

***“I support your work. I like what you are doing.” ~~ Richard Mack,
Constitutional Sheriffs and Peace Officers’
Association Founder and Executive Director***

AMERICAN PEOPLE’S HOMELAND SECURITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

“The Sheriff’s Court of the Sovereign”

“To restore constitutional rule in the United States of America, first, the people’s constitutional courts of justice must be restored. The court belongs to the people and is ordered to be convened by their Sheriff. Without the court of the sovereign – there can be no justice! Without justice – there is no liberty! To achieve “justice” and “remedy,” the “elected” County Sheriffs must exercise the fiduciary duty of their office and direct the “elected” Clerk of the County Judicial Districts to convene the “Sheriff’s Court” on behalf of the sovereignty, the people.

Introduced by: Tom Murphy on behalf of the sovereignty, the International Common Law Court of Justice, Brussels, the International Tribunal into Crimes by Church and State, Canada, and NSEA International, USA, for the International Congress for Clean Water Authority of the World.

At the: CSPOA 2013 Annual Convention – HEARTLAND OF AMERICA

St. Charles Missouri – May 31st thru June 1st

Email: info@nsea.us – Phone: (775) 848-8800

The American People's Homeland Security Contingency Plan

Definition of contingency (n)

1. something that may happen: an event that might occur in the future, especially a problem, emergency, or expense that might arise unexpectedly and therefore must be prepared for

Solution and Remedy by Establishing the Sheriff's Courts Nationally

Today, America's sheriffs are at huge cross-roads. The truth that all federal, state, county and municipal so-called "governments," including the Supreme Court of the United States, are in fact nothing more than mere private for-profit corporations that are registered with Dun & Bradstreet and "unlawfully impersonating" legitimate government at all levels, is now a well-known fact.

Corporations are fictitious entities having absolutely no lawful power over the people not employed by or subject to these "federal" corporations. These "government imposters" have no more enforcement authority over the people than a Wal-Mart...or HomeDepot. The people, the source of all power as confirmed in the XIII Articles of the Bill of Rights, *de Jure*, NEVER extended "judicial" power to the "private" UNITED STATES / federal corporations, including the UNITED STATES HOMELAND SECURITY and UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION corporations. These terrorists are knowingly with intent committing acts of trespass upon the rights of the American people, acts of treason due to the fact they take an oath swearing to uphold the constitution, and then force a living natural person, not employed by or subject to their private corporations, to come into their non-judicial "federal" administrative courts, under threat & duress, to be terrorized and persecuted for victimless crimes.

These "citizens of the United States" or "foreign agents," aka "officers of the court" subject to a foreign power, have NO rights under the original and ONLY lawful Bill of Rights having XIII Articles of Amendments. The so-called bill of rights of the "corporate charter" of the corporate UNITED STATES carries absolutely no lawful authority. Accordingly, citizens or subjects of the United States are VIOD rights under Article II of the Bill of Rights and are limited to only privileges under the private municipal corporate statutes, codes, regulations and ordinances. The elected county sheriff and elected clerk of the county judicial district are the ONLY public officials who maintain rights under the original Bill of Rights. Police do not.

Likewise, it is now also well-known that these so-called "inferior courts of limited jurisdiction," in fact are merely administrative agencies having zero judicial authority and consist of foreign-agents, i.e. members of the BAR that lack American citizenship status and have allegiance to foreign powers, the Crown of England and the Vatican. They are *defacto* 14th amendment "US citizens," aka legal entities, creatures of the law. US citizens are instrumentalities of the corporate UNITED STATES and are not "people." They have absolute inferior status and standing as to the non-US citizen American people, from whom all powers are derived, and who enjoy superior status and standing in their common law judicial tribunals, aka the "Sheriff's Courts" for, by and of the people.

It is a well-known fact that the "courts" belong to the people and not to the citizens. The citizens, generally unknowing, serve as instrumentalities for the enemies of the people. Accordingly, the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, acting as bailiffs in these administrative agency inferior courts of the imposters, have been duped into aiding and abetting these criminals, aka "feds," in their mission to overtake and destroy America and its people. The complicit acts must immediately cease! The elected clerk of the county judicial district of the people is the

administrator for the people; and the sheriff is the elected enforcement authority for the people. The fiduciary duties of these offices are non-discretionary! Aiding the enemy is treason.

As is well known by the “White Knights” of the American people, the elected sheriffs, time is of the essence as the Obama regime knows America’s sheriffs are the people’s “last line of defense” and are quickly preparing to unlawfully remove the sheriffs before they wake up to discover the truth as to who they really are. The first step for the sheriffs is to rescind their corporate US ‘voter’s registration’ that makes them subject to the feds by their own declaration. The sheriffs and their deputies must wake up and realize their allegiance is to the American people from whom their powers are derived, the Supreme Law of the Land and the judicial tribunals of power and justice, the independent grand jury of the American people. The judicial tribunal of justice, aka the “Sheriff’s Court,” the people’s common law court of justice and final jurisdiction, consist of three (3) lawful elements, 1) the court, “the sovereign and his suit,” the elected sheriff having the supreme sovereign power of the people, that convenes the Sheriff’s Court to bring a suit on behalf of the people, before the people, 2) the independent grand jury, that consists of a common law jury of 25 *non-citizen/non-registered voter* people, and 3) enforcement administration, which consists of the office of the elected clerk of the county judicial district for the people that administers the files and fines handed down to the court, and the office of the elected sheriff to carry out the warrants and make arrests resulting from the orders, adjudications and decrees handed down by the independent grand jury of the people.

When a sheriff or his/her appointed deputies take a position in the administrative ‘inferior’ courts of the governing agencies as “bailiffs,” they are operating ‘out of their office’ and lack absolute authority and immunity, and are personally subject to liability accordingly. Assisting these private administrative agencies, aka inferior courts, to persecute the people is an act of treason by levying war against the people, aka “domestic terrorism.” Accordingly, the sheriffs shall IMMEDIATELY cease aiding and abetting these tyrants in their criminal practices. The sheriffs, on behalf of the people, must now convene their lawful constitutional courts of justice to enable high court prosecution of these domestic terrorists, aka “feds,” and establish a well-regulated militia, aka “sheriff’s posse,” to sufficiently protect the sheriffs and their deputies, as they carry out the orders of the Sheriff’s Court, the “high court” of the people, administering lawful judicial authority on behalf of the people, the court of final jurisdiction.

The American People’s Homeland Security Plan shall be immediately implemented by the constitutional county sheriffs that have taken a stand pursuant to their Oaths of Office to God and man to uphold the organic Constitution for the Republic of the United States of America, to defend the people’s unalienable guaranteed rights defined in the original Bill of Rights of the XIII Articles of Amendments, to honor their contract with the people, to align their allegiance with the people from whom their power and authority is derived, so that the people and their sheriffs may together, lawfully and judicially, regain control of this great country of America.

In order to achieve this quest, the following must be immediately accomplished.

1st, the people’s court must be re-established and recognized in each county judicial district. To accomplish this goal, the sheriff shall assist the people to convene their courts in each county by following the directions to execute the Notice to the County Authorities, hereinafter “notice.”

2nd, the sheriff shall acknowledge said notice by signing on page 9 of said notice in the presence of a Deputy Secretary of State, aka notary public, then serve the original of said notice to the clerk of the county judicial district to establish a county file for the Sheriff’s Court pursuant to the instructions defined in the notice. Note: Appointment of the grand jury foreman, deputy

foreman and secretary is optional and may be done and filed with the clerk post execution and filing of the suit. The Deputy Secretary of State verifies the sheriff's recognition of the International Common Law Court of Justice by witnessing the sheriff's dating and signature on page 9 via the Affidavit of Notary Presentment and Verification and Acknowledgement on page 10, and then validated and sealed by the authorized Deputy Secretary of State.

3rd, the constitutional county sheriff shall then deliver the original of the verified notice to the clerk of the county judicial district of the people. The clerk shall acknowledge the notice by also signing on page 9. The clerk shall then provide to the sheriff two (2) certified copies of the original notice, complete with the clerk and sheriff's oaths and bonds attached.

4th, the constitutional county sheriff shall deliver the two (2) certified copies back to the deputy secretary of state that previously executed the Affidavit of Notary Presentment and Verification for the sheriff. The deputy secretary of state shall then mail the two certified copies of the notice via USPS to the following address confirming establishment and recognition of the Sheriff's high court of final jurisdiction in that county judicial district for the people:

NSEA International
c/o Health and Wealth Mission
1440 State Hwy 248
Suite 418
Branson, Missouri [65616]

5th, upon completion of the above, the constitutional county sheriffs and clerks shall be extended high court authority, diplomatic immunity, and unlimited international venue and jurisdiction to execute the orders, adjudications and decrees of the International Common Law Court of Justice. Further, the county sheriffs shall call upon other sheriffs and their deputies and or the militia for assistance in the carrying out of the orders handed down by the high court authority as necessary.

Establishing Constitutional Militia to Back Constitutional County Sheriffs

Homeland security begins at home. Pursuant to the unalienable right guaranteed the people as defined in Article II of their Bill of Rights, the people extend those rights to the constitutional county sheriffs so that they might organize a well-regulated militia of the people to assist the sheriffs as they carry out the orders of the people. To achieve this end, the high court authorities and or the sheriff shall appoint qualified members to serve in the constitutional militia in the American People's Homeland Security administration. The sheriff is additionally authorized by the people to acknowledge the members of the constitutional militia by signing their "high court authority" sovereign credentials. The credential confirms the constitutional militia members are not subject to the inferior jurisdictions of the inferior federal, state and local ("feds") corporate jurisdictions. The constitutional militia shall assist the sheriff in the carrying out of his duties and to aid in his protection upon his call for assistance. The constitutional militia shall enjoy unlimited international venue and foreign sovereign diplomatic status and immunity that shall be commissioned via credential issued by three officers of the people's high court authority and acknowledged by the county sheriff. The constitutional county sheriff, clerk and their families shall also enjoy foreign sovereign diplomatic status and immunity from the federal jurisdictions.

The following are two (2) illustrations that represent: **1) current legal, but unlawful, state** of the corporate administrative courts of no judicial authority, and, **2) lawful state** of the constitutional judicial high courts having judicial authority of final jurisdiction to be convened by the implementation of the American People's Homeland Security Contingency Plan:

Government the People

First Union— Nationals

Supreme Law—God's Law

Supreme Law of the Land—Constitution—Bill of Rights—Articles of Confederation

American Nationals

The People/Militia (The Power)

w/o Sheriff—No Judicial Tribunal of Justice

Or International Common Law court of justice

Governing Agencies/ Corporations

Second Union—Feds

Sheriff/County Clerk

Treason—U S Const. Art III Sec 3

Municipal Police/Administrative Clerks

Inferior Courts

(Administrative Agencies/ Non Government Organizations)

No Power

No Judicial Authority

Not Government

Mere Citizens

Codes—Rules— Regulations—Ordinances

Not American Nationals

Government the People

First Union—Confederation

Supreme Law—God's Law

Supreme Law of the Land—Constitution—Bill of Rights—Articles of Confederation

American Nationals

The People/Militia (The Power)

Judicial Tribunal of Justice

International Common Law court of justice & Grand Jury

Sheriff/County Clerk

Governing Agencies/ Foreign

Second Union—Corporations

Municipal Police/Administrative Clerks

Inferior Courts

(Administrative Agencies/ Non Government Organizations)

No Power

No Judicial Authority

Not Government

Mere Citizens

Codes—Rules— Regulations—Ordinances

U S Citizens—14th Amendment—No Rights

notice

to

County Clerk

for

_____ County / judicial district

Address: _____

by the

Constitutional County Sheriff

for

_____ County / judicial district

for

_____ state

NSEA International; and
International Common Law Court of Justice; and
International Tribunal into Crimes against Church and State; for the
International Congress for Clean Water Authority

Notice & Writ of Execution Docket No.:

RR 198 792 043 US

foreman and secretary is optional and may be done and filed with the clerk post execution and filing of the suit. The Deputy Secretary of State verifies the sheriff's recognition of the International Common Law Court of Justice by witnessing the sheriff's dating and signature on page 9 via the Affidavit of Notary Presentment and Verification and Acknowledgement on page 10, and then validated and sealed by the authorized Deputy Secretary of State.

3rd, the constitutional county sheriff shall then deliver the original of the verified notice to the clerk of the county judicial district of the people. The clerk shall acknowledge the notice by also signing on page 9. The clerk shall then provide to the sheriff two (2) certified copies of the original notice, complete with the clerk and sheriff's oaths and bonds attached.

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The following are two (2) illustrations that represent: **1) current legal, but unlawful, state** of the corporate administrative courts of no judicial authority, and, **2) lawful state** of the constitutional judicial high courts having judicial authority of final jurisdiction to be convened by the implementation of the American People's Homeland Security Contingency Plan:

1.0 notice to Clerk of the County Judicial District by County Sheriff

1.1 The Office of the elected Clerk of the County Judicial District and Office of the elected County Sheriff, also hereinafter collectively “County Authorities,” pursuant to their Oath of Office (“Oath to God”), hereinafter “Contract with the American people,” are hereby called upon by the American people to convene a constitutional common law court of justice, aka Sheriff’s Court (“court”), hereinafter also “judicial tribunal,” in the county judicial district above defined pursuant to the following:

[*cf.* “The Oath of office is a quid pro quo contract” Davis v. Lawyers Surety Corporation, 459 S.W. 2nd. 655, 657., Tex. Civ. App. and/or *cf.* (U.S. Const. Art. 6, Clauses 2 and 3,) in which County Authorities, officials, or officers of the government pledge to perform (Support and uphold the organic United States and State Constitutions) in return for substance (wages, perks, benefits). Proponents are subjected to the penalties and remedies for Breach of Contract [*cf.* conspiracy under Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 241, 242, treason under the Constitution at Article 3, Section 3., and intrinsic fraud as per Auerbach v. Samuels., 10 Utah 2nd. 152, 349 P. 2nd. 1112, 1114., and Alleghany Corp v. Kirby. D.C.N.Y. 218 F. Supp. 164, 183., and Keeton Packing Co. v. State., 437 S.W. 20, 28].

1.2 The County Authorities’ foremost and non-discretionary duty, pursuant to their above defined Contract, is to uphold The Constitution for the United States of America, *de jure*, to defend same from its enemies, foreign and domestic, to protect and act as lawfully necessary to guarantee the people their due process rights as guaranteed them in the XIII Articles of the original Bill of Rights.

1.3 The people accept the Oath of Office / Contract of the County Authorities and extend immunity to the County Authorities under Article XI of the Bill of Rights as County Authorities perform to serve the people as the people organize to conduct their judicial business in the people’s “high” court of record in the above defined county judicial district. The court shall be recognized as the International Common Law Court of Justice, a high court authority of unlimited venue and final jurisdiction.

1.4 The County Clerk shall attach Certified copies of the County Authorities’ Oaths and bonds to this notice and return two (2) Certified copies of same to the Constitutional Sheriff who will personally return said two copies to the Deputy Secretary of State defined hereunder by no later than ten (10) days from the date of receipt of this notice and by 5:00 PM close of business on that day. Consider the following:

[*cf.* PUBLIC HAZARD BONDING OF CORPORATE AGENTS

All officials are required by federal, state, and municipal law to provide the name, address and telephone number of their public hazard and malpractice bonding company and the policy number of the bond and, if required, a copy of the policy describing the bonding coverage of their specific job performance. Failure to provide this information constitutes corporate and limited liability insurance fraud (15 USC) and is prima facie evidence and grounds to impose a lien upon the official personally to secure their public oath and service of office.]

2.0 duties

2.1 Accept all documents delivered to the County Authorities absent filing fees being charged as the people do not pay for justice. Please take notice [*cf.* Federal Rules of Evidence 201(d)] that the people’s judicial tribunal has a lawful right to proceed without cost as confirmed by the following:

[*cf.* 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 (2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35. Plaintiff [Relator] should not be charged fees, or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to petition this court in this matter 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 should not be applied to the [Plaintiff] Claimant who is a natural individual and entitled to relief. Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43] [emphasis added]

2.2 On behalf of the people, the County Sheriff shall file the suit with the Clerk to convene the court. The court will provide a reference number of their suit that will correspond with the action brought. The file of the people's case shall be maintained by the County Clerk under the Docket number that is the United States Registered Mail number defined on the cover page of this notice, and filed by the name of the case and date of case filing, example: Jones vs. Smith – 13-04-21. The case belongs to the judicial tribunal. Securitization of the file or case number is prohibited.

2.3 The County Clerk shall maintain the case file for the judicial tribunal, regardless if the convened court hearing is held at a county building or at any other location of choice at the people's discretion. Note the following:

[*cf.* COURT. The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be.

Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.]

[*cf.* COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority.

Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070;
Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425]

2.4 Upon receipt of the people's suit, the County Sheriff shall file the suit with the Clerk to convene the court. The County Authorities shall not look at or deny the recording of any documents/evidence delivered, but shall preserve the suit to only be viewed by the judicial tribunal. Trial shall typically be scheduled thirty (30) days following date of indictment. Further, the County Authorities shall secure the file(s) so no foreign agent can gain access to it. No public employee/foreign agent or officer of the inferior courts shall attempt to claim, manipulate or interfere with the suit of the people, or it shall be construed as an act to obstruct justice; by the levying of war upon the true source of power of the states united for America, the people, in the nature of Articles III, Sec. 3 of the Constitution For the United States and shall be subject to suit accordingly. Consider the following:

[*cf.* LEVYING WAR, crim. law. The assembling of a body of men for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable object; and all who perform any part however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are leagued in the general conspiracy, are considered as engaged in levying war, within the meaning of the constitution. 4 Cranch R. 473-4; Const. art. 3, s. 3. Vide Treason; Fries' Trial; Pamphl. This is a technical term, borrowed from the English law, and its meaning is the same as it is when used in stat. 25 Ed. III.; 4 Cranch's R. 471; U. S. v. Fries, Pamphl. 167; Hall's Am. Law Jo. 351; Burr's Trial; 1 East, P. C. 62 to 77; Alis. Cr. Law of Scotl. 606; 9 C. & P. 129.]

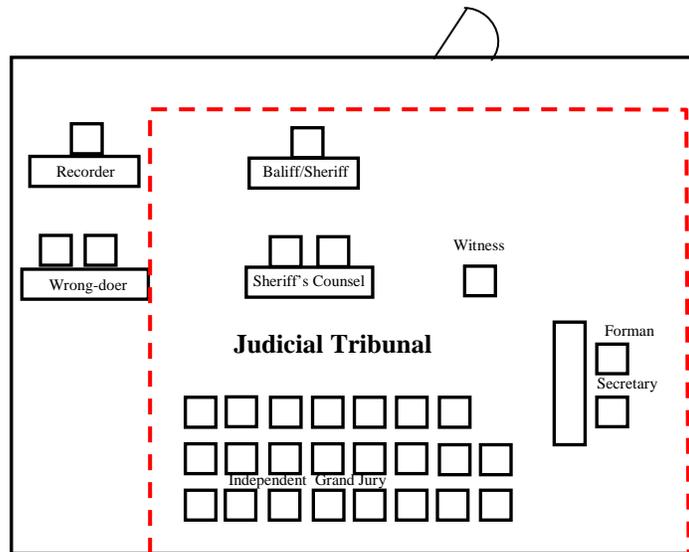
2.5 The Sheriff shall receive from counsel and execute accordingly the service of summons, lis pendens, warrants, writs, subpoenas, and 'True Bill' indictments, etc., hereinafter "orders," that shall be filed with the County Clerk as a foreign judgment. An elisor may also execute the orders. When the process is delivered to an elisor he must execute in a similar process and return it in the same manner as the sheriff. The sheriff or the elisor shall be accompanied by the constitutional militia as necessary.

2.6 The County Clerk shall be the administrator of the cestui que vie estate trust account(s) of behalf of the court so as to immediately offset and settle all awards, judgments, fines and damages, i.e. debts, as ordered by the independent grand jury of the people.

3.0 notice to Clerk of the County Judicial District to Convene the Sheriff's Court

3.1 It is nondiscretionary, but a fiduciary duty of care in the interest of the people pursuant to their unalienable constitutionally guaranteed rights, for the Clerk to make available a room and resources for the Sheriff and the independent grand jury of the people to convene the judicial tribunal as necessary.

3.2 The judicial tribunal meeting room, if necessary, shall be provided by the County Authorities and arranged in a similar manner as shown in the diagram hereunder:



3.3 The resources to be made available for the judicial tribunal, at a minimum, shall consist of:

- 1) A courtroom where the sheriff's tribunal may conduct its business as defined above; and
- 2) Bailiff consisting of at least one (1) Constitutional Sheriff or his appointed deputy; and
- 3) A transcriber/recorder plus an audio / video of the tribunal proceedings; and
- 4) Courtroom maintenance and cleaning services as necessary; and
- 5) A video screen capable of operating digitally from a computer, i.e. Skype, for remote acquisition; and
- 6) Any other standard resources and assistance necessary for the judicial tribunal to lawfully, efficiently and effectively conduct the sheriff's tribunal proceedings.
- 7) Remote acquisitions may be conducted directly from the sheriff's office via Skype when feasible.

3.4 The Sheriff's Court consists of the counsel, the grand jury and the elected County Authorities, the clerk to administer the case and the sheriff to administer enforcement. The court shall be identified as:

International Common Law Court of Justice
For the People of the Americas
(above defined) County Judicial District
 (without UNITED STATES, INC.)

Note: The address of the court shall be the address the Clerk of the County Judicial District above defined

Warning: BAR members are foreign agents and lack standing in the International Common Law Court of Justice. Accordingly, no BAR member or any officer/employee of any inferior STATE SUPERIOR or UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT is allowed in the common law court; except as a wrongdoer being prosecuted.

4.0 sheriff's court of record

4.1 A court of record is not in name only. Further, keeping a record alone is not sufficient to qualify as a court of record [cf. 25 C. J. §§ 344 & 346; 2. Danv. 259; Blacks: 2nd Ed. pg. 284, and/or 4th ed., pp. 425; 426]. To be a court of record, i.e. the International Common Law Court of Justice, a court must have four characteristics, and may have a fifth. They are:

1. A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it. Consider following:

[*cf. Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J.; See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689; and Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

2. The court of record is always proceeding according to the course of common law. Consider following:

[*cf. Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689; and Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

3. The acts and judicial proceedings of the court of record are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony. Consider following:

[*cf. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton*, 52 Cal 225; *Erwin v. U.S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; *Heininger v. Davis*, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231]

4. The court of record has power to fine or imprison for contempt. Consider following:

[*cf. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton*, 52 Cal 225; *Erwin v. U.S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; *Heininger v. Davis*, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.; and Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

5. The court of record generally possesses a seal (optional). Consider following:

[*cf. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton*, 52 Cal 225; *Erwin v. U.S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; *Heininger v. Davis*, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.; and Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

4.2 However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or Supreme Court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. Take notice of the following:

[*cf. The judgment of a court of record, whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on the entire world as the judgment of this court would be. "It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it." Ex parte Watkins*, 3 Pet., at 202-203.; and cited by *SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE*, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973); Henceforth the writ which is called Praeipice shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court. Magna Carta, Article 34.]

4.3 The International Common Law Court of Justice is a people-based "Tribunal of Conscience" with standing under international and natural law. Its legitimacy is established under the international lawful principle of a Necessity Act under which people can establish a bona fide judicial mechanism rooted in the common law and convened by their duly elected official, the sheriff, aka the "Sheriff's Court."

4.4 The court was founded due to the refusal of existing inferior courts and governments to charge and prosecute churches and those of federal and state agencies guilty of democide/genocide, crimes against children and humanity globally; and because of the active complicity of these agencies and their accomplices with such criminal bodies committing heinous crimes of violence against the people, their resources and the environment; and to bring to justice those who trespass upon the fundamentally secured rights of the people, thereby depriving them of their life, liberty, property and pursuit of their happiness.

4.5 The three fold purpose of the court is: 1) To bring to trial those persons and institutions responsible for the exploitation, torture and murder of the people [children], past and present; 2) To cease other criminal conduct by churches, corporations and imposters of government; 3) To cease tyrannical acts of democide and or genocide; and the poisoning of the nations' air, water and food resources to knowingly cause bodily harm to the people, and even death.

4.6 The venue of the court is international. Its "high court" jurisdiction is universal and final. The court's independent grand jury tribunal, at its discretion as an international high court authority, may try any case from any venue globally upon finding evidence of criminal conduct against humanity.

5.0 tribunal

5.1 In the "Sheriff's" court of record at common law, the independent grand jurors are "lay" judges composed of the people. [cf. 3 Bl. Comm. 378; Bill of Rights of the Constitution, Articles: I; VII; IX; X]. The independent tribunal shall consist of the sheriff's counsel who brings the case of the people before the grand jury, the grand jury and the third leg of the tribunal which is the elected county officials, the Clerk to administer the case and the Sheriff to administer enforcement. Consider the following:

Judicial Tribunal Quorum Required to Indict a Natural / Private Person (Subject to the Bill of Rights):

A quorum of thirteen (13) judges out of twenty-five (25) common law grand jurors are required to confirm a presentment of evidence by "lawful" enforcement officials seeking a True Bill indictment to bring a charge(s) against a private person.

Note: There must be evidence of harm done to property or person supported by affidavit, sworn under oath, of the party harmed, i.e. no harm done to person or property, no crime committed and therefore, no indictment shall be issued.

Judicial Tribunal Quorum Required to Indict a Legal Entity / Public Person (Oath of Office Taker):

A quorum of two (2) judges out of three (3) are required to indict and/or try/decide a case against a citizen of the United States, public servant or foreign agent [bar member] charged with committing criminal acts against humanity [cf. Public Law 97-280].

Note: The Bill of Rights does not pertain to public persons / citizens / oath of office takers.

5.2 The judicial tribunal shall consider all evidence and make their determinations based on findings of facts and conclusions at law regarding each case. The Independent Grand Jury Forman, the Deputy Forman and Secretary, shall receive, endorse and then deliver the judicial tribunal's indictment or verdict to the County Sheriff, who shall acknowledge and file it as a foreign judgment with the Clerk of the County Judicial District and shall administer enforcement as necessary.

5.3 In the interest of justice, the County Sheriffs shall enjoy unlimited international venue when executing the verdicts or indictments of the court. As necessary, the County Sheriffs shall call upon other County Sheriffs and their deputies for assistance in the execution of the "high" court's orders.

5.4 In the International Common Law Court of Justice, the Grand Jury Forman performs the duties of a ministerial officer to maintain orderly decorum in the courtroom while the judicial tribunal conducts its business in the Sheriff's court of record on behalf of the people.

Note: 'BAR member' magistrates, aka "judges of the inferior courts," hereinafter "foreign agents," have no standing in the Sheriff's court and, accordingly, are not allowed in a room where the judicial tribunal is proceeding. If a foreign agent attempts to initiate a defective impromptu process and usurpation of the judicial tribunal case or powers, it shall be construed as an act of levying war against the Constitution for the United States of America, *de jure*, and against the people; obstruction of justice; unlawful violence and an intentional act of trespass subject to prosecution.

A VERIFIED DECLARATION OF TRUTH

A verified plain statement of facts

notice to agent is notice to principal; notice to principal is notice to agent.

Us, people of the Americas, hereinafter "Declarants," are not citizens of the United States, are of legal age, having firsthand knowledge of the facts contained herein, are competent to state the following facts, that they are true, correct and complete, presented in good faith and not intended to mislead.

COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION

"Us people, the source of all power, lay judges of the independent grand jury for the International Common Law Court of Justice judicial tribunal, "high court authority," each a living man or woman in their natural persons over the age of 18, are competent and mentally capable to testify, having firsthand knowledge of the facts herein, on our unlimited commercial liability, verify that we have read the above verified declaration of truth and do know that the facts contained herein are true, correct and complete, not misleading, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, to the best of our knowledge; that,

1.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare The Constitution For The United States of America, United States of America as defined in the Articles of Confederation, is the supreme law of the land and that any law that is repugnant to the Constitution is null and void of law [*cf. Marbury v. Madison*, 5 US 137.]; that The Constitution For The United States of America is a written instrument and as such, its meaning does not alter; that which it meant when it was adopted, it means now [*cf. S. Carolina v. U.S.*, 199 U.S. 437, 448 (1905).]; and,

2.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare "A grand jury is clothed with great independence in many areas, but it remains an appendage of the court, powerless to perform its investigative function without the court's aid, because powerless itself to compel the testimony of witnesses. It is the court's process which summons the witness to attend and give testimony, and it is the court which must compel a witness to testify if, after appearing, he refuses to do so." [*cf. Brown v. United States*, 359 U.S. 41, 49, 79 S.Ct. 539, 546, 3 L.Ed.2d 609 (1959)]; and,

3.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the court is to protect against any encroachment of constitutionally secured liberties [*cf. Boyd v. U.S.*, 116 U.S. 616.]; and,

4.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare where rights secured by the Constitution For The United States Of America or the original 13 Articles of the original Bill of Rights are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them [*cf. Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436.]; that the independent grand jury is to protect the people against "hasty, malicious and oppressive persecution" and to insure that prosecutions are not "dictated by an intimidating power or by malice and personal ill will" [*cf. Wood v. Georgia*, 370 U.S. 375 (1962)]; and,

5.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT is not a true United States court established under Article III of The Constitution For The United States Of America to administer the judicial powers of the United States, respectively, the people, therein conveyed; it is created in virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under Article IV § 3 of that instrument, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States; that the resemblance of its jurisdiction to that of true United States courts, in offering an opportunity to nonresidents of resorting to a tribunal not subject to local influence, does not change its character as a mere territorial court [*cf. Balzac v. Porto Rico* (1922) 42 S.Ct. 343, 258 U.S. 298, 66 L.Ed. 627, at 258 U.S. 312.]; and,

6.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the term "District Courts of the United States," as used in the rules, without an addition expressing a wider connotation, has its historic significance; it describes the constitutional courts created under Article III of The Constitution For The United States of America; the courts of the Territories are legislative courts, properly speaking, and are not District Courts of the United States; that the courts have often held that vesting a territorial court with jurisdiction similar to that vested in the District Courts of the United States does not make it a "District Court of the United States" [*cf. Mookini v. United States* (1938) 58 S.Ct. 543, 303 U.S. 201, 82 L.Ed. 748, at p. 205.]; and,

7.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare that pursuant to Article IV, section 4, of the original Constitution For The United States Of America, *de jure*, the law of the people outranks the law of the government; that this is further exemplified in Article VII of the Bill of Rights, which prohibits any court's review of a determination of facts by a jury in law; and still further, Article V of the Bill of Rights that guarantees the people "*Shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,*" and due process of law for the

people is impossible to receive in State or District administrative Courts; and process of law for the people must be realized in a common law court of record of the people who are guaranteed access as to our common law courts and grand juries as defined in Article VII of the Bill of Rights; and,

8.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare that, however for lack of knowledge, most never have their "*day in court*" despite the constitutional guarantees; that "inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law [*cf. Ex Parte Kearny*, 55 Cal. 212; *Smith v. Andrews*, 6 Cal. 652.]; that those "inferior courts" are the STATE SUPERIOR and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS which lack personal and subject matter jurisdiction over the people; and,

9.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the only inherent difference ordinarily recognized between superior and inferior courts is that there is a presumption in favor of the validity of the judgments of the former, none in favor of those of the latter, and that a superior court may be shown not to have had power to render a particular judgment by reference to its record [*cf. Ex parte Kearny*, 55 Cal. 212.]; note, however, that in California (and all other States), 'superior court' is merely a name of a particular court, but when a court acts by virtue of a special statute conferring jurisdiction in a certain class of cases, it is a court of inferior or limited jurisdiction for the time being, no matter what its ordinary status may be [*cf. Heydenfeldt v. Superior Court*, 117 Cal. 348, 49 Pac. 210; *Cohen v. Barrett*, 5 Cal. 195" 7 Cal. Jur. 579]; and,

10.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare there are no questions in the American concept of the State or of the nature or origin of its authority; that we set up government by consent of the governed (the people), and the Bill of Rights denies those in power any legal opportunity to coerce that consent [*cf. West Virginia Bd. of Ed. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 641 (1943)]; and that when a wrong has been committed, or a breach of duty has occurred, the cause of action has accrued, although the claimant may be ignorant of it [*cf. 3 Barnew. & Ald. 288, 626; 5 Barnew. & C. 259; 4 Carr. & P. 127, Judge Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Vol. 1, page 247*]; and,

11.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the U.S. Attorneys Manual states that prosecutors "must recognize that the grand jury is an independent body, whose functions include not only the investigation of crime and the initiation of criminal prosecutions, but also the protection of the citizenry from unfounded criminal charges" [*cf. USAM, Section 9-11.010*]; that the Manual recognizes that targets of investigations have the right and can "request or demand the opportunity to tell the grand jury their side of the story" [*cf. USAM, Section 9-11.152*]; and,

12.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare the Supreme Court states that the independent grand jury's purpose is not only to investigate possible criminal conduct, but to act as a "protector of citizens against arbitrary and oppressive governmental action," and to perform its functions, the independent grand jury "deliberates in secret and may determine alone the course of its inquiry" [*cf. United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338 (1974)]; that an independent grand jury is to "stand between the prosecutor and the accused," and to determine whether a charge is legitimate, or is "dictated by malice or personal ill will" [*cf. Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)]; that the independent grand jury is described as "a body with powers of investigation and inquisition, the scope of whose inquiries is not to be limited narrowly by questions of propriety or forecasts of the probable result of the investigation" [*cf. Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. 665 (1972)]; and that "without thorough and effective investigation, the grand jury would be unable either to ferret out crimes deserving of prosecution, or to screen out charges not warranting prosecution" [*cf. U.S. v. Sells Engineering*, 463 U.S. 418 (1983)]; and,

13.) the people, from whom all powers originate, do hereby declare The government of the United States is a foreign corporation with respect to a state [*cf. In re Merriam*, 36 N. E. 505, 141 N. Y. 479, affirmed 16 S. Ct. 1073, 163 U. S. 625, 41 L.Ed. 287]; and,

14.) the Declarants, Relators/Counsel, lay Judges of the International Common Law Court of Justice and the elected Constitutional County Sheriff herein defined do hereby declare and give notice to the herein defined elected County Clerk / Recorder that the people, pursuant to their unalienable God-given rights; under the Articles of Confederation; under the Declaration of Independence; their rights guaranteed pursuant to the XIII Articles of the Bill of Rights in accordance with the organic Constitution for the United States of America, the Law of Nations and Nature's Law, and accordingly do hereby demand that the Constitutional Common Law Court of Justice judicial tribunal as defined herein be convened; and that this notice is delivered by the above defined Constitutional County Sheriff to the County Clerk / Recorder of the above defined County by said Constitutional Sheriff to notice the Clerk of his / her non-discretionary duty to the people to provide the herein called for courtroom facilities and resources that the people may convene their independent grand jury and conduct their judicial business in their common law court of record."

Warning: Failure for elected County Authorities to comply with the mandatory requirements of this notice shall be construed as an intentional knowing act to obstruct justice, to levy war against the people and the Constitution in the nature of Article III, Sec. 3 of The Constitution for the United States of America.

FURTHER DECLARANTS SAYETH NAUGHT.

Verified on this ____ day of _____, 20____

Witness our autograph and seal:

Forman for the Judicial Tribunal¹:

Autograph: > 

Deputy Forman for the Judicial Tribunal²:

Autograph: > 

Secretary for the Judicial Tribunal³:

Autograph: > 

Recognition of Court & Confirmation of Service to County Clerk:

by: _____
Constitutional County Sheriff

Acceptance, Acknowledgement and Certification of the Court:

by: _____
County Clerk

¹ A member of the 'Independent Grand Jury' of the International Common Law Court of Justice and have been elected by the other 24 members to serve as Forman for the judicial tribunal.

² A member of the 'Independent Grand Jury' of the International Common Law Court of Justice and have been elected by the other 24 members to serve as Deputy Forman for the judicial tribunal.

³ A member of the 'Independent Grand Jury' of the International Common Law Court of Justice and have been elected by the other 24 members to serve as Secretary for the judicial tribunal.

<State> State
<County> County

**International Common Law Court of Justice
International Judicial District**

(without the UNITED STATES, INC.)

<Court Address>

COURT DOCKET NO: RR 198 792 043 US
PROSECUTOR/PETITIONER'S FILE NO: <YYYY-MM-DD-#>

**NSEA International; the International Tribunal
into Crimes by Church and State; the International
Congress for Clean Water Authority, for the
people of the Americas, "Real Parties in Interest,"**

Petitioners,

v.

<NAME OF WRONGDOER(S)>
(DOB: <WRONGDOER DOB>)
<Wrongdoer Address Line 1>
<Defendant City>, <STATE> <Postal Code>,
<Phone #>,

**CRIMINAL CLAIM FOR TRESPASS
BY GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT
VERIFIED DECLARATION OF FACT**

Summons
 Writ of Detention
 Order to Appear

If more than one, see attached **LIST OF WRONGDOERS.**

Date: <MM-DD-YYY>

Time: AM PM

Wrongdoer(s).

The Claimants, being duly sworn, make the following claims of trespass to the above Court and declarations that support there being sufficient *prima facie* probable cause evidence to justify belief that the Wrongdoer(s) accused in fact committed the following offense(s):

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article I

Offense: Trespass upon free exercise of religion

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article I

Offense: Trespass upon free exercise of religion

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article I

Offense: Trespass upon right to peaceably assemble

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article I

Offense: Trespass upon right to petition the redress of grievances

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article II

Offense: Trespass upon right to a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article II

Offense: Trespass infringing the right of the people to keep and bear arms

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article III

Offense: Trespass into a house of the people, absent consent, absent lawful cause

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article IV

Offense: Trespass depriving the people of the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, including automobiles

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article IV

Offense: Trespass by serving an unlawful (or failure to serve a lawful) warrant absent probable cause, or oath of affirmation, and failing to particularly describe the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article V

Offense: Trespass by holding a person to answer for a capital or infamous crime absent a presentment or indictment of a constitutional common law grand jury of 25 people

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article V

Offense: Trespass by subjecting a person to the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article V

Offense: Trespass by compelling a person in a criminal case to be a witness against himself

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article V

Offense: Trespass by depriving a person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article V

Offense: Trespass of taking private property from a person for public use, without just compensation

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass by failing to inform the person of the nature and cause of the accusation(s) brought against him/her

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass by denying a person, in a criminal prosecution, a person's right to a speedy and public trial

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass denying a person his right to a trial by an impartial grand jury of the people (not citizens of the United States, i.e. registered voters of the corporate UNITED STATES)

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass by denying a person to be confronted with the witnesses against him/her

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass by denying a person the compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VI

Offense: Trespass by denying a person assistance of counsel, of his/her choice, for their defense

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VII

Offense: Trespass by denying right to a common law trial by a common law grand jury

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VII

Offense: Trespass by denying the reexamining of a fact in a court of the United States according to the rules of the common law

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VIII

Offense: Trespass by imposing excessive bail

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VIII

Offense: Trespass by imposing excessive fines

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article VIII

Offense: Trespass by imposing cruel and unusual punishment to be inflicted, i.e. false arrests and imprisonments

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article IX

Offense: Trespass by denying rights retained by the people

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article X

Offense: Trespass by disregarding and not recognizing the superior powers of the state, i.e. “state” meaning the people in a state of sovereignty, the king

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article XI

Offense: Trespass upon the people, i.e. states, the kings, the masters, having foreign state sovereign immunity from prosecution by the United States or its subject citizens or foreign agents

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article XI

Offense: Trespass upon the people, i.e. states, having foreign state sovereign immunity against prosecution by a foreign-agent of the Crown, i.e. member of the BAR

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article XIII

Offense: Trespass upon the people by foreign agents, having a title of nobility or honor, i.e. member of the BAR, civil engineer, accountant, constructor, etc., holding office in a branch of government

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

Overt Act <#>

Right violated: Bill of Rights, Article XIII

Offense: Trespass upon the people by foreign agents, having a title of nobility or honor, i.e. member of the BAR, civil engineer, accountant, constructor, etc., accepting emolument from a foreign power

Maximum Common Law Sentence: Death or life in prison; Stripped of all wealth, property, estates, trusts, accounts, etc.

STATEMENT OF JUDICIAL PROBABLE CAUSE

The Petitioners declare that the following facts establish lawful judicial probable cause:

See Claimant's "Verified Declaration of Fact" hereto attached as Appendix "A" and fully incorporated herein as Claimant's "**Statement of Judicial Probable Cause.**"

Claimants requests that Wrongdoer, subject to bail or conditions of release, be:

- (1) arrested or that other lawful steps be taken to obtain Wrongdoer's appearance in court; or
- (2) detained, if already in custody, pending further proceedings; and that said Wrongdoer otherwise be dealt with according to law.

FURTHER CLAIMANT'S SAYETH NAUGHT.

Claimant's Name:

Claimant's Autograph:

The Court:

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned this _____ day of _____, 20____

Witness our autograph and seal:

Lay Judge [Forman]:

Autograph:>

Lay Judge [Deputy Forman]:

Autograph:>

Lay Judge [Secretary]:

Autograph:>

Received by the County Sheriff for the above defined judicial district:

I, Sheriff for above defined County of the above defined judicial district, do hereby acknowledge receipt of this document herein above defined and confirm my acceptance and intent to file this document with the Clerk of the County Judicial District and hereby convene my court on the behalf of the people in the interest of justice for all.

by: _____

Constitutional County Sheriff

Being authorized by above defined Sheriff's court, having international high court authority to prosecute the offense(s) presented, I receive this claim and commit to proceed to prosecute the herein above defined Claim in a trial by a qualified independent grand jury, a judicial tribunal of the people, and on behalf of the Petitioners, the people, and the real parties in interest.

Sheriff's Counsel / Prosecutor

Date:

Autograph:

Name: _____

High Court Authority #: 9-48-DTM

Contact #: (775) 848-8800

Email: info@nsea.us

FINDING OF PROBABLE CAUSE

From the above verified declaration of facts, grand jury presentment, prima facie evidence, additional supporting affidavits or verified declarations, we, the issuing tribunal, have determined that probable cause exists to support, subject to bail or conditions of release where applicable, Wrongdoer's arrest and detention pending trial; or other lawful steps be taken to obtain Wrongdoer's appearance in court, or Wrongdoer's detention, if already in custody, pending further proceedings. Wrongdoer is therefore charged with the above-stated offense(s).

SUMMONS

THEREFORE YOU, THE ABOVE-NAMED WRONGDOER, ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear on the <#> day of <month>, 20<year> at <00:00> <AM/PM> before the above-named court at <describe location of court> to answer this Claim for Trespass by rebuttal of "each" of the Claimant's verified declarations of fact.

A NON-ANSWER is your ADMISSION that EACH DECLARATION is in fact "TRUE."

If you fail to APPEAR in response to this SUMMONS, a WARRANT FOR YOUR ARREST shall be issued.

WARRANT

To the Coroner [or Sheriff in Coroner's absence] of the above-named county; or other person authorized to execute this warrant: I hereby order, in the name of the people of the Americas and this county judicial district, that the above-named Wrongdoer be apprehended and arrested without delay and brought promptly before the tribunal of the above-named "Sheriff's Court" without unnecessary delay, and in any event not later than 30 days after the arrest or as soon as such Tribunal is available, to be dealt with according to law.

Execute in State Only *Execute Nationwide*

WRIT OF DETENTION

Since the above-named Wrongdoer is already in custody, I hereby order, subject to bail or conditions of release, that the above-named Wrongdoer continue to be detained pending further proceedings. Bail, if allowed, shall be set at 10% of the calculated total of minimum fine per each count summed.

Bail: \$ _____ ; Wrongdoer is considered armed and dangerous and a threat to the public at large. **BAIL DENIED**
Conditions of Release: Wrongdoer is considered a flight risk. **A WRIT OF DETENTION IS ORDERED**

This Claim for Trespass, duly subscribed and sworn to, is issued by the undersigned officer of the judicial tribunal for the above defined Court this _____ day of _____, 201____.

JUDICIAL OFFICER:

Autograph:

High Court Authority #: _____

<County> County

<State> State

NSEA International, et al,

Petitioners,

Against

<Name>,

Wrongdoer.

Clerk's Signature or File Stamp:

I hereby Certify and Return that I have served a copy of this Claim of Trespass and Writ of Detention upon Wrongdoer named. Signature of Service Agent:

WRONGDOER DATA / CHARGE SHEET – ATTACHMENT A

(Note: Complete an ATTACHMENT A for each source of discharge operated by Wrongdoer)

**WRONGDOER/PERSON
NAME:**

Wrongdoer alias name(s):

Wrongdoer DOB:

Phone number / email: /

Wrongdoer last known address:

Public Official: No Yes; Date took Oath of Office: <Month> <Date>, 20<Year>

State Driver's License #: <SID Number>

OTHER WRONGDOER / CASE IDENTIFIERS / LOCATION OF VIOLATION:

Permit: No Yes;

Issuing Agency:

Source of Violation: Source Parcel #: ; Legal Description; Tract Number:
; ; Lot Number:

Street Address:

Owner Operator ; Source, Residential or Commercial

Type of Discharge: OWTS; POTW; Other: Septic tank

Currently discharging: Yes

Violation Start Date: <date of certificate of occupancy or date of closing>

Total Days of
Discharge Violation: <date of certificate of occupancy or date of closing>

Additional Notes: