**Lawful Address HUD 184 Address – Terminated :** Jane: Doe© Jane Doe – Retired Administrator **c/o**  123 Main Street MUNICIPAL / Territorial Franchises - **Repatriated** Any County, Any State 123 Main Street ***Latitude:*** *40° 30′ N to 45° 1′ N;* Any City, Any Judicial District 10101 ***Longitude:*** *71° 51′ W to 79° 46′ W- Above Sea Level*

*Note: The use of the ZIP Code is voluntary pursuant to Domestic Mail Services Regulations, Sect. 122.32. The Postal service cannot discriminate against the non-use of the ZIP Code pursuant to "Postal Reorganization Act", Section 403, Public Law 91-375.*

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

**THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR NAME HAS BEEN ADDED TO A DEMAND FOR INQUEST AND FORENSIC AUDIT TO THE U.S. CONGRESS DUE TO ELEMENTS OF DEFALCATION and or EMBEZZLEMENT OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE TRUST LANDS.**

**Maxim**: Equity will not suffer a statute to be used as a cloak for fraud. For example, the Hague Securities Convention; has been granted the status of a statute of the United States, via a statutory instrument, which authorizes it to domesticate foreign judgments by preempting the choice-of-law rules in the United States Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

**Note:** A General Security Agreement or GSA is a voluntary, consensual or statutory lien which may cover a broad range of assets except real property, i.e., land, buildings, etc..

**Note:** The Bureau of Indian Affair’s (BIA’s) authority is statutorily derived, and all statutory law is consensual or voluntary law. Thus, BIA’s use of “Forced assimilation” is a violation of said authority and thus, unenforceable. Why?

Citizenship cannot be compelled or forced. Further, the United States is not a land or a place: ‘It is a corporation, a legal fiction that existed well before the Revolutionary War.’ See: Republica v. Sween, 1 Dallas 43 and **28 U. S. Code 3002 (15**). **C**ompulsory “citizenship” via civil conscription or otherwise, does not exist.

A Citizen is defined by law as a“corporate fiction.” The people were bound to the Corporate State and the States were bound to the Corporate United States and fraudulently obligated all Americans to pay the debts of the Federal Government owed to the King. This was necessary because the United States was officially bankrupt on January 1, 1788, and the politician’s, i.e., the so-called Founding Fathers who benefitted the most by these Revolutionary loans, required a guarantee to present to the King. Absent that guarantee, they were personally obligated to repay the debts.

**Federal citizenship is a municipal franchise domiciled in the District of Columbia;** [**Murphy v. Ramsey,**](http://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/114/15/) **114 U.S. 15 (1885).** The U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the union are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an “individual entity”. Wheeling Steel Corporation v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L. Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773.

***Extra territorium jus dicenti non paretur impune:*** *One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity.*

PLEASE TAKE MANDATORY NOTICE pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 201(d)) that a Plaintiff has a lawful right to proceed without cost, based upon the following law:

* The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a natural individual entitled to relief is entitled to free access to its judicial tribunals and public offices **in every State in the Union** . Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35.

Also, as stated by the United States Department of the Treasury 1789, the presenter may not be charged fees, or costs for the lawful and constitutionally secured right to petition for redress in matters in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and cannot be applied to the presenter as **he/she is not a collective entity**, that he/she is a sentient self-aware, competent, responsible adult who is a natural living man/woman and entitled to relief; Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, pursuant to international laws as well as the laws of humanity.

A demand is herein being made for a full reimbursement of all previously paid court filing fees.

Additionally, any coupons presented by the presenter is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America, is legal tender for all obligations associated with this matter.

When challenged, those posing as government officers, agents, agencies, etc. are required to affirmatively prove whatever authority they claim. In the absence of proof, they may (must) be held personally accountable for loss, injury and damages. See particularly, the former title 26 united states code (herein “usc”) § 7804(b), now published in notes following § 7801, per 26 usc § 7214(a), if and when officer, agent, agency, irs personnel, etc. exceed authority prescribed by law, or fail to carry out duties imposed by law, they are

criminally liable and pursuant to; 31 cfr part 1, appendix b of subpart c, paragraph 2, I am entitled to directly request evidence of officer's, agent's, agency's, irs employee's, etc. authority and/or liability insurance.

**Note:** New York Judiciary (JUD) CHAPTER 30, ARTICLE 23; now REPEALED.

The City of New York, et alia, is not authorized to legislate away a right that is protected by the U.S. Constitution and as annotated at The New York State Senate website, pertaining to New York Consolidated Laws: - Judiciary (JUD) CHAPTER 30, ARTICLE 23 - NY JUD § 860 – REPEALED. NY JUD § 861 - Effective Immediately. **Date effective: 2014-09-22.**

SECTION 1-2.4: Disposition - NY Estates, Powers & Trusts (EPT) CHAPTER 17-B, ARTICLE 1, PART 2

A disposition is a transfer of property by a person during his lifetime or by will. - **This entry was published on 2014-09-22**

SECTION 1-2.17: Specific disposition - Estates, Powers & Trusts (EPT) CHAPTER 17-B, ARTICLE 1, PART 2

A specific disposition is a disposition of a specified or identified item of the testator's property. (land) - **This entry was published on 2014-09-22**

SECTION 1-2.3: Demonstrative disposition - Estates, Powers & Trusts (EPT) CHAPTER 17-B, ARTICLE 1, PART 2

A demonstrative disposition is a testamentary disposition of property to be taken out of specified or identified property. - **This entry was published on 2014-09-22**

BE ADVISED, a “**NOTICE OF VEXATIOUS LITIGATION**” was filed with the U.S. Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., and the regional state Governor/governor, and a “**Notice of Extraterritorial Trespass by Embassy of Tribal Nations Diplomatic Officers and or Employees**” was filed with the Office of the Provost Marshal and the Judge Advocate General, who holds command responsibility. The US Secretary of the Interior and the US Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are mere private sub-contractors and cannot grant an authority they themselves do not possess. See enclosed copy of United States Department of State Notice.

Command responsibility is an omission mode of individual criminal liability, wherein the superior is responsible for crimes committed by his/her subordinates and for failing to prevent or punish, as opposed to crimes he/she ordered. In the criminal law, an omission will constitute an *actus reus* and give rise to liability only when the law imposes a duty to act, and the defendant is in breach of that duty termed duty of care. In tort law, similarly, liability will be imposed for an omission only exceptionally, when it can be established that the defendant was under a duty to act.

A COMPLAINT titled **Plea in Abatement** was filed against the U.S. Attorney for \_\_\_\_\_. Copy of SUMMONS attached.

On \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_, I deposited IRS Form 8822 with the United States Postal Service (USPS), which gave administrative notice to the regional state of Name of State Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Office Kansas City MO 64999-0023, that the United States Person/Individual was repatriated back to the United States Department of the Treasury Washington, D.C.. This repatriation created an estoppel against the State(s) of \_\_\_\_, using my copyright to underwrite any Bond Estreatures, also known as Surety Bonds, for their private state-sponsored-land-banking-associations, that is owned by any state-recognized-Native American tribes. Copy of IRS Form 8822 Certified Mail Receipt attached.

In the United States, a "**person**" is defined as a "foreign state" and owner of a vessel, and an “**individual**” is defined as an artificial “federally-chartered entity”, meaning a federal (but not state) chartered corporation or partnership or trust.  Such an entity is a citizen of **the** United States because it has a physical presence or resides on one of the 326 Indian reservations located in the limited territory of the District of Columbia (US), to be subject to the exclusive legislative or territorial jurisdiction of the United States under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.

The referenced petition from the firm of \_\_\_\_, is stating a claim for which relief cannot be granted. ***Actio non datur non damnificato*** defined: An action is not given to one who is not injured.Black’s Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 31), and an incidental beneficiary has no right to enforce a contract as a third-party beneficiary. Martinez v.

Socoma Cos. 11 Cal.3d 394, 408 (1974).

Further, on \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_, the regional state of \_\_\_\_\_ executed a “Quitclaim Deed”, on file in the office of the “Recorder of Deeds”, in the form of a sheriff or referee deed, wherein the regional state of \_\_\_\_\_, quit/surrendered all claims against the private real property that was used to underwrite their municipal debt/obligation. Copy of Referee/Trustee Deed which is recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ County land registry enclosed.

A so-called *quitclaim deed* such as a sheriff or referee deed, is in most jurisdictions, actually not a deed at all**—it is actually an estoppel disclaiming rights of the person signing it to property.**

The entity transferring its security interest is called the *grantor,* and when the quitclaim deed is properly completed and executed, **it ONLY transfers any interest** the grantor has in the property to a recipient, called the *grantee.* The State(s) of \_\_\_\_ have no security interest in my landed estate. Copy of Certificate/Affidavit of Ownership attached.

Commercial Law ordains that, "Anything permanently attached, is retained by the owner.” Further, the law only **suggests** recording the deed, it doesn’t mandate it. After closing, the Attorney, termed Esquire, records the deed with the Court. Upon the recording, the county clerk in their capacity as the Recorder of Deeds transfers and or assigns the real property back to the State, who then leases it to its US citizens.

US Citizens cannot own land in America, with the result that they are considered tenants not landlords, and in all cases where US Citizens have homes or land in this country, they have only tenant rights, and if they are Territorial Citizens, the Municipal Government acts as landlord. If they are Municipal Citizens, the Territorial Government acts as landlord.

At no time does nor can the US Citizens actually own anything. They are "presumed" to be "residing" here on a temporary basis, providing governmental services to us, the "missing" Americans. They are house-sitters, in other words. United States Citizens are subject to statutory law and function as Legal Fiction Persons. They cannot access the Public Law or even The Law of Peace which the military is obligated to provide to American civilians; see AR 27-1611.

Municipal Citizens of the United States and their slaves known as "citizens of the United States" are also taxpayers by definition. They, too, are all legal fiction PERSONS. There is no reason that any American in their right mind, would ever knowingly or willingly choose to be classified as a "US Citizen".

**BE COGNIZANT**, an Esquire is an officer / employee of the “STATE” with the duty to carry out “STATE” activities, including "attornment”; and “STATE” officers have no constitutional authority to practice law as lawyers, barristers, advocates, or solicitors.

A BAR licensed Attorney is not an advocate. He/she can't plead on anyone’s behalf because that would be a conflict of interest. He/she can't represent the ruling government as an official officer at the same time he/she is allegedly representing a “defendant” in the matter.

AnAttorney is one who transfers or assigns, within the bar, another's rights and property acting on behalf of the local government. His/Her sworn duty as a BAR Attorney is to transfer ownership, rights, titles, and allegiance to the ruling government. If the State/state is estopped from attaching to the real property of an American civilian, the Attorney by definition is acting as a trustee de son tort and is liable for intentional tort damages.

A BAR Attorney is not a lawyer by lawful definition. BAR attorneys can only represent government office-holders and employees “within” their own corporations, defined pursuant to BAR Charter.

Anytime a BAR attorney represents a “person” it means that the “person” is “incompetent; a ward of the state, with no standing to sue.”

Under Federal law, when any officer of the court has committed "fraud upon the court", the orders and judgment of that court are void, of no legal force or effect.

The law is, any incorporated entity that does anything unlawful against an unincorporated (sovereign) entity is guilty of a crime and subject to immediate liquidation and in the event of a death prosecution, because when -- ANY -- corporate entity attacks a sovereign (unincorporated) entity, a crime occurs; and no one can profit from a crime.

Filing false and or frivolous documents into the public records and sending false claims via the United States Post Office, is still a felony crime. Therefore, a copy of the enclosed correspondence dated \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_, is being forwarded to the attention of the local regional state’s franchise United States Postal Service, Mail Fraud division.

The mere fact that a police officer, magistrate, judge, sheriff, real estate agent, other public officer or any other agent, etc., who are all licensed state employees and or sub-contractors acting under color of state law or even upon probable cause, might attempt to serve a notice on a living man or woman in no way diminishes that man or woman’s authority and unalienable right not to contract, and to demand and receive compensation for any takings of his or her time and liberty in the event that the man or woman did not consent to the transaction.

While the U.S. Citizen and or citizen of the United States may be subject to the public policies, deemed laws of the United States, as an American civilian, I am exempt from any foreign law pursuant to the XI Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Depending on the jurisdiction in which the act took place, one may be allowed to raise the defense of mistake of law in a situation where an American citizen is being tried as a U.S. Citizen. See *Long v. State*, 44 Del. 262.

One narrow area of exception occurs where a person makes a mistake of *non-governing* law. While the accused are not pardoned for failure to know what acts have been deemed criminal, they may not be held to know of non-criminal provisions that affect the status of things that might therefore be deemed criminal.

**False identification documents subject to a fine or imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both:**

It isn’t the man, woman or child who is “creating” birth certificates, bonds, marriage certificates, car loans, student loans, vehicle registrations, drivers licenses, state identification cards, social security checks, payroll checks, checking accounts, savings accounts, mortgages, 2nd & 3rd mortgages, reverse mortgages,

promissory notes, adjustable rate notes, electric bills (smart meter), gas bills (smart meter), water bills (smart meter), cell phone bills, home phone bills, property tax and personal income tax using forged legal

(fictitious) names. These false identification documents are intentionally created to impersonate men, women and children for others financial gain. In short, they are intentional tort actions.

A General Security Agreement or GSA is a voluntary or consensual lien which may cover a broad range of assets except real property, i.e., land, buildings, etc..

An Assignment of Mortgage a/k/a Assignment for the benefit of creditors “ABC or AFBC” is an alternative to bankruptcy, and it is called defalcation, a/k/a embezzlement. In the United States, a land registry filing of a sheriff or referee deed, is also an alternative to bankruptcy.

In the United States, because the boundaries of a township are coterminous with the boundaries of a city or village, the area administratively falls under the control of the United States government, and it becomes the fiduciary responsibility of the locally elected Sheriffs and their lawfully authorized deputies to protect and defend the borders between the contiguous / coterminous jurisdictions and protect the living men and women, along with their assets; from being subjected to the intentional torts being perpetrated by licensed United States diplomatic officers and or employees of the Embassy of Tribal Nations.

**In the event that a man or woman does not consent to a particular action and calls a “time out,” the liability clock starts ticking for the police officer, magistrate, judge, sheriff, real estate agent, other public officer or any other agent**.

The bottom line is, I/we do not consent to act as surety for the Indian Tribal Economic Development or underwrite the Contract Encouragement Act of 2000 (“the Act”), Public Law 106-179, which amended section 2103 of the Revised Statutes, found at 25 U.S.C. 81, wherein **encumber**means to attach a claim, lien, charge, right of entry or liability to real property; referred to generally as encumbrances.

Encumbrances covered by this part may include leasehold mortgages, easements, and other contracts or agreements that by their terms could give to a third party exclusive or nearly exclusive proprietary control over tribal land, AND wherein the term *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or his or her designated representative.

Tribal lands means those lands held by the United States in trust for an Indian tribe or those lands owned by an Indian tribe subject to federal restrictions against alienation, as referred to in Public Law 106-179 as “Indian lands.” See Exhibit**:** 25 CFR Part 84.

“Anyone entering into an arrangement with the government takes the risk of having to accurately ascertain that he who purports to act for the government stays within the bounds of his authority, even

though the agent himself may be unaware of the limitations upon his authority.” Federal Crop Insurance v. Merrill, 332 U.S. 380 (1947).

Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution states:

“No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.” The individual’s right to contract is unlimited and no State may interfere with that right.

LEX JUSTICE IS HEREIN BEING DEMANDED

**Notice to Principals is Notice to Agents. Notice to Agents is Notice to Principals.** *Applicable to all Successors and or Assigns*

TAKE ADMINISTRATIVE AND DUE PROCESS NOTICE: **Diplomatic Immunity is NOT Sovereign Immunity**.

“Where rights as secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which will abrogate them.” Miranda v. Ariz., 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966). Under Federal law, which is applicable to all states, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that if a court is “without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void; and form no bar to a recovery sought, even prior to a reversal in opposition to them. They constitute no justification; and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences, are considered, in law, as trespassers.” Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340 (1828).

**Trespasser of the Public Law**

The Court in *Yates v. Village of Hoffman Estates, Illinois,* 209 F. Supp. 757 (N.D. Ill. 1962) held that “not every action by a judge is in the exercise of his judicial function. … it is not a judicial function for a judge to commit an intentional tort even though the tort occurs in the courthouse. When a judge acts as a trespasser of the law, when a judge does not follow the law, the judge loses subject-matter jurisdiction and the judges’ orders are void, of no legal force or effect.”

The following *stare decisis* apply; Hafer v. Melo, 502 US 21 : “U.S. Supreme Court held that state officials acting by ”color of law” **may be held personally liable** for the injuries or torts they cause and that official or sovereign immunity may not be asserted.”, Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 US 232 (1974), 94 S. Ct. 1683, 1687 (1974).

See: Article I, Section 10, Constitution for the United States of America. Any alleged (*ens legis*) privileges and/or benefits are hereby rejected and waived. This is my free will, voluntary act and deed true and lawful attorney-in-fact to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver under my sign and seal.

Anyone attempting to circumvent or deny my divine right not to contract will immediately be held personally liable at the highest level. Explicitly reserving all rights. Without prejudice.

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_©; sui juris

 Your Name© . A Native American; without any Legislative or Civil Disability . (***Right Thumbprint over your last name --- DELETE THIS LINE*)**