

State of Arizona
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Disposition of Complaint 12-010

Complainant: No. 1254510683A

Judge: No. 1254510683B

ORDER

The complainant alleged that a superior court commissioner engaged in unethical misconduct by conspiring with others to coerce him into pleading guilty to various criminal charges.

The responsibility of the Commission on Judicial Conduct is to impartially determine if the judge engaged in conduct that violated the provisions of Article 6.1 of the Arizona Constitution or the Code of Judicial Conduct and, if so, to take appropriate disciplinary action. The purpose and authority of the commission is limited to this mission.

After reviewing the information provided by the complainant, the commission found no evidence of ethical misconduct and concluded that the judge did not violate the Code in this case. Accordingly, the complaint is dismissed in its entirety pursuant to Rules 16(a) and 23.

Dated: February 3, 2012.

FOR THE COMMISSION

/s/ George Riemer

George A. Riemer
Executive Director

Copies of this order were mailed to the complainant and the judge on February 3, 2012.

This order may not be used as a basis for disqualification of a judge.

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

2012-010

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JUDGE

Your Name:

Judge's Name:

Date: 12/28/11

Instructions: Describe in your own words what the judge did that you believe constitutes misconduct. Please provide all of the important names, dates, times, and places related to your complaint. You can use this form or plain paper of the same size to explain your complaint, and you may attach additional pages. Do not write on the back of any page. You may attach copies of any documents you believe will help us understand your complaint.

On or about September 2, 2011, one of Susan L. Luder and Michael W. Atkins primary goal, through corruption of a Commissioner and Judge was to coerce defendant into signing a prewritten plea - a process known as "Commissionation" as one of the pillars of the state's rising growth strategy, the Commissionation plea process has through the years elevated the skill level of cohesive prosecution, commissioning and undersigned counsel a acknowledgement of redaction of Alice M. Coronado-Hernandez's location of power of attorney of Whos estate?

When defendant said, "there was no power of attorney, because Court appointed investigator Hanratty, said there was none on May 6, 2011." said "We could merely make a representative for the property". It is easy to sign a deceased persons forged name on a Alpha Publication Inc. Special Power of Attorney for Coronado-Hernandez and post it before jurors. But, defendant reject the state's argument. While the state was authorized in a broad sense, to work up a lawful victim for Vera Coronado, they lack "lawful" authority to do so. This distinction not previously drawn by Arizona cases, is necessary in light of Commissioners claim that she acted as Coronado-Hernandez's "agent".

An agent is duty bound not to acquire a private interest an-

atgenuistic to that of the employer. *W. J. Hallam v. Hartman*, 70 Ariz. 294, 219 P.2d 1039 (1950); *Edwards v. Hault*, 140 Ariz. 373, 375, 628 P.2d 1, 3 (App. 1984). Thus, it is fundamental that an agent (Luder) must disclose any interests that are adverse to those of their principal. As a result, the argument concludes, evidence of statements made by defendant subsequent of December 7, 2011 was inadmissible, because the state acquired the felonious power of attorney only by flouting the defendant's Sixth Amendment right to Counsel, which said during trial "look watch this, look that's a power of attorney." Did Atkins forget he told me it wasn't one?

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By November 18, 2011 a advisory Counsel visit convened (one of two in a hole year almost). Counsel present a two page Special power of attorney printed on Alpha Publication and principal location of residence redacting. Plaintiff Counsel trial preparation of defendant never take place by November 20. Over the next few days Counsel plans was to extend the future proper disclosure until it covers the pre-trial Management conference of the disclosure of prudent out of court witness statements, Alina M. Cernado-Hernandez. A defecto lawful representative of Vera Cernado estate was also obvious, preventing trial judge from either demanding Vera Cernado Court presence or serving October 19, 2011 Subpoena Duces Tecum for

Corrado-Hernandez to show-up with power of attorney for November 20, pre-trial Management conference. How useful the completely reduction of Corrado-Hernandez power of attorney would be in halting the state's counter-offensive is debatable may have had fewer than 60 percent input at most, and has many fewer now but her suggesting of creating a lawful representative (also floated to "all defense necessary measures") has proved close support for forging a lawful representative, which at this time have given them a critical advantage.

In some ways, the worked up power of attorney is as much of a deception as a estate unlawful representative tool—a way of binding together a visibly fragile winnable case. But as the drafters of the felonious documents, it was never going to be enough in its own to prevent the state from double jeopardizing the defendant.

Put it this way: With the exception of possession of drug paraphernalia, the No. CR. 2010- here are lesser offenses than the trafficking of stolen property by reason of felony classification. Compare § 13-3415 (4) (Violation of § 13-3415 (1) (B) is a class one misdemeanor) with § 13-2307 (B) (possession of trafficking of stolen property for sale is a class two felony; "intent" possession of stolen property to sell 4 (Please Turnover)

for Crack cocaine and food is a class four felony). As a result, the trafficking offense is comprised of the same elements by its nature, always a constituent part of the lesser offense, or whether the charging document describes the lesser offense even though it does make up a constituent part of the greater offense. Compare State v. Chaballa-Hinojosa, 192 Ariz. 360, 912, 965 P.2d 94 912 ("A lesser-included offense can have the same or lesser penalty as the greater offense.") (emphasis added).

The spectacularly destructive results of the of the fifth settlement conference on a unwritten plea descending in may have lead the Commissioner to express a desire for misconduct, and her constituents would quickly produce. But it had its effect because Prosecutor Susan L. Luder inaction, in their desperate attempt to reach jurors before the rehearsed trial court participants knew or had reason to know that said document wasn't a power of attorney, had allowed their document supply lines to become dangerously overstretched, leaving out any bank copyright and location of premises redacted out as an obvious cover up on the power of attorney document itself.

This was an unreasonable application of a State Court Commissioner, such as are now relatively secure from any attempt by the judicial commission to purport them - a small change from only a few days ago. But the initial picture of a felonious power of attorney

any document already controlled by cohoated counsel(s) is more clear-cut. The State Court Commissioner's suggestion to lead the State's strategic crossover Court of Honorable Robert L. Gottfield impaneled jurors, showed what they were up against and the limits of their initial charging document. See *Ocampo V. Vail*, 2011 WL 2275788 Id., at 7 (Citing *Harrington V. U.S.*, 131 S.Ct. 770, 178 L.Ed.2d 624 (2011)), "Evaluating whether the rule application was unreasonable requires considering the rule's specificity. The more general the rule, the more leeway the Courts have in reaching outcomes in case-by-case determinations." Id. at 786. What part of the rule or policy was this?

Replacing state arbitrators for Conrad Hernandez, which doesn't control the estate to Vera Conrad, is a key objection from the state altercation and unremovable charges. See *State V. Singh*, 4 Ariz. App. at 278-80, 419 P.2d 408-10 (1966).

A further complication for the felonious document is the state judicial commission predictable exploitation of "unlabeled human shields" (apparently, mostly Court Volunteers) to exploit low-value state targets.

On the other hand, if it is clear (as it surely is) that has given orders that have resulted in the conviction of defendant, she is indeed a legitimate target for this judicial commission to reprimand suspension or annulment of ethical training and anger-management courses as part of an arrangement within the Arizona Commission of Judicial Conduct.

Similarly, defendant agree with the Commission
 canon's finding that if the office of Disciplinary
 Commission review failed to prove that Luder
 encouraged ^{to apply pressure}
 to defendant as a means of opposing ofc's Wood
 and pre-empt investigator photo array, as alleged
 in charge four of her complaint. Defendant does
 n't agree with any Commission of Judicial Con-
 duct dismissal of canon case and disparaging re-
 marks she made based upon the evidence that
 was

Luder, undersigned
 Counsel Atkins and a hispanic woman who took
 the stand without so much as even bring her
 purse for identification purposes; who attached
 a religious copy of an in-house illegal power of
 attorney to the office of the Legal Defenders
 motion to suppress.

please
 show case version of power of attorney and see if
 Commission of Judicial Conduct agree.

They used the power of attorney issue, which allowed
 pre-empt ofc #7822 to conduct photo array days later
 without a warrant and knew Mr. Cerinado was de-
 ceased, because why didn't Gottfried summon her?
 Was the unknown Cerinad-Hernandez, one of
 her or Luder office worker? Why would
 say something like that and it be true?

BFD/ML/OK

(Turnover Please).

Inevitably, the Notary public Rhea Lyn Stinemetz compared to what Vera Curmado signed with State and Federal oversight. Defendant was always curious about where the Power of attorney of the Curmado address? Why, because three official have told me is "Power of attorney doesn't exist"

- Arthur Harratty, Court Appointed Investigator of May 6, 2011

- Michael W. Atkins, Undersigned Counsel of November 18, 2011; and

- Commissioner of EDC, Court

September 2, 2011

Defendant want it to be said that, when he walk out the door of prison, there will be a keen awareness in Maricopa County that you cannot say unreasonable statement and hold public office, you cannot use a deceased persons name as the only Special Power of attorney principal sing off and use 1992 Alpha Publications of America, Inc - P.O. Box 13881 - Tucson, Arizona 85732-3881 Form 132 You can't do it. And, when you do, it appears these documents came from Maricopa County Jail Alpha Programme. Compare State V. Singh, 4 Ariz. App. at 278-80, 419 P.2d at 410 (1996) Finally, out of the Three, which one does defendant believe, all 3.

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Moreover, the defendant's second argument under the Sixth Amendment need no extended discussion. That argument goes as follows: No later than September 2, 2011, the State had sufficient ground for taking the Juarez's into custody and charging them with endeavor to tamper with the evidence. Had the State done so, it would not continued to settlement conference once defendant without a written plea on the table and observe to his Sixth Amendment right to effective Counsel. Contemplation allowed to take up, for a moment, Atkins position of leadership at the settlement conference hearing. She managed to persuade Luder to join her opinion, though Gottfried and Atkins road on a separate road, dissociating themselves from 's broad statement of the unreasonable and improper cause. The question is whether could use her settlement conference statement to assemble perjurious unlawful representative on Vera Cormado and the trial Court, as Luder did absolutely. This document so-called pragmatic approach just leaves this intergovernmental institution wherever it wants to go.

was less a Cormado-Hernandez liability than a New Dealer, who believed that Courts should stay in the way when the State had no case against defendant.