

State of Arizona  
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

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Disposition of Complaint 24-486

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Judge:

Complainant:

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**ORDER**

June 27, 2025

The Complainant alleged a justice of the peace improperly found him in contempt post-trial in a criminal 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 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 Roger D. Barton and Colleen E. Concannon did not participate in the consideration of this matter.

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on June 27, 2025.

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**From:**  
**Sent:**  
**To:** Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov>  
**Cc:** Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov>;  
**Subject:** Still is targeted after fines were paid

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

On \_\_\_\_\_ Petitioner was charged with obstructing a public thoroughfare by the \_\_\_\_\_ Justice Court. A trial was held, and on \_\_\_\_\_ the case was resolved when Petitioner paid the imposed fine of \$750. The case was closed. (See Exhibit 1: Proof of Fine Payment.)

Post-trial, the Court initiated contempt proceedings against Petitioner, alleging that he misrepresented his medical condition during the trial. The allegations pertain to Petitioner's request for accommodations due to complications from a buccal mucosa cancer surgery, including pain and difficulty speaking.

The contempt proceedings are baseless and violate due process because:

- No statute or legal basis for the contempt charge was cited in the Court's order.
- The alleged misrepresentation was immaterial to the obstruction charge and did not affect the outcome of the trial.
- The case was fully resolved, and there were no further obligations or court orders for Petitioner to comply with.
- The timing and nature of the contempt proceedings suggest they are retaliatory and directly tied to Petitioner's efforts to file legal actions against County for systemic misconduct.

Fraud on the court applies exclusively to actions by officers of the court that undermine the judicial process. As a private citizen, I cannot legally commit fraud on the court.

The allegations concerning my medical condition did not interfere with the court's ability to render a fair and impartial judgment. These claims are immaterial to the obstruction charge.

#### V. LEGAL ARGUMENTS

##### A. The Contempt Proceedings Are Legally Unfounded

###### Lack of Statutory Basis:

The Court's contempt order cites no statute or rule violated by Petitioner. Without a specific legal basis, the contempt charge is invalid.

###### Case Already Resolved:

Once a case is resolved and its terms fulfilled, the Court loses jurisdiction over the matter.

###### Case Law:

State v. Wynn, 114 Ariz. 561, 562 (1977): Once a fine is paid, the trial court loses jurisdiction.

State v. Falkner, 112 Ariz. 372, 373 (1975): Jurisdiction ends after the judgment is satisfied.

###### No Material Impact:

Allegations about Petitioner's medical condition were procedural (related to accommodations) and did not affect the trial's evidence, facts, or outcome.

###### Case Law:

Herring v. United States, 424 F.3d 384 (3rd Cir. 2005): Misrepresentation must materially affect the case's outcome to warrant sanctions.

4. Fraud on the Court is Inapplicable:

Demjanjuk v. Petrovsky, 10 F.3d 338 (6th Cir. 1994):

Fraud on the court involves deliberate actions by court officials that corrupt the judicial process and undermine the court's ability to function impartially. The court emphasized that only actions by officers of the court qualify as fraud on the court.

B. The Proceedings Violate Petitioner's Due Process Rights

Lack of Proper Notice:

Petitioner was not informed of specific charges or given an opportunity to address the allegations before contempt proceedings were initiated.

Retaliatory Motive:

The contempt proceedings appear to be retaliation for Petitioner's efforts to file suit against \_\_\_\_\_ County, violating the First Amendment.

C. Abuse of Judicial Authority

Jurisdictional Overreach:

The Court is acting beyond its jurisdiction by reopening a resolved case.

State v. Falkner, 112 Ariz. 372, 373 (1975):

A court cannot impose additional penalties or revisit a resolved matter after the judgment has been satisfied.

In re Murchison, 349 U.S. 133 (1955):

Courts must act impartially and cannot target individuals with judicial proceedings motivated by personal or retaliatory purposes.

Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Insurance Co., 511 U.S. 375 (1994):

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that courts do not retain jurisdiction to enforce or revisit resolved cases unless explicitly stated in the original judgment.

Still being targeted by

On Thu, \_\_\_\_\_ wrote:

Denied ada accommodations so I cannot speak at trial seems fair

On \_\_\_\_\_ wrote:

On \_\_\_\_\_ > wrote:

Please read the attached  
He allowed post facto exculpatory evidence

In Napue v. Illinois, [360 U.S. 264](#) (1959), the Supreme Court held that the use of false or misleading evidence, or failing to disclose exculpatory evidence in a timely manner, is a violation of due process. The affidavit introduced four months after the ticket illustrates the county's attempt to retroactively justify a weak case, thereby compromising the integrity of the prosecution.

In Jackson v. Virginia, 443 U.S. 307 (1979), the U.S. Supreme Court held that evidence must be sufficient for any rational trier of fact to find the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. In this case, the lack of evidence regarding the roads' status at the time of the ticketing falls far short of this standard, and the subsequent introduction of an affidavit does not remedy the initial insufficiency.

The prosecution's reliance on an affidavit produced months after the citation violates the Defendant's right to due process. Due process requires that a defendant be informed of the nature of the charges and the supporting evidence in a timely manner. By issuing a citation without substantial evidence and later introducing an affidavit to substantiate the charges, the prosecution is unfairly altering the basis of the charges post-facto. This is impermissible under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), which requires the timely disclosure of exculpatory and material evidence, and any attempt to retroactively introduce such evidence violates those principles.

On \_\_\_\_\_ > wrote:

Please note the Google images of the roads in question the judge is allowing to be called public thoroughfares

On \_\_\_\_\_ Commission on Judicial Conduct <[CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov](mailto:CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov)> wrote:

The Commission is in receipt of your email.

We will add this information to your complaint against Judge [redacted] in Case No. 24-270. Thank you.

Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct  
1501 W. Washington, Suite 229  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-452-3200

**From:**  
**Sent:** [redacted]  
**To:** Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: NOTICE REGARDING HARASSMENT BY [redacted]

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

This motion clearly outlines that the authorities here can only ticket on publicly maintained roads and thus the dirt non-maintained easements known as n-roads are not thoroughfares but rather public easements as per [redacted] County's own website and their own engineering stating when an N-road is adopted into the maintenance system it loses its N. This is significant because the judge has allowed a false affidavit swearing these N-roads are publicly maintained thoroughfare when it's clear as day maintained them and they don't meet county standards for adoption. It's an obvious perjury

This motion i send to Judge [redacted] will also be dismissed, just as all the rest have, only for me to appear in Court again unable to clearly speak coherently, disfigured face humiliation again and either the judge will ruling against me without a fair chance to defend myself against the baseless charges or he will again continue in hopes my speech will return. If you read the motion abd observe the evidences is very obvious

On [redacted] Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov> wrote:

**The Commission is in receipt of your emails and will add them to your complaints in CJC Case Nos. 24-270 & 24-271. Thanks.**

**From:** [redacted]  
**Sent:** [redacted]  
**To:** [redacted] Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov>; Commission on Judicial Conduct <CommissionJudicialCo@courts.az.gov>;

**Subject:** Re: NOTICE REGARDING HARASSMENT BY [redacted]

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

**\*\*Harassment and Intimidation: The Case of [redacted] Stalking [redacted] \*\***

[redacted] and his family have been enduring persistent harassment from [redacted] who has no legitimate business with them and does not live in the [redacted] Unit subdivision. Using his cattle as an excuse, [redacted] has been entering the subdivision repeatedly, causing emotional distress and fear. His actions meet the legal definition of stalking under **\*\*Arizona Statute 13-2923\*\***, which outlines that stalking occurs when a person intentionally engages in conduct that causes the victim to fear for their property, safety, or the safety of their family or livestock.

[redacted] conduct, which includes driving through the subdivision and yelling at [redacted] constitutes a "course of conduct" as defined under the statute, having occurred on multiple occasions and causing significant emotional distress. Arizona law clearly states that stalking occurs when a victim reasonably fears for their property or person due to the repeated actions of the perpetrator. In this case, [redacted] actions are not isolated but a continuation of harassment over two years, violating [redacted] rights to peace and safety.

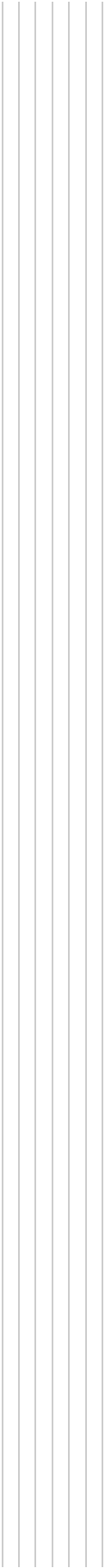
[redacted] has been verbally aggressive and persistently drives through the subdivision without any legitimate purpose, despite being asked multiple times not to contact or interfere with the [redacted] family. His persistence, despite repeated requests to stop, amounts to stalking under the law, particularly since [redacted] now fears for his property and safety, as well as the well-being of his family.

**\*\*Legal Framework: Arizona Statute 13-2923\*\***

Under **\*\*13-2923(A)(1)\*\***, stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at another person that causes emotional distress or reasonable fear of property damage or personal injury. [redacted] repeated actions and proximity to [redacted] and his property clearly fit this definition. His constant presence and confrontations have led to heightened stress, particularly as [redacted] continues to deal with the aftermath of removing the fences and gates that [redacted] had initially installed.

Given that [redacted] behavior is causing emotional distress, and there are multiple instances of this harassment, [redacted] has grounds to seek legal remedies. The actions of [redacted] qualify as a Class 5 felony under Arizona law, as they are rooted in repeated and intentional





Let the record show

On

wrote:

Let it be recorded  
NOTICE OF CONSPIRACY AND ILLEGAL ACTIONS

On

wrote:

Let it be recorded

On

wrote:

Notice and request see attached

On

Let it be recorded  
Witnessed

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wrote:

Let it  
be  
record  
ed all is  
witness  
ed

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**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.**