

FILED

June 15, 2026

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

Judicial Council for the Fifth Circuit

Complaint Number: 05-26-90132

IN RE COMPLAINT OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT
UNDER THE JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2002.

ORDER

Complainant, a *pro se* litigant, has filed a complaint alleging misconduct by a United States District Judge in Complainant's civil proceeding.

Alleged Misconduct in Civil Proceeding

Complainant complains that the judge "never investigated" why the state Attorney General was representing the defendant-state judge, "refused to address" Complainant's claim that the defendant-Appraisal District defendants did not provide "the assessment history of [the state judge's] home" that Complainant requested, "ignored" Complainant's "urgent" notice that the Appraisal District "planned ... to destroy my assessment for the year 2024" and, "after the Appraisal District succeeded," "ignored" Complainant's "warning ... that they had done it through an ex parte hearing" in state court.

These allegations relate directly to the merits of decisions or procedural rulings and are subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(ii). The complaint procedures in 28 U.S.C. §§ 351-364 may not be used to challenge the correctness of a judge's ruling or decision. *See*

Rule 4(b)(1) of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

Complainant further complains that “suddenly, without a hearing or trial,” the judge entered a dismissal order in August 2025 “contain[ing] a number of lies and distortions of facts,” “destroying my entire case,” and “making fun of me in appealing under the ‘Continuous Violation Doctrine’.”

It is unclear whether Complainant is alleging that the judge made fun of him by stating that Complainant’s argument based on the Continuing Violation Doctrine was “unclear,” and/or by rejecting that argument, and/or by using quotation marks in referring to Complainant’s erroneous references to the “Continuous Violation Doctrine.” Regardless, Complainant has presented no evidence, and I have found none in the record, that the judge lied, intentionally distorted facts, or was “making fun of” Complainant in an order. These allegations are therefore subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) as “lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred.”

Alleged “Bribery Agreement”

Complainant also alleges that public records and his own internet research show that the judge received “extremely favorable assessments” from the Appraisal District that “appear to be the kind you would find in a bribery agreement” and that the judge’s rulings in favor of the defendants constitute evidence of the quid pro quo arrangement. In support, Complainant attaches summaries of his internet research wherein he lists the increases and decreases of the assessments of the judge’s properties and notes that they do not correspond to the increases and decreases of the assessments of Complainant’s property. Complainant “suggest[s] that the Honorable Judges of the Fifth Circuit do a little exploration on what is on the file in possession of [the Appraisal District] ... before ruling on my complaint against [the judge].”

I have reviewed the assessment information provided in Complainant's complaint. Neither the assessment information, nor the adverse rulings made by the judge in Complainant's case, are sufficient evidence to create an inference that the judge engaged in a "bribery agreement" with the Appraisal District. "Rule 6(b) [of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings] makes clear that the complaint must be more than a suggestion to a Chief Judge that, if he opens an investigation and the investigating body looks hard enough in a particular direction, he might uncover misconduct. It must contain a specific allegation of misconduct supported by sufficient factual detail to render the allegation credible." *In re Memorandum of Decision of Judicial Conference Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability*, 591 F.3d 638, 646 (U.S. Jud. Conf. Oct 26, 2009). These assertions are therefore subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) as "lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred."

Alleged Conspiracy to Conceal Evidence of "Bribery Agreement"

Complainant further complains that the judge conspired with the state Attorney General and/or the Appraisal District to conceal evidence of the alleged bribery agreement. In support, Complainant gives two examples of the alleged concealment.

First, Complainant states that when he sought copies of appraisals of the judge's residential property for the past ten years, the judge "sought help from the Attorney General to prevent release of the assessment[s]."¹ Exhibits provided by Complainant reflect that:

- In early October 2025, the Appraisal District received a Public Information Request from Complainant seeking

¹ Contradicting the allegation that the judge contacted the state Attorney General "to prevent release of the assessment[s]," Complainant asserts elsewhere in his complaint that the judge "didn't seem to care that his assessments were released to me."

“the ten-year assessment history of [the judge]’s property.”

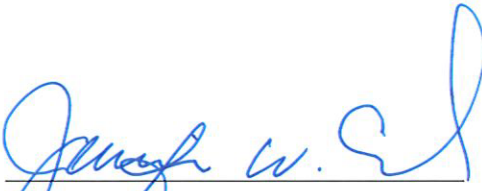
- The Appraisal District submitted a written request for an “open records decision” from the state Attorney General’s office, submitting that “some of the co-mingled responsive information ... is confidential by statute[.]” (Complainant characterizes this inquiry as the Appraisal District “seeking [the Attorney General’s] help in protecting [the judge’s] assessment history.”)
- The judge wrote a letter to the state Attorney General’s office which stated that he had “no objection to the release of records that are redacted.” The judge asked that his residential address and certain forms containing “layouts of my home” be redacted “[g]iven the increasing threats being made to federal judges across the country.”
- In a letter to the state Attorney General in late October 2025, Complainant complained that he had received “redacted copies of someone’s assessments for ten years” from the Appraisal District, but the records were “entirely meaningless because [they do not] identify who they belong to.”

Contrary to Complainant’s claim that the judge contacted the state Attorney General “to prevent release of the assessment[s],” the letter reflects that the judge explicitly agreed to the release of those records with the proviso that they be redacted for privacy and security reasons. Even though the judge requested that the Attorney General redact certain information contained in the assessment records, Complainant has presented no evidence to rebut the judge’s stated purpose for doing so, i.e., to protect the judge and his family from the increasing threats of violence against judges across the country.

Second, Complainant claims that the redacted records provided by the Appraisal District in response to his records request “contain[ed] nothing similar to” the information he found online about the judge’s residential properties, both of which he alleges received “many favorable assessments.”

Even if Complainant found information on the internet that is not similar to the records produced to him by the Appraisal District, neither of these examples are sufficient to create an inference that the judge improperly sought to conceal records or conspired with others to do so. This allegation is therefore subject to dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(1)(A)(iii) as “lacking sufficient evidence to raise an inference that misconduct has occurred.”

The complaint is DISMISSED. An unredacted private order is entered simultaneously herewith.



JENNIFER WALKER ELROD
Chief Judge