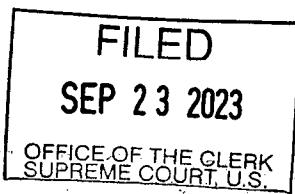


No. 23-5821



IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Vanessa Stafford — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

State of Arizona
Yavapai County — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

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

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Vanessa Stafford
(Your Name)

PO Box 34

(Address)

Peach Springs AZ 86434
(City, State, Zip Code)

928-7505602

(Phone Number)

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

Before October 1, 2022:

1. While trying to get public interest and inform the public on the corruption of the Judges of Yavapai County and Appellate court Judges, Nextdoor, a public platform was used. Does Nextdoor, have the right to take down statements that are legal and not against any of the rules agreed upon to use the site, when it comes to this case?
2. Does Nextdoor (a public platform), with mostly moderators of government employment, have the right to take down public record, legal statements against the government, that were made on its forum, about this case?
3. With the above questions, does this violate the First Amendment of Freedom of Speech?
4. Whether statute of limitations was up when complaint was filed May 1, 2018 (grand jury decision 8-22-2018) and date of accident was 9-10-2016, on the misdemeanor charge?
5. Whether counsel was efficient in representing defendant by not asking for a preliminary hearing or evidence for Ms. Stafford to look at, to see if, she actually hit the electrical pole, because Ms. Stafford could not remember the accident and let every single lawyer she had know this? Whether counsel was efficient at all?
6. Whether statue of limitations was up when Mr. Dunn had a second insurance claim filed for his whole house, processed on 9-16-2017 (date of accident 9-10-2016)?
7. Is an oral pronouncement of sentence what Blacks Law Dictionary states or what these Judges state, in there denial of all of Ms. Stafford's Notice of Petitions in 2022?
8. Did Superior Court and the Appellate Court err in stating all Notice for Petitions that were filed, were untimely?
9. Whether it was acceptable for Mr. Dunn and the State to include damage that wasn't damaged by Ms. Stafford and her car?
10. Whether the Dunn's had a right to file a claim that was supposed to be processed with in one year of the 1st check for depreciation value only, not another estimate (it is in their claim and my letter to Foremost Insurance)?
11. Did insurance adjuster, Daniel Beal, with Foremost Insurance, commit fraud when he submitted an accepted depreciation claim, when in fact it was an estimate for damages, over a year after the first estimate?
12. Whether Superior Court erred in extending probation for restitution only?

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- 12A. Whether Superior Court erred in extending probation or was probation expired before pronouncement of sentence by Ainley?
13. Whether Superior Court erred when putting Ms. Stafford in jail for not paying restitution, especially after dropping probation and converting restitution to civil suit?
14. Why isn't there a lien instead of a promise of a civil suit, if the state were not embezzling money?
15. Whether Superior Court sentenced Ms. Stafford twice for the same crime, when extending probation for the felony of criminal damage even though Ms. Stafford served the three year sentence, on probation, and plea agreement clearly states; probation is not to exceed three years?
16. Ms. Stafford had car insurance. Why wasn't insurance claims paid, by her insurance, before it all became restitution?
17. Why hasn't Foremost Insurance sued Ms. Stafford for the Dunn's estimate that was paid out as a depreciation claim (this would have happened, if the insurance company new anything about Ms. Stafford and her car insurance.)?
18. Because of Ms. Stafford's past record, did states attorney dismiss original charges (which should have been sufficient), to bring criminal charges against Ms. Stafford(All in the name of money.)?
19. Whether APS should be charged with fraud, if the electrical pole was not hit or broken?
20. Whether state erred in not bringing charges against APS for filing a fraudulent insurance claim, with Ms. Stafford's car insurance?
21. Whether state and APS are co-conspirators in this case?
22. Whether Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and State of Arizona, along with States Attorney, should be charged with fraud for damages that should not have been claimed with Foremost Insurance?
23. Whether Yavapai County is using the Department of Probation, with the Department of Corrections as leverage, as a debt collections agency, with one of the Department of Probations conditions (not plea agreement) stating. "If I do not pay restitution in full, the court may extend my probation," no matter what plea agreement states?
24. With above question, to be able to extend probation and incarcerate people against the constitution for not paying restitution only?

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

25. Whether court erred when Ms. Stafford fired her public defender for not doing his job (by email, to P.D. Hollis), wrote to Judge Ainley the letter Ainley asked for in court, so Ms. Stafford could get a different P.D., yet Ms. Stafford still had the incompetent P.D. Hollis as her attorney, until after her illegal sentencing of 4 months in jail?

26. In my experience, in jail, a pro bono attorney/paid attorney will represent two different defendants, for the exact same crime. The indigent defendant will get a far harsher punishment than the person who paid the attorney. It seems the more money a defendant pays the attorney, the less the punishment. Are the states attorneys, Judges, and attorneys all conspiring together to make money, from both poor and rich?

27. I see no evidence that the victims insurance company knows anything about defendant, Vanessa Stafford. Did County Attorney knowingly and illegally add restitution where there is not any?

28. Why did states attorney charge me over \$16,256.85 more than what was actually paid out to victim?

29. The Dunn's were already paid by insurance company (\$15,001.85) but allegedly kept getting restitution, from Ms. Stafford, through the State. Since the Dunn's had been paid and \$21,610.05 has been allocated to Foremost Insurance Co., where did this number come from and why isn't the insurance company getting the restitution?

30. With the above questions: Did the State embezzle this money?

31. In court at a S.A.F.E. hearing (D1), Ms. Stafford was given a sanction to do 10 hrs. a month working, until \$31,000 of restitution was paid off. Ms. Stafford, being handicapped, refused to sign and was not given a copy. Revocation hearing was the next outcome but Ms. Stafford was not given or sent any Order to this. Did the court err in not putting these on the record?

32. With above question, did court want to "cover up" a revocation debt, on the record?

After October 1, 2023: Attachments are in the E's.

33. While presiding over case #V13000CR201880374 on October 3rd, 2022, I believe Judge Kelly disappears from the court room, while testimony was being said. Did Judge Kelly commit a crime when he ruled on this case but was not even in the room?

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

34. Judge Kelly presided over revocation hearing on Oct. 3rd, 2022, for Ms. Stafford's Superior Court case #: V1300CR201880374. When appealed by Ms. Stafford, to the AZ appellate Court, Judge Kelly was also a presiding Judge in the unconstitutional decisions made in court case #2CA CR22 0466 PR PC. Did Judge Kelly commit a crime by not recusing himself?

35. Did Judge Kelly err when he ordered Ms. Stafford able to pay when clearly defendant was unable and unwilling to pay (even had a public defender which proves indigence) and was 200% below poverty level?

36. Did Ainley, Kelly, Bluff and the appellate court Judges knowingly disregard the law to cover up a conspiracy?

37. AZ law states each felony from a convicted person, a political subdivision, receives money. My case started with two simple and correct misdemeanors yet, county attorney turned them into felony charges. Is Yavapai County human trafficking people to make money on convicted persons, in jail and at their prisons?

38. The constitution states everyone is entitled to counsel, even if a person can not afford it. Did Bluff commit a crime, when it took away Ms. Stafford's right to a public defender?

39. Ms. Stafford filed a Motion to: Stop cruel and unusual punishment. Another Motion to: Receive medical treatment. Judge Bluff denied both motions (Attachment: E11, E25). Was this constitutional?

40. With the above question #38, did Judge Bluff commit a crime when he ordered something he should clearly know as a constitutional right and a humane right, to be fed and get medical treatment?

41. Rule 24 and a PCR are clearly meant to be separated in the law, yet Bluff Ordered, in Ms. Stafford's habeas corpus Motion, to combine the two. Did Bluff knowingly keep Ms. Stafford in jail illegally?

42. Was Ms. Stafford kidnapped from her home, taken to the county jail and held against her will, with no bond.....for a debt?

43. Is it unconstitutional for Yavapai County Jail not to give Ms. Stafford reasonable accommodations for her handicap, even after submitting numerous grievances' and even a Motion to the court?

44. With the above said question, is it a crime?

45. Is it criminal for the Yavapai County Jail to not feed and give medical attention, after pages of grievances' to get help?

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

46. Is it unconstitutional for women to have to sit in their own menstrual blood after getting only 2 pads a day, per person, in the Yavapai County Jail?
47. With the two above said questions, is this a crime?
48. Is it unconstitutional for inmates to not receive the medications they are prescribed from their original doctors, at the Yavapai County Jail?
49. With the above said question, is this a crime?
50. Is it unconstitutional for deputies at the Yavapai County Jail to throw a handicapped citizen (Vanessa Stafford), who is no longer a prisoner (and should never had been), to the ground and accost her, then do not seek medical attention, for the citizen or call the police, when the citizen specifically states she needs an ambulance and police?
51. With the above said question, is this a crime?
52. I have written to the DOJ, a few times, with some of these claims about the government here in Yavapai County. Why hasn't the DOJ gotten involved in this case, because of all these questions?
53. With question 52, or is it a conspiracy?
54. Ms. Stafford asked her attorney, then Hollis, to file an injunction with the Superior Court after review was granted at the appellate level. Ms. Stafford was ignored by her public defender so asked the question in court, in so many words, "Is this case stayed because it is at the appellate level?" Did Ainley commit a crime when she stated, NO "Not in her court." And sentenced Ms. Stafford anyway?
55. Ms. Stafford filed an injunction to Stay the Superior Courts revocation, with the Appellate Court, when appellate court granted review. Did appellate court err in not granting injunction?
56. By denying the injunction the defendant submitted to the Appellate court of appeals Division 1 in October 2022, to stay this case that was granted petition, did the courts commit a crime knowing this is the law?
57. Is there a conspiracy when public defender ignores every motion Ms. Stafford asked them to do. And Ms. Stafford has to do them herself only to get ignored by the court as well, with several Motions filed by Ms. Stafford?
58. Ms. Stafford asked P.D. Hollis, told attorney Duncan and Lauritano, about appealing her sentence, when double jeopardy came into play March, 2022. Both Hollis and Duncan stated

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

they were only Ms. Stafford's attorney for the P.C.R. (Hollis did not even know what a writ of certiorari was, when Ms. Stafford stated she was working on one), and Lauritano was too busy with her "other clients." Is the public defender supposed to work for the defendant and continue to do so until all appeals are finalized, unless of course the Judge takes the P.D. away (State v Escareno-Meraz and State v Stafford. Attachment E3-E10 and E13 1 of 3)?

59. I had 3 pro bono attorney's because none of them would follow the law (proof is in the Motions submitted by Ms. Stafford and correspondences with the Attorneys themselves: email with Lauritano attachment E29 p.1 of 5) . Whether all pro bono attorneys, in Arizona, do not do their jobs because their clients are indigent and they have "other clients", as stated by Lauritano herself, in a jail conversation (recorded)?

60. With the above questions, questioning competency of attorneys, did Attorney Duncan prove his incompetency when he went along with Bluff in agreeing with a Habeas Corpus can be combined with a P.C.R., as he stated in his letter and on the phone to Ms. Stafford?

61. Most people do not know what a writ of certiorari is, P.D. Hollis did not and he is an attorney. With the above question 57, is this a conspiracy so people with out attorney's do not get attorney's to represent them with the appellate court representation, in Arizona?

62. If you violate H.I.P.P.A., do you violate the constitution?

63. Disability stated they received a call from jail about Ms. Stafford being incarcerated. Mr. Gonzalez with AHCCCS stated he received a 3rd party notice (I am assuming is a phone call). With the above question, did AHCCCS, Social Security Disability, SSI, and R.S.A violate the constitution when they broke HIPPA and discontinued benefits without the proper paper work sent to them, as the law states?

64. With the above question 59 and 60 are these felonies?

65. While in jail, Ms. Stafford was fed breakfast. The rest of the time was hit or miss, if she would get fed a vegetarian meal. For more than 60 meals Ms. Stafford was not fed. After putting several grievances into the jail, to no avail, Ms. Stafford put in a motion to the court asking to be fed and get medical attention. Bluff stated that it was constitutional. Is it Constitutional to not feed or get medical attention to prisoners who are innocent or not (attachment E25)?

66. With the above question and with Bluff's order, did Bluff blatantly and knowingly commit a crime?

67. Ms. Stafford put numerous A.D.A. requests in writing to the jail. Even put in a written plea to Ainley but was ignored. Anyone who read these requests, especially supervisors should

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

have had compassion enough to give a handicapped person another mattress, when requested. Did the supervisors of the Yavapai County Jail commit crimes when they deliberately went against A.D.A. laws?

68. Ms. Stafford has motions that were submitted months and months ago. Is it common practice to send the county attorney a motion to the court, that a judge has to rule on, like Bluff did?

69. Since this case was not legally granted petition review until opinion was given, is this a crime (Judges did not sign to get this case)?

70. When does the time limit, for filing an appeal start, if the Appellate Court does not send the defendant the Opinion of the court, in the mail?

71. Is it against the law for the Appellate Court to not send the Opinion of the court, in the Mail, to the defendant, who is representing themselves?

72. The defendant did receive the Opinion of the Appellate Court in the mail but it was from the Superior Court, with a post mark of May 26, 2023. Opinion date was March 30, 2023. The defendant sent this to the AZ Supreme Court but was denied petition in their court, because of untimeliness. Is this constitutional?

73. With all these questions, was it a conspiracy for question 66-68 of the Appellate Court?

74. Court reporter Susanne Nordozzi, R.P.R CR: 50933 lied when transcribing transcripts of this case in numerous occasions. For example, putting a county attorney at the disposition hearing for this case, when there was not a county attorney present (Kellan Marllow), even has him talking. Is this a crime?

75. Is it a crime to not have a county attorney or any states attorney present in any hearing or sentencing?

76. These Judges are not voted in, why do the all the Judges of Yavapai County and Appellate Court Judges still have their jobs?

77. With all the above questions, is this treason?

78. Will the United States Supreme Court commit treason and side with the Judges of Yavapai County only because there will be thousands of cases to look at?

80 QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

79. Will the United States Supreme Court also ignore all the Constitutional laws, statutes, A.D.A., and HIPPA Laws that were broken, in this case?

8

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

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A3. Uniformed conditions of supervised probation.....	A3 Pp.1-3
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APPENDIX D.....(Below are by date; oldest to newest)

D1. Probation's recommendation for SAFE court.....	D1 Pp. 1-2
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APPENDIX E.....(Below are by date; oldest to newest)

E. Everything from when I was illegally placed in Jail, By date. Filed motions are not all here because I did not receive a copy but most of my copies should state when deputy picked up my motions and letters. My typed up motion copies are not signed because they are just copies from the handwritten motion/letters I did while I was in jail.

E1. Notice Requesting Post Conviction Relief.....	E1 P.1-4
E2. Order Re: Notice Requesting PCR (received 12-27-22).....	E2. P.1-2
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E10. Letter to Atty. Duncan telling him he is corrupt.....	E10
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E39. Ruling Denying Motion To Clear Jail Debt.....	E39
E40. Motion to get a Copy of Video Recordings and Voice Recordings for case #: V1300CR201880. RE: Revocation Hearing 10-03-22 @ 11:02 A.M.	E40
E41. Motion to get a Copy of Video Recordings and Voice Recordings for case #: V1300CR201880. RE: Disposition Hearing 11-18-2022 @ 3:49 P.M.	E41
E42. Notice.....	E42
E43. Reconsideration for Motion to get a Copy of Video Recordings and Voice Recordings for case #: V1300CR201880. RE: Revocation Hearing 10-3-22 @ 11:02 A.M.....	E43
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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Statutes:

- 13-107 AZ State Law (Statute of limitations)
- 20-463 AZ State Law (Fraud)
- 13-1802 AZ State Law (Theft classifications definitions)
- 13-1303 AZ State Law (False imprisonment)
- 13-1304 AZ State Law (Kidnapping)
- 15 USC 1692a Definitions (3)(5)(6) May 30, 2023 (Fair debt collection practices act)
- 18 USC 1201 (Kidnapping)

Cases:

Strickland v. Washington US Supreme Court. Pp: 466 U.S. 668, and Pp 466 U.S. 669, and Pp 466 U.S 684-687 and Pp 466 U.S. 687-696 (1984)

State v. Hennessy 328 N.W.2d 442 (1983)

AZ State v. Moore 328 N.W. 2d 442 (1986)

U.S. v. Benz. 282 U.S. 304, 307 (1931)

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 83A to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[X] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix 83 to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[X] 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 Superior court appears at Appendix E37 E% to the petition and is

[] reported at _____; or,
[] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[X] is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____

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).

For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 7-19-2023.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix B.

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).



CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1st Amendment: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

5TH Amendment: Double jeopardy clause is to protect a defendant against a second prosecution for the same offence after conviction. Double jeopardy clause protects against imposition of multiple punishments for the same offence.

6th Amendment: Guarantees the right to a public trial without unnecessary delay, the right to a efficient lawyer, the right to an impartial jury, the right to know who your accusers are , and the nature of the charges and evidence against you.

8th Amendment: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

9th Amendment: All the rights not listed in the Constitution belong to the people, not the government.

14th Amendment: All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

No persons shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud.

STATEMENT

In 2022 Ms. Stafford thought she would be done with her sentence from the felony charge and the misdemeanor charge she received in March of 2019 considering her plea agreement stated so. If she would have known the outcome three years later she would have went for a jury trial. Instead, in January of 2022, Ms. Stafford receives a notice that her probation is to be "extended" another 5 years, for restitution only. This is when Ms. Stafford picked up her actual case and really took a look at it. Ms. Stafford told each of 3 different public defenders, who showed up for the hearings, that she did not remember the accident. Not one of them asked her if she wanted to look at the evidence. She also told each lawyer that it took years to get into court. Not one of them looked at the statue of limitations. Ms. Stafford does not deny doing damage to the 1976 travel trailer but does deny having hit an electrical pole first, then a closed gate, then pushed a golf cart into the south west corner of the travel trailer, then hit the north east corner of the house all while the travel trailer blocked that corner of the house and the trailer was not pushed into the house itself: while in reverse.

Ms. Stafford does not believe she hit the electrical pole at all considering it is still standing. Otherwise, it would have stopped her from continuing into someone's driveway to do all this alleged damage. Nor does she believe she hit the house or the golf cart. Ms. Stafford believes she hit gate then the 1976 travel trailer in reverse, then put it in drive and drove home. Ms. Stafford believes the golf cart was used to damage the side of the house then rammed into the 1976 travel trailer where she already hit. The electrical pole has two poles tethered together because of it being top heavy and pictures, in evidence, should prove that it was not hit. Ms. Stafford had a car accident, received the citations she deserved the next day, then was human trafficked, by the County Attorney and the State of Arizona. She relied on a system she trusted to be honest and just. Instead, her attorney's dismissed her and County Attorney told her to pay money that could have been distributed by Ms. Stafford's insurance company. Ms. Stafford became the victim in this. She has served her plea agreement sentence, with no violations. She is disabled and does not have the means to pay for this unjust case and was put into debtors prison for unpaid restitution on 10-03-2022: revocation arraignment on 8-24-2022, court revoked for unpaid restitution on 10-03-2022 on a sentence that has been successfully completed in March 2022. Judge Kelly stated on 10-03-22 that on 10-31-2022 Ms. Stafford will be put in prison for a term of 5 years for unpaid restitution.

Ms. Stafford believes she has served her time and paid for the damage to the 1976 travel trailer and that is all that is owed. Ms. Stafford is claiming that her 1st, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 14th amendment rights are being violated, amongst so many other injustices. Ms. Stafford has filed for timely appeals every step of the way since Judge Ainley incorrectly stated Ms. Stafford does not contest extended probation (B1).

On Nov. 18, 2023, after the additional 5 years probation was terminated, and restitution was ordered to civil suit, Ms. Stafford was still sentenced to 120 day in jail, with no bail, for not paying a debt. Even though, while in jail Ms. Stafford filed several Motions on illegal activity,

STATEMENT

[jail and judge were doing], but was ignored in most of them. Laws were not followed and the constitution was violated. I have added these motions, that I never received filed copies of, to this certiorari. The copies in this writ do have the times, dates, and names of most deputies who picked the mail up. Unless I was lied to, which also happened from sergeants. It is in a grievance, at the jail. (E1).

While trying to get the public involved with this case, Ms. Stafford put several documents online, on a platform called Nextdoor. Nextdoor is moderated by 48 mostly government employees. Anytime Ms. Stafford put up anything about this case and how Ms. Stafford was legally going after the Judges of Yavapai County. Nextdoor took it down with excuses of how it was against their rules. Ms. Stafford did the same as everyone else, asked for professional help finding a lawyer, and it was taken down. Told the truth in real legal experiences, it was taken down. Ms. Stafford tried to inform the taxpayers of Yavapai County of the civil liability they will have to embrace, and it was taken down. Ms. Stafford was singled out against Nextdoor's own platforms rules, disrespected, spamed, called names, given propaganda. Ms. Stafford believes her 1st amendment rights were violated by government employees who moderate Next door, which could be several out of 48 moderators. All appeals were denied, on the platform. Still Ms. Stafford has no lawyer.

On March 30, 2023 the AZ Appellate Court gave opinion on case #:2CA-CR-2023-0045-PR. In Arizona law, it states that three judges must agree to the petition then order the case. Arizona does not follow the law. In this case, not one judge accepted or denied petition but the case was ordered up and after reviewing the case the three judges gave their Opinion, then signed that it was accepted for petition but denied relief. None of the paperwork defendant has, from any Appellate Court states this case was accepted. Not until opinion was given. Ms. Stafford did not receive any copies of her filed motions. Ms. Stafford also did not receive the March 30, 2023 court Opinion in any capacity, from the Court of Appeals, email or mail, until the Superior Court sent Court Ordered forms, in the mail. Court Opinion happened to be in the envelope. Attached is Motion to get all documents with case#:V1300CR201880374(E34 1 of 2) sent to defendant and Appellate Court Opinion happened to be in the envelope. Attached is a photo of the envelope and copy of Opinion (B3B, B3C). Statute of limitations was well past the 30 days for Ms. Stafford to file with the Arizona Supreme Court before defendant even got the Court Opinion to do so.

There are hundreds of broken laws in this case, by the court system the United States people are supposed to trust. According to Arizona, this case is over, except for a petition in the Appellate Court Ms. Stafford asked not to be reviewed, that should have been granted a trial, and should not be there anymore. According to Ms. Stafford, this case is far from over. Bivens actions will be filed, numerous indictments, and a whole state of lawyers, Judges, politicians that should be fired and removed from office . Defendant completed all consequences, even the illegal ones. Now I, Ms. Stafford, am begging the United States Supreme Court, since the

STATEMENT

D.O.J. does nothing, to please take my case under review and find for JUSTICE. I want all these corrupt people put in jail. All of them.....

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

On the evening of 9-10-2016 Vanessa Stafford, defendant, was driving while having manic episode. While driving, defendant allegedly hit an APS pole then proceeded to hit a closed gate, a 1997 golf cart that was pushed into a 1976 travel trailer, and still proceeded to hit the side of a house, all while in reverse. Ms. Stafford then left the scene. The next morning, Ms. Stafford was initially given two misdemeanor driving citations. Reckless driving and leaving the scene of property damage. No ticket was given for the APS pole. Ms. Stafford told the police that she had a manic episode and that she originally thought she only hit a gate while driving less than 25 mph in reverse. Pictures of the APS pole should be in evidence.

On 10-06-2016 Ms. Stafford's citations were dropped with prejudice, pending felony charges. On 5-01-2018, a complaint was filed for criminal damage in amount of \$10,000 or more: class 4 felony, criminal damage in amount of \$5,000 or more of a utility: class 4 felony, and leaving the scene of an accident: class 2 misdemeanor.¹ Grand Jury found in favor of State on 8-22-2018.

In the meantime, the victim, Michael and Tammy Dunn let Foremost Insurance Company know to come out and inspect their property for damage from a car accident. Foremost Insurance came out and did their first inspection on 9-14-16. A check for covered actual cash value was issued to the Dunns' for \$3388.56. The amount the items were worth, at the time.

On September 16, 2017, 1 year 6 days later, Foremost Insurance came back to the Dunns' house and worked up another estimate. Days later a check of \$11,612.49 was issued to the Dunns'. Let me note here that the only thing the insurance estimate says about getting more money is if the receipts for depreciation were submitted within one year of the first check distribution date. Which the dates are good but, it is not a bunch of receipts for depreciation on the \$3388.56 worth of damage. It is actually another estimate on the whole entire house.²

APS was contacted by officer Jackson on 9-29-16. Gloria, from APS, gave the officer an estimate of \$8200.00 and would email him the exact estimate in a month. No additional notes on the APS pole are in the file. Just an evidence log of photos, with the pole still standing and no damage looks to be done to it.

Ms. Stafford contacted APS on 7-18-2017, after receiving a bill for \$14,799.91. After being transferred to Gloria, Ms. Stafford was told that her insurance company, Legacy Insurance

¹ 13-107 AZ State Law: Statute of Limitations states 1 year for misdemeanors and 7 years for felonies.

² 20-463 Fraud; injunction; penalties; restitution; definitions. A. It is a fraudulent practice and unlawful for a person to knowingly: 1. Present, cause to be presented or prepare with the knowledge or belief that it will be presented an oral or written statement, including computer generated documents, to or by an insurer, reinsurer, purported insurer or reinsurer, insurance producer or agent of a reinsurer that contains untrue statements of material fact or that fails to state any material fact with respect to any of the following.....

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

policy number AASD-000078838, settled the claim and APS was waiting on the check. Ms. Stafford remembers it being around half of what the original claim was but not sure how much the settled amount actually was.

State has restitution in the amount of \$9,647.85 to Michael Dunn. \$21,610.05 to Foremost Insurance, for a total of \$31,257.90.

A total of two claims were paid out to Mr. Dunn from the insurance agency and no other receipts were in the file for damages paid, from Mr. Dunn. The only money owed to Mr. Dunn is \$500 for the insurance deductible. Monies that were paid to Mr. Dunn from insurance company and owed to the insurance company are \$15,001.05. NOT \$31,257.90 as the State claims.

On 3-4-2019 a plea agreement was entered by the State of Arizona for Vanessa Stafford. Ms. Stafford knew she had hit something and entered into this agreement trusting that the States Attorney, and at least one of the 3 different public defenders, were being true to the law, in what they were doing.³ Ms. Stafford received 3 years prison stayed, with probation not to exceed 3 years and to pay a monthly restitution of \$100. On March 4, 2022, Ms. Stafford completed her sentence with no violations. On January 24, 2022, State of Arizona ordered Ms. Stafford to an extended probation term of 5 years.⁴ On January 25, 2022 Ms. Stafford was sent an order that effective March 2, 2022, 'The defendant is hereby discharged from probation for the class 2 misdemeanor but will remain on probation for the class 5 felony'.⁵ Ms. Stafford contested this order. On March 28, 2022, again Ms. Stafford was ordered, in court by Judge Ainley, that because of the extensive amount of money still owed, Ms. Stafford commences supervised probation for an extended term of 5 years.⁶ Payments to begin again on April 1st of \$90 a month. State claims Ms. Stafford paid \$2062.00. Ms. Stafford has receipts adding up to \$2762.00, who is to say there are not more?

In conclusion:

MS. Stafford did her best to pay off restitution but State was paying the wrong people in this case. She has also been paying restitution to a person who committed fraud with an insurance company to get more money after the initial claim. Ms. Stafford completed her sentence and

³ Strickland v. Washington US Supreme Court (1984) Pp: 466 U.S. 668, and Pp 466 U.S. 669, and Pp 466 U.S 684-687 and Pp 466 U.S. 687-696: the appropriate standard for ineffective assistance of counsel requires both that the defense attorney was objectively deficient and that there was a reasonable probability that a competent attorney would have led to a different outcome.

⁴ State v. Hennessy (1983) Rehabilitation is the purpose of probation.

⁵ AZ State v. Moore (1986) The order to pay restitution can not stand on its' own.

⁶ U.S. v. Benz (1931) 282 U.S. 304, 307: the distinction that the court during the same term may amend a sentence so as to mitigate the punishment, but not so as to increase it [is based] upon the ground that to increase the penalty is to subject the defendant to double punishment for the same offence.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

yet, State hides behind probation rules to extend sentences for restitution only. Ms. Stafford could have paid \$9000 but State only has receipts of \$2062. Statute of limitations laws were not abided by and double jeopardy seems to be happening. Lets not forget that this most likely would have been avoided if Ms. Stafford's attorney would have asked for, or told Ms. Stafford about a preliminary hearing, to look at evidence. It seems because Ms. Stafford has a past, she has learned from, County Attorney wanted to take a car accident, which police gave the correct misdemeanor tickets for, and turn it into a criminal case.

In this defendants opinion, it seems the State of Arizona was embezzling the restitution that was given to them. If not, because nothing of Vanessa Stafford, is ever mentioned in any of Foremost Insurance's paperwork, but because of how illegally ridiculous this case gets.

On 10-03-2022 Ms. Stafford was found by the court, based on evidence presented, to be in violation of the probation previously granted, for not paying restitution payments and her probation was revoked. Ms. Stafford was ordered to self-report to Yavapai County Jail on or before October 7th, 2022 and on October 31, 2022 be sentenced to 5 years in prison for not paying restitution.

Ms. Stafford's case was filed with the court of appeals on 10-13-2022 and it was Ordered on 10-17-2022 that Yavapai County clerk transfer record on appeal. Law states that a petition for review is to be signed off any judges. Then record can be brought for review⁷. That is not how the court of Appeals worked in Ms. Stafford's case. It looks like review was not granted till the end, then denied relief. No judge signed off on review but ordered the records to the case. Because P.D. Hollis did not do his job as asked, Ms. Stafford petitioned the appellate court for an injunction and was denied (without sending any paperwork to defendant. It was only placed on website). While what Ms. Stafford was assuming a petition for review was taking place in the appellate court, Ms. Stafford was still being sentenced to prison of 5 years, illegally.

On November 7th 2022 Ms. Stafford was kidnapped from her home, by local law enforcement, illegally imprisoned, forced to endure starvation, indecent treatment, no medical treatment, no reasonable access to handicapped equipment (could not even get an extra mattress), all so the State of Arizona could make money on the felony that was illegally placed on her head by the State of Arizona.^{8 9 10}

⁷ 31.21 (i),(j 2),(1),(2 B),(k) appellate court laws on granting petition. Arizona Criminal and Traffic Law Manual not internet. 2020-2021

⁸ 13-1303 AZ State Law (False Imprisonment)

⁹ 13-1304 AZ State Law (Kidnapping)

¹⁰ 18 USC 1201 (Kidnapping)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

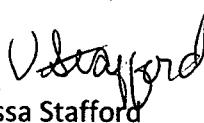
On November 18th Ms. Stafford was Ordered that her case go to civil, drop probation, and serve 120 days in jail, on a prison term, with no bail.¹¹ All for not paying a debt.¹²

While in jail, Ms. Stafford went through 3 attorneys, wrote several of her own motions, because none of her attorneys would do their job. Then was ordered by Bluff that Ms. Stafford would no longer have representation, from the state of Arizona. After Ms. Stafford filed a Marsden Motion in May 2023, on Lauritano and Bain.

Ms. Stafford has feared for her life, her families lives, and her friends lives, but knows she has the power of the Universe on her side.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted

Respectfully submitted on this day 28th of Sept 2023


Vanessa Stafford

¹¹ U.S. Constitution 8th amendment: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.....

¹² U.S. Constitution 14th amendment: Equal Protection clause, debtors prison in unconstitutional

ORIGINAL

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Stafford

Date: 9-28-2023