

20-5147

No. \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.  
FILED

JUL 06 2020

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mitch Tarbell

PETITIONER

(Your Name)

vs.

Mark Benovich et al.

RESPONDENT(S)

20-15487

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. Ninth Circuit

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Mitch Tarbell

(Your Name)

215 W. 6<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 314

(Address)

Los Angeles, CA

(City, State, Zip Code)

90012

(213) 878-3270

(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Does A State Football Champion  
that Dated two of the Prom  
Queens in High School, has No  
Priors in Arizona or traffic violations  
And who was on Academic Honors,  
Have A Right to Reasonable Bail?

Does the Unlawful Detainment of An Out  
of State Resident by over 1,200%  
The "Seventy Days" Limitations of The  
Congressional Speedy Trial Act 18 USC  
§3161(c) Require Dismissal?

Does A Plaintiff of Federal  
Lawsuits Deserve Protections  
From Retaliation?

Klopper v. State of N.C. 386 U.S. 213 (1967)  
U.S. v. Coudt Hawk, 474 U.S. 362 (1986)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

Doggett v. U.S. 505 U.S. 647 (1992)

CASES

PAGE NUMBER

Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 519 (1972)

Nebraska Press Ass'n v. Stuart, U.S. (1975)

McNeely v. Blanas, 336 F.3d 822 (2003)

Murphy v. Lynn, 118 F.3d 938 (1997)

Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520 (1979) (W/Diss)

U.S. v. Salerno, 481 U.S. 739 (1987) (W/Dissents)

Copiz Valenzuela v. Arpaio, 770 F.3d 772 (2014)

STATUTES AND RULES

Florida v. J.L., 529 U.S. 266 (2000)

Almeida-Sanchez v. U.S., 413 U.S. 266 (1973)

U.S. v. Russell, 411 U.S. 423 (1973) (W/Dissents)

18 USC § 3161(c); 18 USC § 245(b)(1)

18 USC § 3142(c)(2); ARS 13-3967

42 USC § 1983; 28 USC § 1443

18 USC § 1365; 28 USC § 1654

OTHER

18 USC § 3771; 18 USC § 1201

ARS § 13-404B; ARS § 13-205

Ariz. R. Crim. P. Rules 7.2, 8.6

Fed. R. Crim. P. Rule 48 b(3)

- Franklin v. Murphy, 75 Fed 1279 (1914)  
Lawer v. Stove, 467 U.S. 914 (1984)  
Dawson v. Abama, 287 U.S. 554 (1932)  
Farrar v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)  
Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U.S. 25 (1972)  
U.S. v. Pineda-Daval, 614 F.2d 1019 (2010)  
Scott v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372 (2007)  
Shekleton v. Eichengreen, 1210 (2012)  
Graham v. Cannon, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)  
Boyd v. U.S., 116 U.S. 616 (1886)  
Harris v. France, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)  
Smith v. City of Hent, 394 F.3d 687 (2003)  
In re Wainship, 397 U.S. 558 (1970)  
Wicks v. U.S., 232 U.S. 383 (1914)  
Lockin v. California, 342 U.S. 165 (1952)  
Happ v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961) (Douglas)  
Malloy v. U.S., 354 U.S. 449 (1957)  
John Bad & Elv, 177 U.S. 529 (1900)  
Conly v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 711 (1957)  
Catie v. Oldham, 707 F.2d 1176 (1983)  
Gonzalez v. Gerton, 147 F.3d 2180 (2001)  
Wagman v. Adams, 82 Fed 196 (1977)  
Frost v. Agnos, 152 F.3d 1124 (1998)  
Washington v. Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)  
Rizzo v. Dawson, 738 F.2d 527 (1985)  
Cope v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122 (9th Cir. 2000)  
Hick v. Salka, 48 F.3d 1082 (1995)  
Spain v. Proctor, 600 Fed 189 (1977)

Vargas v. Wagner, 704 F.3d 1149 (1983)  
Breneman v. Madison, 343 F. Supp 128 (1972)  
Rankin v. Howard, 633 F.2d 844 (1980)  
Gregory v. Thompson, 500 F.2d 599 (1974)  
Lopez v. Vanderwater, 620 F.2d 1229 (1980)  
Dunaway v. New York, 442 U.S. 704 (1979)  
Thomas v. Collins, 323 U.S. 516 (1945)  
Fagan v. City of Vineland, 22 F.3d 1276 (1994)  
Casey v. Lewis, 43 F.3d 1261 (9th Cir. 1994)  
Cable v. City of Phoenix, 647 Fed Appx 786 (9th Cir. 2011)  
Dunaway v. New York, 442 U.S. 704 (1979)  
Houstoun v. Hill, 482 U.S. 451 (1987) (FN. 4)  
State v. Tucker, 133 Ariz. 304 (1982)  
State v. Vasco, 193 Ariz. 142 (1992)  
State v. Gutierrez, 121 Ariz. 176 (1978)  
State v. Hatton, 116 Ariz. 142 (1972)  
Dugan v. State, 54 Ariz. 247 (1939)  
Gobal v. Maricopa County, (9th Cir. 1989)  
Saxbe v. Washington Post Co., 417 U.S. 843 (1974)  
Houchins v. KQED, Inc., 438 U.S. 1 (1978)  
Brown v. Texas, 439 U.S. 97 (1979)  
Spinelli v. U.S., 393 U.S. 410 (1969)  
Aguilar v. Texas, 378 U.S. 108 (1964)  
Jones v. U.S., 362 U.S. 757 (1960)  
U.S. v. Aguilar, 21 F.2d 1475 (1999)  
Kolender v. Lawson, 461 U.S. 352 (1983)  
Beaver v. State, Tex. App. 175 (1878)  
2 Golden v. State, 1 S. Ct. 292 (1870)

**LIST OF PARTIES**

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

**RELATED CASES**

Kristen Field who has pictures  
on Facebook with Hillary Clinton  
said this Appellant is "Always on Point!"

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AS Exhibit 1) US Circuit Court Dismissal

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Letter From The US Commission on Civil Rights

Letter From US Department of Justice X2

Letter From Arizona governor Douglas Ducey

Letter From DPS Special Investigations Unit

Letter From Commission on Judicial Conduct

Service of process for William Montgomery  
And Aaron Harder, Letter From Chief Judge USDC,  
And 1, 2, 3 Times "Closed to trial" / B.V. Russell

Wainwright v. City of New Orleans, 392 U.S. 512 (1968)

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix 1 to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix 2 to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from state courts:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,

☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,

☐ is unpublished.

1.

Natzeley v. City of Tempe, 184 Ariz. 374 (1995)

City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris, 489 U.S. 38 (1989)

JURISDICTION

☒ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was June 17th

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

AS A College Graduate, Appellant Would Start As Atleast A Lieutenant If Appellant Worked in Law Enforcement.

☐ For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. A.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

City of Scottsdale v. Kokaska, 17 Ariz. App. 120 (1972)

The U.S. Supreme Court stated  
ONE, TWO, THREE Times this

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Case Was "Closed to Trial"  
in Majority Opinion And in Both  
Dissenting Opinions, See U.S. v.  
Russell, 411 U.S. 423 (1973) (w/ Dissents).

"Convictions Cannot be brought About  
by Methods that Offend a Sense of  
Justice", See *Rodriguez v. California*, 392  
U.S. 165 (1952). "We hold that ALL  
Evidence obtained by searches and seizures  
in violation of the Constitution is, by  
that same Authority, inadmissible in  
a State Court.", See *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367  
U.S. 643 (1961). The Kidnapping by False  
Arrest in this Case barred from  
use in a State Court by the 45 Minute  
Helicopter Video And by the Police  
Reports. This Unlawful Arrest + Violated  
A Sense of Justice because Aggravated  
Assault And Attempted Kidnapping  
Are Much bigger Crimes than A Victimless  
Non Dangerous Refusal to Stop.

This Appellant is A twotime  
Arizona State Football  
Champion Who Dated Both  
the Prom Queens in  
High School And Was  
on Academic Honors.  
Appellant Declined to  
Stop For An illegal  
traffic stop Because  
This Appellant knew there  
could Not Have Been  
A lawful Reason to  
make A stop on A Rural  
Highway And Because  
A Reasonable Suspicion  
stop means only one  
thing, that An Officer  
thinks he has A Reason  
to make An Arrest, see  
45 CFR 3.22; Florida  
v. J.L., 529 U.S. 766 (2000);  
U.S. v. Brignoni-Ponce, 422  
U.S. 873 (1975) And see  
The Cases of Billy Earl  
Glover, Steven Mannings, Peter  
Lirione, Louis Greco, Henry  
Tameleo, Annette Patzik,  
Abner Coutima, Robert Hall,

Lawrence Rapes, Juan  
Venegas And 1 Appellants  
Unlawful Detainment  
Without Due Process  
For Over twenty Nine  
Months With A Unconstitutional  
Media Preclusion. All the  
Aforementioned People Were  
Maliciously Prosecuted,  
Framed or Died in  
Custody. Before Exoneration,  
See *Manning v. Miller*, 353  
F.3d 1028 (2004); *Limore  
v. Condon*, 372 F.3d 39  
(2004); *Screws v. U.S.*, 325  
U.S. 91 (1945); *Tower v. Glover*,  
467 U.S. 914 (1984) And  
*Venegas v. Wagner*, 704 F.2d  
1144 (9th Cir. 1983). There  
has been an Absolute Right  
to Resist an Unlawful Arrest  
Since Before this Country was  
Founded in England And  
Especially Against an Arrest  
Being Made By Excessive  
Force Such As this  
was, see *John Bad Elk*  
2 177 U.S. 529 (1900); *Jones*

U. State, 26 Tex App 1 (1888).  
This Appellant went  
to a University that  
cost more than Harvard.  
This Appellant was driving  
a 2014 Red Jeep Grand  
Cherokee Limited 4x4  
that is owned statistically  
and driven by millionaires.  
This Appellant is a College  
Graduate and an Award  
Winning Political Filmmaker.  
See The Los Angeles  
Film Awards Spring  
2017 and see this  
Appellant's IMDb  
page that describes  
this Appellant as a  
Director and Producer  
of Four Movies in 2017.

Dated July 1st  
of yr 2020.

Mitch Taber  
430659  
2015. 4th Ave  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

The Same Police Department that  
Unlawfully Arrested this Appellant  
Made Nineteen out of twenty <sup>STATEMENT OF THE CASE</sup> false  
Arrests, Without Probable Cause, See  
United Steel Workers of America  
v. Milstred, 705 F. Supp. 1426 (1988).  
This Unlawful Arrest And Kidnapping  
Violated A Sense of Justice As Declared  
in the Preamble And Equal Protections  
And Due Process of the 5th And 14th  
Amendments. The illegal Arrest Was  
An "UnReasonable" Seizure in Violation  
of the 4th Amendment. This Appellant  
Now Been Detained in Excess of  
Speedy Trial in Violation of the 6th  
Amendment And by Excessive Bail  
in Violation of 8th Amendment. This  
Appellant Has Now Been Detained For  
Over 29 months which is Almost 300%  
The U.S.G. For Involuntary Manslaughter.  
Which is 10-14 months if convicted by Jury  
And lawful Due process of Law. The  
Only serious injury was to the Officer's  
(Fourteen More Pages Attached Hereto)

ego After This Appellant  
Avoided the Deployment  
of Seven Spike Strips  
On The I-10 Freeway  
And then in A Press  
Statement to Almost  
A Dozen Networks, Blamed  
Law enforcement For The  
Accident, See U.S. v. Russell,  
411 U.S. 425 (1973) (w/ Dissents);  
See Also Natseway v. City  
of Tempe, 184 Ariz. 374  
(1995). The Accident  
Never Would Have Occurred  
if Law enforcement Had  
Not Made An illegal  
traffic stop in violation  
of 45 C.F.R. § 25. Florida  
v. J.L., 529 U.S. 266 (2000);  
Almeida-Sanchez v. U.S.,  
413 U.S. 266 (1973); U.S.  
v. Brignoni-Ponce, 422 U.S.  
873 (1975) 2) Made  
An illegal crime report  
As Attempted Kidnapping,  
in violation of 18 USC §§  
241, 242, 3) engaged  
in An Unlawful Pursuit,

see Scott v. Harris, 550 US,  
372 (2007) (Stevens);  
see also Fagan v. City of  
Vine Land, 220 F.3d 1296  
(1999) (FN #1); see also  
Florida Highway Patrol  
Policy Manual 17.05.02  
And Washington State  
RCW 9A01.0225, ect...  
And 4) Used Excessive  
and Deadly Force in  
Retaliation For A Lawful  
Non Dangerous Victimless  
Demonstration of A  
Refusal to Comply With  
An Unconstitutional Order.  
see Brower v. County of  
Inyo, 489 US, 593 (1989);  
Graham v. Connor, 490 US,  
386 (1989); Tennessee  
v. Garner, 471 US, 1 (1985);  
Smith v. City of Harrisburg, 394  
F.3d 689 (9th Cir. 2005).  
The Holocaust Never Would  
Have Happened had anyone  
Been Trained to  
Disregard Unlawful Orders  
2 AS Police And Citizens

Are today, see Article II  
of The U.S. Constitution.  
To Follow An UnConstitutional  
Order, is to Incriminate  
One's Self, see The  
"Nuremberg" Invalid Defense.  
As I've stated to  
officers here legally  
it is in A Man's best  
interest to Refuse An  
Unlawful Order And Sue  
For extortion For even  
suggesting that A person  
put themselves at risk  
of liability, whether  
Civil or Criminal, see  
Harlow v. Fitzgerald,  
457 U.S. 800 (1982);  
see Also Humphrey's  
Executor v. United  
States, 295 U.S. 602 (1935).  
In Thomas v. Collins,  
323 U.S. 516 (1945)  
This Court vacated  
A conviction of Contempt  
of Court upon A finding  
that the original order  
was UnConstitutional.

In *Wainwright v. City of New Orleans, Louisiana*, 392 U.S. 598 (1968) A scholar of law chose to resist an arrest and a search, see the opinions of J. Douglas and Chief Warren who quotes the Louisiana Supreme Court in *City of Monroe v. Ducas*, 203 La 971, 14 So. 2d 781 (1943): "The right of personal liberty is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to every citizen, and any unlawful interference with it may be resisted. Every person has a right to resist an unlawful arrest; and, in preventing such illegal restraint of his liberty, he may use such force as may be necessary." J. Douglas quoted *Wright v. State of Georgia*, 373 U.S. 289 (1963): "Obviously, however, one cannot be punished for failing to obey the

Command of an officer if that  
Command is itself in Violation  
of The Constitution. An  
UnConstitutional Media  
Preclusion Order granted  
upon a Motion made by  
Fraudulent Assistance  
of Counsel And Against  
the interest of this  
Appellant Before Counsel  
even Watched the Fifteen  
Minute Statement made  
by This Appellant. This  
Appellant would not  
have studied Public  
Speaking in College or  
joined the SAGG AFFLU  
Union For the State  
to Grant And Maintain  
An UnConstitutional Media  
Preclusion Order Against  
the objections of this  
Appellant. Conversation And  
Debate Defer Misconception,  
Lies And Stupidity And  
Advocate Truth And  
Understanding. The Media  
Preclusion Order And

Excessive Bail Are Proof  
Beyond A Reasonable  
Doubt of Kidnapping.  
Appellant is Not  
Related to Hitler, see  
The Documentary Film  
Hitler's Children. This  
Appellant is However  
William Blackstone of  
The 21st Century And  
Filed Over 20,000  
Pages in Court And  
Written A Book Titled  
Liberty & Expression  
An Autobiography, Legal  
And Political Manifesto.  
This Case Should Covered  
Similar to The Documentary  
Film The Murder of  
Caci Peterson. With  
Nancy Grace. This Appellant  
Was Assaulted And Kidnapped  
On TV, And has entitlements  
under The Congressional Crime  
Victim's Rights Act 18USCA  
§ 3771 And The Arizona  
Constitution, see § 2.1.  
Arizona professor of physics

Steven Wolf stated This Appellant was A "Genius". Captain Mark Giaccoba started this Appellant was A "Prodigy". After this Appellant set A Junior And Adult International Game Fish Association Fly Fishing World Record. Colleen Stewart stated this Appellant was "too good looking" For his own good And should be An Actor. Marshawenins stated this Appellant should have A "Harem". Appellant's roommate James Constock From a Camille Catholic College Prep High School were Chief Judge Roberts Attended, said this Appellant was the "Voice of Reason". Sunshine Johns stated This Appellant was "really smart" And that she wanted "blond Babies", she Also said

she knew this Appellant was  
"the man" when Appellant  
"Smiles". Courtney Althoff  
said this Appellant was  
better in bed than  
her Ex Boy friend and  
so did P/rom Queen  
Annie Bonaventura.

Prom Queen Jenny Parker  
stated this Appellant  
had "Attractive Eyes".

Leonia Joy Kowman  
stated Appellant  
was the funniest person  
she had ever met.

Darlene Gilbert, The  
Director of One Source  
Talent in N. Miami  
said this Appellant  
was "the Next Big thing"  
in Entertainment  
and that Appellant was  
"good in bed". A South

Florida Casting Director  
stated this Appellant  
was "Definitely A Star".

Football Coach Andrew  
Galley stated Appellant

Was A "Good Team Player,"  
Rayetta "Red," Hill  
An Actress And Singer  
From Granada Hills  
Said Appellant Is A  
"Great Cover," And  
The World Was Here  
For Me. Keesan Ray  
Selby Called This  
Appellant "The Master."  
Keith Richard Gerders  
Said This Appellant Wasn't  
even Human And Called  
Appellant "Mighty Mitch."  
In Alaska This  
Appellant Was Called  
"Diesel." In Colorado  
Appellant Was Called  
Hercules. Kimberly  
Stoltz Phenicie  
Said This Appellant  
Was A "Dimp" Because  
Appellant Was Hooking  
Up With High School  
Girls When This Appellant  
Was thirteen years old.  
Appellant's Semester At  
Sica Roommate Ryan

Scott From San Francisco,  
stated this Appellant  
was "Gay For Women".  
After this Appellant  
met Raquel Toro  
in Times Square  
on the Film Set  
of New Years Eve  
with Ryan Seacrest,  
Michael Bloombers  
and Ashton Kutcher  
she invited this  
Appellant to stay  
with her in her Upper  
East Side Apartment  
Any time Appellant  
wanted. Appellant's  
Neighbor Tara Green,  
on Semester At Sea,  
stated this Appellant  
was the "Most Social  
Person on A Ship" that  
went around the world  
with over 200 college  
students from universities  
across the country, including  
all the Ivy League  
10 schools. This Appellant

is Claiming by the Hour, See Johnson  
v. Barnes & Noble Bookellers,  
Inc., 437 F.3d 1112 (11th Cir. 2006)  
; Gonzalez v. Bratton, 147 F. Supp.  
2d 180 (2001); Waschmann v.  
Adams, 829 F.2d 1124 (1st Cir.  
1987). At the going rate  
of About \$100,000 per  
Hour times twenty nine  
Month times twenty  
Four Hours A Day equals  
\$2,088,000,000 Which  
should be enough to  
solve All my problems.  
In Addition to listening  
to A lot of Political  
talk Radio, And reading  
Case Law this Appellant  
Has read A few Books  
by Jeffrey Toobin  
Jonathan Herring  
Michael G. Trachtman  
Roy Mersky And Cindy Tate.  
Appellant Uses the  
World Almanac And  
The Holy Bible. The  
Press statement Aired  
Coast to Coast And

Around the World Was  
Sufficient to Dismiss  
the Case by 1) Credible  
Statement Made on  
Camera And to the Public  
See City of Houston, Tex,  
V. Hill 432 U.S. 195  
(1987) (FN. #2) And 2)

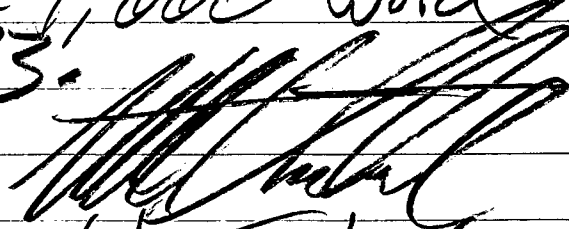
Because This A Plaintiff  
Objected to the Handcuffs  
And Sail Clothing, See  
Estate V. Williams, 425  
U.S. 501 (1976). "In

Regards to All the  
Due Process Violations  
And Excessive Force  
Used to Make the  
Arrest in Violation of  
The Fourth Amendment  
"The justification for  
the exclusion of  
evidence obtained by  
improper methods is to  
motivate the Law enforcement  
profession as a whole  
not the aberrant individual  
officer - to adopt and  
12 enforce regular procedures

that will avoid the future  
invasion of the citizen's  
Constitutional rights. For  
that reason, exclusionary  
rules rules should embody  
objective criteria rather  
than subjective considerations.  
Dana Way v. New York, 492  
US, 2001 9 79. The use  
of spike strips on the  
Free Way was unconstitutional  
and Public Endangerment,  
see 10 USCA § 19014; see  
also AZ ST § 13-1201.  
The attempted PIT maneuver  
after this Appellant got  
off the Free Way in Tempe  
was clearly unconstitutional,  
see Scott v. Harris, 550  
US, 372 (2007). And  
the use of Tazers  
was also unconstitutional,  
see Shekleton v. Eichenberger  
(4th Cir, 2012). The Docket  
History Attached hereto as  
Exhibit 3) show complete  
deprivation of liberty  
without Due Process

of Law. As you will see  
This Appellant has  
been objecting to  
Appointed Counsel  
And Demanding Dismissal  
Due to Violation of  
Special Trial Limitation,  
see "Motion For Rule  
8.6 Dismissal" 3/28/19  
And "Motion For Speedy  
Trial Dismissal" April  
1st 2019. There have  
also been well over  
two dozen motions to  
proceed pro se and  
the Docket shows  
this Appellant was  
ruled competent  
Dec. 20th 2018. This  
petition complies with the  
forty page and 9,000 word  
limit of Rule 33.

Dated July 1st  
of yr 2020

  
Mitch Tazbel  
430659  
2015. 4th Ave  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

The Reason the Appeal Was Dismissed Was Due to the

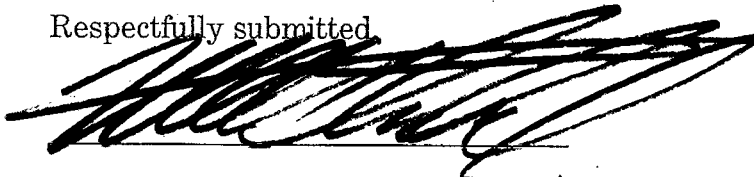
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Denial of the ITF which had been granted previously by the Circuit Court. Appellant has been kidnapped and has been paying the Filing Fee through 20% Deductions of Deposits since the 1st Amended Complaint was filed in the US District Court. This Complaint is reporting a Capitol Crime of kidnapping in progress and filed several Emergency Motions for Injunctive Release on own recognizance or by Any Conditions Necessary such as Ankle Bracelet with GPS tracking or House Arrest, the Fact that the State has

Refused to Release Appellant  
On Any Conditions Necessary  
Is Further Evidence of Bad  
Faith. Witzsten Boden, John  
Matt And Douglas Walker were  
All Killed in Protective Custody  
While Detained by MCSO. Appellant  
is requesting Emergency Assistance  
In the Interest <sup>CONCLUSION</sup> of Justice  
For Release.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted



Date:

July 17th