State of Arizona COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

	Disposition of Complaint 21-438
Judge:	
Complainant:	

ORDER

June 30, 2022

The Complainant alleged a superior court judge intentionally disregarded the law, which violated Rules 1.1 and 2.2 of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

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

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

Commission members Barbara Brown, Michael J. Brown, and Delia R. Neal did not participate in the consideration of this matter.

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on June 30, 2022.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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21-438

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JUDGE

Name: .		Judge's Name:_	
words what y names, dates, pages may be	ou believe the jude times, and place attached along with	plain paper of the same size to file a complaint. Describe in ge did that constitutes judicial misconduct. Be specific and list s that will help the commission understand your concerns. copies (not originals) of relevant court documents. Please complet of the complaint for your records.	all of the Additional
Please	See attache	d materials.	

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

RE: Complaint against Judge , County Court,

Dear Sir or Madam,

I wish to make this complaint against now- Judge of the County Court regarding his conduct in the above-entitled case. I respectfully submit that Judge violated Rules 1.1 and 2.2 of the Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct by knowingly and willfully failing to comply with, uphold, and apply clear and binding law in a ruling he made in this case.

The basis for this complaint is not a mere disagreement with the interpretation of the law Judge employed in his ruling. I submit that Judge violated Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct Rules 1.1 and 2.2 by willfully and knowingly failing to uphold and comply with the clear and well-established law that when an opposing party fails to object to something at trial, that objection is deemed waived. In his ruling, Judge simply ignored this well-settled and controlling law completely.

At a bifurcated trial in this case held on , after opening statements had concluded, Judge raised concerns on his own initiative about facts mentioned by undersigned counsel during opening statements. When stating his concern, he specifically noted that the opposing counsel did not make any objections during undersigned counsel's opening statement. Even after Judge raised his concern, opposing counsel did not make any objection or ask for any curative measures such as a

County

Court,

jury instruction or mistrial. The trial continued without any further issue being raised concerning opening statements and the jury found against the opposing counsel's clients at the conclusion of trial.

Nearly weeks later, opposing counsel filed a motion for a new trial alleging for the first time that facts uttered by undersigned counsel during opening statements constituted misconduct. Judge granted the motion for a new trial on the basis of opposing counsel's post-trial objection in his ruling. In doing so, Judge

failed to comply with and uphold clear and binding case law holding that objections that are not timely made at trial are deemed waived. In place of the controlling law, Judge ruling invented a balancing test that has no lawful basis. The controlling law does not permit trial courts to exercise any discretion in considering waived objections, absent a finding of fundamental error. Judge ruling did not find that any fundamental error occurred.

Factual Background

The trial in

, arose from an incident in which an intoxicated pedestrian who was in the roadway on in at approximately on , and was struck and killed by an oncoming vehicle. The area the pedestrian was in was an industrial area that was not near any intersection or any marked or unmarked crosswalks. The pedestrian's parents sued the landscaping company that maintained the plants on the shoulders of , the City of , and the State of Arizona. is also known as US , a federal highway the State of Arizona controls and maintains within the boundaries of the state.

Undersigned counsel represented the State of Arizona in this case. The State submitted a motion pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-820.03 for a bifurcated trial before and

County

Court,

separate and apart from a trial on damages. Judge granted this motion and set a Phase I trial to include the State's affirmative defense under this statute as well as the duty and breach elements of the plaintiffs' negligence case. The Phase II trial was set to cover causation, comparative fault, and damages. This split created significant legal issues for the Phase I trial because case law makes clear that the State's duty to design, construct, and maintain reasonably safe roadways includes the minimal expectation that travelers follow the usual rules of the road. This meant that whether the pedestrian violated any traffic laws at the time of the collision was not merely a matter of comparative fault reserved for later, but was inherently essential and relevant to the question of whether the State negligently breached its duty to maintain.

Avenue in a reasonably safe condition.

Prior to the Phase I trial, opposing counsel filed a motion in limine broadly asking that unnamed evidence relating solely to causation, comparative fault, and damages be precluded. (See Exhibit 1 – Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine #5). The only specific evidence plaintiffs' counsel asked to be precluded in this motion was any evidence the pedestrian was intoxicated at the time of the collision. The State filed a response objecting to precluding broad and abstract categories of evidence without specifying what exact facts or evidence would be barred. (See Exhibit 2 – State's Response to Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine #5).

Judge granted this motion in limine, but did not address the State's concerns about what unknown and uncited facts or evidence might be relevant solely to the issues of causation, comparative fault, and damages. The only specific fact or

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¹ "The [public entity] is not bound to provide perfect intersections or streets, but only those which are 'reasonably safe.' What is 'reasonably safe' takes into consideration certain minimal expectations that travelers follow the usual rules of the road."

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

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