

INDICO OF AGE OF THE MAJORITY: *Affidavit of First Middle Last*;

AFFIDAVIT OF ESTATE OF DECEDENT: FIRST MIDDLE LAST: Affidavit of Domicile: Probate;

AFFIDAVIT OF LIFE: First Middle Last;

SIMPLE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST: (USE SSN CARD NAME/FORMAT);

AFFIDAVIT OF OWNERSHIP: LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE: FIRST MIDDLE LAST AND PARTNER'S NAME;

AFFIDAVIT OF COMMON LAW MARRIAGE: First Middle Last and (Partner's name)

DEED OF SECONDARY CONVEYANCE OF INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENTS, AND AUTHENTICATED FOREIGN DOCUMENT, HAGUE CONVENTION, 05 OCTOBER 1961

INDICO OF AGE OF THE MAJORITY: *Affidavit of First Middle Last*

The undersigned First Middle Last, am over the age of eighteen (18) and domiciled on the state known as (geographic location as described on <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>). I have private knowledge of the facts herein, and if called as a witness, could testify completely thereto. I suffer no legal disabilities and have private knowledge of the facts set forth below.

1. Affiant, First Middle Last, do hereby, present and notice all Officials: my "CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH", as stated by State of Minnesota Rule 220. Birth Certificate (The Registrar of Titles is authorized to receive for registration of memorials upon any outstanding certificate of title an official birth certificate pertaining to a registered owner named in said certificate of title showing the date of birth of said registered owner, providing there is attached to said birth certificate an affidavit of an affiant who states that he/she is familiar with the facts recited, stating that the party named in said birth certificate is the same party as one of the owners named in said certificate of title; and that thereafter the Registrar of Titles shall treat said registered owner as having attained the age of the majority at a date 18 years after the date of birth shown by said certificate.), showing Affiant, First Middle Last, have reached the Age of Majority.

2. Affiant, First Middle Last, do hereby certify, attached Birth-certificate is true, and correct document.

3. Affiant, First Middle Last, gives notice of 8 U.S.C. § 1502: Certificate of nationality issued by Secretary of State for person not a naturalized citizen of United States for use in foreign state proceedings of a foreign state.

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue, in his discretion and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by him, a certificate of nationality for any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that she is an AMERICAN NATIONAL, and that such certificate is needed for use in judicial, or administrative proceedings; in a foreign-state. Such certificate shall be solely for use in the case for which it was issued and shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State through appropriate official channels to the judicial or administrative officers of the FOREIGN STATE in which it is to be used.

19 Corpus Juris Secundum § 883, [t]he United States government is a FOREIGN CORPORATION with respect to a state.

American National ≠ national/citizen of The United States

These are TWO distinct statuses within the American system. The latter is a freeman, the former is a voluntary servant; subject to the jurisdiction thereof created by section 1 of the 14th Amendment. It is a FEDERALLY CREATED capacity/title that owes allegiance to it & is subject; to its jurisdiction.

4. Affiant, First Middle Last, hereby gives public notice; by way of this, Indico for Age of Majority, so the truth: of the matter; may be known: by all, that Affiant, First Middle Last, am, de jure solum et naturale; one of the people/a natural-person.

"Natural Person: Any human being, who as such, is not a legal-entity/Government employee, as distinguished: from an artificial-person; like a corporation, which derives its status: as a legal; entity from being recognized: in law. "Natural Person, means human-being, not an artificial, or juristic-person". Shawmut Bank, N.A. v. Valley Farms, 610 A. 2d. 652, 654; 222 Conn. 361.

5. Affiant, First Middle Last, is a woman, one of the people, Affiant, First Middle Last, is Sui Juris: Of her own right; possessing full social and civil rights; not under any legal disability to act for one's self. (See Emancipation: Majority) [Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Ed., p. 1434).

6. Affiant, First Middle Last, Californian; & Foreign-Sovereign, to UNITED STATES CORPORATION, AND ITS, COURTS.

7. Affiant, First Middle Last, is protected; by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, Title 28 USC 1602-1611 which allows the jurisdiction of a court to be challenged, and a demand of proper jurisdiction; to be stated: in written form: on, & for the record.

8. Affiant, First Middle Last, has come to Age of Majority, doe hereby claims my birth-right; which includes any; & all: past, present; and future interest, land patents, equitable worth, private-property, & real property belonging to, Affiant, First Middle Last, through Blood, and/or Marriage.

9. Affiant, First Middle Last, hereby ratify; this Indico for Age of Majority, on and for, the public record, to declare: my Birth Rights, and/or liberties.

10. Affiant, First Middle Last, ratify, this document: Indico for Age of Majority, to establish the reality; of First Middle Last's, status, as one of the people, & Beneficiary: of the Public Trust.

11. Affiant, First Middle Last, now claim my liberty/right to take control: over said Trust as executor/beneficiary, of trust.

12. Affiant, First Middle Last, intend to, present gifts to the United States treasury pursuant to Title 31§ 3113 (a) & (d), (e)(1), Which is also pursuant; with H.J.R. 192, in which the UNITED STATES, agreed to be liable for all, (all means: every debt or obligation; that may have been incurred, in any past, present, or future, deals; and/or contracts) obligations; of public-debt. This public-debt is to be dis-charged, pursuant; to public law, 73-10. These obligations would include, but are not limited to, gas, water, sewage, electric, cable, internet, phone, (both home, & cellular service), clothing, & housing needs, as well as transportation needs/automobiles, & food; find obligations of the U.S., at, 18U.S.C § 8 defines obligations; of the UNITED STATES.

13. Affiant, First Middle Last, hereby gives notice to any, and all officials/public-servants, that each; and every Trespass against, Affiant, First Middle Last, will activate: my fee schedule of four-thousand and no/100 dollars (4,000.00) in US Treasury minted silver .999 fine dollar coinage per trespass, and four-hundred and no/100 dollars (400.00) in US Treasury minted silver .999 fine dollar coinage per day Affiant, First Middle Last, am unlawfully jailed, for statutes, codes, & regulations.

14. Affiant, First Middle Last, cannot be charged a fee, as no charge: can be placed, upon a citizen: as a condition/precedent to exercise her un-alienable liberties, her liberties/rights protected; by the California state Constitution of 1849.

A fee is a charge "fixed by law for services fixed by public officers; or for use of a privilege under control of government." Fort Smith Gas Co. v. Wisemen" 189 Ark.675 74 SW.2d 789,790, from Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed.

15. Affiant, First Middle Last, here; & now, respectfully Demand: this Indico for Age of Majority, be placed: on the record, & Affiant, First Middle Last, respectfully Demand: all funds, claimed: from the minor-account, & other sources, now be placed in a primary-account upon which Affiant, First Middle Last; shall be given, access: as Affiant, First Middle Last, is the Beneficiary: of the minor-account/public-trust.

16. Affiant, First Middle Last, hereby revokes, & invalidates any, & all, "powers of attorney".

The people of the state are entitled to all rights which formerly belong to the king, by his prerogatives. Lansing v. Smith 4 Wendell 9, 20 (N.Y.) (1829).

It is a general rule that the sovereign, cannot be sued in his own court without consent and hence no direct judgment can be rendered against him therein for cost, except in the manner and on the condition he has proscribed. 40 La. Ann. 856," Bouvier's Law Dictionary Vol. 1(1897).

Sovereignty it self, is of course not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law, but in our system, while sovereign authority is delegated to agencies of Government, sovereignty itself remains with the people by whom and for whom all Government exist and acts. Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356, at p. 370.

17. Affiant, First Middle Last, doe hereby present/claim my Seal:

18. Affiant, First Middle Last, hereby gives notice to any, and all officials, that if this document (Indico for Age of Majority), is not rebutted; then this document (Indico for Age of Majority), shall be law.

I, First Middle Last, do affirm that I have read the above affidavit and do know the contents to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By: _____

First Middle Last

AFFIDAVIT OF ESTATE OF DECEDENT: FIRST MIDDLE LAST

Affidavit of Domicile: Probate

I certify that the following facts are true under penalty of perjury under the criminal perjury laws of the state I am in but NOT under any OTHER of the civil statutory codes. I am not under any other civil codes as a civil non-resident non-person. The content of this form defines all geographical, citizenship, and domicile terms used on any and all forms to which this estate settlement relates for all parties concerned.

1. Civil status and domicile of decedent: Decedent at the time of her death was: Single and Hawaiian Islands.

1.1. A CONSTITUTIONAL "Citizen" or "citizen of the United States" as defined in the Fourteenth Amendment.

1.2. NOT a STATUTORY "U.S. citizen" or "national and citizen of the United States at birth" under 8 U.S.C. §1401, 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), or 26 U.S.C. §3121(e). 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c) identifies an 8 U.S.C. §1401 "U.S. citizen" as the ONLY type of "citizen" subject to the Internal Revenue Code. All such "U.S. citizens" are territorial citizens born within and domiciled within federal territory and NOT a CONSTITUTIONAL "State".

1.3. Domiciled in the CONSTITUTIONAL "United States" and CONSTITUTIONAL State at the time of her death.

"... the Supreme Court in the Insular Cases ¹ provides authoritative guidance on the territorial scope of the term "the United States" in the Fourteenth Amendment. The Insular Cases were a series of Supreme Court decisions that addressed challenges to duties on goods transported from Puerto Rico to the continental United States. Puerto Rico, like the Philippines, had been recently ceded to the United States. The Court considered the territorial scope of the term "the United States" in the Constitution and held that this term as used in the uniformity clause of the Constitution was territorially limited to the states of the Union. U.S. Const. art. I, § 8 ("[A]ll Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." (emphasis added)); see Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244, 251, 21 S.Ct. 770, 773, 45 L.Ed. 1088 (1901) ("[I]t can nowhere be inferred that the territories were considered a part of the United States. The Constitution was created by the people of the United States, as a union of States, to be governed solely by representatives of the States; ... In short, the Constitution deals with States, their people, and their representatives."); Rabang, 35 F.3d at 1452. Puerto Rico was merely a territory "appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution." Downes, 182 U.S. at 287, 21 S.Ct. at 787.

The Court's conclusion in Downes was derived in part by analyzing the territorial scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. The Thirteenth Amendment prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude "within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." U.S. Const. amend. XIII, § 1 (emphasis added). The Fourteenth Amendment states that persons "born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." U.S. Const. amend XIV, § 1 (emphasis added). The disjunctive "or" in the Thirteenth Amendment demonstrates that "there may be places within the jurisdiction of the United States that are no[t] part of the Union" to which the Thirteenth Amendment would apply. Downes, 182 U.S. at 251, 21 S.Ct. at 773. Citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment, however, "is not extended to persons born in any place 'subject to [the United States'] jurisdiction,' " but is limited to persons born or naturalized in the states of the Union. Downes, 182 U.S. at 251, 21 S.Ct. at 773 (emphasis added); see also id. at 263, 21 S.Ct. at 777 ("[I]n dealing with foreign sovereignties, the term 'United States' has a broader meaning than when used in the Constitution, and includes all territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal government, wherever located."). ² [Valmonte v. I.N.S., 136 F.3d. 914 (C.A.2, 1998)]

1.4. NOT domiciled in the STATUTORY "United States" or "State" as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) or 4 U.S.C. §110(d) or the state revenue codes. These areas are federal territory not within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union.

1.5. NOT a STATUTORY "U.S. person" as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30), because it relies on the definition of "United States" found in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) or 4 U.S.C. §110(d) or the state revenue codes.

1.6. An "individual" in an ordinary or CONSTITUTIONAL sense. By this we mean she was a PRIVATE woman protected by the CONSTITUTION and the COMMON LAW and NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the STATUTORY civil law.

1.7. NOT an "individual" in a STATUTORY sense or as used in any revenue code. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) indicates that the ONLY types of "individuals" found anywhere in the Internal Revenue Code are both "foreign persons" and "aliens" or "nonresident aliens". Therefore the decedent could not possibly be an "individual" as that term is used in the Internal Revenue Code.

26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1 Requirement for the deduction and withholding of tax on payments to foreign persons. (c) Definitions

(3) Individual.

(i) Alien individual.

The term alien individual means an individual who is not a citizen or a national of the United States. See Sec. 1.1-1(c). (ii) Nonresident alien individual.

¹ De Lima v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 1, 21 S.Ct. 743, 45 L.Ed. 1041 (1901); Dooley v. United States, 182 U.S. 222, 21 S.Ct. 762, 45 L.Ed. 1074 (1901); Armstrong v. United States, 182 U.S. 243, 21 S.Ct. 827, 45 L.Ed. 1086 (1901); and Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244, 21 S.Ct. 770, 45 L.Ed. 1088 (1901).

² Congress, under the Act of February 21, 1871, ch. 62, § 34, 16 Stat. 419, 426, expressly extended the Constitution and federal laws to the District of Columbia. See Downes, 182 U.S. at 261, 21 S.Ct. at 777 (stating that the "mere cession of the District of Columbia" from portions of Virginia and Maryland did not "take [the District of Columbia] out of the United States or from under the aegis of the Constitution.").

The term nonresident alien individual means a person described in section 7701(b)(1)(B), an alien individual who is a resident of a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty and Sec. 301.7701(b)-7(a)(1) of this chapter, or an alien individual who is a resident of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa as determined under Sec. 301.7701(b)-1(d) of this chapter. An alien individual who has made an election under section 6013(g) or (h) to be treated as a resident of the United States is nevertheless treated as a nonresident alien individual for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 of the Code and the regulations thereunder.

2. Warning NOT to confuse STATUTORY and CONSTITUTIONAL contexts for geographical or citizenship terms:

2.1. Recipient of this form is cautioned NOT to PRESUME that the STATUTORY and CONSTITUTIONAL contexts of geographical, citizenship, or domicile terms are equivalent. They are NOT and are mutually exclusive.

2.2. One CANNOT lawfully have a domicile in two different places that are legislatively "foreign" and a "foreign estate" in relation to each other. This is what George Orwell called DOUBLETHINK and the result is CRIMINAL IDENTITY THEFT.

2.3. The U.S. Supreme Court held in Rogers v. Bellei, 401 U.S. 815 (1971) that an 8 U.S.C. §1401 STATUTORY "U.S. citizen" is NOT a CONSTITUTIONAL "citizen of the United States" under the Fourteenth Amendment. See also Valmonte v. I.N.S., 136 F.3d. 914 (C.A.2, 1998) earlier. Therefore, it is my firm understanding that the decedent:

2.3.1. Was NOT domiciled in the STATUTORY "United States" or "State" defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) or 4 U.S.C. §110(d) or the state revenue codes. These areas are federal territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.

2.3.2. Was NOT a STATUTORY "U.S. citizen" under 8 U.S.C. §1401, which is the ONLY type of "citizen" mentioned anywhere in the Internal Revenue Code. These are territorial citizens domiciled on federal territory, and the decedent was NOT so domiciled.

3. "Intention" of the Decedent:

The transaction to which this submission relates requires the affiant to provide legal evidence of the "domicile" of the decedent for the purposes of settling the estate. This requires that she make a "legal determination" about someone who she had a blood relationship with. "Domicile" is a legal term which includes both PHYSICAL presence in a place COMBINED with consent AND intent to dwell there permanently.

"domicile. A person's legal home. That place where a man has his true, fixed, and **permanent home** and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent he has **the intention of** returning. *Smith v. Smith*, 206 Pa.Super. 310, 213 A.2d. 94. Generally, physical presence within a state and **the intention** to make it one's home are the requisites of establishing a "domicile" therein. The permanent residence of a person or the place to which he **intends to** return even though he may actually reside elsewhere. A person may have more than one residence but only one domicile. **The legal domicile of a person is important since it, rather than the actual residence, often controls the jurisdiction of the taxing authorities and determines where a person may exercise the privilege of voting and other legal rights and privileges.**" [Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 485]

3.1. Two types of domicile are involved in the estate of the decedent:

3.1.1. The domicile of the PRIVATE PHYSICAL WOMAN under the common law and the constitution.

3.1.2. The domicile of any PUBLIC OFFICES she fills as part of any civil statutory franchises, such as revenue codes, family codes, traffic codes, etc. These "offices" are represented by the civil statutory "person", "individual", "taxpayer", "driver", "spouse", etc.

3.2. Legal publications recognize the TWO components of a WOMAN, meaning the PUBLIC and PRIVATE components as follows: "A private person cannot make constitutions or laws, nor can he with authority construe them, nor can he administer or execute

them.” [United States v. Harris, 106 U.S. 629, 1 S.Ct. 601, 27 L.Ed. 290 (1883)]

“All the powers of the government [including ALL of its civil enforcement powers against the public] must be carried into operation **by individual agency, either through the medium of public officers, or contracts made with [private] individuals.**” [Osborn v. Bank of U.S., 22 U.S. 738 (1824)]

3.3. Woman can simultaneously be in possession of BOTH PUBLIC and PRIVATE rights. This gives rise to TWO legal “persons”: PUBLIC and PRIVATE.

3.3.1. The CIVIL STATUTORY law attaches to the PUBLIC person. It can do so ONLY by EXPRESS CONSENT, because the Declaration of Independence, which is organic law, declares that all JUST powers derive from the CONSENT of the party. The implication is that anything NOT expressly and in writing consented to is UNJUST and a tort.

3.3.2. The COMMON law and the Constitution attach to and protect the PRIVATE person. This is the person most people think of when they refer to someone as a “person”. They are not referring to the PUBLIC civil statutory “person”.

This is consistent with the following maxim of law.

Quando duo juro concurrunt in und personâ, aequum est ac si essent in diversis.

*When two rights [public right v. private right] concur in one person, it is the same as if they were **two separate persons.*** 4 Co. 118. [Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856; SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]

3.4. The affiant would be remiss and malfeasant NOT to:

3.4.1. Distinguish between the PRIVATE woman and the PUBLIC office that are both represented by the decedent.

3.4.2. Condone or allow the recipient of the form to PRESUME that they are both equivalent. They are simply NOT.

3.4.3. Require all those enforcing PUBLIC rights associated with a PUBLIC office in the government (such as “person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, etc.) to satisfy the burden of proving that the decedent lawfully CONSENTED to the office by making an application, taking an oath, and serving where the office (also called a statutory “trade or business” in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)) was EXPRESSLY authorized to be executed.

3.5. Regarding the “intent” of the decedent, affiant is certain that the decedent had NO DESIRE to occupy, accept the benefits of, or accept the obligations of any offices she is or was compelled to fill, and therefore:

3.5.1. These offices DO NOT lawfully exist . . .AND

3.5.2. It would be UNJUST to enforce the obligations of said offices WITHOUT written evidence of consent being presented by those doing the enforcing. . .AND

3.5.3. The recipient of this form has a duty to provide a way NOT to accept any government “benefit” or franchise or the obligations that attach to such an acceptance in the context of any and all transactions which relate to her PRIVATE, exclusively owned property, including the entire estate that is the subject of probate. . . .AND

“Invito beneficium non datur. No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent. Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto. Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit. To this rule there are some exceptions. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83.” [Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856; SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]

CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE

DIVISION 3. OBLIGATIONS PART 2. CONTRACTS CHAPTER 3. CONSENT 1589. A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known, or ought to be known, to the person accepting.

3.5.4. It would be criminal THEFT and IDENTITY THEFT to presume that the decedent did hold any such PUBLIC offices or to enforce the obligations of such offices upon the decedent. These offices include any and all civil statuses she might have under the Internal Revenue Code (e.g. “taxpayer”, “person”, or “individual”) or the state revenue codes. Detailed documentation on the nature of this identity theft is included in:

4. Location of decedent, estate, and property of the estate:

4.1. All property of estate is WITHIN the CONSTITUTIONAL “United States” and CONSTITUTIONAL State of domicile of decedent.

4.2. All property is WITHOUT the STATUTORY “United States” defined in 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), and 4 U.S.C. §110(d).

4.3. The CONSTITUTIONAL and the STATUTORY “United States” and “State” are mutually exclusive and non-overlapping.

5. Definitions of all terms used on Petition for Probate and all papers filed in this action:

5.1. Any government issued identifying number associated with the Heirs or the Decedent or estate are hereby declared to be:

5.1.1. NOT those defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109 or any federal or state enactment, REGARDLESS of the name assigned to them or its “confusing similarity” with anything that is the property of the government.

5.1.2. NOT those defined 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1 as being associated with a “trade or business” (public office) or STATUTORY “citizen” or “resident” under any government enactment, REGARDLESS of the name assigned to them or its “confusing similarity” with anything that is the property of the government.

5.1.3. Instead represent a LICENSE and FRANCHISE to any government actor to become the personal servant and “officer” exercising the privilege and agency of the Heirs and for the exclusive benefit of the Heirs. For their delegation of authority order while acting in such capacity, see:

Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #06.027; <http://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>

5.2. The term “permanent address” and “residence”:

5.2.1. Excludes a domicile or statutory “residence” of the Personal Representative or Heir.

5.2.2. Includes only the long-term mailing address.

5.2.3. Excludes any connection to the word “inhabitant” or “subject” under the laws of the Constitutional state where the Decedent or Heirs or Personal Representative are found.

5.3. The term “resident of the United States”, “resident of the county”:

5.3.1. Means a human PHYSICALLY PRESENT within a CONSTITUTIONAL “United States”.

5.3.2. Means a human NOT physically present in and NOT domiciled within STATUTORY “United States”, meaning federal territory.

5.3.3. Means a human who is not a STATUTORY “resident” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) to mean an “ALIEN”. Neither the Decedent nor the Heirs are STATUTORY “aliens”, but rather non-residents.

5.3.4. Excludes statutory “individuals” or “persons” in any act of the national for state government.

5.3.5. Includes only human beings under the common law and not statutory codes.

5.4. The terms “resident” or “resident of Hawaii” or “resident of California”:

5.4.1. Excludes that defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) to mean an “ALIEN”.

5.4.2. Excludes any and all uses of that term within the state revenue codes. The state revenue codes have the same meaning as the Internal Revenue Code and incorporate the definitions within the Internal Revenue Code into their own title in most cases.

Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046 <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>

5.4.3. Excludes statutory “individuals” or “persons” in any act of the national or state government.

5.4.4. Includes only human beings under the common law and not statutory codes.

5.4.5. Excludes the following definition of “resident” found in the older version of the Treasury Regulations: 26 C.F.R. §301.7701-5: *Domestic, foreign, resident, and nonresident persons.* [2005]

A domestic corporation is one organized or created in the United States, including only the States (and during the periods when not States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii), and the District of Columbia, or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory. A foreign corporation is one which is not domestic. A domestic corporation is a resident corporation even though it does not business and owns no property in the United States. A foreign corporation engaged in trade or business within the United States is referred to in the regulations in this chapter as a resident foreign corporation, and a foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the United States, as a nonresident foreign corporation. A partnership engaged in trade or business within the United States is referred to in the regulations in this chapter as a resident partnership, and a partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States, as a nonresident partnership. Whether a partnership is to be regarded as resident or nonresident is not determined by the nationality or residence of its members or by the place in which it was created or organized. [Amended by T.D. 8813, Federal Register: February 2, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 21), Pages 4967-4975]

[IMPORTANT NOTE!: Whether a "person" is a "resident" or "nonresident" has NOTHING to do with the nationality or physical location, but with whether it is engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) as "the functions of a public office. None of the heirs or the estate are engaging in a public office and cannot lawfully do so without a lawful political election or political appointment from OTHER than themselves]

5.5. The purpose of the definitions in this section (Section 5) is to ensure then neither the Decedent, nor Personal Representative, nor the Heirs are treated as if they are the recipients of any statutory "benefit" or privilege in connection with any government, that they are acting entirely in a PRIVATE capacity, and that they are exercising rightful common law ownership and control over the property in question to exclude the government from receiving any commercial benefit or control over the estate by virtue of this proceeding. Any attempt to undermine this right TO EXCLUDE the government is a denial of an absolute property right and shall constitute a "purposeful availment" of commerce in a foreign jurisdiction and a waiver of official, judicial, and sovereign immunity by all those so abrogating the very purpose of establishing government itself, which is to protect PRIVATE property and PRIVATE rights.

Potest quis renunciare pro se, et suis, juri quod pro se introductum est. A man may relinquish, for himself and his heirs, a right which was introduced for his own benefit. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83. [Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856; SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]

6. The estate and all affiants are a STATUTORY "foreign estate" per 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(31) because:

*TITLE 26 > Subtitle F > CHAPTER 79 > Sec. 7701. [Internal Revenue Code] Sec. 7701. – Definitions
(a) Definitions*

(31) Foreign estate or trust

(A) Foreign estate

*The term "foreign estate" means **an estate the income of which, from sources without the United States which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, is not includible in gross income under subtitle A.***

(B) Foreign trust

The term "foreign trust" means any trust other than a trust described in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (30).

6.1. WITHOUT the STATUTORY "United States".

*TITLE 26 > Subtitle F > CHAPTER 79 > Sec. 7701. [Internal Revenue Code] Sec. 7701. – Definitions
(a)(9) United States*

*The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only **the States** and the District of Columbia.*

(a)(10) State Invito beneficium non datur. No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent. Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto. Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit. To this rule there are some exceptions. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83.

Quod meum est sine me auferri non potest. What is mine cannot be taken away without my consent. Jenk. Cent. 251. Sed vide Eminent Domain.

The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

*TITLE 4 - FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES CHAPTER 4 - **THE STATES**
Sec. 110. Same; definitions (d) The term "State" includes any Territory or possession of the United States.*

6.2. WITHIN the CONSTITUTIONAL "United States", meaning states of the CONSTITUTIONAL union of states.

6.3. NOT WITHIN the STATUTORY "State" or STATUTORY "United States" under the state revenue codes. It may be within these things in OTHER titles of the state codes, because other titles use different definitions for "State" and "United States".

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE – RTC DIVISION 2. OTHER TAXES [6001 - 60709] (Heading of Division 2 amended by Stats. 1968, Ch. 279.)

PART 10. PERSONAL INCOME TAX [17001 - 18181] (Part 10 added by Stats. 1943, Ch. 659.)

CHAPTER 1. General Provisions and Definitions [17001 - 17039.2] (Chapter 1 repealed and added by Stats. 1955, Ch. 939.)

17017 "United States," when used in a geographical sense, includes the states, the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States. (Amended by Stats. 1961, Ch. 537.)

17018. "State" includes the District of Columbia, and the possessions of the United States. (Amended by Stats. 1961, Ch. 537.)

6.4. Not connected with a STATUTORY "trade or business" within the STATUTORY "United States" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26). Decedent was NOT engaged in a public office within the national but not state government.

26 U.S.C. §7701

(a) Definitions

(26) trade or business

"The term 'trade or business' includes the performance of the functions of a public office."

NOTE: The U.S. Supreme Court held in the License Tax Cases that Congress CANNOT establish the above "trade or business" in a state in order to tax it.

"Congress cannot authorize a trade or business within a State in order to tax it." [License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866)]

Keep in mind that the "license" they are talking about is the constructive license represented by the Social Security Number and Taxpayer Identification Number, which are only required for those ENGAGING in a STATUTORY "trade or business" per 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1. The number therefore behaves as the equivalent of what Federal Trade Commission (FTC) calls a "franchise mark".

"A franchise entails the right to operate a business that is 'identified or associated with the franchisor's trademark, or to offer, sell, or distribute goods, services, or commodities that are identified or associated with the franchisor's trademark.' The term 'trademark' is intended to be read broadly to cover not only trademarks, but any service mark, trade name, or other advertising or commercial symbol. This is generally referred to as the 'trademark' or 'mark' element.

The franchisor [the government] need not own the mark itself, but at the very least must have the right to license the use of the mark to others. Indeed, the right to use the franchisor's mark in the operation of the business - either by selling goods or performing services identified with the mark or by using the mark, in whole or in part, in the business' name - is an integral part of franchising. In fact, a supplier can avoid Rule coverage of a particular distribution arrangement by expressly prohibiting the distributor from using its mark."

[FTC Franchise Rule Compliance Guide, May 2008; SOURCE: <http://business.ftc.gov/documents/bus70-franchise-rule-compliance-guide>]

Decedent, if she used any government issued identifying number, did so under compulsion, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(8), and she hereby defines such use as NOT creating any presumption that she was engaged in any franchise or office, but rather evidence of unlawful duress against a non-resident non-person.

7. The above definitions of geographical and citizenship terms are NOT definitions as legally defined if they do not include all things or classes of things which are EXPRESSLY included. Furthermore, the rules of statutory construction require that anything and everything that is NOT EXPRESSLY INCLUDED in the above definitions is PURPOSEFULLY EXCLUDED:

"Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another. Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another. When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred. Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded." [Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 581]

NOTE: Judges and even government administrators are NOT legislators and cannot by fiat or presumption add ANYTHING they want to the definition of statutory terms. If they do, they are violating the separation of powers and conducting a commercial invasion of the states in violation of Article 4, Section 4 of the United States Constitution. Furthermore, according the creator of our three branch system of government, there is NO FREEDOM AT ALL and liberty is IMPOSSIBLE when the executive and LEGISLATIVE functions are united under a single person:

"When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner."

Again, there is no liberty, if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control; for the judge would be then the legislator. Were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with violence and oppression.

There would be an end of everything, were the same man or the same body, whether of the nobles or of the people, to exercise those three powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolutions, and of trying the causes of individuals."

[. . .]

In what a situation must the poor subject be in those republics! The same body of magistrates are possessed, as executors of the laws, of the whole power they have given themselves in quality of legislators. They may plunder the state by their general determinations; and as they have likewise the judiciary power in their hands, every private citizen may be ruined by their particular decisions." [The Spirit of Laws, Charles de Montesquieu, 1758, Book XI, Section 6; SOURCE: http://famguardian.org/Publications/SpiritOfLaws/sol_11.htm]

It is FRAUD to presume that the use of the word "includes" in any definition gives unlimited license to anyone to add whatever they want to a statutory definition. This is covered in: *Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud*, Form #05.014; <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>.

8. The recipient of this form is NOT AUTHORIZED to add anything to the above definitions or PRESUME anything is included that does not EXPRESSLY APPEAR in said definitions of the STATUTORY "United States" or "State". Even the U.S. Supreme Court admits that it CANNOT lawfully do that.

"It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term. *Colautti v. Franklin*, 439 U.S. 379, 392, and n. 10 (1979). Congress' use of the term "propaganda" in this statute, as indeed in other legislation, has no pejorative connotation. As judges, it is our duty to [481 U.S. 485] construe legislation as it is written, not as it might be read by a layman, or as it might be understood by someone who has not even read it." [Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484 (1987)]

"When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term's ordinary meaning. *Meese v. Keene*, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) ("It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term"); *Colautti v. Franklin*, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 ("As a rule, 'a definition which declares what a term means' . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated"); *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot*, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); *Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J.*, 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, *Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction* § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read "as a whole," post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General's restriction -- "the child up to the head." Its words, "substantial portion," indicate the contrary." [Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000)]

9. How NOT to respond to this submission: In responding to this submission, please DO NOT:

9.1. Tell affiant what to put or NOT to put in her paperwork. That would be practicing law on affiant's behalf, which I don't consent to.

9.2. Try to censor this addition or submission. That would be criminal subornation of perjury. This affidavit and the attached paperwork are signed under penalty of perjury and therefore constitute "testimony of a witness". Any attempt to influence that witness or restrict her testimony is criminal subornation of perjury.

9.3. Threaten to withhold service or in some way punish the affiant for submitting or insisting on including this mandatory affidavit. All such efforts constitute criminal witness tampering.

9.4. Violate the privacy of the affiant or anyone involved in this transaction by sharing any information about them or this transaction to any third party, whether private or in government.

9.5. Communicate emotions or opinions about this correspondence. The ONLY thing requested in response is FACTS and LAW admissible as evidence in court and immediately relevant and "material" to the issues raised herein. Opinions, beliefs, or presumptions are not admissible as evidence in court under the rules of evidence and I do not consent or stipulate to admit them. Furthermore, even FACTS or LAW are not admissible as evidence unless and until they are communicated by a competent IDENTIFIED witness who signs under penalty of perjury. The identification required must include the full legal name, email address, phone number, and workplace address of the witness. Otherwise, the evidence is without foundation and will be excluded. All attempts to respond emotionally, with opinions, beliefs, or presumptions shall constitute malicious abuse of legal process per 18 U.S.C. §1589 and the equivalent state statutes.

9.6. Cite or try to enforce any company policy that might override or supersede what is requested here. Any company policy which promotes, condones, or protects the commission of CRIMINAL activity clearly is unenforceable and non-binding on anyone it is alleged to pertain to, including the recipient of this form and the submitter as a man or woman.

9.7. Contact the IRS or any government agency or rely on any government publication for help in dealing with this issue. The courts have repeatedly held that Public Officers CANNOT rely on anything said by any government representative and the IRS' own website says Public Officers cannot rely on their publications as a source of reasonable belief. This is also covered in: *Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007; <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>.

10. Invitation and time limit to rebut by recipient of this form: If the recipient disagrees about the civil status, domicile, or location of the estate of the decedent, Public Officers are required to provide court admissible evidence proving EXACTLY where the term "U.S. citizen", "United States", and "State" as Public Officers used it in his/her communication includes CONSTITUTIONAL states of the Union or CONSTITUTIONAL "citizens" under the Fourteenth Amendment before the transaction that is related to this submission is completed. If Public Officers do not rebut definitions appearing in this affidavit with court admissible evidence, then:

10.1. Public Officers constructively consent and stipulate to the definitions provided here both between Public Officers and I and between Public Officers and other parties who might be involved in this transaction.

10.2. Public Officers are equitably estopped and subject to laches in all future proceedings from contradicting definitions herein provided.

11. Franchise agreement protecting commercial uses or abuses of this submission or any attachments: Any attempt to do any of the following shall constitute constructive irrevocable consent to the following franchise agreement by those accepting this submission or any of the attached forms or those third parties who use such information as legal evidence in any legal proceeding: *Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement*, Form #06.027; <http://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>

11.1. Commercially or financially benefit anyone OTHER than the affiant and her immediate blood relatives.

11.2. Damage the affiant by sharing information about her provided in the context of this transaction with third parties.

11.3. PRESUME any thing or class of thing is included in the STATUTORY definitions of "State", "United States", "U.S. citizen", or "national and citizen of the United States at birth" in 8 U.S.C. §1401.

11.4. Enforce any portion of the Internal Revenue Code or state revenue code against this FOREIGN estate. This includes any type of withholding, reporting, or compliance to these revenue codes using any information about or provided by the affiant or anyone associated with this transaction. Any attempt to do otherwise shall be treated as a criminal offense.

Violations of this affidavit and agreement: Any attempt to enforce any civil status of the decedent or affiant against the affiant is a criminal offense described in the following: *Affidavit of Duress: Illegal Tax Enforcement by De Facto Officers*, Form #02.005; <http://sedm.org/Forms/02-Affidavits/AffOfDuress-Tax.pdf>.

Executor #1: _____

First Middle Last

AFFIDAVIT OF LIFE

1. Affiant First Middle Last, being born was registered into the public record on file with Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, Birth, Death and Marriage Records, County of Los Angeles, California located at 12400 Imperial Highway, Norwalk, CA 90650 shows that the woman known as FIRST MIDDLE LAST took her first breath of life on the tenth day of the month of March in the year one-thousand nine-hundred and seventy-one (10 March 1971), and

2. Affiant, First Middle Last, as of the date of this Affidavit of Life the woman known as First Middle Last is still alive and breathing, and

3. Affiant, First Middle Last, since the tenth day of the month of March in the year of one-thousand nine-hundred and eighty-nine (10 March 1989) has not surrendered nor abandoned any claims of life nor of any and all claims of estate to include but not limited any derivative of First Middle Last, and

4. Affiant, First Middle Last, attaches (Exhibit A and Exhibit B) to this Affidavit and are considered as Points and Authorities of Law.

I, First Middle Last, do affirm that I have read the above affidavit and do know the contents to be true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By: _____

First Middle Last

Exhibit A: Corpus Juris Secundum

Section 16, Page 892:

FACT OF DEATH: Death of the person on whose estate administration is sought is a jurisdiction requisite; and while the presumption of death arising from absence may present a prima facie case sufficient to warrant a grant of administration, yet if it subsequently develops that such person was in fact alive, the administration is void.

While it is true that the presumption of death arising from a person's absence, unheard from, for a considerable length of time, see "Death Section 6", may present a prima facie case sufficient to warrant a grant of administration on his estate, the arising of such presumption does not take the case out of the operation of the general rule on the subject, and if it is made to appear that the person was in fact alive at the time such administration was granted, the administration is absolutely void. Although, that payment to an administrator of an absentee who is not in fact dead is no defense against the absentee or his legal representative, nor are costs and disbursement incurred by such administrator a legal charge against the absentee or his property; but where the administrator has paid debts of the absentee, he is subrogated to the rights of the creditors whom he has paid. It has been considered, however, that the invalidity of the administration does not relate back, but that it is invalid only the time when the presumption of death is rebutted.

Exhibit B: Cestui Que Vie Act 1666

1666 CHAPTER 11

An Act for Redresse of Inconveniencies by want of Proove of the Deceases of Persons

beyond the Seas or absenting themselves, upon whose Lives Estates doe depend.

Annotations:

Editorial Information

X1 Abbreviations or contractions in the original form of this Act have been expanded into modern lettering in the text set out above and below.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 Short title "The Cestui que Vie Act 1666" given by [Statute Law Revision Act 1948 \(c. 62\), Sch. 2](#)

C2 Preamble omitted in part under authority of [Statute Law Revision Act 1948 \(c. 62\), Sch. 1](#)

C3 Certain words of enactment repealed by [Statute Law Revision Act 1888 \(c. 3\)](#) and remainder omitted under authority of [Statute Law Revision Act 1948 \(c. 62\), s. 3](#)

Annotations:

Editorial Information

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C3 Certain words of enactment repealed by [Statute Law Revision Act 1888 \(c. 3\)](#) and remainder omitted under authority of [Statute Law Revision Act 1948 \(c. 62\), s. 3](#)

I] Cestui que vie remaining beyond Sea for Seven Years together and no Proof of their Lives, Judge in Action to direct a Verdict as though Cestui que vie were dead.

If such person or persons for whose life or lives such Estates have beene or shall be granted as aforesaid shall remaine beyond the Seas or elsewhere absent themselves in this Realme by the space of seaven yeares together and noe sufficient and evident proofe be made of the lives of such person or persons respectively in any Action commenced for recovery of such Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners in every such case the person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate depended shall be accounted as naturally dead, And in every Action brought for the recovery of the said Tenements by the Lessors or Reversioners their Heires or Assignes, the Judges before whom such Action shall be brought shall direct the Jury to give their Verdict as if the person soe remaining beyond the Seas or otherwise absenting himselfe were dead.

II] F1

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F1 [S. II](#) repealed by [Statute Law Revision Act 1948 \(c. 62\), Sch. 1](#)

III] F2

Annotations:

Amendments (Textual)

F2 [S. III](#) repealed by [Statute Law Revision Act 1863 \(c. 125\)](#)

IV] If the supposed dead Man prove to be alive, then the Title is revested. Action for mean Profits with Interest.

X2 Provided always That if any person or [X3 person or] persons shall be evicted out of any Lands or Tenements by vertue of this Act, and afterwards if such person or persons upon whose life or lives such Estate or Estates depend shall returne againe from beyond

the Seas, or shall on proove in any Action to be brought for recovery of the same [to] be made appeare to be liveing; or to have beene liveing at the time of the Eviction That then and from thenceforth the Tennant or Lessee who was outed of the same his or their Executors Administrators or Assignes shall or may reenter repossesse have hold and enjoy the said Lands or Tenements in his or their former Estate for and dureing the Life or Lives or soe long terme as the said person or persons upon whose Life or Lives the said Estate or Estates depend shall be liveing, and alsoe shall upon Action or Actions to be brought by him or them against the Lessors Reversioners or Tennants in possession or other persons respectively which since the time of the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements recover for damages the full Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements respectively with lawfull Interest for and from the time that he or they were outed of the said Lands or Tenements, and kepte or held out of the same by the said Lessors Reversioners Tennants or other persons who after the said Eviction received the Proffitts of the said Lands or Tenements or any of them respectively as well in the case when the said person or persons upon whose Life or Lives such Estate or Estates did depend are or shall be dead at the time of bringing of the said Action or Actions as if the said person or persons where then liveing.]

Annotations:

Editorial Information

X2 annexed to the Original Act in a separate Schedule

X3 Variant reading of the text noted in The Statutes of the Realm as follows: O. omits [O. refers to a collection in the library of Trinity

AFFIDAVIT OF OWNERSHIP: LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE: FIRST MIDDLE LAST AND PARTNER'S NAME

RE: State of California, License and Certificate of Marriage number 4201438-000390

The undersigned Affiant, First Middle Last, has private knowledge of the facts herein, and if called as a witness, could testify completely thereto, suffers no legal disabilities and has private knowledge of the facts set forth below, and hereby deposes with firsthand knowledge do state the following:

1. Affiant, First Middle Last, in accommodating representative capacity for First Person Data: FIRST MIDDLE LAST and the same party as one of the owners named in said certificate, and
2. Affiant, First Middle Last, executed said license and certificate on DD Month YYYY with PARTNER'S NAME, the Second Person Data, and
3. Affiant, First Middle Last, registered License And Certificate Of Official Records of County Of City, State Of STATE.

I, the undersigned Affiant, First Middle Last, in my unlimited commercial liability do state that I have read the above affidavit and do know it to be true, correct, and complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By: _____

First Middle Last

SIMPLE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST

[TRUST INDENTURE]

Date: DD Month YYYY (order copy of SSN card application: <https://www.ssa.gov/forms/ssa-711.pdf> and use date of application),
nunc pro tunc

TRUST AGREEMENT BETWEEN:

Creator: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF EARNINGS RECORDS OPERATIONS
6100 WABASH AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD 21215

and

Trust: (USE SSN CARD NAME/FORMAT)
(use address of born hospital)

Parties: Grantor/Trustor: Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service/International Monetary Fund/United Nations

Settlor: FIRST MIDDLE LAST

Trustee: Ms. Carolyn Watts Colvin (update as needed), or her successors or assigns as acting Commissioner of Social Security

Beneficiary: (PRIVATE FOREIGN TRUST NAME)

NOTICE OF NOMINATION OF FIDUCIARY TRUSTEE

Be it known to all concerned that FIRST MIDDLE LAST, settlor of (USE SSN CARD NAME/FORMAT), a trust created by the Social Security Administration/IRS/IMF/UN, do hereby nominate Ms. Carolyn W. Colvin, or her successors or assigns as Commissioner of Social Security to be the Fiduciary Trustee for said trust.

DECLARATION OF BENEFICIARY

It is the express intent and order of FIRST MIDDLE LAST, Settlor, that the beneficiary of (use SSN card NAME), account number xxx-xx-xxx shall be (PRIVATE FOREIGN TRUST NAME) nunc pro tunc to (date of SSN card issuance).

ORDERS TO TRUSTEE

Ms. Carolyn W. Colvin (or her successors or assigns) as fiduciary trustee shall secure all contributions made by FIRST MIDDLE LAST, Settlor, starting with any and all contributions to (SSN CARD NAME) XXX-XX-XXXX made nunc pro tunc to (date of issuance).

Fiduciary trustee is to hold all such funds in trust until a request is made by the beneficiary, (PRIVATE FOREIGN TRUST NAME).

Fiduciary trustee is to be compensated from said trust funds in an amount of 1% of total of said amount of trust funds.

Fiduciary trustee is to be held accountable to Settlor on an ongoing basis, and to act with candor and good faith in all matters relating to said trust.

INVESTMENT-MANAGEMENT: The Trustee, or its General Manager or assigns, shall never put at risk the trust assets, and shall not hypothecate said assets.

BANKING: Regular non-interest bearing deposit accounts may be opened, maintained, and closed at the discretion of the Trustee or its assigns.

FORMATION AND PROTECTION: This Trust is formed under English Common Law.

LEGAL STATUS AND VALIDITY: The validity of this Trust is existent and subject only to the courts of its Situs.

DONORS: Anyone may donate or gift assets to this Trust, but to never to exceed contributions of Settlor.

DISTRIBUTION AND TERMINATION: The Trustee or its assigns shall hold in Trust for, or distribute, all converted trust funds as per request for distribution by Beneficiary. This Trust is irrevocable.

LAW SUITS: This Trust shall settle, compromise, pursue, and/or oppose law suits, fines, liens, levies, assessments, purported claims for debts, restrictions, libel, etc. by both public and private parties and agencies. The Trustee shall have full authority to speak for the Trust in all legal matters and places.

TAXES: The Trustee is to pay all properly due taxes and to file all properly due tax returns. This Trust shall be properly operated as a "Simple Trust" and distributes all net input to beneficiary upon request.

OWNERSHIP TITLE: Title to assets may be held in the name of this Trust, in the names of the Trustee or its assigns, in street name, or in bearer name. Any monies received by an agent-nominee for and on behalf of this Trust shall not be considered to have been constructively received by said agent-nominee, but shall accrue solely for the benefit and legal ownership of this Trust. Any ownership and/or possession of assets and/or property held for the Trust as described herein shall not constitute a common ownership interest unless such a common ownership interest is specifically described in the title documents for the acquisition or ownership of the assets and/or property so held.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: The Creator assigned an account number, commonly known as the "Social Security Number", to identify donations from this Trust to the Social Security Administration General Trust Fund in accord with said "Social Security Act of 1935". The Social Security Number so assigned must be used to designate: tax payments, ownership and/or acquisition of assets, accounts and/or property held separately by the Trust.

TRUSTEE RESIGNATION OR DEPARTURE: Should the Trustee resign, cease to exist, or depart for any reason, the successor Trustee shall be as per this agreement.

IRREVOCABLE: This Trust is irrevocable and cannot be changed, revoked, or terminated or even blocked by the Creator, Trustee, or Beneficiary. No other parties are legally associated.

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY: All powers of attorney, express or implied by the unqualified signature of MIYAHIRA FAMILY TRUST on (20 June 1977) and any and all such signatures subsequent to that date in regards to the Trust are hereby revoked, unless by the terms of this trust indenture.

EXPRESS TRUST: As of this indenture, (USE SSN CARD NAME/FORMAT) 562-47-4216 is an express trust and cannot be operated by any parties or agents as a cestui que vie.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Creator and Trustee have hereunto set their respective hands and Seals. Failure of Trustee to object in whole or part to this appointment of Trustee within thirty (30) days of receipt of same constitutes agreement and acceptance of trusteeship.

Social Security Administration Ms. Carolyn W. Colvin, Commissioner SSA

(Creator)

(Trustee) by receipt and acceptance

BY: Acts of issuing the SSA #, XXX-XX-XXXX distributing the Social Security Identification Card,
and holding an open account under said SSA number.

By: _____

FIRST MIDDLE LAST, Settlor

Done now (date of document submission) and nunc pro tunc on the date of the Trust's creation in (date of SSN card issuance)

Social Security Account Number: [xxx-xx-xxxx].

AFFIDAVIT OF COMMON LAW MARRIAGE: First Middle Last and (Partner's name)

We the undersigned Affiants First Middle Last and (Partner's name) have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and if called as witnesses, could testify completely thereto, suffer no legal disability and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth below, and hereby depose with firsthand knowledge do state the following:

1. We hereby acknowledge that our marriage by common law operation commenced on DD Month YYYY; AND
2. We were over the age of majority eighteen (18) years of age; AND
3. We otherwise had the capacity to consent to the marriage; AND
4. We agreed to be married man and wife on DD Month YYYY on both (locations of meetings/ respectively; AND
5. We began a reputation of being married, and since then have consistently and openly held ourselves out to the community as being married; AND
6. We have lived together since DD Month YYYY at (location); AND
7. We officially celebrated our common law marriage on DD Month YYYY at (location), with XX friends present; AND
8. We have formally lived together since DD Month YYYY at (domicile location); AND
9. We celebrated our first anniversary on DD Month YYYY at (location) with XX family and friends present; AND
10. We were not at that time married to other partners; AND
11. First Middle Last's first color of law marriage on XX Month YYYY legally terminated in divorce on DD Month YYYY; AND
12. (Partner's name)'s first color of law marriage on DD Month YYYY legally terminated in divorce on DD Month YYYY; AND
13. There were no legal impediments to our marriage, including, but not limited to, parties being the same sex and parties being of close familial relation; AND
14. The documents prove our common law marriage: (resident permit B) #XXXX; (health insurance card) #XXXX; and (any applicable documents); AND

Further Affiants saith naught.

We understand that by completing this Affidavit, we are asserting that we are married for all common law purposes and will remain married until death or divorce. We understand that divorce may occur only as a result of a proceeding in a common law court. We certify that any and all information that we may present as evidence of our marriage is true and accurate and that any documents presented are authentic. We affirm, under penalties of perjury, that the assertions in the Affidavits are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

By: _____

First Middle Last

By: _____

(Partner's name)

**DEED OF SECONDARY CONVEYANCE OF INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENTS
AN AUTHENTICATED FOREIGN DOCUMENT
HAGUE CONVENTION, 05 OCTOBER 1961**

PUBLIC NOTICE,
DECLARATIONS,
AND
HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS
THE LAW DOES NOT PERMIT IMPOSSIBILITIES

Asseveration

L.S. _____

Signed only in correct public capacity

As beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.

NOTICE. The term "Original Jurisdiction" herein and in all other documents issued by First Middle Last means the constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, and articles of amendment anno Domini 1791 and other original parent agreements as indexed in Paragraph Number 12 below.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT COELUM

Let Right Be Done, Though The Heavens Should Fall

First Middle Last in public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, being of majority in age, competent to testify, a self-realized entity, a free man upon the free soil, an American citizen of the American Republic, My yeas being yeas, My naves being naves, do hereby state that the truths and facts herein are of firsthand personal research, true, correct, complete, certain, and not misleading, so help me GOD.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT GIVES NOTICE TO all Public Officials by and through the Office Of The Secretary Of State, The United States Of America a/k/a UNITED STATES a/k/a U. S. a/k/a UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the Office Of The Secretary Of State, The State Of California a/k/a CALIFORNIA a/k/a STATE OF CALIFORNIA a/k/a CA a/k/a "this State" and to all whom it may concern, of the DECLARATIONS, LAWFUL, HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS and other matters contained herein.

NOTICE OF FOREIGN JURISDICTION

TO: ALL U.S. AND STATE AGENTS & OFFICERS

WHEN THIS NOTICE IS AFFIXED TO A PREMISES, all property therein and attached thereto is under the custody and control of the above-noted foreign official and not subject to intrusion or seizure. THE BEARER OF THIS NOTICE has been duly notified to the Department of State pursuant to international law and enjoys immunity from criminal and civil jurisdiction, arrest and detention. Under international convention, the bearer should be treated with respect and all steps should be taken to prevent attack on the bearer's freedom, mobility,

DECLARATIONS

APPELLATION, STATUS, AND FACTS

1. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, First Middle Last, does hereby state, assert and aver all of the following:
2. First Middle Last is a living breathing free man upon the free soil, an American citizen of the American Republic, beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.
3. First Middle Last is not a United States Citizen, subject, vessel or "person" as defined in Title 26 United States Code, Section 7701 or elsewhere, or any other *ens legis* artificial person, individual, entity, fiction of law, procedural phantom or juristic personality, notwithstanding the reproduction of any such fictions in any media, computer, record or instrument, written or electronic.
4. First Middle Last is foreign to the United States and retains official authority within his chosen jurisdiction. As beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction, he is not subject to nor does he volunteer to submit to or contract with any *ens legis* artificial or corporate jurisdiction to which a United States person may be subject.
5. First Middle Last reserves all Rights, Remedies and Defenses granted to his by God and memorialized by Gérard's, Koch, correct public capacity as beneficiary to the Original Jurisdiction.
6. First Middle Last waives no Rights, Remedies or Defenses nor yields imprescriptible Rights including, without limitation, the Right to movement and travel without restriction, permission or license in any conveyance of his choosing on any public roadway in America, and the right to bear arms for the protection of his family, friends and neighbors without restriction, unless such waiver is specifically done so in writing.
7. First Middle Last does not volunteer, consent or contract to being identified as, of, or connected by any nexus to, any institutional, bifurcated, public *cestui que* trust or other fictional construction of law or *ens legis* entity of a political state or subdivision thereof, in any capacity including, without limitation, as trustee, co-trustee, surety, co-surety, officer, co-officer, fiduciary or co-fiduciary.
8. First Middle Last reserves the nature and character of his exact and proper designation as:
First Middle Last

which shall be spelled, written, formatted, printed, engraved and inscribed now and in perpetuity in all media exactly and precisely as just above-written with a first and second given name separated with a single space, and joined to, a family name by a comma mark of punctuation; and possessive format places the apostrophe and "s" after the given name Misako and followed by a comma mark; with the first letter of each given and family name being capitalized and all other letters being written in lower case fully in accord with the Rules of English Grammar and Capitis deminutio minima.

9. Trade Mark notice. The name First Middle Last by common law is Trade Marked TM and all trade names and derivatives thereof, whether or not registered, are Trade Marked TM by and property of First Middle Last to whom all rights are reserved. The use thereof without the express written permission of First Middle Last creates a voluntary and informed consensual contract obligating the unauthorized user to the payment of a Trade Mark infringement fee as follows:
A Trade Mark infringement fee in the sum certain of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) lawful specie, gold, or silver, American mint, or certified bullion, Lawful coin money at current spot market price pursuant to the Constitution for the united States of America, 1787 anno Domini, amended anno Domini 1791, Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1, shall apply to each unauthorized use of the designation Gérard, Koch and to each attempt or event of conversion, alteration, distortion and/or misnomer whether by improper spelling, abbreviation, capitalization, initializing, reversal of parts, or conversion to a fiction of law or other juristic personality or artificial being.
10. Clause 1, shall apply to each unauthorized use of the designation First Middle Last and to each attempt or event of conversion, alteration, distortion and/or misnomer whether by improper spelling, abbreviation, capitalization, initializing, reversal of parts, or conversion to a fiction of law or other juristic personality or artificial being.
11. The legal doctrine of *idem sonans* is inapposite to First Middle Last whether oral or written; all such improper usages and misnomers comprising infringement on the above-noticed copyright.
12. First Middle Last does hereby accept the Original Jurisdiction, to wit:
 - A. Constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, Articles of Amendment anno Domini 1791
 - B. National Bill of Rights, anno Domini 1776;
 - C. The Northwest Ordinance, anno Domini 1787
 - D. Constitution of California, anno Domini 1849
 - E. Bill of Rights for California, anno Domini 1849
13. First Middle Last does hereby further state, assert and aver the following facts:
 - A. It is well established under public policy that citations, legislations, prescriptions and other presentments issued by government bodies politic on the alleged authority of State codes comprise a cloak to disguise collateral undertaking in U.S. Funds. All such offers want for authority under original organic State Constitutions pursuant to which they are forbidden and can never be duly enacted.
 - B. The U.S. a/k/a the United States is defined as a federal corporation at Title 28 USC

3002(15).

C. The United States is bankrupt pursuant to *Perry v. United States*, 294 US 330-381

(1935); 79 L. Ed 912.

D. United States is an obligor/grantor to the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 23 December 1913, 38 Stat 265, Ch 6.

E. The said Federal Reserve Bank Act comprises a contractual granting by Congress to the Federal Reserve Bank of a paramount and enduring (ex-warranto 1913-1933) lien on the assets of the United States and all parties who would use bank notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to 38 Stat 265, Ch 6 pp. 266-267.

F. The Congress of the United States, by authority of the Gold Bullion Coin Act of 1985, PL 99-185, 17 December 1985, 99 Stat 1177 has decreed its intention that all Americans can no longer be forced into an obligor/grantor status in relation to said Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

G. The Constitution for the united States of America, 1787, Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) states that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be the first Monday of December. Notwithstanding, Amendment XX, Section 2 (1933) states: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and that such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they by law appoint a different day."

14. The Constitution cannot be in conflict with itself. The *de jure* legislature of the united States of America identified as "Congress" in the aforementioned Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 (1856) adjourned "*sine die*" in 1861. Evidence of its reconvening in the absence of a congressional quorum has not been exhibited by the United States. The national legislative body discernible in Amendment XX, Section 2 first appeared in 1863 by executive resolution as a department of the Executive Branch of government pursuant to "Emergency War Powers." This *de facto* "Congress" was conceived and continues to sit at the pleasure of the president of the corporate *ens legis* UNITED STATES.

15. The *de jure* private people who, by their inherent character *in rerum natura*, are foreign to and wholly without the corporate *ens legis* United States are not subject to the actions, acts and whims of the *ens legis* Congress of the corporate UNITED STATES. Accordingly, living Men *in rerum natura* are not subject to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 23 December 1913 which wants for force and effect of law in the Original Jurisdiction.

16. Disclosure of the facts and frauds stated herein has been denied to First Middle Last in his rightful capacity as beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction by an extraordinary and persistent policy of covin, conspiracy, and collusion constructed and condoned by the UNITED STATES Congress, Amendment XX, the Federal Reserve Bank/System, and contractors, agents, assigns, successors, heirs, representatives, obligors and grantors thereof.

17. It is well settled in law that "no right, by ratification or other means, can arise out of fraud."

18. By this PUBLIC NOTICE, DECLARATIONS AND HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS, the following addendum is attached by reference herein in its entirety to any and all Federal Reserve Notes, public policy instruments, and documents regardless of kind arising from or relating to the Federal Reserve Bank/System which are held, received or used by First Middle Last now and in perpetuity:

"The use of this instrument/conveyance by First Middle Last is of necessity only and under HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS, *nunc pro tunc* to 23 December 1913, in the absence of a reasonable alternative."

19. The labor of First Middle Last is measured and valued *quantum meruit* exclusively in gold and silver coin. As the value of such labor is tangible, it cannot be measured by any instrument which serves as evidence of debt, notwithstanding that the operational currency of the corporate UNITED STATES consists exclusively of instruments noted thereon to be evidence of liability.

20. First Middle Last hereby expressly states his intention to pay, extinguish and satisfy all of his obligations and make all parties whole. Accordingly, First Middle Last specifically disavows the use of "discharge" as a fraudulent transaction which implies payment but serves to covertly transfer the debts of First Middle Last to other parties contrary to Gérard's, Koch, deeply held Scriptural beliefs under God.

21. First Middle Last is not now and has never been a United States Citizen under the Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution for the corporate UNITED STATES, notwithstanding any failures to properly pass the said amendment into law.

22. First Middle Last has the absolute unalienable Divine right to keep and bear arms of any kind for protection of Self, family, and neighbors, by his own will and this DECLARATION.

23. First Middle Last has the absolute unalienable Divine right to move and travel upon all public roadways in America, of whatever kind and nature, in whatever mode or carriage of transportation He may choose, without license or permission or any other infringement of that right, by his own will and this DECLARATION.

24. In addition to all of the above, First Middle Last retains all of the Rights as enumerated and protected by the constitutions, bills of rights, and ordinance pursuant to the Original Jurisdiction.

HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS

25. As it is a crime to conceal a crime and a fraud to conceal a fraud, First Middle Last makes HONORABLE CLARIFICATIONS against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to:

26. The formation of any institutional, bifurcated, public, *cestui que* trust in violation of the copyright of First Middle Last previously declared herein.

27. Any allegation or presumption that First Middle Last has consented expressly or tacitly to being a Citizen pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the *ens legis* Constitution of the UNITED STATES.

28. Any pledge, mortgage, lien or encumbrance by the Council of State Governors, 6 March 1933 which would identify First Middle Last as a security, surety, co-surety or collateral for any part or portion of the public debt which has been hypothecated by the use of counterfeited Federal Reserve securities.

29. The forced involuntary use of U.S. funds such as Federal Reserve Bank/System notes, commercial liability instruments and electronic liability transactions as part of a scheme to compel the principals to impart artificial commodity value to the liability evidenced thereon, on the authority of MacLeod v. Hoover, (22 June 1925) No. 26395, S. Ct. Louisiana; 105 S. Rep. 305, that court citing U.S. Bank v. Bank of Georgia, 23 U.S. 333, 10 Wheat, 333, 6 L. Ed. 34.

30. Any presumption that First Middle Last has volunteered to be a debtor in possession of Federal Reserve Notes with expectation of a quid pro quo; a guarantor/surety/co-surety on the lien created by the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 23 December 1913; a party to any confidence game, scheme, forced or *cestui que* use whereby paper wanting inherent value is placed into circulation by the Federal Reserve Banks in lieu of Constitutionally required gold or silver; a party to the failure of public officials and Federal Reserve principals to provide full disclosure of the liabilities and perils of using private scrip, instruments of debt, corporate U. S. obligations, and Federal Reserve Notes as inauthentic replacements for lawful money.

31. Any presumption that First Middle Last has at any time expressed or implied a promise to guarantee the debt hypothecated by the said Federal Reserve Act, the private debt of the corporate UNITED STATES, or any obligations of the Federal Reserve Banks, agents, contractors, assigns, successors, heirs and grantors thereof, now and in perpetuity.

32. Any presumption that First Middle Last has at any time volunteered expressly or tacitly to join as a co-conspirator in any fraud, conspiracy, covin, collusion, confederation or joint business venture operated by the *de facto* STATE OF CALIFORNIA and the corporate *ens legis* UNITED STATES as a surety, co-surety, guarantor or other obligor.

33. Any attempt to induce First Middle Last to act as a tortfeasor to the Constitution for the united States of America, anno Domini 1787, where at Article 1, Section 10, it states "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit; make anything but Gold and Silver Coin a tender in payment of debts," all such offers being refused for fraud.

34. Pursuant to the Original Grant of Depositum for Bailment via the 1849 Constitution of California, First Middle Last makes Honorable Clarifications against, abjures, denounces, refuses, takes exception and does not assent to the calculated use of legal fictions to undermine and convert the political Will of the People on the free soil of the organic country known as California into a legislative democracy that transforms the free People into subjects of the municipal law of foreigners within the geographical exterior boundary of California and contrary to the Northwest Ordinance and the original Grant of the People, 17 September 1787, anno Domini, as amended 1791, anno Domini.

DEMANDS

35. DEMAND IS HEREBY EXPRESSLY MADE TO IMMEDIATELY:

36. RETURN THE DEPOSITUM FOR BAILMENT to First Middle Last in his capacity as descendent by blood of the original Bailor/Grantor/Settlor and his endowment to warrant same by Almighty God, pursuant to the terms, conditions, stipulations, exceptions and reservations contained within the Original Grant.

37. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, RECOGNITION AND RETURN BY THE BAILEE OF THE SAID DEPOSITUM OF BAILMENT to First Middle Last as repository trustee for the Original public Trust.

38. EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY whereby First Middle Last can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely act as a tortfeasor to Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 of the Original Grant against his will by using the aforementioned fictional bank notes within a scheme of discharge disguised as payment. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.

39. EXHIBIT THE AUTHORITY whereby First Middle Last can be compelled, forced or enticed to falsely present himself as a United States Citizen/person in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such authority exists.

40. ADMIT OR DENY that all actions of the UNITED STATES, the STATE OF CALIFORNIA and all political subdivisions thereof whether judicial, administrative, municipal, county or otherwise are by their nature actions *indebitatus assumpsit*. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises admission of an ongoing Fraud against the beneficiaries of the Original Jurisdiction

"Suits as well as transfers may be the protective coverings of fraud," *Steelman v. All Continent Corp.*, 301 US 278, 81 L. Ed 1085; *Shapiro v. Wilgus*, 287 U.S. 348, 355, 53 S.Ct. 142, 144, 85 A.L.R. 128. "The fact that the means employed to effect the fraudulent conveyance was the judgment of a court and not a voluntary transfer does not remove the taint of illegality," *First National Bank v. Flershem*, 290 US 504, 78 L. Ed. 465. "... it is obvious that the fraud did not occur in open court nor in that sense enter into the decrees under attack, hence the fraud of which we complain was not susceptible to insulation. In the language of *Shapiro v Wilgus*, 287 US 348, 77 L. Ed 355. It was part and parcel to a scheme whereby the form of a judicial remedy was to supply a protective cover for a fraudulent design." Also, *Steelman*, supra *Flersham*, supra, *Braun*, supra., "That in the absence of an adversary trial or decision the distinction between extrinsic and intrinsic fraud becomes immaterial and made clear by the following from the *Throckmorton* opinion," 98 US 61, 65, *Braun*, supra.

41. EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE proving the time, place and nature of full disclosure of the benefits, risks and perils by which First Middle Last could knowingly volunteer to submit to the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that no such disclosure was made.

42. ADMIT OR DENY that First Middle Last did in fact knowingly and voluntarily ratify the *cestui que* trust created by the UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 which resulted in the use of grammatical derivations of Gérard's, Koch, name in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises denial that the *cestui que* trust created by the UNITED STATES through the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913 was ever duly ratified by First Middle Last and any assumption of such ratification is false.

43. EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE proving the knowledgeable and voluntary ratification and acceptance by First Middle Last of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust. Failure to so exhibit within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that the said *cestui que* trust was never ratified by First Middle Last and any assumption of such ratification is false.

44. EXHIBIT VERIFIED EVIDENCE proving the granting of a copyright license by First Middle Last expressly conveying to the licensee the authority to use grammatical derivations of the proper name belonging to First Middle Last in a scheme of intentional misnomer for profit and gain through an unauthorized *cestui que* trust. Failure to respond within thirty (30) days of PUBLIC NOTICE comprises stipulation that all such misnomers and uses of the aforesaid *cestui que* trust comprise intentional copyright infringement.

45. I, First Middle Last, do hereby deny having received disclosure of the existence, benefits, risks and perils of a *cestui que* trust named derivatively at any time, or having been asked to ratify the said trust. Consequently, I do hereby deny, denounce, adjure and disavow having ever ratified any such trust.

CAVEAT—LAW

46. All public officials, Officers of government bodies politic, in all branches/departments, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial, being of Oath of Office, bonded to fidelity, are under ministerial duty, *Supervisors v. United States* ex rel. 71 U.S. 435, 4 Wall 435, U.S. v. Thomas, 15 Wall 337, U.S. v Lee, 106, US 196, 1 S. Ct 240, fiduciary/trustees, U.S. v Carter, 217 US 286, 30 S. Ct 515. "The implication of a trust is the implication of every duty proper to a trust...Whoever is a fiduciary or in conscience chargeable as a fiduciary is expected to live up to them." *Buffum v Peter Barceloux Co.* 289 US 227, 237; 77 L. Ed 1140, 1146, cited *Braun v. Hansen*, 103 F.2d 685 (1939), wherein it further states "Being fiduciaries, the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed", must obey the law, *Butz v. Economou*, (US) 98 S Ct. 2895, *Davis v Passman* (1979, US) 442 US 226, 99 S. Ct. 2264.

47. "The law will protect an individual who, in the prosecution of a right does everything which the law requires him to do but fails to obtain his right by the misconduct or neglect of a public officer." *Lyle v Arkansas*, 9 Howe 314, 13 L. Ed 153, *Duluth & Iron Range Co. v Roy*, 173 US 587, 19 S. Ct 549, 43 L. Ed 820. "It is a maxim of the law, admitting few if any exceptions, that every duty laid upon a public officer for the benefit of a private person, is enforceable by judicial process". *Butterworth v U.S. ex rel. Hoe*, 112 US 50, 5 S. Ct 25, 28 L. Ed 656.

48. "A ministerial officer is liable for an injury done, where his acts are clearly against the law." *Tracy v. Swartwout*, 10 Pet. 80, 9 L Ed 354. "The judicially fashioned doctrine of official immunity of judicial, legislative or executive officers does not reach so far as to immunize criminal conduct prescribed by an Act of Congress." *O'Shea v. Littleton*, 414 US 488, 94 S Ct. 669, "in equity there are certain rules prohibiting parties bearing certain relations to each other from contracting between themselves; and if parties bearing such relations enter into contracts with each other, courts of equity presume them to be fraudulent, and convert the fraudulent party into a trustee." *Perry on Trusts* (7th Ed) Sec. 194, in *Braun v Hansen* (1939) 103 F 2d 685. Under the doctrines of *res gestae*, *res ipsa loquitur*, *respondeat superior*, as now having prior knowledge, authority, power, opportunity to prevent or aid in preventing injury, damage, having been or about to be committed. Title 42 USCS Section 1986, as applies to public officials, Officers, by the existence of an agreement between two or more persons, acting in a private conspiracy, *McNalley v Pulitzer Pub. Co.* (1976) 532 F 2d 69, 429 US 855, 50 L Ed 2d 131, to conspire, through said conspiracy, to impede or hinder, or obstruct or defeat the due course of justice in a State or Territory, with the purposeful intent to deny the equal protection of the law, under color of State law or authority, or other, *Griffin v. Breckinridge* (1971) 403 US 88, 91 S Ct. 1790, depriving of having or exercising a Right, Federal Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice Act (Title 42 USCS Section 1985(2), deprivation of due process, even by federal officials, *Williams v. Wright* (1976) 432 F Supp 732, *Founding Church of Scientology v Director, FBI* (1978) 459 F Supp 748, 98 L Ed 2d 150, 108 S Ct 199, even District Attorneys, *Rouselle v Perez* (1968) 293 F Supp 298, places upon you the badges of fraud, prior knowledge, superior knowledge of the law, will of intent, perjury of Oath of Office, constructive treason, bad faith, breach of fiduciary/trustee responsibility, whereupon "Being fiduciaries, the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed," (1939) 103 F 2d 685. Further, being advised, as in *Ex Parte v Young*, 209 US 123 (1908), "The attempt of a State Officer to enforce an unconstitutional statute is a proceeding without authority of and does not effect, the State in its sovereign or governmental capacity, and is an illegal act, and the officer is stripped of his official character and is subject in his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The State has no power to impart to its officer immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United States." (Emphasis added.)

49. From *Perry on Trusts*, (7th ed), Sec. 851 "... in order that the release, confirmation, waiver, or acquiescence may have any effect The cestui que trust must also know the Law, and what his rights are, and how they would be dealt with by the court." The Supreme Court of Arizona in *Garrett v Reid Cashion Land*, 34 Ariz 245, 270 P. 3044 at page 1052 quotes thus from *Adair v Brimmer*, 74 NY 539 "Confirmation and ratification imply to legal minds, knowledge of a defect in the act to be confirmed, and the right to reject or ratify it. The cestui que trust must therefore not only have been acquainted with the facts, but apprised by the law, of how these facts would be dealt with by a court of equity, All that is implied in the act of ratification, when set up in equity by a trustee against his cestui que trust, must be proved, and will not be assumed. The maxim 'ignorantis legis excusat neminem' cannot be invoked in such a case. The cestui que trust must be shown to have been apprised of his legal rights." (Emphasis added.) Also from *Ungrich v Ungrich*, 115 NYS 413, 417, "The rule (is) that to fasten ratification upon a cestui que trust he must not only have been acquainted with all the facts, but apprised also in the law, and how such facts would be dealt with by a court of equity." Likewise, *Thaw v Thaw*, 27 Fed 2d 729, *US v Carter*, 217 US 286, 54 L Ed 769, *Wendt v Fisher* (Cardozo, J.) 234 NY 439, 154 N.E. 303, *Leach v Leach*, 65 Wis. 284, 26 NW 754.

50. The delay in discovery of the Frauds stated herein pursuant to Amendment XX provides no defense to the remedy, laches or otherwise. *Michoud v Girod*, 4 How 503, @ 561, 11 L Ed 1076, *Pomeroy's Equity*, Sec. 847, *Wiget v Rockwood* 69 F @d 326, et seq., and from *Texas & Pacific Ry, v Pottorff*, 291 US 245, 78 L Ed 777, in *Braun*, supra, "the doctrine is thus affirmed. It is the settled doctrine of this court that no rights arise on an ultra vires contract, even though the contract has been performed; and this conclusion cannot be circumvented by erecting and estoppel which would prevent challenging the legality of a power exercised." And from *US v Grossmayer*, 9 Wall 72, 19 L Ed 6 27, "A transaction originally unlawful cannot be made any better by being ratified." And, further, following *Braun*, supra, "It is held axiomatic that no right, by ratification or other means, can arise out of fraud." 13 C.J. 492, Sec. 440, 6 R.C. L., p 698, the following is quoted in *Thompson on Corporations*, 3rd Ed Sec. 2828, from *Central Transportation Co. v Pullman Palace Car Co.*, 139 US 24, as established doctrine of the Supreme Court, "No performance of either side can give the unlawful contract any validity, or be the foundation of any right of action upon it." As said long ago by the great Justice Story in *Prevost v Gratz*, 6 Wheat 481, 497; 5 L Ed 311, 315, "It is currently true that length of time is no bar to a trust clearly established; and in a case where fraud is imputed and proved, length of time ought not, upon principles of eternal justice, to be admitted to repel relief. On the contrary, it would seem that the length of time during which the fraud has been successfully concealed and practiced, is rather an aggravation of the offense, and calls more loudly upon a court of equity to grant ample and decisive relief." (Emphasis added.)

51. It is a maxim of law that peonage and involuntary servitude are forbidden, and immunity is denied to any party, real or imagined, person or public official who would or conspire to traffic in slaves or participate in aiding or abetting. *Clyatt v US*, 197 US 207 (1905), *Plessy v Ferguson*, 163 US 537, 542, "Whoever [Title 18 U.S.C. Sec.1581] holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage, shall be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or imprisoned not more than five years."

52. All public officials in receipt of this notice are required by their Oath of Office to answer. Notification of legal responsibility is "the first essential of due process of law" *Connally v. General Construction Co.*, 269 U.S. 385,391. "Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading." *U.S. v. Tweel*, 550 F.2d.297. It is the ministerial fiduciary/trustee duty of each and every government official, officer, agent, contractor and assign of the UNITED STATES, the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, the Federal Reserve Banks/System, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development

Bank, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations and any and all other obligors/grantors who view this notice ("Respondents") to timely and fully answer, *Federal Crop Insurance v Merrill* (1947) 332 US 380., 92 L Ed 10, 68 S Ct 1, 175 ALR 1075.

53. The period for Respondents to respond to this notice is thirty (30) days. Any party or public official wishing to answer, respond, refute, rebut, deny, object or protest any statement, term, declaration, denial or provision in this presentment must do so by Lawful Protest within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance or forever lose all rights, titles, interests, and the opportunity to plead. All such responses must be verified and have exhibitions and factual evidence in support annexed thereto.

54. Respondents may agree with all statements, terms, declarations, denials and provisions herein by remaining silent. Failure to timely respond to all such terms and provisions with which Respondents disagree comprises Respondents' stipulation and confession jointly and severally to acceptance of all statements, terms, declarations, denials and provisions herein as facts, the whole truth, correct and fully binding on all parties.

55. This document serves as Notice of Fault in the event Respondents fail to timely respond.

56. Notice of Default shall be issued no sooner than three (3) days after Notice of Fault. Default is final three (3) days after Notice of Fault is issued. Default comprises Respondents consent jointly and severally to be named as defendant(s) in various actions, administrative and judicial.

57. Upon Default, all matters are settled *res judicata* and *stare decisis*.

58. Default comprises an estoppel of all actions, administrative and judicial, by Respondents against First Middle Last 3J. Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence Section 805, p. 192, Restatement 2d of Torts Section 894 (1) (1979), and now reasonably relied on, *Wilbur National Bank v US* 294 US 120, 124-125 (1935), due to misconduct by Government agents *Heckler v Community Health Services*, 467 US 51, at 59, 60, *Federal Crop Ins.*, *supra*. "It [the doctrine of Estoppel by Silence] arises where a person is under duty to another to speak or failure to speak is inconsistent with honest dealings." In *Re McArdles Estate*, 140 Misc. 257, et seq., and Silence, to work estoppel, must amount to bad faith. *Wise v USDC Ky.*, 38 F Supp 130, 134, where duty and opportunity to speak, *Codd v Westchester Fire Ins. Co.* 14 Wash. 2d 600, 128 P 2d 968, 151 ALR 316, creating ignorance of facts, *Cushing v US Mas s*, 18 F Supp 83, inducing person claiming estoppel to alter his position, *Braunch v Freking*, 219 Iowa 556, 258 NW 892, knowledge of facts and of rights by person estopped, *Harvey v Richard*, 200 La. 97, 7 So. 2d 674, willful or culpable silence, *Lenconi v Fidelity Trust & Savings Bank of Fresno*, 96 Cal. App. 490, 273 P. 103 et seq., "Silence" implies knowledge, and an opportunity to act upon it, *Pence v Langdon*, 99 US 578 @ 581, et seq.

DISCLAIMER

THE QUOTATION OF THE PRIVATELY COPYRIGHTED STATUTORY LEGISLATIVELY CREATED CASE LAW AND STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES PURSUANT TO PL 88-244, 30 DECEMBER 1963, IS DONE WITHOUT INTENT TO CREATE A "USE", VIOLATE ANY PRIVATE COPYRIGHT, OR GIVE LEGAL ADVICE TO ANYONE, AND STANDS SO UNLESS LAWFULLY PROTESTED BY ANY CONCERNED PARTY(IES).

59. Notice to the principal is notice to all agents. Notice to an agent is notice to all principals. By this Public Notice, Declarations, and Honorable Clarifications the world is now informed.

60. This action is bonded by a third party surety holding twenty-one dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue. The said bond is annexed hereto and incorporated verbatim herein in its entirety by reference as if fully reproduced herein.

61. The use of a notary public herein is of necessity and under Honorable Clarifications without creating or implying the existence of any contract or contracts between First Middle Last and any other parties, legal entities, the UNITED STATES, the STATE OF CALIFORNIA or agents thereof, public or private.

BE IT SO EXECUTED, and by this execution, be made to appear, in-deed, enacted, decreed, This the _____ day of the _____ month, anno Domini, two thousand and _____, Amen.

{SEAL}

L.S. _____

Signed only in correct public capacity as

Beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction

First Middle Last

In care of: (location to receive postal deliveries)

CONVEYANCE BOND
NOTICE OF SURETY ACT AND BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, I, First Middle Last, Principle, surety, guarantor, a free man upon the free soil of this Republic, state that I am of legal age, competent to testify, have personal firsthand knowledge of the truths and facts herein being true, correct, complete, certain and not misleading.

1. I, First Middle Last, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, in good conscience, do willingly undertake to act as surety, to pledge and provide private bond in the amount of twenty one dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue, Lawful coin dollars of the united states of America, personally held by the undersigned.
2. This bond is to the credit of the private party listed hereon, First Middle Last as full faith and credit guarantee under Seal in Lawful specie money of account of the united States of America to any Lawful Bill in Redemption duly presented, to wit:
3. The Bill of Redemption is a tender as set-off for any alleged contract, agreement, consent, assent purportedly held, as an obligation or duty against First Middle Last so as to cause an imputed disability or presumption against the capacity, Rights and powers of Gérard, Koch. The specific intent of the bond under seal is to establish, by witness of the undersigned, the good credit in Lawful money specie of Gérard, Koch.

First Middle Last does hereby make this surety, pledge, bond under My seal as full faith and credit guarantee under Seal in Lawful money of account of the united States of America, to any Lawful Bill duly presented to the undersigned, in the matter of correct public judicial actions in the forum of Original Rules, Original Jurisdiction, for the benefit and credit of the particular private party listed above.

The intent of the bond, under Seal, is to establish, by witness of the undersigned, the good credit, in the sum certain amount of at least twenty one dollars in silver coinage, .900 fine, minted by the American Treasury, united States of America, pre-1933 issue, Lawful specie dollars of the united States of America, available to bond the actions of the private party listed above. Further, in reservation of Rights under Original Jurisdiction, Original Rules, First Middle Last has a bond in tender of twenty one silver dollars, Coinage Act of A.D. 1792, Bond of Identity and Character as proof positive, competent evidence, that

First Middle Last cannot be bankrupt, the *causa debeni*, cannot be under the doctrine of *cessio bonorum*, or a *forma pauperis*, *dolus* trust.

The life of this bond is for a period of one year from the date below, whereby, by the signature of First Middle Last surety, guarantor, hereon, conforms, attests, affirms this bond.

Done this the ____ day of the _____ month, Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord, two thousand and seventeen.

Teste Meipso

{SEAL}

L.S. _____ No Dolus

Signed only in correct public capacity

As beneficiary to the original jurisdiction.

Notary Public: