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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
BY: _____	DEPUTY _____

**IN THE DE JURE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Thomas Benson)
)
)
)
Claimant)

FIRST AMENDED ACTION

Action No: 2:17-cv-00447-RFB-NJK

v.)

Action for Trespass and
Trespass on the Case

STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF CLARK)
CITY OF LAS VEGAS)
KENNETH MEAD)
MICHAEL MADLAND)
DOUGLAS GILLESPIE)
D. KING)
FOX5NEWS)
LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE)
UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUREAU)
OF INVESTIGATIONS (FBI))
B. VANOOSBREE)
CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT)
S. JUNG)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE)
TREASURY)
FBI AGENTS DOE 1 THROUGH 40)

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LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DOES 1)
 THROUGH 30)
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DOE 1)
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DOE 2)
 UNITED STATES,INC.)
 EWING BROTHER’S TOWING COMPANY)
 LAS VEGAS REVIEW JOURNAL)
 ELI SEGALL)
 JASON GUNNELL)
)
 Counterdefendants)
)

CAUSES OF ACTION - TRESPASS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION - TRESPASS

PARTIES

1. Comes now Thomas Benson (“Benson”) a people of sound mind of Nevada, in this amended court of record and complains of; State of Nevada, (“corporation 1”); County of Clark, (“corporation 2”); City of Las Vegas, (“corporation 3”); Kenneth Mead, (“Mead”); Douglas Gillespie, (“Gillespie”); King (last name withheld), (“King”); Fox5 News(Fox): Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, (“LVPD”); United States Federal Bureau of Investigations, (“FBI”); V. Vanossbree, (“Vanoosbree”); Clark County Sheriff Department, (“CCSD”); S. Jung, (“Jung”); United States Department of the Treasury, (“Treasury”), FBI Agents 1 through 40, (“FBI Agents”); LVPD Police 1 through 30, (“cops”); Department of the Treasury Doe 1, (“Doe 1”); Department of the Treasury Doe 2, (“Doe 2”); United States, (“corporation 4 or U.S.”); Ewing Brothers Towing Company, (“Ewing”);Las Vegas Review Journal, (“Journal”); Eli Segall’ (“Segall”); Jason Gunnell (“Gunnell”) hereinafter defendants and international terrorists.

INTRODUCTION

2. Each defendant exceeded its jurisdiction¹ under color of law by either directly, or through an agent, or in concert with another, in an attempt to unlawfully and forcefully commit an act of terror for

¹Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co., 495 F 2d 906, 910; Joyce v. US, 474 F2d 215; Bradbury v. Dennis, 310 F.2d 73 (10th Cir. 1962); Rosemond v. Lambert, 469 F2d 416; Latana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 188; Melo v. United States, 505 F. 2d 1026 Middleton v. Low

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the purpose of retaliating against claimants for daring to enforce claimants' natural and constitutional rights. This attack occurred without jurisdiction under color of law in direct violation of 18 USC 241, Conspiracy against rights, and 18 USC 242, deprivation of rights under color of law. As documented herein, defendants worked in unison to hinder the due process of law and to commit a fraud upon the court for the purpose of said vindictive prosecution of claimants Benson under color of law infringing on claimant's rights.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3. This action includes defendants who are employed by defendant corporation 1 and/or subdivision of corporation 1 who acted under color of law. It also includes defendants employed by corporation 4 or a subdivision of corporation 4 who acted under color of law. Damages far exceed \$150,000.00. Not only have federal statutes been violatate, but claimant's Constitutional rights have been violated.

SPECIFICS

- 4. At all times mentioned In this action at law, each defendant is the agent of the other, and in doing the act alleged in this action, each is acting in course and scope of said agency. The following paragraphs describe what the defendants, under color of law, either acted or failed to act as obligated.
- 5. The state of Nevada is established by the people with the republican² form of government as guaranteed by Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States of America.
- 6. Each agent exceeded its jurisdiction under color of law. Each defendant acted in concert with the remaining defendants to effect the unlawful loss of liberty, due process of law, act of terror against claimants in claimant's domicile, and extreme mental anguish.

(1866), 30 C. 596, citing Prosser v. Secor (1849), 5 Barb.(N.Y) 607, 608; Elliott v Peirsol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340, 7L.Ed. 164 (1828) Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409

1. ²Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. [In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626.]

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7. From the moment he was detained, claimant has been kept in actual or constructive imprisonment³.
8. Claimant did not renew his contract with corporation 1 as claimant does not operate a motor vehicle⁴.
9. Claimant is not a "driver"⁵ who operates a "motor vehicle".
10. Claimant is not a U.S. Citizen, U.S. person⁶ or corporation. Claimant is a non-citizen national of the united States of America, a people on the land.
11. Claimant's rights of due course⁷ of law and constitutional⁸ rights have been violated.
12. Defendants owe claimant a duty to secure his Constitutional rights and cannot violate them and secure them at the same time.

³Imprison: To confine a person or restrain his liberty in any way. Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition Imprisonment: ...it may be in a locality used only for the specific occasion; or it may take place without the actual application of any physical agencies of restraint (such as locks or bars), as by verbal compulsion and the display of available force. Black's Law Dictionary, 5thEdition

⁴18 U.S. Code § 31 – Definitions (a) (6) **Motor vehicle.**— The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.

⁵"Driver -- One employed in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle ..." Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., Pg. 940.

1. ⁶The word "person" in legal terminology is perceived as a general word which normally includes in its scope a variety of entities other than human beings. Church of Scientology v. U.S. Dept. of Justice 612 F. 2d 417, 425 (1979)

⁷Due process of law is process according to the law of the land Due process of law in the latter [the Fifth Article of Amendment to the Constitution) refers to that law of the land which derives its authority from the legislative powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States, exercised within the limits therein prescribed and interpreted according to the principles. of the common law Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the court in *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 3 Sup. Ct. 111,292,28 L. Ed. 232 (1884).]

⁸Constitution extends to equal protection of the laws to people, not to interest. *Taylor vs McKeithen*, 499 F.2d 893, C.A. La 1974. A constitution is designated as a supreme enactment, a fundamental act of legislation by the people of the state. A constitution is legislation direct from the people acting in their sovereign capacity, while a statute is legislation from their representatives, subject to limitations prescribed by the superior authority. See: *Ellingham v. Dye*, 178 Ind. 336; 99 NE 1; 231 U.S. 250; 58 L. Ed. 206; 34 S. Ct. 92; *Sage v. New York* , 154 NY 61; 47 NE 1096.

⁹See Oath of Office filed and copied to the Nevada Secretary of State and U.S Department of State as Exhibit B

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14. On May 11, 2016, Claimant was traveling in his private automobile to 5464 Sierra Brook Court. Claimant stopped his car and was told by Defendant Madland that there was a “police investigation” in progress and to leave. Claimant immediately got in the car and started to travel. After 30 feet of travel, Claimant stopped his private conveyance and used a phone to video record Miguel and Miguelito Barraza in hand cuffs in front of a neighbor’s house. An unidentified police officer then yelled at Claimant to stop claimant’s private conveyance. An unidentified police officer opened the door to claimant’s private property and then told claimant to exit claimant’s private conveyance. Claimant was then placed in handcuffs and told he was being detained. Claimant was then searched without his consent. While the officer was reaching into claimant’s pockets, claimant told the officer “I do not give permission to search me.”, and the officer removed claimant’s private property including claimant’s wallet, pen knife, without permission from, claimant’s body.
15. While claimant was being detained, one of the officers spoke to a dispatcher who was audibly heard by claimant to reply stating, “He is on the do-not-detain list.” Defendant Madland responded with “I don’t care.” in defiance to orders from his superiors.
16. Claimant then observed defendant Madland searching Claimants car. Claimant told Madland Claimant did not give permission for claimant’s car to be searched.

17. Defendant Mead acting under color¹⁰ of law detained¹¹ claimant and cited him for violating codes of corporation 1 in a citation numbered under the statutory system as 1-05262980 and 1-05262981 (event #160511-3437) as though claimant was subject to Mead's jurisdiction even though claimant did not consent to said jurisdiction and the dispatcher informed the defendant on scene that claimant was on the "do not detain list".
18. Defendants held claimant in actual imprisonment with his arms bound behind his back for two hours on the side of the road.
19. Claimant was imprisoned in full view of the public.
20. Claimant autographed the citation under duress due to the fact that defendant Mead was armed with a weapon. All contracts signed under duress are void.
21. Defendant Mead then ordered claimant to appear in an inferior "Justice Court"¹² rather than a Court of Justice as required as though Defendant Mead has jurisdiction over a people of Nevada.

¹⁰USC 18 §242. Deprivation of rights under color of law. Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

¹¹At implementation of the Constitution March 4, 1789, the soul of law in America was personal liberty under the common law; to wit, "Personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one's person to whatever place one's inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint unless by due course of law." William Blackstone and John Innes Clark Hare, cited in John Bouvier, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Third Revision (Being the Eighth Edition), revised by Francis Rawle (West Publishing Co.: St. Paul, Minn., 1914) (hereinafter "Bouvier's"), p. 1965 (s.v. "Liberty").

¹²"Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law." Ex Parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212; Smith v. Andrews, 6 Cal. 652;

- 22. Defendant Mead falsely swore in an affidavit that he had probable cause to detain claimant and referred to claimant as a “person¹³” who committed “offenses contrary to law¹⁴”.
- 23. Defendants Mead’s citation falsely referred to claimant’s private conveyance as a “vehicle¹⁵”.
- 24. Defendant Mead’s citation falsely claimed that texting while driving is “unlawful¹⁶”.
- 25. Defendant Mead’s citation falsely accused claimant of “driving” when in fact, claimant was not engaged in “commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.” 18 USC 31. A driver is one who operates a “motor vehicle”.
- 26. The law of the case decreed in Exhibit A is incorporated as though fully stated herein.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS ON CASE

- 27. Paragraphs 1 through 25 are incorporated as though fully stated herein.
- 28. Madland stole private papers out of Claimants car and gave them to defendant Mead, which Mead did not return not for which was claimant provided a property receipt.

¹³People are not persons and excluded from status that employ the term person or persons. "This word 'person' and its scope and bearing in the law, involving, as it does, legal fictions and also apparently natural beings, it is difficult to understand; but it is absolutely necessary to grasp, at whatever cost, a true and proper understanding to the word in all the phases of its proper use ... A person is here not a physical or individual person, but the status or condition with which he is invested ... not an individual or physical person, but the status, condition or character borne by physical persons ... The law of persons is the law of status or condition." -- American Law and Procedure, Vol 13, page 137, 1910.

¹⁴“Due course of law,” supra, is synonymous with “due process of law” and means process according to the law of the land, i.e., the Constitution, interpreted according to the principles of the common law; to wit: “Due process of law is process according to the law of the land. . . .” Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the Court in *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 533, 3 Sup. Ct. 111, 292, 28 L. Ed. 232 (1884). “Due process of law . . . refers to that law of the land which derives its authority from the legislative powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States, exercised within the limits therein prescribed and interpreted according to the principles of the common law. . . .”

¹⁵18 U.S. Code § 31 – Definitions (a) (6) **Motor vehicle.**— The term “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.

¹⁶At implementation of the Constitution March 4, 1789, the soul of law in America was personal liberty under the common law; to wit, “Personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one’s person to whatever place one’s inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint unless by due course of law.” William Blackstone and John Innes Clark Hare, cited in John Bouvier, *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, Third Revision (Being the Eighth Edition)*, revised by Francis Rawle (West Publishing Co.: St. Paul, Minn., 1914) (hereinafter “Bouvier’s”), p. 1965 (s.v. “Liberty”).

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29. Mead took Claimants Identification card and a folder containing 4 laminated private papers of Supreme Court Cases that upheld lawful right to travel privately without a “drivers license” as the Constitution for the United States of America guarantees the unencumbered right to travel.
30. Claimant’s private property stolen by defendant Ewing has held for ransom until said ransom was paid¹⁷ by claimant.
31. None of the other private property items have been returned to claimant.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS ON CASE

32. Paragraphs 1 through 30 are incorporated as though fully stated herein.
33. On November 26th, 2016 defendants Journal and Segall published an article that included comments about claimant Benson.
34. The article¹⁸ stated, ‘Benson is a purported “sovereign citizen,” or a follower of anti-government ideology whose adherents are known for financial scams, nonsensical writings and occasional violence.’
35. The article also stated, “His saga offers a glimpse at the bizarre and often criminal world of sovereign citizens and shows how Las Vegas, despite the improved housing market, still grapples with a dark, lingering side effect of the recession: squatters and others targeting vacant homes.”

¹⁷See Exhibit C-1 Ewing Invoice/ C-2 List of Stolen Property / C-3 Las Vegas Journal Article
Exhibit C-4 Traffic Ticket (Citation)

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36. Claimant Benson has never claimed to be a “sovereign citizen”. As stated in the first paragraph of this action, claimant Benson is a people of Nevada.
37. The courts have repeatedly held the people are sovereign¹⁸
38. Additionally, as previously stated, claimant Benson is a sworn CUSA Marshal in the direct service of the people for the united States of America which makes claimant a de jure government servant. As such, claimant can not very well “ a follower of anti-government ideology”.
39. Defendants ReviewJournal and Segall have used defamatory language accusing claimant of being “anti-government” for enforcing law against corporate employees impersonating government employees.
40. The term “sovereign citizen” is an oxymoron as it is physically impossible to be both a sovereign and a subject. U.S. Citizen is defined in the 14th amendment. There are two separate conditions that must be met to have citizen status in the United States. The first condition is people must be “born or naturalized in the United States”. These are the free people that “established and ordained” the constitutions for each and every state of the union. The second condition is “subject to the jurisdiction thereof”. Those who are not “subject to the jurisdiction thereof” are not citizens of the United States (corporation) nor the “State wherein they reside”.

¹⁸g. In our country the **people are sovereign** and the Government cannot sever its relationship to the people by taking away their citizenship. Our Constitution governs us and we must never forget that our Constitution limits the Government to those powers specifically granted or those that are necessary and proper to carry out the specifically granted ones. (emphasis added) AFROYIM v. RUSK, 387 U.S. 253 (1967) But be that as it may, there is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States. It is a government of delegated powers, supreme within its prescribed sphere, but powerless outside of it. In this country, sovereignty resides in the people, and congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their constitution, entrusted to it; all else is withheld. LEGAL TENDER CASES, 110 U.S. 421 (1884) (Also referred to as Julliard v. Greenman)

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Since people are sovereign and citizens are subjects, it is physically impossible to be a “sovereign citizen.”

41. The term “sovereign citizen” is a term utilized by actors who are employed by the corporations who have contracted with the states to serve as “government agents” to discredit the people who have been titled “enemies of the state” in the revised Trading with the Enemy Act.

42. Defendants Journal and Segall knew or should have known the simple definition of U.S. citizen which has been published in the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States¹⁹ since 1863.

43. Defendants Journal and Segall conspired with the other defendants to defame the honorable reputation of Claimants who aid other in upholding law as guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America.

44. Defendants Journal and Segall accepted private property from other defendants that included private information that claimants did not consent to have published and disseminated to the public.

45. The information that was published without claimant’s consent included information that has enabled anyone to copy the information from the Internet to steal claimant's identity and claimant will now have to take steps to protect his identity that he would not otherwise have to take.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION - TRESPASS

¹⁹28 USC Code § 3002 (15) (A) a Federal corporation;

“They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone, the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men. To protect that right, every unjustifiable intrusion by the Government upon the privacy of the individual, whatever the means employed, must be deemed a violation of the Fourth Amendment. And the use, as evidence”. *Olmstead v.U.S.*, 277 US 438, 478, (1928)”

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46. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated as though fully stated herein.
47. On the 28th day of June, 2016 international terrorist defendants invaded claimants private property domicile smashing all of the windows out of the domicile and pointing weapons at all of the occupants including claimant's spouse and eleven year old son and a guest who was visiting the claimant and claimant's family.
48. Defendants imprisoned claimant, claimant's family and claimant's guest during the terror attack which appeared to be enacted to scare claimant to dismiss his case that he filed in federal court against defendants twenty days earlier²⁰.
49. The international terrorists invaded the Nevada state outside the territorial confines of the United States.
50. The international terrorist committed violent acts and acts dangerous to human life in violation of law of the Nevada state.
51. The act appeared to be intended to coerce and intimidate a civilian population to affect the policy of the corporations sitting as government by intimidation and coercion.
52. As previously stated, claimants are not U.S. citizen, but are people and non-citizen nationals owing allegiance to the United States of America.
53. For clarification, in this action at law the United States of America, U.S.A. or continental refers to that entity created by the Constitution for the United States of America and governed under the common law²¹ as guaranteed by the Constitution for the United States of America. United

²⁰See Exhibit D, Copy of file action in federal court.

²¹Due process of law is process according to the law of the land Due process of law in the latter [the Fifth Article of Amendment to the Constitution) refers to that law of the land which derives its authority from the legislative powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States, exercised within the limits therein prescribed and interpreted according to the principles of the common law Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion of the court in *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516, 3 Sup. Ct. 111,292,28 L. Ed. 232 (1884).]

States or U.S. refers to the United States federal corporation²² created by an act of Congress in 1871²³ that is only permitted to operate within the territorial boundaries of Washington DC, Puerto Rico, Guam and other territories obtained outside the several states, and outposts within the states that have been approved for transfer from the states to the federal government..

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS

54. Paragraphs 1 through 51 are incorporated as though fully stated herein.

55. During the terror attack by defendants, defendants stole claimants private property²⁴ which included computers and/or other electronic devices.

56. The computers had private information that defendants shared with defendants Journal and Segall.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS

57. Since the terror attack, defendant Mead has regularly harassed claimant.

58. Defendant Mead and other defendants have stopped visitors who have visited claimant's domicile after said visitors have left claimant's private property.

59. Although Defendant Mead was to have taken an oath swearing to uphold and defend the Constitution for the United States of America, he told claimants that the “Constitution is archaic.” He also stated, “Nobody goes by the Constitution anymore.”

²²28 USC § 3002 (15) “United States means – (A) a federal corporation

²³The District of Columbia Act of 1871, Chapter 62, 16 Statutes at Large, 419

²⁴List of Stolen Private property

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60. Defendant Mead has initiated a grand jury investigation. On February 27, 2017 @12:47 pm pst time, claimant was visited at his house by two agents investigator for Attorney General Office. Investigator Doe 1 handed my spouse documents²⁵ stating claimant was under investigation for numerous felonies. This alleged indictment is alleging all statute violations of the Nevada Revised Statutes.
61. This paper was generated by Jason Gunnell, Senior Deputy Attorney General. Once again the corporation¹ State of Nevada is attempting to violate claimant rights. "Statutes is not a law"²⁶
62. This Court is NOT applying Common Law. This municipal Court enforcing statutes against one the "We the People"
63. This Court is NOT a court of record. The Corporation¹ State of Nevada is a public Corporation (Duns# 04-314-5677)
64. Every PERSON admitted and registered to practice law in this State is a member of the State Bar , also a coporation (Duns#: 79-300 0142).
65. This appears to be actions of one warring against the Constitution for the United States of America, an act of treason. Defendant Mead and Defendant Gunnell (esquire) are foreign agents warring against the constitution and against one of the we the people.(" No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can "war against the constitution" without the violating his undertaking to support it." *Copper v. Aaron, 358.U.S.*
66. Defendants harassment has interfered with claimant ability to run his business that he runs by having guest to his domicile to introduce potential buyers of products claimant sell.
67. This interference has reduce dramatically, claimant's revenue and ability to earn a living.

EXHIBIT F- Notice of Intent to seek indictment

²⁵ "A Code is not Law" and "The Common Law is the Real Law , " The Supreme Law of the Land. The Codes, Rules, Regulations, Policy and Statutes are not Law."

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68. Claimant reputation has been irreparably damage due to the harassment of his potential customers.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

69. For that cause of action therefore claimant brings his suit.

70. WHEREFORE, claimant requests relief and judgment against defendants as follows:

71. WHEREFORE, claimant prays judgment against defendants, and each of them, as follows:

72. For First Cause of Action, \$50,000.00.

73. For Second Cause of Action, \$25,000.00.

74. For Third Cause of Action, \$1,800,000.00 (dollars) and an article publish above the fold in defendants primary periodically approved by claimant and/or claimant's advisers retracting defendant's defamatory comments and including claimant's side of the story. Lacking publication of said article within three weeks of the judgment of this court, claimant request defendants Journal and Segall each pay to claimant an additional \$50,000.00 (dollars) each week the article goes unpublished until such time as the article is published.

75. For Fourth Cause of Action, \$2,300,000.00.

76. For Fifth Cause of Action, \$15,000.00.

77. For Sixth Cause of Action, \$1,200,000.00.

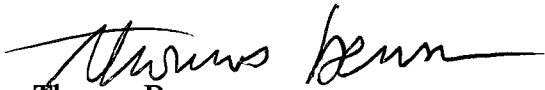
78. That the court enter a declaratory judgment ordering the State of Nevada and the United States and all its subdivisions, municipalities, counties townships, villages, towns or any other subdivision falling under the jurisdiction of Nevada and/or the United States, Inc. to update its records removing claimants from their respective jurisdictions;

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79. That the court enter a declaratory judgment that defendants have acted contrary to constitutional right, power or privilege;
80. That the court enter a declaratory judgment that defendants actions were in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority and short of statutory right;
81. That the court permanently enjoin defendants from interfering with claimant's lawful right of free travel;
82. That the court enter a judgment dismissing the cause for which all claimant was arrested;
83. That the court grant claimant such other and further relief as the court deems proper;
84. For interest as allowed by law;
85. For cost of suit;

I declare under penalty of perjury in the United States of America that the foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

February 1st day of March, 2017 Clark County, Nevada.



Thomas Benson
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Las Vegas, Nevada near [89117]
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