

State of Arizona
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Disposition of Complaint 24-300

Judge:

Complainant:

ORDER

October 18, 2024

The Complainant alleged a justice of the peace made improper rulings in a criminal case.

The role of the Commission on Judicial Conduct is to impartially determine whether a judicial officer has engaged in conduct that violates the Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct or Article 6.1 of the Arizona Constitution. There must be clear and convincing evidence of such a violation in order for the Commission to take disciplinary action against a judicial officer.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction to overturn, amend, or remand a judicial officer's legal rulings. The Commission reviewed all relevant available information and concluded there was not clear and convincing evidence of ethical misconduct in this matter. The complaint is therefore dismissed pursuant to Commission Rules 16(a) and 23(a).

Commission member Barbara Brown did not participate in the consideration of this matter.

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on October 18, 2024.

[redacted], Estate.
Executor Office.
Nation Arizona.
[redacted] Province

Comp

Done in the Light of Day -

Office of Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct.
1501 W Washington St, Suite 229.
Phoenix, AZ [85007].
Email: CJC@courts.az.gov

From: Executor Office – [redacted], Estate.

Regarding: Unauthorized administration of [redacted], Estate;
JUSTICE COURT; [redacted].

You are in receipt of this communication in ex officio capacity from the executor office of the [redacted], Estate which is being attempted to be unlawfully administered by the [redacted] Justice Court, [redacted] as. This court has no jurisdiction to hear this matter under article 1 section 10 of United States Constitution; Arizona constitution, Article 2 Section 2 and UCC Financing Statement Master ID 20242056500. This executor office holds superior right.

[redacted] is attempting to administer this estate unlawfully, has demonstrated willful bias, prejudice, discrimination, and has committed multiple violations of due process to include issuing a warrant which is not compliant with constitutional requirements. The enclosed affidavit is put before you to restrain your actors before this office takes action against all associated.

Pursuant to the Arizona Public Records Law (Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 39-121 and 39-121.01) and in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability as enshrined in the Arizona Constitution, Article 2, Section 6 and Section 24 you will forthwith return and transmit the specific written delegation of authority to “represent” that authorization to administrate [act as trustee] the Estate has been warranted, together with a certified copy of your oath for the Office of Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts accompanied by a detailed list of all bonds, BAR bonds, BAR numbers, sureties, indemnification, and insurance, and full accounting relating in any way to your or any related actor’s personal or professional involvement, as referenced above, through the unwarranted presentation of the arrogated paperwork intrusion upon the [redacted], Estate.

This is a formal request for all the preceding information for [redacted] of Justice Court, [redacted] of [redacted].

Certified Document:

govern yourself accordingly.

By: executor _____
Executor Office. /
Nation Arizona. [redacted] Province.
Reply to:
Att: Executor Office
In care of:
Estate

Authorized Representative of
Living Trust

Re: Case Number:

TESTIMONY OF

(37 Points, 6 Pages)

- 1) I, _____, _____, one of the people, not a U.S. citizen, not a 14th amendment citizen, not a resident of Arizona, Beneficiary, living man divinely breathed by the One Infinite Creator, et al, comes today with clean hands, in good faith, using fair business practices and presenting full disclosure, as the clearly established and specifically designated beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, appearing by special appearance as opposed to general appearance, being of majority age, competent to testify, do affirm and attest under pains and penalty of perjury, that the truths and facts herein are of firsthand personal knowledge and that they are true, correct, complete, and not misleading to the best of my knowledge and experience (memory of events).
- 2) I am one of the people and waive the benefit of arbitration and mediation and the like and invoke and ordain and establish the common law.

(LOPER supra). If this court is not a court of common law then I am in the wrong jurisdiction, as I have no oath of office. I demand this and all documents presented and filed for the remainder of these proceedings (Court Case Number: _____) with the Court House be placed on the Public Record and the Private [Guild] Court House Record.

- 3) This document is to be entered into evidence at the earliest possible opportunity. I hereby put all People and persons on legal and lawful NOTICE that I do now and forevermore void and terminate all past and present powers of attorney. According to Corpus Juris Secundum Volume 7, Attorney and Client Section, § 76, [4] "The attorney's duty to the court is superior to the attorney's duty to a client since the private duty must yield to the public duty." With that in mind, I will hold court in Persona Propria Sui Juris and I let all involved in this controversy know that I do not consent to the proceedings.
- 4) "DISCLAIMER: I have knowledge of copyright laws and have observed the copyright symbol(s) contained within what appears to be all Books, Codes, References, Reporters, and the like, dealing with law, and such a symbol's use and employment in providing notice that the contents therein are the private property of the copyright owner, and I freely admit that I have neither grant, franchise, license, nor letter-patent to use said contents, nor practice the same. Please be advised that all cites thereto, and excerpts therefrom, are utilized and employed herein merely for educational and communicational purposes, to display from where my present understanding inheres from, and, due to the depth of the matter with which this controversy attempts to cover." This is called Fair Use and is allowed for purposes of criticism, news reporting, teaching and parody which doesn't infringe on copyright under 17 U.S.C.A. INCLUSIVE."
- 5) NOTICE: Any claim of "immunity" which government agents could possibly make is a fraud, because if valid, it would prevent removal from office for crimes against the people, which removal is authorized or even mandated under the United States Constitution (et al) Article 2, Section 4, as well as 18 U.S.C.A. 241 and 18 U.S.C.A. 242 and 42 U.S.C.A. 1983 and 42

- U.S.C.A. 1985 and 42 U.S.C.A. 1986 and the Arizona Constitution (et al); Article 8, Part 2 Method of Removing Public Officers.
- 6) In accordance with **TRUMP v. UNITED STATES 603 U.S. _____ (2024)**, Although Presidential immunity is required for official actions to ensure that the President's decision making is not distorted by the threat of future litigation stemming from those actions, that concern does not support immunity for unofficial conduct. Therefore, such is true for all Civil Officers of the United States.
 - 7) The facts alleged or shown by the affiant clearly demonstrate that the office of the prosecutor is in violation of a clearly established Arizona Constitutionally and U.S. Constitutionally protected rights and these rights were and are "clearly established" at the time of the prosecutors alleged misconduct, *id.*, at 201, **Saucier v. Katz 533 U.S. 194**, 121 S.Ct. 2151, wherein it was decided; Qualified immunity is void because a civil officer of the United States conduct violated such a right. i.e. I was never informed the true 'nature and cause" of the proceedings in violation of the Sixth Amendment and Arizona Constitution Article Two, Section Four.
 - 8) Due to this truth, the Uniform Commercial Code 3-402 Signature by representative is in violation of federal laws, state and federal constitutions and therefore void and a nullity. Civil Officers of the United States no longer have plausible deniability. If they violate any protections of state and/ or U.S. Constitutions they waive their immunity and are no longer protected under the 11th Amendment. You and each of you have been NOTICED. This NOTICE is to all who read this document including judges, administrators, commissioners, ex-officio clerks, court clerks, county clerks, Court House staff and the like.
 - 9) I reserve my right to file subsequent dispositive motions as further egregious violations come be known and other information comes out. _____, (an Arizona corporation) and is not an attorney and not represented by an attorney, so he may be heard by the court in this case, in testimony and may be known through his written word when such is affirmed and attested under penalty of perjury.
 - 11): _____ is claiming to be a Persona Propria Sui Juris litigant (Affiant); allegations such as those asserted by Affiant(s), however inartfully decreed, are sufficient... which we hold to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. Haines -vs.- Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (Reversed & Remanded), and Woods -vs.- Carey, 525 F3d 886, 889-890 (Reversed & Remanded), and claims Pro Per, in his own person, a rule in pleading that pleas to the jurisdiction of the Court must be pleaded in propria persona, see Kay -vs.- Ehrler, 499 U.S. 432.
 - 12) If at any time in the past I inadvertently waived my rights or lessened my status through contract, forgive me. No man or woman would knowingly and intelligently with forethought waive his or her rights. Such agreement would be an unconscionable contract or clause in violation of the Uniform Commercial Code 2-302. Upon that truth I hereby expressly reserve my rights in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code 1-308 Express reservation of rights. Once explicitly reserved, can only be explicitly surrendered.
 - 13) This is a self-executing contract. Notice to the Office is notice to the Civil Officer is notice to the agent, notice to the agent is notice to the Office and notice to the Civil Officer. You and each of you are hereby bound to inform all of your colleagues, superiors and subordinates involved in this matter and which may have future interactions with my person or me (individually or commercially). If there is something you do not understand clearly, it is incumbent upon you to summon a superior officer, special prosecutor, **federal judge or other competent legal counsel** to immediately explain the significance of this instrument as per your duties and obligations in respect to this public formal instrument. If you still do not understand, perhaps you should resign your post for incompetence and/ or dereliction of duty.
 - 14) You have 3, (three) days from the receipt of this AFFIDAVIT to respond on a point-by-point basis, via sworn Affidavit, under full commercial liability,

signing under penalty of perjury that the facts contained therein are true, correct, complete and not misleading. Mere declarations and statements and complaints and the like are an insufficient response and void and a complete nullity. If an extension of time is needed to properly answer, please request such in writing. Failure to respond will be deemed Nil Dicit Tacit Acquiescence and constitutes agreement with the facts stated within this AFFIDAVIT et al, a.k.a. TESTIMONY et al and as an acceptance of liability and benefits. Traitors, Protestants, Liberals and Heretics take heed for I oppose your causes for I am a non-combatant and a man of peace and a peaceful inhabitant.

- 15) I demand you provide me with a "certificate of trust" which allows you to act as administrator or beneficiary and which obligates me as "trustee" in said business venture ("trust"). Either you are civil officers of the United States and have such, or you shall be seen as an interloper, without jurisdiction and without authority to proceed. By performing in dishonor of this affidavit you agree to come under the Living trust and be fined by One Million Dollars for breach of fiduciary duty.
- 16) I have a right to equal access to justice. In accordance with U.S. vs. Lang 792 F.2d 1235 (4th Cir. 1986), I demand the **rules and procedures** of the statutory Court House. I also demand a true and correct (certified copy) of the file against me. You may not bill me for any such records and must bear the cost to supply me with any and all transcripts, audio and video recordings of each and every court hearing, proceeding, communication and the like.
- 17) I respectfully demand you provide me the **nature and cause** as well as the **jurisdiction of this court** and these proceedings in writing. You have a duty to inform me of this or it is a violation of due process of law. If only licensed attorneys have the true information, then I, the accused in this criminal action against me have asked you to divulge the nature and cause of the accusation upon the authority of the Sixth (6th) Amendment (Amnd), and that you have failed in your duty to inform me of the nature and cause of the action. Furthermore, I demand it be entered into the court record and public record, that this court intends to bring this Civil action against me under a secret jurisdiction, which is known only to licensed attorneys. Failure to inform me properly in writing will result in me bringing civil and criminal proceedings against you for malicious prosecution and a list of other state and federal crimes for violations of Arizona Revised Statutes and United States Codes Annotated.
- 18) The Judiciary Act of 1789, a properly ratified Act of Congress, which conferred governmental power of Law upon the Court, defining the powers and jurisdiction of the Court. The attached document, ('order') signed "in pais" a.k.a. "in vacay" a.k.a. Corum Non-Judice, is of a judge and not of a Court. Per the Judiciary Act of 1789, there is no remedy at law for redress of this ongoing Due Process violation from a higher State Court. This case must therefore be dismissed with prejudice for failure to state a claim for which relief may be granted in accordance with (Arizona and Federal) Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP).
- 19) The U.S. Constitution, and therefore the Arizona Constitution, conferred power to the Appellate Court to review and reverse entries of a court, not of a judge. The U.S. courts have failed to handle and correct the mistake behind the administrative power, which was illegally and unlawfully and unconstitutionally usurped by the congress and judiciary (
- 20) Federal (and therefore state) judicial agencies (administrative courts) have no power to act unless authorized by congress. Because the congress has only legislative powers, it cannot delegate powers it does not have and therefore cannot delegate judicial power. Therefore, in accordance with the U.S. Constitution Article (Art). III (3, THREE) vesting of the judicial power is exclusive and mandatory, wherein it decrees in Section 1; "The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain

and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." By stating that the judicial powers shall be vested, Article III made clear that the location of that judicial power was mandatory.

- 21) Article III authorizes congress to locate judicial power only in inferior courts, not administrative agencies and most importantly, congress did not place the power to the judge or magistrate. Therefore, by setting up administrative tribunals (agencies), congress has unconstitutionally divested the courts of their judicial power. Apart from the structural (State and U.S.) constitutional violations, administrative adjudication violates the U.S. Constitution Fifth (5th) Amendment and the Sixth (6th) Amendment and the Seventh (7th) Amendment.
- 22) Administrative agencies are not allowed to neglect and set aside the superior Federal (or Arizona) Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP). Administrative agencies are not allowed to neglect and set aside the federally superior Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE), substituting their own rules and codes and statutes and the like, or making things up as they go (discretionary to the judge/ magistrate), all of the above is done without legal and lawful authority and is no longer authorized because *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.* No. 82-1005 (467 U.S. at 843) is overturned. *LOPER supra*.
- 23) This cross contamination of powers weakens the constitutional protection of separation of powers when they are combined in a single agency. Affiant has been denied due process of law, has not been informed of the **nature and cause** of the proceedings (**administrative hearing as opposed to a court of common law**). Additionally, Petitioner has been denied a trial by a jury of their peers and instead the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), was the finder of facts in an administrative proceeding.
- 24) Then the administrative agency controls the "court" record on appeal. Even when a case reaches an Article III tribunal court for review, there has never been a jury and the facts; record amassed previously gets deferred to by the judge. The Seventh (7th) Amendment guarantees right to trial by jury in suits at common law and thereby applies to all civil actions other than in Admiralty and Equity, including actions brought to enforce statutory rights that are corresponding to common law causes of action. So agencies routinely violate the peoples Seventh (7th) Amendment protection by conducting enforcement proceedings without a jury.
- 25) For all these reasons, administrative adjudication is an abomination and a nullity and void of office and an Act of War against the U.S. Const.. ALJ's are not members of the judiciary as mandated under Article III. Any and all judges and magistrates and commissioners and the like are knowingly, with forethought and knowledge, in violation of the superior authority of the U.S. Constitution and must be impeached and sanctioned for crimes against the people.
- 26) I respectfully demand you allow me to inspect and verify the Congressional Decree or Charter or LLC or LLP or other authentic documents, which prove the STATE OF ARIZONA is an agency of government. According to **Title 28 Section 3002 (15), (A) and (B) and (C)** the United States is a federal corporation and all agencies of "government" (city and county and state municipalities) are sub-corporations under their superior authority.
- 27) If you cannot provide me such, you may be criminally charged with impersonating an officer of the United States in violation of U.S.C.A. Title 18 Section 912.
- 28) I respectfully demand you allow me to inspect and verify a signed contract or other commercial agreement, which obligates me to personal and subject and subject matter jurisdiction of the STATE OF ARIZONA or other such jurisdictions, signed by both parties, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision **Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-371 (1943)**. So the court may (possibly) not have jurisdiction unless there

**THE COMMISSION'S POLICY IS
TO POST ONLY THE FIRST FIVE
PAGES OF ANY DISMISSED
COMPLAINT ON ITS WEBSITE.**

**FOR ACCESS TO THE
REMAINDER OF THE
COMPLAINT IN THIS MATTER,
PLEASE MAKE YOUR REQUEST
IN WRITING TO THE
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL
CONDUCT AND REFERENCE
THE COMMISSION CASE
NUMBER IN YOUR REQUEST.**