

State of Arizona  
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

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Disposition of Complaint 07-074

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Complainant: No. 1305600514A

Judge: No. 1305600514B

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**ORDER**

The commission reviewed the complaint filed in this matter and found no ethical misconduct on the part of the judge.

The complaint is dismissed pursuant to Rules 16(a) and 23(a).

Dated: June 11, 2007.

FOR THE COMMISSION

/s/ Keith Stott  
Executive Director

Copies of this order were mailed to the complainant and the judge on June 11, 2007.

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

ARIZONA COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Commission on Judicial Conduct  
Suite 229  
1501 West Washington  
Phoenix, Az 85007

March 13, 2007

MAR 16 2007

CJC-07-074

Re: Impeachment and Investigation: Constitutional violations, Violation of Separation of Powers, Judicial Misconduct, Judicial Abuse, Violations of Oaths of Office

AFFIDAVIT / STATEMENT OF FACTS

Now comes [redacted] Private Proper Party and Complainant, acting pursuant to United States Constitution Article VI Clause 2, the Supremacy clause of the Arizona State Constitution Article II Section 3 The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the Land; and Article II section 2 All political power is inherent in the people and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

I, [redacted] state the following based on my own personal knowledge of the facts to the best of my belief:

- My name is [redacted] Petitioner, and Mother of a [redacted] son who was kidnapped under fraud and color of law and abused mentally and physically while in state custody. I come before this Judiciary Committee with a verified Complaint of Constitutional violation; Violation of Separation of Powers, Judicial Misconduct, Judicial Abuse, and Violation of Oath of Office by Judge [redacted] of [redacted] Juvenile Court.
- I ask that you investigate the magnitude of corruption of the Arizona Juvenile Family Court system, including judges and their accomplices and to expose the extensive network of connections into related agencies using children for profit for federal funding and other related covert activities.
- I am contacting you, in the sincere hope that you will remove Judge [redacted] and like corrupt judges and their agents/actors, that perpetuate the injustices and horrific abuse perpetrated on innocent children and their families.
- There is an ongoing Pattern and Practice in the Arizona Juvenile CPS court system as my son, [redacted] (infants), and other children firmly demonstrate. Two deaths/homicides and one injured in like manner (*that we know of*) in a 3 month period of August to November 2005 necessitates action to stop these unnecessary and horrific crimes against children.
- Judge [redacted] did knowing and willingly allow a corrupt and colluded proceeding to take place in [redacted] Juvenile Court and through its unqualified investigative agents and based the fishing expedition on false allegations which were never verified, a pattern and practice of CPS juvenile courts. This caused extreme and irreparable emotional damage to both me and my child who was put in an inhumanely abusive, unfit foster home. The state actors/agents also contributed

- to this abuse and neglect and did so under the proceedings and abuse of discretion of the judge.
- The injuries and abuse happened at the personal disregard and unconcern of all parties (including AAG [redacted] CPS, attorneys, and Judge [redacted]). Affidavits documenting the abuse were properly filed in the juvenile court and served on all parties. [redacted] struck them from the record to cover the crime. 18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony and additional federal crimes against children. This same circumstance was reported by the Mother of the infant, [redacted] killed in foster care in August 2005.
  - Judge [redacted] did knowing and willingly violate his Oath of Office as well as commit numerous Constitutional violations in the court room.
  - Judge [redacted] did violate the separation of power clause by denying Congressional Act Decree by Congress, and did overrule AZ Supreme Court Rules of Court, Opinions of the United States Supreme Court and the 9th Circuit District Courts, and general principals of the appellate courts regarding parental and familial rights, and the protected liberties and freedoms of the Republic of Arizona Constitution.
  - Judge [redacted] did knowing and willingly allow the State of Arizona Attorney General's Office, through [redacted], and its agents to file and pursue fictitious allegations, which when proven false due to my refusal to mediate (admit) said false charges, conspired with parties to add additional circumstances to ensure their success in gaining their desired outcome of the trial (aggravated custodial interference and kidnapping under color of law), thus participating in violations of Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law, Conspiracy against Rights, Fraud and False Statements, and Intent to defraud Federal government for federal funding under Title IV funding, all Federal violations of criminal and civil law.
  - Judge [redacted] acting through state-appointed attorneys and state actors/agents, did knowing and willingly use duress and coercion to omit the right to a trial by jury of my peers and the right to an open court in violation of the Sixth amendment and laws of the state of Arizona.
  - Judge [redacted] engaged in a pattern or practice of conduct by himself in coercion with other state government actors/agents such as the Attorney General's office and CPS to deprive myself and others of rights, privileges, and immunities secured or protected by the United States Constitution, Federal Laws, and the constitution and laws of the state of Arizona.
  - Judge [redacted] participated in the kidnapping and restraint of my son against his will and forced involuntary servitude in violation of his Constitutional right to be free of service. (18 USC 1584 ) (18 USC 1203) (ARS 13-2312) (ARS 13-1308) (ARS 13-1304) ((ARS 13-1303)
  - Judge [redacted] did conspire with state actors in all actions to further alienate my rights and the rights of my child, thus inflicting irreparable harm on my child and subjecting him to cruel and unusual punishment while in the custody of the state.
  - Judge [redacted] did conspire with other party to inflict parental alienation and kidnapping upon my child while disregarding the best interests of the child to secure federal monies for the state. This is a pattern and practice for CPS who has been encouraged to practice take-the-child-and-run policies in violation of the federal laws which mandate specific policies to receive this funding.
  - The state's power to legislate, adjudicate, and administer all aspects of family law, including determinations of custodial and visitation rights, is subject to scrutiny by federal judiciary within reach of due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment applies to states through specific rights contained in the first eight amendments of the Constitution which declares fundamental personal rights and applies to states those pre-existing fundamental rights recognized by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments acknowledge the prior existence of fundamental rights with it: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The United States Supreme Court, in a long line of decisions, has recognized that matters involving marriage, procreation, and the parent-child relationship are among those fundamental liberty interests protected by the Constitution.

- The unlawful and illegal CPS agency and its Juvenile Courts violate state and federal laws that provide funding to *prevent removal and keep families together*. This is fraud, RICO, and Racketeering, and other mentioned federal felonies.

"The regulations of the department cannot have the effect of amending The Law" US v Two Hundred Barrels of Whiskey, 95 US 571, at 576.

"It is not every act, legislative in form that is law. Law is something more than mere will exerted as an act of power." Hurtado v California, 110 US 516, at 535

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." Miranda v Arizona, 384 US 436, 491

ARS 8-821 Taking into temporary custody; medical examination; placement; interference; classification

A. A child shall be taken into temporary custody in proceedings to declare a child a temporary ward of the court to protect the child, pursuant to an order of the juvenile court on a petition by an interested person, a peace officer or a child protective services worker under oath that reasonable grounds exist to believe that temporary custody is clearly necessary to protect the child from suffering abuse or neglect.

B. A child may be taken into temporary custody if temporary custody is clearly necessary to protect the child because probable cause exists to believe that the child is either:

1. A victim or will imminently become a victim of abuse or neglect.
2. Suffering serious physical or emotional injury that can only be diagnosed by a medical doctor or psychologist.

C. In determining if a child should be taken into temporary custody ... may take into consideration as a mitigating factor the participation of the parent or guardian in the healthy families program established by section 8-701.

D. In determining if a child should be taken into temporary custody ... shall take into consideration:

1. As a paramount concern the child's health and safety and shall consider as a mitigating factor the availability of reasonable services to the parent or guardian to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child and the effort of the parent or guardian to obtain and participate in these services.

2. Whether the parent is willing to participate in services provided pursuant to section 8-830.

E. A person who takes a child into custody pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 2 of this section shall immediately have the child examined by a medical doctor or psychologist. After the examination the person shall release the child to the custody of the parent or guardian of the child unless the examination reveals abuse or neglect. Temporary custody of a child taken into custody pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 2 of this section shall not exceed twelve hours.

G. A child shall not remain in temporary custody for more than seventy-two hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays unless a dependency petition is filed.

ARS 8-823: Notice of taking into temporary custody

6. A statement that the child must be returned within seventy-two hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays unless a dependency petition is filed and a statement that a child in temporary custody for examination pursuant to section 8-821, subsection B, paragraph 2 must be returned within twelve hours unless abuse or neglect is diagnosed.

CFR Section 1356.21(d)

Documentation of Judicial Determinations (Must be supported by explicit evidence) (1) The judicial determinations regarding contrary to the welfare, reasonable efforts to prevent removal, and reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan in effect, including judicial determinations that reasonable efforts are not required, must be explicitly documented and must be made on a case-by-case basis and so stated in the court order. (2) Neither affidavits nor nunc pro tunc orders will be accepted as verification documentation in support of reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare judicial determinations. (3) Court orders that reference State law to substantiate judicial determinations are NOT acceptable, even if State law provides that a removal must be based on a judicial determination that remaining in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare or that removal can only be ordered after reasonable efforts have been made.

Public Law 96-272

Judicial determinations are required to be explicit, made on a case-by-case basis, and so stated in the court order. The basis for this policy can be found in the legislative history of the Federal foster care program. The Senate report on the bill that became Public Law 96-272 characterized the required judicial determinations as "...important safeguard(s) against inappropriate agency action..." and made clear that such requirements were not to become "a mere pro forma exercise in paper shuffling to obtain Federal Funding," (S. Rept. No. 336, 96th Congress, 2d Session, 16, 1980) "We concluded, based on our review of States' documentation of judicial determinations over the past years that, in many instances, these important safeguards had become precisely what congress was concerned that they not become."

42 USC 671(a)(15)(B)(i) Mandates Prevention to Prevent Removal

42 USC 672(a)(1) Mandates "removal from the home was the result of a explicit judicial determination and that reasonable efforts have been made".

42 USC Chapter 7, Subchapter IV: Grants to states for Services to Needy Families With Children and for Child Welfare Services

--Part A—Block Grants to States for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

--Part B—Child and Family Services

--Part E—Federal Payments for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

670 Congressional declaration of purpose; authorization of appropriations

671 State plan for foster care and adoption assistance. (a) Requisite features of State plan.

672 Foster care maintenance payments program (a) Qualifying children. (b) Additional qualifications. (c) "Foster family home" and "child-care institution" defined. (d) Children removed from their homes pursuant to voluntary placement agreements. (e) Placements in best interest of child. (f) "Voluntary placement" and "voluntary placement agreement" defined. (g) Revocation of voluntary placement agreement. (h) Aid for dependent children; assistance for minor children in needy families.

673 Adoption assistance program (a) Agreements with adoptive parents of children with special needs; State payments; qualifying children; amount of payments; changes in circumstances; placement period prior to adoption; nonrecurring adoption expenses. (b) Aid for dependent children; assistance for minor children in needy families. (c) Children with special needs.

673a Interstate compacts.

673b Adoption incentive payments (a) Grant authority (b) Incentive-eligible State (c) Data requirements (d) Adoption incentive payment (e) 2-year availability of incentive payments (f)

Limitations on use of incentive payments (g) Definitions (h) Limitations on authorization of appropriations

674 Payments to States (a) Amounts (b) Quarterly estimates of State's entitlement for next quarter; payments; United States' pro rata share of amounts recovered as overpayment; allowance, disallowance, or deferral of claim. (c) Automated data collection expenditures. (d) Reduction for violation of plan requirement. (e) Discretionary grants for educational and training vouchers for youths aging out of foster care. (f) Reduction for failure to submit required data.

675 Definitions

676 Administration (a) Technical assistance to States (b) Data collection and evaluation

677 John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (a) Purpose (b) Applications (c) Allotments to States (d) Use of funds (e) Penalties (f) Data collection and performance measurement.(g) Evaluations (h) Limitations on authorization of appropriations (i) Educational and training vouchers

678 Rule of construction

679 Collection of data relating to adoption and foster care (a) Advisory Committee on Adoption and Foster Care Information (b) Report to Congress; regulations (c) Data collection system

679a National Adoption Information Clearinghouse 679b Annual report

The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution Article VI Clause 2

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.

The Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution

prohibits a State from denying to any citizen within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. This clause requires that citizens be given equal protection in the enjoyment of personal rights and the prevention and redress of wrong.

US Constitution Article IV section The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

US Constitution Article I Section 9 Clause 8 declares that no title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States.

US Constitution Article I Section 10 Clause 1 declares that No State shall grant any title of Nobility.

United States Constitution Article III

The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.

Arizona Constitution Article 8 Section 1: Officers subject to recall; petitioners

The governor, judges, and all state officers, may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the authority of this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law.

COMPLAINT / NOTICE OF FELONY

CJC-07-074

A. Judge [redacted] (Juvenile Court)

1. Judge [redacted] did disregard legal definitions that were created by those in the legislative branch of the United States Congress and Arizona Constitution Article 3, distribution of Powers.
2. The overruling of all Constitutional issues to be placed before the court and removal of a child which is a violation of parental rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and Arizona Revised Statutes on custodial interference. There was no court order. There was no warrant. There were no findings of abuse at time of removal or at any time during the proceedings.
3. Court never adhered to guaranteed right of speedy trial by jury of my peers. Arizona Revised Statutes of Juvenile Proceedings demand and provide for Preliminary Protective Hearing to be held NO LATER than 7 days after removal. My Preliminary Protective Hearing was not held until [redacted] 19 days after my child was taken into CPS custody. Under Arizona Revised Statutes of Juvenile Proceedings, Adjudication hearing must be completed within 90 days after service of the dependency petition. My Dependency was originally set for [redacted] more than the allowed 90 days, but this hearing was postponed due to appointment of new counsel for both parties who withdrew on undisclosed BAR requirements after I presented the pictures of the abuse of my child while in CPS custody at a settlement conference held on [redacted] Counsel stated they were forced to withdraw by the ABA, but would not state the specifics for the record. The Dependency Trial was rescheduled for [redacted] and again on [redacted] This Trial was split over a 2 week period and did not occur until 4 1/2 months (more than 120 days) after they took my child.

18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony; Participation in conspiracy to commit/cover up Crimes Against Children

ARS 8-824: Preliminary protective hearing; probable cause; appointment of counsel

ARS 8-842: Initial dependency and dependency adjudication hearings; deadlines.

ARS 8-843: Initial dependency hearing; rights

4. The failure to disclosure nature and cause of action. Judge [redacted] allowed Assistant Attorney General [redacted] to file all court documents as Fictitious Plaintiff for the State of Arizona. I never agreed to the jurisdiction or judgment that I received. The court disregarded the rights of this Citizen of the United States
5. Judge [redacted] did conspire to commit crimes against the Federal government to secure Federal monies using false allegations and prolonging state custody of my child to obtain these funds.
  - a. Violation of 18 USC Chapter 47, Section 1031: Major fraud against the United States
  - b. Violation of 18 USC Chapter 31 Section 666: Theft or bribery concerning programs receiving Federal funds
  - c. Violation of 18 USC Chapter 55: Section 1201, Kidnapping
  - d. Violation of 18 USC 1961-68: the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, Civil Remedies
  - e. Title 18 Part I Chapter 77: Peonage, Slavery, and Trafficking in Persons

6. Judge [redacted] did commit violations under the Americans with Disabilities Act by allowing a child to be removed under conspiracy and color of law to ensure reunification demands will not be met while collecting Federal Funds under Title IV.

Violations of:

--CFR SECTION 1356.21(d)

--PL 96-272 Judicial determinations explicit and so stated in the court order

-- 42 USC 671 State plan for foster care and adoption assistance (B) except as provided in subparagraph (D), reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve and reunify families— (i) prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the child from the child's home; and (ii) to make it possible for a child to safely return to the child's home

-- ARS 8-821 Taking into temporary custody; medical examination; placement; classification

-- ARS 13-3623 Child, vulnerable adult abuse, emotional abuse

-- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d-7)

7. Upon information and belief the child was taken into temporary physical custody on [redacted] at 9:15 p.m. [referencing the Report to the Juvenile Court for Preliminary Protective hearing and/or Initial Dependency Hearing, report dated [redacted] State juvenile statutes and CPS Policy Manual demand and provide for preliminary hearing to be held NO LATER than 5 to 7 days after removal. My Preliminary hearing was not held until [redacted]

8. Under Arizona state law, *Dependency trial must occur before 60 days. It occurred 90 days after removal*, in [redacted] untimely and against the mandated requirement.

9. Visitation was set to be, and agreed upon in the conference room, at the advisement of the [redacted] [redacted] therapist and statements thereof, twice a day for one hour as *child was withdrawn and unreachable due to separation trauma of removal from primary caretaker*. In the courtroom on the same day, [redacted] CPS investigator, did conspire with AAG using kidnapping alarm of recent NONRELATED Amber Alerts, visitation must be supervised. Judge [redacted] agreed after AAG and CPS stated that no supervisors were available, so visits would be one hour per week only, thus adding to my child's torment and trauma, causing irreparable damage and violating parental rights.  
8th Amendment: Cruel and Unusual Punishment, infliction of Undue Emotional Duress

Arizona State Code: R6-55-5501: (22) Exploitation means taking advantage of or to make use of a child selfishly, unethically, or unjustly, for one's own advantage or profit, in the manner contrary to the best interests of the child... by a parent, guardian, or custodian (state) for material gain.

(30) Maltreatment means abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation of a child. When used in reference to CPS activities, maltreatment means that parent, guardian, or custodian (state) a) Has committed an act of maltreatment, b) May commit an act of maltreatment, c) Has permitted another person to commit an act of maltreatment, d) Had reason to know that another person might commit an act of maltreatment and did not act to prevent the potential maltreatment.

ARS 13-1303 Unlawful imprisonment; ARS 13-1304 Kidnapping; ARS 13-1305 Access interference; ARS 13-1306 Unlawfully obtaining labor or services, classification; ARS 13-1308 Trafficking of persons forced labor or services

Exhibit: Custody Order, [redacted] Superior Court, [redacted]

Exhibit: Email from [redacted] caseworker, cutting all phone contact with my son.

Exhibit: [redacted] Report

10. The intentional infliction of emotional distress recognized for rendering it impossible for any personal contact or other communication to take place between Mother (sole caretaker) and child caused intentional suffering and irreparable harm as a result of the deliberate abuse of discretion and fraud under color of law.

The Supreme Court, in a long line of decisions, has upheld the value of parental contact, arguing that separation of parent from child is the equivalent of the death penalty, is more precious than property rights, and cannot be violated without a most rigorous standard of due process. It has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court that the relationship with one's child is a fundamental liberty of life, health, and happiness guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, its Amendments, and the Bill of Rights.

Arizona State Constitution Article 2 Section 15: Excessive bail; cruel and unusual punishment; Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Arizona State Constitution Article 2 Section 16: Corruption of blood; forfeiture of estate; No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

**Exhibits:** Preliminary Protective Hearing Case Plan Summary and [ ] Report.

11. United States Constitution 7th Amendment: In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right by jury trial shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. That mean a jury that is impartial and unbiased and nor prejudice. *Citizens are not required to ask for or put in writing for a Constitution Right before any court. These Rights are guarantee when a public official take the required Oath of Office.* Judge [ ] failed to up hold this Right. Arizona Constitution Article 2 Section 23 Trial by jury. Article 6 Section 26: Oath of office

12. Judge [ ] (nor cps agents) does not have proper oath of office filed, per my FOIA request of the Arizona Office of Secretary of State.

ARS Title 38, Article 4 Oath of Office; Arizona State Constitution Article 6 Section 26: Oath of office

**Exhibit:** Letter Office of Secretary of State, dated [ ]

13. Judges [ ] did violate Title 18 USC Section 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law and Title 18 USC Section 241 Conspiracy against Rights.

Judge [ ] worked a denial of my rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States Constitution and Federal law and guaranteed by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

- a. Violation of 42 USC Section 1985 (2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness,
- b. Violation of 42 USC Section 1985(3) Depriving persons of rights or privileges  
To state a claim under Section(s) 1985(3) a plaintiff must allege the existence of (1) a conspiracy, (2) a conspiratorial purpose to deprive a person or class of persons, directly or in-directly, of the equal protection of the laws or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws, (3) an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy, and (4) either (a) an injury to person or property, or (b) a deprivation of a constitutionally protected right or privilege. See Griffin v. Breckenridge, 403 U.S. 88, 102 (1971) regarding class-based discriminatory animus.
- c. Violation of Violation of 42 U.S.C. Section 1988 Proceedings in vindication of civil rights

14. [ ] court perverted due process and equal protection through its county and state actors/agents, hired to manufacture prejudicial or biased evidence, and proceeded to ignore evidence which bore on the issue of custody and best interest of child in violation of:

ARS 25-403.03 Domestic Violence and Child Custody; the DOJ VAWA, specifically 18 USC 2261 Interstate Travel to Commit Domestic Violence, 18 USC 2261A(1) Interstate Stalking, 18 USC 3771 Crime Victims' Rights Act, and 18 USC 2264 Restitution; ARS 25-408(H) the court shall not deviate from a provision of any parenting plan or other written agreement by which the parents specifically have; and 25-408(I) determining the child's best interests the court shall consider all relevant factors including the factors prescribed under section 25-403 and 25-403.03.

Evidence was never presented to the court, yet remedy was not given to Mother and child. Mother and child have the Constitutional right to the close and loving relationship. The 9th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America guarantee unlawful interference from government agencies. The 14th Amendment prohibits state encroachments of individual liberties.

15. The initial hearing was scheduled for [ ] was vacated by court appointed attorneys when any common person would know this was in violation of Constitutional rights and detrimental to the child's welfare. Mother was coerced under duress to agree to vacate the Initial Hearing to be held on [ ] at the insistence of court-appointed paper pretender attorney, [ ] who acted with an evil hand and an evil mind to waive [ ] rights and Mother's fundamental rights to God-given parental association under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights and as a legal custodian, guardian and Mother of [ ] Mother refused to sign waiver and did NOT waive her rights. Attorney [ ] stated, as did others involved in case, that Judge [ ] had his mind already made up from day one. This is violation of due process and Judicial CANON 3B.

16. Judge [ ] violated the following *Canons of the Arizona Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees*:

CANON 1: A judge shall uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

CANON 2: A judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities.

CANON 3: A judge should perform the duties of the office impartially and diligently.

B. Adjudicative Responsibilities. (1) A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge except those in which disqualification is required. (2) A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor or fear of criticism. (3) A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the judge. (4) A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous...and shall require similar conduct of lawyers and of staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control. (6) A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the judge to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, against parties, witnesses, counsel or others. (8) A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly. (10) A judge shall not, with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court, make pledges, promises or commitments that are inconsistent with the impartial performance of the adjudicative duties of the office.

17. Judge [ ] did commit perjury by violating his oath of office for failing to up hold the

constitution. 18 USC 1621 Perjury

Exhibit: Minute entry [redacted] files in court motions to consolidate. [redacted] indicates no objection to the motion. [redacted] (then attorney for Mother) objects to the motion. The Court takes the motion under advisement for ten days in order to give [redacted] an opportunity to review the motion and file any objections. If no objections are filed by [redacted] the Court will grant the motion.

Exhibit: [redacted] Opposition to Motion to Consolidate filed by Attorney [redacted]

Exhibit: Minute Entry [redacted] The Court having taken the motion to consolidate under advisement, and no objections to the motion having been filed, IT IS ORDERED the motion to consolidate cases [redacted] is GRANTED.

Exhibit: Motion to Reconsider Consolidation Order, dated [redacted] arguing that Mother's counsel *did indeed file a timely Opposition* to Motion to Consolidate on [redacted] On [redacted] at the Settlement Conference undersigned counsel was given ten (10) days to file any objections to Father's Motion to Consolidate filed that day.

Exhibit: Minute entry [redacted] IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Denying the Motion for Consideration; the Court's Ruling to consolidate will stand; [redacted] are hereby consolidated.

18. Judge [redacted] violated ex parte communications law by allowing court hearings with the Guardian ad Litem of the child not present during the Dependency proceedings to ensure best interest of the child being met. It was further ordered that all case managers or designees appear at all status hearings, contested hearings, and dependency reviews.

Exhibits: Minute entries [redacted]

19. Judge [redacted] violated my due process of law by not allowing me competent counsel. Judge [redacted] ignored my Motion to Dismiss Incompetent Council for over a week, a motion filed in attempt to get a fair and just trial. Judge allowed lawyers to misrepresent to the Court dishonesty, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or lying for its improper purpose which is when Judge [redacted] should have suspension on the attorneys for that is the general appropriate action for the court to seek justice. This includes later attorney [redacted] who misrepresented client and acted as prosecution. On [redacted] he denied my Motion to Dismiss Counsel which I based on numerous serious violations of attorney-client standards, including the knowledge of child abuse while child was in state custody. 18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony

Under the 14th Amendment the state has a duty to protect and provide for anyone in their custody; foster children have a liberty interest to be free from harm and the state has a duty to protect such children in their custody from harm. [redacted] (both now deceased) were also victims of State Created Danger during this period.

Exhibit: Motion for Dismissal of Counsel, Dated [redacted]

20. Judge [redacted] by denying my counsel's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Modification of Custody and allowed consolidation of the matter in Juvenile Administrative Court when there is a recent standing custody order filed in Superior Court, not allowing Father unsupervised visits, did violate:

ARS 25-408(H): The court shall not deviate from a provision of any parenting plan or other written agreement by which the parents specifically have agreed to allow or prohibit relocation of the child unless the court finds that the provision is no longer in the child's best interests. There is a rebuttable presumption that a provision from any parenting plan or other written agreement is in the

child's best interests.

ARS 25-411(E) Modification of custody decree; affidavit; contents

ARS 25-1039 Information to be submitted to court

Local Rules of Practice of Superior Court [redacted] Rule 8.3(b) Affidavit Regarding Minor Children, Rule 8.4(g) (4) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all persons entitled to notice shall file within twenty (20) days from the date of service a response and/or controverting affidavits, and Rule 8.4(g)(5) No sooner than five (5) days after expiration of the time permitted for the filing of the response and/or the controverting affidavits, either party or attorney shall provide the approved form for a Request for Order Granting or Denying Custody Hearing to the Presiding Judge.

Exhibit: Custody Order, [redacted]

Exhibit: Minute Entry [redacted] page 2, [redacted] requests the Department be given discretion to move to unsupervised visitation, overnight visitation and possibly visitation to the State of [redacted] as to the Father. [redacted] states the Department is willing to accept discretion. IT IS ORDERED granting the Department discretion to permit unsupervised visitation between the minor and the Father.

Exhibit: Minute entry [redacted] it is further ordered affirming discretion in the Department regarding visitation out of state with estranged Father for period of 30 days.

Exhibit: Minute entry dated [redacted] page 2. The Court takes judicial notice of the court file in [redacted] (custody agreement now an Order in [redacted] Superior Court).

Exhibit: Minute entry [redacted] page 2. The Court takes the matter under advisement. Subject to the matter being taken under advisement and the Department receiving the full report from the [redacted] it is Ordered permitting the minor to travel with his father on a thirty day visit to the State of [redacted] effective immediately. In the event that the [redacted] is received by the Department and is approved the Department has the authority to place the minor pursuant to the [redacted] with the father while ruling of the Court is under advisement.

21. Judge [redacted] violated [redacted] Superior Court custody declaration by allowing unsupervised and overnight visits with the Father, against objections of Mother's attorney and in violation of current [redacted] Superior Court Custody Order.

Exhibit: Custody Order, [redacted] Superior Court, [redacted]

Exhibit: Email from [redacted] caseworker, cutting all phone contact with my son.

Exhibit: Under Advisement Ruling; Final Order dated [redacted]

22. [redacted] Superior Court was consolidated into Juvenile Court case in [redacted] and used under color of law to affect aggravated custodial interference and unlawful kidnapping upon Mother and child.

In docket entries, in-chambers orders, and ex parte correspondence where Mother was not noticed or advised, the judge ruled that attorney for estranged father file a custody Order, giving an attorney the right to make an Order and thereafter did not enforce his own Docket Entry(s) or rulings - that estranged father's attorney file the Ruled Custody Order with the court.

Court proceedings ended in [redacted] Custody ruling was made in an under advisement ruling, the cases were not unconsolidated, nor was the Order lodged in Superior Court until [redacted] 8 months later. All "effective" dates were ordered retroactively, after the fact, in violation of Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, of the U.S. Constitution. This unlawful order was used to cover up unlawful transfer of my son out of state a full 6 months prior. My son was sent to [redacted] on [redacted]

[redacted] before the consolidated custody/Dependency hearings were even complete.  
 [redacted] once again apparently deliberately refused to enforce his own Ruling - that estranged father's attorney file the Ruled Custody Order with the court.  
 Backdating of facts is fraud under color of law, abuse of discretion, conspiracy to commit parental kidnapping and custodial interference and tampering with court records/evidence, all felonies under Title 18 USC.

This was the exact reverse of the original custody agreement signed and filed in Superior Court of [redacted] Arizona by the Father, agreeing that he would not be alone with the child.

[redacted] refused to remove himself from the bench or acknowledge motions for void orders; rather he struck all motions/affidavits from the record.

Mother and Child have suffered additional unreasonable cruel and unusual punishment - denial of meaningful relationship with primary caretaker and emotional abandonment - as a result of this neglect of judicial duty and deliberate incompetence.

Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law 18 USC 242; Conspiracy Against Rights 18 USC 241; The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act Civil Remedies 18 USC 1961-68; 18 USC 1001 Fraud and False Statements; 18 USC 1513 Retaliating Against a Witness, Victim, or an Informant; 18 USC 1503 Obstruction of Justice; 18 USC 1509 Obstruction of court orders; 18 USC 1621 Perjury; 18 USC 1001 Fraud and False Statements; 18 USC 1203 Kidnapping; 13th Amendment and 18 USC 1584 Involuntary Servitude and Slavery; 42 USC 14141 Pattern of Practice; ARS 13-2810 Interfering with judicial proceedings; ARS 13-3623 Child, vulnerable adult abuse, emotional abuse; ARS 13-1302 Custodial interference; ARS 13-1303 Unlawful imprisonment; ARS 13-1304 Kidnapping; ARS 13-1305 Access interference;

Exhibit: Order Modifying Custody and Visitation, Dated [redacted]

Exhibit: Orders and Motions [redacted] Various changed/alterd and untimely filed orders and motions regarding these unlawful, intentional abuses of office.

Alexander Hamilton observed, "It is easy for men to be zealous advocates for the rights of the citizens when they are invaded by others, and as soon as they have it in their power, to become the invaders themselves." The desire to thwart abuses of power also inspired the Framers of the Constitution to *prohibit bills of attainder*, which are laws that inflict punishment on named individuals or on easily ascertainable members of a group without the benefit of a trial. Both *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder deprive those subject to them of due process of law, of notice and an opportunity to be heard before being deprived of life, liberty, or property.

23. Judge [redacted] was promoted to [redacted] in [redacted] in [redacted] - the week of the letter from estranged father in [redacted] threatening involvement of judges and social workers. Such a judge certainly knew better than to send a child to a person who commits domestic violence and who signed a custody agreement and abandoned child, demonstrating his lack of any desire for relationship or even visitation. My son was sent [redacted] miles away with no way for me to look after his safety. He was ripped from his environment, his activities, and his routines, all that was familiar to him, including his primary and sole caretaker.

Said original custody agreement, signed and notarized by estranged father, was lodged in [redacted]

County Superior Court, and declared that "Mother has full legal and physical custody until child reaches age 18 or completes college. Visitation limited to father only under direct supervision of the Mother at Mother's discretion in Mothers domicile state of residence. This includes all-family members to prevent the father from being alone with the child. Mother is free to move freely about with child; jurisdiction will follow Mother's domicile state of residence."

[redacted] through fraud and conspiracy to commit custodial interference colluded with estranged father, cps, and attorneys to commit civil and criminal deprivations of rights and protections against Mother and child.

[redacted] violated [redacted] suggestions on the problems of domestic violence. The Greenbook Initiative, which was formally titled "Effective Intervention in Domestic Violence & Child Maltreatment Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice," has assisted numerous domestic violence advocates, child welfare workers, and family court judges in building a collaborative approach to working with families experiencing domestic violence. [www.thegreenbook.info](http://www.thegreenbook.info)

CANON 3 B Adjudicative Responsibilities (10) A judge shall not, with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court, make *pledges, promises or commitments* that are inconsistent with the impartial performance of the adjudicative duties of the office.

Exhibit: Letter threatening involvement of social workers and judges

Exhibit: Promotion and attendance of judge [redacted] same week.

Exhibit: Custody Order, [redacted] Superior Court, [redacted]

24. The judgments and orders of Judge [redacted] did violate the Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires no alternative but to provide reunification services with parent due to the Federal Funding monies claims involved under Title IV funding. Judge [redacted] by words or conduct did manifest bias or prejudice based upon alleged disability.

25. Judge [redacted] violated the Unsworn Witness Rule.

The Unsworn Witness Rule: On occasion, a lawyer may have first-hand knowledge of conversations or events that will be presented at trial. In such a situation, her cross-examination or summation to the jury may contain Unsworn testimony about her version of a conversation or events that the opposing party may not be able to Unsworn witness, *by interjecting statements of personal knowledge about the facts of a case; and therefore, that a lawyer should be disqualified any time it is likely, or even possible, that she could become an Unsworn witness on material issue of fact at trial.*

Court-appointed Attorney both threatened and humiliated Mother by threatening mental illness if I did not sign over complete custody to estranged father/abuser and then upon my insistent refusal stood up in [redacted] court and declared need for a GAL for her client.

After prosecuting me, rather than attempt any defense of her own client, she then began a slanderous, untrue, cruel attack upon my [redacted] child, an attack that was not substantiated with any records. On the contrary, records and evidence prove this perjury a lie amounting to nothing more than complete humiliation and defamation upon both Mother and child and were a unsuccessful possible attempt to cover the abuse of my child in state custody. This inhumane antic further cemented the proceedings and has caused further irreparable harm. This display was carried out in front of my and my child's abuser.

Judge [redacted] allowed this disgusting antic in his courtroom without questioning its validity or reasoning. It played no part in Mother's defense and was nothing more than retaliation for my repeated concerns and reports to authorities and to all actors/agents involved of abuse of my child in state custody.

\*\* There were two murdered foster children (infants) [redacted] in [redacted] CPS custody during this [redacted] period. Injuries were similar to my child's and I repeatedly demanded answers and questioned the safety of my child. I have reason to believe it was for my calls to the authorities and the knowledge of the abuse to all involved parties that this retaliatory attack was carried out on the character of both me and my son. 18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony

Arizona State Code: R6-55-5501 (22) Exploitation, (30) Maltreatment

18 USC 2251A(a)(b) Selling or Buying of Children; Kidnapping Statute of 18 USC 1201; 18 USC 1509 Obstruction of court orders; 18 USC 1202 Ransom money; 18 USC 1203 Hostage taking; 18 USC 641 Public money, property or records; 18 USC 1505 due and proper administration of the law; 18 USC 1035 False statements relating to health care matters; 18 USC 1581, 1584 Involuntary Servitude and Peonage.

The 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibits involuntary servitude, slavery.

Under the 14th Amendment, the state has a duty to protect and provide for anyone in their custody. It is well-established that a child in foster care has a liberty interest to be free from harm, and that the state has a duty to protect such children from harm. State Created Danger Doctrine.

26. Judge [redacted] did conspire with others to commit crimes using a minor child. Those crimes included Kidnapping; Racketeering; Trafficking of persons for Services; Custodial Interference; and the involvement in corrupt child abduction, in appearance of legality, for receipt of Federal Monies.

ARS13-301 Requirements for criminal liability: Definition. In this title, unless the context otherwise requires, "accomplice" means a person, other than a peace officer acting in his official capacity within the scope of his authority and in the line of duty, who with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of an offense:

1. Solicits or commands another person to commit the offense; or
2. Aids, counsels, agrees to aid or attempts to aid another person in planning or committing the offense.
3. Provides means or opportunity to another person to commit the offense.

ARS 13-1302 Custodial interference; child born out of wedlock; defenses; classification

ARS 13-1304 Kidnapping; classification; consecutive sentence

ARS 13-1305 Access interference; classification; definition

ARS 13-1306 Unlawfully obtaining labor or services; classification

ARS 13-1308 Trafficking of persons for forced labor or services; classification; definitions

ARS 13-2301 Definitions Organized Crime, Fraud, Terrorism

ARS 13-2310 Fraudulent schemes and artifices; classification; definition

ARS 13-2312 Illegal control of an enterprise; illegally conducting an enterprise; classification

ARS 13-2907.02 False reporting of child abuse or neglect

ARS 13-3625 Unlawful sale or purchase of children; classification

18 USC Chapter 55 Section 1201 Kidnapping

Title 18 USC Chapter 96 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations: Sec. 1961(1) Definitions; "racketeering activity" means (A) any act or threat involving murder, kidnapping, gambling, arson, robbery, bribery, extortion, dealing in obscene matter, or dealing in a controlled substance or listed

chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act), which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; (B) any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of

Title 18 USC Sections 1581-1591 (relating to peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons); Section 1952 (relating to racketeering); Sections 2421-24 (relating to white slave traffic)

(3) "Person" includes any individual or entity capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property;

(4) "Enterprise" includes any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity;

(5) "pattern of racketeering activity" requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity

**Exhibit:** Visitation documentation and photos of injuries.

**Exhibit:** Minute entry dated [redacted] page 2, [redacted] requests the Department investigate injuries the minor has sustained in foster care. [redacted] indicates the Department will obtain the medical records and disclose same to the parties. I have been refused by both the Department and [redacted] Hospital records of my son; the hospital stated the reason is that I am not child's Mother. All parties have ignored my US Mail Return Receipt FOIA request.

27. Judge [redacted] did conspire with other actors to inflict severe emotional abuse on myself and especially upon my child and did conspire to cover up said actions and physical abuse/injuries inflicted upon my infant son while in state custody. This resulted in complete emotional upset of Mother and irreparable harm upon Mother and child. Child additionally suffers abandonment from primary caretaker who was prevented, through threats of never seeing my child again, from taking further action while my child was in captivity of the abusers. Filed, conformed, and properly served Affidavit of Injuries and Abuse in CPS Custody was thrown off the record and struck by Judge [redacted]

Title 18 Chapter 113C Torture Section 2340 Definitions: As used in this chapter (1) "torture" means an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control; (2) "severe mental pain or suffering" means the prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from (A) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering;

18 USC 2340A (c) Conspiracy. - A person who conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties (other than the penalty of death) as the penalties prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

**Exhibit:** In Chambers Order striking all Mother's filings from the record, Dated [redacted]

28. Judge [redacted] allowed a state contracted psychologist to act in conspiracy and coercion with agents of CPS and the Attorney General's Office to build a case based on opinion of a witness who went beyond her allowed testimony standards, and forced me, using duress and coercion and threat of never seeing my child, to testify of against myself in violation of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Arizona State Constitution Article 2 Section 10. This was also in violation of health care privacy laws (HIPPA) and professional rules of ethics and guidelines.

When no evidence existed to prove false allegations, the judge and his agents acted in conspiracy and fraud to contrive evidence in order to collect Title IV Federal Funding, thus violating my rights as

sole and primary caretaker, as well as fraud of the Federal government and violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Judge [redacted] did conspire with opposing parties to find cause to keep child in state custody in order to continue receiving Federal funding when false allegations were unproven, and did on day of Dependency Hearing, when all of original allegations were not charged in court, did conspire with CPS contracted psychologist and at the request of my attorney, did appoint myself a GAL, on the grounds that I am unable to assist counsel. This was due to my previous refusal to mediate and admit guilt to any unfounded false allegations, my refusal to sign over custody to the Father, and for accusing the state of child abuse while presenting documentation of extensive and abnormal injuries of my child while in state custody at a mediation hearing.

I understand the nature of the law (an of illegal, unlawful juvenile court proceedings) quite well, and I understand the consequences to our children of this fraud upon the court under color of law.

ARS 13-4501(2) Definitions: Incompetence to stand trial. "Incompetent to stand trial" means that as a result of a mental illness, defect or disability a defendant is unable to understand the nature and object of the proceeding or to assist in the defendant's defense. The presence of a mental illness, defect or disability alone is not grounds for finding a defendant incompetent to stand trial.

29. It was further ordered that the release of confidential information including but not limited to any court reports and reports of other experts to all parties prior to any hearing. On [redacted] I filed with both offices of CPS and the Office of the Attorney General for full disclosure under the parental rights acts and rulings of higher courts and the United States Constitution. A Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act certified/return receipt letter was sent. I gave, as required under law, 20 days for compliance. They have not responded and refuse to do so. The court proceedings, trials, hearings, etc, proceeded without any release of medical records of my son's extensive injuries while in state custody, or any documents, records, tapes and the like which I demanded. This is in violation of the parental right to all records for the child, and also in violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fifth, Fourteenth, and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution and Article 2 Section 4 of the Arizona State Constitution.

30. Judge [redacted] did violate and engage in the practice of law from the bench. The court refused remedy when remedy was applied for under the Fourteenth Amendment and the rule of court of 12(b) (6). Judge [redacted] denied Motion for Mistrial and Motion to Dismiss admitted by court-appointed attorney at Dependency Hearing on [redacted]. The order of that motion was denied by Judge [redacted].  
 Exhibit: Minute Entries, [redacted]. The Court minutes show that my attorney, [redacted] filed a Motion for Mistrial / Motion for Reconsideration and the parties have not had an opportunity to respond to the motion. The Court advised [redacted] that the motions can be taken up once all the parties have responded. [redacted] moved for a stay of proceedings until the motion is heard. Judge [redacted] Ordered the motion Denied before time was provided to parties to review the Motion and reply.

31. On [redacted] Judge [redacted] violated my natural parent-child relationship and [redacted] County Superior Court Order/Agreement (SEE ARS 25-408(H): The court shall not deviate from a provision of any parenting plan or other written agreement) which granted Mother (myself, [redacted] full legal and physical custody of the child until age 18 and no unsupervised visits with the Father or any of his family members to protect the child from being alone with the Father. This was signed and notarized by the Father and myself on [redacted] and filed in [redacted] Superior Court on [redacted]. Father has never attempted to visit his child and has cancelled all visits. Judge [redacted] while holding a copy of the official Custody Order, at the urging of the Assistant Attorney General [redacted] released the child out of state for a 30 day period and

did not return the child to his home state for a period greater than 60 days without the required [ ] process being completed.

Judge [ ] also dismissed all Court ordered case plan requirements for the Father that were to be in affect before the child could be considered for unsupervised visits or travel outside the state; this included Domestic Violence/Anger management classes as well as Parenting classes. Judge [ ] also waived the divorce/custody class, a state-mandated class for both parents engaging in a custody battle which must take place before any custody related hearing, and at the same time consolidated custody from Superior Court when there was no open case. This was against the objections of my attorney, [ ] and me.

Judge [ ] had been given an official stamped and conformed copy of it in the court room and was reading it as he made this serious violation of law, thus putting my child in an unsafe situation.

It has been over 1 1/2 years and my son has not been returned to the state. This is in violation of ARS 13-1305 and 13-1302, effecting aggravated custodial interference and violation of the rights of primary, sole caretaker.

Arizona State Constitution Article 2 Section 15: Excessive bail; cruel and unusual punishment; Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Arizona State Constitution Article 2 Section 16: Corruption of blood; forfeiture of estate; No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

ARS 13-1302: Custodial interference; child born out of wedlock; defenses; classification.

ARS 13-1305: Access interference; classification; definition.

*When an official acts outside the scope of his authority, he is acting individually and not in his official capacity. The facts that an official was working or on duty does not in itself establish that he was acting within his authority.*

32. Judge [ ] did not offer solution or resolution to my Void Order filed on [ ]

Exhibit: Cover sheets, Special Appearance Giving Notice of Rescission of Signature and Agreements by Incompetent Court Appointed Counsel, voiding all and any case plans, signatures forced under duress and threat and coercion, Orders, and the like, declaring violations of fraud, conspiracy and color of law.

33. On or around [ ] (4 months after hearings) in an In Chambers Order, [ ] denied said Special Appearances and every Affidavit I submitted, properly conformed and served, some diligently filed twice to address the extraordinary violations and encroachments of equal protection, substantive due process, and ineffective counsel. [ ] then struck them from the record. This caused intentional fraud of loss of appeal on filed motions. Included was properly conformed and served Affidavit of Injuries to my child in CPS custody. (Served upon all attorneys, the AAG, CPS, GAL, and Judge [ ] This disregard for child's safety was handled the same in the [ ] case.

Specifically filed:

1. AFFADAVIT and OBJECTIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO CPS ALLEGATIONS
2. AFFADAVIT OF VISITATION DOCUMENTATION/INJURIES IN STATE CPS CUSTODY
3. OBJECTIONS and CORRECTIONS, [ ] Psych Report
4. MOTION TO APPOINT NEW COUNSEL/ INEFFECTIVE COUNSEL
5. MOTION TO COMPEL DEMAND FOR DISCOVERY

Exhibit: In Chamber Ruling, dated [redacted] striking all Mother's filings from record.

34. Complete disregard for domestic violence/child custody laws. Judge [redacted] sent a young child to his abuser, making it impossible to protect my son, and impossible to ensure his safety. This is custodial interference and in violation of Arizona law as well as the USDOJ VAWA Title 18 USC. Exhibit: In Chambers Custody Ruling, dated [redacted]

**DEMAND FOR SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE and FULL INVESTIGATION**

Pursuant to the Laws of the United States, the people/victims demand the seizure and impound of ALL books, Public records, Oaths of office defining venue and jurisdiction and fraudulent claims made by the fictitious plaintiff, in the courts of all 'Political Subdivisions', municipalities, counties as evidence of the ongoing felony. We also ask for a complete investigation into the practices and records of CPS and its related juvenile court proceedings.

Should any person try to cover up the felonies complained of herein, Be You Hereby Put on Notice of Felony under USC Title 18 Sections 3, 4, 241, 242, 2381, 2382, 2383, and 2384.

Complainant, being first duly sworn, states that I have knowledge of the felonies herein complained of, that it is not submitted to be vexatious, but to obtain imperative JUSTICE.

**AUTHORITIES**

**ARIZONA STATE CONSTITUTION**

Article 2 Section 1: Fundamental principles; recurrence to

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of free government.

Article 2 Section 2: Political power; purpose of government

All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

Article 2 Section 2.1(A): Victims' bill of rights

To preserve and protect victims' rights to justice and due process, a victim of crime has a right:

1. To be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process.
2. To be informed, upon request, when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped.
3. To be present at and, upon request, to be informed of all criminal proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.
4. To be heard at any proceeding involving a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea, and sentencing.
5. To refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or other person acting on behalf of the defendant.
6. To confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before trial or before any disposition of the case and to be informed of the disposition.
7. To read pre-sentence reports relating to the crime against the victim when they are available to the defendant.

8. To receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.

9. To be heard at any proceeding when any post-conviction release from confinement is being considered.

10. To a speedy trial or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction and sentence.

11. To have all rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal proceedings protect victims' rights and to have these rules be subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure the protection of these rights.

12. To be informed of victims' constitutional rights.

(B) A victim's exercise of any right granted by this section shall not be grounds for dismissing any criminal proceeding or setting aside any conviction or sentence.

(C) "Victim" means a person against whom the criminal offense has been committed or, if the person is killed or incapacitated, the person's spouse, parent, child or other lawful representative, except if the person is in custody for an offense or is the accused.

(D) The legislature, or the people by initiative or referendum, have the authority to enact substantive and procedural laws to define, implement, preserve and protect the rights guaranteed to victims by this section, including the authority to extend any of these rights to juvenile proceedings.

(E) The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights for victims shall not be construed to deny or disparage others granted by the legislature or retained by victims.

Article 2 Section 4: Due process of law

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Article 2 Section 5: Right of petition and of assembly

The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

Article 2 Section 6: Freedom of speech and press

Every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Article 2 Section 7: Oaths and affirmations

The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as shall be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered.

Article 2 Section 8: Right to privacy

No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Article 2 Section 9: Irrevocable grants of privileges, franchises or immunities

No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise, or immunity shall be enacted.

Article 2 Section 10: Self-incrimination; double jeopardy

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Article 2 Section 11: Administration of justice

Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.

Article 2 Section 13: Equal privileges and immunities

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.

Article 2 Section 14: Habeas corpus

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended by the authorities of the state.

Article 2 Section 15: Excessive bail; cruel and unusual punishment

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article 2 Section 16: Corruption of blood; forfeiture of estate

No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Article 2 Section 19: Bribery or illegal rebating; witness; self-incrimination no defense

Any person having knowledge or possession of facts that tends to establish the guilt of any other person or corporation charged with bribery or illegal rebating, shall *not be excused from giving testimony or producing evidence*, when legally called upon to do so, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him under the laws of the state; but no person shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence

Article 2 Section 23: Trial by jury; number of jurors specified by law

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. Juries in criminal cases in which a sentence of death or imprisonment for thirty years or more is authorized by law shall consist of twelve persons. In all criminal cases the unanimous consent of the jurors shall be necessary to render a verdict. In all other cases, the number of jurors, not less than six, and the number required to render a verdict, shall be specified by law.

Article 2 Section 24: Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the *nature and cause* of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.

Article 2 Section 25: Bills of attainder; ex post facto laws; impairment of contract obligations

No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall ever be enacted.

Article 2 Section 29: Hereditary emoluments, privileges or powers; perpetuities or entailments

No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers shall be granted or conferred, and no law shall be enacted permitting any perpetuity or entailment in this state.

Article 2 Section 30: Indictment or information; preliminary examination

No person shall be prosecuted criminally in any court of record for felony or misdemeanor, otherwise than by information or indictment; no person shall be prosecuted for felony by information without having had a preliminary examination before a magistrate or having waived such preliminary examination.

Article 2 Section 31: Damages for death or personal injuries

No law shall be enacted in this state limiting the amount of damages to be recovered for causing the death or injury of any person.

Article 2 Section 32: Constitutional provisions mandatory

The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Article 2 Section 33: Reservation of rights

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

Article 3 Distribution of Powers

The powers of the government of the state of Arizona shall be divided into three separate departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and, except as provided in this constitution, such departments shall be separate and distinct, and no one of such departments shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others.

Article 4 Section 1 (1): Senate; House of Representatives; reservation of power to people.

The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, but the people reserve the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject such laws and amendments at the polls, independently of the legislature; and they also reserve, for use at their own option, the power to approve or reject at the polls any act, or item, section, or part of any act, of the legislature.

Article 4 Section 1 (6) (D): Legislature's power to appropriate or divert funds created by initiative or referendum.

The legislature shall not have the power to appropriate or divert funds created or allocated to a specific purpose by an initiative measure approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, or by a referendum measure decided by a majority of the votes cast thereon, unless the appropriation or diversion of funds furthers the purposes of such measure and at least three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature, by a roll call of ayes and nays, vote to appropriate or divert such funds.

Article 4 Section 4: Disqualification for membership in Legislature

No person holding any public office of profit or trust under the authority of the United States, or of this state, shall be a member of the legislature; provided, that appointments in the state militia and the offices of notary public, justice of the peace, United States commissioner, and postmaster of the fourth class, shall not work disqualification for membership within the meaning of this section.

Article 4 Section 19: Local or special laws. No local or special laws shall be enacted in any of the following cases:

- (3) Changing rules of evidence. (4) Changing the law of descent or succession. (5) Regulating the practice of courts of justice. (6) Limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds
- (7) Punishment of crimes and misdemeanors. (12) Affecting the estates of deceased persons or of minors. (13) Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privileges, immunities, or franchises. (14) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures. (15) Changing names of persons or places. (16) Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace. (19) Summoning and empanelling of juries. (20) When a general law can be made applicable.

Article 6 - Section 3 Supreme court; administrative supervision; chief justice

The Supreme Court shall have administrative supervision over all the courts of the state.

Article 6 Section 1: Judicial power; courts

The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a supreme court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, and such courts

inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law and justice courts.

Article 6 Section 26: Oath of office

Each justice, judge and justice of the peace shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arizona, and that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

The oath of all judges of courts inferior to the superior court and the oath of justices of the peace shall be filed in the office of the county recorder, and the oath of all other justices and judges *shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.*

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Article I

Section 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

Clause 6: The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Clause 7: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 3

Clause 7 Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extent further that to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy and office of honour, Trust or Profit under the United States.

Section 9

Clause 2 The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Clause 3 No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Clause 8 No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

Clause 1 No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

Article III

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.

#### Article IV

##### Section 2

Clause 1 The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

##### Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

#### Article VI

Clause 2 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.

Clause 3 The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

#### Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

#### Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

**Amendment VIII**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**Amendment IX**

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**Amendment X**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

**Amendment XIII**

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment XIV**

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.

Section 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 5

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**IMPEACHMENT**

**ARIZONA STATE CONSITUTION**

Article 6 Section 26: Oath of office

Each justice, judge and justice of the peace shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arizona, and that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

The oath of all judges of courts inferior to the superior court and the oath of justices of the peace shall be filed in the office of the county recorder, and the oath of all other justices and judges shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

6.1 Section 2: Disqualification of judge

A judge is disqualified from acting as a judge, without loss of salary, while there is pending an indictment or information charging him in the United States with a crime punishable as a felony under Arizona or federal law, or a recommendation to the Supreme Court by the commission on judicial conduct for his suspension, removal or retirement.

6.1 Section 3: Suspension or removal of judge

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.

6.1 Section 5: Definitions and rules implementing article

The term "judge" as used in this article shall apply to all justices of the peace, judges in courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, judges of the superior court, judges of the court of appeals and justices of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall make rules implementing this article and providing for confidentiality of proceedings. A judge who is a member of the commission or Supreme Court shall not participate as a member in any proceedings hereunder involving his own censure, suspension, removal or involuntary retirement.

Article 6.1 Section 6: Article self-executing

The provisions of this article shall be self-executing.

Article 8 Section 1: Officers subject to recall: petitioners

Every public officer in the state of Arizona, holding an elective office, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office by the qualified electors of the electoral district from which candidates are elected to such office. Such electoral district may include the whole state. Such number of said electors as shall equal twenty-five per centum of the number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for all of the candidates for the office held by such officer, may by petition, which shall be known as a recall petition, demand his recall.

Article 8 Section 1: Power of impeachment in house of representatives: trial by senate

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence, and shall be presided over by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Should the chief justice be on trial, or otherwise disqualified, the senate shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

Article 8 Section 2: Conviction: grounds for impeachment: judgment: liability to trial

No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to trial and

CONCLUSION

This is a formal Complaint of violation of my Constitutional rights, the intention of which is the official filing of my Affidavit and Notice of Felony. This Complaint demonstrates the Constitutional violations as well as the Federal law violations committed by Judge [redacted] of [redacted] Juvenile Court in [redacted] Arizona and [redacted] of the Arizona Office of Attorney General.

The monstrosity known as "Child Protection Services" has become an enormous, out-of-control machine whose sole purpose is to fraud the federal government coffers by kidnapping children from their natural parents and many times neglectfully putting them into abusive and neglectful situations for the sole purpose of gaining Title IV federal funding. Many of these children are then adopted by the same abusive foster parents which fuels even more federal dollars into the system. Many children are adopted more than once. It is estimated that approximately \$17 trillion dollars are funneled into the Department of "Child Protection Services under Title IV alone."

For example, on September 20, 2006 the US Senate passed by voice vote the conference agreement on S 3525, the Children and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006, which reauthorizes the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program. PSSF provides mandatory funds of \$305 million (funding provided automatically without an annual appropriation) and \$200 million in authorized funds, which Congress must approve each year through the annual appropriations process. In FY 2006, Congress approved \$89.1 million in discretionary PSSF funds, which, when combined with the \$305 million in authorized mandatory fund, made for a total of \$394 million. The House of Representatives is expected to act on the conference report this week. CWLA has a more detailed analysis [online](#). That is 1/2 TRILLION in one pop, and they ask for more every couple of months. Rather than use it for reunification purposes, or to maintain a relationship with their cases in foster care, they hire more caseworkers to remove children. There are approximately 1/2 million children in foster care today. This is a crime in itself and in violation of the federally mandated uses of the funds.

The Juvenile administrative court is the means which allows this to happen. The juvenile court system is the safety net used by the extensive child services networks of fraud to ensure this injustice can take place under the disguise of legality. The judge rubber stamps every action they do and ensures that due process is not carried out in the court room, thus allowing it to continue and expand. Each person involved, social worker, foster parent, therapist, doctors, child psychologists, shelters, judges, and the other many remaining network which is involved in this corrupt financial feeding frenzy monstrosity work together to ensure their "job security" and continued flow of federal dollars. This is racketeering and Pattern and Practice, felonies.

We the People of the United States have a form of government with three branches, and only one has jurisdiction over the others, and that branch is not the judicial branch. Juvenile Court is simply an administrative court; it has no power. However, when it comes to ruining families and destroying children's innocence, this court (branch) has more power than any of the three branches should ever be allowed to have. Judge [redacted] court room is a mockery of justice at best, more than a kangaroo court. It is nothing short of anarchy. AAG [redacted] acted as fictitious plaintiff exercising malicious prosecution tactics under fraud and color of law. Judge [redacted] deliberately failed to control his court room.

*The Judicial branch can not make law and it cannot disregard law or enforce law from the bench as Judge [redacted] did. Judges are required to swear an Oath to uphold the Constitution, to*

ensure due process to all, and not to disregard the Oath at anytime, especially not to commit federal crimes.

Judge [ ] and all actors/agents in this conspiracy against rights participated in irreparable harm of my child. They committed federal crimes which require Impeachment.

On the bench [ ] committed Violation of my Civil Rights. He violated the right to a fair and speedy trial, he allowed continual delays, he allowed his agents and associates to commit perjury on the stand, he allowed a relative from another state to practice law in Arizona without an Arizona license, he allowed the receipt of federal funding under Title IV funding while violating the American with Disabilities Act which mandates reunification services for the parent in order to obtain federal Title IV funding. This was all done with the blessing and urging of AAG [ ]

Judge [ ] engaged in a pattern of practice of conduct that deprived my child and I of our family rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. He conspired with his agents to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate the free exercise of my rights and privileges secured to me by the United States Constitution.

Judge [ ] did assist his agents in kidnapping my son. As defined in 18 USC Sec. 1203 kidnapping is: whoever, whether inside or outside the United States, seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third person or a governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the person detained, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life and, if the death of any person results, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

Judge [ ] participated in Malicious Abuse of Process of Title 42 USC Sec. 1983 with his agents, defined as "...a person may be liable for false imprisonment not only when the person's own acts directly impose a restraint upon the liberty of another but also when that person, by providing false information, causes such restraint to be imposed. If an act is done with the intent to confine another, and such act is the legal cause of confinement to another, it is immaterial whether the act directly or indirectly causes the confinement..."

I did not receive even minimal due process. My child should never have been taken. Judge [ ] allowed his court room to be a mockery of justice. He denied my motion to remove counsel based on an extensive list of acts committed by appointed attorney. He made orders before all parties had time to review and reply to the submitted motions. He inflicted emotional duress to such an extent that it may deem a person impossible to understand by violating my Constitutional right as a parent and sole and only caretaker of my child by violating a recent custody order in [ ] Superior Court. My child and I are separated by [ ] miles and I have no way to ensure or check on his safety. The child was sent on a temporary 30 day visit out of state without the required [ ] process being completed, and Judge [ ] has left that child there for a period to date of almost 60 days, already 30 days over the legally allowed time under normal circumstances. He allowed custody to be consolidated in juvenile court when there was no open custody case. An order currently stands which states Mother has full legal and physical custody and visitation for the Father and all family members will be supervised by the Mother, so as to prevent the Father from being alone with the child. This custody agreement was signed and notarized by the Father himself, that he would not be trusted to be alone with the child. Judge [ ] has ignored the safety of my child twice now. He put my son's safety and life in jeopardy first in the abuse of temporary state custody where my son received horrible nonaccidental injuries and then sent him to the parent who despises him and signed off all rights of visitation that was not supervised.

This child was not checked on and I was threatened not to call to check on him by one of the agents of Judge [redacted]. Furthermore, this estranged parent he is with has been excused from all court ordered domestic violence classes as well as all requirements established in the case plan. This is discrimination and favoritism toward our abuser - Judicial CANONS.

Judge [redacted] did violate federal and state law thus my parental rights guaranteed under the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments, by postponing the procedures past the state allowed mandates which order, in the case of a minor in state custody, the urgency to resolve the issues for the benefit of the child and reunification. None of the regulations have been followed in Judge [redacted] court room.

The Supreme Court in long of decisions has upheld the importance and urgency of parental rights. The United States Supreme Court noted that a parent's right to "the companionship, care, custody and management of his or her children" is an interest "far more precious" than any property right. May v. Anderson 345 US 528,533; 73 S.Ct. 840,843, (1952)

...under the "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" phrase of the declaration of Independence, the right of a man to enjoy the mutual care, company, love and affection of his children, and this cannot be taken away from him without due process of law. There is a family right to privacy which the state cannot invade or it becomes actionable for civil damages. Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479, (1965)

I request a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be heard on this disgrace of what is commonly called "juvenile court" in the name of child "protection". Judge [redacted] must be held accountable for his violations of federal law and the United States Constitution, its Amendments and the Bill of Rights. This is especially necessary because his actions have resulted in crimes against children. I ask for Impeachment to remove this bad behavior from the [redacted] Juvenile Court. This is an administrative court, yet it has become stronger than the Supreme Court as it acts in a veil of secrecy while committing its crimes. Judge [redacted] in his violation of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, as well as violation of federal laws, has at the very least, enabled crimes against children and crimes against the family in his court room.

Representatives of the people have the obligation to protect and uphold the constitution and to stop such injustice from happening to the families and especially to the children of the US. These offices are offices of trust and honor, and they are being abused and turned into offices of crime and power. Judge [redacted] and his agents know the laws, and they know what they are doing. They are profiting from the power of secrecy that veils juvenile court and its actors/agents.

You have the obligation to stop this, to make an example in [redacted]. I demand the Impeachment of Judge [redacted] for the violations he has committed, for the sake of all children that may in the future come into contact with that court room. The children deserve their family. Their families deserve justice. This is the United States of America.

I file this formal Complaint seeking justice for the families, especially the innocent children, who will in the future come into contact with [redacted] Juvenile Court with false allegations weighing their children and families down. I file for the future innocent children who will lose their families to this abusive and corrupt system. I file for my child who has suffered greatly in Judge [redacted] court at the hands of his agents. We the People, the families, demand the justice that is to be served

by those representatives who have taken an oath to uphold the Constitution.

As Mr. Justice Brandeis once observed, "Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipotent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious; if the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine, this Court should resolutely set its face." *Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438, 485 (1928) (dissenting opinion) (Page 479)

The General Assembly has a Constitutional obligation to its Citizens to ensure trust and integrity that each branch stay in its own jurisdiction. Congress of the United States and the General Assembly of that State hold the Power to bring charges on the other two branches for bad behavior.

United States Constitution Article 1 Section 3 clause 6 The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, clause 7 Judgment in case of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; Article III clause 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.*

Arizona Constitution Article 8 Section 1 Officers subject to recall: petitioners

The governor, judges, and all state officers, may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the authority of this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law. Misdemeanor in office It is a fact that no officer can be charged for bad behavior before a trial. The bad behavior comes when the officer violates their Oath and violates their jurisdiction during the course of the trial.

OATH AND VERIFICATION OF AFFIDAVIT

I,  being duly sworn and under oath state that I have read this Affidavit and that all the statements contained herein are accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I state that I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, that it is not submitted to be vexatious, but to obtain imperative JUSTICE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 2007