(2) Any person upon whom any demand issued under this section has been duly served shall make such material available for inspection and copying or reproduction to the custodian designated therein at the principal place of business of such person, or at such other place as such custodian and such person thereafter may agree and prescribe in writing or as the court may direct, pursuant to this section on the return date specified in such demand, or on such later date as such custodian may prescribe in writing. Such person may upon written agreement between such person and the custodian substitute for copies of all or any part of such material originals thereof.

(3) The custodian to whom any documentary material is so delivered shall take physical possession thereof, and shall be responsible for the use made thereof and for the return thereof pursuant to this chapter. The custodian may cause the preparation of such copies of such documentary material as may be required for official use under regulations which shall be promulgated by the Attorney General. While in the possession of the custodian, no material so produced shall be available for examination, without the consent of the person who produced such material, by any individual other than the Attorney General. Under such reasonable terms and conditions as the Attorney General shall prescribe, documentary material while in the possession of the custodian shall be available for examination by the person who produced such material or any duly authorized representatives of such person.

(4) Whenever any attorney has been designated to appear on behalf of the United States before any court or grand jury in any case or proceeding involving any alleged violation of this chapter, the custodian may deliver to such attorney such documentary material in the possession of the custodian as such attorney determines to be required for use in the presentation of such case or proceeding on behalf of the United States. Upon the conclusion of any such case or proceeding, such attorney shall return to the custodian any documentary material so withdrawn which has not passed into the control of such court or grand jury through the introduction thereof into the record of such case or proceeding.

(5) Upon the completion of—

(i) the racketeering investigation for which any documentary material was produced under this chapter, and

(ii) any case or proceeding arising from such investigation, the custodian shall return to the person who produced such material all such material other than copies thereof made by the Attorney General pursuant to this subsection which has not passed into the control of any court or grand jury through the introduction thereof into the record of such case or proceeding.

(6) When any documentary material has been produced by any person under this section for use in any racketeering investigation, and no such case or proceeding arising therefrom has been instituted within a reasonable time after completion of the examination and analysis of all evidence assembled in the course of such investigation, such person shall be entitled, upon written demand made upon the Attorney General, to the return of all documentary material other than copies thereof made pursuant to this subsection so produced by such person.

(7) In the event of the death, disability, or separation from service of the custodian of any documentary material produced under any demand issued under this section or the official relief of such custodian from responsibility for the custody and control of such material, the Attorney General shall promptly—

(i) designate another racketeering investigator to serve as custodian thereof, and

(ii) transmit notice in writing to the person who produced such material as to the identity and address of the successor so designated.

Any successor so designated shall have with regard to such materials all duties and responsibilities imposed by this section upon his predecessor in office with regard thereto, except that he shall not be held responsible for any default or dereliction which occurred before his designation as custodian.

(g) Whenever any person fails to comply with any civil investigative demand duly served upon him under this section or whenever satisfactory copying or reproduction of any such material cannot be done and such person refuses to surrender such material, the Attorney General may file, in the district court of the United States for any judicial district in which such person resides, is found, or transacts business, and serve upon such person a petition for an order of such court for the enforcement of this section, except that if such person transacts business in more than one such district such petition shall be filed in the district in which such person maintains his principal place of business, or in such other district in which such person transacts business as may be agreed upon by the parties to such petition.

(h) Within twenty days after the service of any such demand upon any person, or at any time before the return date specified in the demand, whichever period is shorter, such person may file, in the district court of the United States for the judicial district within which such person resides, is found, or transacts business, and serve upon such custodian a petition for an order of such court modifying or setting aside such demand. The time allowed for compliance with the demand in whole or in part as deemed proper and ordered by the court shall not run during the pendency of such petition in the court. Such petition shall specify each ground upon which the petitioner relies in seeking such relief, and may be based upon any failure of such demand to comply with the provisions of this section or upon any constitutional or other legal right or privilege of such person.

(i) At any time during which any custodian is in custody or control of any documentary material delivered by any person in compliance with any such demand, such person may file, in the district court of the United States for the judicial district within which the office of such custodian is situated, and serve upon such custodian a petition for an order of such court requiring the performance by such custodian of any duty imposed upon him by this section.

(j) Whenever any petition is filed in any district court of the United States under this section, such court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter so presented, and to enter such order or orders as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

(Added Pub. L. 91-452, title IX, §901(a), Oct. 15, 1970, 84 Stat. 944.)

CHAPTER 97—RAILROAD CARRIERS AND MASS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ON LAND, ON WATER, OR THROUGH THE AIR

Sec.

1991. Entering train to commit crime.

1992. Terrorist attacks and other violence against railroad carriers and against mass transportation systems on land, on water, or through the air.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

This chapter does not include motor busses, interstate trucking facilities or airplanes within the protection of existing law. Motor busses and trucks already carry a huge amount of interstate commerce. It is reasonable to presume that much interstate freight and express will soon be carried by air.

Attention is directed to the consideration of the extension of the laws now applicable only to railroads to these other interstate facilities. 80th Congress House Report No. 304.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109–177, title I, §110(b)(1), Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 208, substituted "RAILROAD CARRIERS AND MASS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ON LAND, ON WATER, OR THROUGH THE AIR" for "RAILROADS" in chapter heading, added item 1992, and struck out former items 1992 "Wrecking trains" and 1993 "Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence against public transportation systems".

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APPENDIXES

- App.1. Volumes of the study of judges and their judiciaries
- App.2. Offer of a presentation; and

Activities to support with donations and investment

- App.3. Number of subscribers to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
- App.4. Statement by LinkedIn that Dr. Cordero has "one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012"
- App.5. Resume of Dr. Cordero
- App.6. Links to articles ready for review and publication; subjects for commissioned articles; and links to external sources of information
- App.7. Blocs of email addresses of the people to whom to send one's story of judges' abuse of power and financial criminality

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org Judicial Discipline Reform New York City

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

A study of coordinated wrongdoing as **judges'** institutionalized modus operandi and its out-of-court exposure through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture based on strategic thinking centered on dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests

PART I:

 $http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf$

PART II:

 $http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates 2.pdf$

PART III:

 $http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates 3.pdf$

http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Judicial Discipline Reform New York City www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Volume II

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing Pioneering the news and publishing field

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Volume II:

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Volume I:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/**OL**/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf or http://1drv.ms/11kvhB8 or http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf or https://independent.academia.edu/DrRichardCorderoEsq

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org Judicial Discipline Reform New York City http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability

and

Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants, to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME III:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Volume I:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume II:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq. Judicial Discipline Reform

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2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506 Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net tel. 1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq

December 23, 2022

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of the sections laying out the main concepts in Volume I, with references to articles in Volumes II and III, of the study:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting * † *

This file contains only pages ggl:1-38. For a comprehensive list of articles, see Appendix 6. i.

Introduction: The goal is not only to expose judges' abuse of power, but also to enable *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, to hold our judicial public servants accountable for their performance and liable to compensation, and thereby *trigger history*! jur:1

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ Intro_trigger_history.pdf

ii.	Tables compiling judicial statistics, and graphs, all supporting probable cause to believe that judges have complicitly coordinated an agreement for their 100% lismissal of complaints against any of them and 100% denial of petitions to review those dismissals, thus mutually ensuring their survival and continued abuse of power to grab illegal, unethical, and rules-disregarding gains and convenience jur:9				
	http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ complaint_dismissal_statistics&graphs.pdf				
A.	Means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges to engage in, and so to coor- dinate their, abuse of power as to make it their institutionalized modus operandi, thereby ensuring that the Federal Judiciary is a safe haven that they run as a racketeering enterprise	jur:21			
B.	<i>In re DeLano</i> , Then-Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor presiding, and her nomi- nation to the Supreme Court by President Barak Obama: evidence of a bankruptcy fraud scheme and her concealment of assets dismissed with knowing indifference and willful blindness to a bankruptcy mill operated by the bankruptcy judges appointed under 28 U.S.C. §152 by the circuit judges: the appointers cover for their appointees	jur:65			
C.	Nature and forms of judges' abuse of power and strategy to expose their unac- countability and riskless abuse, e.g., auditing their decisions and other people's writings to detect their patterns, trends, and schemes of individual and coordinated abuse				
D.	Multimedia public presentation made by judicial unaccountability reporters on:				

i) the available evidence of judges' abuse of power and the *In re DeLano-J*. Sotomayor story;

^{*} http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:# up to OL:393

[†] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf >OL3:394-1143

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >0L3:1144-1555+

	ii) their own findings through their <i>Follow the money</i> ! and <i>Follow the wire</i> ! investigations; and				
	iii) the <i>We accuse!</i> denunciation at a press conference, in articles, and through broadcast reportage				
	http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ abuse_investigation_&_presentation.pdf				
E.	Multidisciplinary academic and business venture leading up to the creation of the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy jur:119-169 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_academic_biz_venture&Institute.pdf				
	§§1-4. The academic and business venture that implements the business plan in activities that include the holding of unprecedented citizens hearings, and publications to inform the national public of, and outrage it at, judges' abuse of powerjur:119 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ marketing_brochures_Annual-Report_team.pdf				
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	§§5-9. Establishment of an Inspector General for the Judiciary; proposed legislation; and precedent for a national, civic, apolitical movement for holding judges accountable and liable jur:130-169 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_IG_legislation_civic_movement.pdf				
	§§6-9. Establishment of an Inspector General for the Judiciary; proposed legislation; and precedent for a national, civic, apolitical movement for holding judges accountable and liablejur:158-169 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_IG_legislation_civic_movement.pdf				
F.	Offer to present The Business of Justice to expose judges' abuse of power, implement the business plan, and engage in actions to <i>trigger history</i> jur:171 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_presentation_to_trigger_history.pdf				
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I.	The <i>DeLano</i> case course: syllabus of classwork on investigating a case on judges' abuse of power and the organization of a conference to present its findings				
J.	Creative Writings: using storytelling to persuade and inspire readers; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Syllabus.pdfCW:1				
K.	OL:1-393; first part of the OL series of articles; http://Judicial-Discipline- Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_OL.1-393.pdfOL:1				

Every meaningful cause needs resources for its advancement; none can be continued, let alone advanced, without money

Support Judicial Discipline Reform and its business plan to:

1. continue its professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking, which has produced a three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries, titled and downloadable thus:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting * † •

- 2. turn the site at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org –whose articles(Appendix 6§A) have attracted so many webvisitors and they have reacted so positively that as of 23 Dec. 22, the number of those who had become subscribers was 45,959(App.3)– from an informational platform, into:
 - a. a clearinghouse for complaints against judges uploaded by anybody;
 - b. a **research center** for fee-paying clients auditing judges' decisions and searching many other writings from many sources that through computer-assisted statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis can reveal the most persuasive type of evidence: judges' patterns, trends, and schemes of abuse of power, e.g.; their interception of people's emails and mail; and
 - c. the digital portal of the plan's business venture leading up to the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy at a university or news network;
- 3. organize and embark on a tour of presentations at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology schools; media outlets; etc., via video conference or in person to form local chapters of a national movement to investigate and hold judges accountable and liable under *Strickland v. U.S.*;
- 4. hold together with academics, media outlets, and journalists, the proposed UNPRECEDENTED CITI-ZENS HEARINGS, where people will be able to tell the national public their stories of judges' abuse;
- 5. organize the first-ever, and national conference on judges' abuse in connivance with politicians, who fear their power of retaliation, where the report on the citizens hearings will be presented;
- 6. publish an academics/journalists multidisciplinary Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Riskless Abuse of Power-cum-citizens inspector general report on the judiciary;
- 7. launch an abuse investigation that attracts the media, for Scandal sells & wins Pulitzer Prizes;
- 8. promote the formation of a national, single issue, apolitical, civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation of abusees, and reform through transformative change; etc.(¶57).

Put your money where your outrage at abuse and passion for justice are.

DONATE by making a deposit or an online transfer through either the Bill Pay feature of your online account or Zelle from your account into

Citi Bank, routing # 021 000 089, account # 4977 59 2001;

or TD Bank, routing # 260 13 673, account # 43 92 62 52 45.

Offer to present this article and the above-listed cause-advancing activities

9. I offer to present any article and the business plan to you and your guests via video conference and, if in NY City, in person. To assess my capacity to present you may view my video and follow it on its slides. To set the terms and schedule it use my contact information in the letterhead above.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.

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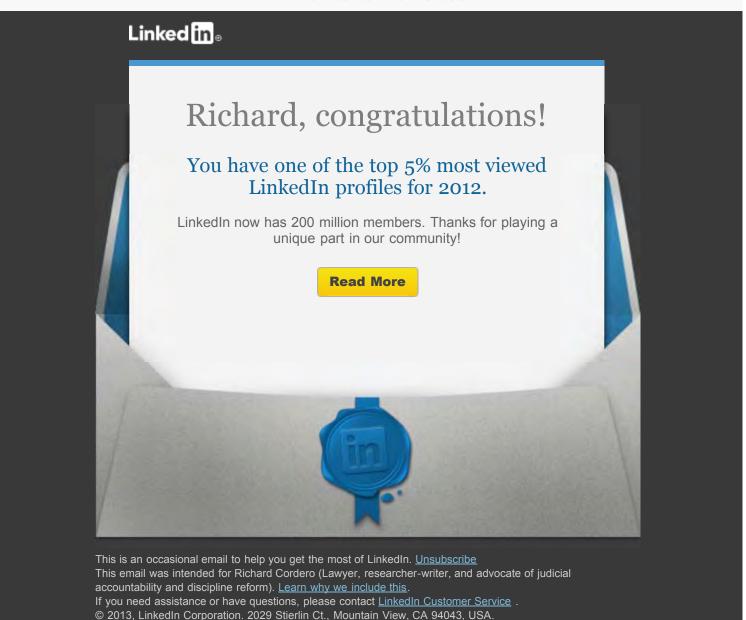
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Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012.

1 message

LinkedIn <linkedin@e.linkedin.com> Reply-To: LinkedIn <donotreply@e.linkedin.com> To: dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com Thu, Feb 7, 2013 at 4:02 PM

LinkIn now has 200 million members.



Linked in

Share in 🗾

A statis delightful

deserves to be shared



Hi Richard,

Recently, LinkedIn reached a new milestone: 200 million members. But this isn't just our achievement to celebrate — it's also yours.

I want to personally thank you for being part of our community. Your journey is part of our journey, and we're delighted and humbled when we hear stories of how our members are using LinkedIn to connect, learn, and find opportunity.

All of us come to work each day focused on our shared mission of connecting the world's professionals to make them more productive and successful. We're excited to show you what's next.

With sincere thanks,

Deep Nishar Senior Vice President, Products & User Experience

P.S. What does 200 million look like? See the infographic

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2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506; tel. (718) 827-9521 Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_resume_publication_list_links.docx & ...pdf

BAR MEMBERSHIP AND SPECIAL SKILLS: • U.S. citizen; member of the NYS Bar; specialized in field and library research and writing of legal briefs and business and IT studies

- I would like to work for you as a lawyer and researcher-writer strategist in a position where I can contribute to your business or legal problem solution a talent that gives me a competitive advantage: I can gather seemingly unconnected pieces of information, select those relevant to the prioritized objectives to be pursued, and imaginatively integrate them into a coherent new structure -expressed clearly and concisely both orally and in writing- that renders those pieces meaningful and useful, like a mosaic that depicts a realistic and decorative scene of the ancient Romans, yet originates in insignificant stone fragments expertly sifted from dirt and artfully set together to appeal to the spirit and the mind while serving the practical purpose of making money.
- **ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE OF:** computers and their use for word processing, graphics composition, presentations, and research; and for developing IT products to audit cases through statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of opinions to give lawyers an informational advantage

LANGUAGES: • I speak English, Spanish, and French; and converse in German and Italian.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

FOUNDER OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REFORM, 2008-to date New York City
A non-partisan and non-denominational organization that advocates the study of the judiciary and the adoption of legislation to replace the inherently biased and ineffective judges-judging-judges system of judicial self-discipline with a system based on independent boards of citizens unrelated to the judges and empowered to publicly receive, investigate, and resolve complaints

RESEARCHER AND WRITER ATTORNEY, 1995-to date New York City • Prosecution of cases from bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the SCt; practice in NY courts

• Developed the Euro Project, a 3-prong business package consisting of the Euro Conference, the Euro Consulting Services, and the Euro Newsletter; aimed at enabling firms to capitalize on their expertise in the euro by providing services for the adaptation of business practices and IT systems to the European Union's new common currency that replaced its national currencies

WAYNE COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 1994

- Developed economic and marketing features of the master plan for the intermodal transportation and industrial complex of Willow Run Tradeport in Detroit
- Drafted and implemented proposals for increasing office productivity using IT and equipment

LAWYERS COOPERATIVE PUBLISHING, 1991-1993

- Member of the editorial staff of LCP, the foremost publisher of analytical legal commentaries.
- Researched and wrote articles on securities regulations, antitrust, and banking under U.S. law

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1984-1985 Brussels, Belgium
Devised proposals for harmonizing supervisory regulations on mortgage credit and on reporting large loan exposures by one and all members of a banking system to one and related borrowers

- My proposals were adopted by the EEC Banking Division and negotiated with the national experts in the supervision of financial institutions of the Member States
- Drafted replies to financial questions put by the European Parliament to the Commission

Detroit. MI

Rochester, NY

EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Faculty of Law, Ph.D., 1988 Cambridge, England
Doctoral dissertation analyzed the existing European legal and political environment and proposed a new system for harmonizing the regulation and supervision of financial institutions

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Business School, MBA, 1995 Ann Arbor, Michigan
 Emphasis on corporate strategies to maximize profitability and competitiveness through the optimal use of IT expert systems using artificial intelligence, and telecommunications networks

LA SORBONNE, Faculty of Law and Economics, French law degree, 1982Paris, FranceWas awarded a French Government scholarship

• Concentrated on the operation of a currency basket to achieve monetary stability and on the application of harmonized regulations & antitrust rules on companies with dominant positions

RESEARCH WORKS

1. Study of judges and their judiciaries, based on an original and innovative analysis of the Federal Judiciary' statistics submitted to Congress annually, reports, judges' statements and websites, etc

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*[†]

- 2. List of articles on judges' unaccountability and riskless abuse of power offered for publication individually or as a series; [†]>OL2:719§C;
- 3. Complaint against Judge Brett Kavanaugh, Chief Judge Merrick Garland, and their peers and colleagues of the District of Columbia Circuit (DCC), submitted to the DCC Court of Appeals and ""Because of the exceptional circumstances related to this complaint", referred by it to Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., who assigned it to the 11th Circuit for disposition; includes the official letters of referral and the decision of the 11th Circuit chief judge; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-11Circuit.pdf
- 4. The official statistics of the U.S. District of Columbia Circuit show that P. Trump SCt noo inee Judge Brett Kavanaugh, P. Obama SCt nominee Chief Judge Merrick Garland, and their peers received during the 1oct06/30sep17 11-year period, 478 complaints against judges in their Circuit and dismissed 100% of them and denied 100% of the petitions for review of those dismissals, thus covering as a matter of policy for abusive judges regardless of the gravity of their abuse; 1jun18; http://Judicial-Discipline-

Reform.org/publications/1DrRCordero_Judges_Unaccountability_Riskless_Abuse.pdf

- 5. Availability of an Implied Right of Action under the Tender Offer Provisions of §14d-f of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 USCS §78n(d)-(f)), added to the Exchange Act by the Williams Act of 1968, and Rules Promulgated thereunder by the SEC, 120 ALR Federal 145; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/2DrRCordero_120ALRFed145.pdf
- Venue Provisions of the National Bank Act (12 USCS §94) As Affected By Other Federal Venue Provisions and Doctrines, 111 ALR Federal 235; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/3DrRCordero 111ALRFed235.pdf
- 7. Construction and Application of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 USCS §§ 3401-3422),112ALRFederal295;http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/4DrRCordero_112ALRFederal295.pdf

- Exemption or Immunity From Federal Antitrust Liability Under the McCarran-Ferguson Act (15 USCS §§1011-1013) and the State Action and Noerr-Pennington Doctrines for the Business of Insurance and Persons Engaged in It, 116 ALR Federal 163; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/5DrRCordero_116ALRFed163.pdf
- 9. Who May Maintain an Action Under §11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 USCS §77k (a)), in Connection With False or Misleading Registration Statements, 111 ALR Fed. 83; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/6DrRCordero_111ALRFed83.pdf
- Judicial Conference's Reforms Will Not Fix the Problem of Abusive Judges Who Go Undisciplined, Letter to the Editor, National Law Journal, March 3, 2008; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/7DrRCordero_Letters_To_Editor_NYLJ3mar8.pdf; http://www.law.com/jsp/nlj/PubArticleNLJ.jsp?id=1204212424055
- 11. The Creation of a European Banking System: A study of its legal and technical aspects, Peter Lang, Inc., NY, XXXVI, 390 pp., 1990; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/8DrRCordero_Creation_European_Banking_System.pdf; this book earned a grant from the Commission of the European Communities and was reviewed very favorably in 32 Harvard International Law Jour-nal 603 (1991), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Harvard_Int_Law_J.pdf; and 24 New York University Journal of International Law and Politics 1019 (1992), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYU_JIntLaw&Pol.pdf
- 12. Competition Strategies Must Adapt to the Euro, 17 Amicus Curiae of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, 27 (May 1999); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/9DrRCordero_Competition_Strategies_&_euro.pdf
- 13. Why Business Executives in Third Countries and Non-participating Member States Should Pay Attention to the Euro, European Financial Services Law 140 (March 1999); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/10DrRCordero_6European_Financial_Services_Law93.pdf
- 14. Some Practical Consequences for Financial Management Brought About by the Euro, 5 European Financial Services Law 187 (1998); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/11DrRCordero_5European_Financial_Services_Law_187.pdf
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- 16. The Development of Video Dialtone Networks by Large Phone and Cable Companies and its Impact on their Small Counterparts, 1 Personal Technologies no. 2, 60 (Springer-Verlag London Ltd., 1997); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/13DrRCordero Dialtone 1Personal Technologies2.pdf
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- Video Dialtone Network Architectures, by Richard Cordero and Jeffery Joles, 15 Journal of Business Forecasting 16 (Summer 1996); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/15DrRCordero_Dialtone_networks_15JBF16.pdf
- 19. A Strict but Liberalizing Interpretation of EEC Treaty Articles 67(1) and 68(1) on Capital Movements, 2 Legal Issues of European Integration 39 (1989); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/16DrRCordero_Strict_but_liberalizing_interpretation_2LIEI39.pdf

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APPENDIX 6

A study and articles already written on judicial abuse of power, compensation of abusees, and transformative reform; subjects for articles that may be commissioned; and links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing[‡]

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A. The study and articles available for review and publication

1. The study

- 1. The three-volume study^{*} † ✤ of judges and their judiciaries that supports the articles, which are downloadable as individual files
 - Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* [†]*
 - * Volume 1: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:page# up to prefix OL:page393
 - * Volume 2: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf >from page OL2:394-1143
 - Volume 3: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >from OL3:1144-1555+
 - i. Download the volume files using MS Edge, Firefox, or Chrome.
 - ii. Open the downloaded files using Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available for free at https://acrobat.adobe.com/us/en/acrobat/pdf-reader.html.
 - iii. In each downloaded file, go to the Menu bar >View >Navigation Panels >Bookmarks panel and use its bookmarks, which make navigating to the contents' numerous(* [†] >blue footnote-like references) very easy.
- 2. Many of the articles have been posted to the website of Judicial Discipline Reform at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org.
- 3. Visit the website and join its 46,035,+ subscribers to its articles thus: homepage <left panel ↓Register or + New or Users >Add New.

2. The individual sections of Volume I of the study

1. jur:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Intro_trigger_history.pdf

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >OL3:1144-1555+ *.../OL/....pdf >all prefixes:page# up to OL:393 * http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_individual_files_links.pdf

- jur:10; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics&graphs.pdf
- 3. jur:21**§A**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_means_motive_opportunity_for_abuse.pdf
- 4. jur:65**§B**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_bankruptcy_fraud_scheme_coverup.pdf
- 5. jur:85**§C**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_inform_outrage_abuse_notions.pdf
- 6. jur:97**§D**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ presentation_to_launch_investigation.pdf
- 7. jur:119§§E1-4; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ marketing_brochures_Annual-Report_team.pdf
- 8. jur:130§E5; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ Institute_Judicial_Unaccountability_Reporting.pdf
- 9. jur:130§E5-9; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ Institute_Judicial_Unaccountability_Reporting&agenda.pdf
- 10. jur:158§§E6-9; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_IG_legislation_civic_movement.pdf
- 11. jur:171§F; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_presentation_to_trigger_history.pdf
- 12. ggl:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_email_accounts_interference.pdf
- 13. jur:i-lix; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_jur_i-lix_summarizing_articles.pdf
- 14. Lsch:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Lsch/DrRCordero_presentation_at_schools.pdf; see also http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Deans_professors_students.pdf
- 15. DCC:1; The *DeLano* Case Course, with two 15-week syllabi for classwork of case investigation and organization of findings presentation conference; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DrRCordero_DeLano_Case_Course.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DrRCordero_DeLano_docs.pdf
- 16. CW:1; Creative writings: blurbs, synopses of novels and movie scripts, drama scenes, and a short story by Dr Cordero; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/CW/DrRCordero_creative_writings.pdf
- 17. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/a&p/DrRCordero-Agent&Publisher.pdf
- 18. OL:1-393; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_OL.1-393.pdf

3. The articles written and available for review and publication

- 19. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_collected_statistics_complaints_v_judges.pdf. Cf.:
 - a. jur:11: while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sonia Sotomayor served on the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics.pdf
 - b. **OL2:546; while** Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil Gorsuch served on the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-

Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties.pdf

- c. OL2:748; Judge Brett Kavanaugh, Chief Judge Merrick Garland, and their peers and colleagues in the District of Columbia Circuit dismissed 478 complaints against them during the 1oct06-30sep17 11-year period; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland_exoneration_policy.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_table_exonerations_by_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland.pdf
- d. OL2:1176; while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Amy Coney Barrett served on the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse.pdf
- e. **OL3:1229;** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-JudgeRPratt.pdf and https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt
- f. OL3:1237 on exposing attorney general designate Judge M. Garland; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_media_exposing_judges.pdf
- g. Template to be filled out with the complaint statistics on any of the 15 reporting courts: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_template_table_complaints_v_judges.pdf
- 20. jur:32§§2-3; Congress's finding of cronyism in the federal courts, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf
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- 22. jur:72fn144d; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/journalists/CBS/11-5-18DrRCordero-ProdCScholl.pdf
- 23. jur:122; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_unaccountability_brochures_report.pdf
- 24. jur:130; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Institute_judicial_unaccountability_reporting.pdf
- 25. Lsch:13; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_dynamic_analysis&strategic_thinking.pdf
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- 28. OL:158; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_no_judicial_immunity.pdf
- 29. OL:180 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_judges_clerks_into_irformants.pdf
- 30. OL:190; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_institutionalized_judges_abuse_power.pdf
- 31. OL:215; former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson and her suit against the Department of Justice for illegal electronic surveillance of her home and CBS office computers; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CBS_Reporter_SAttkisson.pdf
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- 39. OL2:468; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_turning_court_clerks_into_informants.pdf
- 40. OL2:546; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_complaint_dismissal_statistics.pdf; see also infra OL2:792; see the supporting official statistical tables of the federal courts at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/statistical_tables_complaints_v_judges.pdf
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- 74. >OL2:1051; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_citizen_hearings.pdf
- 75. OL2:1056; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-reporters_clerks.pdf = http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_sham_hearings.pdf
- 76. OL2:1066; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_adapting_to_new_legal_market.pdf, discussing a proposal to LexisNexis
- 77. OL2:1073; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_inform_outrage_be_compensated.pdf
- 78. >OL2:1081; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_intercepting_emails_mail.pdf = http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LexisNexis.pdf
- 79. OL2:1084; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Thomson_Reuters.pdf
- 80. OL2:1090; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SZarestky_Above_the_Law.pdf
- 81. >OL2:1093; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Washington_Post.pdf
- 82. OL2:1101; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-judicial_abusees&publishers.pdf
- 83. OL2:1104; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Hiring_manager.pdf

- 84. OL2:1108; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-International_Team.pdf
- 85. OL2:1116; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_research_documents&sources.pdf
- 86. OL2:1119; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judicial_abuse_forms.pdf
- 87. OL2:1125; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_judges_investigation.pdf
- 88. >OL2:1134; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Talkshow_hosts_coalition.pdf
- 89. OL3:1144; analysis of Thomson Reuters's report "The Teflon Robe"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_your_story_for_Reuters.pdf
- 90. OL3:1154; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-American_Thinker.pdf
- 91. **OL3:1164;** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Center_Public_Integrity.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/**OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_of_power.pdf**
- 92. OL3:1168; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_joining_forces_making_allies.pdf
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- 95. OL3:1187; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LDAD_repairing_democracy.pdf
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- 97. OL3:1205: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_Law_Firm_Council.pdf
- 98. OL3:1212: agenda for video conference; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_preparing_video_conference.pdf
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- 111. OL3:1301; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Biden_SCt_reform_Commission.pdf
- 112. OL3:1318; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings_outrage_compensation.pdf
- 113. OL3:1323; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCorderopoliticians_v_Biden_SCt_Commission.pdf
- 114. OL3:1329; the two-phase method for writing in up to 500 words your story of judges' abuse of power that you have suffered or witnessed; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_method_for_writing_your_story.pdf
- 115. OL3:1338; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_joining_forces_to_tell_your_story.pdf
- 116. OL3:1342; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_citizens_hearings_by_students&journalists.pdf
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- 118. OL3:1351; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_folly_of_pro_se.pdf
- 119. OL3:1367; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_becoming_teacher&leader.pdf
- 120. OL3:1371; proposal to apply to judges expertise in financial criminality investigations; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media_to_investigate_judges_financial_criminality.pdf
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- 123. OL3:1380; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_writing_reliable_stories&telling_national_public.pdf
- 124. OL3:1383; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_webinar_judges_abuse_compensation.pdf
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- 128. OL3:1399; analysis of *The Wall Street Journal* article exposing how "131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-join_demand_for_compensation_from_judges.pdf
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- 131. OL3:1415; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_concrete_actions_by_advocates.pdf
- 132. OL3:1417; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Reuters_journalists_lawyers_on_judges_power_abuse.pdf
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- 134. OL3:1430; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ABC_investigate_judges_abuse.pdf
- 135. OL3:1436; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CLE_webinar_exposing_judges.pdf
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- 138. OL3:1449; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_need_to_read&best_time_to_distribute.pdf
- 139. OL3:1451; to publishers to offer them my articles and describe a plan of actions to enter jointly a multidisciplinary academic and business venture for judicial abuse exposure, compensation and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_articles_actions_to_expose_judges.pdf
- 140. OL3:1457; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_reading&telling_knowledgeable_judicial_abuse_stories.pdf
- 141. OL3:1460; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCorderojournalists_politicians_scooping_judges_racketeering.pdf
- 142. OL3:1470; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Offshoot_Oases_Project.pdf
- 143. OL3:1473; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_offering_law_services&articles.pdf
- 144. OL3:1476; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-CIRS_&_trainees.pdf
- 145. OL3:1479: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_from_abortion_decision_to_new_constitution.pdf
- 146. OL3:1485: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-International_Commission_Jurists.pdf
- 147. OL3:1487: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_distributing_articles_exposing_judges.pdf
- 148. OL3:1489: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-ProfSRAckerman_ProfJSGersen.pdf
- 149. OL3:1491: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_presentation_to_professors&students.pdf
- 150. OL3:1493: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_recusal_principles.pdf
- 151. OL3:1495; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_presentation_The_Business_of_Justice.pdf
- 152. OL3:1520: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-DAs_lawfirms_organizations_schools.pdf
- 153. OL3:1522; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Legal_Aid_Society.pdf
- 154. OL3:1525; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Commission_Judicial_Conduct.pdf
- 155. OL3:1527; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_proposal_for_class_actions.pdf
- 156. OL3:1530; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_assets_for_negotiating_table.pdf
- 157. OL3:1532; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_ReplyAll_read_write_your_story.pdf
- 158. OL3:1533: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_think_proceed_strategically_to_expose_abuse.pdf

- 159. OL3:1538; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_strategy_for_effective_action.pdf
- 160. OL3:1542; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_Medicare&HMO_class_action.pdf
- 161. OL3:1544; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Cybersecurity_experts.pdf
- 162. OL3:1550; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_strategy_for_IT_experts.pdf
- 163. OL3:1555; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Presentation_to_Honest_Judiciaries_Advocates.pdf

B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles

- 164. judges' unaccountability(*>OL:265) and their riskless abuse of power(*>jur:5§3; OL:154§3);
- 165. statistical analysis for the public([†]>OL2:455§§B-E, 608§A) and for researchers(jur:131§b);
- 166. significance of federal circuit judges disposing of 93% of appeals in decisions "on procedural grounds [i.e., the pretext of "lack of jurisdiction"], unsigned, unpublished, by consolidation, without comment", which are unresearched, reasonless, ad-hoc, arbitrary, fiat-like orders, in practice unappealable(OL2:453);
- 167. to receive 'justice services'(OL2:607) parties pay courts filing fees, which constitute consideration, whereby a contract arises between them to be performed by the judges, who know that they will in most cases not even read their briefs(OL2:608§A), so that courts engage in false advertisement, fraud in the inducement, and breach of contract(OL2:609§2);
- 168. Justiceship Nominee Judge Neil Gorsuch said, "An attack on one of our brothers and sisters of the robe is an attack on all of us": judges' gang mentality and abusive hitting back(OL2:546);
- 169. fair criticism of judges who fail to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" (jur:68^{123a});
- 170. abuse-enabling clerks(OL2:687), who fear arbitrary removal without recourse(jur:30§1);
- 171. law clerks' vision at the end of their clerking for a judge of the latter's glowing letter of

recommendation (OL2:645§B) to a potential employer morally blinds them to their being used by the judge as executioners of his or her abuse;

- 172. judges dismiss 99.82% of complaints against them(jur:10-14; OL2:548), thus arrogating to themselves impunity by abusing their self-disciplining authority(jur:21§a);
- 173. escaping the futility of suing judges(OL2:713, 609§1): the out-of-court inform and outrage strategy to stir up the public into holding them accountable and liable to compensation(OL2:581);
- 174. how law professors and lawyers act in self-interest to cover up for judges so as to spare themselves and their schools, cases, and firms retaliation(jur:81§1; Lsch:17§C): their system of harmonious interests against the interests of the parties and the public(OL2:635, 593¶15);
- 175. turning insiders into Deep Throats(jur:106§C); outsiders into informants(OL2:468); and judges into criers of '*MeToo! Abusers*'(OL2:682¶¶7,8) that issue an *I accuse!*(jur:98§2) denunciation of judges' abuse: thinking and acting strategically(OL2:635, 593¶15) to expose judges' abuse by developing allies who want to become Workers of Justice(OL2:687), as opposed to being enforcers of abuse or enablers by endorsement or willful ignorance or blindness;
- 176. two unique national stories, not to replace a rogue judge, but to topple an abusive judiciary:
 - a. Follow the money! as judges grab(OL2:614), conceal(jur:65^{107a,c}), and launder(105²¹³) it;
 - b. The Silence of the Judges: their warrantless, 1st Amendment freedom of speech, press, and assembly-violative interception of people's emails and mail to detect and suppress those of their critics(OL2:582§C;OL3:1228);
 - made all the more credible by Former CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson's \$35 million suit against the Department of Justice for its illegal intrusion into her computers to spy on her ground-breaking investigation and embarrassing reporting(OL2:612§b);
 - by using Information Technology examination and statistical analysis, such interception and contents-based suppression can be exposed, which will provoke a scandal graver than that resulting from Edward Snowden's revelations of NSA's massive illegal collection of only non-personally identifiable metadata(OL2:583§3);
 - the exposure can be bankrolled as discreetly as Peter Thiel, co-founder of PayPal, bank-rolled the suit of Hulk Hogan against the tabloid Gawker for invasion of privacy and thereby made it possible to prosecute and win a judgment for more than \$140 million(OL2:528);
 - 4) principles can be asserted and money made by exposing judges' interception;
- 177. launching a Harvey Weinstein-like(jur:4¶10-14) generalized media investigation into judges' abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; conducted also by journalists and me with the benefit of the numerous leads(OL:194§E) that I have gathered;
- 178. *Black Robed Predators*(OL:85) or the making of a documentary as an original video content by a media company or an investigative TV show, with the testimony of judges' victims, clerks, lawyers, faculty, and students; and crowd funding to attract to its making and viewing the crowd that advocate honest judiciaries and the victims of judges' abuse of power;
- 179. promoting the unprecedented to turn judges' abuse of power into a key mid-term elections issue

and thereafter insert it in the national debate:

- a. the holding by journalists, newsanchors, media outlets, and law, journalism, business, and IT schools in their own commercial, professional, and public interest as *We the People*'s loudspeakers of nationally and statewide televised citizens hearings(OL2:675§2, 580§2) on judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse;
- b. a forensic investigation by Information Technology experts to determine whether judges intercept the communications of their critics(OL3:1228; OL2:633§D, OL2:582§C);
- c. suits by individual parties and class actions to recover from judges, courts, and judiciaries filing fees paid by parties as consideration for 'justice services'(OL2:607) offered by the judges although the latter knew that it was mathematically(OL2:608§A; 457§D) impossible for them to deliver those services to all filed cases; so the judges committed false advertisement and fraud in the inducement to the formation of service contracts, and thereafter breach of contract by having their court and law clerks perfunctorily dispose of cases by filling out "dumping forms"(OL2:608¶5);
- d. suits by clients to recover from their lawyers attorneys' fees charged for prosecuting cases that the lawyers knew or should have known(jur:90§§b, c) the judges did not have the manpower to deliver, or the need or the incentive to deal with personally, whereby the lawyers committed fraud by entering with their clients into illusory contracts that could not obtain the sought-for 'justice services'; and
- e. suits in the public interest to recover the public funds paid to judges who have failed to earn their salaries by routinely not putting in an honest day's work, e.g., closing their courts before 5:00 p.m., thus committing fraud on the public and inflicting injury in fact on the parties who have been denied justice through its delay(cf. OL2:571¶24a);
- 180. how parties can join forces to combine and search their documents for communality points (OL:274-280; 304-307) that permit the detection of patterns of abuse by one or more judges, which patterns the parties can use to persuade journalists to investigate their claims of abuse;
- 181. the development of my website Judicial Discipline Reform at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org, which as of 1 January 2023, had 46,035+ subscribers, into:
 - a. a clearinghouse for complaints against judges uploaded by the public;
 - b. a **research center** for professionals and parties(OL2:575) to search documents for the most persuasive evidence of abuse: patterns of abuse by the same judge presiding over their cases, the judges of the same court, and the judges of a judiciary; and
 - c. the **showroom and shopping portal** of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture (jur:119§§1-4). It can be the precursor of the institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy attached to a top university or established by a consortium of media outlets and academic institutions(jur:130§5);
- 182. a tour of presentations(OL:197§G) by me sponsored by you on:
 - a. judges' abuse(jur:5§3; OL:154 ¶ 3);
 - b. development of software to conduct fraud and forensic accounting(OL:42, 60); and to perform thanks to artificial intelligence a novel type of statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of judges' decisions and other writings(jur:131§b) to detect bias and disregard of the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law;

- c. promoting the participation of the audience in the investigation(OL:115) into judges' abuse; and their development of local chapters of investigators/researchers that coalesce into a Tea Party-like single issue, civic movement(jur:164§9) for holding judges accountable and liable to their victims: *the People*'s Sunrise(OL:201§J);
- d. announcement of a Continuing Legal Education course, a webinar, a seminar, and a writing contest(*>ddc:1), which can turn the audience into clients and followers;
- 183. a multimedia, multidisciplinary public conference(jur:97§1; *>dcc:13§C) on judges' abuses held at a top university(OL2:452) to pioneer the reporting thereon in our country and abroad;

the call of the constitutional convention(OL:136§3) that 34 states have petitioned Congress to convene since April 2, 2014, satisfying the amending provisions of the Constitution, Article V.

C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing

1. Treatises

- 184. Start your research here to gain an overview of the subject and proceed to the ever more specific: https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Legal-Encyclopedias/American-Jurisprudence-2d/p/100027544, covering state and federal, civil and criminal, substantive and procedural law
- 185. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3dFederal%3bsort %3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction
- 186. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3dFederal%3bq2% 3dCriminal%2bLaw%2band%2bProcedure%3bsort%3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction%3bx2%3dPractic eArea

2. Law reviews and journals

187. Gain a narrower and more specialized understanding of particular topics; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Law-Reviews-and-Journals/Law-Reviews--Journals-Westlaw-PROtrade/p/104937407

3. U.S. Constitution

- 188. U.S. Constitution, **Preamble:** "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice"; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf
- 189. U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section. 2. The President...shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf

4. U.S. Code (compilation of all federal, as opposed to state, laws)

190. https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; cf. Legal Information Institute (LII) of Cornell Law School; https://www.law.cornell.edu/

- 191. E.g., US Code, Title 11 (11 USC), Bankruptcy Code; id.; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bankruptcy_Code.pdf
- 192. E.g., US Code, Title 18 (18 USC), Criminal Code, containing all federal criminal laws;. id.; with bookmarks at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_Criminal_Code.pdf

5. The law organizing the Federal Judiciary

193. U.S. Code, Title 28 (28 USC), The Judicial Code; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Judicial_Code.pdf

6. Federal rules of procedure applicable in all federal courts

- 194. U.S. Code, Title 11, Appendix (11 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bankruptcy_Rules.pdf
- 195. U.S. Code, Title 18, Appendix (18 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_Criminal_Rules.pdf
- 196. U.S. Code, Title 28, Appendix (28 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure and Evidence; id.; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Civ_App_Evi_Rules.pdf
- 197. *Federal Civil Judicial Procedure and Rules*, 2022 ed.; 1,248 pages; Thomson Reuters; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/Federal-Civil-Judicial-Procedure-and-Rules-2022-ed/p/106767284
- 198. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules and Commentary, 2021 ed.; Steven S. Gensler and Lumen N. Mulligan; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/Federal-Rules-of-Civil-Procedure-Rules-and-Commentary-2021ed/p/106676872?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs
- 199. Federal Civil Rules Handbook, 2022 ed.; Steven Baicker-McKee and William M. Janssen; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/Federal-Civil-Rules-Handbook-2022ed/p/106744908
- 200. For the rules of the Supreme Court, see subsection 14 infra.

7. Rules of procedure specific to each federal court

201. E.g. Local rules and internal operating procedure of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; https://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/clerk/case_filing/rules/rules_home.html

8. Code of Federal Regulations

202. Regulations adopted by the federal administrative agencies that implement and enforce the applicable law; https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/cfr/

9. Bills pending (in committees and on the floor of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives)

- 203. https://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/b_three_sections_with_teasers/active_leg_page.htm
- 204. https://www.house.gov/legislative-activity

10. Some federal laws of particular interest

- 205. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Appendix to 5 USC; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_in_Government.pdf
- 206. Duty to report abuse, 18 USC §3057; https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3057
- 207. Circuit justices, 28 USC 42
- 208. bill S.1873, passed on October 30, 1979, and HR 7974, passed on September 15, 1980, entitled The Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; Congressional Record, September 30, 1980; 28086; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Jud_Councils_Reform_bill_30sep80.pdf (see also jur:159²⁸⁰)
- 209. The Reform part of the bill included a provision for opening the meetings of the judicial councils, but was excluded from the version that was adopted; 28 U.S.C. §332(d)(1), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331-335_Conf_Councils.pdf (see also jur:75¹⁴⁸)
- 210. Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; (28 USC §§351-364); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf (see also jur:24^{18a}), setting forth a procedure for anybody to file a complaint about a federal judge with the chief circuit judge where the complained-about judge sits
- 211. Rules for Processing Judicial Conduct and Disability Complaints; https://www.uscourts.gov/judgesjudgeships/judicial-conduct-disability
- 212. https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_11 (duties of lawyers and pro ses who sign papers and make representations to the court; sanctions for non-compliance)
- 213. Ethics in Government Act of 1978; 5 U.S.C. Appendix; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml
- 214. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act(RICO); 18 U.S.C. §§1961 to 1968; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc1961_RICO.pdf
- 215. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act; 50 U.S.C §§1801-1885c; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/50usc_FLSA.pdf
- 216. Section 1902(n)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act, https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/ssact-toc.htm, found in Title 42 of the U.S. Code of federal laws, https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml, as modified by Section 4714 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/archive/908mcaid.htm, prohibits Medicare providers from balance billing Medicaid QMBs [Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries] for Medicare cost-sharing. The provider must submit its bill to Medicaid and accept as full payment what Medicaid pays. See also Overview of Medicaid Provisions in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33; https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/archive/908mcaid.htm.

11. U.S. Supreme Court cases, rules of procedure, and case statistics

217. https://www.supremecourt.gov/

- 218. https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/rules_guidance.aspx
- 219. The annual report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who discusses the key issues of the Federal Judiciary and statistics on the cases filed with it and those handled by its judges during the reported year:

a. https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2021year-endreport.pdf

- b. https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2020year-endreport.pdf
- 220. Cf. Workload of the Courts, Appendix to the Year-end Report of the Chief Justice; https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2020year-endreport.pdf
- 221. Table 1

Federal cases disposed of or terminated in the fiscal year to September 30, 2020					
Supreme Court		69			
Courts of appeals (12 regional circuit courts)	48,300				
Federal circuit	1,568				
94 District courts (civil cases)	271,256				
94 District courts (criminal cases)	58,589				
90 Bankruptcy courts	721,251				
U.S. Court of International Trade	631				
U.S. Court of Federal Claims	1,742				
Totals		1,103,337			

12. Cases in the lower federal courts

249. *Strickland v. U.S.*, No. 21-1346, https://www.ca4.uscourts.gov/opinions/211346.p.pdf, a federal civil case decided on April 26, 2022, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, https://www.ca4.uscourts.gov/, held that the Federal Judiciary itself and its officers, including judges in their official and individual capacities, can be held accountable for their performance and liable to compensation.

13. Forms

- 250. E.g., District Courts—Civil (Vols. 2-4A, West's® Federal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/District-CourtsmdashCivil-Vols-2-4A-Westsreg-Federal-Forms/p/100001667
- 251. Bankruptcy Courts (Vols. 6-6C, West's® Federal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/lawproducts/Forms---Topical/Bankruptcy-Courts-Vols-6-6C-Wests174-Federal-Forms/p/100001669

14. Judicial Conference of the U.S. (the highest policy-making and disciplinary body of the Federal Judiciary)

- 252. 28 USC §331. Judicial Conference; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml
- 253. https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference, which contains a list of

its 20 committees

- 254. The Chief Justice appoints the members of the Judicial Conference committees; https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference/about-judicial-conference
- 255. Reports of the Judicial Conference's biannual meetings, https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federalcourts/reports-proceedings-judicial-conference-us
- 256. **Regulations on judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports,** https://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/judiciary-policies/ethics-policies/financial-disclosure-report-regulations

15. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (federal, as opposed to state, courts)

- 257. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO); https://www.uscourts.gov/
- 258. https://www.uscourts.gov/federal-court-finder/search
- 259. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; (28 USC §§601-613); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf
- 260. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports
- 261. Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, filed with Congress as a public document(28 USC §604(a)(3-4)); the Director is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court(§601); https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/directors-annual-report
- 262. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/annual-report-2021
- 263. https://www.uscourts.gov/news/2022/03/15/judiciary-releases-annual-report-and-judicial-business-2021?utm_campaign=usc-news&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery
- 264. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020
- 265. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-facts-and-figures
- 266. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf
- 267. Table 2

Number of federal judicial officers				
https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020				
Categories of federal judicial officers	30sep18	30sep19	30sep20	
Supreme Court justices	9	9	9	
circuit judges	166	175	179	
senior circuit judges (semi-retired)	96	100	99	
district judges id.	562	585	621	
senior district judges	412	423	419	
bankruptcy judges (including recalled judges)	350	344	334	

magistrates (including recalled judges)	664	671	680
Totals	2259	2307	2341

- 309. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020-tables; and
- 310. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/annual-report-2019
- 311. https://www.uscourts.gov/judicial-business-2019-tables
- 312. AO's 1997-2019 judicial business reports, containing the statistics on complaints about federal judges in Table S-22(28 USC §604(h)(2)); https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/judicial-business-united-states-courts
- 313. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2019j
- 314. Judicial misconduct procedure, e.g., in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; https://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/home.nsf/Content/Judicial+Misconduct
- 315. https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/court-appeals-miscellaneous-fee-schedule

16. Federal Judicial Center (for research; and education of judges)

- 316. https://www.fjc.gov
- 317. List of the 8 impeached federal judges since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789; https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/impeachments-federal-judges

17. PACER and other and other case and court finders

- 318. Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER); https://pacer.uscourts.gov/
- 319. Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF); https://www.uscourts.gov/court-records/electronic-filing-cmecf
- 320. Cf. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Statutes/c/20196
- 321. To find the website of each federal court, where its cases are posted go to https://www.uscourts.gov/federal-court-finder/search

18. Other federal entities and people

- 322. White House press release of April 9, 2021, "President Biden to Sign Executive Order Creating the Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States"; https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/09/president-biden-to-sign-executive-order-creating-the-presidential-commission-on-the-supreme-court-of-the-united-states/
- 323. Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States (PCSCOTUS): Commission charge and public comment policy; 14 June 2021; https://www.regulations.gov/document/PCSCOTUS-2021-0001-0003/comment
- 324. Office of Professional Responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice; https://www.justice.gov/opr
- 325. Judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports, collected by, and downloadable from, JudicialWatch.org; https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/financial-disclosure/
- 326. https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt

19. United States Postal Service

327. https://facts.usps.com/#:~:text=For%2055%20cents%2C%20anyone%20can%20send%20a%20letter%2C, mail%20pieces%20each%20day.%20Zero%20tax%20dollars%20used

20. Sources of state legal authority

a. Treatises

328. E.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/Treatises/c/20231

b. State constitution and laws

- 329. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/lawbooks/jurisdictions?gclid=EAIaIQobChMImbuX1sHh8gIVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgI0nfD_BwE&searchid=TRPPCSOL/Google/PrintUS_PP_Law-Books_Main_Search_Brand-Phrase_US/TRLegalBooks-Phrase&chl=ppc&cid=9015549&sfdccampaignid=7014000000vZOgQAM&ef_id=EAIaIQobChMImbuX1sH h8gIVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgI0nfD_BwE:G:s&s_kwcid=AL!7944!3!440994957489!p!!g!!thomson%20reuters%20legal%20 books
- 330. Search for a compilation of all state codes, laws, rules, and regulations; e.g., McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated® (Annotated Statute & Code Series); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=consolidated+laws+of+new+york

c. Uniform laws (the product of agreements among the states)

- 331. Uniform Laws Annotated; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/p/100028543
- 332. Uniform Commercial Code; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/Uniform-Commercial-Code-2020-2021ed/p/106675446?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs

d. Restatement of laws

333. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/lawproducts/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=restatement+of+laws

e. Rules of procedure applicable in all the courts of a state

334. E.g., McKinney's New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, 2020 ed.; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/New-York/c/20075

1) Rules of the specific court where a brief is being filed; e.g., in New York; https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/index.shtml

- 335. Rules of the Chief Judge, http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefjudge/index.shtml, of the Court of Appeals, https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/courtofAppeals.shtml, the highest NY State court (#1- to 81)
- 336. Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge (#100 to 154),

http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/index.shtml

- 337. Uniform Rules of the New York State trial courts (#200 to 221), http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/trialcourts/index.shtml; e.g., the supreme and the county courts; http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/trialcourts/202.shtml.
 - a. Rules of the First Department Supreme Court [of four departments], which in NY is a trial court; http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/supctmanh/Commencement-of-Cases-2.shtml
 - b. There are uniform rules (#205 to 221) for specialized courts, e.g., family and surrogate, capital cases, and particular activities, e.g., jury selection, depositions
- 338. Joint Rules of the Departments of the Appellate Division (partial: 22 NYCRR Parts 1200-1400); http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/jointappellate/index.shtml
 - a. Rules of the Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; https://nycourts.gov/courts/AD1/Practice&Procedures/index.shtml
- 339. Each court may have supplementary rules of its own as well as rules of specific judges...so much for a New York State Unified Court System.

f. Regulations of the state administrative agencies

- 340. Go to the state's department of state; Google the state administrative agency; or search for a compilation of the state codes, laws, rules, and regulations
- 341. E.g., https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Index?bhcp=1&transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29
- 342. E.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/New-York-Codes-Rules-and-Regulations-NYCRR/p/100019553

g. Bills pending in the state legislature

343. E.g. https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation

h. State cases

- 344. For information on state cases Google the highest court in the state, which may have a state court locator or a "Links of interest"; otherwise, Google the lower state court in question, which may have a website and post its cases to it; e.g., https://nycourts.gov/courts/
- 345. E.g., Court of Appeals of the State of New York (the highest court in New York State), https://www.nycourts.gov/ctapps/index.htm
- 346. E.g., https://nycourts.gov/courts/cts-NYC-SUPREME.shtml (the supreme courts in NYS are trial courts)
- 347. E.g., Supreme Court for the County of New York (Manhattan and Bronx) http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/supctmanh/index.shtml

i. Forms

348. E.g., Domestic Relations (Volume 7, West's Legal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/Domestic-Relations-Vol-7-Westsreg-Legal-Forms/p/100001671

j. Cases from the Federal Judiciary and from other states

21. Entities representing state courts and compiling their statistics

- 349. Conference of Chief Justices of the states; https://ccj.ncsc.org
- 350. National Center for State Courts; www.ncsc.org/services-and-experts/areas-of-expertise/court-statistics
- 351. Court Statistics Project; https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics
- 352. Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA); https://cosca.ncsc.org
- 353. National Association for Court Management (NACM); https://nacmnet.org
- 354. National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks (NCACC); www.appellatecourtclerks.org
- 355. Number of cases filed in state courts annually; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/num_state_cases_07.pdf

22. Rules and codes of conduct for judges and lawyers

- 356. Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges; https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-unitedstates-judges
- 357. American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_rules_of_professional_ conduct/model_rules_of_professional_conduct_table_of_contents/
- 358. American Bar Association Model Code of Judicial Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_code_of_judicial_con duct/
- 359. New York Rules of Professional Conduct; https://nysba.org/attorney-resources/professional-standards/

23. Reports by media outlets and VIPs that have exposed judges a. Reports exposing judges

- 360. The Teflon Robe; Michael Berens and John Shiffman; Thomson Reuters:
 - a. Part 1, 30jun20; https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-misconduct/
 - b. Part 2, 9july20; https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-deals/
 - c. Part 3, 14juy21; https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-commissions/
 - d. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-judges-commissions-snapshot-idUSKCN24F1E4
 - e. 30jun20; https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-methodologyqanda/
 - f. https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-data/
- 361. In the secret courts of Massachusetts A Globe Spotlight report; Jenn Abelson, Nicole Dungca, and Todd Wallack; edited by Patricia Wen; The Boston Globe; 30sep18
 - a. https://apps.bostonglobe.com/spotlight/secret-courts/
- 362. The Wall Street Journal; James.Grimaldi@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/james-v-grimaldi;

Coulter.Jones@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/coulter-jones; reach Mr. Jones at 212-416-3778; Joe.Palazzolo@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/joe-palazzolo

- a. 131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest; https://www.wsj.com/articles/131-federal-judges-broke-the-law-by-hearing-caseswhere-they-had-a-financial-interest-11632834421?fbclid=lwAR17veisSou0tQJdrn4VM9Ssvk_JYFqCY-Foselbnkb1SsNx2ia1Fji1GAQ; 28sep21;
 - 1) updated under the title "Federal Judges Heard Cases Despite a Financial Interest"; 29sep21; https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-the-journal-found-judges-violations-of-lawon-conflicts-11632833775?mod=Searchresults_pos11&page=1
 - 2) updated under the title: Dozens of Federal Judges Had Financial Conflicts: What You Need to Know: A Wall Street Journal investigation finds more than 130 federal judges unlawfully ruled in cases involving companies in which they or their families held shares; *Michael Siconolfi, Coulter Jones, Joe Palazzolo, and James V. Grimaldi*; WSJ; April 27, 2022; https://www.wsj.com/articles/dozensof-federal-judges-broke-the-law-on-conflicts-what-you-need-to-know-11632922140

A Wall Street Journal investigation found that 152 federal judges around the nation have violated U.S. law and judicial ethics by overseeing 1,076 <u>court</u> <u>cases</u> involving companies in which they or their family owned stock.

As a result of the Journal's reporting, judges in 883 cases have notified courts that they presided in the lawsuits improperly and that the cases are eligible to be reopened.

- b. Texas Judge Leads Tally of Cases With Financial Conflicts --- Gilstrap didn't recuse in 138 suits involving firms in which he or his wife had an interest; 30sep21
- c. Judges or Their Brokers Bought And Sold Stocks of Litigants --- 61 report trades made while they oversaw suits involving the companies; 16oct21
- d. U.S. News: Bill Would Toughen Stock-Trading Rules for Federal Judges; 26oct21
- e. Hidden Interests Federal Judge Files Recusal Notices in 138 Cases After WSJ Queries. Rodney Gilstrap initially argued he didn't violate financial-conflicts law; 2nov21
- f. U.S. News: Judge Acknowledges Possible Recusal Errors; 3nov21
- g. U.S. News: Bill on Judge Disclosures Passes House Panel; 18nov21
- h. U.S. News: Bill Gains To Speed Disclosure by Judges; 2dec21
- 363. Federal Judges Admit Conflicts Of Interests, Leaving Litigants Reeling; HuffPost Latest News; Henry Kerali contributed to this report; Center For Public Integrity; Apr 28, 2014, 12:50 PM; https://www.huffpost.com/entry/judges-conflicts-of-interest_n_5227031
- 364. House panel to explore impeachment, judicial ethics in wake of Ginni Thomas texts; Emily Brooks; *The Hill*; April 2, 2022; https://thehill.com/news/house/3466200-house-panel-to-explore-impeachment-judicial-ethics-in-wakeof-ginni-thomas-

 $texts/?email=dcd9182650c7057d9562f94b9683d2cb21956491\&emaila=196e19bbfcda79590d53fee9f4e29783\&emailb=3ec1a50\\12e1dfb515ec80cc7ab0f7d18aedc7608c79a990da27e4e0908e91fd4&utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=04.26.22%20RZ%20The%20Hill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill%20News$

.com/news/house/3466200-house-panel-to-explore-impeachment-judicial-ethics-in-wake-of-ginni-thomastexts/?email=dcd9182650c7057d9562f94b9683d2cb21956491&emaila=196e19bbfcda79590d53fee9f4e29783&emailb=3ec1a50 12e1dfb515ec80cc7ab0f7d18aedc7608c79a990da27e4e0908e91fd4&utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_campaig n=04.26.22%20RZ%20The%20Hill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alerts

- 365. Senator Elizabeth Warren's "I have a plan for the Federal Judiciary too"; https://elizabethwarren.com/plans/restore-trust?source=soc-WB-ew-tw-ro
- 366. Several of the above-listed reports are collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/financially_conflicted_judges.pdf

b. Reports with leads and methodology useful for investigating judges

367. Pandora Papers; International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, Washington, D.C.; 3oct21; https://www.icij.org/investigations/pandora-papers/

24. Journalists and media outlets

- 368. CBS newsanchor Norah O'Donnell interviews Candidate Joe Biden on October 22, 2020, on 'packing the Supreme Court'; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enEzm-QL5RY
- 369. *Biden's court-reform commission hears from experts on term limits and judicial review*; Mitchell Jagodinski; SCOTUSblog (July 1, 2021, 8:45 AM); https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/07/bidens-court-reform-commission-hears-from-experts-on-term-limits-and-judicial-review/
- 370. The Associated Press; https://www.ap.org/about/

25. Entities accrediting educational institutions (and serving as portals to them)

- 371. (journalism schools) http://www.acejmc.org/accreditation-reviews/accreditedprograms/accreditedreaccredited/
- 372. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/
- 373. (business schools) https://acbsp.org/page/contact-event
- 374. https://www.academia.edu/upgrade?feature=searchm&stm_copy=a+thesis+chapter&trigger=stm; consortium of 16,941+ universities to enable the storage and retrieval of professional articles and reports)

26. Law book publishers

- 375. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/law-books
- 376. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/support#contact
- 377. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/New-York/c/20075?elq_mid=23169&elq_cid=15386188&elq_ename=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1RE MNYTitles_em1_20201209&cid=9030215&email=drrcordero%40judicial-disciplinereform.org&sfdccampaignid=7014000000vZOgQAM&campaignCode=&chl=Em&utm_medium=email&ut m_source=eloqua&utm_campaign=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_20201209&utm_c ontent=9030215
- 378. https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/home.page

27. Other private entities and people

- 379. American Association of University Professors, https://www.aaup.org/report/statement-professionalethics
- 380. American Association of Retired People; https://press.aarp.org/?intcmp=FTR-LINKS-PRO-PRESS2-EWHERE
- 381. Judicial Watch, https://www.judicialwatch.org
 - a. Judicial Watch's repository of judges' financial disclosure reports, https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/financial-disclosure/
 - b. Judicial Watch representing former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson in her suit against the U.S. Department of Justice for hacking her office and home computers, for which she is demanding \$35 million in damages; https://www.judicialwatch.org/cases/sharyl-attkissonjudicial-watch-v-u-s-department-justice-no114-cv-01944/

http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Appendix 7

Two blocs of email addresses of journalists, media outlets, professors, and students who can be persuaded to hold <u>UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS</u> on judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless <u>abuse of power</u>.

Place each in the To: box of separate emails containing your story of abuse that you have suffered or witnessed. You can easily write it in up to 500 words by applying the two-phase method. By so doing, your story will be informative, accurate, and verifiable by those who can enable you to tell it at the hearings.[‡]

To: [journalists and media officers]

michael.berens@thomsonreuters.com, john.shiffman@thomsonreuters.com, cjc@cjc.ny.gov, blake.morrison@thomsonreuters.com, tips@thomsonreuters.com, contact@go.reuters.com, marketresearch.thomsonreuters@thomsonreuters.com, patricia.wen@globe.comrs.com, twallack@gmail.com, newstip@globe.com, spotlight@globe.com, brian.mcgrory@globe.com, charles.ornstein@propublica.org, tracy.weber@propublica.org, gpduf@aol.com, ajaffe@thehill.com, jimwdean@aol.com, investigate@ap.org, Thehill@email.thehill.com, ijerr@spectacularjournals.org, newsletters@abovethelaw.com, NTotenberg@npr.org, drew@americanthinker.com. tips@publicintegrity.org, mderienzo@publicintegrity.org, tips@latimes.com, watchdog@publicintegrity.com, emily.holden@theguardian.com, ryan.grim@theintercept.com, andrea@americanthinker.com, tips@propublica.org, Laura.Crimaldi@globe.com, invtletters@nytimes.com, info@elizabethwarren.com, Evan.Allen@globe.com, causecollector@msn.com, Elizabeth Warren@warren.senate.gov, ginger.thompson@propublica.org, mcnulaj@nytimes.com, MCoyle@alm.com, communication@lexisnexis.com, aglantz@stanford.edu, joepatrice@abovethelaw.com, info@mail.huffpost.com, tips@thedailybeast.com, aturturro@alm.com, Opencourt@cnn.com, contact us@spectacularjournals.org, letters@nytimes.com, Matt.Rocheleau@globe.com, oped@nytimes.com, jmaxeiner@ubalt.edu, Jackie.Botts@thomsonreuters.com, Vernal.Coleman@globe.com, hello@propublica.org, Jaimi.Dowdell@thomsonreuters.com. Brendan.McCarthy@globe.com, info@AP.org, Andrew.Chung@thomsonreuters.com, Lawrence.Hurley@thomsonreuters.com, Andrea.Januta@thomsonreuters.com, CorderoRic@yahoo.com, sarah.childress@washpost.com, david.fallis@washpost.com,

To: [lawyers and professors]

jsg@law.harvard.edu, tribe@law.harvard.edu, awhite36@gmu.edu, kewhitt@princeton.edu, cristina.rodriguez@yale.edu, robert.bauer@nyu.edu, kandrias@law.columbia.edu, jack.balkin@yale.edu, RBauer@perkinscoie.com, baude@uchicago.edu, madams@yu.edu, charles@law.duke.edu, acrespo@law.harvard.edu, wdellinger@omm.com, ecb95@law.rutgers.edu, justin.driver@yale.edu, rfallon@law.harvard.edu, heather.k.gerken@yale.edu, ngertner@law.harvard.edu, jgoldsmith@law.harvard.edu, tgriffith@law.harvard.edu, tgrove@law.ua.edu, bhuang@law.columbia.edu, mkang@northwestern.edu, ojohns@law.columbia.edu, lacroix@uchicago.edu, lemos@law.duke.edu, levi@law.duke.edu, staff@pcscotus.gov, trevor.morrison@nyu.edu, rick.pildes@nyu.edu, mramsey@SanDiego.edu, cnelson@law.virginia.edu, michael.waldman@nyu.edu, caroline.fredrickson@georgetown.edu, development@naacpldf.org, krooseve@law.upenn.edu, DABMODHotline@hhs.gov, d-strauss@uchicago.edu, bross@law.virginia.edu, Medicare.Appeals@hhs.gov, Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@verizon.net

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