1 Nancy Knight 1803 E. Lipan Cir. Fort Mohave, AZ 86426 3 Telephone: (928) 768-1537 nancyknight@frontier.com 4 5 Plaintiff Pro Per 6 7 8 NANCY KNIGHT, 9 Plaintiff. 10 VS. 11

GLEN LUDWIG, et. al.,

Defendants.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MOHAVE

RESPONSE IN OBJECTION TO DEFENDANTS'

Case No.: **CV 2018 04003**

TO DEFENDANTS'
REQUEST TO SET
STATUS CONFERENCE

Hon. Judge Jantzen

Plaintiff Pro Per Nancy Knight (hereinafter "Plaintiff") for good cause shown in multiple filings, Responds with Objections for any more delay in this matter under the cover of a Status Conference. The Status of the Case is clear and in the hands of the Court.

The Court has significant evidence of fraud perpetrated by attorney Oehler who now seeks additional opportunity for trickery and fraud under the guise of an unnecessary Status Conference, in the Plaintiff's opinion.

The Court has the preponderance of evidence to rule for granting Injunctive Relief favoring the Plaintiff. But for the fraud upon the Plaintiff that the Defendants' "build to



suit" signs were protected as "for sale" signs by Statute 33-441, Injunctive Relief would have been granted years ago. As Judge Carlisle stated, he could have ruled on the signs if he had a photo. This Court not only has photos but has the determination of the Arizona Department of Real Estate that these signs are the developer's signs and are not for sale or for lease signs. Complete abandonment of servitude 12 for signs did not exist when this case was filed and it does not exist today. No affiant has shown any real evidence that complete abandonment of servitude 12 with developer's custom home advertising signs on residential lots existed in the past. Fairway Constructor's signs are the only custom home builder signs that have ever been posted on residential lots in Desert Lakes Golf Course & Estates ("Desert Lakes"). Multiple victims have been deceived as a result of these signs that has caused damage to the Plaintiff in her efforts to protect the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions ("Declaration") from setback damages. Remedy is simple - take down the signs.

This court has served the Developer's interests in profit at the Plaintiff's expense by denying every attempt to amend the Complaint for Breach of Contract for setback damages. This Court has served the Developer's interests in competing with Desert Lakes that is a choice subdivision with no HOA fees and has ruled that the Plaintiff must join Indispensable Parties ("IPs") in a futile claim of complete abandonment of the Declaration. It is time to set aside Court bias and rule on Injunctive Relief in favor of the Plaintiff and with prejudice. The Defendants should never again be allowed to post advertising signs on residential lots nor be allowed to violate any of the other covenants, conditions or restrictions in the Declaration.

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The Court has the preponderance of evidence to rule on dismissal of the Defendant's futile attempt to claim complete abandonment of the Declaration. Unclean Hands and Affidavit Fraud is clear.

The Court has the preponderance of evidence that Mr. Azarmi and attorney Oehler filed Affidavits that were knowingly and willfully deceptive. It is a lie that enforcement has not occurred in thirty years. Multiple parties have enforced the Declaration's covenants in the past thirty years. The Declaration was recorded in 1989 and enforcement began in 1991 with abandonment of a non-existent multifamily zoning error typed on a Parcel VV plat that is a part of phase II on the 1988 approved Preliminary Plat. Multifamily housing would have been a violation of servitude 16. As a Planning Commissioner, Azarmi is well aware of prior enforcement. Mr. Oehler and Mr. Azarmi are aware of two cases of Plaintiff enforcing the Declaration in 2016. One for Mr. Azarmi's attempted violation for a fifteen foot setback in the entire Desert Lakes subdivision Tract 4076 as an amendment to Res. 93-122. The Board of Supervisors first approved twenty foot setbacks for Desert Lakes in 1989 and in 1993 the Board approved the clarified twenty foot setbacks, front and rear, for all lots in the entire Subdivision Tract 4076 as Res. 93-122. Plaintiff's efforts on October 3, 2016 caused the Board of Supervisors to deny Azarmi's attempted violation of servitude 12. Plaintiff's CV 2016 04026 civil case resulted in Remedy of servitude 8 for her own side yard fence where a portion of that servitude 8 violation was a county approved trespass that is currently in litigation in P1300 CV 2022 00177 as a loss of real property pursuant to Statute 12-1134; and, for "a portion" of her neighbor's rear yard fence that was the topic of controversy

that led to this Court declaring the Plaintiff a vexatious litigant. Remedy was to cut away the violating fence height on Plaintiff's side yard fence, restore the side yard fence return with wrought iron rails, the cutting away of cement blocks from "a portion" of the adjacent neighbor's rear yard fence with restoration of wrought iron rails. The balance of the restoration of the entire adjacent neighbor's rear yard fence for compliance with servitude 8 is in litigation in P1300 CV 2022 00177.

An HOA proposed for 32 lots in Desert Lakes was abandoned by the County in 2002 as was necessary for compliance with the Declaration where no HOA had ever existed in Desert Lakes. The Defendant's plan to add these 32 lots, as created by Defendant Azarmi's Ludwig Engineering's plat, to the Azarmi/Fairway Constructor's Fairway Estates HOA for thousands of dollars in fees with no common area maintenance was discovered during litigation of P1300 CV 2022 00177.

Mr. Oehler has a history of clouding the Court's view with false narratives including the false claim that Unclean Hands is restricted to Defendants. Plaintiff has been subjected to having to research cases to prove to the Court that he is being led by a false narrative. The abandonment issue should be dismissed with prejudice for Unclean Hands.

With all due respect for your honor's high position, there exists a peremptory challenge under A.R.S. 12-409 that the Plaintiff bring allegations of bias to the forefront before a lower Court enters an appealable final judgment. The Court erred in ruling that the Plaintiff was a vexatious litigant who was harassing Mr. Oehler and Ms. Elias' clients for the extortion upon the Plaintiff to sign a written agreement that did not comply with

the binding mediated settlement pursuant to page 9 of the Mediation Transcript in CV 2016 04026. Rule 60 applied to the Surprise and Fraud perpetrated on page 10 of the Transcript and led to Judge Carlisle granting legal fees to the law firm of Ms. Elias and Mr. Oehler for their joinder in a motion to compel Plaintiff to sign such a document when the Court admitted that the written agreement did not comply with the binding mediated settlement. More bias by the Mohave County Court system.

Ms. Elias firm's attempt to have the Plaintiff pay for the entire rear yard fence of her client was refused to be signed by the Plaintiff and her now deceased husband. Plaintiff not only suffered paying attorney fees to the Elias firm and for attorney Oehler's joinder in the motion to compel plaintiff to sign such an agreement but then this Court ruled that the Plaintiff pay additional fees to both attorney firms for their motion to declare Plaintiff a vexatious litigant.

The court erred in 2021 with a ruling that the Plaintiff must join IPs pursuant to rule 54 (b). The Appeal Court ruled that rule 54(b) was unappealable; therefore, it is concluded that this court fooled the Plaintiff's attorney and continued Court bias in favor of the Defendants. The Court claims he refutes *Sheets v. Dillon* and other cases where it is the party who seeks abrogation of a covenant that must join parties and yet this Court has failed to name a case in support of his position. There exists a real possibility that bias is affecting court rulings.

The status of the case of joining IPs is premature pending dismissal of the abandonment claim for unclean hands. The Defendants have not followed rules of procedure in stating a claim of "complete abandonment" of particular covenants and

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particular covenants that have no remedy. Defendants bear the burden of proof for complete abandonment of each separate covenant claimed and must show complete abandonment that has caused such a change in the area that has defeated the purposes for which the particular covenant was imposed and which has no remedy. Plaintiff cited Burke v. Voicestream Wireless Corp., 87 P.3d 81 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2004) that closely parallels this case as a case in point. None of the Affidavit claims support any claim of complete abandonment to date based on the law of cases and the tests for abandonment. Fence color and wrought iron panels are remedial; therefore, complete abandonment of the fence covenant is futile. Mr. Oehler was the defense attorney in CV 2016 04026 that began as a trespass matter with violations of the CC&Rs. Plaintiff won the right in mediation for fence remedies on her real property and her adjacent neighbor's real property. Enforcement and remedy has occurred in the past. Dish antennas are protected by the Federal Communications Commission as directed by Congress in Section 207 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and adopted as Over-the-Air Reception Devices ("OTARD"); therefore, this is not a legal claim and Mr. Oehler should never have used a bar graph of antennas during Oral Arguments on his motion for dismissal before this Court.

The status of Plaintiff's costs and attorney fees is pending the Court decision in ruling on a Final Judgment for Injunctive Relief.

Defendants do not want to follow rules of law and have refused to cease and desist violating the Declaration. Their years of being the only custom home builder advertising in Desert Lakes has caused unfair competition and they deliberately built homes with

setback violations. Buyers of those homes are now subject to prosecution and remedy in P1300 CV 2022 00177.

The Declaration is comprised of seventeen covenants. Pursuant to paragraph 19 of the Declaration, "Invalidation of any of the restrictions, covenants or conditions above by judgment or court order shall in no way affect any of the other provisions hereof, which shall remain in full force and effect."

As a matter of law, none of the restrictions, covenants or conditions has been invalidated by judgment or court order and therefore the Declaration that exists today SHALL be held in full force and effect. Until such time that the Defendants make claims of particularity on their abandonment claim, the CC&Rs are valid and enforceable. Plaintiff is not obligated to defend vague allegations nor allegations that have no basis of fact in a court of law and to join other parties in the ruse without full disclosure.

Attorney Oehler has continually violated Rule 42 (4), that states, "I will advise my client against pursuing litigation (or any other course of action) that is without merit and I will not engage in tactics that are intended to delay the resolution of a matter or to harass or drain the financial resources of the opposing party." The motive for harassment against the Plaintiff is due to the Plaintiff's effort that resulted in denial of Defendant Azarmi's attempt to circumvent Res. 93-122 on October 3, 2016. It is Mr. Oehler who is forcing the Plaintiff to expend thousands of dollars in costs to join IPs. It was Mr. Oehler who had to file a Scrivener's Error on behalf of Ms. Weisz for his using another party's license number on her affidavit. It was Mr. Oehler who first raised the issue of Parcel VV being abandoned from the golf course and continued the charade on line 7, page 3 in his

December 6, 2019 Motion for Summary Judgment. It is apparent that Mr. Oehler has put such words in the mouths of affiants who signed Affidavits prior to December 6, 2019 and those Affidavits were filed on December 6, 2019 with this Court.

Plaintiff's lot on Parcel VV was never abandoned from the golf course. A sliver of parcel KK was abandoned for Tract 4076-E to be approved as a 23 lot compliant subdivision in 1991. Mohave County imposed an impossible condition for widening of Lipan Blvd that was owned by the Mojave Tribe as reservation land. That condition was lifted for Azarmi's Ludwig Engineering subsequent 32 small lot plat approval in 1998. Multiple parties now suffer from the Azarmi/Ludwig Engineering's 32 lot Tract 4163 plat on this land as is now being tried in Yavapai County as P1300 2022 00177 including Plaintiff's less than twenty foot rear yard setback noticed timely from the accrual date of January 21, 2021 against Mohave County pursuant to Statute 12-821.

CONCLUSION

It is time for this Court to set aside bias favoring attorney Oehler and his clients and follow law on Injunctive Relief and the Unclean Hands Doctrine. The Court does not need to expend his time nor the Plaintiff's time on another Status Conference. Plaintiff reserves her right to file an Affidavit for fees and costs when this case is resolved. It is time for this case to end with Injunctive Relief favoring the Plaintiff and for dismissal of the abandonment claim for Unclean Hands.

RESPECFULLY SUBMITTED this 5th day of December, 2022

Nancy Knight, Plaintiff Pro Per

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