

APPENDIX

NO FURTHER APPENDIX NECESSARY.

ALL DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ONLINE AND FROM COURT CLERKS.

**DUE TO FINANCIAL INDIGENCE NO COPIES HAVE BEEN MADE OR WILL
BE MADE FOR THE COURTS. THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT WILL BE
IN CHARGE OF ORDERING THEIR OWN COPIES AND READING ONLINE.**

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS

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NO. 20-0793

JULES DYLAN STUER

v.

SUSAN DUESLER

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§

Dallas County,

5th District.

January 8, 2021

Petitioner's petition for review, filed herein in the above numbered and styled case, having been duly considered, is ordered, and hereby is, denied.

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I, BLAKE A. HAWTHORNE, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the orders of the Supreme Court of Texas in the case numbered and styled as above, as the same appear of record in the minutes of said Court under the date shown.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the Supreme Court of Texas, at the City of Austin, this the 11th day of February, 2021.



Blake A. Hawthorne

Blake A. Hawthorne, Clerk

By Monica Zamarripa, Deputy Clerk

DISMISS and Opinion Filed August 17, 2020



**In The
Court of Appeals
Fifth District of Texas at Dallas**

No. 05-19-00752-CV

**JULES DYLAN STUER, Appellant
V.
SUSAN DUESLER, Appellee**

**On Appeal from the 298th Judicial District Court
Dallas County, Texas
Trial Court Cause No. DC-18-07494**

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Before Chief Justice Burns¹, Justice Pedersen, III, and Justice Evans
Opinion by Justice Evans

Appellant Jules Dylan Stuer appeals the trial court's order dismissing his case against appellee Susan Duesler. Representing himself without an attorney, Stuer filed an appellant's brief. We notified him that his brief was deficient and instructed him to file an amended brief to comply with the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.

¹ The Honorable David L. Bridges, Justice, participated in the submission of this case, however, he did not participate in the issuance of this opinion due to his death on July 25, 2020. Chief Justice Robert Burns has substituted in for Justice Bridges and has reviewed the briefs and the record before the Court.

Stuer's amended brief is also deficient and fails to comply with the rules. Accordingly, we dismiss the appeal.

BACKGROUND

A. Family Court

On April 6, 2017, Duesler was appointed as the amicus attorney for a minor child that was the subject of a custody dispute between Stuer and his wife in the 255th Family District in Dallas County. The family court held a trial regarding the divorce and custody proceeding in January 2018 and signed a Final Decree of Divorce on March 23, 2018.

B. District Court

On June 8, 2018, Stuer filed a lawsuit against Duesler in Dallas County District Court alleging a claim for defamation and damages. Duesler sought immunity in her answer pursuant to Texas Family Code section 107.009.² Duesler then filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 91a. The district court granted the motion to dismiss on October 5, 2018 ("October order"). On May 31, 2019, the district court heard Duesler's motion for attorney's fees related to her motion to dismiss. The district court assessed attorney's fees against Stuer by order

² "A guardian ad litem, an attorney ad litem, a child custody evaluator, or an amicus attorney appointed under this chapter is not liable for civil damages arising from an action taken, a recommendation made, or an opinion given in the capacity of guardian ad litem, attorney ad litem, child custody evaluator, or amicus attorney." See TEX. FAMILY CODE § 107.009.

dating May 31, 2019 ("May order"). Stuer filed a notice of appeal regarding the October order and the May Order.

C. Court of Appeals

Stuer filed an appellant's brief on October 17, 2019. By letter dated October 28, 2019, the Clerk of the Court sent Stuer a letter which stated as follows:

The appellant's brief in the above referenced case does not satisfy the requirements of Rule 38 of the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure. Specifically, the brief is deficient as follows:

 X The table of contents does not indicate the subject matter of each issue or point, or group of issues or points. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(b).

 X It does not contain an index of authorities arranged alphabetically and indicating the pages of the brief where the authorities are cited. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(c).

 X It does not contain a concise statement of the case, the course of proceedings, and the trial court's disposition of the case supported by record references. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(d).

 X It does not contain a concise statement of the facts supported by record references. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(g).

 X It does not contain a succinct, clear, and accurate statement of the arguments made in the body of the brief. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(h).

 X The argument does not contain appropriate citations to authorities. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(i).

 X The argument does not contain appropriate citations to the record. TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(i).

 X Text of brief is not double spaced. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.4(d).

 X It does not contain a proper certificate of compliance. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.4(i)(3).

 X It does not contain a proper certificate of service. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.5(e)(2)(3).

 X Documents in appendix must be redacted to remove name of child. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.8(b).

 X Documents in appendix must be redacted to remove name of parent. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.8(b).

 X Documents contain sensitive data. TEX. R. APP. P. 9.9 or 9.10.

The letter further informed Stuer that his failure to file an amended brief that complied with the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure within ten days could result in dismissal of his appeal. Stuer filed an amended brief on November 7, 2019.

ANALYSIS

A. Failure to Comply with Rule 38.1

In Texas, an individual who is a party to civil litigation has the right to represent himself at trial and on appeal. TEX. R. CIV. P. 7. The right of self-representation carries with it the responsibility to adhere to our rules of evidence and procedure, including our appellate rules of procedure if the party chooses to represent himself at the appellate level. *See Bolling v. Farmers Branch Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 315 S.W.3d 893, 895 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2010, no pet.). Courts regularly

caution pro se litigants that they will not be treated differently than a party who is represented by a licensed attorney. *Id.* To comply, an appellant must articulate the issues we are asked to decide. *Lee v. Abbott*, No. 05-18-01185-CV, 2019 WL 1970521, at *1 (Tex. App.—Dallas May 3, 2019, no pet.) (mem. op.). The brief fails if we must speculate or guess about the appellant's contentions. *Id.* We are not responsible for identifying possible trial court error, searching the record for facts that may be favorable to a party's position, or doing legal research that might support a party's contention. *Id.* Were we to do so, even for a pro se litigant untrained in law, we would be abandoning our role as judges and become an advocate for that party. *See Valadez v. Avitia*, 238 S.W.3d 843, 845 (Tex. App.—El Paso 2007, no pet.).

Our appellate rules have specific requirements for briefing. TEX R. APP. P. 38. These rules require appellants to state concisely the complaint they may have, provide understandable, succinct, and clear argument for why their complaint has merit in fact and in law, and cite and apply law that is applicable to the complaint being made along with record references that are appropriate. TEX R. APP. P. 38.1(f), (h), and (i). When deciding whether an appellant's brief is deficient, we do not adhere to any rigid rule about the form of a brief. *See Bolling*, 315 S.W.3d at 895. Pro se litigants may not be versed in the form of briefing favored by seasoned appellate practitioners. *Id.* We do, however, examine briefs for compliance with prescribed briefing rules, including specifically, in this case, rule 38.1. TEX. R. APP.

P. 38.1. After a close examination, if we can conclude a brief complies with the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, we submit the appeal for review and decision on the merits. *Lee v. Abbott*, 2019 WL 1970521, at *1. If we cannot, we may dismiss the appeal as we are authorized to do. TEX. R. APP. P. 42.3.

In this case, our notice to Stuer informed him that his brief failed to comply with the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure. Stuer's amended brief, however, fails to remedy these deficiencies. Although Stuer purports to present six issues for our review, his brief fails to present applicable facts, argument, authorities and record references for each purported issue. To the contrary, Stuer's brief is largely incoherent and consists of a string of jumbled and chaotic references to laws, constitutional rights, alleged crimes, wrongdoing and complaints which are irrelevant to the underlying case. For example, Stuer's amended brief references violations of "Federal Victim's Rights Law," "Federal Victim's Rights Act," and due process law. Although Stuer mentions that the trial court "erred in grant[ing] Dismissal of the full Defamation case" in the issues presented to review, there is no legal analysis of this argument or any citation to relevant supporting authorities. The amended brief also complains of action and wrongdoing by individuals who are not defendants in the underlying action such as his ex-wife's attorney in the divorce proceeding. Further, the amended brief is completely devoid of record references. *See Hernandez v. Dallas Indep. Sch. Dist.*, No. 05-17-00227-CV, 2018 WL 1835692, at *2 (Tex. App.—Dallas Apr. 19, 2018, no pet.) (mem. op.) ("Because

Hernandez's brief is unsupported by appropriate citations to the record, he has preserved nothing for our review."'). Because Stuer has failed to comply with the briefing requirements of our appellate rules after having been given the opportunity to do so, we dismiss appellant's appeal. TEX. R. APP. P. 42.3.

B. Motion to Dismiss

Even if we had concluded that Stuer's amended brief met the procedural requirements, Stuer has failed to assert how the trial court erred in granting the dismissal of the case.

Dismissal is appropriate under Rule 91a "if the allegations, taken as true, together with inferences reasonably drawn from them, do not entitle the claimant to the relief sought . . . [or] no reasonable person could believe the facts pleaded." *See* TEX. R. CIV. P. 91a. Appellate courts review a trial court's award of a dismissal under Rule 91a under a de novo standard of review. *City of Dallas v. Sanchez*, 494 S.W.3d 722, 724 (Tex. 2016).

In her motion to dismiss, Duesler argued that the trial court should dismiss Stuer's defamation case for two reasons:

(1) Plaintiff's defamation cause of action has no basis in fact as the alleged defamatory statements of Ms. Duesler to Faith & Liberty's Place Family Center (and the transmission of a court's Final Decree of Divorce) were based on Plaintiff's own statements (See Plaintiff's own admission in his First Amended Petition, Paragraph 10(c): "This was based on conditional statements."); and

(2) Plaintiff's defamation cause of action has no basis in law as Ms. Duesler's statements and transmission of the court's Final Decree of

Divorce were made in her official capacity as an Amicus Attorney for which she enjoys immunity.

The trial court did not specify the ground or grounds upon which it granted the motion to dismiss. Accordingly, Stuer was required to challenge both grounds raised by Duesler in the motion to dismiss. *See Estate of Savana*, 529 S.W.3d 587, 592 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2017, no pet.) (“If an order granting a Rule 91a motion does not specify the grounds for dismissal, a party appealing the order must challenge every ground upon which the trial court could have granted the motion.”).

We first note that Stuer did not address Duesler’s first argument in either his trial court pleadings or on appeal. Accordingly, he has failed to challenge all grounds upon which the trial court could have granted the motion to dismiss and the appeal fails for this reason. *See Parkhurst v. Office of Att’y Gen. of Tex.*, 481 S.W.3d 400, 402 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2015, no pet.) (quoting *Berger v. Flores*, No. 03-12-00415-CV, 2015 WL 3654555, at *4 (Tex. App.—Austin June 12, 2015, no pet.) (mem. op.)) (“[I]t is appropriate to impose upon an appellant attacking a dismissal under Rule 91a the same obligation as one attacking a summary judgment when the trial court fails to mention a particular ground on which it relied. In each situation, he must negate the validity of each ground upon which the trial court could have relied. If he fails to address any particular ground, ‘we must uphold the [order] on the unchallenged ground.’”).

In regard to the immunity argument, the Texas Family Code provides that “[a] guardian ad litem, an attorney ad litem, a child custody evaluator, or an amicus attorney appointed under this chapter is not liable for civil damages arising from an action taken, a recommendation made, or an opinion given in the capacity of guardian ad litem, attorney ad litem, child custody evaluator, or amicus attorney.” TEX. FAM. CODE §107.009(a). The statute further provides that “[s]ubsection (a) does not apply to an action taken, a recommendation made, or an opinion given: (1) with conscious indifference or reckless indifference to the safety of another; (2) in bad faith or with malice; or (3) that is grossly negligent or willfully wrongful.” *Id.* at §107.009(b). In this case, Stuer fails to assert which exception applies in this case so that Duesler may be held liable. Further, Stuer failed to present any facts or argument in support of his assertion that Duesler is not immune from liability based upon her role as an amicus attorney in the divorce proceeding.

For all of these reasons, we conclude that had we looked at the merits of the case, we would affirm the trial court’s order granting dismissal of the case.

CONCLUSION

As Stuer failed to comply with the briefing requirements of our appellate rules after having been given an opportunity to do so, we dismiss appellant's appeal.

/David Evans/

DAVID EVANS
JUSTICE

190752F.P05



**Court of Appeals
Fifth District of Texas at Dallas**

JUDGMENT

JULES DYLAN STUER, Appellant

No. 05-19-00752-CV V.

SUSAN DUESLER, Appellee

On Appeal from the 298th Judicial
District Court, Dallas County, Texas
Trial Court Cause No. DC-18-07494.
Opinion delivered by Justice Evans.
Chief Justice Burns and Justice
Pedersen, III participating.

In accordance with this Court's opinion of this date, the appeal is
DISMISSED.

It is **ORDERED** that appellee SUSAN DUESLER recover her costs of this
appeal from appellant JULES DYLAN STUER.

Judgment entered this 17th day of August 2020.



Fifth Court of Appeals
600 Commerce Street, Suite 200
Dallas, Texas 75202

June 25, 2019

RE: Case No. 05-19-00752-CV

Style: Jules Dylan Stuer
v. Susan Duesler

The Court today filed appellant's notice of appeal in the above referenced cause. The 5th Court of Appeals follows the Standards of Conduct adopted by Texas Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals order.

Trial Court Case No. DC-18-07494

Lisa Matz, Clerk

THE HONORABLE EMILY G. TOBOLOWSKY
298TH DISTRICT COURT
GEORGE ALLEN SR. COURTS BLDG.
600 COMMERCE, BOX 822
DALLAS, TX 75202
* DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL *



Fifth Court of Appeals
600 Commerce Street, Suite 200
Dallas, Texas 75202

June 25, 2019

RE: Case No. 05-19-00752-CV

Style: Jules Dylan Stuer
v. Susan Duesler

The Court today filed appellant's notice of appeal in the above referenced cause. The 5th Court of Appeals follows the Standards of Conduct adopted by Texas Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals order.

Trial Court Case No. DC-18-07494

Lisa Matz, Clerk

RYAN MCFARLIN
THE MCFARLIN FIRM, PLLC
PO BOX 224114
DALLAS, TX 75222-4114
* DELIVERED VIA E-MAIL *



**Court of Appeals
Fifth District of Texas at Dallas**

MANDATE

**TO THE 298TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF DALLAS COUNTY,
GREETINGS:**

Before the Court of Appeals for the Fifth District of Texas, on the 17th day of August 2020, the cause on appeal to revise or reverse the judgment between

JULES DYLAN STUER, Appellant

No. 05-19-00752-CV V.

SUSAN DUESLER, Appellee

On Appeal from the 298th Judicial
District Court, Dallas County, Texas
Trial Court Cause No. DC-18-07494.
Opinion delivered by Justice Evans.
Chief Justice Burns and Justice
Pedersen, III participating.

was determined; and this Court made its order in these words:

In accordance with this Court's opinion of this date, the appeal is
DISMISSED.

It is **ORDERED** that appellee SUSAN DUESLER recover her costs of this appeal from appellant JULES DYLAN STUER.

WHEREFORE, WE COMMAND YOU to observe the order of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth District of Texas, in this behalf, and have it duly obeyed and executed.

WITNESS the HON ROBERT D. BURNS, III, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, with the Seal thereof affixed, at the City of Dallas, this 25th day of February 2021.



Lisa Matz

Lisa Matz, Clerk

Case Numbers Sheet:

AG:		CGS-73496
OAG:		0013611355
CPS 2017-2018:		457-369-27
CPS 2019:		723-073-92
CPS 2020:		735-292-49, 740-387-24
255 th Court Divorce:		DF-17-05507
255 th Court Child Custody:	Defaulted	Recused.
191 st Court Defamation:		DC-18-07493
298 th Court Defamation:		DC-18-07494
Malpractice:	Defaulted	Recused.
		DC-19-16060
		DF-20-16005
		Now in: <u>68th Court</u>
162 nd Court Finance:		DC-19-18091
5 th Court of Appeals:	05-18-01220-CV Dismissed, 05-19-00752-CV	
Supreme Court TX:	20-0793	
Writ of Mandamus:	05-18-01346-CV	
State Auditor's Office Control # for Crimes:	21-0927, 3883-01-262	
Texas Commission on Judicial Conduct (SCJC) #:	21-0312, 21-0313	
Ross and Mathews Legal Shield Membership Number:		10148624959
		TX-6N8-43W

2021-301901 for Recipient Fraud IG area General Investigation

2021-301902 for Recipient Fraud was sent to IG area WIC Recipient.

TREC COMPLAINT: 180508

US Department of Justice Civil Rights Case: 31-041-JCN, 62291-LWN

Child Solicitation Case: 82-070527

Missing and Exploited Child: 817-12756

AG- CV Compensation Program: VC-211-10679

US Department of Treasury claim number for Whistleblowers program: 2021-004815, 2021-007250

FTC: 131232589

SEC: 16158-374-106

Sincerely,

Mr. Jules Dylan Stuer obo DBA

The Estate of Lily Ana Stuer

Criticalfiles00777@gmail.com

(469) 471-4200

1238 Dalhart Dr.,

Richardson, TX 75080

NCBE: N-10562079

LSAC: L-41102125

FBI Victim ID: 5735064

Case Brief Sheet:

255th Court Divorce:

DF-17-05507

(Stuer vs Stuer, 255th, Judge Cooks Now Recused, Defaulted Decree to Marital Settlement Agreement / Property Division Agreement, in 68th Malpractice Court)

Facts: Multiple instances of Aggravated Perjury from misrepresentation of Amicus, opposing lawyer Tadlock, and mother to protect their positions together constructively, maternal child abuse (visitation and alienation now fully documented for CPS, Department of Justice, and Department of Corrections in 2021), and Fraud in Court. Crimes overcome the truth in the 255th Court. The 255th Court does **NOT** check for aggravated perjury, fraud, or maternal child abuse patterns (parental alienation or parental visitation child abuse of children and as such break their own Standing Order). The Court is heavily sexist and slanted toward biased rulings and collecting child support for women. The Court has authorized attorneys acting as Amicus to “strip children naked”, lie about it in other Courts (As in Duesler Testimony 298th, Court), accept Title IV Child Support, due to RICO violations, and or for some possible profit in fee or solicitation money, and subjectively break their own Codes of Conduct, Standing Orders, and Federal VRA laws whenever they’d like. These facts were shown through various civil lawsuits, complaints, after a father didn’t receive his daughter once home during divorce without signs of serious maternal abuse issues and was illegally blamed in Decree, through subjective libel, for the issues. The 255th Court is systematically victimizing adults and victim children in their rulings without regard for law. The father was subsequently set up, defrauded, and blamed for mother’s poor behavior on Decree, to simply solidify child support, without any real evidence or criminal prosecution for crimes: “stalking” and “neglect”.

Procedure: The victimization and defrauding of Mr. Stuer and maternal abuse of Miss. Lily Ana Stuer was not a secret as Mr. Stuer profusely documented it with time stamped notes, representatives from federal agencies, video, and audio files.

Issue: If crimes are allowed to be performed constructively what is the Court really running? Do Court officials get to biasedly discriminate against sex, simply to support Title IV functions for lawyers to collect fees? Do Court officials get to make up subjective lies and become complacent to crimes about subjects in order to achieve political outcomes or sexist / biased based monetary income or other malicious biased outcomes? Is a fraudulent document (with obvious subjective libel and forgery) filed by the Court still enforceable?

Reasoning: Federal VRA rights prevent maternal child abuse and should have prevented it in this case. Federal laws were conveniently overlooked by lawyers and the Court to fit their own designated outcomes for the case. Title IV access is only given to government agencies not individual attorneys but Judge Cooks ruled against this access and found that she could direct monies to Court sponsored attorneys. Fraud and perjury are constructive crimes that take officials complacent to those crimes in order to achieve the nefarious outcomes and sexist directives in order to procure political immunity and money for the Court. Through time if the Judges are improper in their ruling they will ultimately try to cover it up by enforcing contempt, framing individuals into criminals, and holding them in contempt for lack of payments even if they are victims of crimes.

Rule: Federal laws against constructive crimes, RICO laws, and Federal VRA laws are necessary to achieving outcomes of restoring Miss. Lily Ana Stuer with her father along with reconstructed estate monies which have been defrauded. Appointment of Ombudsman with FBI has been offered to Judge Hoffman of the 68th Court in case: DC-19-16060 as of 2021. Federal Criminal Complaints have been lodged with various agencies due to the treatment of victims. Fraud takes time and money to find out and prosecute. Appointment of other financial representatives was necessary as well due to time involved in procuring things from well-known frauds through various agencies and places so that the numbers work out in unison as to the goals for all involved. Appointment of representatives for the Pro Se father, in the 68th Court, is necessary to curb the pain and provide relief for victims.

Disposition: This case has not been disposed of. It has transformed into two Defamation cases, one of which has made it to the USA Federal Supreme Court, and a Malpractice case (where it is currently Defaulted four years after judgment,

and a Child Custody case which was finally Defaulted due to lack of due process time) by Recused Judge Kimberly Cooks, with the victim child in limbo now after being damaged with maternal child abuser, child support still asking for payments after four years of duty to them, and abusive mother still on the run. This case is in absolute shambles due to the criminals now involved and formed against Federal Contractor Mr. Stuer who has forced criminals to accept responsibility for their own actions against him as a victim and his victim child.

Dissent: Maternal abuser Stephanie abused the child throughout the divorcing procedures, was guilty of multiple counts of aggravated perjury, fraud (constructive/ conspiracy to defraud, Medicaid fraud, and child support fraud), and due to the poorly run court's ability to detect such crimes the crimes have continued to run rampant, within the family and friend circles of victims. The accused maternal abuser was simply given blanket control over 100% of the estate, without any oversight or question, no punishment or accountability, her actions four years later have now stunted a victim child's learning abilities, people are questioning whether the victim child has had her nose broken by the mother or other maternal abusers, actors, and crimes have continued constructively against Pro Se father Mr. Stuer for years due to Court's elongated due processing, lack of care, and financial indigence brought to the victim father after being blamed illegally for Stephanie's maternal child abuse syndrome. Emboldened by her success Stephanie seeks to enforce Child Support and even goes so far out of spite to seek Medicaid as well in an obvious fraud (With her, her father, her mother, and her husband's current estates worth over \$100 million USD) reported under 2021-301901 and 2021-301902.

255th Court Child Custody:

DF-20-16005

(Stuer vs. Reynolds, 255th, Judge Cooks Recused, Defaulted Judgment, to 68th Malpractice Court)

Facts: After four years of providing for, aiding, and abetting crimes Judge Kim Cooks was recused in this case due to issues with Enforcement of Contempt for nonpayment of Title IV fees to a lawyer who stripped a child naked against Federal VRA laws. Judge Cooks also has a serious issue with the Decree as it has not been followed for access to the child by Stephanie due to ongoing maternal child abuse

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crimes. Judge Kim Cooks also acted against Federal VRA laws by allowing for crimes, subjective language, and maternal child abuse to go unreported in her courtroom. Judge Kim Cooks chose to biasedly side with maternal criminal and not to allow constituents to even answer the father back through email about Emergency Issues with the now Exploited Missing and Solicited child. The Judge still continued to try and collect Title IV Child Support for the Amicus illegally and through illegal Contempt against State Constitutional laws to cover up her bad decisions on the bench.

Procedure: This case got to where it stands by persistent work by a Pro Se father who was incorrectly accused of neglect and stalking, on Decree, when the mother had actually brought home the daughter, of the couple, every single time with signs of maternal alienation child abuse and maternal visitation abuse, including a bleeding rectum after staying with only adults, drug dealers, and being left by the maternal abuser. Ultimately the procedure was followed against Federal law and as the father uncovered the various crimes committed by the Court, Court officials, and the mother it became obvious that "sexism", crimes, and systematic child abuse painted the 255th Court's poor decisions regularly. Complaints have been lodged to the USDOJ for review, recusal paperwork was given, and a Malpractice case outside of the Court has been designated for a new agreement between the parents as furthered criminal issues unfold maternally.

Issue: Is Federal VRA law allowed to be broken against a victim child and victim father while perjury and fraud are present in a civil divorce Court? What does a Pro Se father do about such extreme sexism, fraud, perjury, and maternal child abuse in family court as an indigent victim then of certain crimes? Can a child be protected through an Emergency Protective Order, Writ, along with new sibling(s), reconstructed estate, and child support now due to the father? (After four years of continued constructive crimes against the victims have shocked the Courts, with two recusals (possibly a third in the 68th Court if Federal laws are not followed), Affidavits of Prosecution against certain Judges have even made certain Judges involved partial toward criminals in a bid to save their own positions on said crimes. It is yet to be seen whether or not the Courts are involved enough in checking for crimes in the Civil Courts to make a difference. The indifference and disregard for criminal issues in Civil Court has shocked a Pro Se victim father and victim daughter as they seek relief from crime and civil disobedience.

Reasoning: Federal VRA Laws, Standing Orders, Lawyers Ethics and Conduct

Rule: Standing Orders, Federal VRA laws, Recusal of Judges, Penal Codes

Disposition: After ruling that a child can be given back to a victim father as a victim with estate reconstruction, and child support for said father, a Bill of Review and Decree will be issued to finalize the cases. The father will now need to expunge his record to clear up issues with credit, criminal issues, and overall dignity. Federal Supreme Court writs and funds to prevent such child abuse, perjury, and fraud from happening in the future are being sought.

Dissent: Dissent from Recused Judge Tobolowsky, Cooks, other Judges, lawyers, and actors now being sought for Federal crimes due to being lazily duped into constructive fraud and filing false records with the Courts by criminals against a victim father and his victim child. This is in turn curtailed by Lis Pendes Orders and Assigning power to the 68th Court and the Federal Supreme Court to handle these types of issues which arise in Dallas County, throughout the State, and throughout the nation as no one should ever have to live with false accusations in a Decree or Writ based on constructive crimes.

191st Court Defamation:

DC-18-07493

(Stuer vs. Tadlock, 191st, severe latency in due process ultimately siding with Defendant after No Discovery was made without any further study or proof)

Facts: Judge Slaughter heard the case and made a decision in the case without adequate Discovery or Interrogatory in the case after promising to get back with Pro Se litigant with information the following Monday after the oral arguments were made. She did not get back to him but in the form of Dismissal letter over a month later while the Pro Se litigant was out of town so he could not appeal the decision.

Procedure: This case shows a consistent lack of care from Judges toward Pro Se litigants, no reporting of maternal child abuse or crimes by the Judge even after asked, no discovery, and ultimately no movement from the Court AT ALL against a constructive criminal who misrepresented his case and client simply for a quick win.

Issue: Is a BAR Certified Attorney allowed to simply disregard Federal Laws, Civil Standing Orders, and Lawyers Code of Ethics, and defame a father subjectively on Writ of Attachment to a victim child? Then defame the father further on a Decree by forcing time constraints on him coercively by use of constructive crimes? Yes; at least for a time. Perjury and Fraud have been effective and efficient weapons for an abusive fraudulent mother, her legal team, the Amicus, and the 255th Court who continue to shield their lies, perjury, defamation, and blame others for their own neglect preposterously.

Reasoning: With active perjury, fraud, crimes against the victim child, defamation about victim and hero Mr. Stuer taking it's toll, no Discovery, the 191st Court missed their chance to help victims and in so doing prolonged the pain, agony, suffering, and torture. It gives a glimpse into victims' issues with reparations, estate reconstruction, and compensation once crimes have been committed and also a possible reason why most victims never receive any form of compensation. Lack of care by the Courts and dismissing issues of utmost importance to victims shows a serious problem and inconsistency with Federal VRA laws.

Rule: Rules must, in the future, require Court reporting of ALL crimes, even if alleged, in order to better serve the commonwealth and keep track of victims and criminals. Federal VRA laws require:

The right to full and timely restitution as provided in law.

The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay.

The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

Disposition: Tadlock then afforded himself all awards, removed himself from the family case, and is now fully unavailable for any service, documents, or questioning even four years after the maternal child abuse has continued by disallowing father access every two weeks to his child as Court ordered. The maternal child abuse has continued in various forms of constructive crimes involving mutual family members, friends, leaving the father without any voice effectively defrauded and led to be declared vexatious by recused Judges. The visitation being proof of maternal child abuse enough, now that vexatious

declaration has been made, and Mr. Tadlock freed from the case after writing in all orders to his own unfair advantage, with libel and missing numbers inherent, has left the Pro Se victim father and his victim daughter without any viable legal remedy other than the 68th Malpractice Court and the Federal Supreme Court.

Dissent: Dissent by Judge Slaughter due to saying on record that she would: "Get back to [you] Monday" and without further ado dismissed the case after the period of time ungiven. Judge Slaughter also refused on record to "get involved" with any type of required documentation in regards to certain criminal/civil cases. Judge Slaughter gave blanket immunity to Attorney Gerald Tadlock whilst Mr. Tadlock had committed the crime of perjury, in ink, in her courtroom Federal victim status was not respected nor accounted for in the 191st Court and a criminal was allowed to offset due process yet again exponentializing pain to victims.

298th Court Defamation:

DC-18-07494

(Stuer vs. Duesler, 298th, Judge Tobolowsky: Recused.)

Facts: No Discovery or Interrogatory was given again but some oral arguments were made in Court. Duesler was viewed as perjuring herself in Court by saying that she "did Not strip Lily Ana Stuer naked", but then about face said she "did", on record during the same testimony in an obvious aggravated perjury, further rambling on to admit that "she didn't see any signs of child abuse" in the case where she was specifically summoned for the reason of maternal child abuse and the father gave her and CPS a 200+ file USB outlining such maternal child abuse. If she "didn't see any signs of child abuse", like she said, why would she then strip the child naked as solicited by the abusive mother? Her attorney Ryan McFarlin was also seen perjuring himself as saying: "the case is over in appeals" to the Judge when the case had not reached an opinion yet from Appeals. He then went on to appeals and said the "Defamation case was over" when it was not yet over thus confusing the Courts as to the direction they should take to improperly influence them collectively. Judge Tobolowsky ultimately refused to report child abuse, various other crimes, and Dismissed the case making full awards to Duesler and McFarlin. The Pro Se father then uncovered RICO issues with political corruption as Mr. McFarlin is directly related to an Associate Judge on a similar Court. Judge Tobolowsky was also found to have Sorority ties with Susan Duesler.

She was later Recused from the bench in the case after making judgments that the Pro Se father was simply somehow "vexatious", in a Malpractice Case, which was then defaulted to the 68th Court, again without Discovery / Interrogatory.

Procedure: Aggravated Perjury of the Defense proved to work again in the 298th Civil Court for Duesler. Subjective slander and libel were used in addition to Perjury to confuse the Judges collectively, improperly influencing them fraudulently, into non-action, and dismissal.

Issue: Can litigants openly use Aggravated Perjury to win cases without any Discovery / Interrogatory? Can Judges fail to report child abuse, fail to protect a child, and fail to comply with Federal VRA laws, and various other crimes in their Court rooms and show this type of biased favoritism?

Reasoning: It was later found, after the Judge had called Mr. McFarlin to her bench that the Judge obviously knew him, and Susan Duesler personally through an Associate Judge and various other associations. Duesler later hired other attorneys abruptly to hide the association after Mr. Stuer found out about the conflict of interest and possible RICO violation from a sororal order of ties.

Rule: Attorney Ethics and Conduct Codes show that any crimes, subjective slander, or improper conduct is strictly prohibited.

Disposition: Duesler then used this case to further her agenda to exploit the victim child and her victim father through Contempt to "Pay her or Go to Jail" and furthered her agenda to smear Mr. Stuer's good name by declaring him vexatious in the 298th Court during Malpractice suit which was subsequently Defaulted. All the while Mr. Stuer was without his rightful ½ of his estate and victim daughter and had every right to be upset about being continually victimized and alienated.

Dissent: The issues with this case then caused retaliation by Susan Duesler to "finish [Mr. Stuer] off" as she claimed to Mr. Fordham a Court appointed Attorney who protected Mr. Stuer from 10 years in Jail, for Contempt in the 255th Court, for being financially unable to pay Child Support, due to then ongoing crimes, being a victim of fraud, and being declared financially indigent.

(State of TX, LAAAS, Stuer vs. Duesler, Etl, 68th Court, Phase 5.)

Facts: This is a Court which handles Malpractice Attorneys. The Judge never answered the proposed Order to Clarify, in the 30 day request for information and therefore has broken Federal VRA laws as well as other Courts. Mr. Stuer is still being harassed to pay for illegal conduct from attorneys, still in an unspoken Contempt in the 255th Court for being financially indigent, not succumbing to now Court sponsored extortion, constructive maternal crimes, and he is still listed online as a "vexatious litigant" even after a full recusal of Judge Tobolowsky who made such declaration illegally and with more subjective libel, this time, in the form of accusations about forgery (which serves as yet another fraudulent document filed by the Court). The report from Susan Duesler about maternal child abuse was a grand total of two pages. The vexatious litigant Motion due to fear of crimes committed by herself, was upwards of 500 pages (which show her concern not to protect the victim child but to cover up her own crimes), including various emails, and facebook posts with no real value at all except to show that Mr. Stuer was being stalked by the attorney and her cohorts, really cares for his daughter, is not negligent, and that he was upset about the treatment of himself and daughter as victims of various crimes (which is no secret). Mr. Stuer reserves the right to be disgusted and upset by his and his daughter's treatment as victims of ongoing crimes which have now damaged his daughter for most of her life. No further negotiations or solutions have been given by Duesler or Tadlock as they continue their constructive fraud for more and more monies now assigned illegally. Other Judges are now being sought for aiding and abetting criminals and for various crimes associated with Failure to Report Child Abuse, Failure to Comply with Federal law, and Failure to Protect a Victim Child.

Procedure: The Case is wrought with Level 5 Security, Third Party Funding, FBI Ombudsman/woman and Federal Codes Statutes if allowed by the Judge, Citations, and Laws in Regards to Federal Victims of Crimes and Exploitation. In regards to law it is required that certain secrecy and permission regarding time are given to unlace certain deliverables for time, ex parte, and through time to best effect the victim children. These deliverables have not yet been respected to the knowledge of the Plaintiff. Mr. Stuer nor his daughter have been treated with



fairness or dignity as victims in this 68th Court to their knowledge. The Court has either done nothing or is doing something without any reasonable correspondence to Mr. Stuer about his daughter. Therefore, leaving Mr. Stuer to continually email the Court, the AG, and other organizations for help which to his knowledge has also been unforthcoming. **Without action from the 68th Court the Federal Supreme Court is the last and only venue for relief. Mr. Stuer is requesting that his daughter and monies awarded be returned by June 15th, 2021 or another recusal will be issued for Judge Hoffman.** Without relief in this case two victims will continually be victimized, without movement by the Federal Supreme Court, due to crimes and unscrupulous work by lawyers and Judges who simply just do not care enough about others, are too lazy to research, order transcripts, and find out, where Perjury and Fraud were performed by accused maternal abuser, and are too complacent with crimes for their place. **The child has remained in danger due to the maternal abuse for four years, has been damaged by the maternal child abuse, and now due to monies being sought (with money hungry and abusive mother) is in eminent danger for further injury. Miss. Lily Ana Stuer is a caricature of her former self due to being exhausted by the maternal child abuse and child abuse by various maternal actors who have solicited the child. Emergency issues should be dealt with immediately.**

Issue: Ultimately this case has shown how far behind Courtrooms in Texas are in dealing with Child Abuse, Fraud, and Perjury efficiently and effectively in a civil setting. The main issue facing the 68th Court is: How is time conducted until a safe return of the Missing Exploited Solicited and Victim Child? How does the 68th Court manage, appoint, and unlayer the Emergency Enforcement Order, Writ of Attachment for multiple children (in a family unit), now that maternal criminal has complicated the situation with another child, yet another husband, has over 20 trusts, properties, accounts? How is the financial aspect of appointments, legal actions, and the settlement to return reconstructed estate awards alongside of the child procured without substantial risk to the child (from a money hungry and maternally abusive mother along with various other criminal actors), as a Pro Se Attorney? The primary issue is that the 68th Court Judge Hoffman may enter into an all too common issue of lack of care and simply Dismiss the case, or not follow up with appointments and paperwork, due to laziness, which may have been the

ultimate excuse for other Courts as well to not protect victims. Laziness and Complacency with crimes is an issue that needs to be dealt with on a Federal level for VRA cases, by the Federal Supreme Court, in order to deal with the issues at hand or the victims become victimized on a greater scale and justice is not served. Furthermore, Judges and Attorneys begin to aid and abet in the crimes constructively as is the case with Cooks, Duesler, and Tadlock to save their own skin. A simple appointment by a Pro Se litigant should be enough to gain access to Federal VRA ombudsman/woman and processes. Pro Se litigants are by no means required to have no emotion toward torturous treatment of their only child and 100% knowledge of Court processes. Pro Se victims should be afforded certain rights which others are not. Courts who have no incentive to look into the truth of cases which involve regular child abuse allow abusers frauds and criminals like Stephanie to effectively get away with prolonged maternal child abuse (4 years), fraud, and perjury, amongst other crimes which indeed mar not only the victim child but a whole family of people. If the Judges don't care about protecting and redeeming victims in some form of due process then who will?

Reasoning: Various lawyers and Judges are very poorly studied at Federal law in regards to safety for children and are improperly prepared to deal with high level criminal activity: Perjury (aggravated) and Fraud. The intent of this case is to provide the Pro Se father with further study into law, legal processes, and to educate and allow for negotiations by appointed authors to prevail at the end of June 15th, 2021. Ex Parte is a necessary option for victims of Federal crimes. (It was actively used on the victim father, through the 255th Court, for Writ and Decree, without any crimes being committed by him, due to subjective defamation, and as such ex parte Orders should be afforded for him and his victim daughter due to that problem the 255th Court created for itself in Default.) Judges and Lawyers should also be required to go to jail for such egregious violations of the law and laziness with at least three charges: Failure to Protect a Child, Failure to Report Child Abuse, and Failure to Comply with Federal VRA laws. If they were punished or even simply educated these types of issues wouldn't take 2/3s of a child's young life to remedy and they would be less prone to lazy behavior, lack of research, lack of Federal Compliance, and lack of study.

Rule: Federal Victim's Rights Act Rules, IRS Whistleblower Rules, TX AG Civil Rules

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the Treasury. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the Navy. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the War. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the Interior. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Agriculture to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the Agriculture. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Commerce to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report to the President on the state of the Commerce. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

Disposition: This case ends in criminal court with the maternal abuser and other actors (possibly even Judges and attorneys) being sentenced to their crimes, by FBI ombudsman and State of Texas Prosecutors, after settlement monies are paid in full to the State of Texas, IRS, FBI, other enforcement agencies and departments, Mr. Jules Dylan Stuer, and The Estate of Lily Ana Stuer through the 68th Court or the Federal Supreme Court.

Dissent: Dissent will come in the form of civil and criminal litigation throughout this case and others due to civil devices already appended before Recusal of such Judges and lawyers guilty of crimes, defamation, and improper malpractice conduct. Two things that must be quelled, removed, and struck from the record, by the 68th Court, or the Federal Supreme Court, during this case by gaining control over other Courts in Default, are: 1) Contempt charges to the victim father for being defrauded, losing his "family businesses, assets, etc" in full, and being forced into severe bouts of poverty as a financially indigent victim. 2) Vexatious designation which ruins every facet of litigation, education, and life due to victim predator criminals, attorneys, and Judges. With contempt and vexatious charges in place it gives the maternal abuser, bad lawyers, bad judges, more excuses to evade the law and violate the victims.

162nd Court Finance:

DC-19-18091

(Stuer vs. LVNV etc, 162nd Court)

Facts: There were no facts given by the LVNV conglomerate. They never provided adequate Discovery / Interrogatory and were therefore dismissed by the Court. Mr. Stuer could not find where the numbers were mixed up during the Dismissal but after a certain number of days Mr. Stuer did request that the Court Dismiss his case and that no balance should be leveraged. In so doing he set precedence in Court and was awarded with the ability to not be served, by Officer of the law, due to harassment. Victims may now request with Federal VRA protection to only be contacted by certified mail while they are victims of fraud, crimes, etc. The Case was ultimately Dismissed with various time quotients being set with the 162nd Court in regards to removing any balances due. Balance was erased by litigation's design (after 90 day stipulations).

Procedure: Form is posted next to mailbox within 2 Feet.

Issue: Whether a giant conglomerate holdings company could pursue a victim of crimes for monetary award and loans while going through the effects of crimes. Might there be a pendency in boisterous and cash laden requests and loans while victimized? Yes, the Court, to victim Mr. Stuer's knowledge, then agreed and Dismissed the case along with all claims for debt leaving a 0 balance.

Reasoning: Victims who are Financially Indigent and Indentured Apprentices are *Federally Protected Classes who are afforded VRA rights at any time after crimes were committed and victimization was progressing.*

Rule: Various Federal laws from VRA, including but not limited to Constitutional laws, Civil laws, and what constitutes "rights to be happy". Thus victims may be free from harassment about finances after being defrauded and any further planned victimization based on finances may be curtailed for a time if legal and appropriate.

Disposition: It will dispose of with Credit Agencies due to victim status. Contested balances are still an ongoing issue to the heartlessness of corporate deviance.

Dissent: Corporate Dissent has occurred in this case due to issues arising from amount of debt at time of closure. They have tried to trick the credit agencies at this point into collections with other collection agencies and attorneys. Mr. Stuer has recently put a freeze on his and Lily's credit account as it has also been ravaged by illegally procured Title IV child support. Stuer also opened up an FTC and SEC case in regards to "marriage terrorist" criminals, attorneys, and judges.

5th Court of Appeals: 05-18-01220-CV Dismissed, 05-19-00752-CV Dismissed

Highlights:

- Susan Duesler and other attorneys perjuring themselves in Court, during the pendency, about whether the case in the 191st and 298th were done or not to improperly influence Judges and further deceive the Courts.
- The Court of Appeals Judging on old copies not Amended Versions which were sent in due time. Not enough research into case, not enough Federal Protection, or rights granted for victims of crimes by 5th Appeals Judges.
- No effort made at all to read the Amended version of Petition sent.

- Dismissed case without any forethought in an absolutely abhorrent display of ignorance in Federal Victims Rights laws, penal codes, and abilities to link cases, problems, or complaints at all causing further victimization.
- Further services could have been chances to report to Federal agencies for Compensation funds or due to educational programs which were funded but unforthcoming in this case. Federal Victims' Rights Act is something that encompasses all civil and criminal issues intertwined in this case. *Once crimes have been committed in Civil Court it is against the law to fail to report crimes, protect a victim child from crimes, and to follow Federal acts even for Appeals Court and Supreme Court Judges.*

(Stuer vs Duesler, 5th COA, Judges reluctant to act on behalf of victims ultimately aiding, abetting, and contributing to further crimes/victimization.)

Facts: Duesler performed criminal acts (**from which there is no immunity**) to a victim child by stripping her naked, lied about it in the 298th Court to the victim child's victim father, claimed "she didn't see any child abuse", when that was what she was appointed to do, lost access to Lily, who ultimately became Missing and Exploited (along with all of her and her father's estate money), and promptly went on to forcibly collect child support from a father out of malice and sexism trying to "finish off" the victim father in jail or a mental institution the whole time. As the Court records and CPS records show the victim child was not returned home once to the Pro Se father without severe signs of maternal abuse which makes Duesler's actions out of bad faith and malice. The woman the Amicus Duesler subjectively defamed Mr. Stuer for, defrauded him socially and financially, is now wanted for over 12 crimes, including Exploitation of Child for Child Support. Ms. Susan Duesler and other attorneys Perjuring themselves in Court various times in various Court rooms tried to let excessive time, Malpractice, and Defamation ruin the victims. The 5th Court of Appeals, dizzied by constant litigation by an obviously **not negligent** but persistent Pro Se father, faltered on which Judges were in charge and contributing to the case, and one Judged on old copies of a Petition not Amended Versions which were sent. Not enough research into case was given, no criminal research into testimony at all, and ultimately **no** Federal Protection or rights were granted for victims of crimes. The Judges thus contributed to various

