

State of Arizona  
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

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Disposition of Complaint 25-383

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Judge:

Complainant:

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**ORDER**

November 21, 2025

The Complainant alleged a superior court judge failed to follow the law in a civil 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).

Copies of this order were distributed to all appropriate persons on November 21, 2025.

Phone:

Email:

**BEFORE THE ARIZONA COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT**

**COMPLAINT OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT  
AGAINST JUDGE**

**County**

**Court**

**I. Introduction**

Pursuant to Rule 2 of the Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct Rules, I, \_\_\_\_\_, respectfully file this formal judicial misconduct complaint against the Honorable Judge \_\_\_\_\_, a sitting judge of the \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Court, for multiple, ongoing violations of the Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and my rights under the Arizona Constitution and U.S. Constitution.

**II. Summary of Complaint**

Judge \_\_\_\_\_ knowingly and willfully:

1. Entered judgment in \_\_\_\_\_ without a valid, enforceable contract or settlement, despite documented rescission on \_\_\_\_\_;
2. Ignored Plaintiff's statutory right to rescind under both federal and Arizona law;
3. Refused to consider dispositive evidence, including emails, certified correspondence, and rescission notices already on the record;
4. Violated due process by refusing to acknowledge a legally defective agreement as unenforceable;
5. Interfered with ADA accommodations, despite notice of Plaintiff's \_\_\_\_\_ disorder and related impairments;
6. Operated in clear conflict with binding precedent and appellate procedure, and in coordination with the opposing party, \_\_\_\_\_, thereby violating impartiality standards.

**III. Grounds for Judicial Misconduct**

A. Violation of Canon 1 – Upholding the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

- Allowing judgment to stand on a contract that was nullified and rescinded in writing before it was executed;
- Ignoring legal standards for contract rescission under Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 7, § 283, and A.R.S. § 20-461 (Unfair Claims Practices Act).

#### B. Violation of Canon 2 – Avoiding Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety

- His actions gave the appearance of bias in favor of \_\_\_\_\_, who had already been notified of rescission before entry of judgment;
- By ignoring a binding appellate mandate, he disregarded judicial precedent and fostered the appearance of collusion.

#### C. Violation of Canon 3 – Performing the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently

- He refused to rule on pending dispositive motions, including a fully supported Motion to Rescind Settlement;
- He furthered a fraudulent settlement not accepted under Arizona law, contrary to Rule 80(d), Ariz. R. Civ. P.

### IV. Legal Basis and Authorities

#### A. Contract Law & Rescission

- Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 7, § 283 – A contract may be rescinded prior to full performance or mutual acceptance.
- A.R.S. § 20-461 – Prohibits insurers from failing to acknowledge rescinded settlements or misrepresenting facts.
- *Kline v. Kline*, 221 Ariz. 564 (Ct. App. 2009) – An agreement lacking mutual assent or performance is unenforceable.
- *Long v. City of Glendale*, 208 Ariz. 319 (App. 2004) – Courts cannot enforce contracts rescinded prior to entry.

#### B. ADA Violations

- 42 U.S.C. § 12132 – Public entities, including courts, must provide reasonable accommodations for known disabilities.
- *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004) – Title II of the ADA applies to state courts.
- Arizona Sup. Ct. Admin. Order 2022-05 – Mandates full access and accommodation compliance.

#### C. Judicial Conduct & Ethics

- *In re Braun*, 139 Ariz. 204 (1984) – Judges may be sanctioned for gross procedural disregard.
- *In re Woodard*, 189 Ariz. 401 (1997) – Judicial misconduct includes indifference to a litigant's fundamental rights.
- Rule 2, Rules of the Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct.

## V. Jurisdiction

This complaint is properly before the Arizona Commission on Judicial Conduct under Article 6.1, § 4 of the Arizona Constitution, and Rule 2, which authorizes review of judicial misconduct by any Arizona judge.

## VI. Requested Relief

Complainant respectfully demands:

1. A formal investigation of Judge \_\_\_\_\_ conduct;
2. Immediate disciplinary action, including public censure, suspension, or removal;
3. A finding that Judge \_\_\_\_\_ violated Canons 1, 2, and 3 of the Arizona Code of Judicial Conduct;
4. A directive to reopen \_\_\_\_\_ in light of these material due process, ADA, and ethical violations.

## VII. Supporting Documentation

Attached hereto or previously submitted:

- Email rescinding the settlement dated \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- Certified mailing tracking and delivery confirmation;
- Filed Motion to Rescind Settlement Agreement;
- Medical documentation regarding ADA accommodations;
- Clerk's judgment dated after rescission;
- Related filings and appellate correspondence.

Submitted this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ .

Respectfully,

/s/

Complainant