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APPELLATE COURTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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APPELLATE COURTS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

DAVID HAEG, Appellant,)
)
v.)
) Court of Appeals No. **A-13501**
STATE OF ALASKA, Appellee.)
)
)

Trial Court No. **3KN-10-01295 CI**

<u>11-20-20 Confirmation of Corruption in Oral Arguments</u>

(1) On 7-14-20 oral arguments were held. 8 min 27 sec in, this Court of Appeals asked Assistant Attorney General Donald Soderstrom: *"What is the significance of the fact on the judicial bias claims that neither Judge Murphy nor Trooper Gibbens testified at the evidentiary hearing?"* AAG Soderstrom: *"The evidentiary hearing was specifically for Mr. Haeg to show that he had been diligent in raising this claim."* This court: *"Had he been diligent in informing his lawyer then, at that point they would have been required to testify?"* AAG Soderstrom: *"They might have been, yes."* Yet Judge William Morse's October 8, 2018 *"Calendaring Order"* (calendaring the January 28/29, 2019 evidentiary hearing in question) proves that <u>prior</u> to the evidentiary hearing I had already shown I had been diligent in raising my claim that Trooper Gibbens chauffeured Judge Margaret Murphy at my trial. And proves that the hearing was specifically for the state and I to present witnesses and evidence on whether or not the chauffeuring actually happened. Pages 5/6 of Judge Morse's *"Calendaring Order"*:

"Haeg's claim of judicial bias stems primarily from his claim that Judge Margaret Murphy repeatedly drove to and from the courthouse with a state trooper in full view of the public and possibly members of the jury. In order to pursue this claim he must show diligence in bringing it to the attention of his then attorney, Chuck Robinson. Haeg affied that he and Robinson were together on several occasions when both saw Murphy with the trooper. He stated that he complained about this to Robinson. This contemporaneous complaint was timely made. Court will permit Haeg to present his evidence about Robinson's alleged ineffectiveness and the claimed interaction of the judge and trooper."

The transcript of the actual evidentiary hearing itself proves AAG Soderstrom's deception beyond doubt: Judge Morse specifically stated: "*<u>this hearing is for you to prove that, in fact, Judge Murphy drove around with the trooper."</u>* Then he asked me to present witnesses to Trooper Gibbens chauffeuring Judge Murphy during my prosecution. And neither he nor AAG Peterson protested when I presented witness after witness after witness after witness to this – who all testified under oath that

Trooper Gibbens, who was the main trial witness against me, continuously chauffeured Judge Murphy while she presided over my criminal trial – where she destroyed my evidence after I submitted it; decided all motions against me; sentenced me to nearly 2 years in prison; ended my family's business; took our airplane and business property; and put my family into poverty. Excerpt of the January 28/29, 2019 evidentiary hearing presided over by Judge Morse (see underlined especially):

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE *I, Britney E. Dudley hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 3 through 575 are a true, accurate, and complete transcript of proceedings in 3KN-10-01295CI, David Haeg vs. State of Alaska, transcribed by me, or at my direction, from a copy of the electronic sound recording to the best of my knowledge and ability.*

MR. HAEG: Q. Does this recollect your -- can you read this and tell me if this is a true –

A [MR. ROBINSON]. What is it, David?

Q. It is a response, a certified response by Marla Greenstein to the Alaska Bar Association. And in it she says, in Mr. Haeg's matter, I interviewed Mr. Haeg's attorney, Arthur Robinson. Is that a true statement, Mr. Robinson?

A. I -- I was never interviewed by her. [Tr. 285]

MR. PETERSON [Assistant Attorney General]: -- So what's –

MR. HAEG: Okay. MR. PETERSON: -- the purpose of this?

MR. HAEG: This is a proof –

THE COURT: I have no idea.

MR. HAEG: -- that there was a cover-up by the Alaska Commission on Judicial Conduct that my judge was chauffeured by the main witness against [Tr. 286] me during my trial. And I, as an American citizen, has a constitutional right to an unbiased judge. And not only was my judge running around full-time with the main witness against me –

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg, let me help you out here.

MR. HAEG: -- the only person that investigates judges in this state falsified an official investigation. And not only did she do that, when I filed a bar complaint, she then falsified a certified document to cover up her corrupt investigation. And I want it on the record.

MR. PETERSON: So it's irrelevant, and it shouldn't be admitted.

THE COURT: It's admitted. (Exhibit 6 admitted)

MR. HAEG: It proves there was a cover-up.

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg, I'm admitting it.

MR. HAEG: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. [Tr. 287]

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg, rather than spend time convincing me that Gruenstein -- Greenstein made some sort of false allegation, it would be more helpful to your case if you put the witnesses on who saw Judge Murphy driving around with the trooper.

MR. HAEG: Okay.

THE COURT: That's the important part. Not that the judicial conduct commission is a fraudulent entity. Not that Marla is a lying –

MR. HAEG: But you –

THE COURT: -- person.

MR. HAEG: -- see, Your Honor –

THE COURT: What's important –

MR. HAEG: -- you -- what you –

THE COURT: -- for your case in this hearing is for you to prove that, in fact, Judge Murphy drove around with the trooper. So if you have witnesses of that, those are more important witnesses.

MR. HAEG: What I believe –

THE COURT: But your –

MR. HAEG: -- is more important –

THE COURT: But –

MR. HAEG: -- for the citizens of this state to know that the only investigator of judges for the past 30 years, and that's investigator of you –

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg.

MR. HAEG: -- and every other judge in this state –

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg.

MR. HAEG: -- is falsifying –

THE COURT: Mr. Haeg.

MR. HAEG: -- investigations to cover up for corrupt judges. [Tr. 289-290]

MR. HAEG: Q. Were you a state witness during my trial in McGrath?

A [MR. ZELLERS]. Yes.

Q. Did you also attend my sentencing in McGrath on 9/29/05 and 9/30/05?

A. Yes.

Q. On these days, were you present -- at both trial and sentencing, were you present in court every hour that court was in session?

A. After I was called as a witness, I was present in court. Prior to being called as a witness, I was held at the trooper office until going up, Your Honor.

Q. Okay. On 7/28/05 [sic] and 9/29/05, did you personally observe Judge Margaret Murphy being shuttled in a white trooper pickup truck driven by Bret Gibbens?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you observe them leave -- did you observe Judge Margaret Murphy leaving and returning with Trooper Gibbens in the same truck during breaks, lunch, and dinner, and finally leave with Trooper Gibbens when court was finished for the day?

A. Yes.

Q. Did nearly all the rides that you witnessed -- were nearly all of them -- did most of them happen before I was sentenced?

A. Yes.

Q. And, just to be clear, a lot of them that you seen was during trial; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Because you were a state witness, and you were at the –

A. Correct.

Q. Was Trooper Gibbens the primary witness against me at trial?

A. Yes.

Q. At any point ever, during both trial and sentencing, did you ever see Judge Murphy arrive or depart the courthouse alone or with anyone other than Trooper Gibbens?

A. No.

Q. Has anyone, other than myself, ever contacted you about whether or not Trooper Gibbens gave Judge Murphy rides during my trial?

A. No. [Tr. 385-387]

[Tr.451-475] Another witness to: (1) Judge Murphy being chauffeured by Trooper Gibbens before I was sentenced; (2) judge investigator Marla Greenstein falsifying an official investigation to corruptly exonerate Judge Murphy; and (3) Judge Murphy falsifying a sworn affidavit to cover up her corruption.)

[Tr.477-487] Another witness to: (1) Judge Murphy being chauffeured by Trooper Gibbens before I was sentenced; (2) judge investigator Marla Greenstein falsifying an official investigation to corruptly exonerate Judge Murphy; and (3) Judge Murphy falsifying a sworn affidavit to cover up her corruption.)

[Tr.502-510]Another witness to: (1) Judge Murphy being chauffeured by, and eating with, Trooper Gibbens before I was sentenced; (2) judge investigator Marla Greenstein falsifying an official investigation to corruptly exonerate Judge Murphy; (3) judge investigator Marla Greenstein falsifying a certified document to cover up her own corruption and (4) Judge Murphy falsifying a sworn affidavit to cover up her own corruption.)

[Tr.514-566] Another witness to: (1) Judge Murphy being chauffeured by, and eating with, Trooper Gibbens during my trial; (2) Judge Murphy destroying properly admitted evidence; (3) judge investigator Marla Greenstein falsifying an official investigation to corruptly exonerate Judge Murphy and (4) Judge Murphy falsifying a sworn affidavit to cover up her corruption.

This court identified AAG Soderstrom's motive to falsely claim the evidentiary hearing was only to litigate if I was diligent in raising my judicial bias claim – and not to actually prove it: If the evidentiary hearing were to determine if Trooper Gibbens chauffeured Judge Murphy during my prosecution (something the state/Judge Murphy claims never happened and I claimed happened continuously), why didn't the state require Judge Murphy and Trooper Gibbens to testify? We believe that when a grand jury investigates they will conclude they didn't testify (and the state did not require

them to testify) so they would not have to commit perjury or exercise their right against self-incrimination. We believe a grand jury will find that AAG Soderstrom intentionally lied to this court in an attempt to keep the corruption covered up – a lie that is itself criminal obstruction of justice. We also believe a grand jury will want to know that when I subpoenaed Judge Murphy to testify about all this, she hired Peter Maassen (currently an Alaska Supreme Court Justice) to successful quash my subpoena. Why? We believe that a grand jury will find that on April 18, 2012 she swore out an affidavit that Trooper Gibbens never chauffeured her during my case – and find that cross-examination of her would prove felony perjury. We also believe a grand jury will wonder exactly what Judge Murphy did during my trial that would justify her committing a felony to cover it up. We believe a grand jury will find she destroyed my evidence (proving I killed the wolves where the state told me to) before my jury seen it. The evidence's cover letter remains in the court record while the evidence itself is gone – proving the evidence was properly admitted and then corruptly removed by someone with access to the record.

(2) At 13:44, AAG Soderstrom discussed Judge Morse and troopers tasing and imprisoning me for trying to present, in court, the map used against me at trial and the tape-recording of District Attorney Scot Leaders and Trooper Gibbens discussing, <u>before trial</u>, how they had falsified it to convict me. [See tasing video by googling TV program *"Court Cam – Man Gets Tased in Court While Trying to Clear His Name"]* AAG Soderstrom then stated: "*Mr. Haeg has not shown the use of force was unlawful.*" Yet on 2-14-20 (5 months prior to oral arguments) I had mailed AAG Soderstrom and this court the caselaw holding that, "*in the absence of danger*", it was unlawful to tase a defendant in court:

United States v. Nalley, No. 16-0023-WGC (D. Md. Mar. 31, 2016) ***Former Maryland Circuit Court Judge Pleads Guilty to Civil Rights Violation***

The Justice Department announced today that Robert C. Nalley, a former judge in Charles County, Maryland, pleaded guilty to one count of the deprivation of rights under color of law for ordering a deputy sheriff to activate a stun-cuff worn by a pro se criminal defendant during a pre-trial court proceeding.

From 1988 to September 2014, Nalley was a judge of the Circuit Court for Charles County. According to his guilty plea, on July 23, 2014, Judge Nalley presided over the jury selection for the victim, who was representing himself in a criminal proceeding in Charles County court. Before the proceedings began, a deputy sheriff informed Judge Nalley that the victim was wearing a stun-cuff. Nalley was aware that when activated, the stun-cuff would administer an electrical shock to the victim, thereby incapacitating him and causing him pain.

Several minutes after the proceedings had begun, Judge Nalley asked the victim whether he had any questions for the potential jurors. The victim repeatedly ignored Nalley and instead read from a prepared statement, objecting to Judge Nalley's authority to preside over the proceedings, while

standing calmly behind a table in the courtroom. The victim did not make any aggressive movements, did not attempt to flee the courtroom and did not pose a threat to himself or to any other person at any point during the proceedings. Judge Nalley twice ordered the victim to stop reading his statement, but the victim continued to speak.

Judge Nalley then ordered the deputy sheriff to activate the stun-cuff, which administered an electric shock to the victim for approximately five seconds. The electric shock caused the victim to fall to the ground and scream in pain. Judge Nalley recessed the proceedings.

"Under our constitution, judges serve as the guardians and arbitrators of justice," said Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Vanita Gupta, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. "When government officials – including judges – violate the rights we entrust them to defend and break the laws we expect them to uphold, they undermine the legitimacy of our justice system."

"Disruptive defendants may be excluded from the courtroom and prosecuted for obstruction of justice and contempt of court, but force may not be used in the absence of danger," said U.S. Attorney Rod J. Rosenstein of the District of Maryland.

Sentencing for Judge Nalley is scheduled for March 31, 2016.

The case was investigated by the FBI's Baltimore Division. The case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorneys Kristi C. O'Malley and Daniel N. Gardner of the District of Maryland, and Trial Attorney Mary J. Hahn of the Civil Rights Division's Criminal Section.

Press Release Number: 16-119

CourtView shows this caselaw was entered into this court's record of my case on 2-15-20. The state confirmed that AAG Soderstrom also received my "*2-14-20 Notice of Additional Caselaw*":

RE: Caselaw Confirmation

"mailgroup, oca (LAW sponsored)" <ocapleadings@alaska.gov>
Date: 11/04/2020 11:21
To:"haeg@alaska.net" <haeg@alaska.net> "mailgroup, oca (LAW sponsored)" <ocapleadings@alaska.gov>
Thank you for your inquiry, we can confirm receipt of the "2-14-20 NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL CASELAW."

Office of Criminal Appeals
State of Alaska Dept of Law
1031 W.4th Ave ste 200
Anchorage AK 99501>

From: haeg@alaska.net <haeg@alaska.net>
Sent: Wednesday, November 4, 2020 10:44 AM

To: mailgroup, oca (LAW sponsored) <ocapleadings@alaska.gov>
Subject: Caselaw Confirmation

Donald Soderstrom
Case A-13501

Donald,

I need confirmation that you received my "2-14-20 NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL CASELAW".

Courtview shows it filed in court on 2-15-2020.

Thank you in advance.

David Haeg
PO Box 123
Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-9249 home (907) 398-6403 cell/text
haeg@alaska.net

In other words, AAG Soderstrom knew he was not being truthful when he told this court "*Mr. Haeg has not shown the use of force was unlawful.*" We believe a grand jury will find this was to cover up that Third District Presiding Judge William Morse was party, with Alaska state troopers, to a criminal assault in order to suppress evidence proving DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens are falsifying trial evidence and testimony to frame innocent defendants. We believe a grand jury will also be interested in the fact that, immediately after my 12-18-17 tasing and imprisonment, Senator Peter Micciche asked the state to conduct an investigation into it - and so far the state has not done so.

(3) At 3:30 AAG Soderstrom told this court that I had not shown protesting the chauffeuring would have resulted in Judge Murphy being removed from my case. Yet when the state assigned Judge Murphy to conduct my post-conviction relief appeal, Superior Court Judge Stephanie Joannides promptly removed Judge Murphy from my case after I protested that she was chauffeured by Trooper Gibbens during my trial. Judge Joannides August 25, 2010 and March 25, 2011 orders:

"Order Granting Request for Disqualification. On July 28, 2010, this court issued an order narrowing the issue of whether Judge Murphy should recuse herself to the question of whether her contacts with prosecution witness Trooper Gibbens during trial and sentencing proceedings warranted recusal on the appearance of impropriety. I found that, at a minimum, there was an appearance of impropriety."

Canon 2 of the Alaska Code of Judicial Conduct prohibits a judge from the appearance of impropriety while presiding over a prosecution - meaning Judge Joannides' ruling requires I be given a

new trial. We believe a grand jury will find this is why AAG Soderstrom falsely told this court I had not shown that protesting would have removed Judge Murphy from my prosecution.

(4) At 5:17 AAG Soderstrom told this court that Robinson has not come up with a better defense than *"subject-matter jurisdiction"*. During his 9-9-11 state deposition, Robinson testified that that he knew, prior to trial, that the *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* defense he used was completely invalid. Robinson's testimony after I gave him a copy of the map used against me at trial – and a copy of the recording capturing DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens discussing, prior to trial, how they had falsified it to convict me (all which Robinson asked for before trial – *"discovery"*- but was never provided):

"Since I was not provided a map copy, so I could check it for accuracy, I cannot be blamed for the jury's use of this map to convict Mr. Haeg and I cannot be blamed for Judge Murphy's use of the map's falsified GMU 19-C/19-D boundaries to sentence Mr. Haeg. Since I was not provided a tape-recording copy prior to trial or during trial, I did not know there was evidence of an intent to falsify the location of where the wolves were taken. Because of Mr. Leaders failure to abide by my discovery request this evidence was withheld and I only found out about it many years after trial." [R.3145/70]

Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (U.S. Supreme Court 1963) *We hold that the suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.*

Robinson's answer when I asked what he would have done had DA Leaders provided the requested and required discovery:

"I would have argued you didn't get a fair trial because they were using false evidence to convict you. I could have proved they were intentionally lying at trial. And you would have had evidence of their motive to do so." [R.3145 & 3170]

This testimony from Robinson was provided to AAG Soderstrom prior to the evidentiary hearing – proving that AAG Soderstrom knew that Robinson came up with a far better defense than the invalid *"subject-matter jurisdiction"*. We believe a grand jury will find that AAG Soderstrom yet again lied to this court to cover up the felony evidence tampering, trial perjury, and discovery violations by DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens to convict me.

(5) At 16:24 AAG Soderstrom tells this court that I never filed a motion based on my tasing. Yet at 14:30, or just 2 minutes prior, AGG Soderstrom tells this court that Judge Morse did not falsify his sworn pay affidavits by not deciding, within 6 months, my motion for an order that the state must provide me discovery on the details of why I was tased; who tased me; what devices were used; how

many times they were used; copies of the pictures troopers took of my numerous taser wounds; along with any reports, interviews, recordings, documents, promotions, demotions, and sanctions before or after my tasing. [**AS 22.10.190** requires Judge Morse, to be paid, to swear an affidavit that nothing presented to him for a decision has gone longer that 6 months without being decided.] We believe a grand jury will find AAG Soderstrom's own testimony, just 2 minutes apart, proves he again intentionally lied to this court – to cover up that Judge Morse is knowingly falsifying sworn pay affidavits every two weeks (each a felony – 30 counts so far) to keep me from obtaining additional evidence proving I was illegally tased. We believe a grand jury will also be interested to know that Judge Morse assigned himself to my case against his friend Robinson when judges are to be assigned cases randomly; in violation of **AS 22.20.020** and **Judicial Canon 3**, failed to notify me he was beer drinking buddies with Robinson; ruled I couldn't depose Robinson because was *"deceased"*; continued to refuse to let me depose Robinson even after I proved he was alive and well; refused to disqualify himself when it finally came out he was friends with Robinson; and then violated **AS 22.20.020** by not having an independent judge review his refusal before he exonerated his friend Robinson.

(6) Maybe the most disturbing evidence of corruption during the oral arguments was when one of this courts judges, at 26:30, stated that DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens trial evidence and trial testimony falsification, and their use of both at trial while knowing both were false - would only be relevant to my sentencing - and not to my conviction.

At the evidentiary hearing, fully expecting to be tased and imprisoned again, I again tried to present the trial map DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens falsified – and the tape-recording transcript capturing them discussing, prior to trial, how they had falsified it to convict me. This time Judge Morse did not have me tased and imprisoned. Instead, he reversed his prior order, and ordered that I could present the evidence and testimony proving that DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens falsified the map before trial and then presented it to my jury while knowing it was false – along with sworn testimony they also knew was false when given. Here is the transcript of me doing so (we believe a grand jury will be interested to know that AAG Peterson could not impeach any of the testimony or evidence):

TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE *I, Britney E. Dudley hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 3 through 575 are a true, accurate, and complete transcript of proceedings in 3KN-10-01295CI, David Haeg vs. State of Alaska, transcribed by me, or at my direction, from a copy of the electronic sound recording to the best of my knowledge and ability.*

MR. HAEG: Okay. The -- one more question I'd like to ask Mr. Robinson kind of on this issue, is was part of Leaders' and Gibbens' case against me at trial that I was eliminating wolves in my guide area to improve my guide business?

A. Yes. [Tr. 218]

THE COURT [Judge Morse]: Mr. Zellers, will you take the stand?

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HAEG: Q. Were you a trial witness for the state [Tr. 376] against me?

A. Yes.

Q. On or about June 23, 2004, did you, Prosecutor Scot Leaders and Trooper Gibbens have a meeting?

A. Yes, we did.

Q. Did Leaders and Gibbens tape record this meeting?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this -- MR. HAEG: Can I approach and have him look at this, see if it's an accurate transcript of the meeting?

THE COURT: Yeah.

Q. Does this look like an accurate transcription of that meeting? [Tr. 377]

A. This looks like the meeting.

Q. Okay. During this meeting, did Leaders and Gibbens show you an aeronautical map?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. Can I approach and see if you agree that this is a copy of what you were shown?

THE COURT: Sure.

A. This is a copy. The only thing that's slightly different is the green line on it.

Q. Okay.

THE COURT: That's Exhibit 25?

MR. HAEG: Yes, Trial Exhibit 25.

THE COURT: Hang on. Hang on just a second. When -- that thing has, for example, indications where wolves were killed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So when they showed you this map, did the map -- was it exactly the way it is there with the wolf kills on there?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it was.

THE COURT: Okay. But the only thing that was not on there, and correct me if I'm wrong, is the color highlight of some kind of a boundary unit? [Tr. 378]

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: That was not there?

THE WITNESS: The boundary unit was drawn on there, but it wasn't highlighted.

THE COURT: The highlight wasn't there?

THE WITNESS: Right.

BY MR. HAEG: Q. Did Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens tell you that I had marked the wolf kill locations on this map when they interviewed me during my plea negotiations with them?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. Did you prove to Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens that that map had false handdrawn game management unit boundaries on it?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you use the Alaska Department of Fish and Game game management unit's physical description to do this?

A. I'm pretty sure I did use the -- the written description of the game management units.

Q. Okay. Is this description published in all Alaska hunting regulations?

A. Yes, it is. [Tr. 379]

Q. Can you point out to –

THE COURT: Hang on. Let me just ask a question, make sure I understand what you just said. You were shown this map, and the map had preexisting unit boundary lines marked on it; right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And you looked at those lines and said that they were in error?

THE WITNESS: I looked at the lines and said they were in error. There was a discussion between Trooper Gibbens and myself about he wanted to say the wolf kills were in 19C. I said, no, they were in 19D. And I quoted the boundary line and how this was wrong, to him.

THE COURT: So you -- you told him at the time that the boundary lines shown in the map were inaccurately drawn?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

BY MR. HAEG: Q. Can you point out to the Court or me what boundary was falsified and where the correct boundaries should have been? [Tr. 380]

A. Using the map here, 19C area doesn't have what I'll just call is this toe area that encompasses and circles these wolf kills down here. So 19C's western boundary is where the Babel flows into the Swift. And then everything downstream on the Swift is actually 19D. And upstream is 19C. All the wolf kills were downstream of that point.

Q. Okay. Do the false boundaries –

THE COURT: So downstream of Swift is 19D, as in David?

THE WITNESS: 19D is downstream of where the Babel River flows into the Swift River.

MR. HAEG: And the North Fork.

THE WITNESS: And the North Fork, yes, of the Swift.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Q. Did the false boundaries on that map corruptly make it seem as if the wolves were killed in my game management unit 19C guide area, instead of being killed in game management unit 19D?

A. Yes. [Tr. 381]

Q. Okay. Did Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens and you discuss how I was not allowed to guide in 19D but was allowed to guide in 19C?

A. Yes, we had that discussion, so –

Q. Okay. Did Prosecutor Leaders, Trooper Gibbens and you discuss how my killing wolves in 19D would not benefit my guide business?

A. Yes, we had -- I had the discussion with the trooper that because these were killed outside your guide unit, they were not directly related to your guide, so –

Q. Did Prosecutor Leaders, Trooper Gibbens, and you discuss how my killing wolves in 19C would benefit my guide business?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the wolf control program actually taking place in 19C or 19D?

A. As I recall, there was nothing in 19C, but there were parts of 19D that had.

Q. Okay. During this meeting, did you point out to Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens that their search warrant affidavits also falsified the wolf kill locations to my 19C guide area? [Tr. 382]

A. Yes. The affidavits listed the wolf kills in 19C. And I pointed out to them that that was incorrect information.

Q. And you may not know this, but did Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens tell my jury that I killed the wolves in 19C area to benefit my guide business?

A. I can't testify to what, or the reason why they testified that, but Trooper Gibbens did testify under direct from -- from Prosecutor Leaders that the wolves were killed in 19C.

Q. Did Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens [Tr. 383] use the map upon which I placed the wolf kill locations during plea negotiations against me at trial?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Prosecutor Leaders and Trooper Gibbens know the map had been falsified to support their case against me when they presented it to my jury as the reason to convict me?

A. Yes. [Tr. 384]

AS 11.56.610. Tampering With Physical Evidence. *(a) A person commits the crime of tampering with physical evidence if the person (1) destroys, mutilates, alters, suppresses, conceals, or removes physical evidence with intent to impair its verity or availability in a official proceeding or criminal investigation; (2) makes, presents, or uses physical evidence, knowing it to be false, with intent to mislead a juror who is engaged in an official proceeding or a public servant who is engaged in an official proceeding or a criminal investigation; (b) Tampering with physical evidence is a class C felony.*

AS 11.56.200. Perjury. *(a) A person commits the crime of perjury if the person makes a false sworn statement which the person does not believe to be true.... (c) Perjury is a class B felony.*

[Questioning of Haeg's trial attorney Arthur Robinson]

Q [MR. HAEG]. Did you file a pretrial discovery request while you represented me?

A [MR. ROBINSON]. Yeah.

Q. Was it violated?

A. In what way?

Q. Did you ask, for anything that would be used against me at trial, to be given a copy of it to you before trial?

A. I believe, Mr. Haeg, what I did in your case, as I did in all of my criminal cases, is that I sent a standard broad request to the District Attorney's Office to reveal to me any and all evidence that it had in its possession regarding the charges against you. So I sent them a letter, yeah.

Q. Okay. Is it true that they used a map against me at trial that we, you and I, never got a copy of before trial?

A. I learned that later. [Tr. 174-175]

THE COURT [JUDGE MORSE]: -- so, Mr. Robinson, did you get a transcription of this tape that supposedly shows the state and the -- the prosecutor and the trooper talking about falsification or something like that?

A. Prior to trial?

THE COURT: Ever.

A. I didn't get anything prior to trial. And most recently, probably within the last year or so, Mr. Haeg showed me a transcript of an interview that Trooper Gibbens and Scott Leaders had --

THE COURT: -- is an interview of Leaders, Gibbens, and Zeller [sic]?

A. Correct. But, I mean, I -- by the time Mr. Haeg showed that to me, I'd already retired. I retired in January --

THE COURT: Right.

A. -- 2011.

THE COURT: You may be coming back. But you got it way back when. And this is nothing that you had seen prior to trial?

A. Prior to trial, no. (Tr. 209-210)

Here is the authority that this Alaska Court of Appeals must obey:

Napue v. Illinois, 360 U.S. 264 (U.S. Supreme Court 1959) *Conviction obtained through use of false evidence, known to be such by representatives of the State, is a denial of due process.*

Mesarosh v. U.S., 352 U.S. 1 (U.S. Supreme Court 1956) *[T]he dignity of the U.S. Government will not permit the conviction of any person on tainted testimony. The government of a strong and free nation does not need convictions based upon such testimony. It cannot afford to abide with them.*

Mooney v. Holohan, 294 U.S. 103 (U.S. Supreme Court 1935) *Requirement of 'due process' is not satisfied by mere notice & hearing if state, through prosecuting officers acting on state's behalf, has contrived conviction through pretense of trial which in truth is used as means of depriving defendant of liberty through deliberate deception of court & jury by presentation of testimony known to be perjured.*

Giles v. Maryland, 386 U.S. 66 (U.S. Supreme Court 1967) *The principle that a State may not knowingly use false evidence, including false testimony, to obtain a tainted conviction, [is] implicit in any concept of ordered liberty...*

Each one of these cases holds that use of known false trial evidence/testimony by the state invalidates the conviction, not the sentence. We believe a grand jury will find that the Court of Appeal's judge who stated the above corruption would only invalidate my sentence, and not my conviction, is also corruptly covering up the felony crimes by DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens. We also believe a grand jury will be interested in the fact that the state has never disputed my claim that Judge Murphy removed the evidence that should have exonerated me (proving I killed the wolves where the state told me to) out of the court record before my jury could see it. The evidence's cover letter remains in the record while the evidence itself is missing – proving the evidence was properly admitted and then corruptly removed. This Court of Appeals has refused to address this issue and evidence. It has also refused to address DA Leaders violating Robinson's written discovery request for the evidence that would have proved DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens were framing me.

Many people will simply refuse to believe that Alaskan district attorneys, trial judges, troopers, and defense attorneys all conspired to rig a trial – and refuse to believe that a Court of Appeals could be involved in the cover up. These people (and a grand jury when they investigate) should be interested in thirty-five year Alaskan attorney Dale Dolifka's testimony after reviewing all the evidence in my case:

"Your case has shades of Selma in the 60's, where judges, sheriffs, & even assigned lawyers were all in cahoots together. You have an appeals court sitting there looking at a pile of dung & if they do right by you & reveal you know you have the attorneys going down, you have the judges going down, you have

the troopers going down. I walked over here & attorney A says 'My god they're violating every appeal rule ever. How can it be like this?' It's absolute, unadulterated, self-bred corruption that will get worse until the sleeping giant wakes up." [R.1970-86]

Additional Evidence of Corruption

More evidence of corruption is that 3 separate Alaska grand juries started, on their own, to investigate the above corruption, including that of DA Leaders. Then the Department of Law, and DA Leaders personally, ordered the grand juries to stop – directly violating Alaska's constitution and law. And when House and Senate legislators investigated this, tape-recordings prove Deputy Attorney General John Skidmore lied to them to cover up [recordings at alaskastateofcorruption.com] and is now refusing to give a 500 signature petition (asking for a grand jury investigation) to the grand jury:

Alaska Constitution, Article 1, Section 8 *The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended.*

AS 12.40.030 Duty of inquiry into crimes and general powers. *The grand jury shall inquire into all crimes committed or triable within the jurisdiction of the court and present them to the court. The grand jury shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety.*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 16 ***"Can a grand juror ask the grand jury to investigate a crime that the district attorney has not presented to them?*** *Yes. The Alaska Statutes state: 'If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it.'"*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 26 ***"Who decides that the grand jury should investigate something?*** *Generally, grand jury investigations are initiated by the district attorney. They can also be initiated by the presiding judge or by members of the grand jury. Prosecutors also sometimes receive letters from the public, addressed to the grand jury, requesting investigations. In these situations, the prosecutor will probably conduct a preliminary investigation and make a recommendation to the grand jury about whether to take action.* ***It will be up to the grand jury to decide whether to investigate the matter requested in the letter."***

Although many people think I should give up, I never will. Twenty years ago my wife Jackie and I started a big game guiding and flight seeing business. After a couple years both were starting to thrive and were the sole source of income for us to provide for our baby daughters.

Seventeen years ago the State of Alaska - telling me I was one of Alaska's best pilots and hunters – asked for my help killing wolves for their controversial Wolf Control Program. Then they prosecuted me for killing wolves outside WCP boundaries – even though that was exactly where state

officials told me to kill them. The state claimed I must be charged with a career ending guide crime (instead of a minor WCP violation) because I killed wolves inside our guide area to benefit our guide business. Yet the state's own GPS coordinates proved the wolves were not killed in our guide area.

We hired criminal defense attorney Brent Cole because we were told he was the best. Cole said it was not a legal defense that the state told me to kill the wolves where I killed them. Cole said there was no way to protest any of the warrants searching our home and seizing our airplane and other business assets - even though every warrant falsely claimed the wolves were taken in our guide area.

Cole said I must plea out, and had Jackie and I give up a year of guiding for a plea agreement he negotiated with DA Leaders – an agreement that didn't require giving up our airplane. After the guide year had already been given up and was in the past, DA Leaders reneged, and demanded that we also give him our airplane. Cole told us he couldn't do anything about DA Leaders reneging, - even though we had already given up a year of guiding in reliance on the original agreement. Cole said we had to give DA Leaders our airplane, but, when we asked, also told us there was nothing to stop Leaders from reneging over and over to get more and more. Totally confused, we asked our business attorney Dale Dolifka (a former criminal defense attorney) what to do. Dolifka looked at all the documents; told us to fire Cole and hire a new criminal attorney; and told us we must submit the evidence proving I killed the wolves where the state told me to. Jackie and I did all – including submitting the evidence proving I killed the wolves where the state told me to. Our new attorney Arthur Robinson also told us it was not a legal defense that I killed the wolves where the state told me to. Robinson said he found a *"no doubt win"* defense that there was no *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* because DA Leaders never swore to the charging information. Robinson told us for this defense to work we could not bring up any other defenses as this would *"waive"* his claim there was no subject-matter jurisdiction.

We lost at trial with Robinson's subject-matter jurisdiction defense, he said it would win on appeal, he filed an appeal based solely on it, and we prepared for my sentencing hearing. Jackie and I were determined to get credit for the guide year we already gave up for the plea agreement Robinson and Cole said could not be enforced. We demanded Robinson subpoena Cole to my sentencing and gave Robinson a written list of questions to ask Cole – all concerning my plea agreement, how DA Leaders reneged on it after we had given up a whole year of guiding in reliance on it, and how both Cole and Robinson said it could not be enforced.

When Cole failed to show up as subpoenaed, Robinson told us there was nothing he could do. DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens asked that our guide business be taken for 5 years – and to make sure

we did not get credit for the guide year already given up for the plea agreement, they testified they had no idea why Jackie and I gave up guiding for a year before I was sentenced. Although he knew this was provably false testimony from DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens, Robinson never protested - so Judge Murphy took our guide business for 5 more years with no credit for the plea agreement year. She also took our airplane and business property; and sentenced me to 2 years in prison and $20,000 fine.

Again confused, we consulted Dolifka – who said to fire Robinson and said something was very wrong with how I had been represented. At this point Jackie and I started researching all applicable law - and found that very nearly everything Cole and Robinson had told us was false. The state telling me to shoot the wolves where I did was a legal defense. The provably false warrants could and should have been protested. In fact, because the state seized the airplane that was the lifeblood of our business, they were required, *"within days if not hours"* **[Waiste v. State, 10 P.3d 1141 (AK Supreme Court)]**, to affirmatively inform us that we had right to protest - something the State has never done in the last 17 plus years. Because we had given up a year of our livelihood in reliance on the plea agreement, the U.S. constitution required it to be enforced – and required me to be given credit for the year:

Closson v. State, 812 P.2d 966 (AK 1991) *Where an accused relies on a promise... to perform an action that benefits the state, this individual...will not be able to "rescind" his or her actions. ... In the plea bargaining arena, the United States Supreme Court has held that states should be held to strict compliance with their promises. ...courts consider the defendant's detrimental reliance as the gravamen of whether it would be unfair to allow the prosecution to withdraw from a plea agreement.*

North Carolina v. Pearce, 395 U.S. 711 (U.S. Supreme Court 1969) *The basic Fifth Amendment guarantee against double jeopardy, which is enforceable against the States by the Fourteenth Amendment, is violated when punishment already exacted for an offense is not fully "credited". [T]he Constitution was designed as much to prevent the criminal from being twice punished for the same offence as from being twice tried for it. We hold that the constitutional guarantee against multiple punishments for the same offense absolutely requires that punishment already exacted must be fully "credited" in imposing sentence...*

Calder v. State, 619 P.2d 1026, (AK 1980) *The double jeopardy clause... protects against multiple punishments for the same offense.*

Robinson could and should have asked Judge Murphy to have Cole be arrested and brought to my sentencing in handcuffs. We realized why Robinson didn't do this – had Cole testified it would have proved that both he and Robinson had committed malpractice by not enforcing the plea agreement. It would have also proved my conviction was invalid, as the year of livelihood given up was payment for charges far less severe than what I had been convicted of.

Before firing Robinson, we recorded him stating DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens could successfully frame me *"because in Alaska there is a good boys system of judges, prosecutors, and cops who protect their own"* when they commit crimes. When we asked for caselaw supporting his *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* defense, he cited the U.S. Supreme Court cases **Albrecht v. United States** and **Gerstein v. Pugh**. When we researched "subject-matter jurisdiction", we found it is set by state statute (small claims courts have subject-matter jurisdiction of small claims, divorce courts have subject-matter jurisdiction of divorces, etc.) We found **AS 22.15.060** gives district courts in Alaska subject-matter jurisdiction of misdemeanor crimes. As I was charged/prosecuted in district court for misdemeanor crimes there is zero doubt there was subject-matter jurisdiction in my case. We researched if subject-matter jurisdiction can be *"waived"* and found it cannot be waived. (In other words, even if you agree, you can't be tried in a small claims court for a felony.)

Researching **Albrecht v. United States** and **Gerstein v. Pugh**, we found they do not even concern *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* – rather they concern *"personal jurisdiction"*. For personal jurisdiction, they specifically rule that a DA does not have to swear to a changing information; as when he signs them, he does so under his oath of office – also proving Robinson's claims were false.

After we claimed he sold us out, the state deposed Robinson – where he testified he used *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* as my defense during trial and appeal and confirmed that he told us **Albrecht v. United States** and **Gerstein v. Pugh** supported this defense. Then he testified under oath that he knew his *"subject-matter jurisdiction"* defense was completely invalid before he used it to defend me at trial and on appeal. [Rob. Dep.10-11] After obtaining my file from Robinson, we found Cole had, prior to my sentencing, sent him a letter stating he did not intend on obeying his subpoena to my sentencing – a letter Robinson never told us about. So Robinson used a defense for me he knew at the time was no good. And when Jackie and I asked him for confirmation this was a valid defense, he gave us bogus cases – and withheld critical information on Cole's intent to violate his subpoena.

After we discovered that Judge Murphy destroyed the evidence proving I killed the wolves where the state told me to, and discovered proof that Leaders and Gibbens falsified evidence – and presented evidence and testimony at trial that they knew was false when presented – we understood why Robinson told us we could not use any other defense than *"subject-matter jurisdiction."* Robinson's job in the plundering of my family's savings, retirement, home equity, kids college funds, business assets, and freedom, was to keep Jackie and I busy pursuing and paying for a hopeless defense

so we didn't realized DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens were framing me with false evidence and testimony while Judge Murphy was busy destroying the evidence that should have exonerated me.

A few years in Jackie and I were driven to the wall, and at one point discussed whether we should buy heating oil so our daughters would be warm, or buy food so they wouldn't go hungry. Jackie had suicidal thoughts, was diagnosed with depression, and put on medication.

When I appealed to this Court of Appeals, you showed how you are an integral part of this criminal enterprise. When I asked you to do something about Robinson lying to us to keep Cole from testifying, you ruled Robinson didn't have to force Cole to testify because during my sentencing Cole and I *"were immersed in a contentious fee arbitration that had yet to be resolved."* Why this would make a difference no one can figure out. But it is the fact that I filed for fee arbitration against Cole over 5 months after I was sentenced that positively proves this court's corruption.

When I appealed DA Leaders and Trooper Gibbens corruption to you, you ruled it could not be considered because I never provided you any briefing or evidence on it. Yet this court's record of my case proves I gave you 25 pages of briefing on this issue alone; proves I gave you a copy of the false trial map; proves I gave you a copy of the tape capturing Leaders and Gibbens discussing, prior to trial, how they had falsified the map to convict me; and proves I gave you the court record where Leaders and Gibbens gave the false map to my jury as the reason to convict me. [R.3390-3439] Your own video even shows me pointing out to you the exact boundaries Leaders and Gibbens falsified on the map to frame me. [Google YouTube video *"David Haeg vs State of Alaska Oral Arguments"*]

You also said judge investigator Marla Greenstein's corruption could not be considered because I never gave you any briefing or evidence on it. Yet the official record proves I gave you 54 pages of briefing on Greenstein falsifying official investigations to cover up for corrupt judges. It proves I gave you 77 pages of evidence proving this that Judge Joannides put together and certified as true – including the tape-recordings, certified documents, and witness affidavits/testimony proving Greenstein falsified an official judge investigation and then committed perjury to cover up. [R.2762-2861]

After decades of delay, I filed a criminal complaint that you were falsifying sworn affidavits so you could be paid while not deciding, after 6 months, matters referred to you for a decision. In response, this Court of Appeals ruled that **AS 22.07.090** did not apply to Court of Appeals judges:

AS 22.07.090 Compensation. *A salary disbursement may not be issued to a judge of the court of appeals until the judge has filed with the state officer designated to issue salary disbursements an*

affidavit that no matter referred to the judge for decision has been uncompleted or undecided by the judge for a period of more than six months.

We believe a grand jury will find that **AS 22.07.090** applies to Court of Appeals judges. And then find you issued a fraudulent order to cover up your own felony affidavit falsification.

When this Court of Appeals is being sentenced for corruption, I (or my family if I am dead) will ask you be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole – for without knowing you would cover up for them, none of those below would have dared do what they have done to my family and many others.

Thirty-five year Alaskan attorney Dolifka's confirmation other families are being destroyed:

MR. HAEG: Q. I'd just like to say thank you for coming, Mr. Dolifka. After what happened in my case with Brent Cole and Chuck Robinson, did you start reading documents in my case and became so confused and concerned that you contacted Judge Hanson?

A. That's true.

Q. And what did you and Mr. Hanson talk about?

A. Well, your case. I was very puzzled. And I had total faith in him. He had been my mentor as a superior court judge. He was appalled, and he was disgusted, and he was confused, which left me...

THE COURT: Do you have any cross-examination?

MR. PETERSON: I do. Q. So, Mr. Dolifka, you just said there was a question about the outrageous process with which Mr. Haeg was prosecuted. What was outrageous about it?

A. Well, you've got to remember my state of mind during this whole process. That was a very dark time on the Kenai Peninsula. And a lot of my concern with Haeg's cases was a concern for everything that was going on down there. And I know that's irrelevant, but that would answer that question. It was not just David Haeg's case. [Tr. 440-442]

Conclusion

Jackie and I (with Dolifka's help) finally realized a very sophisticated criminal organization had driven our family to the verge of suicide and ruin – and realized it would continue to prey on other innocent families if nothing were done. This is when we knew we had to stop this at any cost.

Dolifka: "*It's absolute, unadulterated, self-bred corruption that will get worse until the sleeping giant* [public] *wakes up.*" Jackie and I agree. We have also realized there are very few effective ways for the public, once they wake up, to stop widespread *"systemic"* judicial corruption.

State and federal legislative/executive branch representatives have been unable to even initiate an investigation – and many have tried. The only option left, other than the public exercising the right to bear arms, is for a grand jury (which is made up of public persons) to investigate and make a recommendation and/or issue indictments. Alaska's constitution and statutes explicitly give the grand jury the power to do this - and make it unconstitutional and illegal to stop the grand jury. Yet, as detailed above, three separate grand juries have been unconstitutionally and illegally ordered to stop investigating by exact officials and entities the grand jury was investigating. Governing authority:

Alaska Constitution, Article 1, Section 8 *The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended.*

AS 12.40.030 Duty of inquiry into crimes and general powers. *The grand jury shall inquire into all crimes committed or triable within the jurisdiction of the court and present them to the court. The grand jury shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety.*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 16 ***"Can a grand juror ask the grand jury to investigate a crime that the district attorney has not presented to them?*** *Yes. The Alaska Statutes state: 'If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it.'"*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 26 "***Who decides that the grand jury should investigate something?*** *Generally, grand jury investigations are initiated by the district attorney. They can also be initiated by the presiding judge or by members of the grand jury. Prosecutors also sometimes receive letters from the public, addressed to the grand jury, requesting investigations. In these situations, the prosecutor will probably conduct a preliminary investigation and make a recommendation to the grand jury about whether to take action.* ***It will be up to the grand jury to decide whether to investigate the matter requested in the letter."***

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 27 ***"Can a grand jury report include allegations of criminal conduct?*** *Yes."*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Page 9 "***State Grand Jury Investigatory Powers*** *State grand juries have often exercised investigative powers to battle corruption. At times, they have acted on their own initiative in the face of opposition from a district attorney: In New York City... an extensive grand jury probe toppled the notorious Boss Tweed and his cronies. Since the district attorney was closely associated with Tweed, the panel acted independently of him, conducting its own investigation and interviewing witnesses without the prosecutor's help."*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Page 12 ***"The Investigative Powers and the Reporting Process*** *In response to instructions from the court or the district attorney, or* ***in response to petitions or requests from the public****, or on the initiative of a majority of the members of the grand jury, the grand jury may investigate concerns affecting the public welfare or safety. These public welfare or safety concerns may arise from criminal or potentially criminal activity, or they may involve noncriminal public or safety matters."*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Pages 13-15 ***"Alaska Constitutional Convention*** *...the power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments in connection therewith, shall never be suspended. The grand jury is preserved, for all purposes, particularly for investigation of public officials. The grand jury is there and may take any steps that it feels may be necessary towards investigation. The grand jury in its investigative power as well as for the fact it is sitting there as a panel sometimes is the only recourse for a citizen to get justice."*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Page 16 ***"Alaska Constitutional Convention*** *'Mr. President, my suggestion was the word "detrimental" be stricken and the word "involving" be inserted because I agree with Mr. Barr that the investigatory power of a grand jury is extremely broad, not narrow as Mr. Rivers contends. I think a grand jury can investigate anything, and it is true that there is little protection against what they call in the vernacular, a runaway grand jury, but in the history of the United States there have been few runaway grand juries, extremely few, and I think that the broad statement of power that Mr. Barr asked for is proper and healthy.' (Hellenthal, 1406) As the language was incorporated into the [Alaska] constitution, the word "involving" became "concerning" but there is no discussion of this choice in the convention minutes."*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Page 17 ***"Alaska Statutes:***

<u>AS 12.40.040</u> *<u>Juror to disclose knowledge of crime.</u> If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe that a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it.*

<u>AS 12.40.060</u> *<u>Access to public jails, prisons, and public records.</u> The grand jury is entitled to access, at all reasonable times, to the public jails and prisons, to offices pertaining to the courts of justice in the state, and to all other public offices, and to the examination of all public records in the state.*

The language of the first section above suggests that in addition to reviewing the cases presented by a prosecutor the grand jury is empowered to investigate all criminal or potentially criminal activity that comes to the attention of one or more of its members. The language of AS 12.40.06 suggests that the grand jury may have a special responsibility to monitor the public jails, offices pertaining to the courts of justice, and other public offices."

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska, Page 18 ***"[Alaska Criminal] Rule 6(e) mandates the oath for grand jurors. The current oath reads:*** *'You and each of you as members of this grand jury for the State of Alaska, do solemnly swear or affirm that you will diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given to you for consideration, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge in connection with your present service...' The oath clearly includes the duty to investigate*

"matters" coming to the knowledge of the grand jury independently of the charges presented by a prosecutor."

Because of the overwhelming evidence of systemic judicial corruption, and evidence of an expanding cover up that includes this Alaska Court of Appeals and the unconstitutional and illegal suspension of self-initiated grand jury investigations, every Alaskan and American has my word I will do whatever it takes to ensure a grand jury investigates, reports, and takes action without interference by those being investigated – exactly as those who wrote Alaska's constitution, laws, and grand jury handbook intended be done to root out corrupt public officials.

Those following this have counselled that all concerned should enter the courthouse while the grand jury is in session, personally handing them the evidence, asking they investigate, and then guarding the grand jury room door to make sure no government officials can enter to stop the investigation. If this doesn't work I will, until I am killed, start retrieving the airplane and other property that was stolen from my family so long ago. I will ask all concerned to come and watch – and hope the public outcry from this results in a grand jury investigation.

Request for the Public's Help

1. I ask the public to inform itself on the rights and duties of grand jurors to investigate things that concern the public welfare or safety – even in the face of opposition from district attorneys, judges, or law enforcement. The documents and authority above are a good place to start.

2. I ask that everyone seek out grand jury duty. When you receive a jury summons, you may request grand jury service instead of petite (trial) jury service.

3. If you become a grand juror, please investigate the above corruption, which represents a very great concern to the public's welfare and safety. I can provide witnesses, copies of the evidence, and names/addresses of people who should be subpoenaed to testify. Jackie put much of the evidence on the website www.alaskastateofcorruption.com. I would not rely on legal counsel from the district attorney, Department of Law, or judge. Henry Schuelke III (who investigated Senator Ted Steven's prosecution) and Dale Dolifka are the only attorneys I would trust at present.

4. I ask that everyone find out who is on a grand jury currently – or will be in the future. Give them the evidence and authority above, ask that they investigate, and/or put them in touch with me.

5. I ask everyone to join us when we enter the courthouse to give the grand jury the evidence proving the above – along with the 500-signature public petition asking for a grand jury investigation of the above. (A copy of the petition is on the website www.alaskastateofcorruption.com)

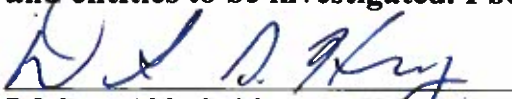
6. It is clear any normal grand jury that decides to investigate should ask to be a *"special"* grand jury, tasked solely with investigating the above - so it isn't also burdened with the normal work of indicting people based on the district attorney's investigations. Or the normal grand jury should recommend that a *"special"* grand jury be empaneled to investigate – as was done in Watergate.

7. When a grand jury confirms the corruption above, I ask it to recommend the Alaska Court of Appeals, Commission on Judicial Conduct, Bar Association, and Trooper Internal Affairs all be abolished. The forgoing entities failed to act, and/or falsified investigations and documents, when given the above evidence of corruption and felony crimes by judges, attorneys, and troopers. The duties of these entities should be replaced by public grand jury investigations which will safeguard, and not destroy, the public's welfare and safety.

No one can ever give back the life that was stolen from my beautiful wife and daughters. But I can damn well make sure you evil and sophisticated people don't destroy any more lives.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I, David S. Haeg, declare under penalty of perjury that the above is true & correct – **and that I will continue pursuing those conducting and covering up this sophisticated and evil racket until they are investigated by a grand jury that is not stopped or manipulated by the same public officials and entities to be investigated. I believe our constitution, and all families, require nothing less.**


Executed on November 20, 2020

PO Box 123, Soldotna, AK 99669 (907) 262-9249 h; (907) 398-6403 cell; haeg@alaska.net; Facebook

I certify that on November 20, 2020 a copy of forgoing was mailed to: AAG Soderstrom. Please share/publish/reproduce this freely. Seek out grand jury service (you may request grand jury service if you get a jury summons), get the evidence at www.alaskastateofcorruption.com, and investigate. You have a right to do so even in the face of opposition from the Department of Law or your local district attorney. If you are not selected for grand jury service please ask the grand jury to investigate. Information on Alaska's grand jury: **Alaska Grand Jury Handbook** (AK Court System form **J-185**, page 27) and **The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska**, pages 9-24, just google it. To help financially: PayPal accounts (haeg@alaska.net) or (907-398-6403).