## State of Arizona

### COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

	Disposition of Complaint 23-269
Judge:	
Complainant:	

### **ORDER**

October 24, 2023

The Complainant alleged a superior court judge was not impartial in her ruling in his family law case.

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

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

Commission members Barbara Brown and Christopher P. Staring did not participate in the consideration of this matter.

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on October 24, 2023.

## CONFIDENTIAL

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

2023-269

## COMPLAINT AGAINST A JUDGE

Name:	Judge's Name:			
Instructions: Use this form or plain paper of the same size to file a complaint. Describe in your own words what you believe the judge did that constitutes judicial misconduct. Be specific and list all of the names, dates, times, and places that will help the commission understand your concerns. Additional pages may be attached along with copies (not originals) of relevant court documents. Please complete one side of the paper only, and keep a copy of the complaint for your records.				
The day of I filed a petition to mod	ify legal decision making, parenting time, and child			
support following a court order breech by the petitioner when she never came back to pick up our child.				
The petitioner was the primary custodial pa	rent. was the day informed me			
of a " ' that she wouldnt be picking	up the baby. As more and more consecutive weeks			
that she wasnt following our parenting order; struck	my petition.			
This was my 2nd petition as the 1st time i petitioned	the courts was immediately rejected from missing			
parenting class. To this day, I still have yet to be he	ard on all of the relevant issues that surround our			
proceedings. My initial concern with The Honorable	was that she pushed, and pushed, and			
pushed every appearance further out under the gro	unds of unsubstancial evidence and a my failure to			
	nally felt i was finally getting the opportunity to voice for			
my daughter and i; came an email from division of	vacating the hearing that i was getting read			
for that morning. I immediately drove to the	center requesting for more information as			
to why it was being vacated. Why am i just now rec	eiving notice the day of when i had filed my alternative			
proof of service through the clerk weeks prior. I m	lade it apparent through blank motions, pre trial			
statements, etc. that this matter was time sensitive	as i was doing everything in my power to finally be able			
to find relief during this economical downfall that m	y family endured during the absence of			
	ed that when grandparents of child petitioned for			
visitation, that same proof of service wasn't comple				
that hearing until after the fact. With respects to Ju	dge she failed us. , our daughter			
was a week away from getting kicked out of school	due to immunization shots not being up to date. My			
good faiths effort still wasnt good enough for an 'on				
	my care. was successful in kidnapping ou			
daughter off of and in front of				
seat. Successful; meaning my blank motion to the	court was filed, with police report number and event			
	owledge of my daughters wherabouts for several days.			
Still absent proof of service. is not stupid. S	she knew without legal representation, she had a good			
chance of dragging judicial proceedings long enough to kidnap our daughter successsfully the 2nd time				
but then keeping her in her care after a year of playing hide n seek.				
	ealized a new set of eyes might be my saving grace.			
The honorable issues an order to ap	pour for an			
	ad to dial into the conference, the whole hearing was			
choppy on my end but i heard the very last minutes where requested to not only use the most				
expensive co parenting app, alleges domestic violence, then grants her request immediately now				
restricting my contact with my daughter. So not only did we do a whole year of daddy, daughter doings by				
default, now im not even able to hear from her until my court ordered time? Why was i doing the right				
thing as a father then pushed and pulled through the	ese court proceedings. Said named on			

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JUDGE			
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Instructions: Use this form or plain paper of the words what you believe the judge did that constitution names, dates, times, and places that will help the may be attached along with copies (not originals) of the paper only, and keep a copy of the complaint for y	utes judicial misconduct. Be specific an commission understand your concerns. A f relevant court documents. Please com	d list all of the Additional pages	
during the enforcement of parenting time petition. The other parties actions as to why she broke seven 'and suggest	The flash drive and information that same hearing, Judge sered both parties to now pay each en held to the standards of the court and to the judicial staff, my case has been sess, my family and I have lost all trust, the mercy of family law procedure and its information are promptly up to date attempted to the visitation day embarks on the ent on good faiths acted on the grandparties were sworn in in front of Commission The commissioner not only justified in heard sections in our court order but also setted to	ve of other mation that was not only for a d pre trial ignored, costly, impartiality, lack thereof When was in my er a whole year my parenting arents side but that would deem ener is own words states " '. I was	
in shock as he refused to issue sanctions or any rewind When asserting my position on all of the issues that responsibilities or issuance on the matters brought judge assigned to my case. So my concerns were a can't believe that as a father, i did everything i was actions of the other party. I lost a good job and sur custodial parent and still to this day, my daughter is go by, she becomes more and more aggressive to but my flash drive that was rejected shows a milliounderstand the due diligence and case management be investigated as well from several errors in minute behalf. My head hurts from all of this so i may or munergoiling my own discovery in this process	at was swayed by Judge I to his attention since Judge I yet again neglected thrown back at Jud I as suppose to do as a dad but held accordiffered hardship during the absence of page is emotionally suffering in her mothers of the words me as alienation was always different in my case. Reviewing my ecr access to the matter of seconds. Please in the matter of seconds in the matter of seconds.	He declines an was the lige countable for the crimary care and as days ficult to prove se help me as as well should g filings on my	

 March 2019: adopted revisions to Canon 2A Commentary, Canon 3, Canon 3A(3), Canon 3B(4), Canon 3B(4) Commentary, Canon 3B(6), and Canon 3B(6) Commentary.

This Code applies to United States circuit judges, district judges, Court of International Trade judges, Court of Federal Claims judges, bankruptcy judges, and magistrate judges. Certain provisions of this Code apply to special masters and commissioners as indicated in the "Compliance" section. The Tax Court, Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, and Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces have adopted this Code.

The Judicial Conference has authorized its Committee on Codes of Conduct to render advisory opinions about this Code only when requested by a judge to whom this Code applies. Requests for opinions and other questions concerning this Code and its applicability should be addressed to the Chair of the Committee on Codes of Conduct by email or as follows:

Chair, Committee on Codes of Conduct c/o General Counsel
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20544
202-502-1100

Procedural questions may be addressed to:

Office of the General Counsel
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20544
202-502-1100

# Canon 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

#### COMMENTARY

Deference to the judgments and rulings of courts depends on public confidence in the integrity and independence of judges. The integrity and independence of judges depend in turn on their acting without fear or favor. Although judges should be independent, they must comply with the law and should comply with this Code. Adherence to this responsibility helps to maintain public confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary. Conversely, violation of this Code diminishes public confidence in the judiciary and injures our system of government under law.

The Canons are rules of reason. They should be applied consistently with constitutional requirements, statutes, other court rules and decisional law, and in the context of all relevant circumstances. The Code is to be construed so it does not impinge on the essential independence of judges in making judicial decisions.

The Code is designed to provide guidance to judges and nominees for judicial office. It may also provide standards of conduct for application in proceedings under the Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 (28 U.S.C. §§ 332(d)(1), 351-364). Not every violation of the Code should lead to disciplinary action. Whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline, should be determined through a reasonable application of the text and should depend on such factors as the seriousness of the improper activity, the intent of the judge, whether there is a pattern of improper activity, and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system. Many of the restrictions in the Code are necessarily cast in general terms, and judges may reasonably differ in their interpretation. Furthermore, the Code is not designed or intended as a basis for civil liability or criminal prosecution. Finally, the Code is not intended to be used for tactical advantage.

# Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All Activities

- A. Respect for Law. A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.
- B. Outside Influence. A judge should not allow family, social, political, financial, or other relationships to influence judicial conduct or judgment. A judge should neither lend the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others nor convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. A judge should not testify voluntarily as a character witness.
- C. Nondiscriminatory Membership. A judge should not hold membership in any organization that practices invidious discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin.

Club Ass'n. Inc. v. City of New York, 487 U.S. 1, 108 S. Ct. 2225, 101 L. Ed. 2d 1 (1988); Board of Directors of Rotary International v. Rotary Club of Duarte, 481 U.S. 537, 107 S. Ct. 1940, 95 L. Ed. 2d 474 (1987); Roberts v. United States Jaycees, 468 U.S. 609, 104 S. Ct. 3244, 82 L. Ed. 2d 462 (1984). Other relevant factors include the size and nature of the organization and the diversity of persons in the locale who might reasonably be considered potential members. Thus the mere absence of diverse membership does not by itself demonstrate a violation unless reasonable persons with knowledge of all the relevant circumstances would expect that the membership would be diverse in the absence of invidious discrimination. Absent such factors, an organization is generally said to discriminate invidiously if it arbitrarily excludes from membership on the basis of race, religion, sex, or national origin persons who would otherwise be admitted to membership.

Although Canon 2C relates only to membership in organizations that invidiously discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin, a judge's membership in an organization that engages in any invidiously discriminatory membership practices prohibited by applicable law violates Canons 2 and 2A and gives the appearance of impropriety. In addition, it would be a violation of Canons 2 and 2A for a judge to arrange a meeting at a club that the judge knows practices invidious discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin in its membership or other policies, or for the judge to use such a club regularly. Moreover, public manifestation by a judge of the judge's knowing approval of invidious discrimination on any basis gives the appearance of impropriety under Canon 2 and diminishes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, in violation of Canon 2A.

When a judge determines that an organization to which the judge belongs engages in invidious discrimination that would preclude membership under Canon 2C or under Canons 2 and 2A, the judge is permitted, in lieu of resigning, to make immediate and continuous efforts to have the organization discontinue its invidiously discriminatory practices. If the organization fails to discontinue its invidiously discriminatory practices as promptly as possible (and in all events within two years of the judge's first learning of the practices), the judge should resign immediately from the organization.

## Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially and Diligently'

The duties of judicial office take precedence over all other activities. The judge should perform those duties with respect for others, and should not engage in behavior that is harassing, abusive, prejudiced, or biased. The judge should adhere to the following standards:

A. Adjudicative Responsibilities.

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.