

Exhibit 1

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

REBECCA BEASLEY, individually) No. CV2010-030624
as the surviving spouse of)
ORVILLE THOMAS BEASLEY, II,)
and as personal representative)
of the ESTATE OF ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, II; and)
ORVILLE THOMAS, II and AANA)
ELIZABETH BEASLEY, husband and)
wife and parents of ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, II)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

JOHN C. STUART and JANE DOE)
STUART, a married couple; JOHN)
and JANE DOES IV, BLACK &)
WHITE CORPORATIONS VI-X; and)
ABC PARTNERSHIPS XI-XV,)

Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF JOSHUA SPADE
November 9, 2010
Phoenix, Arizona

Prepared by:
Alisa Smith, RPR
Certified Reporter
CR No. 60712

Dropkin and Associates, Inc.
Certified Court Reporters
7690 North 16th Street
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Phoenix, Arizona 85020
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1 DEPOSITION OF JOSHUA SPADE was taken on
2 November 9, 2010, commencing at 9:13 a.m., at the
3 offices of Allen & Lewis, PLC, 3300 North Central
4 Avenue, Suite 2500, Phoenix, Arizona 85012, before
5 Alisa Smith, a Certified Reporter of the State of
6 Arizona.

7 ***

8
9 COUNSEL APPEARING:

10 For the Plaintiffs:

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16 For the Defendants:

17 By: Robert K. Lewis
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19 3300 North Central Avenue
20 Suite 2500
21 Phoenix, Arizona 85012
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25

1 JOSHUA SPADE,

2 the witness herein, having been first duly sworn by
3 the Certified Reporter, was examined and testified as
4 follows:

5
6 EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. LEWIS:

8 Q. Sir, would you please state your name for
9 the record.

10 A. Josh Spade.

11 Q. And are you from Phoenix?

12 A. Yes, born and raised.

13 Q. And how old -- and how old are you?

14 A. Twenty-eight. I had to think about it.

15 Q. Have you ever given a deposition before?

16 A. I'm not sure. I talked with -- in the
17 criminal case before.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. I don't know if it was like an official
20 deposition.

21 Q. Was it kind of an interview? Is that what
22 it was?

23 A. Yeah. Both parties were there, and we
24 recorded it and so . . .

25 Q. Was there a court reporter, and did you give

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1 A. No. Well, I probably could have. I didn't
 2 notice him.
 3 Q. Okay. When was the first time you noticed
 4 Mr. Beasley?
 5 A. When he got out of his car and was heading
 6 over to the Stuart's car.
 7 Q. Okay. Before that, did you have any
 8 indication?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. All right. Could you ever see into the
 11 other vehicles, like into their cabin, or --
 12 A. No, not clearly.
 13 Q. Was there anything in your field of view
 14 that would have blocked your vision in any way?
 15 A. Vision of what?
 16 Q. Like your line of sight to what happened.
 17 A. No.
 18 Q. Nothing, like, hanging from your mirror or
 19 anything?
 20 A. No.
 21 Q. And you were stopped when Mr. Beasley exited
 22 his vehicle?
 23 A. Yes.
 24 Q. When Mr. Beasley first exited his vehicle,
 25 did you notice anything in his hands?

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1 A. No.
 2 Q. Could you say whether there was or was not
 3 anything in his hands?
 4 A. I couldn't say one way or the other, but it
 5 did not look like it.
 6 Q. When I say that, I'm referring to the first
 7 time Mr. Beasley went to the car.
 8 You said there was two different times?
 9 A. Yeah. When he -- I mean, he first went over
 10 to his car and then kind of started heading back to
 11 his car and didn't make it all the way around to the
 12 driver's -- his driver's side, and then he
 13 approached Mr. Stuart's car again.
 14 Q. Was his back to Mr. Stuart when he was
 15 walking away?
 16 A. I don't remember.
 17 Q. So you don't know whether he was walking
 18 backwards on his heels or forward?
 19 A. Correct.
 20 Q. When Mr. Beasley came back for the second
 21 time, was that after Mr. Stuart had repositioned his
 22 vehicle?
 23 A. Correct.
 24 Q. So Mr. Beasley was walking away. Then
 25 Mr. Stuart repositioned his vehicle, and in the

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1 process, hit your car when repositioning, or was
 2 that when he came back?
 3 A. No. He repositioned it. When he was
 4 backing up --
 5 Q. To return to --
 6 A. -- to his original position, he hit my car.
 7 Q. So Mr. -- Mr. Beasley was walking away after
 8 the first time. The vehicle pulls in front of the
 9 Beasley vehicle?
 10 A. Um-hmm, correct.
 11 Q. Timing-wise, does Mr. Beasley start walking
 12 back before Mr. Beasley [sic] repositions his
 13 vehicle, or is he --
 14 A. I'm not sure of the timing on that.
 15 Q. So you're not sure?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. And at that time, you were unsure whether
 18 the light was green or red --
 19 A. I couldn't say for sure.
 20 Q. -- when he repositioned?
 21 A. I couldn't say 100 percent, no.
 22 Q. When Mr. Beasley repositioned his vehicle,
 23 he could have -- there wasn't anything -- or, sorry.
 24 When Mr. Stuart repositioned his vehicle,
 25 was there anything preventing him from driving off

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1 that you know of?
 2 A: Other than the light being red . . .
 3 Q. Okay. And from your point of view, when
 4 Mr. Beasley was leaving after the first incident,
 5 had he -- sorry. Let me strike that.
 6 You stated when Mr. Stuart repositioned his
 7 vehicle to kind of cut off part of --
 8 A. Um-hmm.
 9 Q. -- Mr. Beasley's vehicle, and you said he
 10 could have left possibly, would he have had to
 11 maneuver his car away, or could he have just driven
 12 straight forward?
 13 A. Beasley or Stuart?
 14 Q. Beasley. So Mr. Stuart has --
 15 A. Mr. Beasley would have probably had to back
 16 up and reposition his car and go.
 17 Q. Okay. I read in the earlier report you gave
 18 that you were honking your horn at one point in
 19 time?
 20 A. Yeah. When he was -- when Mr. Stuart was
 21 backing up his car, I was honking to try to prevent
 22 him from going over the top of my car.
 23 Q. Okay. So the first time he backed up, you
 24 honked?
 25 A. Yeah.

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1 Q. And the second time he hit you, and that's
2 when he repositioned himself?

3 A. Yeah. Well, yeah, because he was backing up
4 to reposition his car. I was honking. He hit my
5 car. And then he pulled forward a little bit.

6 Q. Did he hit your car more than once?

7 A. Not that I recall.

8 Q. Did it appear as though Mr. Stuart was
9 continuing to discuss something with Mr. Beasley
10 when he was walking away and positioned his car
11 closer to Mr. Beasley? Could you tell?

12 A. I couldn't tell, not one way for sure or
13 not. I would assume, but that's an assumption.

14 Q. Did you ever see Mr. Stuart's face?

15 A. No.

16 Q. So during the incident, how -- you said you
17 were a couple feet from seeing everything.
18 Can you give an approximate of about how far
19 away you were when you actually --

20 A. From his vehicle or from the people or ...

21 Q. I was going to say when Mr. Beasley was
22 shot.

23 A. Less than ten feet.

24 Q. Ten feet? Okay.

25 A. Yeah.

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1 Q. How close is Mrs. Beasley?

2 A. To me?

3 Q. No. To being -- witnessing Mr. Beasley be
4 shot.

5 A. A few feet, I would assume.

6 Q. A few feet?

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. Okay. I'm going to -- you mentioned the car
9 door was open. I know you said you weren't very --
10 you weren't sure when it was open.

11 A. Um-hmm.

12 Q. Do you remember a time when you knew it was
13 closed?

14 A. When -- it was closed the majority of the
15 time. It was just open for a short -- a couple
16 seconds. Mr. Stuart opened it, looked like he was
17 going to get out, and then shut it.

18 Q. What makes you think he was going to get
19 out?

20 A. Just an observation that he opened the door.
21 He -- I mean, he had his leg I could see.

22 Q. Okay. So you could see a foot --

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. -- attempting to exit?

25 A. Yeah.

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1 Q. And do you know when -- when that occurred?
2 Whether it was -- do you know whether it was after
3 he repositioned his vehicle or not?

4 A. I don't remember. I'm sorry.

5 Q. That's all right.
6 And how open was the door? Was it
7 completely open? Partially open?

8 A. Partially open.

9 Q. Okay.

10 A. A foot or two.

11 Q. Like a foot or two? Okay.
12 Now, when you say you saw Mr. Beasley's
13 hands enter the vehicle, was it through the open
14 door?

15 A. Correct. Or, no, through -- the door was
16 shut.

17 Q. The door was shut?

18 A. It was through the open window.

19 Q. Through the open window.
20 So the door -- the door was open at some
21 point in time --

22 A. Um-hmm.

23 Q. -- and then it was shut?
24 And then after the door was shut,
25 Mr. Beasley's hands were in the vehicle?

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1 A. I'm not sure on the timing on that. I don't
2 recall.

3 Q. Okay. Did you ever see Mr. Beasley's hands
4 touch Mr. Stuart?

5 A. No. I couldn't say one way or another if
6 they actually touched.

7 Q. From your angle, could you tell how far his
8 hands entered the vehicle?

9 A. At least to his elbows.

10 Q. At least to his elbows, okay.
11 What was the timing between Mr. Stuart
12 almost -- so the first time he walks back,
13 Mr. Stuart repositions his car. Then Mr. -- so now
14 Mr. Stuart is now facing west again.

15 Q. What's the time period between Mr. --
16 Mr. Beasley turning back around and then getting his
17 hands inside the vehicle?

18 A. I'm not sure when he put his hands inside
19 the vehicle.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. But he walked back to his car almost
22 instantaneously -- or walked back to Mr. Stuart's
23 car.

24 Q. Do you know the time -- and I apologize if
25 this was already asked.

Exhibit 2

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

REBECCA BEASLEY, Individually) No. CV2010-050624
as the surviving spouse of)
ORVILLE THOMAS BEASLEY, III,)
and as personal representative)
of the ESTATE OF ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, III; and)
ORVILLE THOMAS, II and ANNA)
ELIZABETH BEASLEY, husband and)
wife and parents of ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, III,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

JOHN C. STUART and JANE DOE)
STUART, a married couple; JOHN)
and JANE DOES I-V; BLACK &)
WHITE CORPORATIONS VI-X; and)
ABC PARTNERSHIPS XI-XV,)

Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF STACEY STRACHAN
November 29, 2010
Phoenix, Arizona

Prepared by:
Alisa Smith, RPR
Certified Reporter
CR No. 60712

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Certified Court Reporters
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1 DEPOSITION OF STACEY STRACHAN was taken on
2 November 29, 2010, commencing at 8:30 a.m., at the
3 offices of Allen & Lewis, PLC, 3300 North Central
4 Avenue, Suite 2500, Phoenix, Arizona 85012, before
5 Alisa Smith, a Certified Reporter of the State of
6 Arizona.

7 ***

8
9 COUNSEL APPEARING:

10 For the Plaintiffs:

11 By: John C. Doyle
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15 Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

16 For the Defendants:

17 By: Robert K. Lewis
18 ALLEN & LEWIS, PLC
19 3300 North Central Avenue
20 Suite 2500
21 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

1 STACEY STRACHAN,

2 the witness herein, having been first duly sworn by
3 the Certified Reporter, was examined and testified as
4 follows:

5
6 EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. LEWIS:

8 Q. Would you please state your name for the
9 record?

10 A. Stacey Strachan.

11 Q. And where are you from, Stacey?

12 A. Scottsdale.

13 Q. Have you ever given a deposition before?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Let me kind of go through, since you've
16 never given a deposition, kind of the -- what I'll
17 call housekeeping tips that makes it easier to give
18 a deposition. Okay?

19 MR. DOYLE: Rob, one second before you
20 start.

21 Stacey was told by the County Attorney
22 that they're going to have somebody here today.

23 MR. LEWIS: Wow. I didn't know
24 anything about that.

25 MR. DOYLE: I talked to the County

1 A. Then the man got out of his truck, like,
2 what are you doing. Then the man in the Toyota
3 truck was coming at the guy in the street --
4 Q. Okay.
5 A. -- yelling. Then it escalated, and the man
6 approached his vehicle.
7 Q. Okay. So you're -- and you're saying, "The
8 man. The man. The man."
9 A. I don't know their names.
10 Q. Fair enough. Fair enough. So I'm going to
11 back up and just clarify a little bit. Okay?
12 So you saw the -- the Toyota truck pull up,
13 and it blocked -- partially blocked your view of the
14 front of the white SUV that originally was turning
15 southbound by one headlight?
16 A. No, it didn't block my view at all.
17 Q. Okay. But it --
18 A. It blocked the vehicle that was sitting
19 here.
20 Q. Okay.
21 A. He had inched forward to where it was bumper
22 to bumper almost.
23 Q. Fair enough. But it came --
24 A. Later on, he blocked my view.
25 Q. Okay. So you're saying that his vehicle --

1 the -- the Toyota started to turn in a south --
2 southern direction and came in front of the path of
3 the white SUV --
4 A. Yes.
5 Q. -- by one headlight?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. Okay. And at that point, you saw -- and
8 there was arguing going on back and forth; correct?
9 A. Yeah.
10 Q. And at that point, you saw a man exit the
11 white SUV; correct?
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. And did he walk around the front of his SUV
14 or the back of his SUV?
15 A. In the front.
16 Q. He walked around the front of his SUV;
17 correct?
18 A. Yes.
19 Q. And then he approached the Toyota. Is that
20 correct?
21 A. He started to walk towards the Toyota truck,
22 and the truck started to come towards him.
23 Q. Okay. So he was walking towards the Toyota
24 truck?
25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And at that point, was his hands in the air?
2 A. Yes.
3 Q. And he was -- there was arguing going on;
4 correct?
5 A. Yes, back and forth.
6 Q. But you couldn't understand what they were
7 saying?
8 A. Not a word.
9 Q. Was your window down or up?
10 A. A little bit.
11 Q. Okay. Was your radio on?
12 A. No.
13 Q. And what kind of vehicle were you driving?
14 A. A white Cayenne.
15 Q. Okay. And you could see that there was some
16 type of disagreement going on; correct?
17 A. Then I realized there was a disagreement.
18 Q. Okay. They were angry? It -- it
19 appeared --
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. -- that they were angry; correct?
22 A. Yes.
23 Q. Did you see the person -- could you see the
24 person in the Toyota?
25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And what was he doing?
2 A. I thought it was a woman behind the wheel
3 because I could just see through my windshield
4 through his windshield. And he was turning looking
5 at the guy, and they were just yelling.
6 I couldn't really see him doing anything. I
7 could just see his silhouette and long hair, so I
8 thought it was a girl.
9 Q. Okay. And so you could see long hair on the
10 person driving the Toyota; correct?
11 A. Yes, um-hmm.
12 Q. And you saw -- at that point, you saw the --
13 the person that got out of the white SUV go over to
14 the Toyota; correct?
15 A. Um-hmm, yes.
16 Q. And I think you said in the police report
17 that you saw him reach down as if he was going to
18 open the door of the SUV?
19 A. No. I couldn't see that side. I did read
20 that in here, and I may have said it looked like he
21 was doing that. I couldn't see what he was doing.
22 I could just see his arms going back and forth in a
23 gesture.
24 Q. Okay. So you saw --
25 A. So I'm just assuming that that's what -- I

1 don't know for a fact that that happened.
 2 Q. Okay. But you saw -- the man that got out
 3 of the white SUV, you saw his arms going in a
 4 direction towards the FJ Cruiser, the Toyota;
 5 correct?
 6 A. Yes, yes.
 7 Q. But you don't know if he was reaching for
 8 the handle of the door, but that was what you
 9 suspected originally when the police interviewed
 10 you; correct?
 11 A. Yes, because it was down low.
 12 Q. So you saw him reaching towards the -- the
 13 Toyota?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Did you see whether or not he was reaching
 16 inside of the Toyota?
 17 A. No.
 18 Q. Okay. Were you in a position to see whether
 19 he was reaching inside the Toyota?
 20 A. Yes. I could see the door sill.
 21 Q. Okay. From the -- the driver's side?
 22 A. Through my windshield, through his
 23 windshield.
 24 Q. Did you see where the -- the gentleman's
 25 hands were who got out of the -- the SUV, the white

1 SUV, as he approached the Toyota?
 2 A. Could I see where his hands were?
 3 Q. Yeah. Were his hands in his pockets? Were
 4 they up in the air?
 5 A. When he first got out, he was doing a
 6 gesture like, what are you doing, that kind of
 7 stuff.
 8 Q. As he approached --
 9 A. As he approach -- as the other SUV
 10 approached, no, I could not see.
 11 Q. As he approached the Toyota, did you see
 12 what he was doing with his hands?
 13 A. No.
 14 Q. Did you see whether he had his hands
 15 clenched into a fist?
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. Did you see whether he had anything in his
 18 hands?
 19 A. No. I'm just assuming he didn't because he
 20 had them open at first.
 21 Q. At any point, did you see him then turn
 22 around and start going back to his -- his -- his
 23 vehicle?
 24 A. The man that got out?
 25 Q. Yeah.

1 A. No.
 2 Q. Now, in the police report, it says that you
 3 saw the man reaching for the handle of the driver's
 4 door of the Toyota.
 5 Again, we've already discussed that. You
 6 don't know what he was reaching for, but he was
 7 reaching towards the Toyota; correct?
 8 A. Yes, that he appeared to be.
 9 Q. And it -- and it was at that moment in time
 10 that you saw some sparks come out of the driver's
 11 window of the Toyota, and you heard a loud pop?
 12 A. Well, there was a lot more yelling going --
 13 this is kind of abbreviated. This took quite a
 14 while.
 15 Q. Okay.
 16 A. This was like through a whole light and --
 17 light change and everything.
 18 Q. All right. But it says -- okay.
 19 So then after you saw him reaching towards
 20 the Toyota -- the man that got out of the white
 21 SUV --
 22 A. Um-hmm.
 23 Q. -- when you saw him reaching towards the
 24 Toyota, what happened next?
 25 A. He all of a sudden stopped and took a

1 step -- a step back, and I saw a spark like a
 2 firework, heard a pop, realized it was a gunshot, I
 3 assumed, and then everybody just started leaving the
 4 scene.
 5 Q. Okay.
 6 A. People just started leaving.
 7 Q. So you saw -- you saw him reach towards the
 8 Toyota. Then you saw him -- the next thing that you
 9 remember is you saw him take a step back?
 10 A. Um-hmm.
 11 Q. Is that a "yes"?
 12 A. Yes, sorry.
 13 Q. And then -- then the next thing that you
 14 remember is you saw a spark -- correct? --
 15 A. Yes, uh-huh.
 16 Q. -- and a loud pop?
 17 How much time -- and I want you to think
 18 about time when you answer this question. Okay?
 19 How much time elapsed between the time that
 20 you saw him reach towards the Toyota and the time
 21 that you saw the pop and you saw the spark fly? And
 22 think about seconds in terms of 1001, 1002, and
 23 think about how long a second is, and then tell me.
 24 A. I would say it was about ten seconds.
 25 Q. Okay. So you saw him reach towards the --

Exhibit 3

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

REBECCA BEASLEY, individually) No. CV2010-050624
as the surviving spouse of)
ORVILLE THOMAS BEASLEY, III,)
and as personal representative)
of the ESTATE OF ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, III; and)
ORVILLE THOMAS, II and ANNA)
ELIZABETH BEASLEY, husband and)
wife and parents of ORVILLE)
THOMAS BEASLEY, III,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

JOHN C. STUART and JANE DOE)
STUART, a married couple; JOHN)
and JANE DOES I-V; BLACK &)
WHITE CORPORATIONS VI-X; and)
ABC PARTNERSHIPS XI-XV,)

Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF PAUL DALTON
November 30, 2010
Phoenix, Arizona

Prepared by:
Alisa Smith, RPR
Certified Reporter
CR No. 50712

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(COPY)

1 The -- Mr. Beasley coming out of his
 2 vehicle approaching Mr. Stuart, it's -- it's both
 3 their faults. You see what I'm saying?
 4 It's not just -- it's just a -- and let
 5 me throw something back at you, if I'm allowed to,
 6 but I'm going to, is at what point does a fistfight
 7 become a murder? You see where I'm going with that?
 8 If I -- we -- you call my wife a bad
 9 word and for some reason I'm mad and I go out and
 10 confront you, and then exact situation, unarmed,
 11 does a fistfight determine my death?
 12 Does the justification of -- of deadly
 13 physical force -- this is what it comes down to.
 14 Does a fistfight come -- If that, comes down to the
 15 use of deadly physical force? I think that's
 16 what -- the question that has to be answered. So --
 17 and in my opinion, no.
 18 And does both of them arguing with each
 19 other and causing -- did Mr. Beasley think that this
 20 confrontation was going to end in his death?
 21 Absolutely not, because he would have most likely
 22 have -- a reasonable person would have stayed in his
 23 vehicle if he knew Mr. Stuart had a gun.
 24 So it's yes to your question, no to
 25 your question. So it's kind of -- you know, is it

1 his fault? Yeah. He came out of the car, and he's
 2 now dead. Is it Stuart's fault? Yes. He shot an
 3 unarmed man. So where do we go from here? You
 4 know, it's . . .
 5 BY MR. LEWIS:
 6 Q. Fair enough.
 7 Now, how many times have you arrested
 8 Mr. Stuart?
 9 A. The Phoenix Police Department or me, myself?
 10 Q. Let's talk about you yourself first, and
 11 then we'll go a little broader.
 12 A. Once, and then I want to say he was
 13 re-arrested maybe. I want to say two more times
 14 maybe. I'm not sure. At least one other -- one
 15 more time after that. I don't remember if it was
 16 one or two more times after that.
 17 Q. Now, why did you -- you originally arrested
 18 Mr. Stuart in charges with Mr. Beasley's death;
 19 correct?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. And you continued to conduct an
 22 investigation.
 23 Did you make recommendations to anyone at
 24 the County Attorney's Office regarding charges?
 25 A. No, I don't do the recommendations. It's --

1 you know -- well, per se, whatever I book him on, I
 2 think it was -- it might have been -- I actually
 3 don't remember what I booked him on. It may have
 4 been second degree murder off the top of my head.
 5 And then we -- it's up to the County Attorney's
 6 Office to determine what charges they want. So then
 7 you go to the grand jury and -- and get that done,
 8 so . . .
 9 Q. So what -- did you participate in the
 10 processes that related to the grand jury?
 11 A. Of course I did, yes.
 12 Q. Okay. And did you testify in front of the
 13 grand jury?
 14 A. Yes, I did.
 15 Q. Did you testify about what the witness
 16 statements had told you, what the witnesses told
 17 you?
 18 A. I'm going to rely on the transcription of
 19 the grand jury if you have them. I don't have them
 20 in front of me, but I'm sure I did.
 21 Q. Okay. Have you gone back to review that?
 22 A. No, I have not.
 23 Q. Do you believe that the information that you
 24 gave to the grand jury to obtain charges against
 25 Mr. Stuart was accurate?

1 A. Yes.
 2 Q. Complete?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Did you report to the grand jury that there
 5 was a witness that testified that at the time or
 6 immediately preceding the shooting, Mr. Beasley was
 7 reaching into Mr. Stuart's vehicle and through the
 8 envelope of the -- of the FJ Cruiser?
 9 A. I believe I did, yes.
 10 Q. Did you report to the grand jury that there
 11 was a witness who testified that Mr. Beasley was
 12 choking Mr. Stuart or hitting Mr. Stuart at one
 13 time?
 14 A. I believe I did, yes.
 15 Q. Would you agree with me that those are --
 16 those are facts that are important for the grand
 17 jury to have in determining whether or not the
 18 shooting was justifiable?
 19 A. That is correct, yes.
 20 MR. SULLIVAN: Objection to the extent
 21 it calls for a legal conclusion.
 22 BY MR. LEWIS:
 23 Q. Did you testify in front of the grand
 24 jury -- as you recall sitting here today, did you
 25 testify in front of the grand jury about your

1 MR. LEWIS: So that would be no?
 2 THE WITNESS: That would be no.
 3 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 4 Q. And with regards to the gunshot residue
 5 test, you're not required to perform one?
 6 A. No.
 7 Q. And what -- what determines when you
 8 determine -- or what determines when you perform a
 9 gunshot residue test?
 10 A. It's the younger detectives that do it. I
 11 don't mean to laugh, but I just don't do them. I
 12 think they're -- and I've testified to this in
 13 superior court that they're -- the results do not
 14 give you an exact science, and I like having an
 15 exact science.
 16 In this particular test, you do not --
 17 there's too many other factors involved that can
 18 alter the test, including brake dust. And in this
 19 case, the gunshot residue, it was taken by a junior
 20 night detective by Mr. Stuart. And I just forgot to
 21 see that, but it's a simple test on your hands.
 22 Well, again, we're not in dispute who fired the gun,
 23 so ...
 24 Q. Did you perform the gunshot residue test?
 25 A. No.

1 Q. Did you perform the distance test?
 2 A. Did I perform a distance test?
 3 Q. I think we -- earlier you testified that
 4 there was a gunshot residue test and then a gunshot
 5 residue distance test.
 6 A. No. I think the -- I think what that was
 7 was the -- me measuring the blood distance on the --
 8 and that was my distance test, and that's being
 9 disputed, so ...
 10 Q. Okay. And based on your performance of that
 11 test, you believe the minimum -- the minimum
 12 distance between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Beasley was one
 13 foot, four inches?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Did you determine a maximum?
 16 A. I would have to look at the pictures. We
 17 couldn't find them, but no.
 18 Q. Okay. But your baseline or the smallest
 19 distance that you found was one foot, four inches?
 20 A. Right.
 21 Q. And earlier in your testimony when
 22 describing the gunshot wound and your description,
 23 you had your hand going away from your forehead
 24 away. Is that correct?
 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And why was that?
 2 A. Because there was only one injury to
 3 Mr. Beasley that could have caused the results on
 4 the car, and that was the actual gunshot between his
 5 eyes. And all that that you see at the scene and on
 6 Mr. Stuart's vehicle came from that hole in his
 7 head.
 8 Q. Okay.
 9 A. And that's why I did out, because it -- it's
 10 only one way to go because it was -- there was no
 11 exit.
 12 Q. Okay. So in your belief, blood is going
 13 everywhere when it -- it's hitting his head and
 14 exploded outward towards the windshield?
 15 A. When he was shot, blood was -- poured out of
 16 his head, yes.
 17 Q. And then he fell down onto the hood of the
 18 vehicle where blood continued to pour out?
 19 A. Well, obviously, he fell on the vehicle and
 20 bounced off.
 21 Q. And that's where you made your measurement
 22 of the one foot, four inches?
 23 A. Correct. The stain that's on Mr. Stuart's
 24 vehicle.
 25 Q. Now, you formed a belief or opinion where

1 Ms. Beasley was during this incident?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. Where was that?
 4 A. She was in the passenger's seat in the
 5 Isuzu.
 6 Q. Do you know how far she was from Mr. Beasley
 7 when he was shot?
 8 A. I would say the distance between her seat up
 9 to the hood of the Isuzu and maybe a couple feet
 10 after that, so I don't have a distance. That gives
 11 you an idea, so ...
 12 Q. Do you know whether it was under ten feet?
 13 A. No.
 14 Q. Would Mrs. Beasley have been able to see
 15 what happened?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 MR. LEWIS: Objection. Foundation,
 18 form.
 19 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 20 Q. Earlier you were asked questions about
 21 specific witnesses' interpretations of events.
 22 Specifically, it was isolated to Mr. Stuart,
 23 Ms. Cantrell.
 24 Is your investigation based on just one
 25 witness's statements?

1 A. No.
 2 Q. Did you use physical evidence, as well as
 3 witness statements, to determine your opinions and
 4 beliefs in this matter?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. Okay.
 7 MR. LEWIS: Objection, form.
 8 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 9 Q. During your investigation, do you remember
 10 Mr. Stuart mentioning that he had soiled his pants
 11 after shooting Mr. Beasley?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Do you recall what he did with his pants?
 14 A. He said he threw them out the window into a
 15 passing vehicle, like a truck or something like
 16 that.
 17 Q. Okay. Were you able, ever, to recover those
 18 clothes?
 19 A. No.
 20 Q. I believe earlier a question was asked
 21 whether there was a physical confrontation between
 22 Mr. Beasley and Mr. Stuart.
 23 Do you have any evidence to support that
 24 there was an actual physical contact between the
 25 two?

1 A. Physical evidence?
 2 MR. LEWIS: Form.
 3 THE WITNESS: No.
 4 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 5 Q. Actually, if you could also reference or --
 6 could you reference Supplement 18, page 1?
 7 MR. LEWIS: I'm sorry. Which page?
 8 MR. SULLIVAN: Page No. 1, Supplement
 9 18.
 10 MR. LEWIS: Supplement 18?
 11 THE WITNESS: Okay.
 12 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 13 Q. We're looking at the second to last
 14 paragraph.
 15 A. I'm sorry?
 16 Q. The second to last paragraph, do you see
 17 that there?
 18 A. Where John exited the rear of the marked
 19 patrol vehicle, police vehicle?
 20 Q. Yes. And you can read that to yourself.
 21 You don't have to read it out loud.
 22 A. Okay.
 23 Q. Based on that statement there and any other
 24 opinion or belief you've had in this matter, did
 25 Mr. Stuart present himself with any injuries on the

1 night he was arrested?
 2 MR. LEWIS: Form and foundation.
 3 THE WITNESS: He -- he presented it to
 4 me in my interview being that he was, I think,
 5 choked or strangled or something around his neck and
 6 then something to his eye. I don't remember whether
 7 he was poked or punched in his eye. We photographed
 8 it, and -- and when I looked, there were no
 9 injuries, so . . .
 10 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
 11 Q. So you never found any evidence of his
 12 reports of physical injury?
 13 A. No.
 14 MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. That's it for me.
 15 All done.
 16 THE WITNESS: Okay.
 17
 18 FURTHER EXAMINATION
 19 BY MR. LEWIS:
 20 Q. Just a couple follow-up.
 21 A. Sure.
 22 Q. Counsel asked you about recovering the
 23 clothes, and he first asked you questions about the
 24 pants being thrown out.
 25 You didn't recover any clothes? Shirt,

1 T-shirt, jacket, nothing; correct?
 2 A. That's correct, yes.
 3 Q. And he asked you a number of questions about
 4 evidence of an assault by Mr. Beasley on
 5 Mr. Sullivan [sic]. You did have some evidence.
 6 You had testimonial evidence?
 7 A. I think there was -- the question was
 8 physical evidence, but testimonial evidence, yes.
 9 Obviously, there's Mr. Stuart's side and
 10 Ms. Cantrell's side.
 11 Q. But you didn't find any -- and I think you
 12 said there were no signs of injury. Is that
 13 correct?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. So -- but what you mean by that, Mr. --
 16 Mr. Sullivan wasn't -- or Mr. Stuart wasn't
 17 bleeding; correct?
 18 A. No. What I was referring to is anything.
 19 There was no -- if I poke you in the eye, your eye
 20 would be red and watery or something like that. If
 21 I put my arms around your -- or my hands around your
 22 neck, there should be some kind of, like, a sign of
 23 bruising of some -- some sort, some kind of -- there
 24 was nothing there.
 25 Q. So you didn't see any bruises, scratches,

1 scrapes, cuts, redness, irritation, or anything like
 2 that? Is that what you're saying?
 3 A. Thank you, yes.
 4 Q. Did you ever test fire the weapon to see
 5 what the pattern would be for gunshot residue as
 6 coming out of the muzzle of the -- the firearm?
 7 A. No.
 8 Q. Would -- what's it called? Stippling?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. Would stippling on the body give some
 11 information about how far the muzzle of the gun is
 12 at the time of its discharge?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. Were you -- did you conduct any
 15 investigation based on stippling in this case?
 16 A. No. That would fall under the medical
 17 examiner's.
 18 Q. Did you discuss stippling with the Medical
 19 Examiner's Office?
 20 A. I think we discussed distance and, again, I
 21 remember I couldn't remember what he said as far as
 22 the distance was concerned.
 23 Q. So there's no -- no evidence of stippling on
 24 Mr. Beasley.
 25 Is that what your belief is?

1 A. My belief is yes, that's true. There's no
 2 evidence of stippling.
 3 Q. Okay. And without testing the gun, does
 4 that give you any information about how far the gun
 5 was away from the body at the time that it was
 6 discharged?
 7 A. I'm sorry. One more time.
 8 Q. Based upon the fact that there's -- assuming
 9 there was no stippling on Mr. Beasley's body --
 10 A. Um-hmm.
 11 Q. -- and the -- the fact that you did not
 12 conduct any test to determine the projectile of
 13 gunshot residue out of the muzzle of the weapon,
 14 does that provide you with any meaningful
 15 information to determine the distance of Mr. Beasley
 16 from Mr. Stuart at the time the gun was discharged?
 17 A. The lack of stippling tells us that it
 18 wasn't a close-range shot.
 19 Q. And what's that mean, "close range"? Define
 20 "close range."
 21 A. Close range is -- okay. So I'm going to go
 22 contact, which is barrel to the subject. Close
 23 contact would probably be within a few inches, and
 24 then the medium range would be within eight inches,
 25 and then back from there.

1 Q. So --
 2 A. And the lack of no stippling on Mr. Beasley
 3 would tend to have a expert belief that it wasn't a
 4 close-range shot.
 5 Does that make sense?
 6 Q. So it was -- it was -- the muzzle of the gun
 7 was more than four or five inches away from
 8 Mr. Beasley?
 9 A. I would say yes.
 10 Q. But you don't have an outer -- outer range?
 11 A. I -- because of the medical examiner, he --
 12 he'll be able to tell you that. I'm just the wrong
 13 person to ask.
 14 MR. LEWIS: Okay. Thank you. I don't
 15 have any further questions for you.
 16 Detective, you have a right to read and
 17 sign the transcript or waive your signature. It's
 18 entirely up to you. If you want to read and sign
 19 the transcript, I'm going to order a copy of it, and
 20 you're free to come into my office and review it and
 21 sign it then, or you can waive your signature.
 22 Whatever you want to do.
 23 THE WITNESS: I'll waive the signature,
 24 but if this transcript is going to be used in any
 25 kind of court proceedings, I would like to have a

1 copy of it prior to me testifying, if that's
 2 possible.
 3 MR. LEWIS: Sure, absolutely, if you're
 4 called in -- in the civil case.
 5 If you -- if the County Attorney is
 6 going to call you in the homicide trial or the --
 7 the criminal matter, they'll need to make
 8 arrangements to get that for you.
 9 THE WITNESS: I'm assuming Mr. Stuart
 10 will have a copy of that when he goes to trial.
 11 MR. LEWIS: Or the County Attorney
 12 will, one of the two.
 13 THE WITNESS: Okay.
 14 MR. LEWIS: And they can -- they can
 15 purchase a copy from our court reporter.
 16 THE WITNESS: Okay. That's perfect.
 17 MR. LEWIS: Thank you.
 18 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 19 (Deposition concluded at 12:57 p.m.)
 20

(WAIVED)
 PAUL DALTON

Exhibit 4

AFFIDAVIT OF ALAN SHEARER

STATE OF ARIZONA)
 :SS
County of Maricopa)

I, Alan Shearer, depose and state as follows under oath:

1. I am a resident of Arizona and have been for 40 years.

2. On January 30, 2009, I was employed as an investigator for the Maricopa County Attorney's Office. On that date, I met with the Deputy Maricopa County Attorney Susie Charbel, Cynthia J. Cantrell and others.

3. On January 30, 2009, Ms. Cantrell was being interviewed for the purpose of her seeking immunity from prosecution in the shooting and death of Orville Thomas Beasley III, which is the shooting that John Stuart is currently charged with Second Degree Murder and for which he is currently awaiting trial.

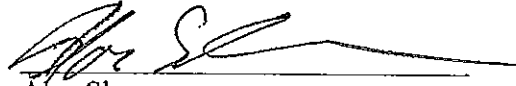
4. During the interview Ms. Cantrell stated that after the shooting while she and Mr. Stuart were leaving the scene, Mr. Stuart coached her as to the details he wanted her to tell the police.

5. Ms. Cantrell was questioned at the meeting with Ms. Charbel about sitting in the front seat with Mr. Stuart at the time of the alleged incident and she lacked any details about what happened.

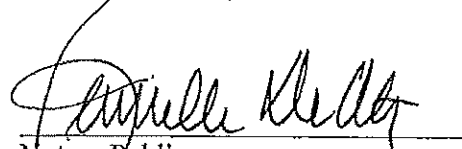
6. I am attaching hereto as Exhibit 1, documents from Pinal County signed by Cynthia J. Cantrell and notarized stating among other things that she is a "dejure freeman".

///

Further your affiant sayeth naught.


Alan Shearer

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 2010.


Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

9-1-12

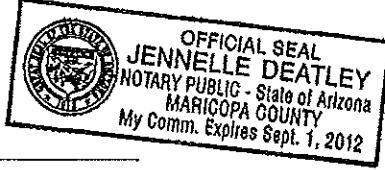


EXHIBIT 1

When recorded mail to:
Cindy Contrell
3540 E. Expedition Way
Phoenix, AZ [85050]



OFFICIAL RECORDS OF
PINAL COUNTY RECORDER
LAURA DEAN-LYLE

DATE/TIME: 12/14/07 1233
FEE: \$41.00
PAGES: 15
FEE NUMBER: 2007-135963

(The above space reserved for recording information)

APPIDAVIT OF STAIRS

DOCUMENT TITLE

DO NOT DISCARD THIS PAGE. THIS COVER PAGE IS RECORDED AS PART OF YOUR DOCUMENT. THE CERTIFICATE OF RECORDATION WITH THE FEE NUMBER IN THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER IS THE PERMANENT REFERENCE NUMBER OF THIS DOCUMENT IN THE PINAL COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Form RE-49

Affidavit of Status: not rebutted and may be used as evidence in court; Rule 902

Verified Declaration in the Nature of an Affidavit Presented by me, Cynthia J. Cantrell, a human being, natural person and not any type of legal fiction, one of We the People under Original Common Law Jurisdiction and protected by the Arizona and United States of America Constitutions¹.

Arizona Republic)
one of the several) ss. AFFIDAVIT
United States) of
in America) STATUS

For: Whom it may concern: In the Matter for Cynthia J. Cantrell, including, without limitations, any and all derivations and variations in the spelling thereof;

It is my belief THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE's administrative determination of status for Me is incorrect in several ways and was purposely fraudulently contrived, with malice aforethought and instituted by THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE to label Me as a "taxpayer" as a means to violate My Constitutional Rights. Thusly THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE is required by 5 U.S.C. § 702 to immediately correct my status accordingly.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

I: The following in no way limits me, Cynthia J. Cantrell as to what I am NOT and is only a partial list of such:

1. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. taxpayer";
2. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. legal person";
3. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. Corporation";
4. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. employee";
5. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. employer";
6. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "slave";
7. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "UNITED STATES CITIZEN";
8. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. servant";
9. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE";
10. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. elected official";
11. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. individual";
12. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. artificial person";
13. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. agent";
14. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "U.S. officer";
15. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "resident of a federal judicial district";
16. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "domiciliary of a federal territory";
17. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "enfranchised person bound by the 14th Amendment to the federal Constitution";
18. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "one of the entities listed in Title 26 section 6331 (a)";
19. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT an "owner of a social security number";
20. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, NEVER applied for a social security number and therefore I am NOT liable, and can NOT be held accountable for any "invisible" contracts created by said number;
21. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "communist";
22. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am NOT a "socialist";

¹ Use of state and federal statutes within this document is only to notice the reader that which is applicable to them and is not intended, nor shall it be construed, to mean that the aforementioned party consents, submits to, or has entered into any jurisdiction alluded to thereby.

II: The following in no way limits me, Cynthia J. Cantrell, as to what I am and is only a partial list of such:

1. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "human being" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 17
"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce";
2. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "natural person";
3. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "sovereign";
4. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "de jure freeman";
5. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "private sector worker";
6. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, trade My labor, which is My personal property, for remuneration "without profit";
7. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "follower of the Savior" and thusly am prohibited by my religious beliefs and the Holy scriptures from being involved with "income taxes" as per Luke 23:2 *"we find this man perverting the nation and refusing to allow his followers to pay income taxes";*
8. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, conduct my business privately and outside the jurisdiction and scope of THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or I.R. SERVICE;
9. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, conduct my self privately and outside the jurisdiction and scope of THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or I.R. SERVICE;
10. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, conduct my life privately and outside the jurisdiction and scope of THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or I.R. SERVICE;
11. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, am a "non-taxpayer" as cited in Economy Plumbing and Heating v. United States, 470 F.2d 585, at 589 (1972) *"The revenue laws are a code or system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to nontaxpayers. The latter are without their scope."*
12. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, have rights that are granted by the Creator;
13. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, have rights that are protected by the Constitution of these united States;
14. I, Cynthia J. Cantrell, have rights that are protected by the Arizona Constitution;

III: Constraints of law:

- 1) The SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION owns all social security numbers they issue and thusly it shall be construed as trickery and inadmissible in court as evidence of admission when THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE asks a human being "what is your social security number";
- 2) The FEDERAL INCOME TAX is by definition the FEDERAL EMPLOYEES INCOME and privileges tax and only applies to a certain class of contracted persons as listed in Title 26 section 6331 (a), and thusly ALL entities NOT listed in said section are therefore excluded;
- 3) The term RETURN refers to a form mandated for use ONLY by the people listed in Title 26, especially section 6331 (a), and thusly ALL entities not listed in said Title and/or section are therefore excluded;
- 4) The government is outside of its purpose in its attempts to steal from me:
"Government does not exist, in a personal sense, for the purpose of acquiring, protecting and enjoying property. It exists primarily for the protection of the people in their individual rights, and holds property not primarily for the enjoyment of property accumulations, but as an incident to the purpose for which it exists ---that of serving the people and protecting them in their rights. Curley vs U.S., 130 F. 1, 8, 64 C.C.A. 369
- 5) The government is NOT within its rights when violating my rights: *"All that government does and provides legitimately is in pursuit of it's duty to provide protection for private rights, which duty is a debt owed to it's creator, WE THE PEOPLE and the private unenfranchised individual; which debt and duty is never extinguished nor discharged, and is perpetual. Wynhammer v. People, 13 NY 378),*

6) The government is outside of its jurisdiction when taxing me: *"On behalf of the Government it is urged that taxation is a practical matter and concerns itself with the substance of the thing upon which the tax is imposed rather than with legal forms or expressions. United States v. Merriam, 263 U.S. 179, 44 S.Ct. 69"*

7) The government is outside its authority and THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE REVENUE AGENT is committing a criminal act when they purposely leave out section 6331 (a) when filing a levy and/or lien: *"But in statutes levying taxes the literal meaning of the words employed is most important, for such statutes are not to be extended by implication beyond the clear import of the language used. If the words are doubtful, the doubt must be resolved against the Government and in favor of the taxpayer". Gould v. Gould, 245 U.S. 151, 153."*

IV: Evidence Purposeful violation of his oath by a rogue agent

TITLE 26 > Subtitle F > CHAPTER 64 > Subchapter D > PART II > § 6331

Levy and distraint

(a) Authority of Secretary

If any person *1 being liable to pay any tax *2 neglects or refuses to pay *3 the same within 10 days after notice and demand, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect such tax (and such further sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the levy) by levy upon all property and rights to property (except such property as is exempt under section 6334) belonging to such person *4 or on which there is a lien *5 provided in this chapter for the payment of such tax *6. Levy may be made upon the accrued salary or wages of any officer, employee, or elected official, of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia *7, by serving a notice of levy on the employer (as defined in section 3401(d)) *8 of such officer, employee, or elected official. If the Secretary makes a finding that the collection of such tax is in jeopardy, notice and demand for immediate payment of such tax may be made by the Secretary *9 and, upon failure or refusal to pay such tax *10, collection *11 thereof by levy shall be lawful without regard to the 10-day period provided in this section.

- *1 I am not a person, I am a natural person known also as a human being and have only been considered a person by THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE due to their purposeful and fraudulent act of misstating my status in their administrative determination of status as a means of terrorizing me into cooperation;
- *2 I am not liable to pay such tax and thusly am excluded from this section;
- *3 I have not, nor can it be stated I refused to pay a tax when I do not owe said tax and I am not liable to pay a tax I do not owe;
- *4 My property belongs to me, a human being who is not a person and thusly My rights are protected by the Arizona Constitution and the federal Constitution, including, without limitations, my right to unenumbered property ownership;
- *5 Lien that has not been lawful adjudicated is not a lien and no lawful lien has been placed upon my property, only a fraudulent Notice of Intent to Lien that has been unlawfully converted by a rogue agent into a lien;
- *6 Such statement only includes payment for a lawful tax on one who is legally liable for such a tax;
- *7 I am not any of such stated, and am not employed by any of such stated;
- *8 Notice was given outside of the rogue agent's authority to a private sector non-employer under color of law in direct violation of this code and the rogue agent's oath of office as a means to commit the felonies act of fraudulent conversion;
- *9 Notice and demand was made by a rogue agent and not the Secretary under color of law in direct violation of this code and the rogue agent's oath of office as a means to commit the felonies act of fraudulent conversion;
- *10 I have never refused to pay a debt and/or a tax I lawfully owe and nor can it be stated I refused to pay a tax when I do not owe said tax;
- *11 THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE has no authority to collect from natural persons and human beings who are by definition outside of the scope and jurisdiction of THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Affidavit of Status: not rebutted and may be used as evidence in court; Rule 902

It appears that an agent doing data entry for THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE made an administrative determination that I am a citizen and resident of the United States, that I have "income" effectively connected with the U.S., that I am an "employee", etc. These determinations affect My "legal rights" and therefore would seem to possess "the elements of a reviewable order."

See: 5 U.S.C. § 702: Right of review

A person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof. An action in a court of the United States seeking relief other than money damages and stating a claim that an agency or an officer or employee thereof acted or failed to act in an official capacity or under color of legal authority shall not be dismissed nor relief therein be denied on the ground that it is against the United States or that the United States is an indispensable party.

As so required by Title 5 U.S.C., it is now incumbent upon THE INTERNAL REVENUE and/or THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE to correct their administrative determination of My status accordingly. Failure to do so shall be considered by all courts as prima facie evidence of conspiracy of their effort to violate My human and Constitutional rights.

The number and the MARK belong to the SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION and not to me. It is not mine. I did not apply for it, I do not accept it. I will not receive it. I am forbidden by the Creator from having it. It is against my religious beliefs.

Cynthia J. Cantrell
account number, for information only, and not an admission that this is My number since all numbers are owned by the agency creating said number: 282508727
3540 E. Expedition Way, Phoenix, Arizona republic, 85050
Document number 12092007

Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter affiant status in any manner. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

Cynthia J. Cantrell

Maricopa County)
STATE OF ARIZONA) ss. JURAT

On the 14th day of December, 2007, Cynthia J. Cantrell, personally appeared before me and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed hereto and acknowledged to me that he executed the same under asseveration, and accepts the facts thereof. Subscribed and affirmed before me this day. Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of December, 2007.

[Signature]
Notary Signature

My Commission expires on the 21st day of October, 2010.

- Exhibits:
- 1. The 10 Planks of the Communist Manifesto, 2 pages;
 - 2. Quotes on taxes, 5 pages;
 - 3. Revelation 13, 1 page;
 - 4. Title 42-Ch.7-Sub 2-§ 405, 1 page;
 - 5. Title 42-Ch.7-Sub IV-Part D-§ 666, 1 page



THE 10 PLANKS of the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

1. Abolition of property in land and the application of all rents of land to public purposes.

Zoning laws are the first step to government property ownership. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (1868), and various zoning, school & property taxes. Also the Bureau of Land Management

2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

Misapplication of the 16th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, 1913, The Social Security Act of 1936.; Joint House Resolution 192 of 1933; and various State "income" taxes. They call it "paying your fair share".

3. Abolition of all rights of inheritance.

Read inheritance taxes. They call it Federal & State estate Tax (1916); or reformed Probate Laws, and limited inheritance via arbitrary inheritance tax statutes.

4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

Read the accused, not the convicted - Asset forfeiture laws, DEA, IRS, ATF etc.... We call in government seizures, tax liens, Public "law" 99-570 (1986); Executive order 11490, sections 1203, 2002 which gives private land to the Department of Urban Development; the imprisonment of "terrorists" and those who speak out or write against the "government" (1997 Crime/Terrorist Bill); and the IRS confiscation of property without due process.

5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.

Read Federal Reserve Bank, Fiat Paper Money and fractional reserve banking. They call it the Federal Reserve which is a credit/debt system nationally organized by the Federal Reserve act of 1913. All local banks are members of the Fed system, and are regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This private bank has an exclusive monopoly in money creation which in reality has ended the need for revenue from taxes.

6. Centralization of the means of communications and transportation in the hands of the State.

Read DOT, FAA, FCC etc.. We call it the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Department of Transportation (DOT) mandated through the ICC act of 1887, the Commissions Act of 1934, The Interstate Commerce Commission established in 1938, The Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Communications Commission, and Executive orders 11490, 10999, as well as State mandated driver's licenses and Department of Transportation regulations. There is also the postal monopoly, AMTRACK and CONRAIL

7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state, the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

Read "controlled" rather than "owned", or subsidized. They call it corporate capacity, The Desert Entry Act and The Department of Agriculture. As well as the Department of Commerce and Labor, Department of Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, and the IRS control of business through corporate regulations.

8. Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

Read Minimum Wage and imprisoned or slave laborers. You know like in China (and here in the U.S. prisons), our Most Favored Nation trade partner. They call it the Social Security Administration and The Department of Labor. The National debt and inflation caused by the communal bank has caused the need for a two "income" family. Woman in the workplace since the 1920's, the 19th amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, assorted Socialist Unions, affirmative action, the Federal Public Works Program and of course Executive order 11000. And I almost forgot...The Equal Rights Amendment means that women should do all work that men do including the military and since passage it would make women subject to the draft.

9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries, gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equitable distribution of population over the country.

Read forced relocations and forced sterilization programs like in China. They call it the Planning Reorganization act of 1949, zoning (Title 17 1910-1990) and Super Corporate Farms, as well as Executive orders 11647, 11731 (ten regions) and Public "law" 89-136.

10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production.

So that all children can be indoctrinated and inculcated with the government propaganda, like "majority rules", and "pay your fair share". The whole philosophical concept of "fair share" comes from the Communist maxim, "From each according to their ability, to each according to their need, the very concept is pure socialism. People are being taxed to support what we call 'public' schools, which train the young to work for the communal debt system. We also call it the Department of Education, the NEA and Outcome Based "Education".

The politicians who believe in these things and pass more and more laws implementing these ideas are traitors to the American Constitution. The agencies and their agents that force these concepts upon the people of this nation are committing acts of war against the people and the nation.

"None are more hopelessly enslaved, as those who falsely believe they are free..."

PRO-INCOME TAX QUOTES

Vladimir Lenin

1. The best way to destroy the capitalist system is to debauch the currency.
2. The way to crush the bourgeoisie is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.
3. When there is state there can be no freedom, but when there is freedom there will be no state.
4. The goal of socialism is communism.
5. Democracy is indispensable to socialism.
6. Fascism is capitalism in decay.
7. A lie told often enough becomes truth.
8. Freedom in capitalist society always remains about the same as it was in ancient Greek republics; Freedom for slave owners.
9. Can a nation be free if it oppresses other nations? It cannot.
10. Despair is typical of those who do not understand the causes of evil, see no way out, and are incapable of struggle. The modern industrial proletariat does not belong to the category of such classes.
11. Give me four years to teach the children and the seed I have sown will never be uprooted.
12. Give us the child for 8 years and it will be a Bolshevik forever.
13. If it were necessary to give the briefest possible definition of imperialism, we should have to say that imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism.
14. It is true that liberty is precious - so precious that it must be rationed.
15. Our program necessarily includes the propaganda of atheism.
16. The press should be not only a collective propagandist and a collective agitator, but also a collective organizer of the masses.
17. There are no morals in politics, there is only expedience. A scoundrel may be of use to us just because he is a scoundrel.
18. To rely upon conviction, devotion, and other excellent spiritual qualities; that is not to be taken seriously in politics.

Benito Mussolini

Fascism should rightly be called Corporatism as it is a merge of state and corporate power.

J. P. Morgan

Capital must protect itself in every way... Debts must be collected and loans and mortgages foreclosed as soon as possible. When through a process of law the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and more easily governed by the strong arm of the law applied by the central power of leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders. This is well known among our principle men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capitalism to govern the world. By dividing the people we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers of the common herd.

ANTI-INCOME TAX QUOTES

The Savior:

Jesus of Nazareth

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

American Documents:

Declaration of Independence

But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Grace Commission.

100% of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal Debt ... all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services taxpayers expect from government.

American Politicians:

James Madison

I cannot undertake to lay my finger on that article of the Constitution which granted a right to Congress of expending, on the objects of benevolence, the money of their constituents.

Thomas Jefferson

1. We must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debt, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our calling and our creeds... [we will] have no time to think, no means of calling our mis-managers to account but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers... And this is the tendency of all human governments.

2. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for [another]... (All the bulk of society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery... And the fore-horse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression.

3. The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God.

4. To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States, that is to say, 'to lay taxes for the purpose of providing for the general welfare.' For the laying of taxes is the power, and the general welfare the purpose for which the power is to be exercised. They are not to lay taxes ad libitum for any purpose they please; but only to pay the debts or provide for the welfare of the Union.

5. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their money, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them (around the banks), will deprive the people of their property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

6. The privilege of giving or withholding moneys is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative which if left altogether without control may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shows how efficacious its intercession for redress of grievances and reestablishment of rights; and how improvident would be the surrender of so powerful a mediator.

7. I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. (We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our calling and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow suffers. Our land-holders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewardship of estates called theirs but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson, that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for the second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken for the natural, instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore horse on this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression.

8. To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.

Benjamin Franklin

When the people find they can vote themselves money that will herald the end of the republic.

Davy Crockett

There ain't no ticks like poly-ticks. Bloodsuckers all.

Frederick Douglass

I know no class of my fellowmen, however just, enlightened, and humans, which can be wisely and safely trusted absolutely with the liberties of any other class.

Calvin Coolidge

1. The collection of taxes which are not absolutely required, which do not beyond reasonable doubt contribute to the public welfare, is only a species of legalized larceny. The wise and correct course to follow in taxation is not to destroy those who have already secured success, but to create conditions under which everyone will have a better chance to be successful.
2. No matter what anyone may say about making the rich and the corporations pay taxes, in the end collecting more taxes than is absolutely necessary is legalized robbery.
3. As I went about with my father, when he collected taxes, I knew that when taxes were laid someone had to work hard to earn the money to pay them.

Ronald Reagan

1. I just wanted to speak to you about something from the Internal Revenue Code. It is the last sentence of section 509A of the code and it reads: 'For purposes of paragraph 3, an organization described in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to include an organization described in section 501C-4, 5, or 6, which would be described in paragraph 2 if it were an organization described in section 501C-3.' And that's just one sentence out of those fifty-seven feet of books.
2. The federal government has taken too much tax money from the people, too much authority from the states, and too much liberty with the Constitution.
3. We need true tax reform that will at least make a start toward restoring for our children the American Dream that wealth is denied to no one, that each individual has the right to fly as high as his strength and ability will take him. . . . But we cannot have such reform while our tax policy is engineered by people who view the tax as a means of achieving changes in our social structure.
4. Are you entitled to the fruits of your labor or does government have some presumptive right to spend and spend and spend?
5. Have we the courage and the will to face up to the immorality and discrimination of the progressive tax, and demand a return to traditional proportionate taxation? ... Today in our country the tax collector's share is 37 cents of every dollar earned. Freedom has never been so fragile, so close to slipping from our grasp.
6. Government's view of the economy could be summed up in a few short phrases: If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving, regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it.
7. The taxpayer; that's someone who works for the federal government, but doesn't have to take a civil service examination.
8. Government does not tax to get the money it needs; government always finds a need for the money it gets.

American Judges

Justice John Marshall

The power to tax involves the power to destroy.

Justice Stephen J. Field

Here I close my opinion. I could not say less in view of questions of such gravity that go down to the very foundations of the government. If the provisions of the Constitution can be set aside by an Act of Congress, where is the course of usurpation to end? The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. It will be but the stepping-stone to others, larger and more sweeping, till our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich; a war growing in intensity and bitterness.

Judge Learned Hand

Anyone may arrange his affairs so that his taxes shall be as low as possible; he is not bound to choose that pattern which best pays the treasury. There is not even a patriotic duty to increase one's taxes. Over and over again the Courts have said that there is nothing sinister in so arranging affairs as to keep taxes as low as possible. Everyone does it, rich and poor alike and all do right, for nobody owes any public duty to pay more than the law demands.

Affidavit of Status: not rebutted and may be used as evidence in court; Rule 902

Judge Cummings

Only the rare taxpayer would be likely to know that he could refuse to produce his records to IRS agents... Who would believe the ironic truth that the cooperative taxpayer fares much worse than the individual who relies upon his constitutional rights.

Justice Hugo L. Black

The United States has a system of taxation by confession.

I.R.S. Commissioner:

T. Coleman Andrews

I don't like the income tax. Every time we talk about these taxes we get around to the idea of 'from each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs'. That's socialism. It's written into the Communist Manifesto. Maybe we ought to see that every person who gets a tax return receives a copy of the Communist Manifesto with it so he can see what's happening to him.

Federal Reserve Chairman:

Alan Greenspan

1. In the absence of the gold standard, there is no way to protect savings from confiscation through inflation. ... This is the shabby secret of the welfare statist's tirades against gold. Deficit spending is simply a scheme for the confiscation of wealth. Gold stands in the way of this insidious process. It stands as a protector of property rights. If one grasps this, one has no difficulty in understanding the statist's antagonism toward the gold standard.

2. Gold still represents the ultimate form of payment in the world.

American Business Leaders:

Steve Forbes

The Declaration of Independence, the words that launched our nation -- 1,300 words. The Bible, the word of God -- 773,000 words. The Tax Code, the words of politicians -- 7,000,000 words --

Henry Ford

It is well enough that people of the nation do not understand our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow morning.

George Hansen

The IRS is an extraordinary example of the end justifying the means. The means of this agency is growth. It is interesting that the revenue officers within the IRS refer to taxpayers as 'inventory'. The IRS embodies the political realities of the selfish human desire to dominate others. Thus the end of this gigantic pretense of officialdom is power, pure and simple. The meek may inherit the earth, but they will never receive a promotion in an agency where efficiency is measured by the number of seizures of taxpayers' property and by the number of citizens and businesses driven into bankruptcy.

Orville Browning

Be assured that if this new provision [the 14th Amendment] be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic Sires of the Revolution.

Joseph H. Choate

The Act of Congress which we are impugning before you is communistic in its purposes and tendencies, and is defended here upon principles as communistic, socialistic - what shall I call them - populist as ever have been addressed to any political assembly in the world.

Paul Craig Roberts

In U.S. politics, 'compassion' means giving money and privileges to well organized interest groups at everyone else's expense.

Shirley Peterson

Eight decades of amendments... to (the) code have produced a virtually impenetrable maze... The rules are unintelligible to most citizens... The rules are equally mysterious to many government employees who are charged with administering and enforcing the law.

Henry Bellmon

In a recent conversation with an official at the Internal Revenue Service, I was amazed when he told me that 'If the taxpayers of this country ever discover that the IRS operates on 90% bluff the entire system will collapse'

Revelation 13

16 And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand*1, or in their foreheads*2:

17 And that no man might buy or sell*3, save he that had the mark*4, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.

18 Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six*5.

*1. Read as write hand, the right hand was the hand considered as used for writing;

*2. Read as memory,

*3. See Title 42-Ch.7-Sub IV-Part D-§ 666;

*4. Mark: a symbol of disgrace or infamy; "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain"--- Genesis, not necessarily something others can see;

*5. 666, no coincidence it is the same number: The Scriptures warn us that a mark will be Required by man's law for people to do business and that the mark will be established as 666. It is no coincidence that under § 666 are the requirements for the number's use concerning children so the government can take earnings and possessions from the people that are numbered that do not cooperate.

The social security account number is a possession of the SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, not a possession of any man, woman or child. For a man to claim the number as his he as thusly received the MARK as mentioned in the Holy Scriptures.

The number and the MARK belong to the SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION and not to me. It is not mine. I did not apply for it. I do not accept it. I will not receive it. I am forbidden by the Creator from having it. It is against my religious beliefs.

Affidavit of Status: not rebutted and may be used as evidence in court; Rule 902

Donald Alexander

We now have so many regulations that everyone is guilty of some violation.

Bernard Berenson

Governments last as long as the undertaxed can defend themselves against the overtaxed.

Georges Bernanos

Justice in the hands of the powerful is merely a governing system like any other. Why call it justice? Let us rather call it injustice, but of a sly effective order, based entirely on cruel knowledge of the resistance of the weak, their capacity for pain, humiliation and misery.

William Boetcker

You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer. You cannot help the poor man by destroying the rich. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred. You cannot establish security on borrowed money. You cannot build character and courage by taking away men's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

Richard E. Byrd

A hand from Washington will be stretched out and placed upon every man's business; the eye of the federal inspector will be in every man's counting house.... The law will of necessity have inquisitorial features, it will provide penalties, it will create complicated

TITLE 42 > CHAPTER 7 > SUBCHAPTER II > § 405

§ 405. Evidence, procedure, and certification for payments

(2) (B)

(I) In carrying out the Commissioner's duties under subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (F), the Commissioner of Social Security shall take affirmative measures to assure that social security account numbers will, to the maximum extent practicable, be assigned to all members of appropriate groups or categories of individuals by assigning such numbers (or ascertaining that such numbers have already been assigned):

(I) to aliens at the time of their lawful admission to the United States either for permanent residence or under other authority of law permitting them to engage in employment in the United States and to other aliens at such time as their status is so changed as to make it lawful for them to engage in such employment;

(II) to any individual who is an applicant for or recipient of benefits under any program financed in whole or in part from Federal funds including any child on whose behalf such benefits are claimed by another person; and

(III) to any other individual when it appears that he could have been but was not assigned an account number under the provisions of subclauses (I) or (II) but only after such investigation as is necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Social Security, the identity of such individual, the fact that an account number has not already been assigned to such individual, and the fact that such individual is a citizen or a noncitizen who is not, because of his alien status, prohibited from engaging in employment;

and, in carrying out such duties, the Commissioner of Social Security is authorized to take affirmative measures to assure the issuance of social security numbers:

(IV) to or on behalf of children who are below school age at the request of their parents or guardians; and

(V) to children of school age at the time of their first enrollment in school.

(II) The Commissioner of Social Security shall require of applicants for social security account numbers such evidence as may be necessary to establish the age, citizenship, or alien status, and true identity of such applicants, and to determine which (if any) social security account number has previously been assigned to such individual. With respect to an application for a social security account number for an individual who has not attained the age of 18 before such application, such evidence shall include the information described in subparagraph (C)(ii).

(III) In carrying out the requirements of this subparagraph, the Commissioner of Social Security shall enter into such agreements as may be necessary with the Attorney General and other officials and with State and local welfare agencies and school authorities (including nonpublic school authorities).

UN

TITLE 42 > CHAPTER 7 > SUBCHAPTER IV > Part D > § 666

§ 666. Requirement of statutorily prescribed procedures to improve effectiveness of child support enforcement

(a) Types of procedures required

- (4) Liens**
- (5) Procedures concerning paternity establishment.—**
- (A) Establishment process available from birth until age 18.—**
- (B) Procedures concerning genetic testing.—**
- (i) Genetic testing required in certain contested cases.—**
- (ii) Other requirements.—**
- (C) Voluntary paternity acknowledgment.—**
- (iii) Paternity establishment services.—**
- (I) State-offered services.—**
- (II) Regulations.—**
- (aa) Services offered by hospitals and birth record agencies.—**
- (iv) Use of paternity acknowledgment affidavit.—**
- (D) Status of signed paternity acknowledgment.—**
- (i) Inclusion in birth records.—**
- (ii) Legal finding of paternity.—**
- (iii) Contest.—**
- (E) Admissibility of genetic testing results**
- (G) Presumption of paternity in certain cases.—**
- (H) Default orders.—**
- (I) No right to jury trial.—**
- (J) Temporary support order based on probable paternity in contested cases.—**
- (K) Proof of certain support and paternity establishment costs.—**
- (L) Standing of putative fathers.—**
- (M) Filing of acknowledgments and adjudications in state registry of birth records.—**
- (7) Reporting arrearages to credit bureaus.—**
- (A) In general.—**
- (B) Safeguards.—**
- (10) Review and adjustment of support orders upon request.—**
- (A) 3-year cycle.—**
- (i) In general.— as**
- (B) Proof of substantial change in circumstances necessary in request for review outside 3-year cycle.—**
- (12) Locator information from interstate networks.—**
- (13) Recording of social security numbers in certain family matters.—**
- (14) High-volume, automated administrative enforcement in interstate**
- (15) Procedures to ensure that persons owing overdue support work or have a plan for payment of such support.—**
- (16) Authority to withhold or suspend licenses.—**
- (17) Financial institution data matches.—**
- (18) Enforcement of orders against paternal or maternal grandparents.— (19) Health care coverage.—**
- (c) Expedited procedures**