

State of Arizona
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Disposition of Complaint 06-050

Complainant: No. 1207110082A

Judge: No. 1207110082B

ORDER

An initial review of the complaint filed in this matter reveals that the issues raised were properly decided within the judge's discretion.

The complainant alleges that his identification papers were illegally seized. A judge has no obligation to investigate allegations of a crime from someone not involved as a party in a pending case. The complainant should notify the police or prosecutor if a crime has been committed.

The complaint is dismissed pursuant to Rule 16(a).

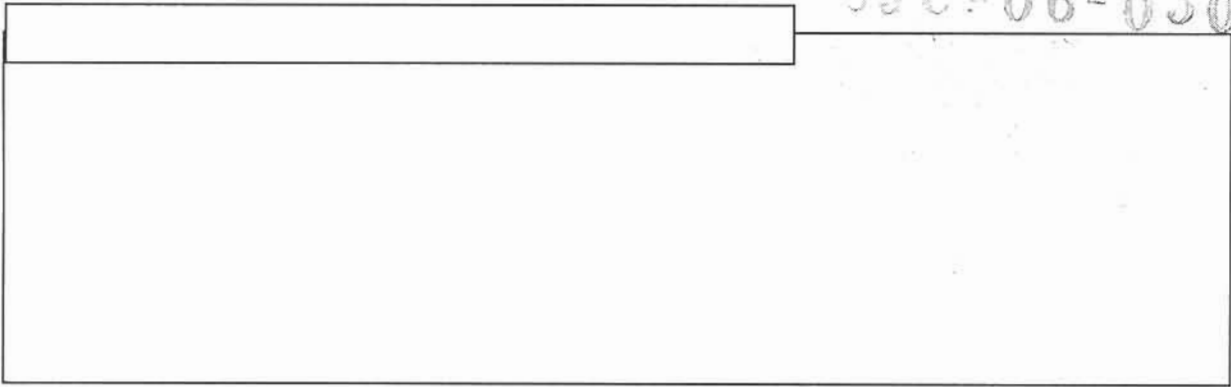
Amended: April 13, 2006.

For the Commission

/s/ Keith Stott
Executive Director

Copies of this order were mailed to the complainant and the judge on April 13, 2006.

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



STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Mr. [redacted] is a lawyer in the state of Arizona.
2. [redacted] is employed by the State and county to as a [redacted] judge.
3. [redacted] is paid to act as a judge in [redacted]
4. [redacted] is the judge in two (2) cases listed above involving my stolen identity.
5. [redacted] has a fiduciary responsibility to case number [redacted]
6. [redacted] on or about [redacted] received an Amicus Curiae Brief from Complainant, See enclosed exhibit A.
7. [redacted] threatened Complainant in his document dated [redacted]
See enclosed exhibit B.
8. It is alleged [redacted] willfully acted without judicial immunity, with a evil mind guided by an evil hand, maliciously violated Complainant's due process rights. The fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.' " Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (quoting Armstrong v. Manzo 380 U.S. 545,552 (1965)). Also, "due process requires that a party be given a 'fair trial in a fair tribunal.' " United States v. Superior Court, 144 Ariz. 265, 280, 697 P.2d 658, 673 (1985) (quoting In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955)).
9. Complainant has not received due process, "fair trial in a fair tribunal" or the opportunity to be heard "at a meaningful time in a meaningful manner" in regard to his Amicus Curiae Brief
10. [redacted] acted in violation of CANON 2 and 3. Complainant incorporates his cover letter herein, as if stated in full by reference.
11. [redacted] exhibited bias and prejudice and had culpable knowledge of lawyer [redacted] [redacted] and his accomplices illegal acts to burglarize, commit larceny and theft of my identity documents and other property.
12. [redacted] had knowledge that [redacted] admitted using Complainant's stolen identity documents in the court proceedings before him, Case No. [redacted] by letter, dated [redacted] attached as an exhibit to the Amicus Curiae Brief.

13. [redacted] along with judges [redacted] have culpable knowledge that on [redacted] [redacted] and other accomplices committed burglary, larceny, theft of [redacted] [redacted] locked safes, [redacted] office and property while [redacted] was an incapacitated and vulnerable adult in a hospital A.R.S. §46-451(A)(10), §46-454 (B), §46-456, et al.; A.R.S. §13-2301, §13-2301, subsection D, paragraph 4; A.R.S. §13-2314, §13-2314; In re Guardianship of Chandos, 18 Ariz.App. 583; 504 P.2d 524) and removed my identity documents and property without my knowledge, permission, consent or authority.
14. [redacted] had knowledge that said property was transferred to [redacted] who admitted he possessed (unlawfully) Complainant's identity documents and property, Exhibit A attached to Exhibit A.
15. [redacted] have culpable knowledge that Plaintiff in Case No. [redacted] is an alcoholic, opiate, methadone, hallucinating, schizophrenic, and is suicidal without any credibility as a Plaintiff, and that her Complaint was frivolous, without merit, and instituted to obtain a tactical position in the Family Court matter Case No. [redacted]
16. [redacted] have culpable knowledge that on [redacted] and his accomplices including but not limited to [redacted] having no legal or lawful access to [redacted] locked office or safes, or Complainant's identity documents and property.
17. [redacted] retaliatory acts, non-acts, omissions and threats to "turn Complainant over to the Bar" on a UPL violation, were done under color of law rather than to order the return of Complainant's stolen property as required by law, ARS 13-3941.
18. [redacted] abuse of process and other acts, non-acts, omissions and threats as judicial activism is an abuse of process where [redacted] had no discretion to violate the law as provided for in ARS 13-3941.
19. [redacted] have culpable knowledge that [redacted] and his accomplices [redacted] had no legal right, authority, permission, or consent to break and enter into [redacted] office or safes to steal Complainant's identity documents and property.
20. [redacted] have culpable knowledge of [redacted] Plaintiff [redacted] criminal misconduct.
21. [redacted] was remiss in not reporting crimes disclosed during court proceedings in violation of Canon 2: Advisory Opinion 92-15. "Canon 2 required judges to conduct themselves so as to inspire confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary.... Before making a referral, the judge should consider such factors as the gravity of the matter, whether the public interest is substantially affected and whether the situation is likely to be redressed if the judge does not notify someone."
22. [redacted] is giving special treatment to: [redacted] and his accomplices, rather than protect the rights of Complainant and has chosen judicial activism, retaliation and abuse of process from the bench as a means of retribution and retaliation against Complainant, concerning the theft of Complainant's identity, identity documents and property illegally

removed from [redacted] locked safes and locked [redacted] office, which are being used unlawfully in his Courtroom. [See In re Lehman, 168 Ariz 174, 812 P.2d 992 (1991)].

23. [redacted] exhibited bias or prejudice to ignore Complainant's *Amicus Curiae* Brief and demand for the return of Complainant's identity documents and property. See Exhibit "A."

24. [redacted] constitutional violations of Complainant's rights and Arizona Revised Statutes, leave no discretion, [See also judicial notice, Rules of Evidence, Rule 201(d)], judicial Oath of Office, United States Constitution, and other laws both federal and state show prima facie evidence of [redacted] incompetence, maliciousness, and egregious conduct that is extreme and outrageous by definition where [redacted] is remiss:

- a) Bias or prejudice;
- b) Violating Due process;
- c) Failure to report
 - 1) [redacted] theft of Complainant's identity documents, [redacted] records, and property.
 - 2) Other unlawful activities of other judges. [redacted]

25. I request an "Interim Suspension" of [redacted] [redacted] pursuant to Rule 61(a), and 62 Ariz.R.S.Ct., by the State Bar, Judicial Commission or by the Court; as probable cause exists for [redacted] suspension.

26. Ariz.R.S.Ct., Rule 53 (B): Serious Misdemeanor Conviction. A lawyer convicted of a serious crime other than a felony may be suspended, upon motion of the state bar,

- (f) Failure to furnish information, grievances or matters
- (g) Discipline Imposed in Another Jurisdiction; Reciprocal Discipline

Sincerely,

[redacted signature box]