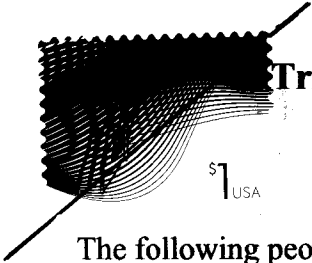


Peoples Petite Jury Nevada

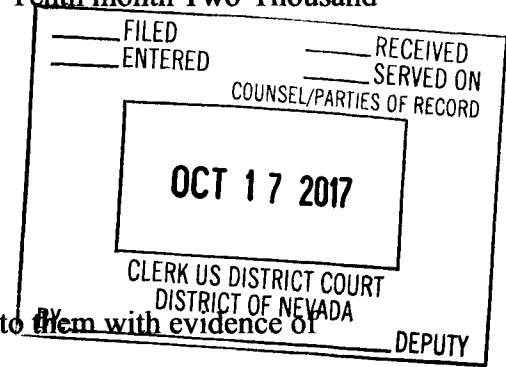
**Trial by Jury October 5, 2017 7:00 pm Pacific Time
17-CV-00447 and Ruling**



57
USA

The following people were present at the trial on the Fifth day Tenth month Two-Thousand Seventeen;

Magistrate Gregory Alan Johnson
Recorder
12 people Jury including Jury Foreman



No Respondents present at the trial though notice was mailed to them with evidence of mailing.

Jury Trial Recorded by electronic means and available to the People

Findings of Facts

For these Findings of Facts were deliberated and decided on the Fifth day Tenth month Two-Thousand and Seventeen:

1. For this case stems from no man or woman making a verified claim stating that they are the victim of harm by the Claimant.
2. For this case stems from Claimant stopping his private conveyance to use his phone to video record Miguel and Miguelito Barraza in handcuffs in front of a neighbor's house on May 11, 2016. As a result of that action an unidentified man, a police officer yelled at him to stop his conveyance. The result of this unlawful stop led to the Claimant and his conveyance being searched without his express permission and against him telling them he did not consent to either the search of his body or his private conveyance.
3. For this case also stems from the officers unlawfully detaining the Claimant after the Claimant heard the dispatcher tell the officer who called the situation in that Claimant was on a do not detain list. With the knowledge of this information, the officer went against the law and still detained Claimant.
4. For this case stems from Defendant Mead proceeding to 'charge' Claimant with statutes and code though the Defendant Mead had the knowledge that Claimant was on a do not detain list.
5. For this case stems from Defendant Mead ordering Claimant to appear in an inferior Justice Court.
6. For this case stems from Defendant Midland taking private papers from Claimant's private conveyance and did not return them.

7. For this case stems from Defendants damaging Claimant's property on June 28th 2016. The Defendants came to Plaintiff's domicile, invaded it, smashed all the windows, pointed guns at the people in the home, including Claimant's 11 year old son, Claimant's wife, and a visiting friend. The attack was unprovoked. The attack appeared to stem from the federal case filed by Claimant 20 days earlier naming the Defendant officers. It appeared the officers were trying to scare Claimant into withdrawing the case which named the Defendant officers as Defendants. During the unprovoked act, Defendant officers took private property, electronic devices, and computers with private information on them.
8. For this case stems from Defendant Meads belief that the Constitution for the United States of America to be archaic per his own words to that fact. One cannot uphold the Law of the United States of America if one is against one of the founding documents which outlines the role of government to wit Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
9. For the Jury is witness to the Respondents not being present at the trial. For the Respondents were called forth three times and did not appear before the Jury.
10. For it is such an important issue with the founders that two articles are written into The Constitution for the United States of America to assure that no American is granted a title of nobility in Article I, Section 9, Clause 8 and Article I, Section 10, Clause 1. This was followed in 1819 with the ratification of the 13th Amendment. For the evidence shows that as recently as 1861 the original 13th Amendment, which was never repealed, is part of the Supreme Law of the Land in these United States of America.

Conclusions of Law

For the original 13th Amendment was ratified in 1819 and evidence as recently as 1869 shows it was never repealed and is part of the Supreme Law of the Land in these United States of America. For the case brought against Thomas Benson, is null and void because esquires were part of the Legislature at the time of creation of statutes.

For as specified in the original 13th Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, is with evidence it has never been repealed and therefore is with continual use as a valid requirement as part of The Supreme Law of our Land. For with being recognized as a legislator is without retaining a title of nobility. For attorneys and lawyers typically have the title of Esquire, and are therefore prohibited from occupying any lawful political office, including any legislative office, in our lawful government.

For any legislative body which operates with any foreign agent B.A.R. Member is without a lawful legislative body. For any statutes, rules, or codes produced by an unlawful legislative body is with them null and void ab initio.

For this Jury of, for, and by the People of Nevada do hereby declare that Nevada Revised Statutes, including those being employed in this case, are not valid and cannot apply to the People without their knowingly, willingly, and intentionally consenting expressly in writing with their autograph.

For Amendment VII of the Constitution for the united States of America states:

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

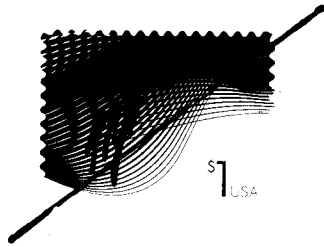
This case 17-CV-00447 is a common law case value in controversy that exceeds twenty dollars.

Therefore the People of this Jury do Decide, Declare and ORDER:

1. For without any Respondents appearing before this Jury and having received a true copy of the Claim for Trespass and Amended Action and having not answered the claim, is with a default judgment.
2. For without any Respondents placing evidence before this Jury, is without there being a Verified Complaint in accordance with the 4th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America. Wherefore, the indictment of Claimant is without merit and all actions against Claimant by the STATE OF NEVADA is VOID ab initio.
3. For without arrest of Claimant in accordance with the 4th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America is with the immediate release of Claimant, Thomas Arvel Benson.
4. For the Records Department of the Clark County Detention Center is to immediately correct the records concerning the Claimant and effect a quick release of the Claimant.
5. For with this Order of the Jury is with Richard Suey to do his duty and release the claimant immediately.
6. For with this Order is the return of all electronics taken, including but not limited to other personal property, deeds, and land of all claimant's past, present, and future also to affiliated people harmed by the unlawful proceedings.
7. For with this Order of the Jury is with the award of all that was prayed for by the Claimant and the Jury upholds the Ruling already filed in the court of records.
8. For all branches of the corporation STATE OF NEVADA are ORDERED to cease and desist from obstructing justice by interfering in any way with the lawful operation of the People.


So say the People of this Jury.

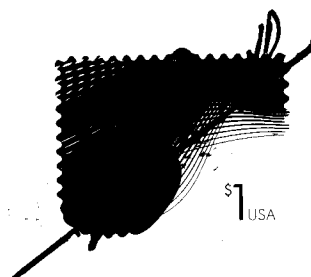
Autographed on this 10th day, Tenth month Two-Thousand and Seventeen



By:  Foreman



By: 
Gregory Alan Johnson
Magistrate
El Paso County Reception #
215080136
US Secretary of State Registry #
7015-0640-0000-5945-3249



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing documents 'People Petite Jury Nevada' and was mailed on 13th day of October 2017 and served upon the defendants by placing it in a sealed envelope and sent via First Class Mail Postage prepaid. The Defendants will receive the mailing either to their specific address or to their principal's address. Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal, Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

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By: *Thomas Benson*
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