

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT



**FISCAL YEAR 2012
ANNUAL REPORT**

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

FY 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Tom Cunningham, Chair

Steven L. Seider, Vice Chair

Patti H. Johnson, Secretary

Sid Harle

Karry K. Matson

Joel P. Baker

Edward J. Spillane, III

Martha M. Hernandez

Diane D. Threadgill

M. Sue Kurita

David Gaultney

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COMMISSIONER INFORMATION

OFFICERS

CHAIR

Mr. Tom Cunningham

Attorney, Houston
Appointed by State Bar of Texas
Term Expires: 11/19/2013

VICE-CHAIR

Hon. Steven L. Seider

Justice of the Peace, Dallas
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2015

SECRETARY

Ms. Patti H. Johnson

Public Member, Canyon Lake
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2017

MEMBERS

Hon. Sid Harle

District Judge, San Antonio
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2011

Ms. Diane D. Threadgill

Public Member, Midlothian
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2015

Ms. Karry K. Matson

Public Member, Georgetown
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2013

Hon. M. Sue Kurita

County Court at Law Judge, El Paso
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2015

Hon. Joel P. Baker

County Judge, Tyler
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2011

Hon. David Gaultney

Appellate Justice, Beaumont
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2013

Hon. Edward J. Spillane III

Municipal Court Judge, College Station
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2015

Ms. Valerie E. Ertz

Public Member, Dallas
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2017

Ms. Martha M. Hernandez

Public Member, Diboll
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2015

Mr. Ricky A. Raven

Attorney, Houston
Appointed by State Bar of Texas
Term Expires: 11/19/2017

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

COMMISSION STAFF

Seana Willing, Executive Director

Cathy Bradford, General Counsel

Jacqueline Habersham, Senior Commission Counsel

Patrick Summers, Commission Counsel

Nahdiah Hoang, Commission Counsel

Royce Lemoine, Commission Counsel

Ron Bennett, Chief Investigator

Victor Hidalgo, Senior Investigator

Katherine Mitchell, Senior Investigator

Judy Morgan, Legal Assistant/Intake

John Brown, Staff Services Officer

Connie Paredes, Administrative Assistant

Juanita Villarreal, Administrative Assistant

Felisa Wilson, Administrative Assistant

STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

The State Commission on Judicial Conduct fulfills a unique and vital function in the affairs of our State. Created by the Texas Constitution, the Commission is charged to promote public confidence in the integrity, independence, competence, and impartiality of the judiciary, and to encourage judges to maintain high standards of conduct both on and off the bench. The Commission receives and disposes of over a thousand complaints against judges each year. Some complaints must be dismissed because they do not allege judicial misconduct. Others call for counseling or other assistance for a judge who may have made an honest mistake. Still others require disciplinary action and the Commission may publicly or privately admonish, warn or reprimand a judge who is guilty of misconduct. And finally, some cases are serious enough to warrant censure or removal in which case the Commission must move forward with formal proceedings.

Each case presented to the Commission is important. Each case arises because someone feels betrayed by our system of justice, or that a judge's conduct is so onerous as to warrant disciplinary action. Each case is also about a judge who is an elected official and has a legitimate interest in having the case treated fairly and impartially. And each case has a third participant – the public – whose interest in the integrity of our judicial system is an indispensable element in a free society.

Texans can have confidence in the individuals who comprise and serve the Commission. The Commissioners take very seriously the commitment they have made to serve the people of our State. Every case is considered and many are debated vigorously. The volume of work is extraordinary. Enough cannot be said about the Commission staff, whose dedication and perseverance consistently exceed any reasonable expectation. That the Commission operates smoothly, efficiently and effectively is a tribute to these incredible individuals.

Public confidence in the judicial branch is the overriding purpose of the Commission. Although it may seem counterintuitive in a free and open society, part of the Commission's job involves confidentiality in the initial stages of Commission proceedings. An important purpose of confidentiality is to protect the right to assert a complaint. Complaints against judges are often asserted by litigants or attorneys who must appear before the judge in court. Other times, complaints are received from employees or colleagues of the judge. These complaints would likely not be made unless there was an initial measure of protection against retaliation or reprisal. Conversely, some complaints against judges are meritless because they do not assert a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or for some other reason. Some complaints can be resolved by counseling, mentoring or other informal corrective action. Some complaints carry an apparent political motive. In cases such as this, the Commission properly fulfills its mission by addressing and resolving complaints informally and confidentially without prejudicial effect upon those asserting the complaint or judges who are innocent of wrongdoing. This is a legitimate function the framers of our Constitution wisely incorporated into the Commission's proceedings. It strikes a fair balance that gives the

Commission effective tools to deal with proper complaints of misconduct and to promote public confidence in the integrity of our judges.

This year the Commission addressed many complaints against Texas judges. Some cases were more-or-less routine while others received national and international attention. Some cases were controversial and not every decision was unanimous. But each and every case was considered and decided by dedicated and fair-minded Commissioners whose commitment to our judicial system is unwavering. The people of Texas are very well served by the State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Alan Cunningham". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "T".

Tom Alan Cunningham, Chair

PHILOSOPHY

The members of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct and Commission staff take their duties to the citizens and judges of Texas very seriously. Neither the political affiliation, gender, ethnic or religious background, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, geographical location, nor the position of a complainant or a judge are considered in the review of cases pending before the Commission. The Commission's ability to fulfill its constitutional mandate requires that each Commissioner and staff member act with honesty, fairness, professionalism and diligence.

The Commission reviews every allegation of misconduct made against a Texas judge. Each complaint alleging misconduct on its face is thoroughly investigated and analyzed by Commission staff before being presented to the Commissioners. This procedure is an essential safeguard to preserve the public's confidence in the integrity of the judicial process. Judges are held to the highest standards of ethical conduct, both on and off the bench, and the Commission and its employees strive to conduct themselves in a similar manner.

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION

Authority of the Commission

The State Commission on Judicial Conduct was created in 1965 by an amendment to Article V of the Texas Constitution. The Commission is the independent judicial branch agency responsible for investigating allegations of judicial misconduct or permanent disability, and for disciplining judges.

The Commission's jurisdiction includes all sitting Texas judges, including municipal judges, justices of the peace, criminal magistrates, county judges, county courts-at-law judges, statutory probate judges, district judges, appellate judges, masters, associate judges, referees, retired and former judges who consent to sit by assignment, and judges *pro tempore*. The Commission has no jurisdiction over federal judges and magistrates, administrative hearing officers for state agencies or the State Office of Administrative Hearings, or private mediators or arbitrators. Although judicial candidates are required to comply with the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, the Commission does not have the authority to sanction anyone who was not a sitting judge at the time an offense occurred. Therefore, violations of the canons by candidates for judicial office who were not judges at the time of the alleged misconduct are subject to review and appropriate action by other authorities such as the State Bar, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, or the local District Attorney.

Members of the Commission

There are thirteen members of the Commission, serving staggered six-year terms, as follows:

- Six judges appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas, one from each of the following court levels: appellate, district, county court-at-law, constitutional county, justice of the peace and municipal,
- Five citizen members who are neither attorneys nor judges, appointed by the Governor, and
- Two attorneys who are not judges, appointed by the State Bar of Texas.

By law, the appellate, district, constitutional and statutory county judges and the two attorney members who serve on the Commission must be appointed from different appellate districts in Texas; the justice of the peace, municipal court judge and public members are selected at-large. The Texas Senate confirms all appointees. Commissioners meet approximately six times each year and receive no pay for their service.

Laws Governing the Commission

The Commission is governed by Article V, Section 1-a, of the Texas Constitution, Chapter 33 of the Texas Government Code, the Texas Procedural Rules for the Removal or Retirement of Judges, and the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct. As part of the judicial branch and as an entity having its own constitutional and statutory provisions regarding

confidentiality of papers, records and proceedings, the Commission is not governed by the Texas Public Information Act, the Texas Open Meetings Act, or the Texas Administrative Procedures Act.

Defining Judicial Misconduct

Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution defines judicial misconduct as the “willful or persistent violation of rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas, incompetence in performing the duties of the office, willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct, or willful or persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties or casts public discredit upon the judiciary or administration of justice.”

Judicial misconduct could arise from a violation of the Texas Constitution, the Texas Penal Code, the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, or rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas. It could occur through the judge’s failure to cooperate with the Commission. Other examples of judicial misconduct include inappropriate or demeaning courtroom conduct, such as yelling, profanity, gender bias or racial slurs. It could be improper *ex parte* communications with only one of the parties or attorneys in a case, a public comment regarding a pending case, or a refusal by a judge to recuse or disqualify in a case where the judge has an interest in the outcome. It could involve ruling in a case in which the parties, attorneys or appointees are related within a prohibited degree of kinship to the judge. Judicial misconduct could occur through a judge’s failure to cooperate with respect to his or her obligations arising from a Commission inquiry, or failure to abide by any provision of a voluntary agreement to resign in lieu of disciplinary action.

Judicial misconduct could also arise from out-of-court activities, including theft, driving while intoxicated, improper financial or business dealings, sexual harassment or official oppression, and is subject to the same review by the Commission.

Sources of Complaints and Allegations

The Commission has the duty to consider allegations from any source, including an individual, a news article or information received in the course of an investigation. Complaints may be made anonymously, or the complainant may request confidentiality; however, in those instances, the Commission may be restricted in its ability to fully investigate the allegations.

Commission Limitations

The Commission cannot exercise appellate review over a case or change the decision or ruling of any court, nor can the Commission intervene in a pending case or proceeding. For example, if the Commission finds that a judge has committed misconduct, the Commission can only issue sanctions against the judge or seek the judge’s removal from the bench. However, even removal would not change the judge’s ruling in the underlying case. Only the appellate process is empowered to change the decision of a court.

Likewise, the Commission cannot provide individual legal assistance or advice to a complainant. The Commission cannot remove a judge from a case. The Commission cannot award damages or provide monetary relief to complainants.

Commission Investigations and Actions

Cases are reviewed, analyzed and investigated by the Commission staff. An investigation may include a letter of inquiry to the judge, a review of court records, or interviews with the complainant, attorneys and other witnesses. The Commission then considers the results of the investigation in its decision. The Commission has several options available when deciding whether to take action on a case. The types of actions include dismissal, sanction, suspension, acceptance of a voluntary agreement to resign from judicial office in lieu of disciplinary action, and formal proceedings.

Commission Organization and Staff

In fiscal year 2012, the Commission had fourteen (14) authorized staff positions (FTEs). Commission staff includes the Executive Director, the General Counsel, four staff attorneys, three investigators, one legal assistant, a staff services officer, and three administrative assistants. All Commission staff members are full-time State employees.

The Commission's legal staff, which consists of attorneys, investigators, and the legal assistant, is responsible for the evaluation and investigation of complaints. The legal assistant screens all new cases. The investigators handle in-house and on-site investigations. The legal assistant is also responsible for performing legal research, preparing legal documents, and assisting the attorneys in the prosecution of disciplinary proceedings. The attorneys are responsible for responding to ethics calls, speaking on judicial ethics at educational/training seminars, investigating allegations of judicial misconduct or incapacity, and prosecuting disciplinary cases before the Commission, the Texas Supreme Court and its appointees.

The Commission staff attorneys serve as examiners, or trial counsel, during formal proceedings and on appeals from Commission actions. The Examiner is responsible for preparing cases for hearing and presenting the evidence that supports the charges before the Commission, a special master, a special court of review or a review tribunal. The Examiner handles briefing regarding special masters' reports, and presents cases orally and in writing in hearings before the Commission and appointees of the Texas Supreme Court. In many cases, the Commission employs Special Counsel, chosen from distinguished members of the bar, to assist staff in preparing and presenting these cases. Attorneys from the Office of the Attorney General have also represented the Commission as Special Counsel in formal proceedings.

The Executive Director heads the agency and reports directly to the Commission. The Executive Director is also the primary liaison between the Commission and the judiciary, legislators, other government officials, the public and the media.

Amicus Curiae

Started in 2001, *Amicus Curiae* ("Amicus") is a judicial disciplinary and education program intended to address a growing concern, often generated by scandals reported by the media, of judicial misconduct caused by impairment. Before the Commission started this program, complaints of judicial misconduct relating to impairment, such as drug or alcohol abuse or mental illness, resulted in sanctions or were dismissed if unfounded. The underlying impairment was never addressed. *Amicus* affords a third option under the Commission's authority to order additional training and education to a judge found to have violated a canon of judicial conduct. *Amicus* offers assistance to the judge to address the underlying personal impairment causally connected to the misconduct. One advantage *Amicus* offers over other

similar programs such as the Texas Lawyers Assistance Program operated by the State Bar of Texas is its ability to assist all judges, attorney and non-attorney alike.

Although the confidential referral to *Amicus* by the Commission through the disciplinary process does not shield the judge from any sanction that the Commission deems appropriate, the Commission recognizes that not all impairment issues result in misconduct. In order to reach out to those judges who may be suffering in silence and who may not be the subject of a complaint as a result of their impairment, *Amicus* offers a self-referral component to its program, which affords judges an opportunity to seek assistance, in confidence, outside the disciplinary process.

Outreach and Education

In fiscal year 2012, the Executive Director, staff attorneys, investigators, and legal assistant participated in approximately 20 presentations at judicial training courses, bar conferences, and court staff workshops, describing the Commission and its operations and discussing various forms of judicial misconduct.

Ethics Calls

In fiscal year 2012, the Executive Director, staff attorneys and investigators answered approximately 1,400 telephone calls from judges, judicial candidates, attorneys, legislators, the media and citizens regarding judicial ethics inquiries. Callers are cautioned that Commission staff cannot issue an opinion on behalf of the Commission, and that the Commission is not bound by any comments made during the conversation. In many cases, the caller's question is researched before the call is returned so that the specific canon, statute, rule or ethics opinion can be identified. When appropriate, staff will send the caller a Complaint Form (in English or Spanish) and other relevant material. In some instances, staff may refer callers to other resources or agencies to better address their concerns.

Commission Website

The Commission's website, which is maintained by the State Office of Court Administration, is located at www.scjc.texas.gov. The website provides downloadable complaint forms in English and Spanish. The website also offers bilingual answers to frequently-asked questions regarding the Commission, such as its composition, structure and jurisdiction; the judicial complaint process; a description of the range of decisions the Commission can make, from dismissal to sanction; and explanations of the procedures for a judge to appeal the Commission's decision, and for a complainant to seek the Commission's reconsideration. Further, the website provides statistical information about the Commission and updated sanctions, resignations, suspensions, and Review Tribunal Opinions.

Also included are the Commission's governing provisions: The Texas Code of Judicial Conduct; Article V, Section 1-a of the Texas Constitution; Chapter 33 of the Texas Government Code; and the Texas Procedural Rules for the Removal or Retirement of Judges.

Public Information

The availability of information and records maintained by the Commission is governed by Rule 12 of the Texas Rules of Judicial Administration, the Texas Constitution and the Texas Government Code. Commission records are not subject to public disclosure pursuant to the Public Information Act (formerly the Open Records Act) or the Freedom of Information Act.

Generally, Commission records are confidential, with the following exceptions:

- Constitution: Article V, Section 1-a(10) of the Texas Constitution provides that “All papers filed with and proceedings before the Commission or a Master shall be confidential, unless otherwise provided by the law...”
- Government Code:
 - In the event the Commission issues a public sanction against a judge, Section 33.032 of the Texas Government Code provides for the release of information previously withheld as confidential.
 - Also under this Section, suspension orders and related proceedings as well as voluntary agreements to resign in lieu of disciplinary proceedings are available to the public.
 - Section 33.032 also authorizes the release to the public of papers filed in a formal proceeding upon the filing of formal charges.
- Judicial Administration: Rule 12 of the Texas Rules of Judicial Administration provides for public access to certain records made or maintained by a judicial agency in its regular course of business *but not pertaining to its adjudicative function*. Commission records relating to complaints, investigations, and its proceedings are not judicial records and are not subject to public disclosure pursuant to Rule 12.

When the Commission takes action on a complaint, whether dismissing it, issuing a private or public sanction, accepting a voluntary agreement to resign in lieu of disciplinary action, or voting formal proceedings, the complainant is notified in writing. However, the Texas Government Code requires that the Commission omit the judge’s name from the notice to the complainant, unless a public sanction has been issued. The complainant has some privacy rights as well: at the complainant’s request, his or her name may be withheld from the judge and kept confidential.

Additionally, the Constitution provides that in instances where issues concerning either a judge or the Commission have been made public by sources other than the Commission, the Commission may make a public statement. In such a situation, the Commission determines whether the best interests of a judge or the public will be served by issuing the statement.

THE COMPLAINT PROCESS

Introduction

Each complaint stating an allegation of judicial misconduct is thoroughly reviewed, investigated and analyzed by the Commission staff. Complaints must be filed with the Commission in writing. Complaints sent by fax or through e-mail are not accepted.

Although it is not mandatory that a complainant submit his or her allegation on the Commission's complaint form, the specific information sought is essential to the efficient handling of a complaint. Complaint forms are available in English and Spanish from the following sources:

- Download from the Commission's website at www.scjc.texas.gov; and
- Telephone requests to the Commission at (512) 463-5533.

The Commission may also initiate the complaint process itself upon a review of information from the media, court documents, the Internet or other sources. The complainant may request that the Commission keep his or her identity confidential, and anonymous complaints are also accepted.

When a complaint is filed, the Commission sends the complainant an acknowledgment letter and staff begins its investigation and analysis of the allegations. The complainant may be asked to provide additional information or documents. Staff then reviews each allegation or complaint thoroughly. In some cases, legal research may be conducted, and witnesses or the judge may be contacted. For complex matters, an attorney or investigator may travel to the judge's county for further investigation and interviews.

When the investigation is completed, the case is presented to the Commission for its consideration. In some cases, the Commission may invite the judge to appear and discuss the complainant's allegations; under certain circumstances, the Commission may invite the complainant to appear. Based on the specific constitutional provisions, statutes and canons under which the Commission operates, it considers and votes on each matter on a case-by-case basis.

If the Commission votes to issue a public sanction, the appropriate order is prepared and distributed to the subject judge and the complainant; the order is then publicly disseminated as required by law to ensure public awareness. If, however, the Commission votes to issue a private sanction, the appropriate order is prepared and tendered to the subject judge, and the complainant is notified by letter of the Commission's action. Because the Commission is controlled by constitutional and statutory provisions that prohibit the release of information regarding investigation and resolution of a case, no other details will be released to the public. However, in cases where a judge has voluntarily agreed to resign in lieu of disciplinary action, that agreement becomes public upon the Commission's acceptance of it, and the complainant is so notified.

Likewise, whenever the Commission suspends a judge after he or she has been indicted for a criminal offense, or charged with a misdemeanor involving official misconduct,

the Commission releases to the public the order of suspension and all records related to the proceedings.

Commission Decisions

Commission members review, deliberate and vote on each complaint. This may result in a dismissal, a public or private order of additional education either alone or in combination with a public or private sanction, a public or private admonition, warning or reprimand, the acceptance of a voluntary agreement to resign from judicial office in lieu of disciplinary action, or formal proceedings for removal or retirement of the judge from the bench. If appropriate, the Commission may defer its action and refer the judge to the *Amicus Curiae* Program. If the judge appeals a decision of the Commission, the Texas Supreme Court appoints three appellate judges to serve as a Special Court of Review. That Court's final decision-making authority includes dismissal, affirmation of the Commission decision, imposition of a greater or lesser sanction, or the initiation of formal proceedings. The decision of the Special Court of Review is final and may not be appealed.

The Commission's decisions and actions in responding to allegations or complaints of judicial misconduct fall into one of the following categories:

1. Administrative Dismissal Report

A case is dismissed administratively when a complainant's writing fails to state an allegation that, if true, would constitute one or more of the following: (a) a willful or persistent violation of rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas, (b) incompetence in performing the duties of the office, (c) willful violation of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, or (d) willful or persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties or casts public discredit upon the judiciary or administration of justice. Generally, the fact that a judge made an error while ruling on a motion or an objection, or otherwise deciding a case, does not constitute judicial misconduct unless there is a showing of bad faith, persistent legal error, or the legal error was egregious. In fact, only an appellate court has the power to review and change a judge's decision in any case. In addition, gratuitous claims of misconduct that are unsupported by any facts or evidence may be administratively dismissed. These cases, which are reviewed by the Commission, are dismissed without a full investigation. In letters of dismissal sent to these complainants, the Commission provides a specific explanation for the decision.

2. Dismissal

The Commission may dismiss a case after conducting a review and investigation of the allegations. Reasons for these dismissals include insufficient or no evidence of misconduct, the judge demonstrated that he or she took appropriate actions to correct the conduct at issue, or the conduct, though problematic, did not rise to the level of sanctionable misconduct. In letters of dismissal sent to these complainants, the Commission provides a specific explanation for the dismissal, and describes the steps the complainant may take for the Commission to reconsider its decision. The Commission may also include cautionary advice to judges whose complaints have been dismissed after the judge has taken appropriate corrective action or in those cases where disciplinary action was deemed unwarranted given the facts and circumstances surrounding the infraction.

3. Order of Additional Education

Legal and procedural issues are often complex, so it is not surprising that some judges, particularly non-lawyer judges, take judicial action that may exceed their authority or that is contrary to procedural rules. In these situations, the Commission may find that the judge has demonstrated a deficiency in a particular area of the law warranting an order of education. The Commission then contacts the appropriate judicial training center, where the subject judge may attend a particular training program or a mentor judge may be appointed for one-on-one instruction with the subject judge, to be completed within a specified time on particular subjects. The mentor judge then reports to the Commission on the subject judge's progress. The Commission may also order the judge to obtain education on other issues, such as anger management, gender or racial sensitivity, or sexual harassment. The Commission may issue an order of education alone or as part of a private or public sanction.

4. Private or Public Sanction

Sanctions are issued by the Commission when sufficient evidence is provided that supports a finding of judicial misconduct. The most severe disciplinary action available to the Commission is a *public censure*, issued only after a case has been voted into formal proceedings by the Commission. If, after a public fact-finding trial, the Commission determines that the underlying allegations of the complaint are true but do not support a recommendation for removal from office, a *censure* is issued as a public denunciation of the judge's conduct.

The next most severe sanction is a *public reprimand*. A *reprimand* is the most severe sanction available to the Commission (unless formal proceedings are voted as described herein). A less severe sanction is a *public warning*, followed by a *public admonition*. A *warning* puts the judge on notice that the actions identified in the sanction are improper. An *admonition* is the lowest level sanction. As noted above, sanctions may be public or private, and may be combined with orders of education.

A judge may appeal any sanction and a public censure to a Special Court of Review. The process for appealing a public censure issued by the Commission after formal proceedings is different than that of a *de novo* review of a sanction issued after informal proceedings. The Texas Supreme Court has been charged with the responsibility of promulgating the written procedures for the appeal of a public censure.

If a *public sanction* or *censure* is issued, all information considered by the Commission, including the judge's name, is made public. Public sanctions are issued not only to identify the specific conduct, but to educate judges that such conduct is inappropriate. This also ensures that the public is made aware of actions that violate the Code of Judicial Conduct. When a *private sanction* is voted, the judge's name and all information considered by the Commission are kept confidential.

5. Suspension

The Commission has the power to suspend a judge from sitting on the bench, with or without pay, after the judge has been either indicted by a grand jury for a felony, or charged with a misdemeanor involving official misconduct. The suspended judge has the right to a post-suspension hearing before one or more of the Commission members or the Executive Director, as designated by the Commission Chair.

In cases other than for alleged criminal behavior, the Commission, upon the filing of a sworn complaint and after giving the judge notice and an opportunity to appear before the Commission, may recommend to the Supreme Court of Texas that the judge be suspended from office, for persistent violation of rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, incompetence in performing the duties of office, willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct, or willful and persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his or her duties, or that casts public discredit on the judiciary or the administration of justice.

6. Voluntary Agreement to Resign

In some cases, a judge against whom a complaint has been made may decide to resign in lieu of disciplinary action. In that event, the judge may tender to the Commission a voluntary agreement to resign from judicial office. Upon the Commission's acceptance, the agreement is made public and the judge vacates the bench. The agreement and any agreed statement of facts relating to it are admissible in subsequent proceedings before the Commission. While the agreement is public, any records relating to the underlying case remain confidential and may only be released to the public if a judge violates a term of the agreement.

7. Formal Proceedings

In certain circumstances, the Commission may decide that a complaint against a judge is so severe that it should be handled as a formal proceeding. The Commission itself may conduct such a fact-finding hearing or it may ask the Supreme Court of Texas to appoint a Special Master (who must be a sitting or retired district or appellate judge) to hear the matter. Such proceedings are governed by the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and the Texas Rules of Evidence to the extent practicable.

Although there is no right to a trial by jury in a formal proceeding, the judge is afforded certain other rights under the Texas Procedural Rules for the Removal or Retirement of Judges, including the following:

- To be confronted by the judge's accusers;
- To introduce evidence;
- To be represented by counsel;
- To examine and cross-examine witnesses;
- To subpoena witnesses; and
- To obtain a copy of the reporter's record of testimony.

If the formal proceeding has been conducted before a Special Master, he or she reports the findings of fact to the Commission. If either party files objections to the Master's Report, the Commission will hold a public hearing to consider the report of the Special Master and any objections. The Commission may adopt the Special Master's findings in whole or in part, modify the findings, totally reject them and enter its own findings, or order a hearing for the taking of additional evidence.

After adopting findings of fact, the Commission issues its conclusions of law. The Commission may dismiss the case, issue a public censure, or recommend removal or involuntary retirement to a seven-member Review Tribunal appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas. The Commission itself cannot remove a judge; only the Review Tribunal can order a

judge removed from the bench. The Review Tribunal may also enter an order prohibiting the judge from ever holding a judicial office again.

Although the Commission's recommendation for removal cannot be appealed, the judge may appeal the decision of the Review Tribunal to the Texas Supreme Court. A judge may also appeal the Commission's decision to issue a public censure to a Special Court of Review.

Appellate Review of Commission Action

A judge may appeal the Commission's issuance of any public or private sanction, order of additional education, or public censure¹ within thirty (30) days of the date the Commission issues the sanction by filing a written notice with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas and requesting the appointment of three appellate justices to act as a Special Court of Review.

Within fifteen (15) days after the Special Court of Review is appointed, the Commission, through its Examiner, must file with the Clerk a "charging document," which includes a copy of the sanction issued, as well as any additional charges to be considered in the *de novo* proceeding. These records become public upon filing with the Clerk, who is responsible for furnishing a copy to the subject judge and to each justice on the Special Court of Review.

A trial *de novo* is held within thirty (30) days after the charging document is filed. The Special Court of Review considers the case from the beginning, as if the Commission had taken no previous action. The Texas Rules of Civil Procedure apply, except that the judge is not entitled to a jury trial. All documents filed and evidence received in the review process are public.

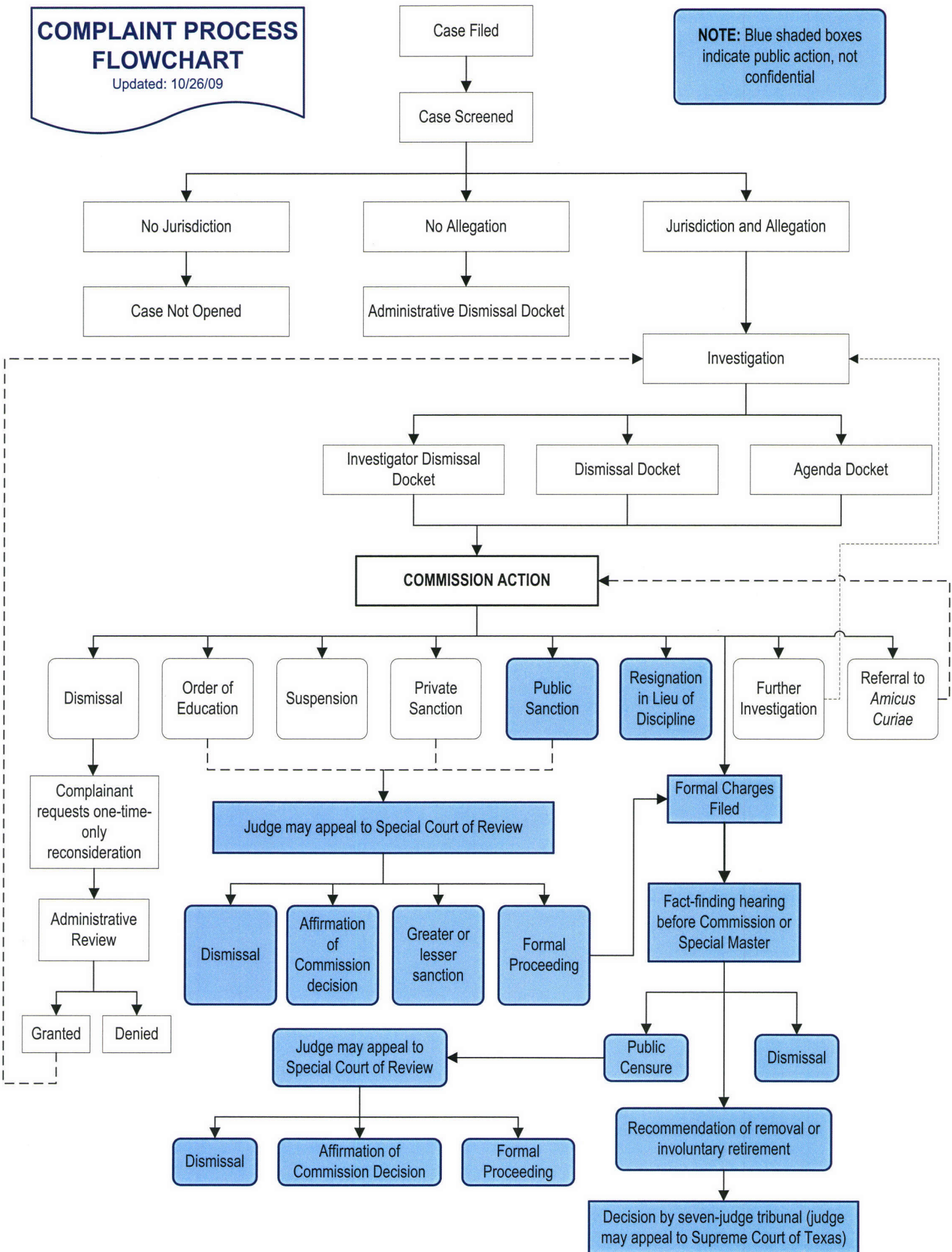
The Special Court of Review may dismiss or affirm the Commission's decision, impose a greater or lesser sanction, or order the Commission to file formal proceedings against the subject judge for removal or involuntary retirement. The decision of the Special Court of Review is final and cannot be appealed.

¹ The 81st Legislature amended Section 33.034 of the Texas Government Code to provide judges the right to appeal a public censure issued by the Commission following a formal proceeding. The Texas Supreme Court has been charged with the responsibility of drafting the procedural rules that will govern this process. As of the date of this publication, however, no written procedures are in place for such an appeal.

COMPLAINT PROCESS FLOWCHART

Updated: 10/26/09

NOTE: Blue shaded boxes indicate public action, not confidential



AMICUS CURIAE

PROGRAM

The *Amicus Curiae* program (“*Amicus*” herein), developed in 2001, continues to identify and assist members of the judiciary who have impairments by providing a confidential resource for those judges to obtain help.

Amicus Curiae, which translates as “friend of the court,” grew out of the Commission’s awareness and concern that certain issues of misconduct resulted from underlying problems related to alcohol or drug abuse, addiction, mental or emotional disorders, and certain physical illnesses or disabilities. Unlike most employee assistance programs, *Amicus* is unique in that it is not designed to provide direct services. Instead, *Amicus* helps locate resources to identify and treat impairments that may be affecting those judges’ personal lives and their performance on the bench.

The Commission would like to recognize the following distinguished professionals who assisted in overseeing the development and early operation of the *Amicus* program:

- Justice Robert Seerden, Corpus Christi, is the retired Chief Justice of the 13th Court of Appeals; he is of counsel at Hermansen, McKibben, Woolsey & Villarreal, L.L.P. in Corpus Christi;
- Dr. Lawrence Schoenfeld, Ph.D, San Antonio, is Director of both the Clinical Psychology Residency and Fellow Programs at the University of Texas at San Antonio Health Sciences Center, and
- Judge Bonnie Crane Hellums, Houston, is Judge of the 247th District Court. Judge Hellums hears family law cases and has initiated one of Houston’s first Drug Courts to deal with some of the impairment issues she routinely sees in her court.

Funding for *Amicus* was initially provided through a grant from the Texas Center for the Judiciary, through the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. The Texas Legislature initially appropriated funds to *Amicus* on September 1, 2001. Those funds enabled the Commission to hire a program manager to operate *Amicus* with the Board’s oversight. Developing program guidelines, acquiring educational reference materials, instituting a network of mentor judges, and reviewing similar programs for other professions are the continuing goals of the board. The funding for the program in fiscal year 2005 came from an interagency contract with the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. That contract and funding expired on August 31, 2005. Due to budgetary restraints, no funds have been available for the *Amicus* program since September 1, 2005.

A judge whose conduct has been brought to the attention of the Commission through the filing of a complaint may be offered the opportunity to participate in *Amicus* once the Commission makes a determination that the judge might benefit from such participation. In the event that the Commission should make such a referral, the judge’s participation in *Amicus* remains contingent upon the judge’s voluntary submission to the

program and the judge's acceptance into the program by the *Amicus* Board following an appropriate evaluation. At the discretion of the Commission, discipline of the judge may be temporarily diverted while the judge is an *Amicus* participant. A judge's progress while in the program is regularly reported to the Commission. However, any judge may independently contact the *Amicus* Program directly and request confidential assistance outside the Commission's disciplinary process.

The Commission's major consideration in whether a judge should be referred to *Amicus* for evaluation is whether the public can be assured that all judges maintain the high standards of conduct required of them by the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Texas Constitution.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

An outline of the statistical activity for the Commission through the end of fiscal year 2012 is shown in **Table 1** immediately following this section. Graphic representations of the data are also presented in **Figures 1** through **7** to further illustrate the activities of the Commission.

In fiscal year 2012, according to Office of Court Administration records, approximately 3,906 judges were under the jurisdiction of the Commission. **Figure 1** illustrates the Texas judiciary by the total number of judges and by the number of judges in each category. **Figure 2** shows the number and percentage of cases filed with the Commission against each judge type. **Figure 3** shows the number and percentage of disciplinary actions taken by the Commission against each judge type. It should be noted that in fiscal year 2012: justices of the peace received 18% of the complaints filed, but accounted for 61% of all discipline issued by the Commission, reflecting an upward trend over fiscal years 2010 and 2011. Disciplinary actions against district and appellate judges remained about the same as fiscal year 2011, with district judges receiving 12% of all discipline issued by the Commission, and appellate judges receiving 2% of all disciplinary actions. Municipal court judges received 7% of the complaints filed in fiscal year 2012 and accounted for 20% of all discipline issued by the Commission in fiscal year 2012, reflecting a slight decrease from fiscal year 2011. In fiscal year 2012, 48% of all cases filed were against district judges, representing a slight increase over fiscal year 2011.

Figure 4 illustrates by number and percentage the various sources of cases closed in fiscal year 2012. By the end of the year 1,049 cases had been disposed. Fifty percent (50%) of those cases were filed by civil litigants, their friends or family members, or by *pro se* (self-represented) litigants. Criminal defendants, including traffic defendants and inmates, accounted for approximately 38% of the cases. Two percent (2%) of the cases were filed anonymously and only 3 cases (<1%) were Commission-initiated. **Figures 5a** and **5b** compare the number of cases filed with the number of cases disposed for fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

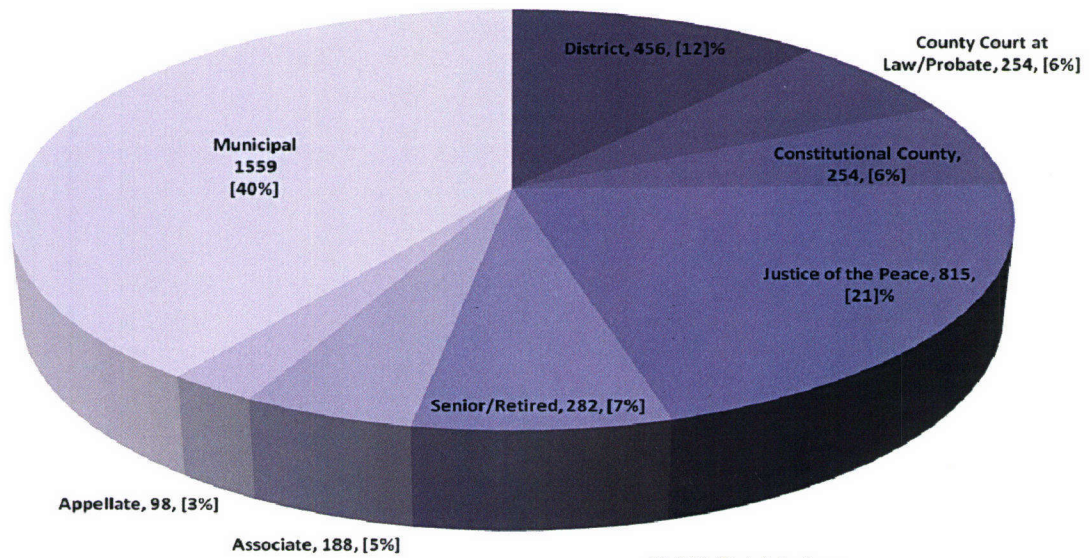
In fiscal year 2012, 49 disciplinary actions were issued against Texas judges. The Commission disposed of 42 cases through public sanction, private sanction, orders of additional education or a combination of a sanction with an order of additional education. Three of those actions were appealed to Special Courts of Review, which affirmed the Commission's decisions (in two cases by agreement of the parties). In addition, three (3) cases were disposed of through voluntary agreements to resign from office. Interim actions, such as suspensions, *Amicus* referrals, and formal proceedings, accounted for four (4) of the disciplinary actions taken in fiscal year 2012. Additionally, 38 cases were resolved with a letter of caution to the judge and 11 cases were resolved after the judge took appropriate measures to correct the conduct that led to the filing of a complaint. A comparison of public discipline, private discipline and interim actions taken by the Commission in fiscal years 2009 through 2012 is shown in **Figures 6a** and **6b**.

Finally, of the 1,049 cases closed last year, approximately 49% alleged no judicial misconduct. Approximately 31% were dismissed after a preliminary investigation and approximately 20% were disposed of following a full investigation requiring a response from the judge. A comparison of initial, preliminary and full investigations conducted by the Commission in fiscal years 2009 through 2012 is shown in **Figures 7a** and **7b**.

Table 1: Commission Activity

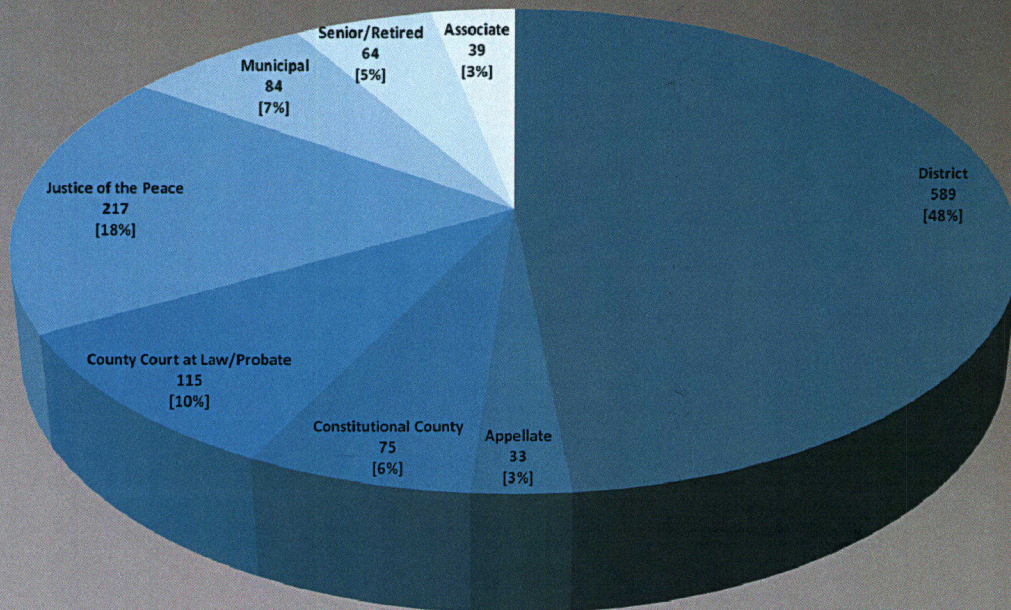
Fiscal Year 2012	
Cases Pending (Beginning Fy/Ending FY)	430/564
Cases Filed	1216
Total Number of Cases Disposed	1049
% of Cases Disposed	86.27%
Average Age of Cases Disposed	5.3 Months
Disciplinary Action (total)	49
Cases Disposed through:	
Criminal conviction	0
Review Tribunal Order	0
Voluntarily Agreement to Resign in Lieu of Disciplinary Action	3
Sanction:	
Public Censure	0
Public Censure and Order of Additional Education	0
Public Reprimand	1
Public Warning	1
Public Admonition	5
Public Sanction and Order of Additional Education	1
Private Reprimand	12
Private Warning	3
Private Admonition	6
Private Sanction and Order of Additional Education	9
Public Order of Additional Education	0
Private Order of Additional Education	4
Interim Disciplinary Action:	
Order of Suspension [15(a)]	3
Recommendation of Suspension to Supreme Court [15(b)]	1
Cases in Formal Proceedings	0
Amicus Referral	0
Dismissals	1004
Request for Reconsideration Received	107
Reconsideration Granted	2
Reconsideration Denied	118
Pending	3
Cases Appealed to Special Court of Review	3
Informal Hearing Set	9
Public Statements Issued	1

Fig. 1 Total Number of Texas Judges *



*3,906 Total Judges
 Source: Office of Court Administration (September 2012)

Fig. 2 Number and Percentage of Cases filed by Judge Type*



*1,216 Total Complaints Filed in FY 2012

Fig. 3 Number and Percentage of Disciplinary Actions by Judge Type*

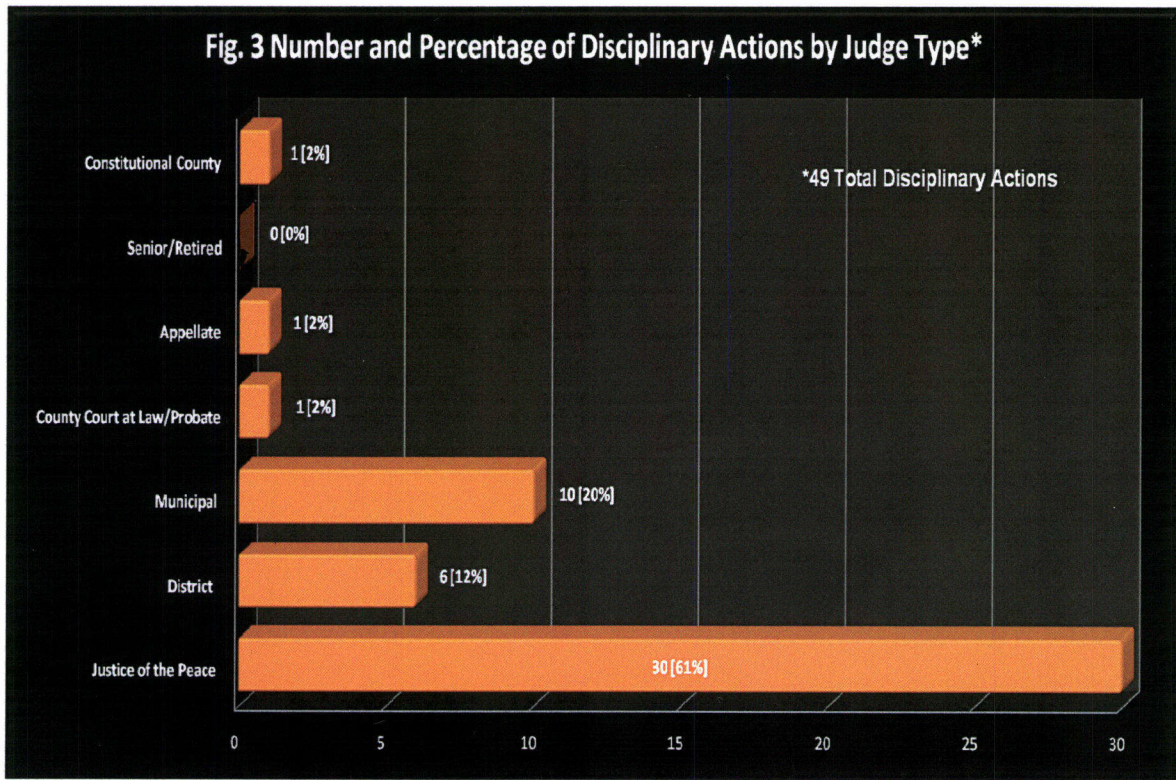
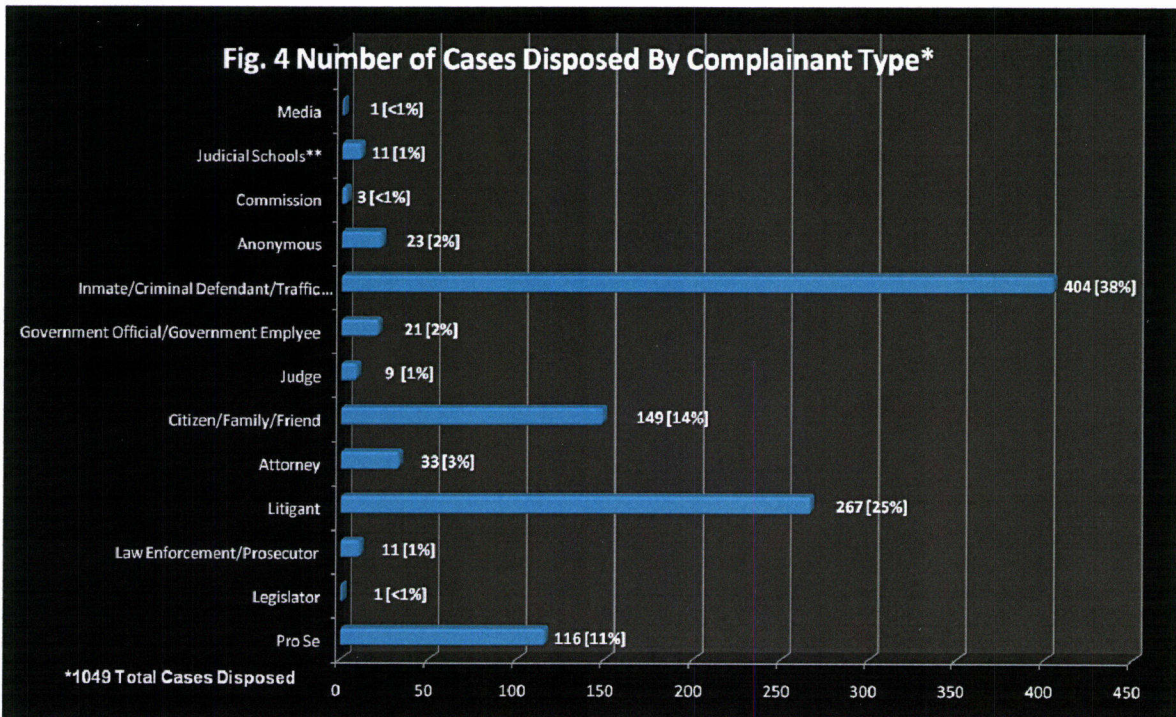


Fig. 4 Number of Cases Disposed By Complainant Type*



**Complaints submitted by judicial schools regard allegations that a judge failed to obtain required hours of judicial education during a specific fiscal year.

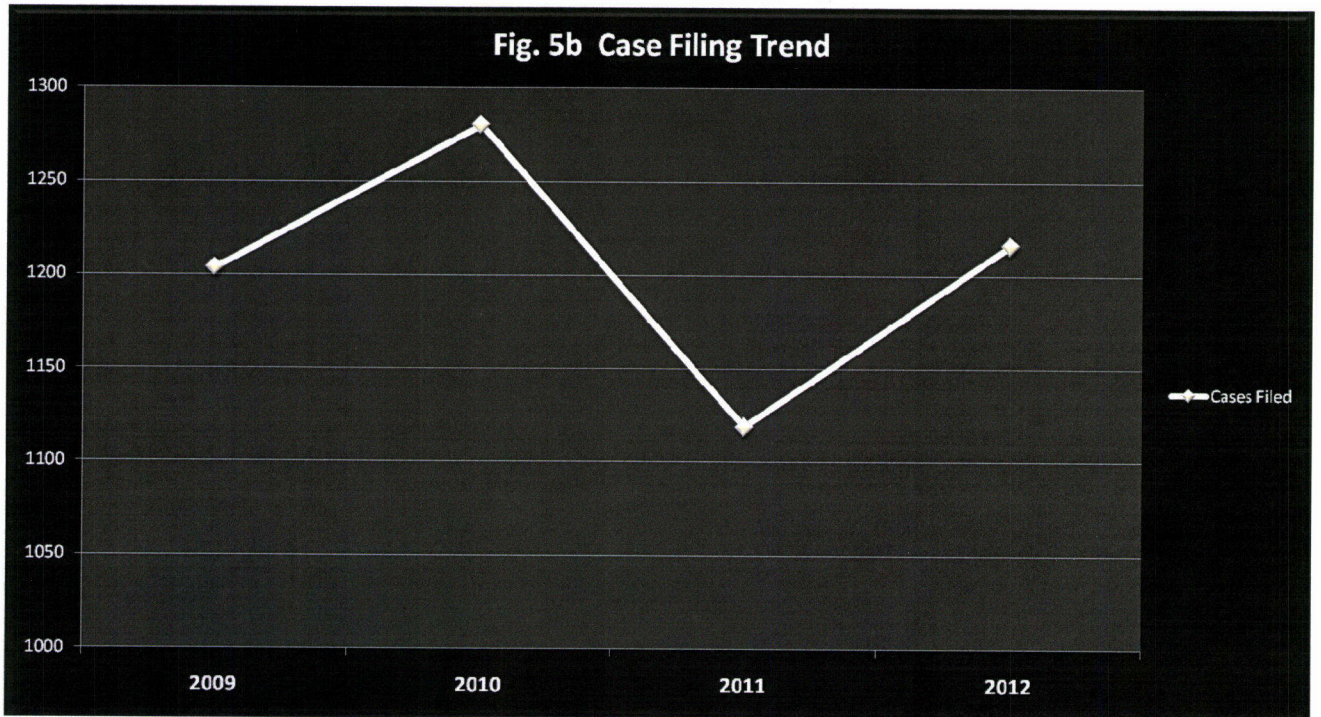
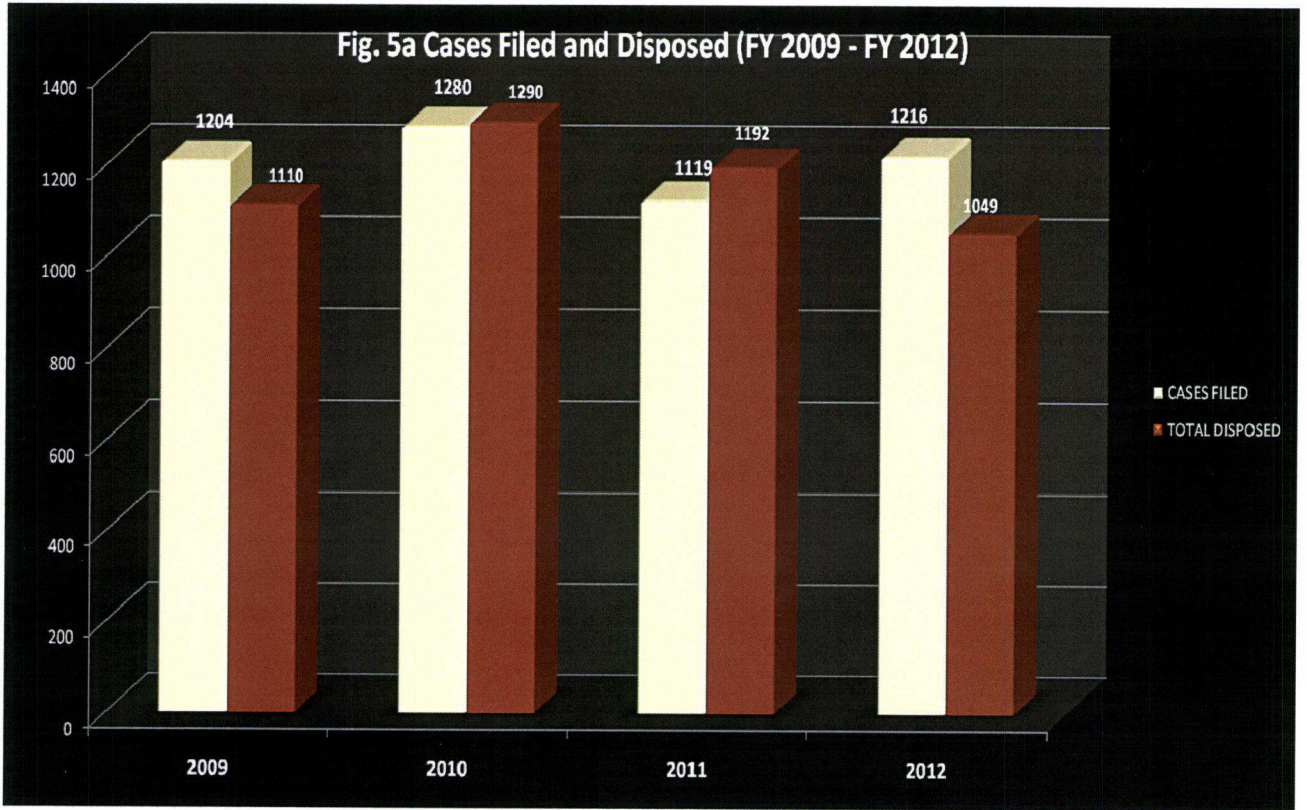


Fig. 6a Commission Activity (FY 2009-2012)

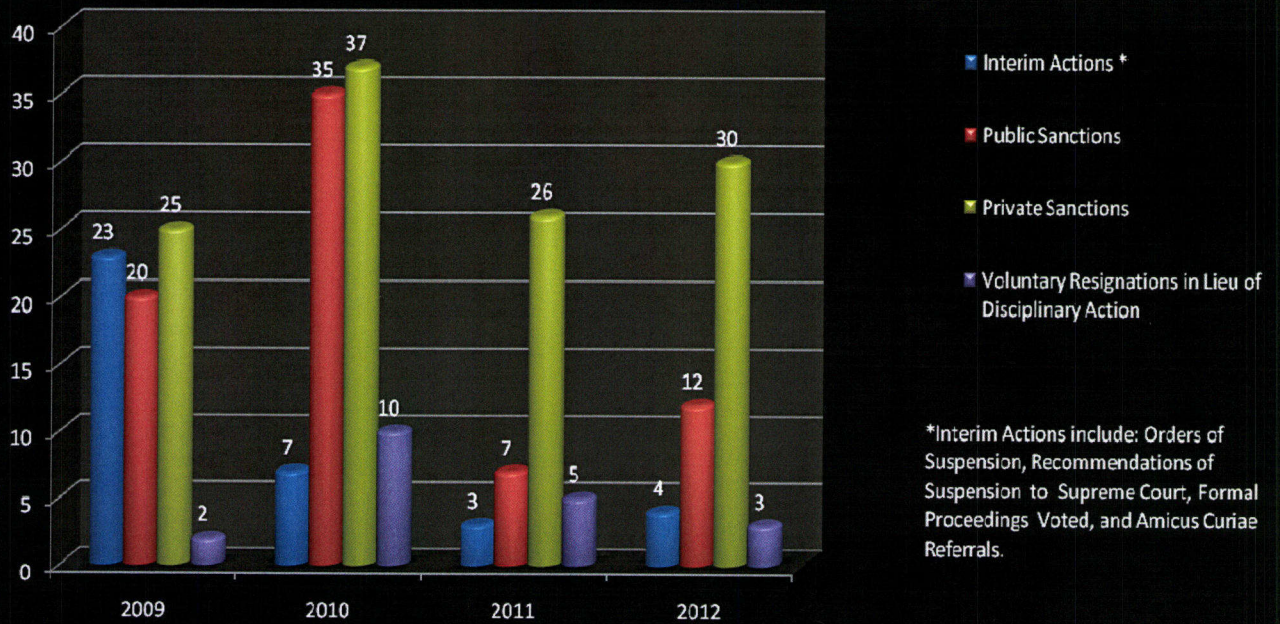


Fig. 6b. Commission Activity Trends (FY 2009-2012)

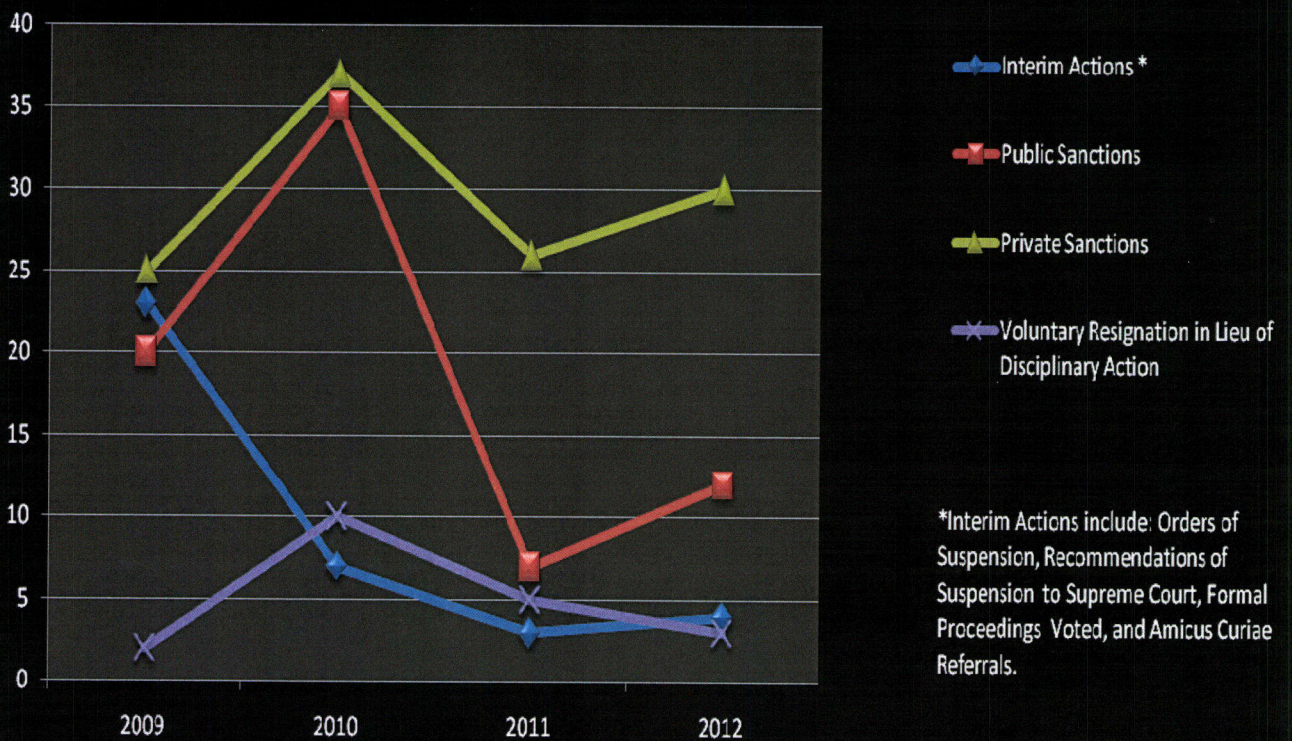


Fig. 7a Comparison of Investigations by Type (2009-2012)

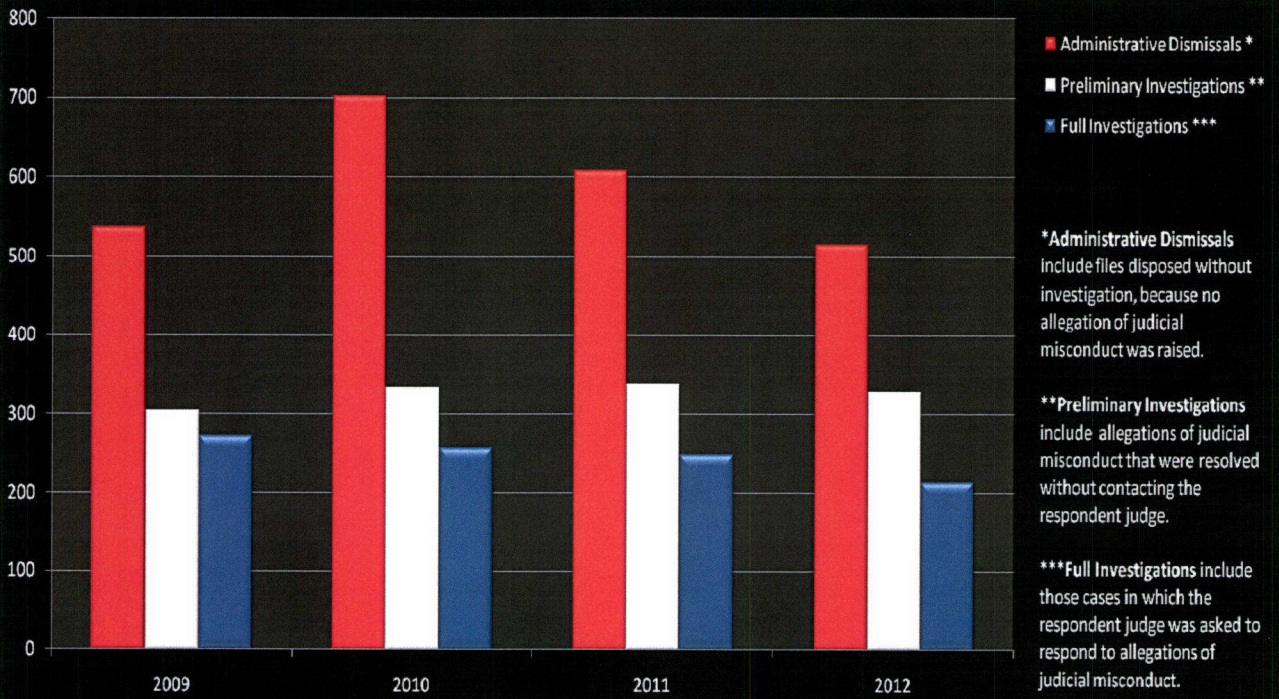
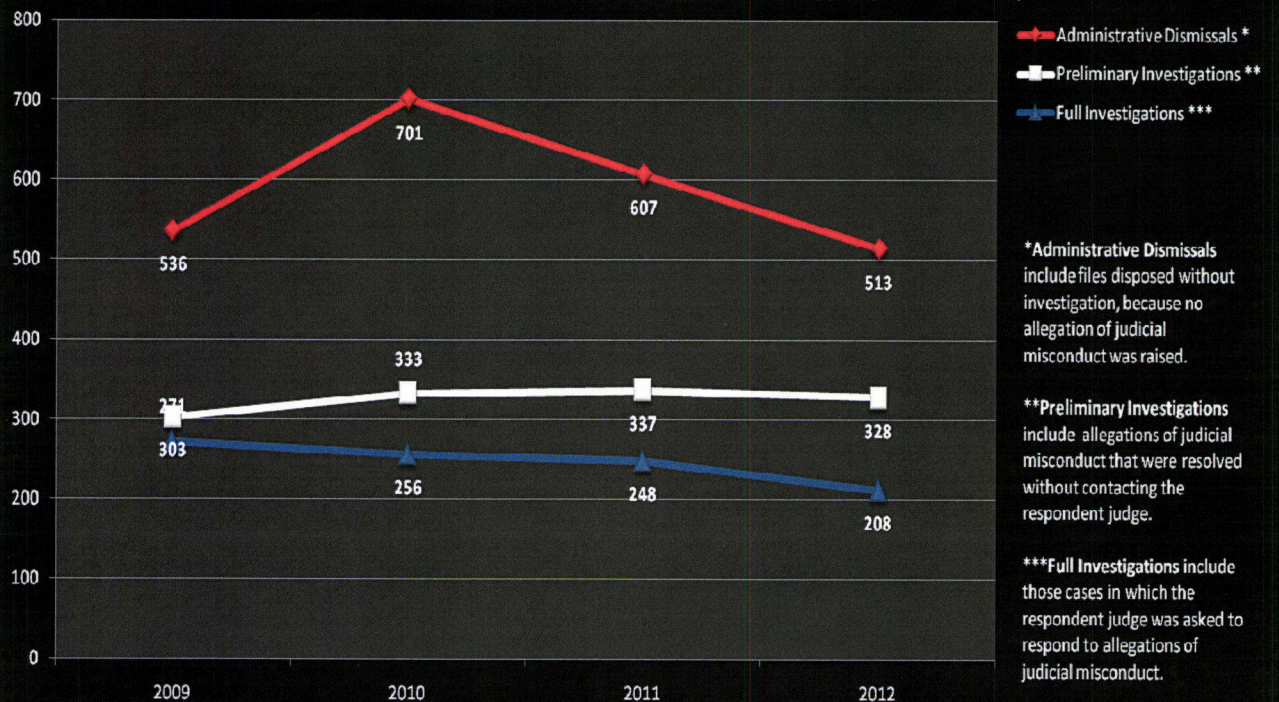


Fig. 7b Comparison of Investigations by Type (2009-2012)



EXAMPLES OF IMPROPER JUDICIAL CONDUCT

The following are examples of judicial misconduct that resulted in disciplinary action by the Commission in fiscal year 2012. These are illustrative examples of misconduct and do not represent every disciplinary action taken by the Commission in fiscal year 2012. The summaries below are listed in relation to specific violations of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, the Texas Constitution, and other statutes or rules. They are also listed in ascending order of the severity of the disciplinary action imposed, and may involve more than one violation. The full text of any public sanction is published on the Commission website. A copy of any public disciplinary record may also be requested by contacting the Commission.

These sanction summaries are provided with the intent to educate and inform the judiciary and the public regarding misconduct that the Commission found to warrant disciplinary action in fiscal year 2012. The reader should note that the summaries provide only general information and may omit mitigating or aggravating facts that the Commission considered when determining the level of sanction to be imposed. Additionally, the reader should not make any inference from the fact situations provided in these summaries.

It is important to remember that the purpose of judicial discipline is not to punish the judge for engaging in misconduct but to protect the public by alerting them that conduct that violates the public trust will not be condoned. However, the reader should note that not every transgression reported to the Commission will, or should, result in disciplinary action. The Commission has broad discretion to determine whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline to be imposed. Factors such as the seriousness of the transgression, whether there is a pattern of improper activity, and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system, will inform and impact the Commission's decision in each case. It is the Commission's sincere desire that providing this information will protect and preserve the public's confidence in the competence, integrity, impartiality and independence of the judiciary and further assist the judiciary in establishing, maintaining and enforcing the highest standards of conduct – both on the bench and in their personal lives.

CANON 2A: A judge shall comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

- The judge failed to comply with the law and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law when he summoned a party to appear in court when no case was pending. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace.* (09/08/11).
- The judge failed to obtain mandatory judicial education hours during the 2009 academic year. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial

Conduct.] *Private Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge.* (10/10/11).

- The judge failed to follow the proper steps under Article 45.046 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure by issuing a *capias pro fine* warrant and a commitment order directing defendant to serve time in jail in order to discharge a fine. The commitment order was issued on the same day the judge entered the judgment of guilt and assessed the fine. It was clear the defendant was not afforded an opportunity to make a good faith effort to discharge the fine before arrest and commitment to jail. Other discrepancies in the court record raised questions as to whether the judge had followed proper procedures in earlier stages of the case. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge.* (11/22/11).
- The judge failed to comply with the law and failed to maintain professional competence in the law when he issued a non-monetary judgment in a small claims case. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace.* (03/12/12).
- The judge failed to comply with the law and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law when he unilaterally negotiated plea deals and dismissed criminal cases without the consent of the State. The judge further lent the prestige of his office to advance the private interests of charitable organizations when he allowed a defendant to make a donation to a charity in exchange for having a speeding citation dismissed. [Violation of Canons 2A, 2B and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Warning of a former Municipal Court Judge.* (03/12/12).
- The judge failed to comply with the law and failed to demonstrate professional competence in the law by issuing a *capias pro fine* warrant that resulted in a defendant's arrest and incarceration without first: (1) issuing a written deferred disposition order against the defendant as required by law; (2) issuing a written final judgment in the case as required by law; (3) providing the defendant notice and an opportunity to appear at a "Show Cause" hearing to determine if she had failed to comply with the terms of a court order; and (4) providing the defendant with an indigency hearing to determine if she had the financial ability to pay the fine and court costs. The judge also failed to treat the defendant in a patient, dignified and courteous manner in his interactions with her concerning payment of the court costs. [Violation of Canons 2A, 3B(2) and 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Reprimand and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace.* (08/03/2012).

CANON 2B: A judge shall not allow any relationship to influence judicial conduct or judgment. A judge shall not lend the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others; nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge.

- The judge lent the prestige of his judicial office when he identified himself as a judge in a letter sent on the city letterhead asking a favorable treatment of a city employee. [Violation of Canon 2B of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a Municipal Court Judge.* (11/03/11).
- The judge lent the prestige of his judicial office to advance the private interests of a family member when he used his title “J.P.” and his official court seal on a statement supporting his nephew. [Violation of Canon 2B of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (05/21/12).
- The judge failed to maintain professional competence in the law when he: (1) dismissed a criminal complaint without a motion from the prosecutor based on a belief that the “complaint was weak;” and (2) set a personal recognizance bond in violation of Section 17.02 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure in a case in which the defendant was charged with injury to a child. Additionally; the judge allowed his relationship with the defendant’s relative to improperly influence his conduct and judgment which resulted in the defendant receiving favorable treatment. The judge also used his judicial position in an attempt to influence the police department to reduce the charges against the defendant. [Violation of Canons 2B and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace.* (01/03/12).
- The judge allowed his relationship with a criminal defendant and her mother to influence his conduct and judgment, causing him to repeatedly intercede in a pending criminal matter on behalf of the defendant. The judge’s activities on behalf of the defendant lent the prestige of his judicial office to advance her and her mother’s private interests, particularly when he (1) contacted the prosecutor and the district judge in an attempt to influence them to discharge the second bond and to release her from custody on her first bond; and (2) attempted to influence law enforcement officials to curtail any investigation into possible on-going criminal activities by the defendant. [Violation of Canon 2B of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (01/03/2012).
- The judge failed to comply with the law and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law by intervening in a landlord-tenant dispute when no case was pending in his court, and by asserting that there was no need for the landlord to file an eviction action in the absence of a written lease agreement. Moreover, the judge lent the prestige of his judicial office to advance the private interests of the landlord, who, as a result of the judge’s involvement, was able to summarily evict a tenant from his mobile home without having to comply with notice and other requirements of the Texas Property Code, and without having to pay filing fees and other costs related to an eviction proceeding. [Violation of Canons 2A, 2B and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Warning of a Justice of the Peace.* (08/03/12).

CANON 3B(2): A judge should be faithful to the law and shall maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.

- The judge failed to announce the ruling in open court as required by Rule 557 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. [Violation of Canon 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (01/03/12).
- The judge failed to follow the law and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law when he reduced a defendant's bond that had been set by another magistrate. The judge reduced the bond based on an oral request from members of the defendant's family and without notice to the State as required by Article 17.091 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. The judge had previously been counseled against this practice by the District Attorney. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Warning and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace.* (09/26/11).

CANON 3B(4): A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and should require similar conduct of lawyers, and of staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control.

- The judge acted improperly when he followed a litigant into the court's parking lot in a confrontational manner that was not patient, dignified or courteous regarding the litigant's small claims case. [Violation of Canon 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (01/03/12).
- In addition to other acts that violated the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, the judge violated Canon 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct by failing to treat court staff, defendants, and a prosecutor in a manner that was patient, dignified and courteous. [Violations of Canons 2A, 2B, 3B(2), 3B(4), 3B(5), 3B(10) and 4A(1) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand of a Justice of the Peace.* (08/10/12).
- The judge was publicly admonished to maintain order and decorum in his courtroom and to be patient, dignified, and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity. The judge was specifically admonished to refer to individuals appearing in his courtroom using only their names or titles as appropriate and to refrain from inappropriately referring to parts of a person's body or appearance when addressing individuals in his courtroom, unless of course that reference is appropriate and necessary under the circumstances. [Violation of Canons 3B(3) and 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, and Article V, §1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Opinion of Special Court of Review on Appeal of Public Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (07/03/2012).

CANON 3B(5): A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice.

- The judge failed to comply with the law and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law by failing to promptly forward a Motion to Recuse to the presiding administrative judge for resolution because the attorney/movant's

allegations of bias offended the judge, who disputed the events described in the attorney/movant's affidavit. The judge's attempts to negotiate the contents of the motion with the attorney/movant, coupled with his efforts to have the attorney prosecuted for perjury, created such a perception of bias and partiality as to warrant the judge's recusal. In addition, the judge acknowledged being angry and impatient with the attorney/movant, and using an expletive during a hearing to express his frustration with the attorney/movant, demonstrating a lack of patience, dignity and courtesy expected of a judicial officer. In a separate case, some of the judge's opening remarks and discussions during proceedings demonstrated a lack of patience, dignity and courtesy expected of a judicial officer when interacting and communicating with certain defendants and their parents in court, and were perceived by litigants to have demonstrated bias and prejudice on the part of the judge. [Violations of Canons 2A, 3B(2), 3B(4) and 3B(5) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, and Article V, §1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Agreed Judgment of Special Court of Review on Appeal of Public Admonition of a Justice of the Peace.* (06/21/2012).

CANON 3B(8): A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law. A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider *ex parte* communications or other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties between the judge and a party, an attorney, a guardian or attorney ad litem, an alternative dispute resolution neutral, or any other court appointee concerning the merits of a pending or impending judicial proceeding. A judge shall require compliance with this subsection by court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control.

- The judge failed to require that his court coordinator comply with the provisions of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct. As a result, the court coordinator engaged in a series of improper *ex parte* communications with the State's attorney. The emails included unsolicited legal advice, which caused the State's attorney to believe that the judge had authorized, if not authored, the communications. [Violation of Canon 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a District Judge.* (06/11/12).
- The judge failed to perform his judicial duties without bias or prejudice by participating in improper *ex parte* communications with Defense counsel and with the Defense's expert witness. Relying on the information obtained *ex parte* from the expert, who alleged that a party to the litigation had engaged in fraudulent conduct, the judge undertook the role of investigator or special prosecutor in an effort to ferret out whether the party had committed fraud. Once the judge became embroiled in the parties' discovery dispute, he created a strong perception that he could not be a fair and impartial arbiter in the case. [Violation of Canon 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Warning of a District Judge.* (09/13/11).

CANON 3B(11): A judge shall not disclose or use, for any purpose unrelated to judicial duties, nonpublic information acquired in a

judicial capacity. The discussions, votes, positions taken, and writings of appellate judges and court personnel about causes are confidences of the court and shall be revealed only through a court's judgment, a written opinion or in accordance with Supreme Court guidelines for a court approved history project.

- In his official capacity, the judge was able to obtain nonpublic information from the District Clerk's Office, which he then used for purposes unrelated to his judicial duties. [Violation of 3B(11) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a District Judge. (08/23/12).*

CANON 4C(2): A judge shall not solicit funds for any educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization, but may be listed as an officer, director, delegate, or trustee of such an organization, and may be a speaker or a guest of honor at an organization's fund raising events.

- Based on numerous entries on a Facebook page, it was apparent to the public that the judge was actively involved as an organizer of a charitable fundraiser in violation of Canon 4C(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct. The judge was aware that his name and judicial title were being used to promote the fundraiser, to sell tickets, and to solicit funds, yet he took no affirmative steps to correct that impression. The judge's active participation in the fundraiser also conveyed the impression that the parent of the recipients of the charitable funds was in a special position to influence the judge and raised questions about the judge's impartiality. [Violation of Canons 2B and 4C(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Warning and Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge. (08/23/12).*

CANON 6(C)(2): A justice of the peace or a municipal court judge, except as authorized by law, shall not directly or indirectly initiate, permit, nor consider *ex parte* or other communications concerning the merits of a pending judicial proceeding.

- The judge exceeded his authority when he issued summonses directing several individuals to appear in his court in an apparent attempt to mediate a private dispute that had allegedly resulted in the filing of criminal charges. None of the individuals had entered pleas. One of the individuals was summoned to court as a witness, not a defendant. The judge acknowledged he used the proceeding as an opportunity to admonish the individuals regarding their conduct. The judge acted improperly when he allowed the individuals to testify in court about the merits of their pending cases outside the presence of the State and prior to entry of any guilty or nolo contendere plea. Additionally; the judge failed to adequately maintain and preserve court records; ensure his court staff maintained a docket of the proceedings; and demonstrated a lack of professional competence in the law. [Violation of Canons 3B(2) and 6(C)2 of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge. (01/03/12).*
- The judge failed to comply with the law by unilaterally dismissing a criminal case without the consent of the State and was swayed to dismiss the criminal case

based on improper *ex parte* communications with the defendant and the fear of a potential lawsuit. [Violation of Canons 2A, 3B(2) and 6C(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, and Article V, §1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Admonition of a Justice of the Peace*. (09/08/2011).

Texas Constitution, Article V, Section 1-a(6)A. Any Justice or Judge of the courts established by this Constitution or created by the Legislature as provided in Section 1, Article V, of this Constitution, may, subject to the other provisions hereof, be removed from office for willful or persistent violation of rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas, incompetence in performing the duties of the office, willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct, or willful or persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties or casts public discredit upon the judiciary or administration of justice. Any person holding such office may be disciplined or censured, in lieu of removal from office, as provided by this section.

- The judge failed to comply with the law, failed to act in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, and engaged in willful conduct that was inconsistent with the proper performance of her duties by engaging in conduct that violated Section 49.031 of the Texas Penal Code. [Violation of Canon 2A of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, §1-a(6) of the Texas Constitution.] *Private Reprimand of a Former District Court Judge*. (09/01/11).
- The judge willfully and/or persistently failed to timely execute the business of his court, in violation of Article V, section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution and Section 33.001(b)(1) of the Texas Government Code, and denied a litigant's right to be heard, by waiting more than three years to set a case for trial despite the repeated requests for a trial setting from the litigant's attorney. [Violation of Article V, §1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution and Canon 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand of a Justice of the Peace*. (06/04/12).