State of Arizona COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

	Disposition of Complaint 23-411
Judge:	
Complainant:	

ORDER

May 8, 2024

The Complainant alleged a justice of the peace made improper rulings and had a conflict of interest in a small claims 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 May 8, 2024.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

2023-411

COMPLAINT A	GAINST A JUDGE
Name:	Judge's Name:
words what you believe the judge did that constituation names, dates, times, and places that will help pages may be attached along with copies (not original of the paper only, and keep a copy of the complaint for	
fair and impartial judgment in my small claims courresponsibilities led him to error in his original judgment presented additional corroborating evidence through improperly repaired tire. I undertook this further and judgment, but it was implicitly ignored in his subsequent complaint focuses on three errors committed by Jud 1. He disregarded extensive hard evidence I submit two professional assessments that my damaged tire instead of the NTSB standard of using a patch and improper repair included the fact that the tire continustatements that the tire was now no longer reparable that should have been used for the tire repair, and he 2. The judge awarded me \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the first judgment in the first judgment in spite of this acceptable to the court that affirmed the non-services the judge again denied my claim that I be compensated by the property repaired to two occasions that definitively support repaired and was now unfit to be properly repaired, appears that the judge took the verbal assurance of even though it still leaked, and failed to consider ad contrary that I provided the court. All such document 3. In his third and final judgment against my claim, was awarded "that final judgment, the judge changed the wording was "Again, it appears that the judge disregarded clear a continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It was not a "but as continued to leak. It	ent, and he was unwilling to remedy that error when I in a further analysis of the irreparable condition of my alysis as a follow-up to his instruction in the original usent judgment, and reworded in his final judgment. My lige ted at the first court appearance that clearly provided had been improperly repaired with a patch only plug for safe and proper repairs. Evidence of the used to leak air, and two professional tire shop e. I also provided a sample of the correct repair items is esemed to disregard those. It to cover my cost for " evidence I subsequently ability and irreparable condition of the still leaking tire, atted for the replacement cost of the tire. In light of the in, it makes me believe that he was not to consider adequately the professional evidence I ed the fact that the damaged tire was improperly thus requiring the purchase of a new OEM tire. It is the defendant that the tire repair was properly done, equately and fairly the professional opinions to the interpretation of the copies are attached. The judge walked back his clear initial instruction that in the index of the copies are attached.

			Minute Entry
VS	Plaintiff,)	CASE NO.
	Defendant,)	

On this date the court concluded consideration of the evidence and testimony presented at hearing the previous day.

The Plaintiff filed claim for \$ the cost of replacing a tire and rim previously brought to for repair. The tire had been damaged when Plaintiff inadvertently ran over several nails on the roadway. When Plaintiff returned to the business upon seeing (scratched) damage to the rim and an issue with the tire not maintaining air pressure, the parties ultimately became frustrated with each other, and the issues were not resolved. Witness estified that although he wasn't aware of the rim being damaged until Plaintiff-returned with the rim to the shop, he had said he told Plaintiff he would take responsibility for the damage.

The question before the Court then is if Plaintiff met the burden of proof and if the claim is reasonable. The Court was convinced it was more likely than not that the scratches occurred during the repair of the tire. Witness testified that repairing the damage would have likely cost about \$ or more. The rim was damaged cosmetically but was otherwise in new, if not pristine but serviceable condition.

Plaintiff argued and provided internet-sourced documentation the only proper method of repairing a tire such as was damaged in this case would be to repair using a combination plug patch. Other than online-based references to the NTSB and other sources, the Court was not able to determine if a simple glued tire patch repair is unreasonable under the circumstances or if the tire was truly deemed unfit for further repair as it apparently was not holding air sufficiently.

Based on consideration of those facts, the Court reaches a verdict on behalf of Plaintiff in part. Damages will be awarded in the amount of \$\\$ to repair the rim, deemed reasonable by the Court to cover the costs of restoring the rim to its original condition. Regarding the tire, it was unclear to the court what the source was of the leak, but Plaintiff's testimony was compelling that the tire was in fact not able to maintain sufficient pressure after the repair. It was also unclear to the Court if the tire was ruined beyond repair to be brought back into service, but nevertheless the Court will award Plaintiff \$\\$ for the costs of further analysis to evaluate the potential serviceability of the tire.

The total, \$ interest rate of

plus court costs of \$ for a total of \$4 per annum until paid in full.

will accrue at an

Dated this lay of

Judge

Copies of the Foregoing to:

What Does this Point MEAD? Read Pt9, High Lights

			Minute Entry
vs	Plaintiff,)	CASE NO.
	Defendant,)	

On the Court received further correspondence from the Plaintiff, requesting additional financial relief in reference to the tire in question being unserviceable and/or unrepairable.

It would be outside of the Court's authority to increase the amount of judgement post-verdict, unless perhaps the Court had erred in the original judgment. Had the Court been convinced at trial that the tire had been rendered unserviceable or unrepairable, the judgment may have included the replacement cost of the tire.

Because of these facts, no further action will be taken by the Court at this time.

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Copies of the Foregoing to:

Minute Entry				
VS	Plaintiff,)	CASE NO.	
	Defendant,	_)		

On the Court concluded review of the additional filings from Defendant and Plaintiff. It should be noted that in the Court's original decision and judgment, the Court was not convinced that repair of the tire in question had ruined the tire or rendered it unserviceable. The Court had awarded Plaintiff a limited amount of the claim requested to replace the tire, to compensate the Plaintiff for further analysis as to determining the cause of the claimed leak. It was also not the Court's intent to allow Plaintiff to provide further evidence of the tire's unrepairable or unserviceable condition to request further monetary compensation.

That argument was not sufficiently provided at trial, so the Court deemed that Plaintiff had not met the burden of proof in regards to the claim that the tire was ruined. As the Plaintiff had the burden of proof at trial to convince the Court of Defendant's financial liability pertaining to the suggestion that the tire was ruined, the Court will not reconsider the verdict, or the amount of compensation provided to the Plaintiff.

Dated this]	day of		
		~	
Judge			

Copies of the Foregoing to:

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.