
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Lloyd D. George US Courthouse, 333 Las Vegas Blvd South, 1st Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101-7065

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William Joseph Goode, 3900 Stockton Hill Road, Suite B-184, Kingman, AZ 86409;
Next Friend acting on behalf of Petitioner, Rule 17, 28 U.S.C.

Tribunal: Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury¹:
P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595; Fax: (888) 891-8977

TO: Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro, assigned by UUSCLGJ
[NOTE: *Written approval from UUSCLGJ required for any reassignment*]

Court of Origin: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
de facto;

CASE NO. 2:16-cr-00046Gmn-Pal, statutory

Schuyler Barbeau, Ammon Edward Bundy,
Cliven D. Bundy, David H. Bundy, Melvin D.
Bundy, Ryan C. Bundy, Gregory P. Burlison,
Brian D. Cavalier, Blaine Cooper, Shawna
Cox, Gerald A. DeLemus, O. Scott Drexler,
Todd C. Engel, Richard R. Lovelien, Micah
L. McGuire, Joseph D. O’Shaughnessy, Eric
J. Parker, Ryan Waylen Payne, Peter T.
Santilli, Steven A. Stewart and Jason D.
Woods,

Assigned: Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro
FEDERAL CASE NO. 1776-1789-2015,
de jure

CORAM NOBIS²

¹ “**THE GRAND JURY** is an institution separate from the courts over whose functioning the courts do not preside... the grand jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights, but not in the body of the Constitution. It has not been textually assigned, therefore, to any of the branches described in the first three (3) Articles. It is a constitutional fixture in its own right. In fact, the whole theory of its function is that it belongs to no branch of the institutional government, serving as a kind of buffer or referee between the Government and the people... The grand jury’s functional independence from the judicial branch is evident, both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing; and, in the manner in which that power is exercised. ‘Unlike [a] [c]ourt, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated; or, even because it wants assurance that it is not.’” United States v. John H. Williams, 112 S. Ct. 1735, 504; U.S. 36, 118, L. Ed. 2d, 352, (1992)

² **CORAM NOBIS**: Before us ourselves, (the King, i.e., in the King’s Bench) applied to Writs of Error directed to another branch of the same court, e.g., from the full bench to the court at nisi prius. 1 Archb. Pr. K. B. 234.

Petitioner

Against

Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen, Magistrate Judge Carl Hoffman, U.S. Marshal for Nevada State Christopher Hoye, FBI Special Agent in Charge for Nevada State Laura A. Bucheit, Nevada State Highway Patrol Chief Colonel Dennis S. Osborn, U.S. Attorney Daniel G. Bogden, Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven W. Myhre, Assistant U.S. Attorney Nicholas D. Dickinson, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Nadia J. Ahmed and Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Erin M. Creegan,

Respondents

Writ of Habeas Corpus Order to Show Cause And Writ Certiorari³

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AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW §326: Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries: In most of the State Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial; without sale or prejudice; and, that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna C[h]arta, Chap. 40, which provides: “*We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right.*” The chief purpose of the Magna C[h]arta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts; and, to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open; and, must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna C[h]arta; and, such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice, not merely by magistrates, but by the State itself.

Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen, Magistrate Judge Carl Hoffman, U.S. Marshal for Nevada State Christopher Hoye, FBI Special Agent in Charge for Nevada State Laura A.

³ **WRIT CERTIORARI:** Latin meaning to be informed of; to be made certain in regard to; the name of a Writ of Review or Inquiry. Leonard v. Willcox, 101 Vt. 195, 142 A. 762, 766; Nissen v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, 229 Iowa 1028, 295 N.W. 858.

30 Bucheit, Nevada State Highway Patrol Chief Colonel Dennis S. Osborn, U.S. Attorney
Daniel G. Bogden, Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven W. Myhre, Assistant U.S. Attorney
Nicholas D. Dickinson, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Nadia J. Ahmed and Special
Assistant U.S. Attorney Erin M. Creegan: Please take **NOTICE** that on **April 19, 2016**, a
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS was filed in the above-entitled court.

35 **EMERGENCY HEARING – PAPERS DUE: April 26, 2016; RESPONDENTS ARE
TO MAIL RESPONSE TO: P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595.**

40 Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen and Judge Carl Hoffman
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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333 Las Vegas Boulevard South, 1st Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101-7065

U.S. Marshal for the District of Nevada Christopher Hoye
300 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Room 448, Las Vegas, NV 89101

45 FBI Special Agent in Charge Laura A. Bucheit
Office of FBI Special Agent in Charge for Nevada State
1787 West Lake Mead Boulevard, Las Vegas, NV 89106-2135

Nevada Highway Patrol Chief Colonel Dennis S. Osborn
Nevada Highway Patrol Headquarters
555 Wright Way, Carson City, NV 89701

50 U.S. Attorney Daniel G. Bogden, U.S. Attorney Steven W. Myhre,
U.S. Attorney Nicholas D. Dickinson, U.S. Attorney Nadia J. Ahmed and
U.S. Attorney Erin M. Creegan
Offices of the U.S. Attorneys for Nevada
333 Las Vegas Blvd South, Suite 5000, Las Vegas, NV 89101

55 **IT APPEARING THAT THE APPLICANT IS ENTITLED THERETO**, Magistrate
Judge Peggy A. Leen et al. are directed, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §2243, to forthwith
release the party, herein-named as Petitioner, from custody. If Petitioner is not forthwith
released from custody, then within three (3) calendar days after service of this Writ,
Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen et al. shall make a Return, certifying the true nature and
60 cause of the detention; and, shall Show Cause why the Writ should not be granted; faxing
and mailing the same no later than 5pm on the last day of the above-stated, three-day (3)
period allowed for response.

Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen et al. must each state in his Return, plainly and
unequivocally:

- 65 1) Whether or not he has the party, herein-named as Petitioner, in his custody, or
under his power, or restraint.
- 2) If he has the Petitioner in his custody, or power, or under his restraint, he must
state the authority, and cause of such imprisonment, or restraint.
- 70 3) If the Petitioner is detained by virtue of any sworn Writ, Warrant or other written
authority, a sworn copy thereof must be annexed to the Return; and, the original
produced and exhibited to the Court or Magistrate on the Hearing of such Return.
All unsworn documentary evidence will be refused for cause as hearsay.
- 4) If the respondent upon whom the Writ is served had the Petitioner in his power, or
custody, or under his restraint at any time prior, or subsequent to the date of the
75 Writ of Habeas Corpus; but, has transferred such custody, or restraint to another,
the Return must state particularly to whom, at what time and place, for what cause,
and by what authority such transfer took place.
- 5) The Return must be signed and sworn to by the respondent making the same; and,
except when such respondent is a sworn public officer and makes such Return in
80 his official capacity, it must be verified by his oath.
- 6) The applicant or the Petitioner detained, may, under oath, deny any of the facts set
forth in the Return or allege any other material facts.
- 7) The Return and all suggestions made against it may be amended, by leave of court,
before or after being filed.
- 85 8) When the Writ or Order is returned, a day shall be set for a Hearing that is not
more than three (3) days after the Return, unless for good cause additional time is
allowed.
- 9) Because the Petition presents issues of fact, as well as issues of law, if Petitioner is
constrained by actual physical force, then the Jailer is required to produce, at the
90 Hearing, the body of the Petitioner detained.
- 10) Was the grand jury instructed that code violations are law?
- 11) What documented proof of a crime was submitted to the grand jury?
- 12) Was the grand jury advised of their right of nullification?
- 13) Did the jury members fill out a questionnaire before being chosen? If so, provide
95 a copy.
- 14) Was the Indictment approved as to form without the signature of a Grand Jury
Foreman?
- 15) Why is the Indictment, written by a BAR Attorney, telling a story and offering no
authenticated evidence and/or sworn statements from any injured party?
- 100 16) Are there any Affidavits from a witness?
- 17) Are there any Affidavits from an injured party?
- 18) Answer all charges in Petitioner's Petition.
- 19) Rebut Petitioner's Affidavit.

105 The Court is to notify this body (UUSCLGJ) by fax and mail; and, William Joseph
Goode by mail; to inform them as to the time and date of the Hearing to be held at the

above-said courthouse. At the Hearing, Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro shall summarily hear and determine the facts; shall dispose of the matter as law and justice require under American Jurisprudence, a/k/a the rules of common law, not chancery; and, shall fax; and mail by United States Post Office, a certified copy of Decision immediately (within 24
110 hours) to the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury for judicial review.

If respondents default and therefore schedule no Hearing, then Chief Judge Gloria M. Navarro shall confirm release of Petitioner and abatement; and, inform the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury of the same by mail.

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THE COURT dated April 19, 2016.

(seal)



Grand Jury Administrator

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Lloyd D. George US Courthouse, 333 Las Vegas Blvd South, 1st Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101-7065

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William Joseph Goode, 3900 Stockton Hill Road, Suite B-184, Kingman, AZ 86409;
Next Friend acting on behalf of Petitioner, Rule 17, 28 U.S.C.

TO: Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury

P.O. Box 59; Valhalla, New York 10595; Fax: (888) 891-8977

RE: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, de facto;
CASE NO. 2:16-cr-00046Gmn-Pal, statutory

Schuyler Barbeau, Ammon Edward Bundy,
Cliven D. Bundy, David H. Bundy, Melvin D.
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Joseph D. O'Shaughnessy, Eric J. Parker, Ryan
Waylen Payne, Peter T. Santilli, Steven A.
Stewart and Jason D. Woods,

Petitioner

Against

Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen, Judge Carl
Hoffman, U.S. Marshal for Nevada State
Christopher Hoye, FBI Special Agent in Charge
for Nevada State Laura A. Bucheit, Nevada State
Highway Patrol Chief Colonel Dennis S. Osborn,
U.S. Attorney Daniel G. Bogden, Assistant U.S.
Attorney Steven W. Myhre, Assistant U.S.
Attorney Nicholas D. Dickinson, Special Assistant
U.S. Attorney Nadia J. Ahmed and Special
Assistant U.S. Attorney Erin M. Creegan,

Respondents

FEDERAL CASE NO. 1776-1789-2015

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Petition for Habeas Corpus for Cause¹

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AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW §326: Free Justice and Open Courts; Remedy for All Injuries: In most of the state Constitutions there are provisions, varying slightly in terms, which stipulate that justice shall be administered to all without delay or denial; without sale or prejudice; and, that the courts shall always be open to all alike. These provisions are based largely upon the Magna C[h]arta, Chap. 40, which provides: “*We will sell to no man. We will not deny to any man either justice or right.*” The chief purpose of the Magna C[h]arta provision was to prohibit the King from selling justice by imposing fees on litigants through his courts; and, to deal a death blow to the attendant venal and disgraceful practices of a corrupt judiciary in demanding oppressive gratuities for giving or withholding decisions in pending causes. It has been appropriately said that in a free government the doors of litigation are already wide open; and, must constantly remain so. The extent of the constitutional provision has been regarded as broader than the original confines of Magna C[h]arta; and, such constitutional provision has been held to prohibit the selling of justice, not merely by magistrates, but by the State itself.

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COMES NOW Schuyler Barbeau, Ammon Edward Bundy, Cliven D. Bundy, David H. Bundy, Melvin D. Bundy, Ryan C. Bundy, Gregory P. Bureson, Brian D. Cavalier, Blaine Cooper, Shawna Cox, Gerald A. DeLemus, O. Scott Drexler, Todd C. Engel, Richard R. Lovelien, Micah L. McGuire, Joseph D. O’Shaughnessy, Eric J. Parker, Ryan Waylen Payne, Peter T. Santilli, Steven A. Stewart and Jason D. Woods, hereinafter referred to as Petitioner, People of the United States, in this court of record under Article III Section 2 of the Constitution whereby the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law arising under the Constitution; and, Article IV Section 4 whereby the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government and shall protect each of them against invasion of rights. The jurisdiction being the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND under Article VI Clause 2 Petitioner hereby petitions the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury,¹ hereinafter referred to as judicial tribunal,² for the right of Writ of Habeas Corpus³ to inquire into the cause of imprisonment and restraint of Liberty of said petitioner who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the following custodians:

¹ The sureties of the peace of faithful service: Magna Carta, paragraph 49.

² **JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL:** ...having attributes; and, exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it. Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J.; Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689; Black’s 4th, 425, 426.

³ The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended. US Constitution Article I Section 9.

Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen and Judge Carl Hoffman
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Offices of the U.S. Attorneys for Nevada
333 Las Vegas Blvd South, Suite 5000, Las Vegas, NV 89101

60 **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to the Court and all interested parties that Case No.
2:16-cr-00046Gmn-Pal (statutory) in the de facto UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA is removed to the de jure UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, common law, for Habeas
65 Corpus for Cause.

**PETITIONER MAY PROSECUTE A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE RESTRAINT**

- 70 1) Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus shall be in writing, signed and verified by the
person for whose relief it is intended; or, by someone acting on his behalf. 28 U.S.C.
§2242.
- 2) Every person unlawfully committed, detained, confined or restrained of his Liberty or
Property, under any pretense whatsoever, may prosecute a Writ of Habeas Corpus to
inquire into the cause of such imprisonment or restraint.

75 *“In the United States Habeas Corpus exists in two forms: Common Law and
Statutory. The Constitution for the United States of America acknowledges
the Peoples’ right to the common law of England as it was in 1789. It does
not consist of absolute, fixed and inflexible rules; but, broad and*

comprehensive principles based on justice, reason and common sense...”
80 Miller v. Monsen, 37 N.W. 2d 543, 547, 228 Minn. 400.

85 **28 U.S.C. §2243**: Issuance of Writ; Return; Hearing; Decision: A court justice, or court judge [tribunal] entertaining an Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, **shall forthwith award the Writ**; or, issue an Order directing the respondents to Show Cause why the Writ should not be granted; unless it appears from the Application that the Applicant, or person detained, is not entitled thereto. The Writ, or Order to Show Cause, shall be directed to the person having custody of the person detained. It shall be returned within three (3) days.

90 The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended... United States Constitution Article I Section 9.

- 95 3) This Habeas Corpus is prosecuted because the taking of the People into custody was without due process in a court of law, a/k/a court of record. The respondents’ court acted under statutes; and, therefore, was not a court of record; but, rather, a nisi prius court. In this way jurisdiction was fraudulently acquired without petitioner volunteering or knowingly agreeing to the proceeding.
- 4) Respondents gathered a biased statutory jury; a jury not under common law; a jury under a court not of record, i.e., not at law⁴; a jury which has no power to fine or imprison.⁵
- 100 5) No State can deprive any person of life, Liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor, deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Any court that ignores due process is not a common law court. Such action of a court that deprives or denies due process of law proves that court to be unlawful; and, consequently, having no legal authority over the Petitioner without his consent.

105 Pursuant to Supreme Court Annotated Statute: *“The State citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure.”* Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 19 How. 393. The Supreme Court has stated clearly: *“...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound*

⁴ **AT LAW**: This phrase is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity. Black’s 4th.

⁵ **COURTS OF RECORD AND COURTS NOT OF RECORD**: *“...the former [Courts of Record] being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony; and, which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments; and, they generally possess a seal. Courts Not of Record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison; and, in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.”* 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

by any institutions formed by his fellowmen [fellowman] without his consent.” Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70.

- 110 6) The nisi prius court is, in fact, a nisi prius court falsa because respondents have taken
unlawful dominion of Petitioner so as to deprive him of his court of law. Petitioner
should be immediately released so that he may return to the jurisdiction of his own
court. Any charges of incompetence are fraud on the court. See Affidavit(s) attached.
- 115 7) Petitioner herein declares: He has seen no sworn documentary evidence from a
competent fact witness to lawfully assert a challenge to his competency as one of the
People; no servant has the authority to declare differently without evidence in a court
of law; government servants cannot restrain or incarcerate people because they
disagree with them.

120 Any constitutional provision intended to confer a benefit should be liberally
construed in favor of the clearly intended and expressly designated
beneficiary. *“Then [that] a constitution should receive a literal
interpretation in favor of the Citizen is especially true with respect to those
provisions which were designed to safeguard the Liberty and security of the
Citizen in regard to person and property.” 16Am Jur 2d, Sec. 97; Byars v.*
125 *United States, 273 U.S. 128.*

- 8) Petitioner has been subjected to unlawful imprisonment or restraint. Petitioner is thus
petitioning through his authorized agent, his next friend for a Writ of Habeas Corpus
to demand that his Liberty be restored.

130 **BECAUSE THE RESPONDENTS’ COURT SHOULD HAVE BEEN
A COURT OF RECORD BUT INSTEAD FRAUDULENTLY
CONCEALED ITS JURISDICTION UNDER COLOR OF LAW
A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD ISSUE**

- 135 9) The Constitution for the United States of America Article III Section I grants that
judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good
behavior.⁶ No judge may act without jurisdiction; and, all lawful jurisdictions must be
ordained and established⁷ by the People.

⁶ **GOOD BEHAVIOR:** “Good behavior” means conduct that is authorized by law. “Bad behavior” means
conduct such as the law will punish. State v. Hardin, 183 N.C. 815, 112 S.E. 593, 594; Orderly and
Lawful Conduct. Huyser v. Com., 25 Ky.L. Rep. 608, 76 S.W. 175; In re Spenser, 22 Fed.Cas. 921;
“Good behavior” means conduct conformable to law; or, to the particular law theretofore breached. Ex
parte Hamm, 24 N.M. 33, 172 P. 190, 191, L.R. A.1918D, 694; Baker v. Commonwealth, 181 Ky. 437,
205 S.W. 399, 401.

⁷ **U.S. CONSTITUTION PREAMBLE:** “We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect
Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the

- 140 10) The Constitution for the United States of America Article IV Section 4 guarantees a Republican Form of Government⁸ and protection against domestic Violence. When a judge enforces acts beyond his authority under color of law,⁹ judicial immunity is lost.¹⁰ Such actions are nothing less than lawless violence.¹¹ Likewise, legislative jurisdiction that is not authorized by the United States Constitution is as inoperative as though it had never been passed;¹² and, judges proceeding without jurisdiction are indictable for treason.¹³ Judges are expected to know the law.
- 145 11) The Constitution for the United States of America Article III Section 2 authorizes two (2) jurisdictions: Law and Equity.¹⁴ A court of equity follows the forms and procedure of chancery as distinguished from common law.¹⁵ A “court of equity” and a “court of chancery” are synonymous.¹⁶ A court of law means court of common

general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

⁸ **U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IV SECTION 4:** *“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government; and, shall protect each of them against Invasion; and, on Application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.”*

⁹ **COLOR OF LAW:** The appearance or semblance of legal right without the substance. Black’s 4th; State v. Brechler, 185 Wis. 599, 202 N.W. 144, 148; *“Misuse of power [is power] possessed by virtue of State law; and, [is] made possible only because [the] wrongdoer is clothed with authority of State; [and,] is action taken under ‘color of State law’.”* Atkins v. Lanning, 415 F. Supp. 186, 188.

¹⁰ *“When a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost.”* Rankin v. Howard, (1980) 633 F.2d 844, cert. Den.; Zeller v. Rankin, 101 S.Ct. 2020, 451 U.S. 939, 68 L.Ed 2d 326.

¹¹ *“No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and, an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence.”* Ableman v. Booth, 21 Howard 506 (1859).

¹² *“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no right; it imposes no duties; it affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”* Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 p.442.

¹³ *“We (judges) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution.”* Cohen v. Virginia (1821) 6 Wheat. 264; U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200.

¹⁴ **U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE III SECTION 2:** The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority.

¹⁵ **COURT OF EQUITY:** A court which has jurisdiction in equity; which administers justice and decides controversies in accordance with the rules, principles and precedents of equity; and, which follows the forms and procedure of chancery; as distinguished from a court having the jurisdiction, rules, principles and practice of the common law. Thomas v. Phillips, 4 Smedes & M., Miss., 423.

¹⁶ **“EQUITY” AND “CHANCERY”:** “Court of Equity” and “Court of Chancery” are constantly used as synonymous in the United States. It is presumed that this custom arises from the circumstance that the equity jurisdiction, which is exercised by the courts of the various States, is assimilated to that possessed by the English courts of chancery. Indeed, in some of the States, it is made identical therewith by statute, so far as conformable to our institutions. Wagner v. Armstrong, 93 Ohio St. 443, 113 N.E. 397, 401.

150 law,¹⁷ a court for the People. In alleged¹⁸ criminal cases, when judges claim that they are bound by legislation authorized by the Constitution as they act under equity, rather than law, they commit fraud on the court. The Law of the Land is common law,¹⁹ not equity; and, judges in every State are bound thereby.

155 12) Equity courts are nisi prius²⁰ courts; courts not of record; courts proceeding according to statutes. They have no power to fine or imprison; and, to do so is a crime. Courts of law are courts of record and proceed according to common law. When the Petitioner was falsely charged, Petitioner objected to the nisi prius court, verbally on the record and in writing, thereby rejecting equity jurisdiction; and, proceeding according to common law.

13) Under Common Law the following maxims apply:

160 *“For there to be a crime, there must to be a victim (corpus delicti). In the absence of a victim there can be no crime.”*

“For a crime to exist there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of Constitutional rights.” Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945.

165 14) Constitutions must be construed to reference the common law; summary proceedings are null and void:²¹ *“As to the construction with reference to Common Law, an important cannon of construction is that constitutions must be construed to reference*

¹⁷ **AT LAW:** Is used to point out that a thing is to be done according to the course of the common law; it is distinguished from a proceeding in equity. Black’s 4th.

¹⁸ *“The law itself is on trial quite as much as the cause which is to be decided.”* Harlan F. Stone, 12th Chief Justice U.S. Supreme Court, 1941.

¹⁹ **U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE VI:** This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and, all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and, the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

²⁰ **NISI PRIUS:** Where courts bearing the name “nisi prius” exist in the United States, they are instituted by statutory provision. “Nisi prius” is a Latin term. “Prius” means “first”. “Nisi” means “unless”. A “nisi prius” procedure is a procedure to which a party FIRST agrees UNLESS he objects. A rule of procedure in courts is that if a party fails to object to something, then it means he agrees to it. A nisi prius procedure is a procedure to which a person has failed to object. A “nisi prius court” is a court which will proceed unless a party objects. The agreement to proceed is obtained from the parties first. Bouvier’s Law; Black’s 5th.

²¹ **SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS:** Summary proceedings are those matters, which when in dispute, are decided without the intervention of a jury. Summary proceedings must be authorized by the legislature; except, perhaps, in cases of contempt, because summary proceedings are unknown to the common law. When cases are to be adjudged promptly, without any unnecessary form, the proceedings are said to be summary. In no case can the party be tried summarily, unless such a proceeding is authorized by legislative authority; except, perhaps, in the case of contempt, because the common law is a stranger to such a mode of trial. Bovier’s Law; 4 Bl. Com. 280; 20 VIN. Ab. 42; Boscawen on Conv.; Paley on Convict.; vide Convictions.

170 *to the Common Law.’ The Common Law permitted destruction of the abatement of*
nuisances by summary proceedings; and, it was never supposed that a constitutional
provision was intended to interfere with this established principle; and, there is no
common law of the United States in a sense of a national customary law as
distinguished from the common law of England, adopted in the several States. In
interpreting the Federal Constitution, recourse may still be had to the aid of the
175 *Common Law of England. It has been said that without reference to the common*
law, the language of the Federal Constitution could not be understood.” 16Am Jur
2d, Sec. 114.

- 180 15) Respondent Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen and Judge Carl Hoffman acted without
constitutional authority, thereby without jurisdiction and under color of law, using
unconstitutional statutes and summary proceedings that are null and void under
common law. Furthermore, respondent Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen and Judge
185 Carl Hoffman refused to identify the jurisdiction they were operating under, which
clearly was not under common law; and, therefore, was under equity, a court not of
record, a court without the power to imprison, a court without the consent of
Petitioner, a court thereby acting under fraud; therefore, a Writ of Habeas Corpus
should issue.

**BECAUSE NO JURISDICTIONAL BASIS FOR CUSTODY
HAS BEEN PROFFERED OR STATED
A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD ISSUE**

- 190 16) Broad Meaning of Jurisdiction on Habeas Corpus: For purposes of the Writ of
Habeas Corpus, as for purposes of prohibition or certiorari, the term “jurisdiction” is
not limited to its fundamental meaning; and, in such proceedings, judicial acts may
be restrained or annulled if they are determined to be in excess of the court’s powers,
as defined by constitutional provision, statute or rules developed by courts.
- 195 17) The Liberty of the People is restrained by the CUSTODIANS:
a. Petitioner is in custody by color of the authority of the UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, and/or the custodians;
and, is or was committed for trial before some court thereof. 28 U.S.C. §2241 (c)
(1).
200 b. Petitioner is in custody, in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United
States. 28 U.S.C. §2241(c) (3).
- 205 18) Although the true cause of custody of Petitioner has not been stated by the
respondents, Petitioner, on information received, believes that the claim of authority
is under color of law, in violation of the constitution of the United States of America.
The true basis for jurisdiction by the custodians has never been proffered or stated.
Petitioner, as the People, never knowingly or voluntarily agreed to such jurisdiction.

Petitioner disputed, and continues to dispute, any false allegation that such agreement was made.

- 210 19) The jurisdictional facts leading up to the custody and restraint are unknown to Petitioner. The jurisdictional facts by which the custodians presume authority to continue to deprive Petitioner of a court of record are unknown to petitioner.
- 215 20) Petitioner, on information and belief, alleges that the custodians are funded in whole or in part by the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA. Thus motivated, they are acting under color of law as contractual agents of their principal, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
- 21) The court lacks Personam Jurisdiction because it proceeds under statutes; is, therefore, a nisi prius court not of record; and, does not have Petitioner's consent.
- 22) Petitioner did not consent; and, therefore, is immune from any and all government attacks and procedures.²²
- 220 23) Petitioner is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature; and, is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without Petitioner's consent.²³
- 225 24) The custodians do not state and the proceedings do not show any lawful authority or jurisdictional facts enabling the custodians to lawfully take dominion over a People of the United States. Lacking such jurisdiction, their actions can only be under color of law, violating due process, in order to execute their own private agendas, whatever those may be. Therefore, a Writ of Habeas Corpus should issue.

**BECAUSE PETITIONER WAS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY
WITHOUT DUE PROCESS
A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD ISSUE**

230

- 25) Respondents proceeded as a court of equity, which is not a court of record; and, therefore, had no power to imprison Petitioner.

235 **CONFIRMATIO CARTARUM:**²⁴ “...sovereign People shall not be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or exiled, or anywise destroyed... but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.” Magna Carta, Chapter 39, sometimes referred to as Chapter 29.

²² **SUPREME COURT ANNOTATED STATUTE:** “The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure.” Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70; Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 19 How. 393.

²³ “...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowman without his consent.” Cruden v. Neale, 2 N.C. 338 May Term 1796.

²⁴ **CONFIRMATIO CARTARUM 1297:** The Magna Carta must be accepted as the common law by government. The Magna Carta is the supreme law. All other contrary law and judgments are void.

26) Petitioner responded *Obsta Principiis*²⁵ from the beginning; and/or, continues the same, against said first of all courts not of record, state or federal.

240 27) Petitioner was denied due process of law, which denial of due process of law violated Petitioner's unalienable rights as protected by the 5th Amendment:

245 *"No person shall be... deprived of life, Liberty or property without due process of law. Due course of law: this phrase is synonymous with due process of law, or 'law of the land'; and, means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice."* *Kansas Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dunmeyer* 19 Kan 542; *"Law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice [courts of record] is due process."* *Leeper v. Texas*, 139 U.S. 462, 11 S.Ct. Rep 577, 35 L.Ed 225.

250 28) Petitioner was deprived of his unalienable right of due process in a "court of law", a/k/a common law, as secured by the 5th Amendment; and, therefore, a Writ of Habeas Corpus should issue.

**BECAUSE PETITIONERS WERE THE VICTIMS OF BARRATRY
MAINTENANCE AND CHAMPERTY
A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD ISSUE**

255 29) Petitioner charges all respondents with conspiracy to execute common barratry,²⁶ maintenance²⁷ and Champerty.²⁸

²⁵ **OBSTA PRINCIPIIS:** (Latin) Withstand beginnings; resist the first approaches or encroachments. *J. Bradley, Boyd v. U.S.*, 116 U.S. 635, 6 S.Ct. 535, 29 L.Ed. 746.

²⁶ **BARRATRY:** In criminal law. Also spelled "Barretry". The offense of frequently exciting and stirring up quarrels and suits, either at law or otherwise. 4 Bla.Com. 134; *State v. Batson*, 220 N.C. 411, 17 S.E.2d 511, 512, 513; *"Common barratry is the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings."* Pen.Code Cal. §158; *Lucas v. Pico*, 55 Cal. 128; *Corn. v. McCulloch*, 15 Mass. 229; *Ex parte McCloskey*, 82 Tex.Cr.R. 531, 199 S.W. 1101, 1102.

²⁷ **MAINTENANCE:** Consists in maintaining, supporting or promoting the litigation of another. *"Act of maintaining, keeping up, supporting; livelihood; means of sustenance."* *Federal Land Bank of St. Louis v. Miller*, 184 Ark. 415, 42 S.W.2d 564, 566.

²⁸ **CHAMPERTY:** is a bargain to divide the proceeds of litigation between the owner of the liquidated claim and a party supporting or enforcing the litigation. *Draper v. Lebec*, 219 Ind. 362, 37 N.E.2d 952, 956.; A bargain by a stranger with a party to a suit, by which such third person undertakes to carry on the litigation at his own cost and risk, in consideration of receiving, if successful, a part of the proceeds or subject sought to be recovered. *Small v. Mott*, 22 Wend, NY, 405; *Gilman v. Jones*, 87 Ala. 691, 5 So 785, 7 So 48, 4 L.R.A. 113; *Jamison Coal & Coke Co. v. Goltra*, C.C.A.Mo., 143 F.2d 889, 895, 154 A.L.R. 1191.; The purchase of an interest in a thing in dispute, with the object of maintaining and taking part in the litigation. 7 Bing. 378.

**BECAUSE CUSTODIANS HAVE ENGAGED IN PROSECUTORIAL
VINDICTIVENESS, A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHOULD ISSUE.
BURDEN IS UPON RESPONDENTS TO REBUT PRESUMPTION**

260

30) The court not of record, that has no power to restrain, imprison, take property or fine, is holding Petitioner for the action of the statutorily instructed and reactive grand jury.

265

31) Petitioner objects to the jurisdiction and process of the court not of record.

32) The court not of record that has no power to restrain, imprison and take property or fine; and, in violation of its own corporate charter, has, therefore, unlawfully restrained the liberty or property of Petitioner.

270

33) Respondents, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §241;²⁹ 18 U.S.C. §242;³⁰ 42 U.S.C. §1983;³¹ and, 42 U.S.C. §1985;³² exceeded their jurisdiction; acted under color of law, using statutes to willfully subject Petitioner to retaliatory incarceration and/or restraint while conspiring to deprive Petitioner of Petitioner's rights; and, acted to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate Petitioner in an attempt to prevent the free exercise and enjoyment of Petitioner's unalienable rights of Liberty and due process.

275

34) Respondents, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2382,³³ acted treasonously when they imprisoned or restrained Petitioner and concealed both their actions and the hidden-court, bond-chattel, moneymaking enterprise operating under color of law; all acting knowingly in concert, with none dissenting.

280

35) Demand is now made to make full material fact disclosure; to see financial books of the Court Registry Investment System; make disclosure of the bid bond, payment bond and the performance bond underwritten against this case; and, make an offer of proof in the aforesaid matters. Demand is also made to show how the court is not profiteering by way of Petitioner's incarceration; show with clean hands how it does

²⁹ **18 USC §241 CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS:** If two (2) or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person, in any State, in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right, they shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than ten (10) years, or both.

³⁰ **18 USC §242 DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW:** Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person, in any State... to the deprivation of any rights... shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both.

³¹ **42 USC §1983 CIVIL ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS:** Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State... subjects, or causes to be subjected, any... person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law.

³² **42 USC §1985 CONSPIRACY TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS:** If two (2) or more persons in any State or Territory conspire for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, [of] any rights, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages against any one (1) or more of the conspirators.

³³ **18 USC §2382 MISPRISION OF TREASON:** Whoever having knowledge of treason, conceals, and does not make known the same to some judge, is guilty of treason for contempt against the sovereign; and, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than seven (7) years, or both.

285 not have a strong financial interest to incarcerate the Petitioner and deprive Petitioner
of his constitutionally-protected due process rights; and, further explain how the court
is not operating constitutionally infirm and not committing honest-services fraud
against We the People.

36) Respondents exceeded their authority thereby acting under color of law to injure
Petitioner.

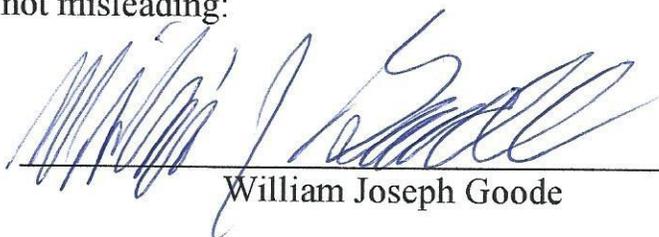
290 37) Petitioner has not waived common law venue; and, insists on proceeding in a court of
record, which is Petitioner's unalienable right.

38) Petitioner maintains position as natural (wo)man; and, not a person or corporation.

This application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is signed and verified by Petitioner or on
behalf of Petitioner by Next Friend, acting on his behalf.³⁴ 28 U.S.C. §2242.

295 **Next Friend:** *"A next friend is a person who represents someone who is unable
to tend to his or her own interest."* Federal Rules of Civil Procedures Rule 17,
28 U.S.C.A.

I, William Joseph Goode, affiant, being of lawful age, qualified and competent to testify
to; and, having firsthand knowledge of the aforementioned facts; do hereby affirm that
300 the following facts are true, correct and not misleading:



William Joseph Goode

305

NOTARY

In Utah State, Kane County, on this 18th day of April, 2016,
before me, the undersigned notary public, Sylvia Johnson,
310 personally appeared William Joseph Goode, to me known to be the living man described
herein who executed the foregoing instrument and has sworn before me that he executed
the same as his free will act and deed.





Notary
My commission expires: 05/16/16

³⁴ **NEXT FRIEND:** Based on Title 28 USC §454 1940 ed. (R.S. §754). Words "or by someone acting in
his behalf" were added. This follows the actual practice of the courts, as set forth in United States ex rel.
Funaro v. Watchorn, C.C. 1908, 164 F. 152; Collins v. Traeger, C.C.A. 1928, 27 F.2d 842 and cases
cited.

Affidavit of Shawna Cox

5 I, Shawna Cox, Affiant, being of lawful age, qualified and competent to testify to, and having firsthand knowledge of the following facts, do hereby swear that the following facts are true, correct and not misleading:

Approximately January 1996 I met Cliven Bundy and his son Ryan in Kanab, my home town. He had come to speak at our political group meeting. Cliven explained that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had been harassing him because he had canceled his contracts with the BLM. Cliven had canceled his contracts because the BLM was managing him out of business.

10 In March 2012 Cliven contacted me, saying he needed my political group's help. He said government agents were coming to steal his cattle on a Wednesday morning at 6 AM. He asked if we could come and help. I called many political people I knew and the action of stealing Cliven's cattle was postponed for another day.

15 On 25 March 2014 (two years later), Cliven told me that government agents again intended to steal his cattle. Cliven had taken a reporter from Las Vegas Channel 13 on a tour of his ranch and on that tour he accidentally came upon government agents setting up corrals in Toquop Wash, just north of I-15. Government agents started gathering Cliven's cattle on 4 April, using contract cowboys.

20 On 30 March 2014 Carol, Cliven's wife, showed me the contract between the BLM and a cowboy from Utah by the name of Shane Simson. Simson was contracted by the BLM for a sum of \$961,000 to gather 1,000 head of Cliven Bundys' cattle. Cliven told me that he didn't have that many cattle. He said that he only claimed 500 head and there were possibly another 100 head that had not been branded yet (new calves). He told me also that the BLM had planned to sell the cows at the "R" Livestock Auction in Richfield, Utah.

25 During the week I made a number of calls to Mike, my state representative. He had informed me that he had information, that the gathering of Bundy cattle had been changed to the 4th of April. That made much more sense to me. I was also told the Utah State legislature and governor were trying to keep them out of Utah. Another bit of information was that the owner of the "R" Livestock Auction had been prepaid to sell the Bundy cattle there at their auction. The dollar amount was unknown, but was first rumored about \$100,000, then someone said it was more like \$300,000. The last figure I heard was more like \$48,000. The prepayment was needed to build some corals to keep the cattle in. The auction owner, Scott
30 Robins (a young family man), was behind on some property taxes and needed the money.

I interviewed Dave Bundy after he had been arrested. He told me the following story, that on 5 April his family and his brother's, Ryan, family stopped on state highway SR 71, because they saw a convoy of vehicles coming off Gold Butte Mountain, including cattle trucks. The Bundy family stopped to take
35 pictures of the convoy. The first three vehicles stopped and six agents jumped out and told the Bundys to disperse. Dave told the agents his family had a First Amendment right to take pictures. The agents pointed guns at Ryan, Angie (Ryan's wife) and their children, forcing them at gunpoint to get back into their vehicle. Dave continued taking pictures, stating again he had a First Amendment right. The others of the Bundy family would not drive off, leaving Dave behind.

40 Dave said all six agents and a dog surrounded him with tasers in their hands, threatening him with force. Dave set his iPad on the hood of his own car as the agents closed in. Two agents each grabbed Dave's arms, pulling him side to side, and then tried to pull his arms behind his back. At that point Dave pulled his arms

45 toward his chest. The agents forced Dave to the ground and he put his hands in front of his face to protect his face from the gravel. The agents tried pulling his arms away, out from under Dave's face, leaving his face in the gravel. Dave gave up one arm and the agents twisted that arm, causing Dave pain. Then they pulled Dave's other arm out from under his face and handcuffed him behind his back. A third agent knelt on Dave's neck, pushing his face into the gravel. That same agent got up and placed his boot on Dave's head and ground Dave's face into the gravel. Then two agents pulled Dave to his feet by his arms. Dave was facing the agent who had ground his face into the gravel. Dave recalled his name tag reading "J. Cox".

50 The agents put Dave into a truck and took him to the compound yard in Toquop Wash, where they were gathering cattle. They paraded Dave around the compound like a trophy for 3-1/2 hours, taking pictures all the while. Then the agents put him back in the truck and took him to the Henderson city jail. On the way Dave tried teaching the agents about the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Because of the recent passing of the NDAA bill by Congress, Dave was worried and concerned that they could keep him for a very long time.
55 His thoughts turned to his wife and children, wondering what would become of them. He couldn't bear the thought of not being with his family. He knelt in prayer and poured his heart out and then began to sing hymns, which brought him peace. He knew his heavenly father was there.

The next morning agents put handcuffs on Dave's hands so tight that his hands began to swell. Dave was put in the back seat of a police SUV, behind a metal mesh plate, in a seat that was too short to put his knees in,
60 because he was such a big guy, and caused terrible pain. He tried to lean forward on his forehead to relieve the awful pressure on his bound hands and arms. He asked the agents to please release his arms or to loosen them, because it created terrible pain and was very inhumane. Agents put legcuffs on Dave's feet so tight they made his feet swell. They led him up and down to different rooms to be questioned by different people. After waiting about an hour to see the federal judge, an officer came into the room, handed Dave two
65 citations, removed the cuffs, shackles, chains and orange jump suit, returned his personal belongings, gave him a sack lunch and released him through a door onto the streets of Las Vegas. He had no money, no cell phone and no iPad, but was now free to leave. The citations were for "failure to disperse" and avoiding arrest". His cell phone and iPad were never recovered. He was 80 miles from home with no way to contact his family. He finally found a woman who let him use her cell phone. Dave called his home and his father,
70 Cliven came to pick him up.

On Monday, 7 April 2014, two of my friends and myself drove back to the Bundy Ranch. As I drove past the Utah Port of Entry I stopped and took pictures of the signs that had been covered up dark brown plastic and another covered in paper. The "All Livestock must stop" signs were in fact covered up.

75 Just after we exited on the Bunkerville Exit 112, we immediately came upon orange plastic net fencing and an area about 200' by 200' with signs on it that read "First Amendment Area". There was one Gold Suburban parked there with a man inside holding a sign. I also learned that there had been set up another such "Area" on the West End of Bunkerville. The rules had been posted that only 25 people at a time could occupy these areas and only occupy one of the areas at a time.

80 I took pictures and then went over to the man and asked what he was doing? He said this was the "First Amendment Area", where we could protest for the Bundy's. I asked him where everyone else was. He stated that they were down the road towards Bunkerville.

85 We drove on for another 3 miles as we came across the huge 50' poles that were being erected by a group of folks. They had set up a travel trailer. There were about 50 to 60 people there with many parked cars. Signs were already posted on the chain link fence and people with picket signs were walking up and down the

roadway. They were trying to get the big sign hung up at the top of the 50' poles. We joined them and got out our signs, posting on the fence and carrying them with us as we paraded up and down the roadside.

90 There was a sign posted on the fence that Dave Bundy has been illegally arrested, It gave a phone number for everyone to call for his release. Which many did!

We had been there for just a few hours when Cliven pulled in with Dave from Las Vegas. He was still in his clothing he had on in the attack on Sunday. I asked him if I could interview him. He agreed and I recorded that interview live with many of his friends and family standing nearby. The interview can still be seen on YouTube. The interview describes the events he had previously experienced and are described above.

95

My friends wanted to go home, so I took them home back to Utah.

100 I left home the next day, Tuesday 8 April 2014, for Bunkerville again, this time alone. After I passed Mesquite, I was watching for the BLM area and compound. I slowed up to about 65 mph and got in the right lane as close as I could to get the best pictures. There was a blue Metro police car there with his lights on as well as a new black unmarked SUV.. They were watching me as I drove by.

105 The black SUV pulled out just behind me. I sped up and passed a diesel Truck to put distance between us. As I exited right onto the Bunkerville Exit 112, I pulled off the road to stop and take pictures again of the "First Amendment Area". While I was standing out of my truck on the running board, the black unmarked SUV with dark tinted glass windows came off the exit and slowed down as it passed by me. I got back in my truck and headed towards the ranch. A new looking light gray unmarked truck passed me on the road and stopped just ahead on the left side of the road to meet up with the black SUV, which I noticed had Colorado license plates.

110

I arrived at the Bundy Ranch house about 8:30 a.m. I was interviewing Cliven when his youngest daughter came screaming out through the front door that "they" had Arden and Clancey (sons of Cliven's) down by the river, meaning the Virgin River.

115

I was later told that one of the older Bundy relatives was down along the road when he noticed a white helicopter trying to herd the cattle along the river. He didn't have a camera, but a cell phone instead. He called for someone to come with a camera and get pictures, because the cattle were being driven and the poor little calves couldn't keep up with their mothers. The calves were being left in the underbrush hiding, or trying to run to keep up, but would stumble and fall as the helicopters would keep pushing them, even hitting them with their landing runners! Arden and Clancey went to get pictures, as others followed.

120

When I arrived at the river, there were approximately a dozen white SUV's, gray trucks and black SUVs, along with the white trucks that were blocking the gravel roadway. Behind them was a red pickup, which the boys were in. A silver SUV was parked in front of the whole situation, with at least one man who looked like he had on a uniform. I took pictures and video footage of the men standing at each window of the pickup who were asking for the boys id's. The boys gave them their driver's licenses.

125

130 A crowd of people were clamoring for the two boys to be left alone. The two men standing at the red pickup were approached by another man, and were told something about backing off. One agent handed back the drivers license to the driver. The other one tossed the other license back into the truck on the passenger side and both headed for their truck. They had to wait for 3 other pickups to back out so they could leave.

135 Cliven never got involved with any of these things. In fact he instructed his whole family: “ be peaceful and not threatening because how could they be guilty of crimes they did not yet commit? Just let them do their evil deeds and the Lord will tell us when to stand up”.

140 I had never been able to finish my interview with Cliven from that morning about the fees. Nevertheless, I did find out that the BLM had stated that on a Monday he owed \$300,000 in back fees for the past 20 years. The following Wednesday they stated it was over \$1,000,000 and by the next Friday it had gone up to \$10,000,000.

145 Cliven did explain to me that in 1877 his maternal grandmother had settled this ranch, and it had been in the family ever since. Cliven had purchased more personal property to make it the 150 acre ranch it is today. He said his range land was about 95 square miles.

150 He further explained that there were 53 ranchers in Clark County in 1993. That year the BLM gave the ranchers a new contract. This new contract said the ranchers had to reduce their herds of cattle to 150 head each. Even after that, the BLM required an open door to establish new guidelines at their discretion. He explained that such parameters would not allow him to make a profit. Cliven was the only rancher that did not sign the contract.

155 Cliven explained to me that he didn't feel right about not paying grazing fees, when his neighbor ranchers were paying. So Cliven said he made his check out to Clark County, because he had no contract with the BLM. When he went again to pay his fees, they refused to accept the fees. Instead Clark County gave Cliven a check for all fees he had paid earlier, but he has never cashed it.

160 On Wednesday 9 April 2014 a group of people, Bundy family members and media were gathered at the area around the 50' flag polls. They had seen a caravan of vehicles come down from Gold Butte Mountain, after which Ammon Bundy and Margaret Houston had been injured. I arrived at the scene just as medics were arriving to assist Ammon and Margaret.

165 On Thursday 10 April 2014 a friend flew me over the area. I got pictures of the corral full of cattle that the BLM had set up on the north side of I-15 in Toquop Wash. I could see trucks posted in twos all across the desert. The BLM had spotters who were watching us with their rifle scopes and binoculars. I could see a distinct difference in the quality of the ranch managed land and the dry desolate desert. The range land Cliven had been ranching was well manicured.

170 That afternoon a press conference was held at which Nevada Assemblywoman Michele Fiore and Nevada US Senator Dean Heller attended. They both said they supported our cause to support the Bundy Ranch.

175 We had heard that there were some protesters in Overton Beach, about 40 plus miles away. We drove to the area, but the protest was over and all the government agents were gone. However, one of the protesters had bruises over his face and head from the beating he had received from government agents. He said they had knelt on his head in the gravel.

180 On Saturday 12 April 2014 a rally was taking place at the flag poles with a flatbed trailer converted to a stage. As I approached the area I could see Sheriff Gillespie and about a half dozen of his deputies. I turned around to see three or more trucks full of militia men all dressed up in their camo and gear. In the middle of them was a Hummer with a couple and Cliven and Carol.

185 Ryan Bundy, Cliven's eldest son, began the program with a prayer, Pledge of Allegiance and the Star Spangled Banner. The Sheriff was offered the microphone. He told us that he would be happy to sit down and negotiate some terms with the people etc. He didn't take long and then Cliven was welcomed to the microphone. Cliven said to the Sheriff, "Negotiations are past. If you were going to negotiate, why didn't you last Tuesday when I was at your office? Today 'We the People' are going to tell you what our demands are!" and continued with his speech.

190 There was a parade of about 50 horse and riders marched across the bridge toward us, carrying the American Flag, the State Flag and a Flag representing all the divisions of the US Military, Navy etc. They paraded past us and up the road in rank and order. They rode up the hill carrying flags.

195 Cliven made demands of the Sheriff and gave them 1 hour to return. The media was to follow and return and report. They all departed People were invited to the stage to sing, speak, recite poetry etc. as everyone stood at attention waiting for the Sheriff to return and report. The hour went by and someone shouted, "It's been an hour and 10 minutes." Cliven really didn't want to hear that. He returned to the microphone. "Does anyone see the Sheriff or his deputies?" "No!" the crowd yelled. "Where is the Media that was suppose to return and report?" "Not here" some yelled. Just then a metro police car drove by.
200 Hoping it might be the Sheriff's report, Cliven asked "should we give them any more time?" "Five minutes" was the answer.

All during this time I was texting on my cell phone to my Congressman from Utah, Chris Stewart, letting him know what was going on. He texted me back with "I just got off the phone with Neil Korntz,
205 head of the BLM. They are backing down. They will be pulling out within the hour. You win! Don't do anything crazy! They are backing down." I hurried to the stage to show the text to Cliven, but too late. He was already at the microphone. He said that the cowboys were going to go up the Toquop Wash, open the gates and let the cattle go. The cattle know how to get home to the river. We just have to let them go and they will go home. He said anyone, that wants to follow Ryan up to the wash and open the
210 gates, is welcome. All who want to can get in your cars and drive up to the freeway. Then he said, "Git 'er Done!"

As I reached the bottom of the hill I was met by Ammon, another of Cliven's sons. His arms were outstretched. He instructed us not to enter the wash yet. There were agents parked in front of the fence
215 panels that were crouched down behind their open doors in a defense pattern with weapons drawn. I had to look through a mesquite bush there to observe for myself. Sure enough there were the white Ranger trucks parked side to side with both doors open and men dressed in army looking gear. I pulled my head back behind the hill.

220 We stood and together we formed a line a few deep and swung out and across the wash. The bull horns from the Rangers began to shout demands for us to "Stop and Disperse". We stood still, instructed to not do anything crazy. Don't try to be brave, just sit and wait for the 50 or so cowboys on horses. In spite of all the shouts from the bull horns we slowly inched forward to the shade and stopped! The rangers/agents looked more like they were dressed for war. They never dropped their weapons they had pointed at us.

225 As I looked around at the people that were with us I noticed that there were "Oath keepers", "militia men", body guards, family members, friends, patriots, men, women, and a couple of teens and some brave media. We could hardly tell what they were yelling in the bull horns because the sound would echo back under the

230 two overpasses. The little bit of wind was blowing towards the Rangers. I heard someone say that those with rifles should leave the rifles back behind the bridges. There were only two men carrying rifles that I witnessed. There were mostly unarmed citizens! The men with rifles stayed back and put them down.

235 When Ammon noticed a couple of guys beginning to back off and retreat, he called to all of us, "Don't back down, don't anyone back down. We must stand together for however long it takes. If it takes two days we will stay here. We will bring in food, water, toilets. Whatever it takes. Don't back down or we will lose the war!" Everybody stayed still.

240 We did have a young reporter, David Michael Lynch, that stepped out ahead and began to walk towards the armed rangers with his large camera in one hand and his other outstretched hand in the air to show he had no weapons. He walked slowly towards them stopping now and again he got closer and closer for the live video.

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250 Dave Bundy was on the other side of the fence panels and the cameras were rolling as they talked with Daniel P Love, BLM Agent in Charge and then the county deputies began to appear. Some of us were up to the fence panels by now and I was able to get some up close pictures of the ranger/agents. Some of them did Not look like Americans. They looked more like they were from the Middle East by their dark skin, long noses and dark eyes. One reporter told me that when he had approached them before, that even when he called them by name (they had on name tags) they never responded to their own names. In fact they didn't even speak English he said. I found that very easy to believe after seeing them myself.

260 The horses were carrying the American and Title of Liberty flags with them, as we all waited under the bridge. Ammon, Dave, and Ryan Bundy were all there. Ammon told the Deputies that all we wanted was to go open the gates and let the cattle out. We would do it however they wanted us to, but our objective was to let the cattle out and we weren't backing down. Ammon pulled a sign down off the fence that said: "CLOSED AREA Temporary Closure of Pubic Land in Effect 18 USC 1509 You may be officially charged with obstruction of a court order." Such signs had been placed all over the roads every 30-50 ft.

265 We were instructed to back off the fence 10 feet, for whatever reason that was about but we obliged and retreated. Then we were told that we had to give them another hour to pack up their things and pull out. So we sat and waited another hour and a half as all the vehicles and men began to walk backwards still facing us. After a little way they got in the vehicles and turned around and drove away slowly. We waited!

270 The deputies instructed us that we needed to all get back and line the wash as the cattle came out so nobody would get run over. He was only going to let the horses and the 3 Bundy sisters in to open the gates and let the cattle out. At first he told Ammon that they could only open one coral at a time and let the out but Ammon explained that would not be a good idea. We need to let them all go at once because they were going to travel quickly together to the water, and these cowboys were very experienced and knew exactly

how to work the cows. The deputy finally agreed. It wasn't long before a cowboy come out behind a cow and then shortly here they came. A man standing next to me was counting them. He said he counted about 350 head he thought. The cowboys followed up behind them all the way down to the river. We all headed back to our vehicles

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285



Shawna Cox

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NOTARY

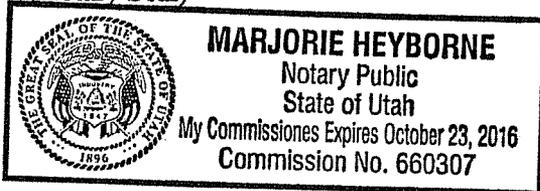
In Utah, Kane County, on this 25th day of March, 2016, before me,

295

Marjorie Heyborne, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Shawna Cox, to me known to be the living woman described herein, who executed the forgoing instrument, and has sworn before me that she executed the same as her free will act and deed.

300

(Notary Seal)




Notary

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My commission expires: 10/23/16

Affidavit of William Joseph Goode

I, William Joseph Goode, Affiant, being of lawful age, qualified and competent to testify to, and having firsthand knowledge of the following facts, do hereby swear that the following facts are true, correct and not misleading:

Approximately January 1996 Shawna Cox met Cliven Bundy and his son Ryan in Kanab, Utah, her home town. He had come to speak at her political group meeting. Cliven explained that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had been harassing him because he had canceled his contracts with the BLM. Cliven had canceled his contracts because the BLM was managing him out of business.

In March 2012 Cliven contacted Shawna, saying he needed her political group's help. He said government agents were coming to steal his cattle on a Wednesday morning at 6am. He asked if they could come and help. She called many political people she knew, and the action of stealing Cliven's cattle was postponed for another day.

On 25 March 2014 (two years later), Cliven told Shawna that government agents again intended to steal his cattle. Cliven had taken a reporter from Las Vegas Channel 13 on a tour of his ranch, and on that tour he accidentally came upon government agents setting up corrals in Toquop Wash just north of I-15. Government agents started gathering Cliven's cattle on 4 April using contract cowboys.

On 30 March 2014 Carol, Cliven's wife, showed Shawna the contract between the BLM and a cowboy from Utah by the name of Shane Simson. Simson was contracted by the BLM for a sum of \$961,000 to gather 1,000 head of Cliven Bundy's cattle. Cliven told Shawna that he didn't have that many cattle. He said that he only claimed 500 head and there were possibly another 100 head that had not been branded yet (new calves). He told her also that the BLM had planned to sell the cows at the "R" Livestock Auction in Richfield, Utah.

During the week Shawna made a number of calls to Mike, my state representative. He had informed her that he had information that the gathering of Bundy cattle had been changed to the 4th of April. That made much more sense to Shawna. She was also told the Utah State legislature and Governor were trying to keep them out of Utah. Another bit of information was that the owner of the "R" Livestock Auction had been prepaid to sell the Bundy cattle there at their auction. The dollar amount was unknown, but was first rumored about \$100,000; then someone said it was more like \$300,000. The last figure Shawna heard was more like \$48,000. The prepayment was needed to build some corals to keep the cattle in. The auction owner, Scott Robins (a young family man), was behind on some property taxes and needed the money.

Dave Bundy, Cliven's son, was beaten and arrested on 5 April. Shawna interviewed him shortly after he had been released. He told Shawna the following story, that on 5 April his

40 family and his brother, Ryan's, family stopped on state highway SR 71 because they saw
a convoy of vehicles coming off Gold Butte Mountain, including cattle trucks. The
Bundy families stopped to take pictures of the convoy. The first three vehicles stopped
and six agents jumped out and told the Bundys to disperse. Dave told the agents his
family had a First Amendment right to take pictures. The agents pointed guns at Ryan,
45 Angie (Ryan's wife) and their children, forcing them at gunpoint to get back into their
vehicle. Dave continued taking pictures, stating again he had a First Amendment right.
The others of the Bundy family would not drive off, leaving Dave behind.

Dave said all six agents and a dog surrounded him with Tasers in their hands, threatening
him with force. Dave set his iPad on the hood of his own car as the agents closed in. Two
agents each grabbed Dave's arms, pulling him side to side, and then tried to pull his arms
50 behind his back. At that point Dave pulled his arms toward his chest. The agents forced
Dave to the ground and he put his hands in front of his face to protect his face from the
gravel. The agents tried pulling his arms away, out from under Dave's face, leaving his
face in the gravel. Dave gave up one arm and the agents twisted that arm, causing Dave
pain. Then they pulled Dave's other arm out from under his face and handcuffed him
55 behind his back. A third agent knelt on Dave's neck, pushing his face into the gravel.
That same agent got up and placed his boot on Dave's head and ground Dave's face into
the gravel. Then two agents pulled Dave to his feet by his arms. Dave was facing the
agent who had ground his face into the gravel. Dave recalled his name tag reading "J.
Cox".

60 The agents put Dave into a truck and took him to the compound yard in Toquop Wash,
where they were gathering cattle. They paraded Dave around the compound like a trophy
for 3-1/2 hours, taking pictures all the while. Then the agents put him back in the truck
and took him to the Henderson city jail, suburb of Las Vegas. On the way Dave tried
teaching the agents about the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Because of the recent
65 passing of the NDAA bill by Congress, Dave was worried and concerned that they could
keep him for a very long time. His thoughts turned to his wife and children, wondering
what would become of them. He couldn't bear the thought of not being with his family.
He knelt in prayer and poured his heart out and then began to sing hymns, which brought
him peace. He knew his heavenly father was there.

70 The next morning agents put handcuffs on Dave's hands so tight that his hands began to
swell. Dave was put in the back seat of a police SUV, behind a metal mesh plate, in a seat
that was too short to put his knees in, because he was such a big guy, and caused terrible
pain. He tried to lean forward on his forehead to relieve the awful pressure on his bound
hands and arms. He asked the agents to please release his arms or to loosen them, because
75 it created terrible pain and was very inhumane. Agents put leg cuffs on Dave's feet so
tight they made his feet swell. They led him up and down to different rooms to be
questioned by different people. After waiting about an hour to see the federal judge, an
officer came into the room; handed Dave two citations; removed the cuffs, shackles,

80 chains and orange jump suit; returned his personal belongings; gave him a sack lunch; and released him through a door onto the streets of Las Vegas. He had no money, no cell phone and no iPad, but was now free to leave. The citations were for “failure to disperse” and “avoiding arrest”. His cell phone and iPad were never recovered. He was 80 miles from home with no way to contact his family. He finally found a woman who let him use her cell phone. Dave called his home, and his father, Cliven, came to pick him up.

85 On Monday, 7 April 2014, Shawna with two of her friends drove back to the Bundy Ranch. As she drove past the Utah Port of Entry, she stopped and took pictures of the signs that had been covered up with dark brown plastic and another covered in paper. The “All Livestock must stop” signs were in fact covered up.

90 Just after they exited on the Bunkerville Exit 112, they immediately came upon orange plastic net fencing and an area about 200’ by 200’ with signs on it that read “First Amendment Area”. There was one Gold Suburban parked there with a man inside holding a sign. Shawna also learned that there had been set up another such “Area” on the West End of Bunkerville. The rules had been posted that only 25 people at a time could occupy these areas and only occupy one of the areas at a time.

95 Shawna took pictures, and then went over to the man and asked what he was doing. He said this was the “First Amendment Area”, where they could protest for the Bundys. She asked him where everyone else was. He stated that they were down the road towards Bunkerville.

100 They drove on for another 3 miles as they came across the huge 50’ poles that were being erected by a group of folks. There were about 50 to 60 people there with many parked cars. They had set up a travel trailer. Signs were already posted on the chain link fence and people with picket signs were walking up and down the roadway. They were trying to get the big sign hung up at the top of the 50’ poles. Shawna and her friends joined them and got out their signs, posting them on the fence and, carrying the signs with them
105 as they paraded up and down the roadside. There was a sign posted on the fence that Dave Bundy had been illegally arrested. It gave a phone number for everyone to call for his release. Which many did!

110 Shawna and her friends had been there for just a few hours when Cliven pulled in with Dave from Las Vegas. He was still in his clothing he had on in the attack on Saturday. Shawna asked him if she could interview him. He agreed and she recorded that interview live with many of his friends and family standing nearby. That interview can still be seen on YouTube. The interview describes the events he had previously experienced as described above.

Shawna’s friends wanted to go home, so she took them home back to Utah.

115 Shawna left home the next day, Tuesday 8 April 2014, for Bunkerville again, this time alone. After she passed Mesquite, she was watching for the BLM area and compound.

She slowed down to about 65 mph and got in the right lane as close as she could to get the best pictures. There was a blue Metro police car there with his lights on as well as a new black unmarked SUV. They were watching her as she drove by.

120 The black SUV pulled out just behind her. She sped up and passed a diesel truck to put distance between them. As she exited right onto the Bunkerville Exit 112, she pulled off the road to stop and take pictures again of the “First Amendment Area”. While she was standing out of her truck on the running board, the black unmarked SUV with dark tinted glass windows came off the exit and slowed down as it passed by her. She got back in her
125 truck and headed towards the ranch. A light gray, unmarked truck that looked new, passed her on the road and stopped just ahead on the left side of the road to meet up with the black SUV, which she noticed had Colorado license plates.

Shawna arrived at the Bundy Ranch house about 8:30 AM. She was interviewing Cliven when his youngest daughter came screaming out through the front door that “they” had
130 Arden and Clancey (son and step son of Cliven’s) down by the river, meaning the Virgin River.

Shawna was later told that one of the older Bundy relatives was down along the road when he noticed a white helicopter trying to herd the cattle along the river. He didn’t have a camera, but a cell phone instead. He called for someone to come with a camera to
135 get pictures because the cattle were being driven, and the poor little calves couldn’t keep up with their mothers. The calves were being left in the underbrush hiding, or trying to run to keep up, but would stumble and fall as the helicopters kept pushing them, even hitting them with their landing runners! Arden and Clancey went to get pictures as others followed.

140 When Shawna arrived at the river, there were approximately a dozen white SUVs, gray trucks and black SUVs, along with the white trucks that were blocking the gravel roadway. Behind them was a red pickup, which the boys were in. A silver SUV was parked in front of the whole situation with at least one man who looked like he had on a uniform. Shawna took pictures and video footage of the men standing at each window of
145 the pickup, who were asking for the boys IDs. The boys gave them their driver’s licenses.

A crowd of people were clamoring for the two boys to be left alone. The two men standing at the red pickup were approached by another man and were told something about backing off. One agent handed back the driver’s license to the driver. The other one tossed the other license back into the truck on the passenger side and both headed for
150 their truck. They had to wait for 3 other pickups to back out so they could leave.

Cliven never got involved with any of these things. In fact he instructed his whole family: “Be peaceful and not threatening because how could they be guilty of crimes they did not yet commit? Just let them do their evil deeds, and the Lord will tell us when to stand up.”

155 Shawna was never able to finish her interview with Cliven from that morning about the fees. Nevertheless, she did find out that the BLM had stated on a Monday that Cliven owed \$300,000 in back fees for the past 20 years. The following Wednesday they stated it was over \$1,000,000 and by the next Friday it had gone up to \$10,000,000.

160 Cliven explained to me that in 1877 his maternal grandmother had settled this ranch, and it had been in the family ever since. Cliven had purchased more personal property to make it the 150 acre ranch it is today. He said his range land was about 95 square miles.

165 Cliven further explained that there were 53 ranchers in Clark County in 1993. That year the BLM gave the ranchers a new contract. This new contract said the ranchers had to reduce their herds of cattle to 150 head each. Even after that, the BLM required an open door to establish new guidelines at their discretion. He explained that such parameters would not allow him to make a profit. Cliven was the only rancher that did not sign the new contract.

170 Cliven explained to Shawna that he didn't feel right about not paying grazing fees when his neighbor ranchers were paying. So Cliven said he made his check out to Clark County, because he had no contract with the BLM. When he went again to pay his fees, they refused to accept the fees. Instead Clark County gave Cliven a check for all fees he had paid earlier, but he has never cashed it.

175 On Wednesday 9 April 2014 a group of people, Bundy family members and media, were gathered at the area around the 50' flag poles. They had seen a caravan of vehicles come down from Gold Butte Mountain, after which Ammon Bundy and Margaret Houston had been injured. Shawna arrived at the scene just as medics were arriving to assist Ammon and Margaret.

180 On Thursday 10 April 2014 a friend of Shawna's flew her over the area. She got pictures of the corral full of cattle that the BLM had set up on the north side of I-15 in Toquop Wash. She could see trucks posted in twos all across the desert. The BLM had spotters who were watching them with their rifle scopes and binoculars. She could see a distinct difference in the quality of the ranch-managed land and the dry, desolate desert. The range land Cliven had been ranching was well manicured.

185 That afternoon a press conference was held at which Nevada Assemblywoman Michele Fiore and Nevada U.S. Senator Dean Heller attended. They both said they supported the cause to support the Bundy Ranch.

190 People at the press conference heard that there were some protesters in Overton Beach, about 40 plus miles away. They drove to the area, but the protest was over when they arrived and all the government agents were gone. However, one of the protesters had bruises over his face and head from the beating he had received from government agents. He said they had knelt on his head in the gravel.

On Saturday 12 April 2014 a rally was taking place at the flag poles with a flatbed trailer converted to a stage. As Shawna approached the area she could see Sheriff Gillespie and about a half dozen of his deputies. She turned around to see three or more trucks full of militia men all dressed up in their camo and gear. In the middle of them was a Hummer with a couple and Cliven and Carol.

Ryan Bundy, Cliven's eldest son, began the program with prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and the Star Spangled Banner. The Sheriff was offered the microphone. He told us that he would be happy to sit down and negotiate some terms with the people, etc. He didn't take long, and then Cliven was welcomed to the microphone. Cliven said to the Sheriff, "Negotiations are past. If you were going to negotiate, why didn't you do so last Tuesday when I was at your office? Today 'We the People' are going to tell you what our demands are!" and continued with his speech.

Three of us, Gianluca Zana, Drew Booth and I, left the assembly to investigate SWAT vehicles I had seen earlier, as I had driven to the area. We found them parked in a truck parking area about two miles west of the 112 Exit on I-15. We spoke with one of the officers on the scene, who said they were there simply to "keep the peace". Gianluca and I took pictures of the vehicles, and the three of us went back to the assembly at the flag poles.

There was a parade of about 50 riders on horseback marching across the bridge toward the assembly, carrying the American Flag, the State Flag and a Flag representing all the divisions of the U.S. Military: Navy, etc. They paraded past the assembly and up the road in rank and order. They rode up the hill carrying flags.

Cliven made demands of the Sheriff, and gave them 1 hour to return. The media was to follow, return, and report. They all departed. People were invited to the stage to sing, speak, recite poetry, etc., as everyone stood at attention waiting for the Sheriff to return and report. The hour went by, and someone shouted, "It's been an hour and 10 minutes." Cliven really didn't want to hear that. He returned to the microphone. "Does anyone see the Sheriff or his deputies?" "No!" the crowd yelled. "Where is the Media that was supposed to return and report?" "Not here," some yelled. Just then a metro police car drove by. Hoping it might be the Sheriff's report, Cliven asked, "Should we give them any more time?" "Five minutes," was the answer.

All during this time, Shawna was texting on my cell phone to her Congressman from Utah, Chris Stewart, letting him know what was going on. He texted her back with, "I just got off the phone with Neil Korntz, head of the BLM. They are backing down. They will be pulling out within the hour. You win! Don't do anything crazy! They are backing down." Shawna hurried to the stage to show the text to Cliven, but too late. He was already at the microphone. He said that the cowboys were going to go up the Toquop Wash, open the gates and let the cattle go. The cattle know how to get home to the river. They just have to be let go, and they will go home. Cliven said anyone, who wants to

230 follow Ryan up to the wash to open the gates, is welcome. All, who want to, can get in their cars and drive up to the freeway. Then he said, "*Git 'er done!*"

As I arrived at the Toquop Wash, about 5 road miles NE of the assembly at the flag poles, someone was already there directing people to park in a clearing on the south side of the east-bound I-15 freeway. I parked there. The freeway jammed with traffic quickly after I
235 parked. It was so jammed that no traffic was getting through from either direction. People and police officers were freely walking back & forth and up & down the freeway. I was able to walk across the median to the west-bound side. There I observed the SWAT vehicle, which I had seen earlier, pull in to another clearing on the north side of the west-bound freeway. There were perhaps another 20 police vehicles parked in that area. The
240 SWAT vehicle continued on thru the clearing and down the hill out of sight. Police officers were wandering about the area, as well as on the freeway. After some time, I wandered down to Wash under the freeway.

As Shawna reached the bottom of the hill, she was met by Ammon, another of Cliven's sons. His arms were outstretched. He instructed people not to proceed up the Wash yet.
245 There were agents parked in front of the fence panels, crouched down behind their open doors in a defense pattern with weapons drawn. Shawna had to look through a mesquite bush there to observe for herself. Sure enough she saw there were white Ranger trucks parked side to side with both doors open and men dressed in army looking gear. She pulled her head back behind the bush.

We stood and together formed a line a few deep and swung out and across the Wash. The bull horns from the Rangers began to shout demands for the group to "*Stop*", and "*Disperse*". We stood still, instructed to not do anything crazy. Don't try to be brave; just sit and wait for the 50 or so cowboys on horses. In spite of all the shouts from the bull horns, we slowly inched forward to the shade under the overpass and stopped! The
250 rangers / agents looked dressed for war. They never dropped their weapons which they had pointed at us.
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As we looked around at the people that were with us, we noticed that there were "*Oath keepers*", "*militia men*", body guards, family members, friends, patriots, men, women, a couple of teens and some brave media. We could hardly tell what they were yelling in the
260 bull horns because the sound echoed back under the two overpasses. A little bit of wind was blowing towards the Rangers. Shawna heard someone say that those with rifles should leave the rifles back behind the bridges. There were only two men carrying rifles that she witnessed. Present mostly were unarmed citizens! The men with rifles stayed back and put them down.

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William Joseph Goode

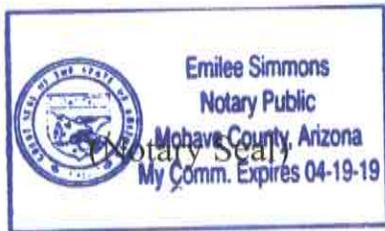
NOTARY

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In Mohave County, Arizona State, on this 13 day of April, 2016,
before me, Emilee Simmons, the undersigned notary public,
personally appeared William Joseph Goode, to me known to be the living man described
herein, who executed the forgoing instrument, and has sworn before me that he executed
the same as his free will, act and deed.

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Notary

My commission expires: 04/19/2019