

State of Arizona
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Disposition of Complaint 24-421

Judge:

Complainant:

ORDER

December 27, 2024

The Complainant alleged a superior court judge improperly allowed untimely responses in civil actions.

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 members Denise K. Aguilar and Colleen E. Concannon did not participate in the consideration of this matter.

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on December 27, 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct
1501 W. Washington Street, Suite 229
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

2024-421

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JUDGE

Name: _____ Judge's Name: _____

Instructions: Use this form or plain paper of the same size to file a complaint. Describe in your own words what you believe the judge did that constitutes judicial misconduct. Be specific and list all of the names, dates, times, and places that will help the commission understand your concerns. Additional pages may be attached along with copies (not originals) of relevant court documents. Please complete one side of the paper only, and keep a copy of the complaint for your records.

See the attachment that breaks down everything with clear and convincing evidence of violation of canons, the Arizona Constitution, 18 U.S.C. 241, 18 U.S.C. 242
And ultimately the Supreme Law of the State of Arizona, The United States Constitution

“[D]ue process demands that the judge be unbiased.” *Railey v. Webb*, 540 F.3d 393, 399 (6th Cir. 2008) (citing *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955)); see also *Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899, 904 (1997) (“Due Process Clause clearly requires a fair trial in a fair tribunal[.]”) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); *Costa v. Mackey*, 227 Ariz. 565, 571, ¶ 12 (App. 2011) (“A defendant’s right to a fair trial **includes the right to a judicial officer who is fair and impartial.**”) (citation omitted).

Although adverse judicial decisions alone cannot generally demonstrate bias, the Respondent Judge himself made a record of his “extrajudicial source of bias.” (citing *State v. Ellison*, 213 Ariz. 116, 129 ¶ 40 (2006) (citations omitted).

The illegal activity of the Arizona Superior Court, I've dealt with for 4 years now since 2021. The case number I'm making this complaint about today is case# . The Judge in the case herein) is openly committing criminal acts. His acts are a continuation of illegal unconstitutional acts committed by Judge whom we filed a complaint on in the past in connection with the defendants in the case. She was removed from the Arizona State Bench. Judge in concert with who has since also been removed, has engaged in activity that violated the **The United States Constitution, The Arizona Constitution, Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct, 18 U.S.C. 241, 18 U.S.C. 242 and the RICO statute.** is the 3rd judge we've had in this case due to the judges constantly attempting to help the RICO Defendants cover up organized crime which is and in violation of the RICO Law. All crimes committed are punishable by felony under state and federal law.

Before I get into the breakdown of all the criminal acts committed and Laws the judge violated specifically, I want to outline here in this complaint first, what the **Arizona Constitution and the United States Constitution GUARANTEES, then I will outline what the judicial code of conduct ensures**, then we will introduce the facts with dates and evidence to show clear and convincing criminal acts committed openly against Plaintiff "clearly established rights" by Judge .

THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION

1. ARTICLE 2 SECTION 32. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise. (Violated)

2. ARTICLE 2 Section 3. A. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land to which all government, state and federal, is subject. (Violated)

3. ARTICLE 2 SECTION 11. Administration of Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay. (Violated)

4. ARTICLE 2 SECTION 4 No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.(Violated)

5. ARTICLE 2 Section 5. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good, shall never be abridged. (Violated due to denial of The United States Constitution 14th Amendment's Due Process and Equal Protection of Law clauses).

6. ARTICLE 2 Section 1. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government. (Denied Rights and Immunities which is a open and clear violation).

7. ARTICLE 2 Section 13. No law shall be enacted granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

8. ARTICLE 6.1 Section 3. On recommendation of the commission on judicial conduct, or on its own motion, the supreme court may suspend a judge from office without salary when, in the United States, he pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under Arizona or federal law or of any other crime that involves moral turpitude under such law. If his conviction is reversed the suspension terminates, and he shall be paid his salary for the period of suspension. If he is suspended and his conviction becomes final the supreme court shall remove him from office.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Arizona's State Constitution Article 2 Section 3A Sets forth that THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA, WHICH MEANS THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ARE MANDATORY WHEN INVOKED!! **(VIOLATED)**

Article 6 Clause 2 of The United States Constitution- This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, **any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. (VIOLATED)**

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution-Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and **to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Violated)**

The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution-Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. **No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (VIOLATED)**

1. “Judge” means any person who is authorized to perform judicial functions within the Arizona judiciary, including a justice or judge of a court of record, a justice of the peace, magistrate, **court commissioner**, special master, hearing officer, referee, or pro tempore judge.

2. **“Law”** encompasses court rules as well as ordinances, regulations, statutes, **constitutional provisions**, and decisional law.

3. **“Impropriety”** includes conduct that violates the law, court rules, or provisions of this Code, and conduct that undermines a judge’s independence, integrity, or impartiality.

4. **“Impartial,” “impartiality,”** and **“impartially”** mean absence of bias or prejudice in favor of, or against, particular parties or classes of parties, as well as maintenance of an open mind in considering issues that may come before a judge.

5. **“Appropriate authority”** means the authority having responsibility for initiation of disciplinary process in connection with the violation to be reported. (This Judicial Conduct Committee)

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Canon 1. A judge shall uphold and promote the independence, integrity, [9] and impartiality of the judiciary and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety. (VIOLATED)

RULE 1.1. Compliance with the Law (Violated)

A judge shall comply with the law, including the Code of Judicial Conduct. (Violated)

Comment

For a discussion of the judge’s obligation when applying and interpreting the law, see

Rule 2.2 and the related comment.

RULE 1.2. Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary

A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the

**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.**