

EXHIBIT 17

Timeline for Events Relating to Sullivan Family Investigation

1930's—Richard V. Mulligan becomes Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey and in a Community Chest drive met Robert Wood Johnson, son of the founder of Johnson and Johnson (Source Lawrence Foster's Book on Robert Wood Johnson)

1930's-1960's—Richard V. Mulligan rises from the ranks of running the "welfare" department of the company's human resources to head of labor relations and a member of the Board of Directors of J&J. Richard V. Mulligan has little education but great "affable" qualities.

In this period of time Richard V. Mulligan became a confidant of "General" Johnson, and they both developed extra-marital relationships, hung out together in town and were exceptionally close confidants.

Richard V. Mulligan was also granted during this period of time "zero" priced J&J shares. It is unknown whether the taxes were paid on those grants at any time or whether they were stock certificates given to Richard Mulligan long before the SEC was regulating such disclosures through 10K filings and corporate audits.

Richard V. Mulligan was the father of two children via Jane Mulligan. Richard Mulligan Jr. and Patricia Mulligan Sullivan (the mother of Suzanne Sullivan who I married in 1992.)

Long time family friend and confidant, Elliot Cohen was the trustee of the Estate of both Richard Mulligan and Pat Sullivan. Frank Reiche was the lawyer who constructed the first Revocable Trust for Richard V. Mulligan. Eliot Cohen constructed the second one for Jane Mulligan signed in the law offices of Malcolm Busch, a long time friend from Rutgers law school of Elliot Cohen and Richard Mulligan Jr. The second and last Revocable Trust was signed on June 27, 2002. It was attested by Brenda Stewart, who was the live in caretaker of Jane Mulligan who knew she was dying of cancer related illness and wanted to die at home.

Jane Mulligan died on March 21, 2003. Her home at 22 Dewey drive was sold in early July for 2003 for cash. It is not known whether the shares in the Revocable Trust were ever declared as part of the Estate Tax settlement or not.

What is known is that a copy of the will enclosed in these materials indicated that there is no mention of the Revocable (run by Elliot Cohen) Trust in the will of Jane Mulligan, that she was generous to her grandchildren and great grandchildren (which include the two children of Suzanne Sullivan Nowacki and Michael Nowacki, Timothy Nowacki born 11/1/1994 and Kerry Nowacki born 11/8/1996), and Jane Mulligan also enabled Richard Mulligan Jr. to borrow over the years \$342,000 against his inheritance.

This was always a source of tension between Pat Sullivan and her brother. However, there were also offsets for distributions of money to fund getting "Uncle Dick's" children out of

trouble. Richard Mulligan III killed another driver in a DUI when he was 17 or so and Jane Mulligan paid for sending him to some sort of upscale detention school in California.

Pat Sullivan negotiated for there to be an trust distribution offset to Suzanne Sullivan and Stacy Sullivan (the daughters of Pat and Jack Sullivan) in the revision of the will signed on June 27, 2002. That distribution was listed on Suzanne Sullivan's financial affidavit filed in the fall of 2004 as expected to be \$135,000. When it arrived via a wire transfer dated January 20, 2005, the amount transferred was \$132,100.

The difference appears to be the 2% wire transfer fees charged by Swiss banks for distribution of assets. That wire transfer came to Suzanne Sullivan from the Trustee Elliot Cohen nearly 18 months after the estate taxes were theoretically paid.

Elliot Cohen and I had a conversation about that issue in July of 2009 when I reached him via cell phone in his home in Maine. In an expletive filled two minute conversation, Elliot admitted that he had a "trading" account at the Swiss Bank Corporation. He ended the conversation by saying he was going to "sue my sorry ass" if the whistle was blown on that subject.

I noted that the trading account was with the Swiss Bank Corporation. The Swiss Bank Corporations was one of the two banks (the other the Union Bank of Switzerland) which merged in 1998 to create UBS. UBS was the name of the banking entity in 2005, not the Swiss Bank Corporation. Yet the wire transfer came from a defunct division of UBS. That piqued my curiosity more than just a bit, inasmuch as UBS was under investigation by the US Government for housing secret accounts.

The number of shares of J&J granted by Robert Wood Johnson to Richard V. Mulligan was not revealed to me. What is known is some of those shares were transferred and gifted to the children of Jane Mulligan and to the grandchildren, including Suzanne Sullivan.

When Michael Nowacki married Suzanne Sullivan in 1992, there was a trust account which was managed by Neuberger and Berman. There were 2,100 shares of J&J which were in the account in 1992 when my name went on the account (see Neuberger statements to validate) when we bought a home in New Canaan, Ct.

Michael Nowacki couldn't understand how the shares had a cost of zero (.50 cents on the Neuberger statements).

Jane Mulligan ostensibly lived off of the dividends of her shares of stock. She also had a son in Richard Mulligan Jr. who was in and out of trouble financially and in his marital relationships (he has been married four times, twice to the same person).

Jane Mulligan, through Elliot Cohen, gifted money annual at the maximum legal levels depending on the year the gifts were made.

The money was managed by Neuberger and Berman. All of the family members had accounts managed on a fee management basis and they also paid commissions as well.

That Neuberger account with Michael Nowacki's name on it was transferred as part of the Separation Agreement to Suzanne Sullivan on June 29, 2005. It included 8,400 J&J shares (the stock split 4x in twelve years). There had never been a sale of any shares of J&J in Suzanne Sullivan's account until three years after the Estate of Jane Mulligan was settled.

In 2004, the last year where there was information available to Michael Nowacki via the 1099 and detailed income statements of Suzanne Sullivan from Lehman Brothers. In 2004, the qualified dividends in the account bearing both the names of Michael Nowacki and Suzanne Sullivan at Neuberger and Berman delivered dividend income of just under \$4,800 annually. The J&J dividends represented 70% of the dividends in 2004 of \$6,839.00.

In the 2006 tax returns, the dividend income in the Neuberger account grew to \$18,873.00. Yet the asset values did not change as dramatically. All of the Ordinary Dividend income stated related to Lehman Brothers (meaning Neuberger and Berman).

Yet the account was listed as a value of \$555,000 in the June 2005 statement when you subtracted out the margin interest of \$121,381 which was listed on the client statement on the joint account.

When the \$450,000 was deposited back into the Neuberger account, which was the sworn testimony of Suzanne Sullivan on December 2 (full transcript not yet available), the margin interest disappeared. That would have increased equity value to \$884,000, providing that additional money was not transferred out of the account.

However, when you inspect the stocks held in the account, there appears in the 2007 statements which were provided in the court ordered documentation that there are not enough stocks held in the account to support the foreign dividend credit put into form 1116. The 2007 list of securities owned by Suzanne Sullivan based on dividend income would include only these stocks for even potential consideration from those stocks listed on the detailed income statements provided in the production given to me on September 10, which included two years of statements and three years of tax returns:

1. The 2007 stocks held are asterisked with three stars which qualify for foreign dividend tax credit: Willis Group Holdings LTD, Canadian Natural Resources, Schlumberger, Toyota. Those stocks total \$1,170.00, not the amount claimed in 2007 foreign dividend credits. The tax returns claims a credit of \$11,866 paid to foreign governments.
2. The dividends from J&J stock in 2007 1099's grew to \$10,040. More than double what it was three years before. The number of shares decreased

when the stocks were sold in July-December 2007. The dividend income increasing is inconsistent with the declaration of assets in the account as listed on the 1099's. The inference is that J&J shares were added into a foreign based account, which came from additional inheritance not listed on the financial affidavit.

3. The difference on the 1116 form would be if there was an asset which was not declared on the financial affidavit, which was generating foreign dividend income which was on an asset held overseas. That \$10,000 differential in foreign dividend income would be a the Johnson and Johnson shares which dividend income is declared domestically, and would be throwing off income being held overseas, where taxes are paid on it. There were two asset sales in 2007 for foreign held stocks where no dividends were accrued: AMDPCS LTD and Cadbury Schweppes.
4. The foreign dividend source income credit was listed as \$9,917.00 on the 2006 tax returns. There was no such dividend income credit on any prior tax returns filed jointly through 2003. In 2004, Suzanne Nowacki filed a married filing separately tax return which received an \$11,000 Federal Tax refund which was handwritten on the financial affidavit dated June 14, 2009.
5. There is a question about that tax return which comes up because there was no contributions to the mortgage payments that year from Suzanne Sullivan Nowacki and the size of the refund was surprising. A copy of the Federal Tax return and letter accompanying it will be provided to the various government agencies to compare to Suzanne Sullivan's married filing separately tax return.
6. The dividend income on the J&J shares declared on the 2007 1099's grew from \$4,800 in 2004 to \$10,040 with the number of shares in 2004 being 8,400. There were in 2007, a decrease in the number of shares of J&J through sales of 3,765 shares of stock between August 17, 2007 and December 12, 2007 according to the capital gains schedule.
7. There was short term capital gains of \$14,481 on that Neuberger account which would have been subject to ordinary income taxes and \$276,500 in gains where the capital gains taxes would have been \$40,000.
8. On April 9, 2008, a distribution of \$100,000 was made from the Neuberger account to the Chase Bank account statement of Suzanne Sullivan. The notation on that statement includes a \$15.00 foreign wire transfer fee.
9. The form 1116 indicates no foreign account was declared.

10. The question is whether the estate and inheritance taxes were paid on the foreign based asset where dividend income was declared. If the asset was sequestered overseas, however, but the sales of the stock were declared, it would still require an FBAR filing, which was not attached to the tax return.
11. The sale of \$513,000 of assets in one year would also have the appearance of account churning to make additional income for Neuberger. That would have represented a churn of over half of the assets in the account. Defendant believes that this was done to replace the fee income lost by Neuberger in the sequestering of assets overseas from the period of time of the movement of the assets of Jane Mulligan overseas to avoid paying the estate and capital gains taxes and the point in time the assets are put back under Neuberger's management.
12. The lost fee income for three years would be made up by additional commissions by selling large volumes of existing positions.
13. Neuberger was purchased by Lehman in 2004. Lehman was under pressure at that time to generate income. By preserving assets at a higher dollar volume on the estates money they managed, everyone would benefit except the tax authorities. If the J&J shares were moved overseas before Jane Mulligan died by the Trustee, it would have decreased the taxes owed by the estate.
14. In 2003, when Jane Mulligan died, assets over \$1,000,000 were taxed at 45% for Federal Income Taxes, New Jersey Estate and Inheritance taxes would have consumed nearly 20% of the assets in the Revocable Trust and then an additional 15% would have to be paid on any distributions relating to paying the taxes on the stepped up value of the J&J shares from zero to have distributed those assets after the trust was declared as having squared up on its tax liabilities after expenses.
15. The J&J shares may have been gifted as certificates held by Neuberger. Those certificates could have been retrieved and sent overseas over time or at one time. The dividend income was substantial for the shares transferred to family members as well. J&J was one of the most vibrant performers on the NYSE in that period of time and the shares split on a number of occasions since the early 1970's when they were referred to in Richard V. Mulligan's will.
16. The number of shares allowed for annual gifting to at least a dozen family members including Tim Nowacki and Kerry Nowacki. However, since 2005,

the children's tax returns are the sole responsibility of Suzanne Sullivan. In the bank records received, there is no recording of any taxes which were on the bank statements of Suzanne Sullivan for taxes paid for Kerry Nowacki and Tim Nowacki's trust accounts. Likewise there was churning of account assets in both the children's accounts in 2007 and 2008. The Separation Agreement calls for annual exchange of that information to ensure the children's accounts were being managed responsibly.

17. The children's accounts were also moved over to the SRI group and excessive selling also occurred in their accounts in 2007 and 2008.
18. In addition, in 2007, a transfer into Kerry's Neuberger and Berman account. There is an account transfer of 100 shares of J&J shares which was sent to Kerry Nowacki's account on December 10 from account 551-86435-1. That account number does not appear on any financial affidavits of Suzanne Sullivan provided to the courts.
19. In 2008, in Suzanne Sullivan's Neuberger account there were \$29,000 in long term capital gains (a third of the capital gains taxable base due to the additional sales of \$60,000 of J&J shares). However the asset sales would represent another \$400,000 of commissioned based sales alone. That money was again reinvested in new securities.
20. Over two years just in Suzanne's Neuberger account nearly one million in sales were made (doesn't include IRA transactions which were interestingly managed by Dan Paduano (who used to manage both the children's and Suzanne's accounts). Those assets were completely domestic in their origination.
21. In 2008, the foreign dividend tax credit on Form 1116 was \$14,402 before a dividend adjustment credit of \$8,229 which also involved a capital gains distribution of \$408.00.
22. Again, the 1099's do not support such a credit based on foreign owned stock. The 2008 foreign income dividend credits based on the 1099's delivered to the Defendant on September 10 totaled less than \$3,000 but the credit taken was almost triple that amount.
23. By 2008, the number of shares of J&J in the Suzanne Sullivan Neuberger account were reduced by more than that sum.

24. Also, in September 2008, Lehman Brothers went bankrupt. All assets were transferred from January 1, 2008 to September 2008 into a trust account under the name of James Giddens. The portion of the 1099's from September after the Lehman collapse was captured in the filings by the Ridge Clearing operations.
25. Copies of all of these materials from Neuberger are in the Indexed section labeled Neuberger statements. Records from 2004, 2007, 2008 and those portions retrievable from the tax returns of 2006 are included in that section.
26. The 2005 information was not turned over to me although it was requested in the Judge Shay hearing date of June 15 and then ordered by Judge Malone in a protective Order dated August 13, 2009. The 2005 distribution was made via the trustee and should have been noted on the 2005 return.
27. In February 2009, upon giving notice of the Swiss Bank Corporation accounts on or about February 25, 2009 via email, Attorney Colin resigned the case.
28. Attorney Colin's retainer fee was paid by Pat Mulligan via a promissory note. That promissory note was not repaid, making the gift of \$15,000 from Pat Sullivan a taxable event. There was not record that the debt was ever paid back to Pat Sullivan, which meant that in the 2004 tax year that the gifts given to Suzanne Sullivan exceeded the federal limitation.
29. The source for the attorney's fees for Attorney Tom Colin between July 2004 and February 2005 are also not accounted for in the bank statements ordered by the court for the period of time June 2004 to June 2005. Attorney Colin has been requested to provide those statements to me via Attorney Mark Sherman. Those bills may have been paid to Tom Colin with wire transfers from the Swiss Bank Corporation, further implicating Tom Colin in the matters concerning tax avoidance. By preserving the foreign capital, Tom Colin would benefit from greater fees to keep fighting matters including production.
30. One of the questions for the IRS is whether an distribution which occurred on April 9, 2008 from the Lehman asset management treasury (wire transfer resulted in a foreign wire transfer fee of \$15.00) constitutes a distribution of a trust in the event that the asset is co-mingled in an overseas trust that is not declared on the income tax return. The domestic Neuberger account which is held by Suzanne Sullivan alone is managed differently than the one in the SRI group. The SRI account, if a foreign based trust holding the domestic assets as a PORTION of what is held in trust could be seen as a trust distribution under

a grantor trust arrangement, which allow control of the asset by the holder of the asset.

31. The David Barrington and Suzanne Sullivan jointly held asset account was also run by the SRI group. The standard fee arrangement applied to these accounts. However, in all cases the size of the commissions generated was unusual trading activity in the accounts. In 2004 for instance there were only three asset sales totaling \$16,000. By the end of 2004 there were 8,400 J&J shares. By the end of 2008, the last statement provided to me, the shares of J&J had dwindled to just over 3,000 shares.
32. If J&J shares existed overseas via a generational skipping trust feature allowed in the Revocable Trust declarations in the documents provided, that could explain why the portfolio was churned. The parking of that asset at the Swiss Bank Corporation trading account would have allowed for the Estate to pass through the three year period of time to avoid a will from being contested by even the government (absent fraud) according to Marty Basson, the lead investigator on my account who relayed to me why it is very difficult to open an estate fraud case six years later.
33. Even so, there is no statute of limitation on tax fraud if the assets were moved to avoid estate tax detection. It is the firm belief of the Defendant that the movement of assets was consistent with the behavior of Richard Mulligan Jr. who would have orchestrated this maneuver in order to keep his inheritance at the highest level possible.
34. It is less likely based on the dividend income declaration that there were assets held by David Barrington which were not on the tax return where his family money was sequestered overseas.
35. When Neuberger and Berman Account manager Dan Paduano was called, his assistant Noreen hung up the phone on me when I mentioned that the Patriot Act would not allow such a money transfer via stocks and that a Whistleblower complaint had been lodged against Suzanne Sullivan and a host of other family members. When this was called into the Chief Compliance officer, Brad Cetron, on July 29, he never returned the call.
36. Randall Whitestone, the head of communications at Neuberger was called and notified of the Whistleblower complaints and the unreturned phone calls of Brad Cetron and when Whitestone was called two days later, his phone had been disconnected with no forwarding number to him. He was called through

the switchboard and he couldn't avoid hanging up on me when I said he didn't think that trick (changing the phone number) was going to work.

37. Instead, the SEC hotline was called on July 29, 2009 as well and a case number was assigned to me and notified on or about August 15, 2009. H01348997. Steven G. Johnson, who sent an email on October 2, 2009 with an address for the Division of Enforcement will be sent a copy of this communication. Two weeks later, after the SEC assigned this matter for investigation the CFO of Neuberger and Berman, Edward Stephen Grieb resigned from his position.
38. In filing the multiple whistleblower complaints, Defendant is laying claim to have provided original information on how Neuberger sequestered assets to hide estate money from the Federal government through the use of Revocable Trusts run by lawyers acting as accountants and trust administrators who then could claim attorney/client privilege. When Lehman was going under, Lehman partners could sell their stock in the firm through these Revocable Trusts run by their estate administrators operating in another division of the company, Neuberger and Berman.
39. The dismissal of the cases just a few days after the Judges in this case were grieved by the notice that the Judicial Review Council had been notified of the indiscretions of the Court in exercising their perceived rights to block discover of material which could be used in another criminal prosecution.
40. Instead, the Judges have retaliated and so have the Attorney's involved. The retaliation now extends itself to the children's lives as well.
41. If taxes have not been filed by their mother, Suzanne Sullivan on the children's custodial accounts, then the children will also be adversely. Not only could their mother go to jail for her own tax evasion, but also by not filing tax returns since 2005 for the two custodial accounts where the children's assets exist. The failure to pay such capital gains taxes would be consistent with Suzanne Sullivan's profiling as a shoplifter of human emotions—a malignant narcissist.
42. The trip which Suzanne Sullivan and her sister took in early July 2009 to Ireland with their husbands to attend two U-2 concerts. Ireland is not a Hague Convention compliant country. Jim Fogarty, the husband of Suzanne Sullivan's sister Stacy, is a member of the NYPD Terrorist task force and used to say he could get a passport to any country on short notice. The State Department has been notified as directed by Patty Walker and an appropriate

notice was placed on the potential departure to any non-Hague compliant country.

43. While that might seem like an extreme measure, the children's interests should be protected.
44. The application for full custody of the children after her Attorney Kevin Collins was given a copy of the wire transfer, Dave Barrington initiated a hostile position on picking up the children over Memorial Day weekend in 2009 threatening to have me arrested if I stepped on the Sullivan/ Barrington property was followed by motions to have a custody study done and have a fight over custody of the children.
45. Of course, Suzanne Sullivan has denied any wrongdoing on the tax front, but the attendance of the parents of Suzanne Sullivan at the hearings in September was a highly controversial matter because Suzanne's father confronted me in a closed courtroom asking me when did he ever lie to me.
46. It was more than a curious question. However, the hostility from the Sullivan family mounted and the money being spent by them on Attorney's fees would suggest that there is reason for the entire family to have enormous risk if my allegations are grounded in reality.
47. Instead, three judges were reported for Judicial Misconduct in hiding evidence, Attorney Kevin Collins was brought up on Grievance Committee hearings on sequestering evidence and filing false financial affidavits and the Attorney for the Minor Children, Veronica Reich refused to look at the evidence of wrongdoing and then filed a motion to change custody of the children as retaliation for reporting her to the IRS for her role in hiding the evidence of tax fraudulent filings.
48. The retaliation has now extended to my children because on December 2, the children were removed from their father's life by the Judge who is under Judicial Misconduct. The coverup of this story has enormous implications for family courts everywhere.
49. The Defendant wanted an adjustment in expenses based on a promotion of the mother of the children which was given to her in March 2008. One Attorney resigned the case, the other one is under Grievance Committee investigation. The retaliation has now turned on the children.

50. The lack of protections offered to Whistleblower informants needs to be considered or the recrimination and retaliations will only grow greater.
51. When someone tries to implicate you in their crime however, there are protections under Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 73, Section 1513 (e) of the Criminal Code. However, when you represent yourself Pro Se, there seems to be a bias in the Court system in Connecticut that you have in some way violated the law yourself for trying to report suspicious activity.
52. There seems to be reasons for concern when a \$430,000 depreciated asset isn't on a sworn financial affidavit, but in a tax return (earning a \$110,000 tax benefit). When that asset is not declared, then perjury has been committed. Courts seem to tolerate such behavior. When assets are hidden overseas in a domestic run firm however, the access to information becomes less restricted for the government, but no less easy for a Pro Se. The Court seems oblivious to these facts as it relates to my case and has now turned punitive in questioning whether Judges can hide the evidence of tax fraud.
53. The custody issue has been appealed and a decision is forthcoming in the next week or two as to whether the Appellate Court will hear the case.
54. The AMC had me arrested on December 14 for reporting her to the IRS and the Grievance Committee claiming I had threatened and harassed her. Until Title 18 provisions just cited, the Defendant feels like Harry Markopolos who was the voice in the wilderness on Bernard Madoff indicating to the SEC that Madoff's results could not be achievable.
55. The same is true of the foreign dividend income of Suzanne Sullivan growing, the sale of assets resulting in huge capital gains, paid for via a wire transfer from a wire source called the Swift Networks (Belgian based). There is no record that suggests that the foreign wire transfer fee was an effort. However, despite all of this background and information, the IRS stopped investigating my case for reasons only they know.
56. Marty Basson has sent me a Freedom of Information claim letter to process and the The Inspector General of Tax Administration has launched an investigation.
57. On January 11, after 34 years of service to CBS, this writer was terminated.
58. Therefore, the Defendant has been able to find the time finally to finish this report.

59. Other factors include the following observations.
60. Since Richard Mulligan Jr. had borrowed \$342,000 against his J&J shares more of those shares held in the Revocable Trust would go to Pat Sullivan. The assertion here is that there was as many as 15,000 shares of Johnson and Johnson stock which were gifted to Suzanne Sullivan to have thrown off a foreign dividend credit of \$10,000 based upon the dividends accrued in 2004 being \$4,800 on roughly 8,000 shares of J&J held in 2004. This would have generated a valuation of over \$1,000,000.
61. It should also be noted that there was also jewelry which was disposed of in advance of death of Jane Mulligan worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the daughters and granddaughters of Jane Mulligan. This was done by Pat Sullivan in the month before Jane Mulligan died. In addition, Brenda Stewart who signed the will dated June 27, 2002 was paid a cash bonus of approximately \$10,000 for her services in caring for Jane Mulligan.
62. The bearer bonds held by the estate were also a matter of some issue in regards to the paying of taxes with that money. Those bonds are referenced in the will of Richard V. Mulligan. Bearer Bonds were curtailed after 1973 because such bonds were just a means of tax evasion because they allowed people to clip those bonds and it was never declared many times in the estate declarations of assets. The bonds earned no interest but became a means of a cashless transaction for people who could afford to forego the interest on those bearer bonds. They had cash equivalency.
63. In 2006 or 2007, the assets under management for the family at Neuberger were transferred into something called the SRI group. While the official designation of such assets would have been called the Social Responsibility Investment (green assets which related to positive social policies in these companies), the Defendant's assertion is that SRI stands for the Swiss Recovery Initiative.
64. We know for a fact that the distribution from Jane Mulligan to Suzanne Nowacki on January 20, 2005 came from an account managed by the Trustee Elliot Cohen well after Jane Mulligan's death. There is mention of the inheritance offset in Jane Mulligan's will. The declared distribution from the Estate was an offset for the detention school payments made on behalf of Richard Mulligan III by Jane Mulligan to keep him out of incarceration for a fatal DUI crash.

65. As to whether there were additional distributions after June 29, 2005 to Suzanne Sullivan is unknown to the Defendant. What is in question is whether the 2005 distribution of \$132,100 had the taxes paid on it and was declared properly on the filing of the sole income taxes of Suzanne Sullivan in 2005. A copy of that tax return was not made available via the court orders, but the Judge did say that any trust distributions must be declared to the Defendant in the Court Orders of June 15, 2009 of Judge Michael Shay.
66. It is not known whether the necessary estate tax forms were filed with the Tax Return of Suzanne Nowacki when the 2005 distribution took place via a wire transfer. However, if it wasn't then that adds fuel to the fire that by sending the money to a NYC bank, the trust distributions to Suzanne Sullivan and Stacy Sullivan may create a significant tax liability for both of them, along with any other subsequent distributions which may have come up after June 29, 2005.
67. Suzanne Sullivan also took out a \$500,000 home equity loan in 2008 to put in a pool. Collateral on that loan was also not revealed to me and the court denied me access to that information on June 15 (Judge Shay). Town Court records suggest that loan was reconfigured on March 17, 2009 with Hudson City Savings Bank, combining the original \$1,000,000 loan on the home purchased at 183 Brushy Ridge Road in New Canaan.
68. In order to have qualified for a loan of that size, there would have needed to have been a higher income or an asset which could have been used as collateral.
69. The \$430,000 deduction on the 2006 tax return is extremely troubling. If another property (a beach property in New Jersey is a possibility) that was rented out for a short period at the end of the summer season, and then depreciated 25% on an accelerated basis, that would be something to look into to see if that property was purchased in cash via wire transfer from a foreign source and wire transferred to avoid detection at closing.
70. Such trust distributions were not declared, however, but the assets were throwing off foreign dividend income credits on Form 1116 above the declared assets listed on the documents which the court ordered to be delivered to the Defendant, Michael Nowacki. Court testimony on September 16 and September 23 by the plaintiff suggested that all of the foreign dividend income credits were due to shares owned in companies like Novartis, Toyota, etc. However the totals do not agree based on the information turned over to

me on September 10. A full set of the Neuberger statements and bank statements are available upon request.

Richard Mulligan Jr. went to Rutgers law school where he became part of the New Jersey collection of lawyers who became very influential in local politics. Richard Mulligan Jr. became the Mayor of New Brunswick (in his father's footsteps) but was removed from office under suspicions of illegal activity. Richard Mulligan moved his base camp to Jackson Hole, Wyoming where he set up camp. There he met and married Brenda, and fathered his third child at the age of 50, Breanna. He adopted two children of Brenda, Codie and Cassie. He had two children from his marriages to Lynn (Richard Jr. and Melissa).

Pat Sullivan was always upset that all of Uncle Dick's children would be covered in Jane Mulligan's trust provisions while she was alive and received distributions as gifts for as long as Jane Mulligan was alive. Or so it was believed.

The wire transfer from the estate of Jane Mulligan to Suzanne Sullivan may or may not have been the only distribution Suzanne Sullivan received. We were divorced on June 29, 2005. The wire transfer was discovered in my attic at home on February 22, 2009. At that point it time, UBS was just being written about in the WSJ and the sequestering of accounts was noted.

When contacted, her attorney at the time, Tom Colin, resigned the case the next day. That development and the request not to talk to me was also a source of some consternation and costs.

Tom Colin has been contacted to provide me with copies of his bills to determine whether he had been paid via wire transfers from the Swiss Bank Corporation. If he was paid by that mechanism or that Kevin Collins has been paid via that route, then there are serious issues for both lawyers in this case.

This claim for tax fraudulent activity is based upon the information provided in this report and although the IRS sent letters curtailing their investigation, TIGA, the New Jersey Tax Authority, the SEC and the Department of Revenue Services investigations are open calls for action.

Inasmuch as the Swiss Treaty arrangement is now under dispute in regards to whether the records are going to be turned over to the US Treasury for processing, perhaps there is a window of opportunity her to realize that there may be a large scandal at a domestic firm owned by Lehman Brothers in 2005.

The firm of Neuberger and Berman is now owned by its managers. Again, as a privately held firm there are no requirements that they make any public pronouncements when someone like Edward Stephen Grieb to vacate his position two weeks after the SEC case number was assigned.

As the old saying goes, where there is smoke there is usually fire.

My contact information is on the driver's license.

The Freedom of Information Act access is a difficult process and filing that information will be commenced in a few weeks.

However, hopefully the detail provided here will be sufficient to move quickly to resolve my request for a full investigation and the hope that the various government agencies will work together to bring about a just verdict on these claims.

Submitted to the following: TIGA (Scott Sanders), IRS (Whitlock, Gardner, Basson), Department of Revenue Services Ct (Brian Lux and Tom Hall), State of New Jersey (Estate Taxes—Fred Wagner), Dean Zerbe (National Whistleblower Office), SEC (Steven G. Johnson), Judicial Review Council (State of Connecticut, Peter Clarke), Statewide Grievance Committee (Kevin Collins, Attorney Reich and Tom Colin filings), State Attorney General of Connecticut (Richard Blumenthal). Freedom of Information Council (Ct and Washington D.C.)

Sincerely,

Michael Nowacki

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