

United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

October 13, 2023

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

COMPLAINT NUMBER: 05-24-90002

COMPLAINT IDENTIFIED BY THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE FIFTH
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS AGAINST UNITED STATES
BANKRUPTCY JUDGE DAVID R. JONES,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
UNDER THE JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2002.

Pursuant to Rule 5 in Article III of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, I am identifying a Complaint against United States Bankruptcy Judge David R. Jones of the Southern District of Texas.

Rule 5 provides that when a chief judge has information constituting reasonable grounds for inquiry into whether a covered judge has engaged in misconduct, the chief judge may conduct an inquiry, as he or she deems appropriate, into the accuracy of the information. I have conducted an inquiry and find there is probable cause to believe that misconduct by Judge Jones has occurred. It does not appear that an informal resolution is feasible at this time. I am therefore entering this written order stating the reasons for identifying a complaint.

Judge Jones is in an intimate relationship with Elizabeth Freeman. It appears that they have cohabited (living in the same house or home) since approximately 2017. Elizabeth Freeman worked in Judge Jones's chambers as a law clerk. Subsequently, she was a partner in the Jackson Walker LLP law firm, it appears from at least 2017 until December 2022. She formed The

Law Office of Liz Freeman, from which she has practiced since approximately December 2022.

Members of the Jackson Walker LLP firm have regularly appeared before Judge Jones since 2017. Judge Jones has approved attorneys' fees payable to that firm in which supporting documentation, that was submitted to Judge Jones and is part of public records, reflects that services by Elizabeth Freeman were performed in connection with a number of cases for which fees were sought and approved, though Elizabeth Freeman was not shown as counsel of record on the face of pleadings. The amounts billed for Elizabeth Freeman's services in those cases were substantial. The fees approved by Judge Jones for Jackson Walker LLP were likewise substantial. Judge Jones approved fees payable to Jackson Walker LLP in other cases in which Elizabeth Freeman does not appear to have provided any legal services or advice. However, at all times when Elizabeth Freeman was a Jackson Walker LLP partner, and regardless of whether she provided services or advice in a case, there is a reasonable probability that Elizabeth Freeman, as a partner in that firm, obtained a financial benefit from, or had a financial interest in, fees approved by Judge Jones. Judge Jones did not recuse in Jackson Walker LLP cases nor did he disclose his relationship with Elizabeth Freeman to the parties or their counsel in which Jackson Walker LLP appeared before him.

A motion to recuse Judge Jones was filed in a case in which Jackson Walker LLP was counsel of record. The basis of the motion was an allegation that Judge Jones was involved in a romantic relationship with Elizabeth Freeman. Judge Jones referred the motion to recuse to another bankruptcy judge but did not disclose to that judge the facts regarding his relationship with Ms. Freeman. On information and belief, the judge who ruled on the motion to recuse was unaware that Judge Jones was romantically involved with Ms. Freeman or that they were cohabiting. The motion to recuse was denied and appealed to a federal district court judge, and on information and

belief, Judge Jones did not apprise that district court judge of the relationship with Ms. Freeman, and that judge was also unaware of the facts regarding the relationship. The appeal was denied. There is a reasonable probability that if Judge Jones had disclosed the facts concerning his relationship with Elizabeth Freeman to his fellow bankruptcy judge, to whom the motion to recuse was referred, the motion to recuse would have been granted. Because the motion was denied, and Judge Jones did not voluntarily recuse, Judge Jones presided in the case and approved Jackson Walker LLP's attorneys' fees. Court records appear to reflect that those fees included amounts for services Elizabeth Freeman performed in connection with the case.

It appears that Judge Jones accepted an appointment from another bankruptcy judge to act as mediator in a matter in which Ms. Freeman, as a shareholder or partner in The Law Offices of Liz Freeman, was attorney of record for a party and participated in the mediation; that Judge Jones did not disclose his relationship with Ms. Freeman to the parties, to their counsel or to the bankruptcy judge who appointed Judge Jones. Judge Jones conducted the mediation to a conclusion.

In another matter over which Judge Jones presided, it appears that Judge Jones approved a fee application submitted by The Law Offices of Liz Freeman. It does not appear that any party or any other counsel in that proceeding was apprised of Judge Jones' relationship with Ms. Freeman.

It further appears that Judge Jones recommended to other judges in the Southern District of Texas that Ms. Freeman be appointed to the Lawyer Admissions Committee for the Southern District of Texas Bankruptcy Court. Judge Jones did not disclose his relationship with Ms. Freeman to those considering the appointment.

Judge Jones and Elizabeth Freeman are not married to one another, to the best of my knowledge, and do not hold themselves out as spouses.

However, the Commentary to Canon 3C of the Code of Conduct for United State Judges provides “[r]ecusal considerations applicable to a judge’s spouse should also be considered with respect to a person other than a spouse with whom the judge maintains both a household and an intimate relationship.” In this regard, *see also* Guide to Judiciary Policy, vol. 2, sec. 220, Advisory Opinion 58; *Potashnick v. Port City Construction Co.*, 609 F.2d 1101, 1112-14 (5th Cir. 1980).

Based on the foregoing, there is probable cause to believe that Judge Jones has engaged in misconduct, as that term is defined or described in the code of conduct applicable to federal judges including bankruptcy judges. In particular:

- 1) The Code of Conduct for United States Judges provides in Canon 2 that “a judge should avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities.” All of the alleged conduct set forth above appears to constitute impropriety or at least the appearance of impropriety.
- 2) Canon 2B provides in part that “[a] judge should not allow family, . . . or other relationships to influence judicial conduct or judgment.”
- 3) Canon 3C(1) provides that “[a] judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned.”
- 4) Canon 3C(1) provides a non-exclusive list of circumstances in which a judge should disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned. Included in the list, in subsection 3C(1)(c), is an instance in which “the judge knows that the judge, . . . or the judge’s spouse . . . has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other interest that could be affected substantially by the outcome of the proceeding.”

5) The non-inclusive list also includes, in Canon 3C(1)(d), instances in which

the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person related to either within the third degree of relationship, or the spouse of such a person is:

...

(ii) acting as a lawyer in the proceeding; [or]

(iii) known by the judge to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding. . . .

6) The Commentary to Canon 3C(1)(d)(ii) provides:

The fact that a lawyer in a proceeding is affiliated with a law firm with which a relative of the judge is affiliated does not of itself disqualify the judge. However, if "the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned" under Canon 3C(1), or the relative is known by the judge to have an interest in the law firm that could be "substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding" under Canon 3C(1)(d)(iii), the judge's disqualification is required.

7) Canon 3B(3) provides "(3) [a] judge should exercise the power of appointment fairly and only on the basis of merit, avoiding unnecessary appointments, nepotism, and favoritism."

Pursuant to Rule 11 under Article IV of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, Judge Jones is invited to respond either orally or in writing to this Complaint.

As a general matter, Rule 23 under Article IV of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings, provides that the contents of a complaint against a judge are confidential. However, that Rule also provides that a chief judge “may disclose the existence of a proceeding under these Rules when necessary or appropriate to maintain public confidence in the judiciary’s ability to redress misconduct or disability.” I conclude that disclosure of the existence of this complaint is necessary and appropriate, particularly because many of the allegations regarding Judge Jones’ conduct have been made public in the press and in the filing of a law suit against Judge Jones.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 351(b) and Rule 5, I hereby identify a complaint against United States Bankruptcy Judge David R. Jones. As provided by Rule 5, I will begin the review provided for in Rule 11 of the Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings.

Date: October 13, 2023

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Priscilla Richman". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Priscilla Richman
Chief Judge