

TEXAS

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Gary Steel, Chair

Ken Wise, Vice-Chair

Carey F. Walker, Secretary

Clifton Roberson

Kathy P. Ward

Wayne Money

Andrew M. “Andy” Kahan

Tano E. Tijerina

Sylvia Borunda Firth

Derek M. Cohen

Yinon Weiss

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COMMISSIONER INFORMATION

OFFICERS

CHAIR

Hon. Gary L. Steel

District Judge, Seguin
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2029

VICE-CHAIR

Hon. Ken Wise

Court of Appeals Justice, Houston
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2025

SECRETARY

Hon. Carey F. Walker

County Court at Law Judge, Fort Worth
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/27

MEMBERS

Hon. Clifton Roberson

Attorney, Tyler
Appointed by State Bar of Texas
Term Expires: 11/19/2025

Hon. Sylvia Borunda Firth

Attorney, El Paso
Appointed by State Bar of Texas
Term Expires: 11/19/2029

Hon. Kathy P. Ward

Public Member, Plano
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2027

Hon. Derek M. Cohen

Public Member, Austin
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2029

Hon. Wayne Money

Justice of the Peace, Greenville
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/27

Hon. Yinon Weiss

Public Member, Austin
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2025

Hon. Andrew M. "Andy" Kahan

Public Member, Houston
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2027

Hon. April I. Aguirre

Public Member, Pasadena
Appointed by Governor
Term Expires: 11/19/2029

Hon. Tano E. Tijerina

County Judge, Laredo
Appointed by Texas Supreme Court
Term Expires: 11/19/2029

STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

COMMISSION STAFF

Jacqueline Habersham, Executive Director

Zindia Thomas, General Counsel

Ron Bennett, Chief Investigator

Lorin Hayes, Senior Commission Counsel

Erin Morgan, Commission Counsel

Kayley Viteo, Commission Counsel

Justin Niedens, Commission Counsel

Cherie Thomas, Commission Investigator

Elizabeth Trevino, Commission Investigator

Crystal Lopez, Commission Investigator

Patricia Ortiz, Staff Services Officer

Connie Paredes, Administrative Assistant

Patricia Leal, Administrative Assistant

PHILOSOPHY

The members of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct and Commission staff take their obligations to the citizens and judges of Texas seriously. The political affiliation, gender, ethnicity, religious background, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, geographical location, or the position of a complainant or a judge are not considered in the Commission's review of cases. The Commission's ability to fulfill its constitutional mandate requires that each Commissioner and staff member act with honesty, fairness, professionalism and diligence.

The agency 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 process helps 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 both Commission and its employees strive to conduct themselves in a similar manner.

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION

Authority of the Commission

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

The Commission's jurisdiction includes all sitting Texas judges, including municipal judges, justices of the peace, criminal magistrates, county judges, county court at law judges, statutory probate judges, district judges, appellate judges, masters, associate judges, referees, retired and former judges who 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. A judicial candidate, who is not already a sitting judge, is also required to comply with the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct. Effective September 1, 2022, the Texas Constitution was amended and provides that the Commission may, in its discretion, investigate and sanction a judicial candidate for an alleged violation of the canons.

Members of the Commission

There are thirteen members of the Commission, each of whom serves a staggered six-year term, as follows:

- Six judges, one from each of the following courts: appellate, district, county court at law, constitutional county, justice of the peace and municipal, appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas;
- 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. Meanwhile, the justice of the peace, municipal court judge and public members are at-large appointments. The Texas Senate confirms all appointees. Commissioners meet 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 State Commission on Judicial Conduct, and the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct. As a part of the judicial branch with 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 [the judge’s] duties or casts public discredit upon the judiciary or administration of justice.”

Accordingly, a judge’s violation of the Texas Constitution, the Texas Penal Code, the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, or rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas may constitute judicial misconduct. Specific examples of judicial misconduct include:

- failure to cooperate with the Commission’s investigation
- inappropriate or demeaning courtroom conduct, including yelling, use of profanity, demonstrated gender bias or the use of racial slurs
- improper *ex parte* communications with only one side in a case
- a public comment regarding a pending case
- presiding over a case in which the judge has an interest in the outcome, or in which any of the parties, attorneys or appointees are related to the judge within a prohibited degree of kinship
- out of court activities, including criminal conduct, engaging in improper financial or business dealings, improper fundraising activities, sexual harassment or official oppression

Sources of Complaints and Allegations

The Commission considers allegations from any source, including an individual, a news article, or information obtained during an investigation. There is no requirement that a person who files a complaint be the target or victim of the alleged misconduct, nor does the Commission require a complainant to have firsthand knowledge of the alleged misconduct. A complainant may request confidentiality, and the Commission may, in its discretion, initiate complaints based on anonymous submissions. However, anonymous submissions and requests for confidentiality may restrict the Commission’s ability to fully investigate the allegations. Furthermore, while the Commission strives to maintain confidentiality to those complainants who request it, the Commission may, in its discretion, reveal the identity of a confidential complainant when doing so serves the Commission’s interest in protecting the public by addressing misconduct.

Commission Limitations

The Commission does not have the power or authority of a court in this state, cannot change the decision or ruling of any court, nor can the Commission intervene in any pending case or proceeding. The Commission is also unable to remove a judge from a case. If the Commission determines that a judge has committed misconduct in an ongoing case, the Commission may only issue a sanction against the judge, or institute proceedings that would authorize the eventual removal of the judge from the bench. Nonetheless, it is the strong preference of the Commission not to make any finding that would impact or alter the outcome of an ongoing case.

Neither the Commission nor its staff can provide legal assistance or advice to a complainant, nor can it award damages or provide monetary or other relief to anyone.

Commission Investigations and Actions

Complaints are reviewed, analyzed and investigated by Commission staff. An investigation may include a review of court records and witness interviews. The Commission also endeavors to obtain a respondent judge's perspective before contemplating issuing any discipline against the judge. Once all the information is obtained through the investigation, the materials are presented to the Commission for deliberation. Typically, the Commission will either dismiss or sanction a judge at that point. Occasionally, as the facts and law warrant, the Commission may seek to suspend a judge, accept a voluntary resignation agreement from a judge in lieu of disciplinary action, or institute formal proceedings, as appropriate.

Commission Organization and Staff

In fiscal year 2025, the Commission had fifteen authorized staff positions¹ (Full Time Equivalents, or "FTEs"). For the year, Commission's staff included the Executive Director, the General Counsel, Chief Investigator, five staff attorneys, four investigators, a staff services officer, and two administrative assistants. All Commission staff members are full-time State employees.

The Commission's legal staff, which consists of attorneys and investigators, is responsible for the evaluation and investigation of complaints. The investigators handle in-house and field investigations, screen all new cases and are also responsible for preparing legal documents and assisting the attorneys in the prosecution of disciplinary proceedings. The attorneys are responsible for investigating allegations of judicial misconduct or incapacity, presenting cases to the Commission, prosecuting disciplinary cases before Special Courts of Review, Special Masters, and Review Tribunals, responding to ethics calls, and speaking about judicial ethics at judicial educational and training seminars.

The Commission staff attorneys serve as Examiners, or trial counsel, during formal proceedings and on appeals from Commission actions. The Examiner is responsible for all aspects of preparing and presenting a case before the Commission, Special Master, Special Court of Review or Review Tribunal. The Commission may also employ 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 Special Courts of Review and 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.

Outreach and Education

In fiscal year 2025, the Executive Director, General Counsel, and commissioners participated in 21 presentations at judicial training courses, bar conferences, outreach programs, and court staff workshops, describing the Commission and its operations and discussing various forms of judicial misconduct.

¹ One attorney position and one investigator position remained open due to an inability to fill that position during Fiscal Year 2025.

Ethics Calls

In fiscal year 2025, the Executive Director and staff attorneys responded to more than 300 inquiries from judges, judicial candidates, attorneys, legislators, the media and citizens regarding judicial ethics. Callers are informed 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. As appropriate, a caller's question may be 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 better able to address their concerns.

Commission Website

The Commission's website also provides downloadable complaint forms in English and Spanish. The website offers: answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Commission's composition, structure and jurisdiction; information about the judicial complaint process; a description of the range of decisions the Commission can make; explanations of the procedures for a judge or a complainant to appeal a decision by the Commission. Further, the website provides statistical information about the Commission and updated sanctions, resignations, suspensions, and Opinions issued by Special Courts of Review and Review Tribunals.

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 State Commission on Judicial Conduct) are all linked on the website as well.

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 law..."
- Government Code:
 - When the Commission issues a public sanction against a judge, Section 33.032 of the Texas Government Code provides that "the record of the informal appearance and the documents presented to the commission during the informal appearance that are not protected by attorney-client or work product privilege shall be public."
 - This Section also provides that suspension orders and voluntary agreements to resign in lieu of disciplinary proceedings are publicly available.
 - 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 instituting 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.

Additionally, the Constitution provides that in instances where issues concerning 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 Commission issued one public statement in fiscal year 2025, PS-2024-1.

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 email are not accepted.

Complaint forms are available in English and Spanish from the following sources:

- Download from the Commission's website at <http://www.scjc.texas.gov/complaints/>
- Telephone requests to the Commission at (512) 463-5533 or toll free at (877) 228-5750

The Commission may also initiate a complaint based upon a media report, court documents, the internet or other sources. A complainant may request that the Commission keep his or her identity confidential. Additionally, the Commission accepts anonymous complaints.

After a complaint is filed, the Commission sends an acknowledgment letter to the complainant and staff begins its investigation and analysis of the allegations. Complainants may be asked to provide additional information or documents. As appropriate, staff conduct legal research and contacts witnesses. If the evidence obtained during the investigation calls for a response from the judge, an attorney will contact the judge to obtain a response to the allegations before presenting the matter to the Commission for consideration. When deemed appropriate by staff, 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 a judge, complainant, or other witnesses to appear and discuss the allegations. Based on the specific constitutional provisions, statutes and canons under which the Commission operates, it considers and votes on every complaint investigated by staff.

If the Commission chooses to issue a public sanction, an order describing the Commission's findings is prepared and distributed to the respondent judge, with a copy provided to the complainant. The order is then publicly disseminated to ensure public awareness. If the Commission votes to issue a private sanction, the appropriate order is prepared and tendered to the respondent 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, the only details released to the public are a summary of the operative facts of the matter posted on the Commission's website. 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 the order of suspension and all records related to any post-suspension proceedings to the public.

Commission Decisions

Commission members review, deliberate and vote on each investigated 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 the judge appeals a decision of the Commission, the Texas Supreme Court randomly appoints three appellate judges to serve as a Special Court of Review. That Court's 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 ("ADR")

A case is dismissed administratively when a complainant's writing fails to state an allegation which, 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 a legal error while ruling on a motion, an objection, the admission or exclusion of evidence, or in the ultimate outcome of the case, does not constitute judicial misconduct unless there is evidence of bad faith, persistent legal error, or the legal error was egregious. Only an appellate court has the power to review and change a judge's decision in any case. In addition, gratuitous claims of misconduct unsupported by any facts or evidence will often be administratively dismissed. These cases are dismissed following an initial review without an investigation. In letters of dismissal sent to these complainants, the Commission provides an explanation for the decision and provides Complainants with the opportunity to have the Commission reconsider the decision to dismiss the case before investigation. Staff may grant a complainant's ADR reconsideration request, but only the Commission has the authority to deny an ADR reconsideration request.

2. Dismissal

The Commission may dismiss a case after conducting a preliminary or full investigation of the allegations. Reasons for these dismissals include insufficient or no evidence of misconduct,² 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 an 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 alleged infraction.

² In contrast to cases dismissed administratively following an initial review, cases dismissed following a preliminary investigation in which it was determined that there was no evidence of judicial misconduct are classified as "frivolous" pursuant to Section 33.022 of the Texas Government Code.

3. Order of Additional Education

Legal and procedural issues are often complex, so it is not surprising that some judges take judicial action beyond their authority or contrary to procedural rules. In these situations, the Commission may conclude that the judge has demonstrated a deficiency in a particular area of the law, warranting an order of additional education. The Commission then coordinates the assignment of a mentor judge for one-on-one instruction with the judge, to be completed within a specified time on particular subjects. The mentor judge then reports to the Commission on the respondent 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 additional education alone or as part of a private or public sanction.

4. Private or Public Sanction

The Commission issues disciplinary sanctions when a preponderance of evidence supports a finding of judicial misconduct. The most severe disciplinary action available to the Commission is a *public censure*, which may be issued only after formal proceedings have been initiated 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* may be issued as a public denunciation of the judge's conduct. Alternatively, the Commission may also issue a public reprimand, warning, or admonition following a formal proceeding.

The next most severe sanction is a *public reprimand*. A *reprimand* is the most severe sanction available to the Commission at the informal stage of disciplinary proceedings. 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 of sanction.

A judge may appeal any sanction or public censure to a Special Court of Review. The process for appealing a public censure, reprimand, warning or admonition issued by the Commission after formal proceedings is different than that of a *de novo* review of a sanction issued after informal proceedings.

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 the Commission elects to issue a *private sanction*, the judge's name and all information considered by the Commission remain confidential.

5. Suspension

The Commission has the power to suspend a judge from office, 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. In these cases, 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 formal criminal charges, 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 a judge be suspended from office, with or without pay, 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 Lieu of Discipline

In some cases, a judge subject to a Commission investigation 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, including any documents referenced in the agreement, is public, any other records relating to the underlying case remain confidential and are only released to the public if the 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 egregious that it should be handled and resolved through a formal proceeding. The Commission itself may conduct such a fact-finding hearing, or it may request 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 trial by jury in a formal proceeding, the judge is afforded certain other rights in a formal proceeding under the Texas Procedural Rules for State Commission on Judicial Conduct, 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
- 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 as a 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, reprimand, warning or admonition, or recommend removal or involuntary retirement to a seven-member Review Tribunal appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas. The Commission itself cannot permanently 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 or sanction to a Special Court of Review.³

³ In 2009, Section 33.034 of the Texas Government Code was amended to provide judges the right to appeal a public censure issued by the Commission following a formal proceeding. In 2013, Section 33.034 was amended further to provide the right to

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 censure within thirty 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 days after the Special Court of Review is appointed, the Commission, through its Examiner, must file with the Clerk of the Texas Supreme Court 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.⁴ These records become public upon filing with the Clerk, who is responsible for furnishing a copy to the petitioning judge and to each justice on the Special Court of Review.

In an appeal of a sanction issued following the informal proceeding stage, a trial *de novo* is scheduled within thirty days after the charging document is filed. The Special Court of Review considers the case from the beginning, as though it was standing in the place of the Commission (though the Special Court of Review is made aware of the Commission's decision). The Texas Rules of Civil Procedure apply, insofar as practicable, 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.

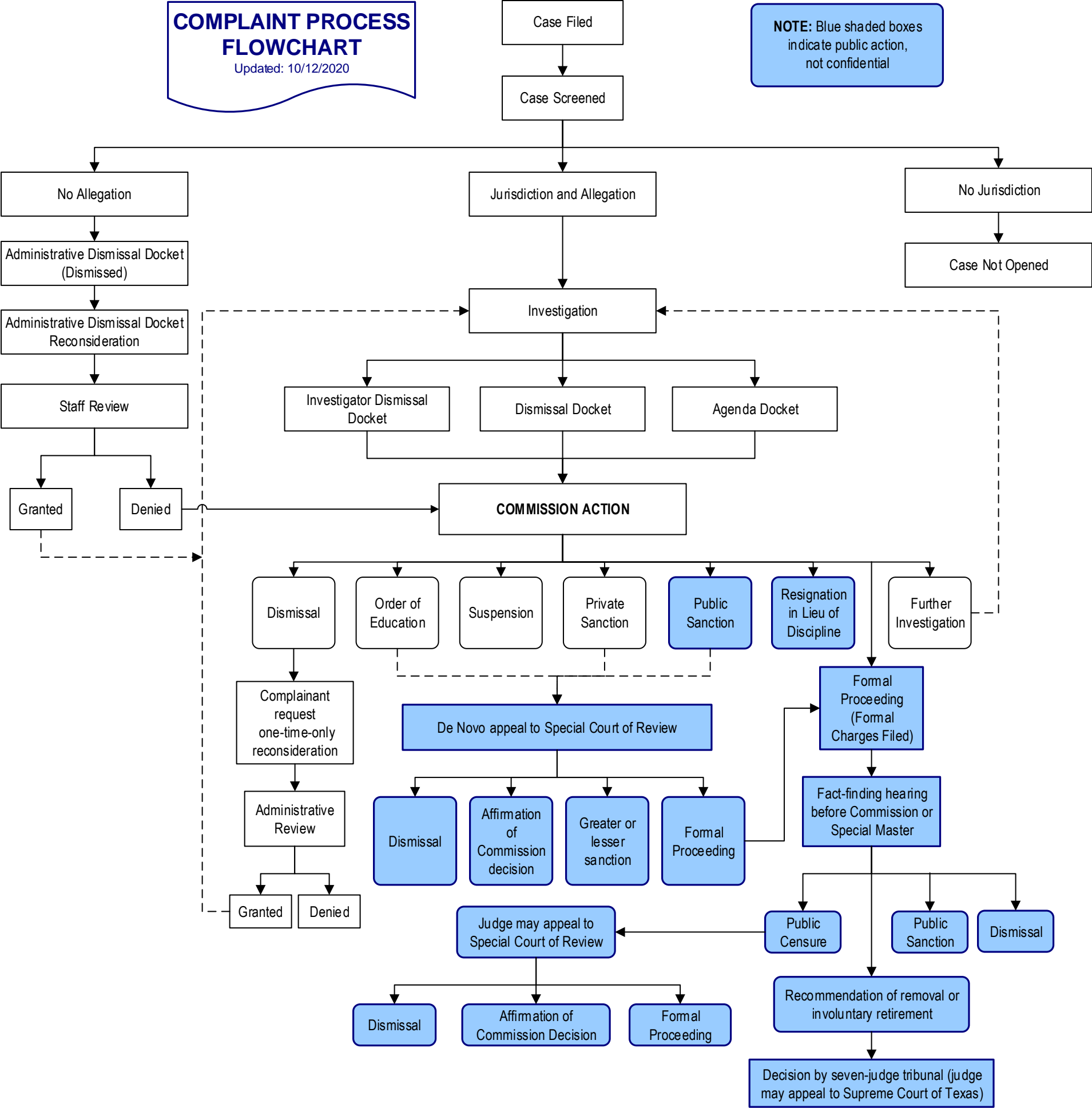
appeal a public reprimand, warning, or admonition issued after a formal proceeding. The Texas Supreme Court has been charged with the responsibility of drafting the procedural rules that will govern this process.

⁴ Sanctions issued in the informal proceeding stage may be reviewed in a trial *de novo*, in the same way that a case tried in a justice court may be appealed to a county court. By contrast, the appeal of a sanction or censure issued following a formal proceeding is a "review of the record of the proceedings that resulted in the sanction or censure and is based on the law and facts that were presented in the proceedings and any additional evidence that the Special Court of Review in its discretion may, for good cause shown, permit." See Section 33.034(e)(1), Texas Government Code.

COMPLAINT PROCESS FLOWCHART

Updated: 10/12/2020

NOTE: Blue shaded boxes indicate public action, not confidential



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

An outline of the statistical activity for the Commission through the end of fiscal year 2025 is shown in **Table 1** immediately following this section. In compliance with Section 33.005 of the Texas Government Code, the chart on **Table 2** provides a breakdown of the dispositions of the 1,286 cases closed during fiscal year 2025, including the number of cases dismissed following preliminary investigation with a determination that the allegation was frivolous or unfounded, or because the facts alleged did not constitute judicial misconduct or the evidence did not support the allegation of judicial misconduct. **Table 3** shows the types of allegations or canon violations that resulted in disciplinary action during fiscal year 2025. Graphic representations of the data are also presented in **Figures 1** through **7** to further illustrate the activities of the Commission.

According to Office of Court Administration records, approximately 3,978 judges were under the jurisdiction of the Commission in fiscal year 2025, (close to the same as the judges in fiscal year 2024 – 3,973.)

Figure 1 illustrates the makeup of the Texas judiciary by the number of judges in each category. **Figure 2** shows the number and percentage of cases filed with the Commission by judge type. **Figure 3** shows the number of complaints resulting in disciplinary action by the Commission against each judge type. **Figure 4** shows the number of cases disposed by type of complainant in fiscal year 2025.

In fiscal year 2025, the Commission acted in 74 cases involving Texas judges. The Commission disposed of 54 cases through public sanction, private sanction, orders of additional education or a combination of a sanction with an order of additional education. Five (5) cases were resolved by voluntary agreements to resign from judicial office. The Commission issued 4 orders of suspension in fiscal year 2025. Additionally, 8 cases were resolved by Special Court of Review orders.

Figures 5a and 5b show the total number of cases filed and disposed by the Commission between fiscal years 2021 and 2025. In fiscal year 2025, the Commission opened 1,281 cases – approximately a 13 % increase over the number of filings in fiscal year 2025. The Commission disposed of 1,215 cases in fiscal year 2025, representing a 6% increase in dispositions over fiscal year 2025. With 1,281 complaints received and 1,286 dispositions, the Commission’s disposition rate for fiscal year 2025 was 100.39%.

A comparison of public discipline, private discipline and interim actions taken by the Commission in fiscal years 2021 through 2025 is shown in **Figures 6a** and **6b**.

Of the 1,286 cases closed in fiscal year 2025, 26 were dismissed with language advising the judge about technical or *de minimus* violations, or violations of aspirational canons, and cautioning the judge to avoid similar conduct in the future. Approximately 52% of the cases closed in fiscal year 2025 alleged no judicial misconduct. The percentage (38%) of cases closed following a preliminary investigation increased in 2025 relative to 2024 by 10%. Additionally, the percentage (12%) of full investigations requiring a response from the judge increased in fiscal year 2025 relative to 2024 by 1%. Finally, the amount of cases closed with a finding of no allegation of judicial misconduct (49%) decreased 11%. A comparison of initial, preliminary, and full investigations conducted by the Commission in fiscal years 2021 through 2025 is shown in **Figures 7a** and **7b**.

During fiscal year 2025, the Commission referred 2 complaints against 2 different judges to law enforcement for potential investigation.

Finally, the Commission receives hundreds of items of correspondence (i.e., mail, email, submissions through its website) every year that do not pertain to the conduct of Texas judges. In fiscal year 2025, many people wrote to the Commission (via mail or email) complaining of individuals or entities that were outside of the Commission's jurisdiction, requesting legal advice/representation by the Commission or other assistance. Commission Staff was responsive to such correspondence, and whenever possible, provided those complainants additional written information and referred to other resources to help them resolve their concerns.

HB 4344 Reporting

During the 87th Legislative Session, the Texas Legislature passed HB 4344 amending Chapter 33 of the Texas Government Code which imposed a 270-day statutory timeframe to resolve complaints filed with the Commission. Effective September 1, 2022, Section 33.041 of the Texas Government Code requires that the Commission to prepare and submit to the Texas Legislature a report of: (i) the total number of complaints the Commission failed to finalize not later than the 270th day following the date the complaint was filed with the Commission and (ii) the total number of complaints that the Commission declined to further investigate because of a law enforcement agency investigation.

During Fiscal Year 2025, the Commission failed to finalize two hundred fifty six (256) complaints within the 270 days imposed by statute. Of the two hundred fifty six cases, seventy-eight (78) cases were delayed, in part, because the cases were previously on the Commission's Monitoring docket. (When the Commission votes to place a complaint on the Monitoring docket, the Commission pauses any investigation pending the outcome of a criminal investigation or relevant civil action.)

Additionally, the Commission declined to further investigate one (1) complaint, because of a law enforcement agency investigation, which culminated in the judge's disqualification after the judge was convicted of a felony. Two complaints against one judge were dismissed after a law enforcement investigation because the judge passed away. Finally, the Commission declined to further investigate three (3) complaints against one judge after a law enforcement investigation and subsequent dismissal of criminal charges against the judge. (Note: Most often, the Commission will investigate a complaint that was investigated by law enforcement, if the result of law enforcement's investigation did not result in a conviction disqualifying the judge from the bench.)

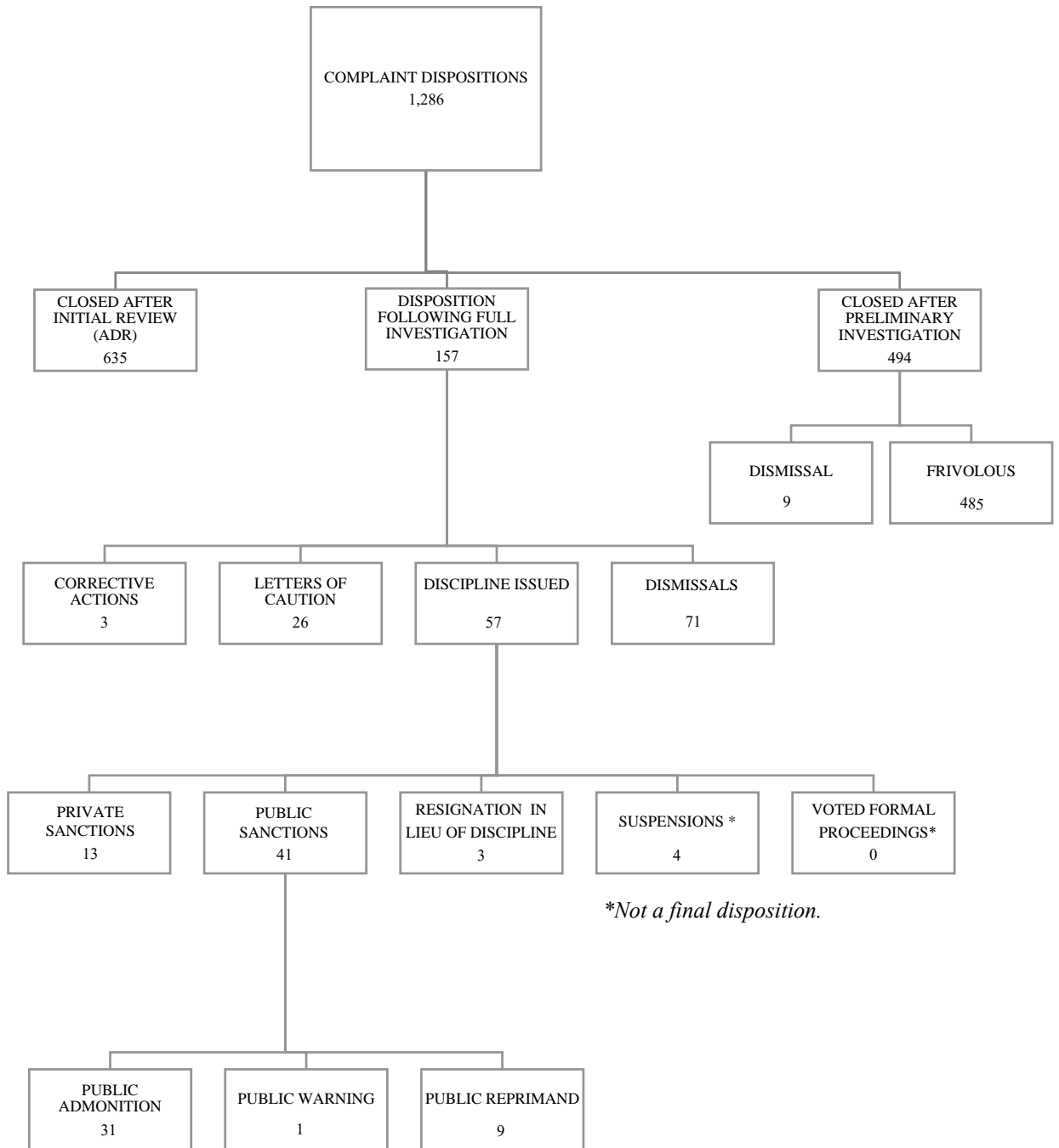
Commission Activity Report – Fiscal Year 2025

Item	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Cases Pending (Beginning FY/Current)	1099/575	575/338	338/258	258/260
Cases Filed	1764	925	1135	1281
Total Number of Cases Disposed	2229	1173	1215	1286
% of Cases Disposed/Filed	126.36%	126.81%	107.05%	100.39 %
Average Age of Case Disposed (in months)	8.02	6.0	4.3	5.3
Disciplinary Action (total)¹	112	62	49	74
Cases Disposed through:				
Criminal Conviction ²	2	0	3	1
Review Tribunal Order	0	0	0	0
Special Court of Review Order	6	9	7	8
Voluntary Agreement to Resign in Lieu of Disciplinary Action	2	4	1	5
Public Sanction				
Censure	0	0	0	0
Reprimand	10	14	8	9
Reprimand and Order of Add'l Education	5	0	1	0
Warning	10	1	2	1
Warning and Order of Add'l Education	0	2	1	0
Admonition	3	0	10	29
Admonition and Order of Add'l Education	0	1	2	3
Order of Add'l Education	0	0	0	0
Private Sanction				
Reprimand	0	2	2	3
Reprimand and Order of Add'l Education	2	4	2	5
Warning	6	3	1	1
Warning and Order of Add'l Education	12	7	0	0
Admonition	7	5	3	2
Admonition and Order of Add'l Education	7	3	3	0
Order of Add'l Education	4	3	0	1
Interim Disciplinary Action (total)				
Order of Suspension [15(a)]	6	3	3	4
Recommendation of Suspension to Supreme Court [15(b)]	1	1	0	0
Cases in Formal Proceedings	24	27 ³	30 ³	0
Dismissals (ADRs)	2151 (1054)	1128 (446)	1180 (726)	1232 (635)
Requests for Reconsideration Received	68	67	55	39
Reconsideration Granted/Denied	2/66	1/66	2/39	0/33
Pending	0	0	2	6
Cases Appealed to Special Court of Review	13	13	3	5
Informal Hearings held	55	26	9	17
Public Statements Issued	0	0	0	1

¹ Disciplinary Action includes sanctions, special court of review orders, voluntary agreements to resign in lieu of disciplinary action, orders of suspension, and formal proceedings.

² Cases resolved through criminal convictions are dismissals

TABLE 2
2025 COMPLAINT
DISPOSITIONS



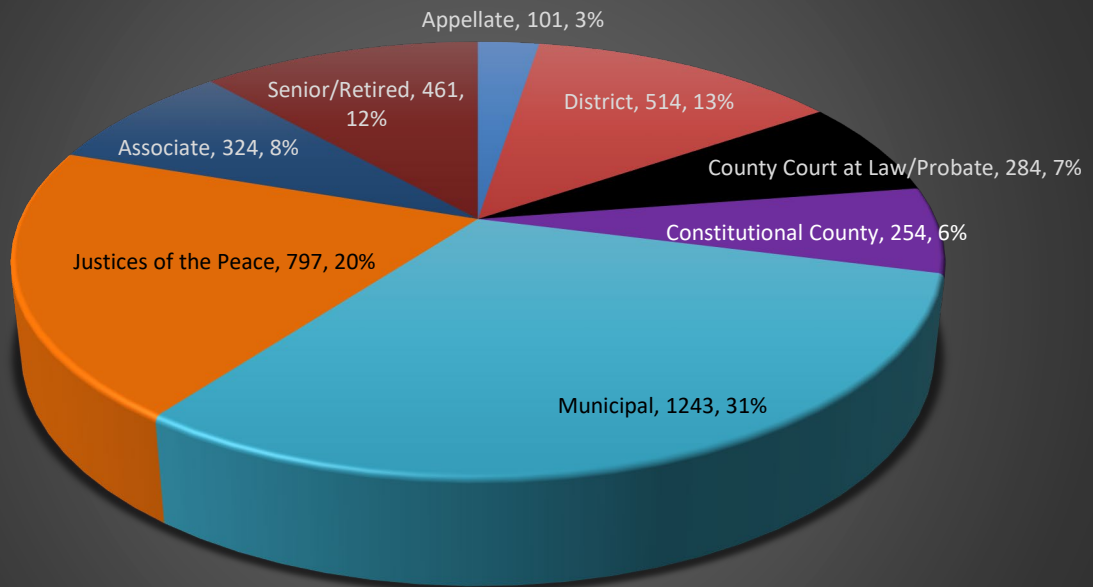
**Not a final disposition.*

**TABLE 3 – TYPES OF CONDUCT RESULTING IN DISCIPLINE IN
FISCAL YEAR 2025**

The types of conduct are listed in order of prevalence. The numbers indicate the number of times each type of conduct resulted in discipline. A single act of misconduct was counted once and assigned to the category most descriptive of the misconduct. If multiple types of misconduct were involved in a single case, each different type of conduct was counted and assigned to the appropriate category. However, if the same type of conduct occurred on multiple occasions in a single case, it was counted only once. *(Includes public and private discipline.)*

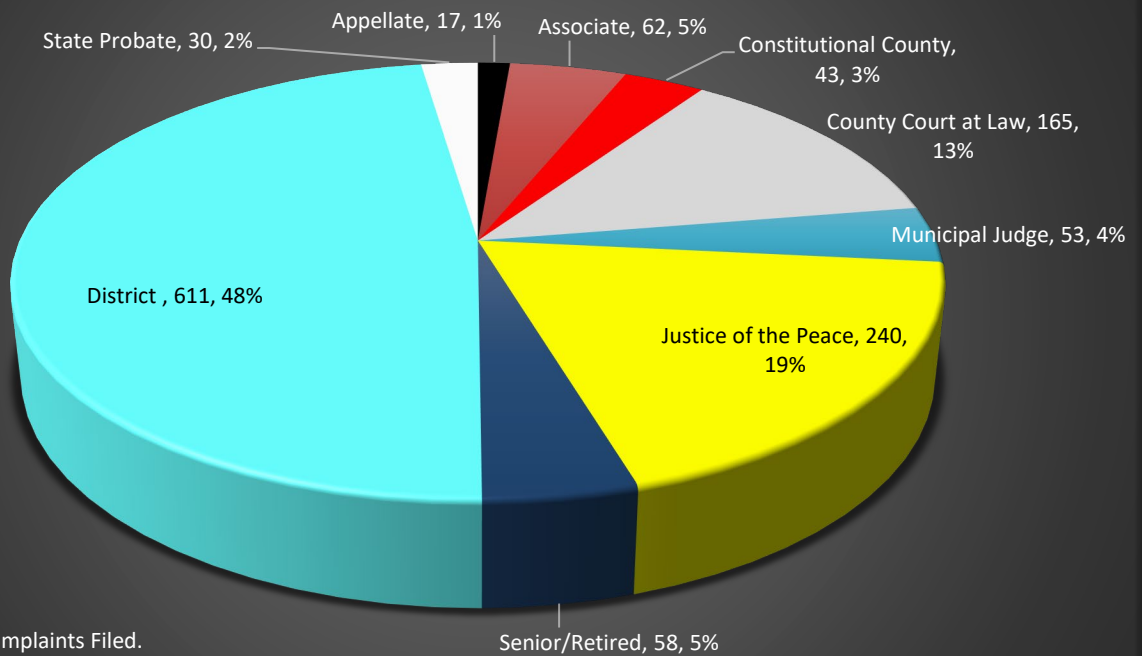
<i>Willful or Persistent Conduct Cast Public Discredit upon the Judiciary [9]</i>	<i>Failure to Comply with the Law [11]</i>	<i>Incompetence [10]</i>
<i>Extra-Judicial Activity Casts Doubt on Impartiality/ Interferes with Judicial Duties [5]</i>	<i>Using Prestige of Judicial Office/Influential Relationship [9]</i>	<i>Recusal/ Disqualification [3]</i>
	<i>General Bias/Prejudice [4]</i>	<i>Bias/Prejudice Based on Protected Class [4]</i>
<i>Improper Demeanor [12]</i>	<i>Authorize Name to Endorse Candidate [3]</i>	<i>Right to be Heard [5]</i>
		<i>Improper Ex Parte Communications [5]</i>
<i>Failure to Obtain Judicial Education [3]</i>	<i>Public Comment/ Pledge about a Pending/ Impending Matter [1]</i>	
<i>Solicitation of Funds [1]</i>		<i>Misrepresentation of Qualifications of a Candidate [1]</i>

Fig. 1 Total Number of Texas Judges*



*3,978 Total Judges Source: Texas Office of Court Administration, October 2025

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



*1,281 Total Complaints Filed.
(Includes 2 complaints on judicial candidates)

Figure 3 Number of Disciplinary Actions by Judge Type - FY 2025*

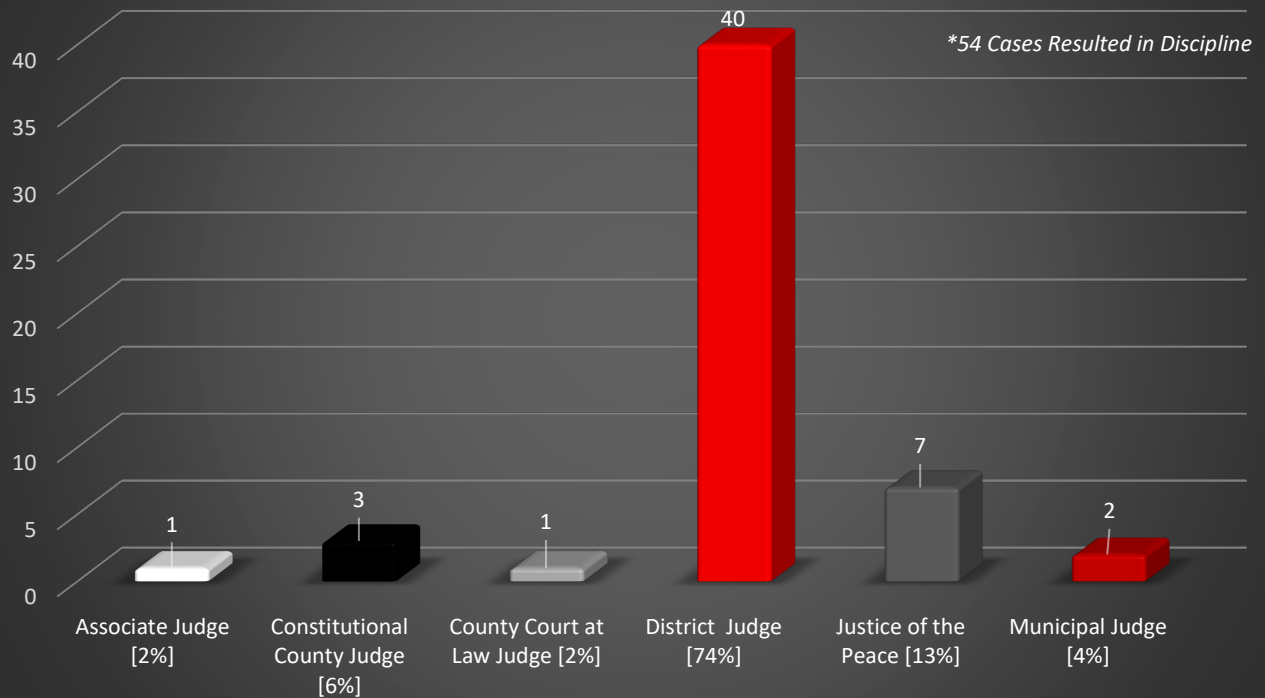


Fig. 4 Number of Cases Disposed by Complainant Type*

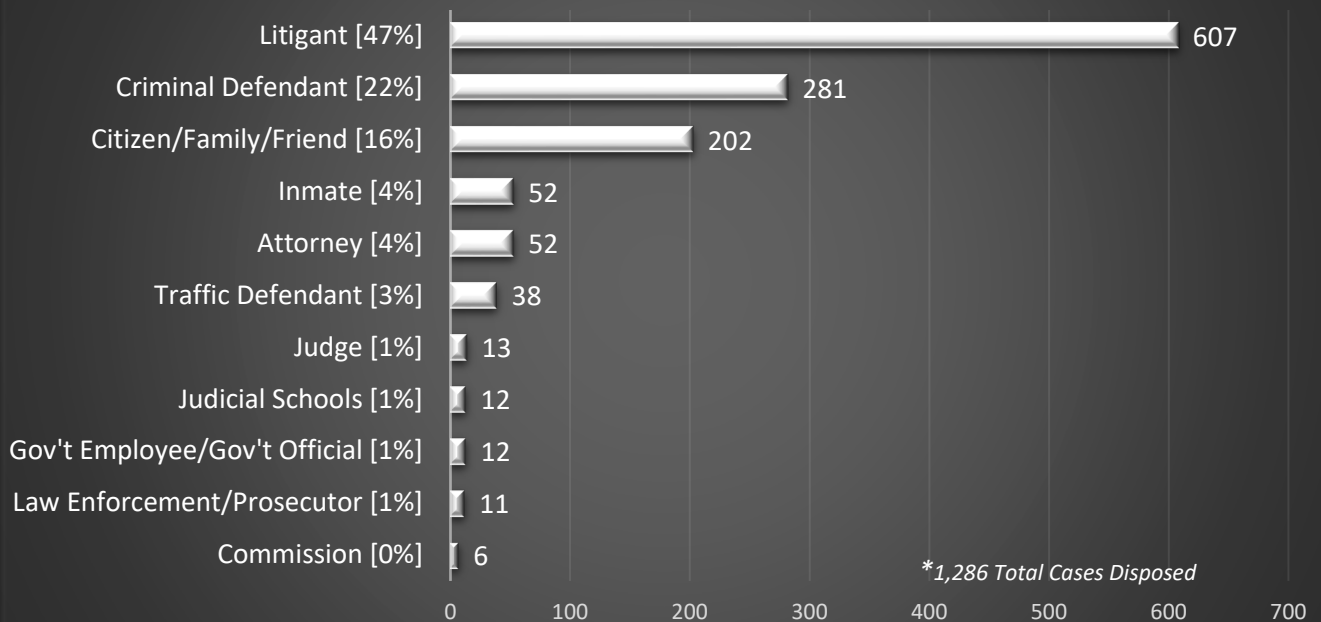


Fig. 5a Cases Filed and Disposed (FY21 - FY25)

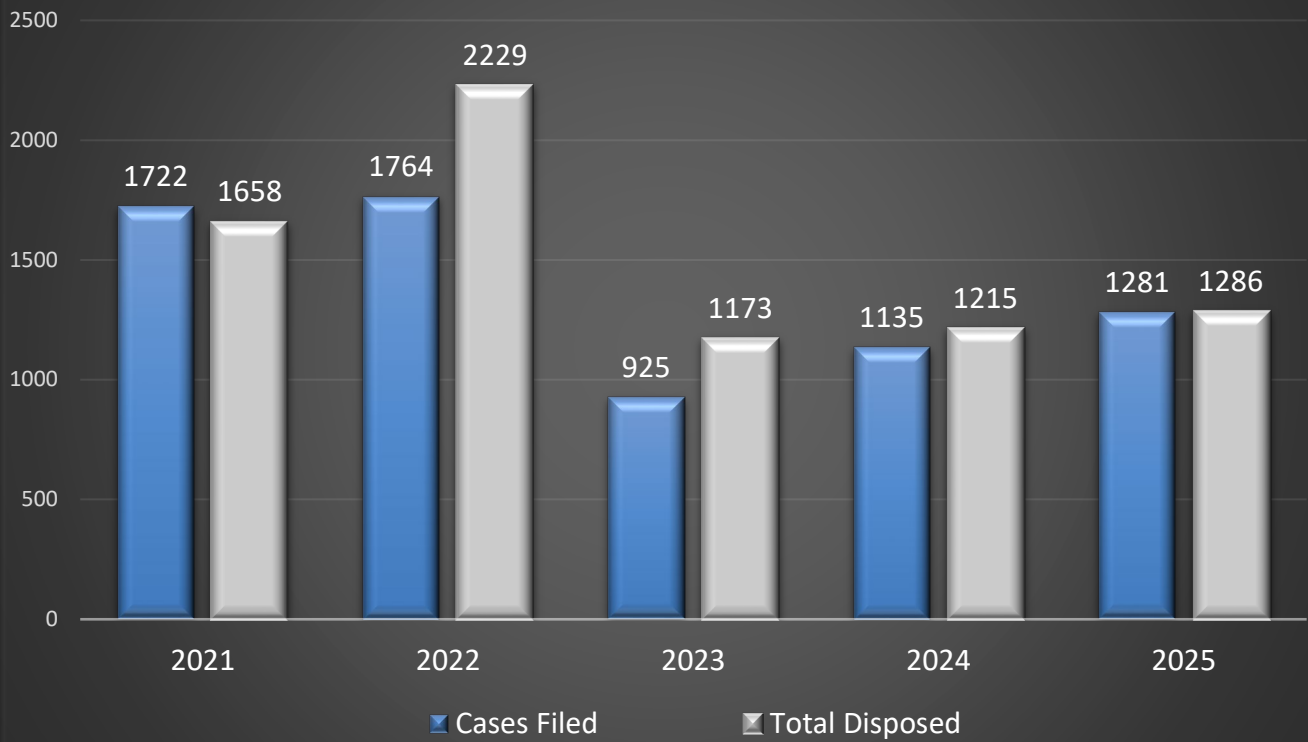


Fig. 5b Cases Filed and Disposed Trend (FY21 - FY25)

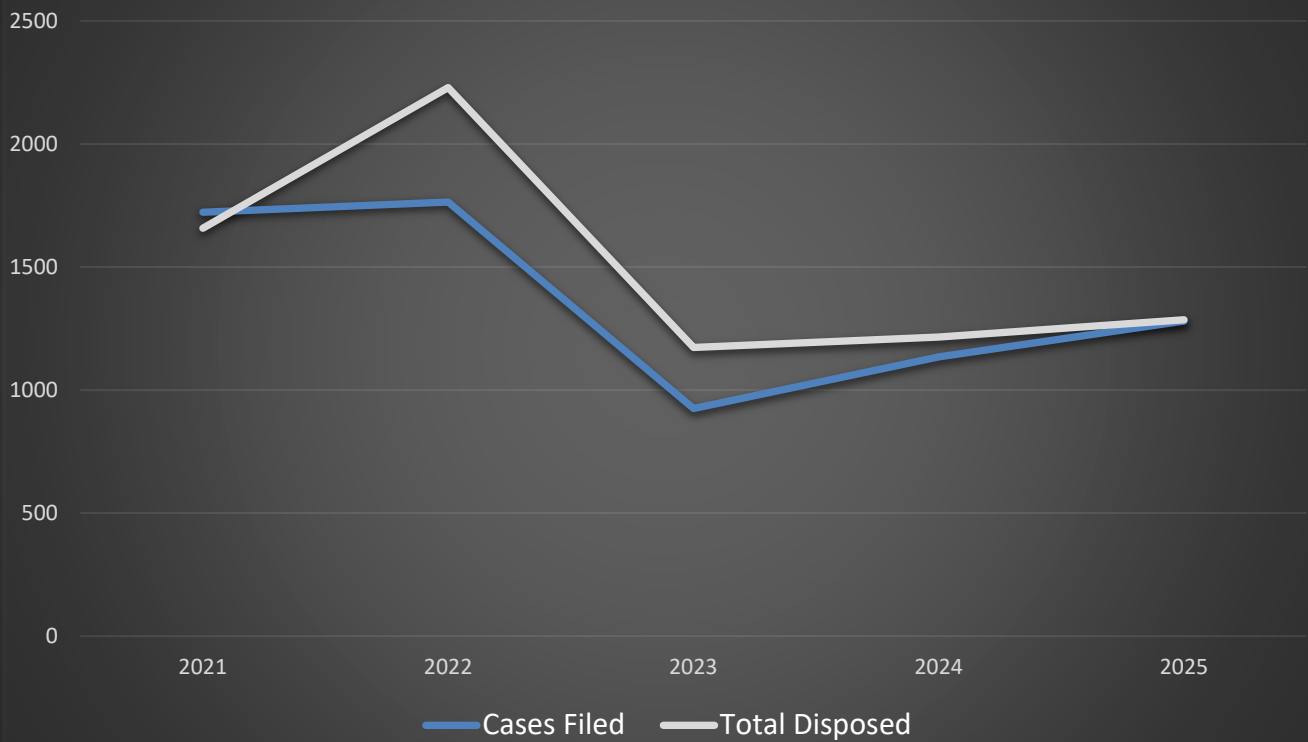


Fig. 6a Commission Activity (FY21 - FY25)

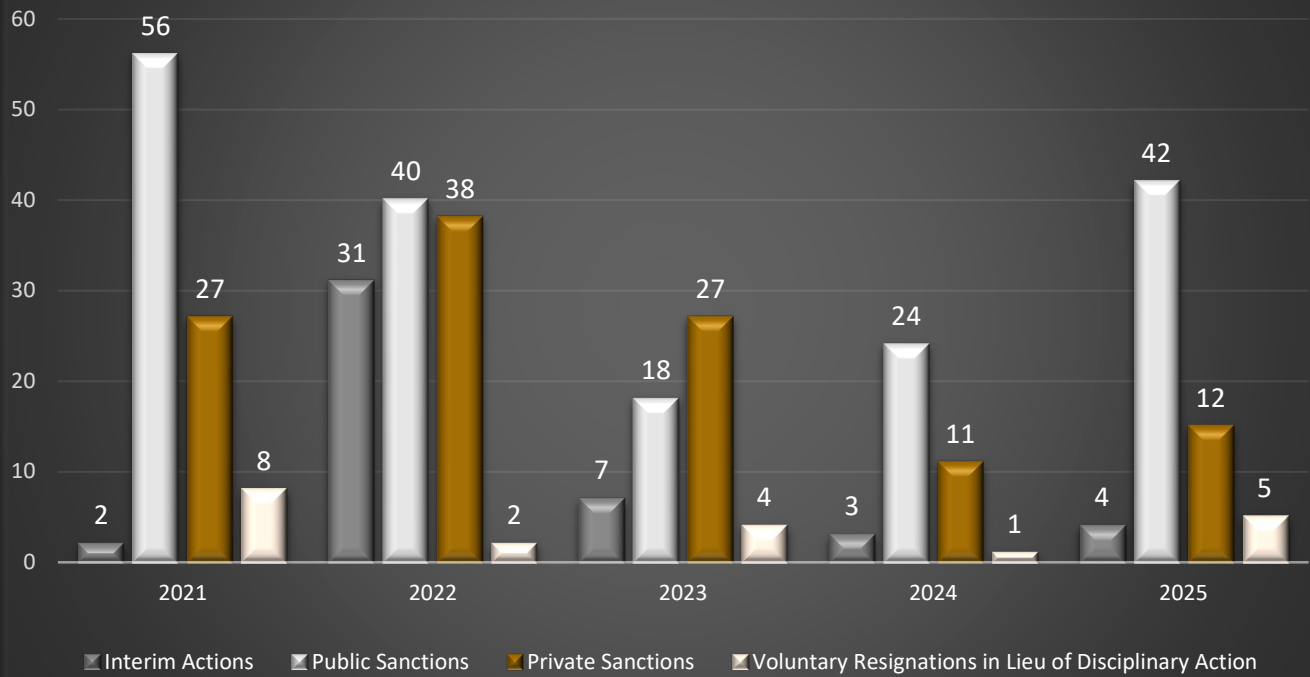


Fig. 6b Commission Activity Trend (FY21 - FY25)

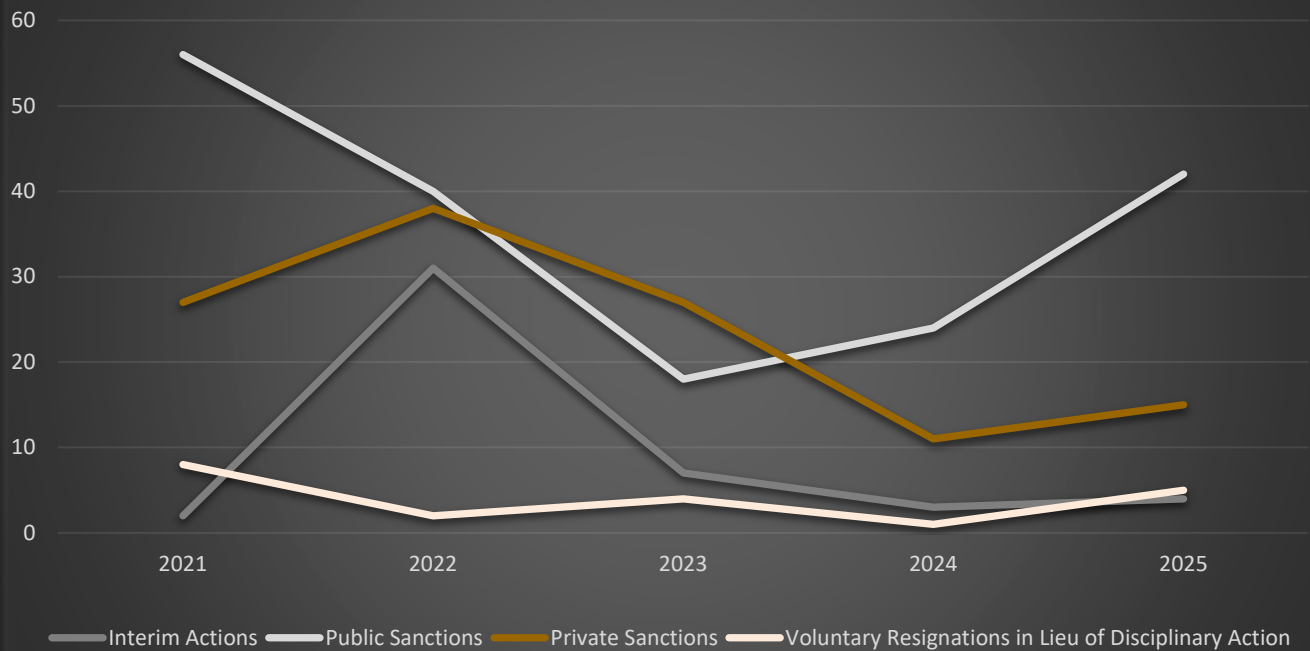


Fig. 7a Comparison of Investigations by Type (FY21 - FY25)

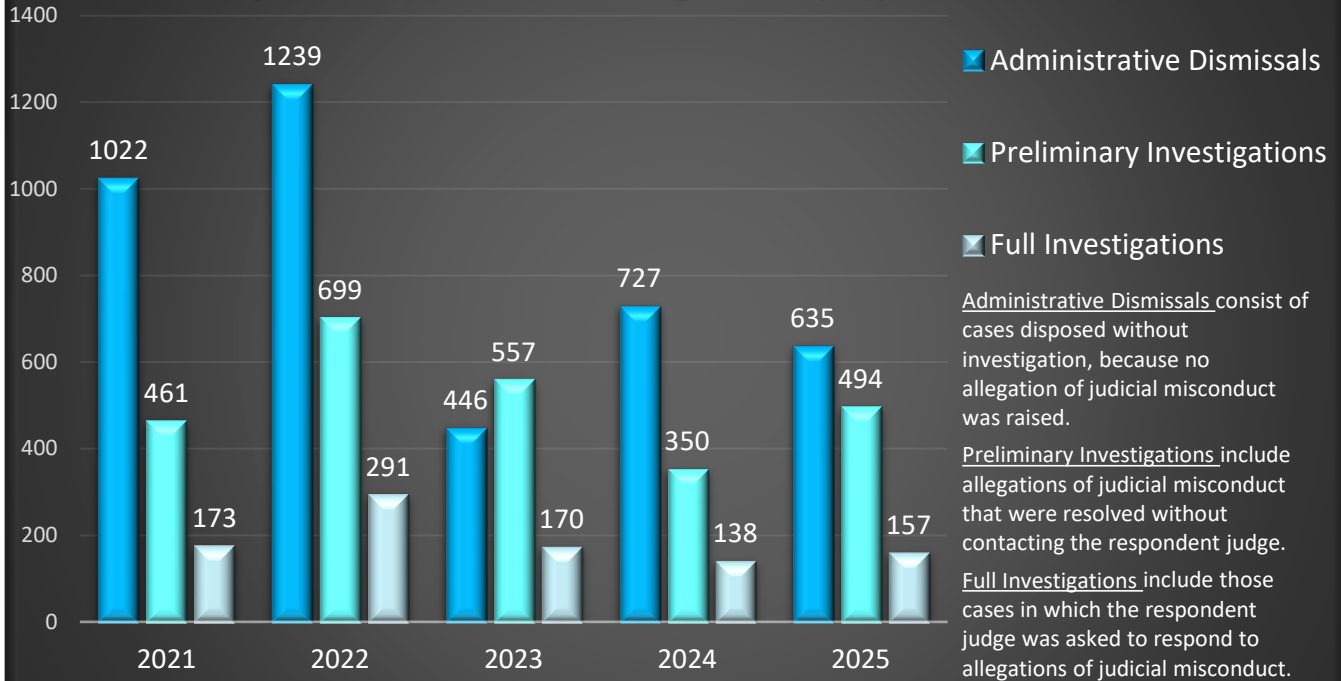
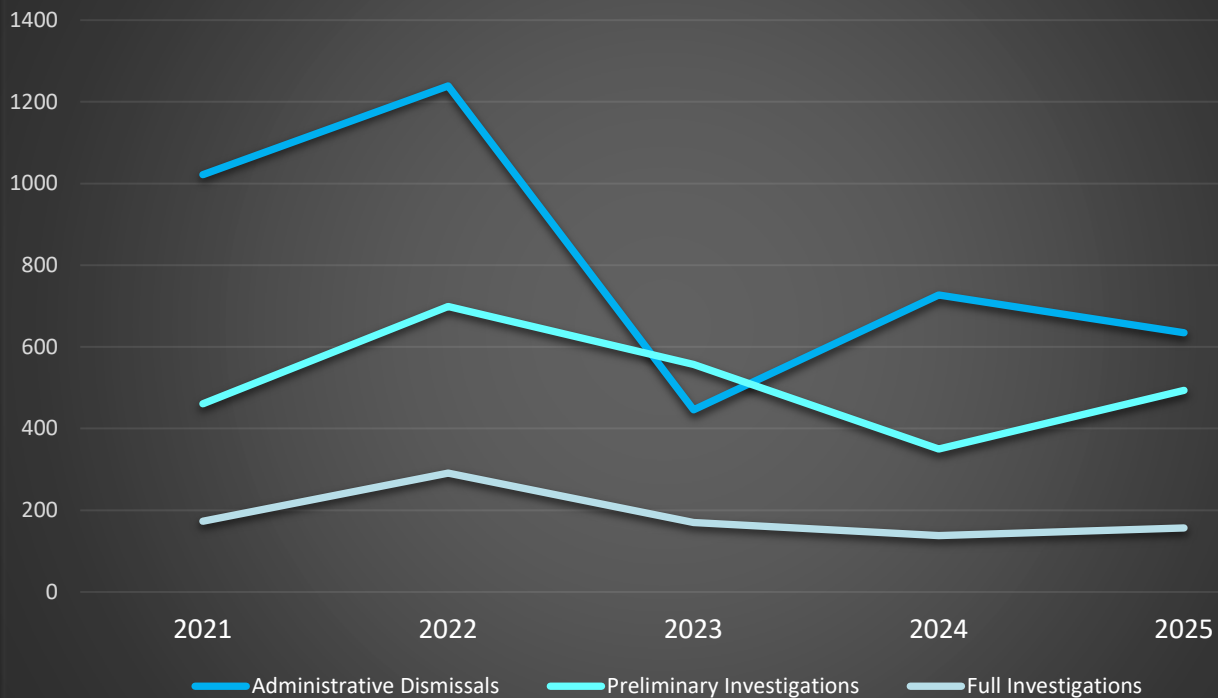


Fig. 7b Comparison of Investigations by Type Trend (FY21 - FY25)



EXAMPLES OF IMPROPER JUDICIAL CONDUCT

The following are examples of judicial misconduct that resulted in disciplinary action by the Commission in fiscal year 2025. These are illustrative examples of misconduct, and do not represent every disciplinary action taken by the Commission in fiscal year 2025. 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 listed in no particular order of severity of the disciplinary action imposed, and may involve more than one violation. The full text of every public sanction is published on the Commission website. A copy of any public record relating to any public sanction 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 2025. The reader should note that the summaries provide only general information and may omit mitigating or aggravating facts 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 solely to punish a judge for engaging in misconduct, but to protect the public by making clear that the Commission does not condone judicial conduct that violates the public trust. However, the reader should note that not every transgression reported to the Commission will 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.

ARTICLE V, Section 1-a(6)A, Texas Constitution: A judge may be disciplined for willful or persistent violation of the rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Texas, willful violation of the code of Judicial Conduct, incompetence in performing the duties of office, or willful or persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of his duties or casts public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justice.

The judge failed to comply with law and maintain professional competence in the law regarding the court security for a fellow judge's courtroom; failed to be patient, dignified and courteous when he sexually harassed the fellow judge and created a hostile work environment; and failed to perform his judicial duties without bias or prejudice and/or manifested bias or prejudice towards the fellow judge through his words and conduct and his pattern of sexual harassment towards other women in the County. The judge's failure in these respects constituted willful or persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper

performance of his duties and cast public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justices. [Violation of Canons 2A, 3B(2), 3B(4), 3B(5), and 3B(6) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Reprimand of a County Judge* (12/11/24).

The judge failed to be patient, dignified and courteous towards a female law enforcement officer when the judge told an inappropriate joke that made the officer feel uncomfortable and disrespected. [Violation of Canon 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Admonition of a Justice of the Peace* (4/17/25).

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 maintain professional competence in the law when the judge failed to timely file an Order Vacating Ruling pursuant to the Fourth Court of Appeals order in a child custody case; failed to accord every person with a legal interest in a proceeding the right to be heard when the judge made a ruling granting unsupervised visitation during a final trial before allowing a party to be heard on the issue; failed to comply with the law and maintain professional competence in the law when the judge (a) received sixteen (16) opinions from the Fourth Court of Appeals finding that the judge violated the Separation of Powers Clause of the Texas Constitution after the Fourth Court of Appeals had previously made rulings regarding this issue in same or similar cases from the judge's court; and (b) failed to follow orders issued by the Fourth Court of Appeals in a timely fashion seven times; (4) failed to perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice when nineteen (19) of the judge's orders directed at the Department of Family Protective Services were found to be void or overturned by the Fourth Court of Appeals; (5) engaged in willful and persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of the judge's duties and cast public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justice when the judge's actions and conduct: (a) resulted in seven (7) mandamuses in a child custody case; (b) resulted in at least nineteen (19) mandamuses regarding cases involving the Department of Family and Protective Services; and (c) acknowledged the Fourth Court of Appeals opinions but then disregarded the binding precedent in those opinions; (6) failed to perform the judge's judicial duties without bias or prejudice when the judge: (a) made several disparaging comments regarding an attorney in open court; (b) refused to sign any orders appointing the attorney as an Amicus Attorney; and (c) requested a transcript from a different court regarding a case in which a party's attorney was mentioned by a potential juror while the attorney had an active judicial complaint filed against her at the time; and (7) lent the prestige of her judicial office to advance the judge's own private interests when the judge had the County pay for multiple transcripts to use in the judge's defense to the Commission. [Violation of Canons 2A, 2B, 3B(2), 3B(5) and 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Reprimand of a District Court Judge* (5/12/25).

The judge failed to comply with and maintain professional competence in the law, namely Article 15.03 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, when the judge issued the summons for an citizen without a pending case in the judge's court, lent the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interests of a constituent; and failed to treat a citizen with patience, dignity, and courtesy. The judge's failures in the foregoing respects constituted willful and persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of the judge's duties and that cast public discredit on the judiciary or the administration of

justice. [Violation of Canons 2A, 2B, 3B(2), and 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Reprimand of a Justice of the Peace* (5/5/25).

The judge failed to comply with the law and maintain professional competence in the law when the judge failed to obtain the mandatory judicial education hours for the 2023-2024 Academic Year. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge* (4/3/25).

The judge failed to comply with the law and maintain professional competence in the law when the judge failed to obtain the mandatory judicial education hours for the 2023-2024 Academic Year. [Violation of Canons 2A and 3B(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand and Order of Additional Education of a Municipal Court Judge* (2/26/25).

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 the judge's judicial office to advance the private interests of others by advertising local businesses on the judge's personal and judicial Facebook pages, cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge when the judge endorsed various businesses and people on the judge's personal and judicial Facebook pages; accepted gifts from local businesses and organizations; solicited funds for local causes on the judge's personal and judicial Facebook pages; and shared a post endorsing President Donald Trump on the judge's personal Facebook page. [Violation of Canons 2B, 4A(1), 4C(2), 4D(4), and 5(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace* (6/16/25).

The judge lent the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interests of a political candidate in the 2024 election and endorsed the candidate for public office. [Violation of Canons 2B and 5(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a County Judge* (5/2/25).

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 comply with the law and maintain professional competence in the law when the judge summoned a citizen to appear in the judge's court and facilitated a mediation between two parties without a case or cause number being filed in the judge's court, lent the prestige of judicial to advance the private interest of another by facilitating the dispute between the parties, failed to be patient, dignified and courteous, failed to accord one party the opportunity to be heard and engaged in improper ex parte communications with one party in the absence of the other party concerning the dispute. [Violation of Canons 2A, 2B, 3B(2), 3B(4), 3B(8) and 6C(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Admonition and Order of Additional Education of a Justice of the Peace* (8/28/25).

The judge failed to comply with and maintaining professional competence in the law, mainly Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 503.2, when the judge granted the Petitioner's Motion for Summary Disposition without waiting the required fourteen days in the debt collection case and failed to be patient, dignified and courteous towards the party and failed to accord the party the right to be heard regarding the Petitioner's Motion for Summary Disposition and having a jury trial in the case. [Violation of Canons 2A, 3B(2), 3B(4) and 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Warning of a Justice of the Peace* (5/12/25).

The judge failed to comply with the law and failed maintain professional competence in the law when the judge *sua sponte* appointed a litigant the guardian of the person without the litigant having filed an application for guardianship nor having served the citation regarding an application to the opposing side, and engaging in ex parte communications with the litigant outside the present of counsel and the ad litem attorney regarding the merits of the case. [Violation of Canons 2A, 3B(2), and 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Order of Additional Education of a County Judge* (4/11/25).

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 failed to be patient, dignified and courteous to others with whom the judge dealt with in an official capacity when the judge (a) created a hostile work environment for her colleagues when she issued a cease-and-desist order which included a criminal trespass warning and filed a declaratory action lawsuit against them; and the County Courts at Law's staff, and (b) berated, yelled, and threatened to hold the head of the maintenance department in contempt of court regarding the re-keying of the judge's office door; and (2) failed to hear and decided matters assigned to the judge when the judge recused from several attorneys' cases assigned to the judge's court without a valid legal explanation. [Violation of Canons 3B(1) and 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Admonition of a County Court at Law Judge* (8/11/25).

The judge failed to be patient, dignified and courteous towards an attorney when the judge purposefully made very personal and disparaging statements about the attorney in a response to the motions to recuse filed by the attorney in the subject case; and willfully filed a response to the motions to recuse in the subject case and five other cases in which the attorney represented a party for the purpose of *sua sponte* recusing from those cases. [Violation of Canon 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Reprimand of a Former District Judge* (10/9/24).

The judge failed to be patient, dignified and courteous toward a litigant when the judge commented on the litigant's mental health and medication in open court during a hearing. [Violation of Canon 3B(4) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand and Order of Additional Education of a District Court Judge* (4/11/25).

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

The judge failed to treat litigants and attorneys with patience, dignity, and courtesy, exhibited conduct in the performance of the judge's judicial duties that could be construed as bias, and denied a litigant's attorney the right to be heard in accordance with law. [Violation of Canons 3B(4), 3B(5), 3B(6) and 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand and Order of Additional Education of an Associate Judge* (1/2/25).

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 . . .

The judge routinely initiated and considered improper *ex parte* communications from the Defense and the State concerning the merits of a highly publicized criminal case. [Violation of Canon 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Admonition of a District Court Judge* (4/11/25).

The judge initiated improper *ex parte* communications with the District Attorney concerning two separate cases that were pending in the judge's court. [Violation of Canon 3B(8) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Admonition of a District Court Judge* (4/11/25).

CANON 3B(8): A judge shall abstain from public comment about a pending or impending proceeding which may come before the judge's court in a manner which suggests to a reasonable person the judge's probable decision on any particular case.

The judge initiated improper *ex parte* communications, made public comments about a pending proceeding that would suggest to a reasonable person the judge's probable decision on a particular case and engaged in extra-judicial activities in such a way that cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially when the judge made comments on the respondent's social media post. [Violation of Canons 3B(8), 3B(10) and 4A(1) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Private Reprimand of a District Court Judge* (8/14/25).

CANON 4A(1): A judge shall conduct all of the judge's extra-judicial activities so that they do not cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge.

The judge lent the prestige of his judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge and the judge's client(s) in the bail bond industry when the judge engaged in extra-judicial activities that cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge and/or interfered with the proper performance of judicial duties; and engaged in financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on the judge's impartiality, interfere with the proper performance of the judge's judicial duties, exploit the judge's judicial position, and/or involve the judge in frequent transactions with lawyers or persons likely to come before the court on which the judge serves. [Violation of Canons 2B, 4A(1), 4A(2) and 4D(1) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct.] *Public Admonition of a Municipal Court Judge* (8/14/25).

CANON 5(2): A judge shall not authorize the use of his or her name endorsing another candidate for any public office.

The judge allowed her relationship with two judicial candidates to influence her judicial conduct or judgment when she sent negative text messages regarding an opposing judicial candidate to inform and influence members in the community regarding the candidate; lent the prestige of her judicial office to advance the private interest of a judicial candidate to win the primary race election for a district court bench when she (a) sent negative text messages about a the opposing judicial candidate; (b) informed and invited a judicial candidate to community meetings, where she was endorsed by members of the community; and (c) invited a judicial candidate to serve a meal with her for community program; (3) failed to be patient, dignified, and courteous towards a judicial candidate; (4) knowingly or recklessly misrepresented a candidate's identity, qualifications, present position; and (5) authorized her name to endorse a candidate for a district court bench. The judge's failures in these respects constituted willful and persistent conduct that is clearly inconsistent with the proper performance of her duties and cast public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justice. [Violation of Canons 2B, 3B(4), 5(1)(ii), and 5(2) of the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct and Article V, Section 1-a(6)A of the Texas Constitution.] *Public Admonition of a District Court Judge (2/7/25).*

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
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APPELLATE JUDGE MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Charles Barrow	66 - 69	4 Year Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Spurgeon Bell	66 - 71	Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Homer Stephenson	70 - 75	Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Phil Peden	72 - 77	Served as Secretary Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Edward Coulson	78 - 81	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Charles L. Reynolds	78 - 81	Unexpired Term Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Esco Walter	75 - 77	
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable John Boyd	82 - 87	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable William Junell	77 - 81 81 - 83	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable William Bass	89 - 94	Retired
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable William "Bud" Arnot	95 - 95 95 - 01	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Joseph B. Morris	01 - 07	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Jan P. Patterson	07 - 13	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable David Gaultney	11 - 13	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Douglas S. Lang	13 - 18	Served as Chair Served as Vice Chair Served as Secretary
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Lee Gabriel	19 - 19	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable David Schenck	20 - 22	Unexpired Term Served as Chair

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Ken Wise	23 -	Unexpired Term Serving as Vice Chair

DISTRICT JUDGE MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Connally McKay	66 – 68	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Truett Smith	66 – 69	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Clarence Guittard	68 – 69	Unexpired Term Served as Secretary Resigned (appointed Appellate Judge)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Howard Davison	68 – 75	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable R. C. Vaughan	69 – 71 71 – 77	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Walter E. Jordan	78 – 81	Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Darrell Hester	76 – 81	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Raul Longoria	82 – 87	
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Harry Hopkins	82 – 83 83 – 89	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Vice Chair Resigned (appointed Appellate Judge)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Homer Salinas	88 – 93	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Merrill Hartman	93 – 99	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Kathleen Olivares	99 – 05	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Sid Harle	05 – 11	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Orlinda L. Naranjo	11 - 18	
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Ruben G. Reyes	18 - 20	Deceased

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Gary L. Steel	21 -	Unexpired Term Reappointed Serving as Chair

COUNTY COURT AT LAW MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable J. Ray Kirkpatrick	85 -89	New Position
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Hilda Tagle	89 - 91 91 - 94	Unexpired Term Reappointed Resigned (elected District Judge)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Martin Chiuminatto	95 – 97 97 - 03	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Secretary
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Michael R. Fields	03 - 09	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable M. Sue Kurita	10 - 15	Served as Vice Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable David C. Hall	15 - 23	Served as Secretary Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Carey F. Walker	23 -	Unexpired Term Serving as Secretary

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTY JUDGE MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Ernie Houdashell	07 – 09	New Position
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Joel P. Baker	09 – 11 11 - 16	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Vice Chair Resigned (2016)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Tramer J. Woytek	16 – 17 17 - 20	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Secretary (Resigned 2020)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Lucy M. Hebron	21 - 22	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Tano E. Tijerina	23 -	Unexpired Term Reappointed

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Wayne LeCroy	78 – 83	New Position
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable James Dinkins	83 – 83	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Jack Richburg	84 – 85 85 – 90	Unexpired Term Reappointed
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Charles McCain	91 – 91	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Tom Lawrence	91 – 97	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Keith Baker	97 – 03	
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Rex Baker	03 – 07	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair Resigned
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Tom Lawrence	07 – 09	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Steven L. Seider	10 - 15	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable David M. Patronella	15 - 22	
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Wayne Money	22 -	

MUNICIPAL JUDGE MEMBERS

Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Elinor Walters	85 – 91	New Position Served as Secretary
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Bonnie Sudderth	91 – 96	Resigned (appointed District Judge)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Michael O'Neal	96 – 97 97 – 02	Unexpired Term Reappointed Resigned
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Monica A. Gonzalez	02 – 03 03 – 09	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair Resigned in '09 (appointed to CCL)
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Edward J. Spillane, Jr.	09 – 15	

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Catherine N. Wylie	15 - 19	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable M. Patrick Maguire	20 - 22	Unexpired Term
Texas Supreme Court	Honorable Chace A. Craig	23 - 25	Unexpired Term

PUBLIC MEMBERS

Governor	William Blakemore	66 - 69	
Governor	Lewis Bond	66 - 70	
Governor	Robert Whipkey	66 - 72	
Governor	F. Howard Walsh	70 - 74	
Governor	Vernon Butler	70 - 75	
Governor	F. Ray McCormick	73 - 77	
Governor	Carl Dillard	74 - 81	Served as Secretary
Governor	Crawford Godfrey	76 - 81	
Governor	Mike Maros	78 - 83	Served as Secretary Replaced McCormick
Governor	Robert Rogers	81 - 85	
Governor	Scott Taliaferro	81 - 85	Served as Secretary
Governor	Col.(R) Nathan I. Reiter	81 - 87	Served as Secretary Resigned 5/14/87
Governor	Max Emmert, III	83 - 89	
Governor	Lowell Cable	85 - 91	
Governor	Gary Griffith	88 - 91	Unexpired Term
Governor	Dr. Roderick Nugent	87 - 93	

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
Governor	Al Lock	89 - 95	Served as Secretary
Governor	Carol MacLean	94 - 97	Resigned
Governor	Rosa Walker	91 - 97	
Governor	Jean Birmingham	93 - 99	
Governor	L. Scott Mann	95 - 01	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
Governor	Dee Coats	98 - 03	Served as Secretary
Governor	Gilbert M. Martinez	98 - 03	
Governor	Wayne Brittingham	00 - 01	Resigned
Governor	Faye Barksdale	01 - 07	
Governor	R.C. Allen III	02 - 05	
Governor	Ann Appling Bradford	03 - 09	Served as Secretary
Governor	Buck Prewitt	04 - 06	Resigned
Governor	Gilbert Herrera	05 - 05	Resigned
Governor	Janelle Shepard	05 - 11	Served as Secretary
Governor	Cynthia Tauss Delgado	07 - 07	Resigned
Governor	William Lawrence	07 - 09	Unexpired Term
Governor	Conrado De La Garza	08 - 08	Resigned
Governor	Karry Matson	09 - 13	Unexpired Term
Governor	Patty Johnson	09 - 11 11 - 18	Unexpired Term Reappointed Served as Secretary
Governor	Martha Hernandez	10 - 15	
Governor	Diane DeLaTorre Threadgill	10 - 15	
Governor	Valerie E. Ertz	11 - 17	Served as Secretary Served as Chair
Governor	David M. Russell	13 - 19	
Governor	Darrick L. McGill	17 - 21	
Governor	Sujeeth B. Draksharam	17 - 23	
Governor	Maricela Alvarado	18 - 19	Resigned
Governor	Amy Suhl	18 - 19	Resigned
Governor	Valerie Ertz	19 -	Unexpired Term
Governor	Frederick C. Tate	19 - 23	Unexpired Term Serving as Secretary

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
Governor	Janis Holt	19 -	Served as Secretary Served as Vice-Chair
Governor	Kathy P. Ward	21 -	
Governor	Andrew M. "Andy" Kahan	23 -	Unexpired Term
Governor	Clifford T. Harbin	23 -	Unexpired Term
Governor	Derek M. Cohen	23 -	
Governor	Yinon Weiss	25-	
Governor	April I. Aguirre	25-	

ATTORNEY MEMBERS

State Bar	J. E. Abernathy	66 – 69	
State Bar	Fred Werkenthin	66 – 72	Served as Secretary
State Bar	Donald Eastland	69 – 75	Served as Chair
State Bar	Robert C McGinnis	71 – 77	
State Bar	O. J. Weber	75 – 81	Served as Vice Chair
State Bar	W. Truett Smith	78 – 83	Served as Chair
State Bar	Robert Parsley	81 – 87	
State Bar	Jamie Clements	83 – 89	Served as Vice Chair
State Bar	Charles Smith	87 – 93	Served as Chair
State Bar	Charles R. Dunn	89 – 95	Served as Chair
State Bar	Jack Pasqual	93 – 99	
State Bar	Blake Tartt	95 – 01	
State Bar	Wallace Jefferson	99 – 01	Resigned (appointed Supreme Court Justice)
State Bar	Ron Krist	01 – 07	

COMMISSION MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT

(Last Updated 11/7/25)

APPOINTED BY	NAME	DATES OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
State Bar	James Hall	01 – 05	Unexpired Term Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
State Bar	Jorge Rangel	05 – 11	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
State Bar	Tom Cunningham	07 – 13	Served as Vice Chair Served as Chair
State Bar	Ricky A. Raven	11 - 17	Served as Secretary
State Bar	Demetrius K. Bivins	13 - 19	
State Bar	Ronald E. Bunch	17 -	Served as Secretary Served as Vice-Chair
State Bar	Steve Fischer	19 - 20	Resigned
State Bar	Clifton Roberson	21 -	Unexpired Term Reappointed
State Bar	Sylvia Borunda Firth	23 -	