

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

This is a Criminal Complaint, against Sandy Cornell, 3099 E. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 7925 Madison, WI. 53707, (608) 240-5830, (414) 777-0554, Milwaukee, WI... over the Federal crimes of: RACKETEERING/TAKING HOSTAGE/KIDNAPPING/FALSE IMPRISONMENT/STALKING/OBSTRUCTING STATE LAWS/OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE/FRAUD; and over the violation of Rights protected under the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitutions 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, & 14th Amendments; with intent to cause bodily harm, retaliate against a witness, theft of legal documents; compounded by Crimes Against a Disabled Person.

Included, incorporated and attached here with are the Affidavit of Mrs. Cornell, the Warrant and supporting documents.

Collaterally, as an Entity, Sheboygan County is named for acts and or omission, under Color of State Law and pursuant to 42USC 1983, 85, 86 and 18USC 1961-1968 A.D.A. 1990 and especially Ch. 96 of Title 18 and 5 of the RICO ACT.

This is a Complaint arising from Mrs. Cornell falsifying documents, false swearing and perjuring an Affidavit to unlawfully obtain a Warrant for Extradition, in violation of Supreme Court Rulings, The Adam Walsh Act and State vs Dinkins.

FACTS

I.

1. From 2007-2008 I witnessed Sheboygan Police comitt numerous felonious acts which I reported - EX: 0007, 0002, 0003, 0043;
2. As Retaliation and Obstruction, cops falsified 27 felony charges and evidence - Ex: 0014, 0015, 0016;
It is a Federal crime for anyone acting under "Color of Law" willfully to deprive or conspire to deprive a person of a Right protected by the Constitution or U.S. Law.
3. From then until October of 2011, Sheboygan falsified 60 felonies & held me falsely imprisoned. As a course of REDRESS, the RICO ACT was implimented, case 12-c-1093;
The Sheboygan Police Department & DOC, under Color of Law, comitted: Excessive Force; False Arrest and Fabrication of evidence; Deprivation of property and Failure to keep from harm.
4. In March of 2011, case 020111-561596-A, Judge Guokas warned Sheboygan they were violating The Adam Walsh ACT. Ex: 0381;
5. Following the Supreme Courts Ruling, based upon 3 documented counts in case 09-cf-299, whenever the Procecution has concealed Exculpatory Evidence (evidence which proves the defendant is innocent), a Fair Trial can not be had as it VIOLATES DUE PROCESS of law and USCA 4th & 14th; as such, no legal conviction is possible; I was released, as a "free man", with "no ties to DOC or DCC." Ex: 0921;
6. I left the God damnable city of Sheboygan. Ex: Ordained
7. Based upon the limited Discovery 2013SB001644, Sandy Cornell

stalked me from 01/27/2010 until May 07, 2013 when she requested a warrant. She stalked me across multiple states, spreading slander and Malicious Libel that I was "wanted" as a Child Rapist and Fugitive Pedofile!

8. Under the Rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court, Chapter 60, Sections .02, .03, .04, .05 & .06...

.02 A judge SHALL uphold the integrity of the law;

.03 " avoid impropriety in activities;

.04 " perform duties impartially & diligently;

.05 " minimize risk of conflict;

.06 " refrain from inappropriate activities;

and failure to follow these rules is a violation of ABA Standards Relating to Judicial Discipline and constitute Lack of Jurisdiction where the judge has been warned yet persists in violating Constitutional Laws.

II.

1. By Cornell's Affidavit to the court, her notes in her discovery report and testimony to judge Stengle on 11/04/13, she obtained my address, from the RICO SUIT in the Federal Court. Ex: envelope #1 Jason Goodwill, C/O Richard Deno, 5386 K Lane.

2. On 4/12/2013, Cornell claims she sent documents to "my" residence. Ex: envelope #2 Jason J Goodwill, 5386 K Lane, Esconaba (sic)...

3. Under questioning by attorney Robert Wells, Cornell admitted to knowing the use of C/O and that it may NOT be used by her department as a Residency.

4. Mrs. Cornell knowingly and willfully removed the C/O line, falsified her report, fabricated evidence and used the U.S. Postal Service to commit Federal FRAUD.

5. On 4/23/2013 Cornell reported the U.S.P.S. returned her posts as "return to sender", "no such person", "no such address" and "attempted-not known".

6. Cornell goes on to claim this constituted "contact" with me and failure to comply to SOR.

7. Cornell, in her Affidavit -

A. Omitted Significant Facts

B. Falsified Material Facts

C. Falsely Swore repeatedly = Perjury

D. Violated the SCR and Bill of Rights

E. Committed FRAUD

F. Fabricated evidence

8. Cornell continued having posts sent as late as 11/12/2013 constituting 6 counts of MAIL FRAUD.

9. Using her false affidavit, Cornell convinced hostile defendants in a RICO SUIT, where I am a witness, to approve an Extradition Warrant.

10. Without a lawful affidavit, the warrant violates the 4th Amendment - seizure of a person, in violation of Due Process.

11. Cornell additionally perjured when she testified to having a signed SORP Registration/Rules form, obtained from DOC Art Diedrich at FLCT.

A. Art Diedrich was removed months earlier

B. FLCI visitation logs show-NONE.

C. The form Cornell provided is fraudulent and forged.

12. Cornell, using an unlawful warrant, convinced others to KIDNAP me, in another state, FALSELY IMPRISON me, and force me to take actions, constituting HOSTAGE crimes;

13. As a result of Cornell's crimes, I was deprived of Seizure, Lupus, Tinitus, Asthma and Dental medical treatment, which is Cruel and Unusual Punishment/Slow torture and punitive;

14. Cornell then convinced others to Kidnap me accross State Lines, to again be Falsely Imprisoned in Sheboygan, named as Entity in the RICO SUIT, Goodwill vs City of Sheboygan, Et al, obstructing a federal lawsuit.

III.

1. Collaterally, I have been subjected to further medical abuse, exposure to scabies/pneumonia/influenza/tuberculosis;

2. Subjected to Mail Tampering;

3. Theft of legal documents;

4. Subjected to Interference of Counsel.

IV.

1. Blacks Law Dictionary defines -

A. Affidavit - a sworn statement; an official declaration;

B. Specialist - one who excells at a purpose within a prescribed field;

2. By the Rulings of the Supreme Court, as applied to the ABA, DOC, Police, et al; an official may "claim" to be a "specialist" but are then subject to the "false and misleading" standards of "false material facts" , unless certified by an accredited authority or being able to produce a Curriculum Vitae of specialization;

3. In Cornell's reports and claims to the court, she states she is a specialist in her field;

4. When questioned in court by attorney Wells, Cornell admits her claim as specialist is based solely upon her years of work;

5. However, since Cornell claimed she is a specialist in her Affidavit as grounds to obtain a warrant, she again provided "false material facts".

V.

1. DOC records on 10/10/12 clearly show I was NOT subject to SORP;

2. Court records clearly show Exposing a Child to Harmful Materials is NOT a sex crime;

3. Records show, in violation of Federal Law and a judges warning, my name was put on the SOR two months after my release;

4. DOC records clearly show I was homeless as a result of Sheboygan's crimes against me;

5. On March 13, 2012, The Supreme Court ruled that what [Cornell] has done is "PUNITIVE", violates State and Local Laws, violates the U.S. Constitution, is an abuse of authority and given conditions, one can NOT be lawfully convicted over the DOC's fraudulent claims of violation;

6. So called specialist Cornell and her department IGNORED all these facts!

7. Title 42 USC 14141 makes it unlawful for state or local law enforcement agencies to allow officers to engage in a PATTERN or PRACTICE of conduct that deprives persons of Rights under the Police Misconduct Statute: which applies to COPS, DOC, DCC etc.

8. Under Title 18 USC 241, 242, it is a crime for any one or more persons acting under "Color of Law" willfully to deprive or conspire to deprive another person of any Right protected by the Constitution or laws of the state.

VI.

1. The Sheboygan DOC has been reported to the FBI and courts in other similar cases.

2. The criminal misuse of the SOR is extremely Slanderous/Libelous/Malicious/Defamation/Irrevicably Damaging to character;

3. In the past, lawsuits cost the USA hundreds of millions of dollars in damages;

4. In 2006, the Adam Walsh Act went into effect to protect the public, and, to protect the States.

5. Federal mandate requires ALL states to conform to federal guidelines;

6. Sheboygan has repeatedly proven that it refuses to conform to Federal Laws;

7. From 2006 - 2014, WI was granted ~\$1.8 Trillion for its Justice Bureau;

8. The penalty for violating the Adam Walsh Act is an annual 10% cut in the entire states justice grant, ~\$180 Billion;

9. A penalty the state will no doubt take out of Sheboygan's A\$\$.

VII.

1. Cornell's Federal crimes are obvious. However, She could not comitt them without help;

2. Within the states report, Cornell admits she got aid from the Sheboygan Sheriffs office/D.A.s office/Court and Governors office, all named defendants in the RICO SUIT

3. Under State vs Dalton, State vs Bolton and 939.65, prosecution under more than one section of law is permitted;

4. Under the RICO ACT, any two felonies including though not limited to - (kidnapping, theft, fraud, obstruction, actions against a witness, retaliation, abuse of the legal system, US Constitutional Rights violation) constitutes Racketeering;

5. Sheboygan's Police/DA/DOC/Jail/Court have each comitted two or more such crimes. Thats five new RICO SUITS to the existing one;

6. All crimes are further modified as repeaters, crimes against the disabled and violating the current RICO SUIT;

7. Cornell's crimes alone carry penalties exceeding 300 years prison time;

8. Cornell further employed known falsified and fraudulent data from DOC records/CCAP/D.A. which violates SCR against "maintaining of fraudulent and deceiving records".

For the authorizing, condoning, approving wrongs, by policy, custom, pattern and practice; by working in conjunction,

collaborate, collusion, jointly and in concert; having acted/omitted, knowingly, wantonly, willfully, maliciously, deliberately and by conscious choice, recklessly, outrageously, repugantly, perversely, obstructively, criminally, and without jurisdiction, authority or capacity; to cause harm, without probable cause, objective reason, without lawful warrant; and, in violation of due process, equal protection and immunities of law; the following persons are named.

State Level: Gov. Scott Walker, H&A David Schwarz, DOJ Gregory Weber, PDO Joseph Ehrmann,
Mayor: Juan Perez

Police Dept: John Winter, Joel Clark, Todd Priebe, Jeff Johnston, Jeff Veaser, David Kirk and Julie Lamb

DOC: Art Diedrich, Nicole Johnson, Sandy Cornell, Vickie Garvey, Sally Tess

Judges: Langhoff, Sutkiewicz, Guokas

9. ANY violation of 42 USC 14141, including but not limited to; failure to monitor officers; failure to report officer complaints of Misconduct; officer use of excessive force; obstructing citizen complaint processes; results in Lack of Jurisdiction.

10. Under Title 42 USC 1997, the Department of Justice has the ability to initiate Civil Actions against...officers, officials... jails...

11. Under Title 42 USC 14141, the F.B.I. is granted joint jurisdiction with the U.S. Department of Justice to seek Civil Remedies.

12. Under Title II ADA 1990 & 504 RA1973, it is a crime to... interrogate, abusively arrest, hold, deprive medical care... of any disabled person.

Relief Requested

- A. Declaratory orders consistent with the complaint;
- B. Full investigation into each department mentioned -
- C. each defendant named -
- D. any records they handled -
- E. any charges/violations claimed;
- F. Preliminary, permanent injunctions and restraining orders;
- G. Punitive damages, in an amount to be determined;
- H. Retaliation damages, in an amount to be determined;
- I. Compensatory damages, in an amount to be determined;
- J. Any fees, costs, disbursements, interests, or other relief deemed equitable.

Rev. Goodwill

Further documentation available upon request.

CC: Assistant Attorney General;
F.B.I. CS USDOJ;
U.S. DOJ;
Disability Rights USDOJ;
Attorney Robert Wells;
Fox News;
Center for Disease Control;
File.

**TORT CLAIM AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS
BEFORE THE STATE CLAIMS COMMISSION**

- Mr.
- Mrs.
- Ms.
- Miss

_____ Rev. Jason Goodwill _____, Claimant

vs.

State of Michigan, Respondent

Do Not Write in These Spaces		
Claim No. _____		
Date Filed _____	(Month)	(Day) (Year)
Amount of Claim \$ _____		
Fund _____		

COMPLAINT

_____ Rev. Jason Goodwill _____, the above named Claimant, of _____ 5386 K Lane Escanaba _____
(Name) (Street or R.F.D. & No.) (City)

_____ MI 49829 (906)789-3121 _____ County of _____ Delta _____ represented by _____ Timothy F. Cain _____
(State) (Zip Code) (Daytime Phone No.) (Legal Counsel, if any, for Claim)

of _____ 1100 Ludington St Suite 301E, Escanaba Michigan, 49829 (906) 789-4200 _____ says:
(Street and No.) (City) (State) (Zip Code) (Phone No.) (Fax No.)

State agency involved: _____ Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council _____ Amount sought: _____ N/A _____

Month, day, year and place of incident or service: _____ June of 2016 in Delta County and the Escanaba Court House. _____

Explanation:

The Escanaba prosecutor Phil Strom, in conspiracy with Jessica Pelto and local members of the Police Department, namely Det. Hunter, are in Violation and Abuse of Administration and Judicial Powers. They have violated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and violated the 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th and 14th Amendments to the US Constitution. These criminals have violated Probable Cause procedures, failed to produce a police Complaint report, failed to provide an Affidavit and proceeded with a Criminal suit without Warrant for Probable Cause or appearance before the P.A.C.C. Under Federal Rules of Evidence, chapters 402 and 501, these charges are admissible. These crimes violate Administrative Process and constitutes Congressional Intent Violation. Further, Public Defenders operate under Federal Bar Title 36. Under Ceremonies ch 705 of the bar association, as a corporation, an attorney may be found guilty under 705.3 Disqualification for failure to uphold the Constitution, failure to uphold the Rights of Clients and failure to uphold Federal Statutes. The judge, the prosecutor, the officers and attorney, have sworn an oath to uphold the Constitution. Perjury by the prosecutor occurs when they mislead, misrepresent, misconstrue, under the bar. Impeachment applies for failure to defend and uphold the Constitution and Protect the Rights of the Citizen. No State law may violate these laws. Under the Trust Doctrine, Federal Regulations overrides the State authority. Any attempt by a court or its agents to circumvent Administrative Process is Dereliction of Duty and chargeable by Treason.

As parts of this complaint, the claimant makes the statements, and answers the following questions, as indicated: (1) Has claim been presented to any state department or officer thereof?

No _____; when? _____; to whom? _____
(Yes or No) (Month) (Day) (Year) (Department)

and that \$ _____ was paid thereon: (2) Has any third person or corporation an interest in this claim? No _____; if so, state name and address

_____ (Name) _____ (Street or R.F.D. & No.) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code)
and that the nature thereof is as follows: _____; and was acquired on _____, in the following manner:

THE UNDERSIGNED states on oath that he or she is familiar with the matters and things set forth in the above complaint, and that he or she verily believes that they are true.

_____ Rev. Jason Goodwill _____ (Signature of Claimant/Representative)
(Print Name/Representative Name)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me at _____ Escanaba _____ MI _____
(City) (State)

on this _____ 20th _____ day of _____ June _____, 2016 _____
(Date) (Month) (Year)

_____ Jodi L. Ducheny _____ (Notary Public)

My Commission Expires: _____ 1-14-2020 _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)



CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

On May 18th of 2016,

Lt. Jason Thibeault, Det. Darin S. Hunter, et al, of the Escanaba Michigan Police Department,
while on duty and acting under Color of Law,

conspired to deprive a US Citizen of their Civil Liberties and commit Theft, case #16-FY-368,

whereby they did, without the use of Warrant, Seized Property, in view of multiple witnesses. They claim authority under US v Edwards. However, US v Edwards makes clear that Seizure of Property must occur during an arrest, and any seizure after the arrest process is unconstitutional without Warrant. On May 19th of 2016, the property release officer noted that Property was Seized by the accused officers and done so without Warrant. See attached documents.

This is a blatant violation of the Bill of Rights and a violation of both State and US Constitutions under the 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments.

Lt. Jason Thibeault and Det. Darin S. Hunter are hereby charged with the traitorous crimes of:

Title 18, U.S.C., § 241

Conspiracy Against Rights

This statute makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire/collude/collaborate/cooperate to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person of any state, territory or district in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him/her by the Constitution or the laws of the United States, (or because of his/her having exercised the same).

It further makes it unlawful for two or more persons to go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another with the intent to prevent or hinder his/her free exercise or enjoyment of any rights so secured.

Punishment varies from a fine or imprisonment of up to ten years, or both; and if death results, or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be finned under this title or imprisoned for any term of years, or for life, or may be sentenced to death as such crimes are Traitorous to the United States and its People.

Title 18, U.S.C., § 242

Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

This statute makes it a crime for any person acting under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to willfully deprive or cause to be deprived from any person those rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the U.S.

This law further prohibits a person acting under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to willfully subject or cause to be subjected any person to different punishments, pains, or penalties, than those prescribed for punishment of citizens on account of such person being an alien or by reason of his/her color or race.

Acts under "color of any law" include acts not only done by federal, state, or local officials within the bounds or limits of their lawful authority, but also acts done without and beyond the bounds of their lawful authority; provided that, in order for unlawful acts of any official to be done under "color of any law," the unlawful acts must be done while such official is purporting or pretending to act in the performance of his/her official duties. This definition includes, in addition to law enforcement officials, individuals such as Mayors, Council persons, Judges, Nursing Home Proprietors, Security Guards, etc., persons who are bound by laws, statutes ordinances, or customs.

Punishment varies from a fine or imprisonment of up to one year, or both, and if bodily injury results or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire shall be fined or imprisoned up to ten years or both, and if death results, or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death as such crimes are Traitorous to the United States and its People.

And the crimes of:

Misdemeanor Larceny § 750.356(5)

If the property stolen is valued at less than \$200, larceny is a misdemeanor under Michigan law (sometimes called "petty larceny" or "petty theft." This level of theft is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days, or a fine of not more than \$500.00 or three times the value of the property stolen, whichever is greater, or both imprisonment and a fine.

Violation of Public Trust § 750.478

When any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00.

Filed on this day, May 20th of the year 2016.

Jason Goodwill
%RC Deno
5386 K Lane
Escanaba, MI
49829

CC: ATRY Timothy Cain, AG Bill Schuette, CM James V. O'Toole, Clerk Robert S. Richards, Mayor Marc Tall, file.

Notice of Default Judgment

October 10, 2016

Private Attorney General, Jason Goodwill pro se'

RE: "Conspiracy of Treason"

Escanaba Kangaroo Court, administrator Stephen T. Davis,

You were advised that certain documentation was requested and submitted to make the courts aware of numerous crimes by city officials against the Petitioner and a conspiracy to Obstruct Justice. You were advised to respond to the Order and Motion for Continuance and provide the requested information. Further, you were to acknowledge the Order of Void and the Writ of Error upon which the current case is based. Instead, you collaborated, colluded and conspired with court actors, the Clerk of Court and attorney Timothy Cain to Obstruct in the filing and acting upon these Motions, Writs and Orders. This is a **Violation -- 18 U.S.C. §242; 18 U.S.C. §245 U.S.C. §1983**

Further, as a so-called impartial 'judge', you have been in possession of evidence of Wisconsin court corruption in the underlying case for several years and attorney Cain has known this from the start.

In addition, you are aware of the numerous crimes committed by the local police department and the local postal service to tamper, obstruct and retaliate against a witness to RICO crimes. You are also aware of attorney Cain's dereliction of his duties to protect his client and subsequent attempt to entrap his client. Attorney Cain has stood right in your courtroom and blamed the crimes of Escanaba on his own client! Further, you and Cain have conspired to limit what this petitioner can say in your court.

Per the United States Postmaster General the request was received by Clerk of Court on August 19 of 2016 after a hand delivered copy was accepted and later denied by you and attorney Cain. Deadline for receipt of documentation was August 29 of 2016. The judge, attorney, court scheduler and Clerk of Court are guilty of conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2071, 2076.

As this request has not been Honored – this notice of default judgment is being submitted and all claims, petitions, suits, filings are to be dismissed with prejudice and expunged.

All officers of the Court are required to take an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Any violation is oath-breaking and a Treasonable offense.

"The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, notwithstanding," see Clause 2."

Denial of filing Motions/Writs/Orders is in direct violation of my Constitutionally Secured Rights to "**Due Process of Law**" which is a direct violation of your oath of office.

The 5th Amendment requires that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

*“Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, **every material fact** which bears on the question of right in the matter involved.”*

“If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, Zeigler v. Railroad Co., 58 Ala. 599.”

*“In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are **void** under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In Interest of M.V., 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) (“Every act of the court beyond that power is void”).*

Circuit, Small Claims, Traffic, Drug courts, et cetera, are inferior courts and not an Article III court; and has no delegated jurisdiction / authority under the Supreme Law of the Land, and unconfirmed by the Congress of the United States.

“The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (Article 9 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States).”

“When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the inferior court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially. Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 583.”

“. . . Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentations, or rational. ASIS v. US, 568 F2d 284.”

“Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities. Burns v. Sup., Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1.”

I, Jason Goodwill, do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests this Court fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner and carry out their Judicial Duty in ‘Good Faith’ or be found guilty of Conspiracy to Treason against the People of America and its Constitution.

All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons / Ticket – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange: Docket Number #, and any other ‘Order’ or ‘Action’ associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on it’s face and merits.

Thank You,

Rev. Jason Goodwill

Ex-Relational Private Attorney General

All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

Exhibit A: Copy of Motion for Continuance

CC: Michigan Attorney General, G. Mennen Williams Building, 7th Floor, 525 W. Ottawa Street, P.O. Box 30212, Lansing, MI 48909

The Honorable Jeh Johnson, Secretary of Homeland Security, Washington, D.C. 20528

Judicial Tenure Commission, 3034 W. Grand Blvd., Ste. 8-450, Detroit, MI 48202

Tracking Number: 9505513695166293014763



Updated Delivery Day: Thursday, October 20, 2016

Product & Tracking Information

Postal Product:
Priority Mail™

Features:
Insured

USPS Tracking®

Available Actions

[Text Updates](#)

[Email Updates](#)

DATE & TIME	STATUS OF ITEM	LOCATION
October 20, 2016 , 11:54 am	Delivered, Front Desk/Reception	ESCANABA, MI 49829
Your item was delivered to the front desk or reception area at 11:54 am on October 20, 2016 in ESCANABA, MI 49829.		
October 20, 2016 , 9:20 am	Out for Delivery	ESCANABA, MI 49829
October 20, 2016 , 7:57 am	Sorting Complete	ESCANABA, MI 49829
October 20, 2016 , 5:05 am	Arrived at Post Office	ESCANABA, MI 49829
October 19, 2016 , 5:36 pm	Departed Post Office	ESCANABA, MI 49829
October 19, 2016 , 12:44 pm	Acceptance	ESCANABA, MI 49829

“Judge” Stephen Davis was duly and rightfully informed of his criminal actions and given 10 days to comply, yet he persists in an open-ended pattern and practice of felonious crimes.

It is now the duty of the Michigan Attorney General and the Judicial Tenure Commission to deal with these oath-breaking traitors.

A significant amount of additional evidence and crimes by the prosecutor, clerk of court, postal service and police exist in this collusion, collaboration and conspiracy to treasonable offenses.

Thank You,

Rev. Jason Goodwill

Ex-Relational Private Attorney General

All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103

%RC Deno
5386 K Lane
Escanaba, MI
49829

Exhibit B

ORDER TO VOID

Private Attorney General, Jason Goodwill *pro se* representing the United States
Petitioner,

vs

States of Wisconsin and Michigan, DOC and inferior courts, and any future states in which this matter may arise
Respondent,

Regardless and separate of any other relief granted, the courts shall not permit further judgments of convictions in case 2009CF000299 or any other cases resulting from it including SORNA. As of July 22nd of 2016, the case is on record VOID in accordance with the Private Attorney General, representing the United States and Constitution, and has been VOID from the beginning.

To reiterate, the fact that the State of Wisconsin, city of Sheboygan failed to respond to Writ of Error *Coram Nobis* after 30 days and is an administrative clerk and is not a judicial judge, according to †Keller vs. PE 261 U.S. 428 ; and FRC vs. GE 281 U.S. 464, all orders and judgments of convictions imposed are fraudulent in nature; therefore, any subsequent order is fraud and the Petitioner does not recognize it at law and the court shall not either.

† The significance of these cases may not be apparent at first. Back in the 1920's, the District of Columbia, a US Territory now Washington D.C., was considered a remote place, difficult to reach. It had no superior court at that time and did not until 1970. When the case came before the inferior court, they were without jurisdiction; they could not judge the issue. On one of the rarest decisions in US history, the inferior court was granted temporary judicial authority to rule on the case. In modern times the case is used most often to establish proof that the inferior courts are administrative only and without judicial authority. They had no more authority then than the modern court has authority over a ††traffic ticket today. Similarly, in the 1930's, the superior court stated, "This Court is a constitutional, as distinguished from a legislative, Court, and can have no jurisdiction other than of cases and controversies falling within the classes enumerated in the judiciary article of the Constitution; it cannot give decisions which are merely advisory, nor can it exercise or participate in the exercise of functions which are essentially legislative or administrative." Once again, this established that the inferior court is administrative and judicial authority belongs to the superior courts.

In addition, "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 3 of the Constitution. Courts of the Territories are legislative courts, properly speaking, and are not District Courts of the United States. We 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.'" Mookini v. United States, 303 U.S. 201 (1938) citing from Reynolds v. United States, 98 U.S. 145 , 154; The City of Panama, 101 U.S. 453 , 460; In re Mills, 135 U.S. 263, 268 , 10 S.Ct. 762; McAllister v. United States, 141 U.S. 174, 182 , 183 S., 11 S.Ct. 949; Stephens v. Cherokee Nation, 174 U.S. 445, 476 , 477 S., 19 S.Ct. 722; Summers v. United States, 231 U.S. 92, 101 , 102 S., 34 S.Ct. 38; United States v. Burroughs, 289 U.S. 159, 163 , 53 S. Ct. 574.

†† In matters of traffic violations, it is the Department of Motor Vehicles whom issue drivers licenses, and not the court. Proper Due Process of law states that one brings a traffic ticket before the D.M.V., not the court, and that if a question of law is raised, then, and only then, is the matter taken before the court so as a judge may make a ruling upon the law, not upon the ticket.

If the ticket is taken directly before the court and ruled upon by a judge, then administrative authority has been usurped, due process has been violated, oath breaking has occurred, and a treasonable offense has been committed by the judge, and if present, prosecutor and defense attorney.

Furthermore,

The Law of Void Judgments and Decisions
Supreme Court Decisions on Void Orders

A judgment may not be rendered in violation of constitutional protections. The validity of a judgment may be affected by a failure to give the constitutionally required **due process notice** and an opportunity to be heard. Earle v. McVeigh, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398. See also Restatements, Judgments ' 4(b). Prather vLoyd, 86 Idaho 45, 382 P2d 910.

The limitations inherent in the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law extend to judicial as well as political branches of government, so that a judgment may not be rendered in violation of those constitutional limitations and guarantees. Hanson v Denckla, 357 US 235, 2 L Ed 2d 1283, 78 S Ct 1228.

A void judgment is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication, but may be **entirely disregarded**, or declared inoperative by any tribunal in which effect is sought to be given to it. It is attended by none of the consequences of a valid adjudication. It has **no legal or binding force or efficacy** for any purpose or at any place. ... It is not entitled to enforcement ... **All proceedings founded on the void judgment are themselves regarded as invalid.** 30A Am Jur Judgments " 44, 45.

It is a fundamental doctrine of law that a party to be affected by a personal judgment must have his day in court, and an opportunity to be heard. Renaud v. Abbott, 116 US 277, 29 L Ed 629, 6 S Ct 1194.

Every person is entitled to an opportunity to be heard in a court of law upon every question involving his **rights or interests**, before he is affected by any judicial decision on the question. Earle v McVeigh, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398.

No Opportunity to Be Heard

A judgment of a court without hearing the party or giving him an opportunity to be heard is **not a judicial determination** of his rights. Sabariego v Maverick, 124 US 261, 31 L Ed 430, 8 S Ct 461, and is not entitled to respect in any other tribunal.

"A **void judgment does not create any binding obligation.** Federal decisions addressing void state court judgments include Kalb v. Feuerstein (1940) 308 US 433, 60 S Ct 343, 84 L ed 370; Ex parte Rowland (1882) 104 U.S. 604, 26 L.Ed. 861:

"A **judgment which is void upon its face, and which requires only an inspection of the judgment roll to demonstrate its want of vitality is a dead limb upon the judicial tree**, which should be lopped off, if the power to do so exists." People v. Greene, 71 Cal. 100 [16 Pac. 197, 5 Am. St. Rep. 448]. "If a court grants relief, which under the circumstances it hasn't any authority to grant, its judgment is to that extent void." (1Freeman on Judgments, 120c.) An illegal order is forever void.

Orders Exceeding Jurisdiction

An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void, and can be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment comes into issue. (See *Rose v. Himely* (1808) 4 Cranch 241, 2 L ed 608; *Pennoyer v. Neff* (1877) 95 US 714, 24 L ed 565; *Thompson v. Whitman* (1873) 18 Wall 457, 21 1 ED 897; *Windsor v. McVeigh* (1876) 93 US 274, 23 L ed 914; *McDonald v. Mabee* (1917) 243 US 90, 37 Sct 343, 61 L ed 608.

"If a court grants relief, which under the circumstances it hasn't any authority to grant, its judgment is to that extent void." (1 Freeman on Judgments, 120c.) "**A void judgment is no judgment at all and is without legal effect.**" (*Jordon v. Gilligan*, 500 F.2d 701, 710 (6th Cir. 1974) "a court must vacate any judgment entered in excess of its jurisdiction." (*Lubben v. Selective Service System Local Bd. No. 27*, 453 F.2d 645 (1st Cir. 1972).

A void judgment does not create any binding obligation. Federal decisions addressing void state court judgments include *Kalb v. Feuerstein* (1940) 308 US 433, 60 S Ct 343, 84 L ed 370. Federal judges issued orders permanently barring Stich from filing any papers in federal courts. After Judges Robert Jones and Edward Jellen corruptly seized and started to liquidate Stich's assets, Judge Jones issued an unconstitutional order barring Stich from filing any objection to the seizure and liquidation.

Void Orders Can Be Attacked At Any Time

An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court, is void, or voidable, and can be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment comes into issue. (See *Rose v. Himely* (1808) 4 Cranch 241, 2 L ed 608; *Pennoyer v. Neff* (1877) 95 US 714, 24 L ed 565; *Thompson v. Whitman* (1873) 18 Wall 457, 21 1 ED 897; *Windsor v. McVeigh* (1876) 93 US 274, 23 L ed 914; *McDonald v. Mabee* (1917) 243 US 90, 37 Sct 343, 61 L ed 608. *U.S. v. Holtzman*, 762 F.2d 720 (9th Cir. 1985) ("Portion of judgment directing defendant not to import vehicles without first obtaining approval ... was not appropriately limited in duration and, thus, district court abused its discretion by not vacating it as being prospectively inequitable." Id at 722.

In addition, **Void judgments are those rendered by a court which lacked jurisdiction**, either of the subject matter or the parties. *Wahl v. Round Valley Bank* 38 Ariz, 411, 300 P. 955(1931), *Tube City Mining & Millng Co. v. Otterson*, 16 Ariz. 305, 146p 203(1914); and *Millken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457, 61 S. CT. 339,85 L. Ed. 2d 278 (1940).

I can go into void judgments at great length with enough court case cites to make anybody's eyes glaze over but I shall refrain. Let it be said that the really big deal with subject matter jurisdiction is that it can never be presumed, never be waived, and cannot be constructed even by mutual consent of the parties. Subject matter jurisdiction is two part ; the statutory or common law authority for the court to hear the case and the appearance and testimony of a competent fact witness, in other words, sufficiency of pleadings.

Even if a court (judge) has or appears to have subject matter jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction can be lost.

Major reasons why subject matter jurisdiction is lost:

- (1) No petition in the record of the case, *Brown v. VanKeuren*, 340 Ill. 118,122 (1930).
- (2) Defective petition filed, Same case as above.
- (3) **Fraud committed in the procurement of jurisdiction**, *Fredman Brothers Furniture v. Dept. of Revenue*, 109 Ill. 2d 202, 486 N.E. 2d 893(1985)
- (4) **Fraud upon the court**, *In re Village of Willowbrook*, 37 Ill, App. 3d 393(1962)
- (5) **A judge does not follow statutory procedure**, *Armstrong v. Obucino*, 300 Ill 140, 143 (1921)
- (6) **Unlawful activity of a judge**, Code of Judicial Conduct.
- (7) **Violation of due process**, *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 58 S.Ct. 1019; *Pure Oil Co. v. City of Northlake*, 10 Ill.2d 241, 245, 140 N.E. 2d 289 (1956); *Hallberg v Goldblatt Bros.*, 363 Ill 25 (1936);
- (8) If the court exceeded it's statutory authority. *Rosenstiel v. Rosenstiel*, 278 F. Supp. 794 (S.D.N.Y. 1967)
- (9) Any acts in violation of 11 U.S.C. 362(a),*IN re Garcia*, 109 B.R. 335 (N.D> Illinois, 1989).
- (10) Where no justiciable issue is presented to the court through proper pleadings, *Ligon v. Williams*, 264 Ill. App 3d 701, 637 N.E. 2d 633 (1st Dist. 1994)
- (11) **Where a complaint states no cognizable cause of action against that party**, *Charles v. Gore*, 248 Ill App. 3d 441, 618 N.E. 2d 554 (1st. Dist. 1993)
- (12) Where any litigant was represented before a court by a person/law firm that is prohibited by law to practice law in that jurisdiction.
- (13) **When the judge is involved in a scheme of bribery** (the Alemann cases, *Bracey v Warden*, U.S. Supreme Court No. 96-6133(June 9, 1997)
- (14) Where a summons was not properly issued.
- (15) **Where service of process was not made pursuant to statute and Supreme Courth Rules**, *Janove v. Bacon*, 6 Ill. 2d 245, 249, 218 N.E. 2d 706, 708 (1953)
- (16) **When the rules of the Circuit court are not complied with.**
- (17) When the local rules of the special court are not complied with. (One Where the judge does not act impartially, *Bracey v. Warden*, U.S. Supreme Court No. 96-6133(June 9, 1997)
- (18) **Where the statute is vague**, *People v. Williams*, 638 N.E. 2d 207 (1st Dist. (1994)
- (19) When proper notice is not given to all parties by the movant, *Wilson v. Moore*, 13 Ill. App. 3d 632, 301 N.E. 2d 39 (1st Dist. (1973)
- (20) **Where an order/judgment is based on a void order/judgment**, *Austin v. Smith*, 312 F 2d 337, 343 (1962); *English v. English*, 72 Ill. App. 3d 736, 393 N.E. 2d 18 (1st Dist. 1979) or
- (21) **Where the public policy of the State is violated**, *Martin-Tregona v Roderick*, 29 Ill. App. 3d 553, 331 N.E. 2d 100 (1st Dist. 1975)

And another that can and should be checked on is does the judge have a copy of his oath of office on file in his chambers? If not, he is not a judge and yes, you can go into his office and demand to see a copy of his oath of office at any time. The laws covering judges and other public officials are to be found at 5 U.S.C. 3331, 28 U.S.C. 543 and 42 U.S.C. 1983 and if the judge has not complied with all of those provisions he is not a judge but a trespasser upon the court. **If he is proven a trespasser upon the court (upon the law) not one of his judgments, pronouncements or orders are valid.** All are null and void. Judge Langhoff denied attorney Nehls access to his chambers so Langhoff's oath could not be verified. Langhoff resigned shortly after the Petitioner's case.

In all, there are 22 indices which tell us whether or not a court had subject matter jurisdiction.

We have a two-tiered court system. In our system, we have supreme courts and courts of inferior jurisdiction. When we were children and learning in school, we were instructed that there are three branches of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. What we were not told was that courts of **inferior jurisdiction, regardless of their claimed origin such as The United States Constitution Article Three, Section one, can not be presumed to act judicially.**

Most courts of inferior or limited jurisdiction have no inherent jurisdictional authority, no inherent judicial power whatsoever. Courts of limited jurisdiction are empowered by one source: SUFFICIENCY OF PLEADINGS - meaning one of the parties appearing before the inferior court must literally give the court its judicial power by completing jurisdiction. Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, and may only exercise jurisdiction when specifically authorized to do so.

A party seeking to invoke a federal court's jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing that such jurisdiction exists. See *Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (U.S. 01/02/1856), *Security Trust Company v. Black River National Bank* (12/01/02) 187 U.S. 211, 47 L. Ed. 147, 23 S. Ct. 52, *McNutt v. General Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 298 U.S. 178, 189 (1936), *Hague v. Committee for Industrial Organization et al.* (06/05/39) 307 U.S. 496, 59 S. Ct. 954, 83 L. Ed. 1423, *United States v. New York Telephone Co.* (12/07/77) 434 U.S. 159, 98 S. Ct. 364, 54 L. Ed. 2d 376, *Chapman v. Houston Welfare Rights Organization et al.* (05/14/79) 441 U.S. 600, 99 S. Ct. 1905, 60 L. Ed. 2d 508, *Cannon v. University of Chicago et al.* (05/14/79) 441 U.S. 677, 99 S. Ct. 1946, 60 L. Ed. 2d 560, *Patsy v. Board of Regents State of Florida* (06/21/82) 457 U.S. 496, 102 S. Ct. 2557, 73 L. Ed. 2d 172, *Merrill Lynch v. Curran et al.* (05/03/82) 456 U.S. 353, 102 S. Ct. 1825, 72 L. Ed. 2d 182, 50 U.S.L.W. 4457, *Insurance Corporation of Ireland v. Compagnie Des Bauxites de Guinee* (06/01/82) 456 U.S. 694, 102 S. Ct. 2099, 72 L. Ed. 2d 492, 50 U.S.L.W. 4553, *Matt T. Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Insurance Company of America* (05/16/94) 128 L. Ed. 2d 391, 62 U.S.L.W. 4313, *United States ex rel. Holmes v. Consumer Ins. Group*, 279 F.3d 1245, 1249 (10th Cir. 2002) citing *United States ex rel. Precision Co. v. Koch Industries*, 971 F.2d 548, 551 (10th Cir. 1992).

Note: The Order of VOID was originally submitted in 2009 and again in 2011. In 2013, it was believed by the P.A.G. that the records of Wisconsin had finally been corrected. Although all charges at that time were Dismissed, once again Sheboygan and the state of Wisconsin failed to correct/expunge all records. As Wisconsin offers no means of Redress or Grievances for crimes by the state, the action is a violation of Due Process and the Supreme Court has ruled WI SORNA to be unconstitutional, overly vague and malicious in nature. This updated Order of VOID comes as a result of the intentional Maintaining of Fraudulent Records by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. This updated Order of VOID is now filed with the United States Federal Courts, by the People, with the supreme authority, under the US Constitution.

NOTICE OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS, and/by MCL 440.9210 Request for Accounting.

This is a criminal complaint filed against judge Steven C. Parks of Escanaba, MI, 94th District Court.

On 6/2/2016, Parks authorized a bond, in violation of corporate contract, under fraud, for the fictitious corporation JASON JAMES GOODWILL, with the conditions that the person, reverend Goodwill, "RESIDE @ 5386 K LANE ESCANABA". Exhibit A

The contract clearly identifies the Address as an in-care-of (fictitious corporation) RICHARD DENO.

On 11/11/2016, Parks then authorized a bond, in violation of corporate contract, under fraud, for the fictitious corporation RICHARD DENO, for having harbored reverend Goodwill. Exhibit B

By law, and honor, Parks was duty bond to recuse himself. Instead, Parks committed treasonable acts.

- *recuse* is used in legal situations and means to remove someone from a *position* of judicial authority, either a judge or a member of a jury: to disqualify (oneself) as judge in a particular case; broadly : to remove (oneself) from participation to avoid a conflict of interest.
- A fugitive is a person who has escaped from a place or is in hiding, especially to avoid arrest or persecution.

Mr. Deno, as well as the reverend Goodwill, were never lawfully arrested, never shown or given warrant even after repeated demands, not Mirandized, or treated to due process of law.

As the courts refused to allow the release of these persons without the signing of unlawful contracts, they are signed under *Vi coactus*. *Vi coactus* differs from Duress. Duress is the physical threat or cohesion of a person to forcibly sign a document. *Vi coactus* denotes a condition where a contract/document is unlawful but must be signed. Signing under *Vi coactus* invalidates the legal responsibility of the signer.

Additionally, Mr. Deno gave Judicial Notice that he does NOT consent to the proceedings.

STATEMENTS OF FACT IN LAW

NOW COMES Richard Deno *pro se*, as a Private Attorney General (hereafter PAG) by and through Congressional Mandate as a Petitioner / Plaintiff, Natural Citizen of the United States of America, on behalf of the injuries of People of Michigan and for his own injuries, and files with these authorities a Statement of Facts of this case and a Declaration of Status, for this PAG, for the courts to TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THE DECLARATION OF STATUS OF THE PETITIONER BEFORE THE COURT.

DEFINITION OF PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

A private citizen who commences a lawsuit to enforce a legal right that benefits the community as a whole. From West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2. Copyright 2008, The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved. And, used out of necessity.

Private attorney general is an informal term usually used today in the United States to refer to a private party who brings a lawsuit considered to be in the public interest, i.e., benefiting the general public and not just the plaintiff. The person considered "private attorney general" is entitled to recover attorney's fees if he or she prevails. The rationale behind this principle is to provide extra incentive to private citizens to pursue suits that may be of benefit to society at large.

DEFINITION OF PRO SE'

"Pro se' complaints are to be construed liberally in favor of the accused." Furthermore, according to *Latana vs. Hopper*, 103 F. 2d 118; and *McNutt vs. GMAC*, 298 U.S. 178, it matters not how the issue of jurisdiction is raised, and no enforcement can proceed until jurisdiction is proved. The petitioner is not a lawyer and his pleadings cannot be treated as such. In fact, according to *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), a complaint, "however inartfully pleaded," must be held to "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers" and can only be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it appears "beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." *Id.*, at 520-521, quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957). "[A] pro se petitioner's pleadings should be liberally construed to do substantial justice." *United States v. Garth*, 188 F.3d 99, 108 (3d Cir.1999).

The Michigan State Bar, as an Enterprise, is guilty of RICO for its manufacturing, regulating and profiting, as a corporation, agents of the Bar association, who are not of the government and are defrauding the courts and violating State and Constitutional law.

According to https://www.michigan.gov/documents/budget/CAFR_FY_2015_510625_7.pdf

*"The State Bar of Michigan is a public body corporate whose membership consists of persons licensed to practice law... Its **operations are financed solely from member dues and income from member services.**"*

- This means that every court actor within Escanaba's 94th District work for the **same corporate body** and with the **same goals**, to generate profits by means of convictions, regardless of actual law.

Michigan law prohibits the unauthorized practice of law by individuals. MCL 600.916.

Moreover, M.C.L. § 450.681 specifically enjoins corporations from practicing law without a license. . . . However, these statutes fail to define precisely what constitutes the "practice of law."

Rather, such determinations have been left to the discretion of the courts, under control by the Bar.

The US Supreme Court agrees with the majority opinion of the states that charging a fee can take an otherwise incidental act into the realm of the unauthorized practice of law as a profiting corporate body which would undermine the law by discriminating against different financial stations.

Michigan Dressel v. Ameribank, 635 N.W.2d 328 (Mich.App. 2001)

PRACTICE OF LAW BY CORPORATIONS AND VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS
Act 354 of 1917

450.681 Practice of law by corporations and voluntary associations prohibited; exceptions; penalty.

Sec. 1.

It shall be unlawful for any **corporation or voluntary association** to practice or appear as an attorney-at-law for any person other than itself in any court in this state or before any judicial body, or to make it a business to practice as an attorney-at-law, **for any person other than itself**, in any of said courts or to hold itself out to the public as being entitled to practice law, or render or furnish legal services or advice, or to furnish attorneys or counselor to render legal services of any kind in actions or proceedings of any nature or in any other way or manner, or in any other manner to assume to be entitled to practice law or to assume, use or advertise the title of lawyer or attorney, attorney-at-law, or equivalent terms in any language in such manner as to convey the impression that it is entitled to practice law, or to furnish legal advice, services or counsel, or to advertise that either alone or together with or by or through any person whether a duly and regularly admitted attorney-at-law, or not, it has, owns, conducts or maintains a law office or an office for the practice of law, or for furnishing legal advice, services or counsel.

<http://www.michbar.org/>

Steven C. Parks, non-article III judge/magistrate, Escanaba, P34813, MI

This actor of the court has colluded to defraud the courts for the purpose of profit.

[In separate charges filed only last week, other members of Escanaba's courts were similarly charged.]

Stephen T. Davis, non-article III judge/magistrate, Escanaba, P23598, MI

Philip Louis Strom, prosecutor, Escanaba, P73058, MI

Jessica Ellen Pelto, assistant prosecutor, Escanaba, P71052, MI

They have each committed treasonable acts under oath-breaking to uphold the Constitution.

It is the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, a ‘Corporate’ entity that is the Plaintiff.

“Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen. This entity cannot compel performance upon its corporate statute or rules unless it, **like any other corporation or person is the holder-in-due course of some contract or commercial agreement between it and the party upon whom the payment and performance are made and thereby**, willing to produce said documents and place the same evidence before trying to enforce its demands called statutes. For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government.”

“Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and takes on the character of a mere private citizen [where private corporate commercial paper (securities) are concerned]. “. . . “For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity ENTIRELY separate from government.” - - *Bank of US v. Planters Bank, 9 Wheaton (22 US) 904, 6 L. Ed. 24*

"Governments lose their immunity and descend to level of private corporations when involved in commercial activity enforcing negotiable instruments, as in fines, penalties, assessments, bails, taxes, the remedy lies in the hand of the state and its municipalities seeking remedy." - - *Rio Grande v. Darke, 167 P. 241. stare decisis . . .let the decision stand.*

"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, *Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393* or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "... every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." *CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70*

The U.S. Constitution gives notice of two (2) classes of citizens. The one most commonly spoken of is that of the 14th. Amendment ‘citizen/subject’ and the other less acknowledged is that of Article 4, Section 2, this ‘Citizen’ is one who is “entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.”

When a corporation attempts to enter into contract with an unwilling and uninformed person, such as: **PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN vs ANY NAME IN ALL CAPITALS** they are violating copyright infringement law and committing fraud.

All Codes and Ordinances only apply to these legal entities not to the ‘Man’ and his ‘Person’ [given name in Upper and Lower case], but to the ‘PERSON’ [IN ALL CAPITALS] of their creation.

Both of these persons are considered ‘Artificial Persons’, one is man’s ‘lawful person’ and the other the Corporate ‘legal person’.

‘We the People’ are of the United States, who established the Constitution for the ‘United States of America’. We live in America and are not the ‘People’ of the Corporate United States which designed and drafted the U.S. Constitution for the ‘common people’. They made the Constitution to provide for the ‘common’ defense to secure the ‘Blessings of Liberty’ to themselves.

[BLD] Defines ‘liberty’ meaning, ‘**exemption from extraneous control**’. According to the preamble, they established the Constitution for the United States of America [sub-Corporations] to guarantee to the United States Corporation an ‘exemption from extraneous control ‘.

28USC Sec. 636 (c)(1) states, - “**Upon the consent of the parties**, a full-time United States magistrate or a part-time United States magistrate who serves as a full-time judicial officer may conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or nonjury civil matter . . .”

(c)(2) states, - “If a magistrate is designated to exercise civil jurisdiction under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the clerk of court shall, at the time the action is filed, notify the parties of the availability of a magistrate to exercise such jurisdiction. The decision of the parties shall be communicated to the clerk of court. Thereafter, either the **district court judge** or the magistrate may again advise the parties of the availability of the magistrate, but in so doing, **shall also [this is in addition] advise the parties that they are free to withhold consent without adverse substantive consequences.** Rules of court for the reference of civil matters to magistrates **shall include procedure to protect the voluntariness of the parties consent.**”

Escanaba's Kangaroo Court, with its treasonous court actors, members of the Bar, a for profit corporation, are guilty of usurping judicial jurisdiction, of violating due process, and of profiteering through their conspiracy of criminal actions.

Under RICO Act, part 1, section B, the below subsections have been violated by Escanaba court actors in concert with Escanaba's Postal Service, Escanaba's/Michigan's police department, et al:

- section 1028 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents)
- section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice)
- section 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations)
- section 1511 (relating to the obstruction of State or local law enforcement)
- section 1513 (relating to retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant)
- section 2319 (relating to criminal infringement of a copyright)

I refer you to the UNITED STATES CODE (note the capitalization, indicating the corporation, not the Republic) Title 28 3002 (15) (A) (B) (C). It is stated unequivocally that the UNITED STATES is a corporation. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/3002>

(15) “United States” means—

- (A) a Federal corporation;
- (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
- (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

The **Territory of Michigan** was an [organized incorporated territory of the United States](#) that existed from June 30, 1805, until January 26, 1837, when the final extent of the territory was admitted to the [Union](#) as the [State of Michigan](#). [Detroit](#) was the territorial capital.¹² Michigan itself is a Corporation, needing your consent for them to do business with you. This is true for all states under the UNITED STATES excepting of coarse Washington DC.

Regardless of the decades of 2 constitutions argument, the fact remains, by its own law, the the UNITED STATES and the state of Michigan, are corporations.

As an [Article 4, Section 2 Citizen](#) and in accordance with FRCP, you have privileges and immunity from them and without any **adverse substantive consequences**.

NOTICE, CONSENT, AND REFERENCE OF A CIVIL ACTION TO A MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Notice of a magistrate judge's availability. A United States magistrate judge of this court is available to conduct all proceedings in this civil action (including a jury or nonjury trial) and to order the entry of a final judgment. The judgment may then be appealed directly to the United States court of appeals like any other judgment of this court.

A magistrate judge may exercise this authority only if all parties voluntarily consent.

You may consent to have your case referred to a magistrate judge, or you may withhold your consent without adverse substantive consequences. The name of any party withholding consent will not be revealed to any judge who may otherwise be involved with your case.

MRE, Rule 202. Judicial Notice Of Law

(a) When Discretionary. A court may take judicial notice without request by a party of (1) the common law, constitutions, and public statutes in force in every state, territory, and jurisdiction of the United States; (2) private acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States and of the Legislature of Michigan, and ordinances and regulations of governmental subdivisions or agencies of Michigan; and (3) the laws of foreign countries.

(b) When Conditionally Mandatory. A court shall take judicial notice of each matter specified in paragraph (a) of this rule if **a party** requests it and (1) furnishes the court sufficient information to enable it properly to comply with the request (2) has given each adverse party such notice as the court may require to enable the adverse party to prepare to meet the request.

FRCP Rule 73. Magistrate Judges: Trial by Consent

(a) Trial by Consent. When authorized under 28 U.S.C. §636(c), a magistrate judge may, if all parties consent, conduct a civil action or proceeding, including a jury or nonjury trial. A record must be made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §636(c)(5).

(b) Consent Procedure.

(1) **In General.** When a magistrate judge has been designated to conduct civil actions or proceedings, the clerk must give the parties written notice of their opportunity to consent under 28 U.S.C. §636(c). To signify their consent, the parties must jointly or separately file a statement consenting to the referral. A district judge or magistrate judge may be informed of a party's response to the clerk's notice only if all parties have consented to the referral.

As Michigan courts fail to uphold the law and do not provide due process notice of this option to consent or not consent they are guilty of treasonable acts.

I demand that the courts take judicial notice of any one of the above venues of law.

I do not consent to have a UNITED STATES magistrate judge conduct any proceedings in this case including trial, the entry of final judgment, and all post-trial proceedings.

I do not consent to being a 'party' to any proceedings against the Corporation RICHARD CLARENCE DENO, which is a creation of the Federal Corporation. I am a creation of the heavenly Father and my person/name is my private property which is a foreign state, having liberty with privileges and immunity. [Art. 4, Sec. 2, Citizen]

The **State Bar of Michigan** is the governing body for [lawyers](#) in the State of [Michigan](#). Membership is mandatory for attorneys who practice law in Michigan

The state of Michigan, its state bar, and the Escanaba courts are engaged in an open-ended pattern and practice which violates the RICO Act, constitutes Treason and by definition of the Department of Homeland Security is an act of Domestic Terrorism.

OATHS. Article VI: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States... shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding... All executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

"A Court of Record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to This court and the opposing parties should all take notice WE DO NOT CONSENT to the reference of parties named as "grievants" and/or as Private Attorney Generals as otherwise being corporate fictions in ALL CAPS of lettering as "plaintiff" (e.g., "RICHARD DENO, plaintiff").

I DO NOT CONSENT to the assignment of this case to the United States District Court with a proven proclivity toward contributing to the domestic terrorism being carried out, hand-in-hand with state and county government impostors, as usurpers of The People's power and authority.

"A Court of Record is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial ". [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].

Having been informed of the crimes aforementioned, you are bound by law to take action(s).

18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, [62 Stat. 684](#); [Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII](#), § 330016(1)(G), Sept. 13, 1994, [108 Stat. 2147](#).)

18 U.S. Code § 2382 - Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, [62 Stat. 807](#); [Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII](#), § 330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, [108 Stat. 2147](#).)

Exhibit A

STATE OF MICHIGAN DELTA COUNTY 94 TH District Court	BOND <input type="checkbox"/> INTERIM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AMENDED	CASE NO. 16 FY 000368
--	--	--------------------------

Court Address: 310 Ludington Street, Escanaba MI 49829 Court Telephone NO. 906-789-5108

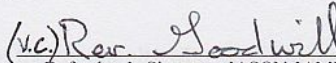
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN	VS	Defendant's Name, Address, JASON JAMES GOODWILL C/O RICHARD DENO 5386 K LANE ESCANABA MI 49829 CTN/TCN: 21-16000554-01 DOB: 11/12/1971
-------------------------------------	----	--

Date of Arrest 5/18/16	Type of Offense <input type="checkbox"/> Misdemeanor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Felony	Arresting Agency Escanaba Public Safety Department	Agency File No. 16-2909
Offense(s) SEX OFFENDERS - FAILURE TO REGISTER			
Purpose of Next Appearance Prelim	Time of Appearance 2:00pm	Date of Appearance 6/13/16	
Place of Appearance <input type="checkbox"/> At the Court Address Above <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Bond Denied	
Type of Bond: <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Recognizance <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10% <input type="checkbox"/> Cash/Surety *Proof of value and interest in property is required		Full Bail Amount \$2,500.00	Bond set by: S. Parks

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

*See terms and conditions on other side of this form.
I have read and agree to the terms and conditions as specified on the second page of this bond and as follows:
 NO ILLEGAL DRUGS, NO ALCOHOL, DRUG TESTING, PBT, CONTINUE TO RESIDE @ 5386 K LANE ESCANABA AND MAY NOT RESIDE ELSEWHERE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COURT; CURFEW 10 PM-6 AM

I understand if I fail to perform all the terms and conditions of this bond, my release may be revoked and I will be subject to arrest, and the full amount of the bond may be forfeited and judgment entered for the entire amount of the bond.
Bond deposited by defendant: If all the terms and conditions of this bond are met, it will be used to pay any fine, costs, fees, and/or restitution imposed and any balance will be returned to me as authorized by statute and court rule.

6/2/16 _____
 Date

 Defendant's Signature JASON JAMES GOODWILL

Bond deposited by Third Party OR Surety/Agent: I understand and agree if all the terms and conditions on the face and on page two of this bond are not met by the defendant, the full amount of the bond may be forfeited and a judgment entered for the entire amount of the bond. If all the terms and conditions of this bond are met, the full amount of the bond will be returned to me unless I deposited a 10% cash bond. In that instance, the court will return only 90% of it to me.

 Date Depositor/Surety Agent

(COPY OF PHOTO ID HERE)

Printed Name of Depositor/Surety Agent Address City, State, Zip

ACCEPTANCE

Bond is accepted. Received deposit of \$250 _____

Date Signature
 MC 241 (6/05) BOND MCL 765.6c, MCL 765.6d, MCL 780.582a, MCR 6.102(D), (F), MCR 6.106, MCR 6.610, 18 USC 922(g)(8)(c)

Exhibit B

APPROVED SCAO

STATE OF MICHIGAN DELTA COUNTY 94TH DISTRICT COURT	BOND		CASE NO.
	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERIM	<input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED	

COURT ADDRESS: 310 Ludington Street, Escanaba, MI 49829

COURT TELEPHONE NO. (906) 789-5108

THE PEOPLE OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The State of Michigan <input type="checkbox"/>	VS	Defendant's/Juvenile's name, address RICHARD CLARENCE DENO 5386 K LN. ESCANABA MI. 49829	789-3121
		CTN/TCN:	Date of birth: 01/29/1946

Date of Arrest 11/09/2016	Type of offense <input type="checkbox"/> Misdemeanor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Felony	Arresting agency MSP-84	Agency File no. 16-2495
Offense(s) HARBORING A FUGATIVE		Statute/ordinance citation(s)	
Purpose of next appearance PROBABLE CAUSE		Time of Appearance 2:00PM	Date of appearance 11/22/16
Place of appearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the court address above <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		<input type="checkbox"/> Bond Denied	
Type of Bond: <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Bond <input type="checkbox"/> Personal recognition <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10% <input type="checkbox"/> Cash or Surety* Proof of value and interest in real property is required		Amount/value of Bond \$7,500.00	Bond set by Judge/Magistrate Judge

See terms and conditions on other side of this form

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

I have read and agree to the terms and conditions as specified on the second page of this bond and as follows:

NO DRINKING! NOT TO POSSESS FIREARMS. NO ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR

I understand if I fail to perform all of the terms and conditions of this bond, my release may be revoked and I will be subject to arrest, and the full amount of the bond may be forfeited and judgment entered for the entire amount of the bond. **Bond Deposited by Defendant:** If all terms and conditions of this bond are met, it will be used to pay any fine, state minimum costs, restitution, statutory assessments and other costs imposed and any balance will be returned to me as authorized by statute and court rule.

11/11/2016

Date

R.C. Deno

Defendant's signature

Bond Deposited by Third Party: Surety/Agent: I understand and agree if all the terms and conditions on the face and on page two of this bond are not met by the defendant, the full amount of the bond may be forfeited and a judgment entered for the entire amount of the bond. If all the terms and conditions of this bond are met, the full amount of the bond will be returned to me unless I deposited a 10% cash bond. In that instance, the court will only return 90% of it to me.

Date

Signature of depositor/surety/agent

Printed Name of depositor/surety/agent

Address

City, state, zip

ACCEPTANCE

Bond is accepted. Received deposit of \$750.00

11/11/2016

Date
MC 241 (6/06) BOND

M/S
Signature

MCL 765.6c, MCL 765.6d, MCL 780.582a, MCR 6.102(D), (F), MCR 6.106, MCR 6.610, 18 USC 922(g)(8)(c)

Exhibits-

Michigan Department of Attorney General

Lansing Office

January 20th, 2016

G. Mennen Williams Building, 7th Floor
525 W. Ottawa St.
P.O. Box 30212
Lansing, MI 48909
Main Number 517-373-1110
Facsimile 517-373-3042

Office of the Attorney General,

I am requesting an issuance for Return of Property, of a cell phone, stolen by Police Officers within the Escanaba Michigan Public Safety Department. Although Criminal Complaints were filed, no property was returned. See below for Criminal Complaint and charges filed.

The police may take, with Warrant, property for four reasons:

1. **Safekeeping.** Valuables such as money, jewelry and furs are often taken from a prisoner to prevent them from being stolen. A prisoner's car is sometimes impounded to keep it safe while he is in custody. Property taken for safekeeping will be returned upon presentation of the voucher and proper identification.
2. **Forfeiture.** Property may be seized and held by the police because they believe it was used or obtained while committing a crime. The police may permanently keep or sell property if they can prove in a civil court that it was unlawfully used or obtained. The police have been seizing for forfeiture:
 - Cars driven by a drunk or reckless driver or without a valid driver's license, or used to obtain drugs or the services of a prostitute, or that contain a loaded gun. Cars used in these crimes may be seized even if the owner of the car was not arrested for the offense.
 - Money that was exchanged for drugs, or that was intended to be exchanged for drugs, or used in gambling.
 - Merchandise that was sold on the street without a vendor's license.
 - Tools or Equipment that were used to break into a car or building or to sell drugs. This may include a beeper or mobile phone that was possessed for communication during a crime.
3. **Evidence.** Property may be temporarily held as evidence by the district attorney, even though it is rightfully yours and was not used illegally. Although your attorney may sometimes be able to promptly reclaim this property for you, "arrest evidence" will often be held until the end of the criminal case, including all appeals. For example, the district attorney may hold your coat as evidence, if they believe that it will identify you as the person who committed a crime. If you are arrested for selling drugs, any large sum of cash that you were carrying will probably be held as evidence of the charge. Evidence may also be taken from people who are not charged with any crime, such as witnesses to or victims of a crime.
4. **Contraband.** This is property that has been taken or confiscated because it is a crime to have it. This category includes illegal drugs, unlicensed handguns, switchblade knives, forged papers, counterfeit money, or fake credit cards. If you have been charged with possession of contraband, it will be held as evidence while your case is in court, and may be destroyed afterwards. Your lawyer will be aware of any alleged contraband, and will have an opportunity to inspect it before trial. Your lawyer may argue that your possession of this property is lawful, or that it was illegal for the police to search for this property.

As is evident from the letter by Thibeault, none of these conditions were used as qualifiers nor has the phone been used or entered into evidence in my case. In fact, Thibeault "claims" he took it for another unrelated case with the collaboration of Hunter. This is not lawful. Because the county prosecutor is also involved, the standard method for demanding return of property does not work and the next option is to ask the Attorney General to take appropriate action.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL



CADILLAC PLACE
3030 WEST GRAND BOULEVARD
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

BILL SCHUETTE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 18, 2016

Richard Deno
richardcdeno@gmail.com

Re: AG#2016-0143225-A

Dear Mr. Deno:

Thank you for contacting our office with your concerns regarding the Escanaba Police Department. The Attorney General appreciates hearing from citizens on matters of public and private concern.

Based on an examination of the information provided, I am sorry to say that the Attorney General is not the proper authority to assist you in this matter. After thoroughly reviewing your letter, it is clear that your situation is complex and that legal advice from a person fully informed on all the facts is necessary. The Attorney General is responsible for providing legal advice to various state departments and officials. The law does not, however, permit the Attorney General to act as an attorney for private individuals. Regrettably, the Attorney General is unable to advise you in this matter.

My recommendation is that you consult a private attorney. An attorney would directly represent your interests and is the one whose advice would be most helpful to you in getting your property returned to you. If you need help finding an attorney, you may contact the State Bar Lawyer Referral Service at its toll-free number, (800) 968-0738. If affordability is a chief concern to you, be sure to inform the operator that you may need pro bono assistance and would like information on legal aid programs and law school clinics.

On behalf of the Attorney General, I hope you find this information helpful, and we sincerely regret our inability to provide greater assistance at this time.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Donna Pendergast".

Donna L. Pendergast
First Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division