

De Jure People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado
c/o post office box 441756
Aurora, Colorado [80044]

Exhibit "A"

Office of the Attorney General
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CAVEAT

You, as the Attorney General for the State of Colorado, have the first opportunity to handle and manage this situation. Moreover, as an action concerning matters of general public welfare by reason of C.R.S. 24-31-101(1)(a) (2016), it is your duty in your official capacity to ably remedy this matter.¹ If you fail to act on this complaint, it will show your intent pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 4 Misprision of felony to aid and abet the criminal activity reported herein; and if you fail to notify us that you are going to act responsibly in this matter within 21 days, the quo warranto will be moved directly to the Colorado Supreme Court.²

The People of the State of Colorado Ex Rel.
Charlene – ann: von Schlesien and others similarly situated.

v.

Karolyn Moore et al., David Archuleta, Noel E. Blum, Elizabeth Brodsky, Jonathon P. Martin, Stanley L. Garnett, Joseph K. Pelle, Raina Bayas, John David Gifford, Elise Jones, Cindy Domenico, Deb Jeanne Gardner, in their private capacity and other unknown defendant(s)

INFORMATION IN THE NATURE OF A QUO WARRANTO

I. Current Conditions Justifying a Remedy

A diligent search of county and state records demonstrates that defendant Karolyn Moore is impersonating a Boulder County Court Judge, active BAR Registration No. 20685; and the other above-named defendants are in actual possession and use of a public office that are unlawfully held and

1. C.R.S. 24-31-101(1)(a) (2016): "The attorney general of the state shall be the legal counsel and advisor of each department, division, board, bureau, and agency of the state government other than the legislative branch. The attorney general shall attend in person at the seat of government during the session of the general assembly and term of the supreme court and shall appear for the state and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the state is a party or is interested when required to do so by the governor, and he shall prosecute and defend for the state all causes in the appellate courts in which the state is a party or interested." (Emphasis supplied).
2. By reason of *The People of the State of Colorado Ex Rel. Jerome v. The Regents of the State University*, 24 Colo. 175: 49 P. 286, (1897 Colo.) "If, upon request, he refuses to act, a private person, as relator, may in a proper case institute the proceeding without obtaining leave of court in the first instance."

exercised. "Quo Warranto proceedings have been held proper to challenge and determine the right or title to various public offices," *State Civil Service Commission V. Cummings*, 83 Colo. 379, (1928 Colo.), *People Ex Rel. Beardsley v. Harl*, 109 Colo. 223, (1942 Colo.), *People ex rel. v. Londoner*, 13 Colo. 303, (1889 Colo.), and *Kepley v. People ex rel.*, 76 Colo. 233, (1924 Colo.)

Constitutional and statutory provisions were not complied with; hence, a de facto authority was established. Karolyn Moore and other above-named defendants' failure to qualify for public office by failing to file a personal recognizance bond, failing in a timely manner to take an oath of office, failing to have the oath administered by a competent public official, or failing record properly the oath are grounds for ouster by quo warranto. The general rule is that none but the state through the Attorney General may challenge a de facto judge's authority and that only quo warranto would lie. See International Commercial Recording Office Public Access Portal, <https://icropa.wordpress.com> >>> click on Colorado >>> Notices.

To explain this criminal activity, let's consider the proper constitutional procedure for one to enter public office and be bound to the promises contained in the statutory oath of office with a latent but legal force. Article VI, Clause 3, Constitution for the United States of America and the §§ 2 and 22, Schedule, Constitution for the State of Colorado, ratified in 1876, mandate that all public officers be bound by an oath of office with a valid and verifiable fidelity or recognizance bond; in other words, consummate a contract binding one to the promises sworn to and contained in the oath of office.

The oath taker makes certain promises contained in the constitutional oath (Article XII, Section 8, Colorado Constitution) to the public at-large in exchange for the public trust; as the public's consideration, the oath taker gives a recognizance bond payable to the People (not to be confused with a liability bond payable to the injured party for abuse of office) binding him/her to those promises as his/her consideration. Accordingly, the giving of a recognizance bond as consideration acquires the public's trust as its consideration which then, and only then, enables the oath taker the essential contract authority to enter the public office and exercise the duties of the office with public trust. Exercising the public trust cannot be accomplished in any other way. The contract is then given legal effect, evidence of which is then filed and recorded within a prescribed period of time in a pertinent public office available for public viewing. Failure to do so within the time prescribed vacates the office and denies the offender's entry to the public office (Article XII, Sections 4 and 10, Colorado Constitution).

II. Evidence of Injuries Being Inflicted

An example of one of the People injured by Karolyn Moore and the other above-named defendants, an elderly divorced woman, age 62, *Charlene - ann: von Schlesien* who is disabled by pyroluria, a matter of public record described on her web site. Therefore, having a unique susceptibility, she was targeted as a "more vulnerable victim" described in the *United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual*, U.S.S.G. § 3A1, 1(b) and further defined in: *United States v. Jackson*, 95 F.3d 500, (7th Cir. 1996), *United States v. Ram Singh*, 54 F.3d 1182, (4th Cir 1995), *United States v. Moree*, 897 F.2d 1329, (5th Cir. 1990), and *United States v. Widney*, 913 F.2d 870, (10th Cir. 1990), other citations omitted.

As a result, Ms. von Schlesien is one of many victims of the pandemic practice of banks manufacturing false and fraudulent foreclosure documents; that is to say, self-dealing feeder documents prepared, executed, and recorded by the bank under false pretenses. By enlisting robo-signers to execute them, the bank could institute a non-judicial foreclosure action and seize Ms von Schelsien's property. The bank and its alleged principal, whomever that may be, never established themselves as a real party in interest pursuant to Colorado Court Rules.

In the case of Ms. von Schlesien, this particular scheme was instigated by Premier Members Federal Credit Union. The objective of the scheme was to fleece her out of her property - a home on a 2.7 acre lot located on 6170 N. 79th Street, Boulder, Colorado, and other items of value - by means of the improper adjudication of justice in Colorado.

On or about September 1, 2015, Ms. von Schlesien was assaulted, battered, kidnapped, and imprisoned by armed might by persons, impersonating Boulder County officers with abandon and impunity near her place of domicile at 7435 Mt. Sherman Road in Boulder County. Ms. von Schlesien was taken to Boulder County Jail, 3200 Airport Road, Boulder, Colorado, and imprisoned against her free will under a system of peonage imposed upon her by those who deny the power of the United States Constitution, ratified 1789, and defy the second 13th Amendment enforced by the authorities of 14 Stat. 27, 17 Stat. 3, and 14 Stat. 546 now codified as 42 U.S.C. § 1994 and 18 U.S.C. § 1581 *et seq.* As a result of Ms. von Schlesien's intent to expose the bank fraud, she is now a political prisoner without bail. The criminal oligarchy comprised of Karolyn Moore, et al., in collusion with Stanley L. Garnett, and the other above-named defendants by reason of C.R.S. 18-8-105 (1),(2)(d) (2015) are attempting to prevent discovery of the Premier Members Federal Credit Union fraudulent scheme.

The extrinsic fraud in Boulder County Case Number 2011C 000157 before Karolyn Moore, impersonating a County Court judge, goes to the jurisdiction of the court to hear a case and amounts to a subversion of the legal process itself. During the bogus hearings in said case, Karolyn Moore was challenged several times for proof of jurisdiction and failed to produce any written evidence of jurisdiction.

Further evidence of fraud by an imposter demonstrating lack of jurisdiction in the case was reviewed by the de Jure People's Grand Jury in Colorado. A Boulder County charge sheet dated 11/16/15 shows that Ms. von Schlesien was tried pursuant to C.R.S. 13-14-102 (2015) a statute repealed 6/05/13 - two and a half years prior. See True Bill by the Grand Jury plus two pages attached hereto. Also see International Commercial Recording Office Public Access Portal, <https://icropa.wordpress.com> >>> click on Colorado >>> Boulder for more documentation.

Nowhere can it be found that Karolyn Moore was given authority to act outside the terms of Boulder County Court's franchise with the State of Colorado. By reason of the terms of that franchise, Moore's authority is limited to jurisdiction over licensed corporations, licensed bankers, licensed BAR Association members, and licensed government officials; the said Boulder County franchise with the State of Colorado never gave the Boulder County's public servants authority or jurisdiction over a living man, woman, or private property; and the said Boulder County franchise with the State of Colorado never gave the Boulder County's public servants the right to embezzle public funds for personal gain or to commit crimes against the People (Article X, Section 13, Colorado Constitution; see text on page 7).

Nowhere can it be found that the People gave their public servants, permission, consent, or authority to wage a mixed war by force of arms against the People in Colorado, harass them, subject them to extrajudicial punishments, kidnappings and unjust imprisonment, enslave them, indebted them, mischaracterize them, dehumanize them, change their political status, seize upon their property, defraud them, trespass upon them, or engage in any other criminal activity whatsoever.

One of the People by whom and for whom all government exists and acts, *Charlene – ann: von Schlesien*, is a Coloradoan and lives in Colorado state. A DNA analysis of Karolyn Moore's blood will prove that she is not Ms. von Schlesien's creator or mother and has no authority over any living man or woman.

Ms. von Schlesien is not a person, a U.S. citizen, government employee, or a corporation.

Ms. von Schlesien did not ever willingly or knowingly consent to be a surety for the national debt.

Ms. von Schlesien has never willingly or knowingly promised, consented, or agreed to perform under statutes, ordinances, or codes.

It has been reported that Ms. von Schlesien has been incarcerated for 18 months without any valid official document signed by either the impersonators Karolyn Moore or Joseph K. Pelle, signifying an intent to avoid incrimination. While being held in said condition of peonage in the Boulder County jail, her Cestui Que Vie account is very likely being used by the members of the said criminal oligarchy for personal gain. Requests for evidence of these account records have not been responded to or provided. By reason of C.R.S. 18-8-105 (1),(2)(e) (2015) unknown parties are hiding or suppressing material facts that they are legally or morally bound to disclose, once again signaling an intent to avoid incrimination.

Ms. von Schlesien is being subjected to the most hideous, cruel, and inhumane form of punishment imaginable; that is to say, Moore is attempting to dominate and control Ms. von Schlesien through prolonged stress to break down her physical and mental defenses. Using systematic and forcible pressure based on methods of isolation in a mold-infested cell, sleeplessness, hunger, serving no meals or uncooked meals, extreme discomfort by keeping room temperatures 13 to 19 degrees below normal without adequate clothing or shoes, humiliation, deprivation of proper medical treatments, deprivation of medication, mail tampering, and the alteration of kindness and cruelty without allowing access to the outside world. This form of torture is designed to impair autonomy and an ability to think independently; thereby, attempting to compel Ms. von Schlesien to give up her religious beliefs, values, and attitudes and to accept radically different beliefs, ideas, and affiliations. These repeated injuries and usurpations are all having the direct objective to establish an absolute Tyranny over Ms von Schlesien.

In another incident involving Boulder County jail, Stephanie Anderson, a 29-year-old mother of two was arrested on Thursday, May 26, 2016, on an alleged shoplifting charge. During and after booking she complained of being sick, she could not keep food down, and she complained of a headache and chest pains. After some time in a jail cell, she was finally taken to Boulder Community Health's Foothills Hospital by Boulder County Sheriff's deputies.

A review of a 156-page report released on June 22, 2016, by Boulder County Sheriff reveals at least 85 false statements or contradicting statements contained in the report. Careful study of the report implicates a cover-up that the Sheriff's deputies were intent on taking Anderson back to jail even though her primary problem of chest pains and high blood pressure had not been resolved. The report claimed Anderson was refusing treatment. It is inconceivable that someone of ordinary intelligence with a known heart condition and suffering from the symptoms she displayed would want to go back to a jail cell without proper diagnose and treatment.

The Boulder County Sheriff or his deputies do not have a license to practice medicine.

The Boulder County franchise with the State of Colorado does not give the county sheriff or his deputies authority to overrule any medical protocols. When Anderson was taken to Boulder County hospital, she was under authority and jurisdiction of the medical facility; and by reason of the forgoing, the authority of sheriff was null and void over the hospital staff.

Hospital doctors and/or nurses had a duty/moral obligation pursuant to their Hippocratic oath, their medical license, and as an advocate for their patient, not to discharge Anderson without the two life-threatening conditions of chest pains and high blood pressure being resolved. A doctor or the staff of a medical facility simply cannot discharge someone with chest pain and high blood pressure and not be held harmless. The 156-page report released by Boulder County Sheriff shows no evidence of a signed waiver that Anderson was leaving against medical advice or any entry into the medical record that she left against medical advice. It laughable to think that a doctor would prescribe Ibuprofen (Motrin) for chest

pains and high blood pressure as the said 156-page report claims. It is considered negligence, malpractice, and murder to discharge someone with said life-threatening conditions.

On Friday, May 27, 2016, Anderson, while in her jail cell, plead for medical help to which the deputy on duty replied "no hablo Ingle's." Later that afternoon she was found unresponsive and pronounced dead at 4:30 PM. On the next business day, Tuesday, May 31, 2016, the negligence surrounding the death of Stephanie Anderson was reported for the record by one of the People at the end of a regular meeting of the Boulder County commissioners. Commissioners Elise Jones, Cindy Domenico, and Deb Jeanne Gardner were all present and had a duty to report the criminal activity to District Attorney Stanley L. Garnett for prosecution. However, an article in the Daily Camera on July 28, 2016, indicates that the commissioners joined in a cover up, passing the report over to Joseph K. Pelle, impersonating a Boulder County Sheriff, who was responsible for the negligent behavior. It appears that there was buy out, and no one was prosecuted for the murder of Stephanie Anderson. Her death should also be treated as murder by reason that none of the above-named defendants are lawfully holding office. As a result of this incident, it has been reported that Ms. von Schlesien is in fear for her life.

By reason of the mandates of Article I, of the Constitution for the United States of America, ratified in 1789, and the Principles of the Declaration of Independence, Anderson's unalienable rights were violated and she paid for it with her life.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

III. Duty Obligations of Local Authority and Aggrieved People in Colorado

By reason of the *General Laws of the State of Colorado*, ratified in 1877, Chapter LXXI, 1936 Sec. 6, Boulder County commissioners have the duty at each regular term to examine and inquire into the sufficiency of the official bonds of county officers. A search of county records demonstrates that Boulder County commissioners Elise Jones, Cindy Domenico, and Deb Jeanne Gardner failed to verify the sufficiency of the official bonds of any county officer. The aforementioned commissioners were served several written notices by certified mail and oral testimony, as well as written notices at public hearings, the latest one was on 8/17/16 of the criminal activity in Boulder County. It is self-evident that there must be a "meeting of the minds" to act in concert to conceal and cover up their crimes. Boulder County commissioners have failed to remove themselves or the other impostors from office.

"The doctrine in Colorado at common law is that a private person could not, as a matter of right, bring an action for wrongs done to the public. Private persons could represent the people as a relator only where the injury, in addition to affecting the public, peculiarly affected them." *People ex rel. Byers v. Grand River Bridge Co.*, 13 Colo. 11, (1889 Colo.), *People ex rel. Jerome v. Regents of State University*, 24 Colo. 175 (1897 Colo.), *People ex rel. v. Blake*, 128 Colo. 111, (1953 Colo.)

Petitioners/relators qualify as "aggrieved" persons entitled to judicial review of final agency action if the petitioners/relators have presented a sufficient "case or controversy" to import justiciability between the petitioners/relators and the respondent within the meaning of Article III of the United States Constitution. As defined in *Mountain States Legal Foundation, et al., Petitioners, v. Douglas M. Costle, et al., Respondents. State of Colorado ex rel. J.D. MacFarlane, Petitioner-Intervenor*, 630 F.2d 754; (10th Cir. 1980) that quotes: "A private litigant, whether he is a legislator, a citizen or a taxpayer must, in order to have "standing" to sue, demonstrate a personal stake in the outcome, and demonstrate that he is the proper party to request adjudication of the particular issue. *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 U.S. 83, (1968)."

The question of standing involves "whether the litigant is entitled to have the court decide the merits of the dispute or of particular issues." *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 498, 95 S. Ct. 2197, 2205, 45 L. Ed. 2d 343 (1975). In *Duke Power Co. v. Carolina Env. Study Group*, 438 U.S. 59, 98 S. Ct. 2620, 57 L. Ed. 2d 595 (1978), the Supreme Court recognized "injury in fact" as the one constant element in judicial statements concerning standing:

The essence of the standing inquiry is whether the parties seeking to invoke the court's jurisdiction have "alleged such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy as to assure that concrete adverseness which sharpens the presentation of issues upon which the court so largely depends for illumination of difficult constitutional questions." *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (82 S. Ct. 691, 703, 7 L. Ed. 2d 663) (1962). As refined by subsequent reformulation, this requirement of a "personal stake" has come to be understood to require not only a "distinct and palpable injury," to the plaintiff, *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 501 (95 S. Ct. 2197, 2206, 45 L. Ed. 2d 343) (1975), but also a "fairly traceable" causal connection between the claimed injury and the challenged conduct. *Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 261 (97 S. Ct. 555, 561, 50 L. Ed. 2d 450) (1977).

SUMMARY

Persons holding public office under oath without a recognizance bond are free to ignore the promises contained in the oath of office as they desire and without consequence. They do not constitutionally or lawfully hold public office; no decision made by such impostor office holders has any validity whatsoever in a competent court of law; and all decisions and judgments are null, void, and without legal effect at their inception. An impostor unconstitutionally and unlawfully holding public office denies the power of both constitutions and engages in an insurrection against the applicable constitutions. Said insurgencies inextricably creates and inextinguishably imposes a system of peonage upon those populations without recourse either constitutionally or statutorily at any level of either the state governments or the federal government. Such perversion of judicial power is defined as a "crime against humanity" by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Explanatory Memorandum and is a particularly odious offense in that it constitutes a serious attack on human dignity or grave humiliation or a degradation of human beings.

All those imposters throughout Colorado and Boulder County who are holding public office without a fiduciary bond, personal recognizance bond, or valid oath of office on record are embezzling public funds and by virtue of the Colorado Constitution are felons.

Colorado Constitution, Article 10, Section 13, ratified 1876: "The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of State, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law."

Colorado Constitution, Article 18, Section 4, ratified 1876: "The term felony, wherever it may occur in this Constitution, or the laws of the State, shall be construed to mean any criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and none other."

By reason of C.R.S.18-8-407 (2014). Embezzlement of public property:

"(1) Every public servant who lawfully or unlawfully comes into possession of any public moneys or public property of whatever description, being the property of the state or of any political subdivision of the state, and who knowingly converts any of such public moneys or property to his own use or to any use other than the public use authorized by law is guilty of embezzlement of public property. Every person convicted under the provisions of this section shall be forever thereafter ineligible and disqualified from being a member of the general assembly of this state or from holding any office of trust or profit in this state."

"(2) Embezzlement of public property is a class 5 felony."

Karolyn Moore, et al., in collusion with David Archuleta, Noel E. Blum, Elizabeth Brodsky, Jonathon P. Martin, Stanley L. Garnett, Joseph K. Pelle, Raina Bayas, John David Gifford, Elise Jones, Cindy Domenico, Deb Jeanne Gardner, and other Boulder County government officials all did the same thing. They failed to get a personal recognizance bond binding them to the promises contained in the oath of office. This constitutes a criminal conspiracy, rendering assistance, to conceal, disguise, intimidate, or other thing used in avoiding discovery of that fact, for the mutual protection of one another's wrongdoings of embezzling public funds for personal benefit and to commit crimes.

Furthermore, Karolyn Moore, et al., in collusion with Stanley L. Garnett, and other said Boulder County government officials are holding *Charlene – unn: von Schlesien*, in a condition of peonage using her Cestui Que Vie account for their personal profit and gain.

By reason of the Separation of Powers Doctrine Articles I - III and Article IV, § 4, of the Constitution for the united States of America, ratified in 1789, and the Principles of the Declaration of Independence, the People of Boulder County and Colorado state have been denied a Republican form of government; thereby, altering the form and administration of government with the intent to pervert the minds of the People and creating a general dissatisfaction towards government which is calculated to disturb the tranquility of the state and lead ignorant persons to the endeavor to subvert the government.

By reason of the foregoing, each and every one of the People in the State of Colorado can demonstrate a "distinct and palpable injury," fairly traceable between the claimed injury and the challenged conduct; can demonstrate a personal stake in the outcome of the particular issues presented; and can demonstrate that he or she has "standing" to sue as a proper party to request adjudication.

**NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS IS NOTICE TO AGENTS
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Any retaliating, threatening, or intimidating actions against any involved in preparing or witnessing this document or their families will be in violation of C.R.S. 18-8-105 and 18 U.S.C. § 1513.

Prepared by: Laurence R. Goodman, de Jure People's Grand Jury Administrator in Colorado
Wilfred P. Adams, Major USAF Retired, Presidential Commission, Durango, Colorado
Clarence Young, US Army SSG, Retired LPN, Colorado

Witnessed by: Luanne R. Fleming, 8:45 PM, 3/13/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Leah R. Fleming, 7:00 PM, 3/13/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Ruth Sadler, 9:30 AM, 3/13/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Esther J. Williams, 10:03 PM, 3/2/2017, Pueblo, Colorado
Robert S. Whittall, US Army/RA, SFC, 10:03 PM, 3/2/17, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Harlan Smith, 1:14 PM, 3/3/2017, Boulder, Colorado
Lorraine Moller, 1:23 PM, 3/3/2017, Boulder, Colorado
Janet Shapan, 1:46 PM, 3/3/2017, Longmont, Colorado
Jacqui Hildebrandt, 2:16 PM, 3/3/2017, Boulder, Colorado
Ted McDade, 6:01 PM, 3/3/2017, Boulder, Colorado
Shaeliya Sage, 3:14 PM, 3/4/2017, Lyons, Colorado
Michael Makuh, US Army, 3:43 PM, 3/5/2017, Boulder County, Colorado
Sara Deleon, US Army SSG Combat Medic, 6:10 PM, 3/5/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Dr. Kevin F. Reichlin, 1:25 PM, 3/8/2017, Boulder, Colorado

Continued on page 8

Witnessed by: Continued from page 7

James Keller, 3:33 PM, 3/8/2017, Monte Vista, Colorado
Jina Keller, 3:34 PM, 3/8/2017, Monte Vista, Colorado
Jared Keller, 5:25 PM, 3/8/2017, Monte Vista, Colorado
Joshua Keller, 5:26 PM, 3/8/2017, Monte Vista, Colorado
Michael Chacon, 4:43 PM, 3/9/2017, Monte Vista, Colorado
Tara Bailon, 7:09 PM, 3/8/2017, Alamosa, Colorado
Yvonne Duran, 4:43 PM, 3/9/2017, Romeo, Colorado
Andrew Atencio, 4:44 PM, 3/9/2017, Romeo, Colorado
Delrae Atencio, 4:45 PM, 3/9/2017, Romeo, Colorado
Melissa Atencio, 4:46 PM, 3/9/2017, Romeo, Colorado
Michael Atencio, 4:47 PM, 3/9/2017, Romeo, Colorado
Joyce Fuentes, 4:43 PM, 3/9/2017, Del Norte, Colorado
Shawn Greenwell, 4:43 PM, 3/9/2017, Del Norte, Colorado
Pete Trujillo, 5:39 PM, 3/10/2017, Alamosa, Colorado
Angie Chacon, 5:41 PM, 3/10/2017, Alamosa, Colorado
Kim Munoz, 4:13 PM, 3/11/2017, Denver, Colorado
Mary Severance, 1:48 PM, 3/12/2017, Pueblo, Colorado
Carol Burnett, 1:49 PM, 3/12/2017, Antonito, Colorado
John Charles Harrison, 1:50 PM, 3/12/2017, Pueblo, Colorado
Robin Austin, 8:50 PM, 3/13/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Cindy Trujillo, 9:00 PM, 3/13/2017, La Madera, New Mexico
Margaret R. Rice, 10:00 AM, 3/14/2017, Aurora, Colorado
Sara Millar, 9:56 AM, 3/15/2017, Colorado
Rocky Hutson, US Army, 5:03 PM, 3/15/2017, Clifton, Colorado

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING


I/we certify that on March 16TH, 2017, a document: INFORMATION IN THE NATURE OF A QUO WARRANTO (eight pages), an Exhibit (three pages), and this CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (one page) a total of twelve pages was served by Certified Mail, postage prepaid in a securely sealed envelope addressed to:

Office of the Attorney General
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Denver CO, 80203

Certified Mail No. 7016 0340 0000 7098 8326

Office of the District Attorney
Stanley L. Garnett
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Boulder CO, 80302

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Witness
James Shapan


Witness

includes any emergency protection order, as described in section 13-14-103, any restraining order entered prior to July 1, 2003, and any foreign protection order as defined in section 13-14-110.

(2.8) "Restrained person" means a person identified in a protection order as a person prohibited from doing a specified act or acts.

(2.9) "Sexual assault or abuse" means any act, attempted act, or threatened act of unlawful sexual behavior, as described in section 16-11.7-102 (3), C.R.S., by any person against another person regardless of the relationship between the actor and the petitioner.

(3) "Stalking" means any act, attempted act, or threatened act of stalking as described in section 18-3-602, C.R.S.

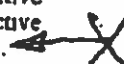
Source: L. 99: Entire article added, p. 495, § 1, effective July 1, L. 2000: (3) amended, p. 1012, § 3, effective July 1, L. 2003: IP(1) amended and (2.3), (2.4), and (2.8) added, p. 995, § 1, effective July 1, L. 2004: (1.5) and (2.2) added and (2.4) amended, p. 544, § 1, effective July 1, L. 2010: (1)(e), (2), IP(2.4)(a), and (2.4)(a)(IV) amended and (1)(f) added, (SB 10-080), ch. 78, p. 264, § 1, effective July 1; (3) amended, (HB 10-1233), ch. 88, p. 295, § 3, effective August 11, L. 2013: (1.7) and (2.9) added and (2), IP(2.4)(a), (2.4)(a)(IV), (2.4)(b), and (3) amended, (HB 13-1259), ch. 218, p. 1002, § 6, effective July 1.

ANNOTATION

Law reviews. For article, "Statutes Consolidate Civil Restraining Orders", see 28 Colo. Law. 39 (October 1999). For article, "Crisis Intervention to Prevent Elder Abuse: Emergency Guardianships and Other Legal Procedures", see 33 Colo. Law. 91 (July 2004). For article,

"Practical Solutions to Elder Financial Abuse and Fiduciary Theft", see 41 Colo. Law. 61 (December 2012). For article, "Animal-Related Legal Disputes: Litigation, ADR, and Court Appointments", see 42 Colo. Law. 43 (December 2013).

13-14-102. Civil protection orders - legislative declaration. (Repealed) 

Source: L. 99: Entire article added, p. 496, § 1, effective July 1, L. 2000: IP(1), (5), and (6) amended, (2.5) added, and (19) repealed, pp. 1012, 1013, §§ 4, 5, 6, effective July 1; (16) and (17) amended, p. 1538, § 5, effective July 1, L. 2002: (4) amended, p. 323, § 1, effective April 19; (9)(b) amended and (17.5) added, p. 491, § 1, effective July 1; (11) amended and (21) added, p. 1143, § 1, effective July 1, L. 2003: IP(1), (1)(c), (2), (3) to (9), (12), (13), (14), IP(15), (17.5), (18), and (21) amended, p. 996, § 2, effective July 1, L. 2004: (1), (5), (7), (8)(b), (8)(c), (9), (10), IP(15), (15)(e), and (20) amended and (1.5), (3.3), and (3.7) added, p. 545, § 2, effective July 1; (17.5)(b)(II) amended, p. 74, § 1, effective September 1, L. 2007: (1) amended and (15)(g) added, pp. 940, 941, §§ 1, 2, effective July 1, L. 2010: (15)(f.2) and (15)(f.4) added, (SB 10-080), ch. 78, p. 265, § 2, effective July 1; (17.5)(e)(III) amended, (HB 10-1422), ch. 419, p. 2068, § 22, effective August 11; (21)(a) and (21)(b) amended, (HB 10-1233), ch. 88, p. 296, § 4, effective August 11, L. 2013: (22) amended added, (SB 13-197), ch. 366, p. 2130, § 3, effective June 5; entire section repealed, (HB 13-1259), ch. 218, p. 1002, § 6, effective July 1. 

13-14-103. Emergency protection orders. (1) (a) Any county or district court shall have the authority to enter an emergency protection order pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (1).

(b) An emergency protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (1) may include:

(I) Restraining a party from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, threatening, molesting, touching, stalking, sexually assaulting or abusing any other party, a minor child of either of the parties, or a minor child who is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being a victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse;

(II) Excluding a party from the family home or from the home of another party upon a showing that physical or emotional harm would otherwise result;

(III) Awarding temporary care and control of any minor child of a party involved;

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Municipal Court County Court District Court Denver Juvenile Denver Probate

County Court, Boulder County, Colorado
 Court Address: Boulder Justice Center
 1777 Sixth St P O
 Boulder, CO 803064249

Plaintiff/Petitioner: SCHLESSEN, PIERCE VON
 Address: 8915 PEPPERTREE LANE
 NIWOT, CO. 80503

Defendant/Respondent: SCHLESSEN, CHARLENE VON
 Address: 6170 NORTH 79TH STREET
 PO BOX 148
 NIWOT, CO. 80503

ATTEST TRILL CO
 DATED: 11/16/11
 DEBRA L. CROSSER
 CLERK OF COMBINED COURT
 BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO
 BY: [Signature]
 DEPUTY

COURT USE ONLY
 Division: 7 Courtroom:

PERMANENT CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER ISSUED PURSUANT TO §13-14-102, C.R.S.

Full Name of Restrained Person	Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Weight	Height	Hair Color	Eye Color
<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Person alleges Weapon involved							
SCHLESSEN, CHARLENE VON	9/01/1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F	W	110	504	BLK	BLK

Full Name of Protected Person	Date of Birth	Sex	Race	Full Name of Protected Person	Date of Birth	Sex	Race
SCHLESSEN, PIERCE VON	9/06/1992	M	W				

The Court finds that it has jurisdiction over the parties (and the subject matter); that the Restrained Person was personally served and given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard; that the Restrained Person constitutes a credible threat to the life and health of the Protected Persons named in this action; and sufficient cause exists for the issuance of a Civil Protection Order.

The Court finds that the Restrained Person is is not governed by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, 18 U.S.C. §922 (d)(8) and (g)(8).

This Protection Order DOES NOT EXPIRE and only the Court can change this Order.
 A violation of a Protection Order is a crime and may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, municipal ordinance violation, or a delinquent act (if committed by a juvenile) pursuant to §18-6-803.5, C.R.S., and municipal ordinance.

The Court Orders that you, the Restrained Person, shall not contact, harass, stalk, injure, intimidate, threaten, or molest the Protected Persons named in this action, or threaten, molest, injure, kill, take, transfer, encumber, conceal, or dispose of an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by any other party, a minor child of any other party, or otherwise violate this Order. You shall not use, attempt to use, or threaten to use physical force against the Protected Persons that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury. You shall not engage in any conduct that would place the Protected Persons in reasonable fear or bodily injury.

- Contact.**
 It is ordered that you, the Restrained Person, shall have no contact of any kind with the Protected Persons and you shall not attempt to contact said Protected Persons through any third person, except your attorney, except as follows:
 NONE

People's Grand Jury in Colorado
Post Office Box 21233
Denver, Colorado (80221)

**INDICTMENT KAROLYN MOORE A.K.A. KAROLYN QUEVLI, STANLEY L. GARNETT,
RAINA BAYAS, JOHN DAVID GIFFORD, AND JOSEPH PELLE**

FRAUD ON THE COURT AND BY THE COURT

Information at Common
Law for Fraud on the Court
and by the Court

The jurors upon their oath present that as to the offense fraud on the court and by the court, in Boulder County Case Number 2011C000157. The evidence shows that Karolyn Moore a.k.a. Karolyn Quevli, BAR Registration No. 20685, impersonating a Boulder County Court Judge as a member of an immoral, unethical criminal oligarchy, did with evil intent and wicked mind commit fraud contrary to the true intent and meaning both constitutions in collusion with Stanley L. Garnett, Active BAR Registration No. 12282, Raina Bayas, Active Bar Registration No. 45505, John David Gifford, Active Bar Registration No. 40416, and Joseph Pelle.

Evidence Notices

Writ of Quo Warranto, 1-8-2015, 6 pages
Public Notice to Law Enforcement, 4-5-2015, 4 pages
To all Police Officers, Sheriffs, FBI agents et al, 4-6-2015, 2 pages
Notice 6-04-2015, 09:48 AM, City and City of Denver, 2015072777, 6 pages
Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury, 5-27-2015, 6 pages
Notice of Fraud filed 6-25-2015, 08:10AM, City and City of Denver, 2015084369, 6 pages
Notice to Commissioners filed 6-30-2015, 08:19AM, City and City of Denver, 2015087694, 2 pages
Notice of Fraud filed 10-2-2015, 11:02AM, Boulder City Clerk and Recorder, 03477315, 11 pages

Evidence

Boulder County Court Document dated 11/16/15 and C.R.S. 13-14-102 (2015) 2 pages

Indictment at Common Law
for Forging and Publishing

And the jurors do further present that Karolyn Moore a.k.a. Karolyn Quevli, Stanley L. Garnett, Raina Bayas, John David Gifford, and Joseph Pelle of late, in Boulder County are not being bound by any bond or personal recognizance by those who are lawfully required to swear absolutely. Contrary to the form of the General Laws of the State of Colorado, ratified in 1877, Chapter XXIV, 668 Section 73. The punishment by confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than fourteen years will be found set forth in the recital of the aforesaid General Law which regulates the offense. Whereupon that being said, that due process of law may be awarded against them.

Indictment at Common Law
for Fraud on the Court and
by the Court

And the jurors do further present that Karolyn Moore a.k.a. Karolyn Quevli, Stanley L. Garnett, Raina Bayas, John David Gifford, and Joseph Pelle, in Boulder County were conducting a sham proceedings unlawfully and wickedly devising, contriving, and intending, unjustly, maliciously, and injuriously to aggrieve, oppress, impoverish and imprison charlene-ann: von schlesion against the peace and dignity of the people in Colorado. Contrary to the form of the General Laws of the State of Colorado, ratified in 1877, Chapter XXIV, 686 Section 91. The punishment by confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years will be found set forth in the recital of the aforesaid General Law which regulates the offense. Whereupon that being said, that due process of law may be awarded against them.

Endorsement of Finding of
"A TRUE BILL"

Be it remembered, that at the session of oyer and terminer of the People's Grand Jury in Colorado, upon the oaths of twelve jurors, good and lawful men and women of the said Colorado state, then and there impaneled, pursuant to the General Laws of the State of Colorado, ratified in 1877, Chapter LIV, 1477 Section 18 sworn, and charged to inquire for the People of the City and County of Boulder and the People of Colorado which said bill of indictment is by the jurors against Karolyn Moore a.k.a. Karolyn Quevli, Stanley L. Garnett, Raina Bayas, John David Gifford, and Joseph Pelle, and is returned to the court before the justices and others their fellows aforesaid, thus endorsed "A TRUE BILL."

Foreman, People's Grand Jury

Deliberated February 14, 2016

18 USC 1513: Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant
Text contains those laws in effect on April 22, 2017

From Title 18-CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
PART I-CRIMES
CHAPTER 73-OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Jump To:

[Source Credit](#)

[Amendments](#)

[Effective Date](#)

§1513. Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant

(a)(1) Whoever kills or attempts to kill another person with intent to retaliate against any person for-

(A) the attendance of a witness or party at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in an official proceeding; or

(B) providing to a law enforcement officer any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings,

shall be punished as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) The punishment for an offense under this subsection is-

(A) in the case of a killing, the punishment provided in sections 1111 and 1112; and

(B) in the case of an attempt, imprisonment for not more than 30 years.

→ (b) Whoever knowingly engages in any conduct and thereby causes bodily injury to another person or damages the tangible property of another person, or threatens to do so, with intent to retaliate against any person for-

(1) the attendance of a witness or party at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in an official proceeding; or

(2) any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings given by a person to a law enforcement officer;

or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

(c) If the retaliation occurred because of attendance at or testimony in a criminal case, the maximum term of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense under this section shall be the higher of that otherwise provided by law or the maximum term that could have been imposed for any offense charged in such case.

→ (d) There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

(e) Whoever knowingly, with the intent to retaliate, takes any action harmful to any person, including interference with the lawful employment or livelihood of any person, for providing to a law enforcement officer any truthful information relating to the commission or possible commission of any Federal offense, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(f) Whoever conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

(g) A prosecution under this section may be brought in the district in which the official proceeding (whether pending, about to be instituted, or completed) was intended to be affected, or in which the conduct constituting the alleged offense occurred.

(Added Pub. L. 97-291, §4(a), Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1250 ; amended Pub. L. 103-322, title VI, §60017, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(U), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 1975 , 2148; Pub. L. 104-214, §1(1), Oct. 1, 1996, 110 Stat. 3017 ; Pub. L. 107-204, title XI, §1107(a), July 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 810 ; Pub. L. 107-273, div. B, title III, §3001(b), (c)(2), title IV, §4002(b)(4), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1804 , 1807; Pub. L. 110-177, title II, §§204, 206, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2537 .)

AMENDMENTS

2008-Subsec. (a)(1)(B). Pub. L. 110-177, §206(1), inserted comma after "probation" and struck out comma after "release,".

Subsec. (a)(2)(B). Pub. L. 110-177, §206(2), substituted "30 years" for "20 years".

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 110-177, §206(3)(B), substituted "20 years" for "ten years" in concluding provisions.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 110-177, §206(3)(A), inserted comma after "probation" and struck out comma after "release,".

Subsecs. (e), (f). Pub. L. 110-177, §206(4), redesignated subsec. (e) relating to conspiracy to commit any offense under this section as (f).

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 110-177, §204, added subsec. (g).

2002-Subsecs. (a)(1)(B), (b)(2). Pub. L. 107-273, §3001(c)(2), inserted "supervised release," after "probation".

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 107-273, §4002(b)(4), transferred subsec. (d) to appear after subsec. (c).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 107-273, §3001(b), added subsec. (e) relating to conspiracy to commit any offense under this section.

Pub. L. 107-204 added subsec. (e) relating to taking of action harmful to any person for providing law enforcement officer truthful information relating to commission of offense.

1996-Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104-214, §1(1)(B), added subsec. (c) at end.

Pub. L. 104-214, §1(1)(A), redesignated subsec. (c) as (d).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-214, §1(1)(A), redesignated subsec. (c) as (d).

1994-Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-322, §60017(2), added subsec. (a). Former subsec. (a) redesignated (b).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 103-322, §330016(1)(U), substituted "fined under this title" for "fined not more than \$250,000" in concluding provisions.

Pub. L. 103-322, §60017(1), redesignated subsec. (a) as (b). Former subsec. (b) redesignated (c).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 103-322, §60017(1), redesignated subsec. (b) as (c).

EFFECTIVE DATE

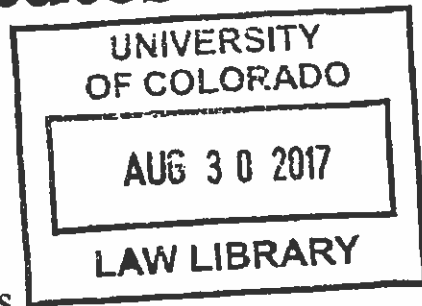
Section effective Oct. 12, 1982, see section 9(a) of Pub. L. 97-291, set out as a note under section 1512 of this title.

Exhibit "B"

Colorado Revised Statutes

2017

Titles 14-15
Domestic Matters
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries



Edited, Collated, Revised,
Annotated, and Indexed
Under the Supervision and Direction of the

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL SERVICES

by

JENNIFER G. GILROY OF THE COLORADO BAR,
REVISOR OF STATUTES,

AND THE

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LEGAL SERVICES

Published with Annotations through 2017 CO 8, 2017 COA 13, 390 P.3d 408, 115 F. Supp. 3d 1291, 844 F.3d 1271, 135 S. Ct. 1136, 545 B.R. 54, 88 U. Colo. L. Rev. 280 (2017), 93 Denv. L. Rev. 974 (2016), and 46 Colo. Law. 64 (February 2017). (See Annotation Explanation on page ix.)

*Reenacted by the General Assembly as the
Positive Statutory Law of Colorado of a General and Permanent Nature
and as the Official Statutes of the State of Colorado*

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15-1-1512.	Disclosure of contents of electronic communications held in trust when trustee not original user.	15-1-1515.	Fiduciary duty and authority.
		15-1-1516.	Custodian compliance and immunity.
15-1-1513.	Disclosure of other digital assets held in trust when trustee not original user.	15-1-1517.	Uniformity of application and construction.
		15-1-1518.	Relation to electronic signatures in global and national commerce act.
15-1-1514.	Disclosure of digital assets to conservator of protected person.		

PART 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

15-1-101. Short title. This part 1 shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Fiduciaries Law".

Source: L. 23: p. 178, § 14. CSA: C. 67, § 14. CRS 53: § 57-1-14. C.R.S. 1963: § 57-1-13.

ANNOTATION

Law reviews. For article, "Uniform State Laws of Interest to Colorado Probate Lawyers", see 14 Colo. Law. 1961 (1985). For article, "Some Problems Arising in the Representation of a Fiduciary", see 32 Colo. Law. 11 (June 2003).

The purpose of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act is that uniform and definite rules were found necessary to take the place of diverse and con-

flicting rules that had grown up concerning constructive notice of breach of fiduciary obligations in order that commerce might proceed with as little hindrance as possible. *Wysowatcky v. Denver-Willys, Inc.*, 131 Colo. 266, 281 P.2d 165 (1955); *Commercial Sav. Bank v. Baum*, 137 Colo. 538, 327 P.2d 743 (1958).

Applied in *Fry & Co. v. District Court*, 653 P.2d 1135 (Colo. 1982).

15-1-102. Legislative declaration. This part 1 shall be interpreted and construed so as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

Source: L. 23: p. 178, § 13. CSA: C. 67, § 13. CRS 53: § 57-1-13. C.R.S. 1963: § 57-1-12.

15-1-103. Definitions. As used in this part 1, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Bank" includes any person or association of persons, whether incorporated or not, carrying on the business of banking.

(2) "Fiduciary" includes a trustee under any trust, expressed, implied, resulting, or constructive, executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator, curator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee for the benefit of creditors, partner, agent, officer of a corporation, public or private, public officer, or any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity for any person, trust, or estate.

(3) "Person" includes a corporation, partnership, or other association, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

(4) "Principal" includes any person to whom a fiduciary as such owes an obligation.

Source: L. 23: p. 173, § 1. CSA: C. 67, § 1. CRS 53: § 57-1-1. C.R.S. 1963: § 57-1-1. L. 2002: (2) amended, p. 650, § 1, effective July 1.



(1)

ATTORNEY GENERAL
CYNTHIA H. COFFMAN
Colorado



Search



/search)

About the Office of the Attorney General



Mission: It is the mission of the Department of Law to provide professional, ethical, and independent legal services to the State of Colorado and its citizens, to promote respect for law and access to the justice system, to ensure the fair and open exercise of government, and to protect and advance the public interest.

Vision: It is the vision of the Colorado Department of Law to be the premier law enforcement agency and public law office leading the state with the trust, confidence, and support of partners, consumers, and policy-makers, while committing to the highest professional and ethical standards.

Focus: The Colorado Department of Law is focused on:

- Upholding the United States and Colorado Constitutions.
- Providing the highest level of ethical legal service to the State of Colorado.
- Defending the laws and officers of the State of Colorado from legal challenge.

- Protecting and preserving the quality of Colorado's land, water and air.
- Advocating for policies that help law enforcement improve community safety.
- Protecting Coloradans from consumer scams and fraud.
- Ensuring that Colorado's elections remain free from criminal fraud.
- Promoting open, accountable governance.

Authority: The Colorado Attorney General is one of four independently elected statewide offices in Colorado and was established by the State Constitution upon statehood in 1876.

The Attorney General and the Department of Law, collectively referred to as the Colorado Attorney General's Office, represents and defends the legal interests of the people of the State of Colorado and its sovereignty. The Attorney General exercises the responsibilities given to the office by the Colorado Constitution, statutes enacted by the Colorado General Assembly, and the common law.

The Attorney General has primary authority for enforcement of consumer protection and antitrust laws, prosecution of criminal offenses, including some white-collar crimes, the Statewide Grand Jury, training and certification of peace officers, and most natural resource and environmental matters. Additionally, the Attorney General's Office works concurrently with Colorado's 22 district attorneys and other local, state and federal law enforcement authorities to carry out the criminal justice responsibilities and activities of the office. The Attorney General is also the chief legal counsel and advisor to the executive branch of state government including the governor, all of the departments of state government, and to the many state agencies, boards, and commissions.

The Department is largely a cash-funded agency that receives funding from state agencies and various programs for the provision of legal services, the investigation and prosecution of fraud, and the protection of citizens of this State through a number of consumer protection efforts. The Department delivers its responsibilities within a nearly \$70 million appropriated budget, and utilizes roughly 480 employees to carry out these responsibilities.

The Department's services are mainly delivered through eight operational sections. These sections carry out their specific responsibilities in order to provide the highest quality legal representation for state clients, to all state government agencies, and each program and board within. Additionally, investigative and prosecutorial efforts help protect the interests of state citizens by minimizing fraud and ensuring public safety.

March 3, 1875.

CHAP. 139.—An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves, out of said Territory, a State government, with the name of the State of Colorado; which State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, as hereinafter provided.

Boundaries.

SEC. 2. That the said State of Colorado shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north, on said meridian, to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian, to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, to the place of beginning.

Who may vote at first election.

SEC. 3. That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said Territory, at the date of the passage of this act, shall be qualified to be elected, and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory, the chief justice, and the United States attorney thereof may prescribe; and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and the aforesaid representatives to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in said Territory in proportion to the vote polled in each of said counties at the last general election as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the governor, United States district attorney, and chief justice thereof, or any two of them; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the representatives aforesaid to be held throughout the Territory at such time as shall be fixed by the governor, chief justice, and United States attorney, or any two of them, which proclamation shall be issued within ninety days next after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and at least thirty days prior to the time of said election; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the house of representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitutes both branches of the legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

Apportionment of representatives.

Time of first election, &c.

Meeting of convention to form State constitution.

SEC. 4. That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory, on a day to be fixed by said governor, chief justice, and United States attorney, not more than sixty days subsequent to the day of election, which time of meeting shall be contained in the aforesaid proclamation mentioned in the third section of this act, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory: *Provided, That the constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence: And provided further, That said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, first, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested,*

No distinction on account of race, color, &c.

Religious toleration.

in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship; secondly, that the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States.

Unappropriated public lands.

Taxes.

SEC. 5. That in case the constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Colorado, in compliance with the provisions of this act, said convention forming the same shall provide, by ordinance, for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection, at an election, to be held at such time, in the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by said convention, at which election the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution; and the returns of said election shall be made to the acting governor of the Territory, who, with the chief justice and United States attorney of said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

Constitution to be submitted to popular vote.

Voting and returns.

SEC. 6. That until the next general census said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on a day subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, and to be fixed by said constitutional convention; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Representative in Congress.

SEC. 7. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands, equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not more than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools.

School lands.

SEC. 8. That, provided the State of Colorado shall be admitted into the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, fifty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the legislature thereof, and with the approval of the President, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be, and are hereby, granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe.

Land for public buildings.

SEC. 9. That fifty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located and with the approval as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Penitentiary.

SEC. 10. That seventy-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected and approved in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose named and for no other purpose.

State university

- Salt-springs.** SEC. 11. That all salt-springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, and as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the said land to be selected by the governor of said State within two years after the admission of the State, and when so selected to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt-spring or lands the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State.
- Proviso.**
- Five per cent. of sales of public lands for internal improvements.** SEC. 12. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of agricultural public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the purpose of making such internal improvements within said State as the legislature thereof may direct: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead-laws of the United States, or to any lands now or hereafter reserved for public or other uses.
- Proviso.**
- Unexpended balances of appropriations.** SEC. 13. That any balance of the appropriations for the legislative expenses of said Territory of Colorado remaining unexpended shall be applied to and used for defraying the expenses of said convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislature.
- School-fund.** SEC. 14. That the two sections of land in each township herein granted for the support of common schools shall be disposed of only at public sale and at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school-fund, the interest of which to be expended in the support of common schools.
- Mineral lands.** SEC. 15. That all mineral-lands shall be excepted from the operation and grants of this act.
- Approved, March 3, 1875.

March 3, 1875.

CHAP. 140.—An act to establish the boundary-line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian country.

- Boundary-line between Arkansas and the Indian country.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the boundary-line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian country, as originally surveyed and marked, and upon which the lines of the surveys of the public lands in the State of Arkansas were closed, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be the permanent boundary-line between the said State of Arkansas and the Indian country.
- Boundary-line to be retraced, &c.** SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable, cause the boundary-line, as fixed in the foregoing section, to be retraced and marked in a distinct and permanent manner; and if the original line, when retraced, shall be found to differ in any respect from what the boundary-line would be if run in accordance with the provisions of the treaties establishing the eastern boundary-line of the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations, then the surveyors shall note such variations and compute the area of the land which in that case would be taken from the State of Arkansas or the Indian country, as the case may be; and the Secretary of the Interior shall also cause any monuments set up in any former survey indicating any line at variance with the survey provided for in this act to be obliterated.
- Variations to be noted, &c.**
- Approved, March 3, 1875.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Exhibit "E"

WINFRED P. ADAMS,
Major, USAF, Retired,

Petitioner,

v.

Case Number: _____

GOVERNMENT OF THE
STATE OF COLORADO,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

COMES NOW Petitioner Winfred P. Adams, Major, USAF, Retired for a Court ordered writ compelling Respondent to comply with Section 4, Article IV, Constitution of the United States of America, 28 U.S.C. Section 1331, and the Colorado constitutional powers of Section 2, Article II, and Section 4 and both Sections 2 and 22, Schedule, the latter being irrevocable provisions of 18 Stat. 474, March 3, 1875, 'The Enabling Act To Enable The People Of Colorado To Form A Constitution And State Government'.

Petitioner alleges and avers that there are no persons currently elected to hold and enter positions within the Respondent who have provided and filed evidence for public scrutiny of a mandated fiduciary bond or recognizance under provisions of said irrevocable Schedule which binds them to the promises contained in the oath of office of the said Colorado Constitution.

Under the foregoing circumstances, should the Court find the evidence of said allegations to be valid, verifiable, and legally correct, the Respondent is not a Republican Form of Government; the persons holding and performing duties

attendant to the numerous positions in the Respondent are imposters; the Petitioner is held against his free will involuntarily under state taxing provisions, conditions wherein there are no remedies available to or for Petitioner within the Great State of Colorado other than to submit unconditionally to the mercies of the imposters.

Still further, Petitioner has been held forcefully, unwillingly, and financially with an undivided interest to support the said imposters and their operational activities under provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 1589(b) as defined under (c); Petitioner does so without a remedy, in view of the foregoing, within the State of Colorado (See Letter dated August 31, 2017, "Notice of Deficiency or Rejection of Refund Claim", Colorado Department of Revenue with attachment); the harm, damages, and injuries is non-remedial within the State of Colorado; and is of a continuous nature.

Therefore, Petitioner is justified in seeking a permanent remedy in the form of a writ of mandamus under provisions of 28 U.S.C. 1361 from the Court for the Respondent to form a Republic Form of Government mandated under Section 4, 18 Stat. 474 where those holding positions as public officers at state and county levels immediately fulfill the constitutional and statutory mandates established in Section 2 and 22, in the irrevocable Schedule essential for holding a public office.

Respondent be required to do so under Petitioners power of Section 2, Article II, Colorado Constitution; Respondent cease operations from the abusive, deceitful, and felonious operations as imposters holding public offices intentionally and feloniously misusing publicly appropriated funds in violation of Section 13, Article,

X, Colorado Constitution while using the power of those positions; and that Respondent inform the Court within 60 days when the current government ceases existence and is replaced with a Republican Form of Government whose public officers, state and county wide, operate as a constitutionally and statutorily form of government, whose public officers have complied with all constitutional and statutory fiduciary bonding mandates, and that public officers currently serve the public interests rather than their own personal and the government interests.

Petitioner urges the Court to take emergency and immediate action of the petition in order to prevent what appears to be emerging public disorder as recently reported statewide in the Denver news media.

Respectfully submitted,



Winfred P. Adams
Major, USAF, Retired
2347 Forest Avenue
Durango, Colorado 81301

VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that true and correct copies of the foregoing PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS was sent, postage prepaid to the Office of the Colorado Governor, 136 State Capitol, Denver, Colorado 80203-1792; the Office of the Colorado Attorney General, 1300 Broadway, 10th Floor, Denver, Colorado; and the Office of the United States Attorney, 1225 17th Street, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202 this 5th day of September, 2017.



Winfred P. Adams
Major, USAF, Retired

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

WINFRED P. ADAMS,
Major, USAF, Retired,

Petitioner,

v.

Case Number: 1:17-cv-02151

GOVERNMENT OF THE
STATE OF COLORADO,

Respondent.

VERIFIED SIGNIFICANT SUPPLEMENTAL EVIDENCE
IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

COMES NOW Petitioner Adams with additional significant supplemental evidence in support of the Petition for a writ of mandamus.

Petitioner is bound under provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 3331¹, oath as a retired commissioned military officer; also, bound under provisions of 10 U.S.C. § 899² of the Uniformed Code of Military Justice; which is a punitive statute forbidding any sign

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 3331 Oath of Office

An individual, except the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services, shall take the following oath: "I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." This section does not affect other oaths required by law. (Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 424.)

² 10 U.S.C § 899. Art. 99. Misbehavior before the enemy

Any member of the armed forces who before or in the presence of the enemy— runs away; shamefully abandons, surrenders, or delivers up any command, unit, place, or military property which it is his duty to defend; through disobedience, neglect, or intentional misconduct endangers the safety of any such command, unit, place, or military property; casts away his arms or ammunition; is guilty of cowardly conduct; quits his place of duty to plunder or pillage; causes false alarms in any command, unit, or place under control of the armed forces; willfully fails to do his capture, or utmost to encounter, engage, capture, or destroy any enemy troops, combatants, vessels, aircraft, or any other thing, which it is his duty so to encounter, engage, destroy; or does not afford all practicable relief and assistance to any troops, combatants, vessels, or aircraft of the armed forces belonging to the United States or their allies when engaged in battle; shall be punished by death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 69.)

of cowardice on Petitioner's course of conduct, and Petitioner confirms he has no intention of demonstrating such conduct by reporting the legal fact that no person holding a public office at state and county levels has provided evidence of a valid and verifiable fiduciary or recognizance bonds for filing prior to entering the applicable office with the appropriate state or county clerical office for public scrutiny.

Recently it became clear to Petitioner that the integrity of public funds appropriated by the Colorado Legislature is supposedly covered by 2016 Colorado Revised Statute 24-22-101: Oath, bond and sureties. The provisions of Subparagraph 1 of that statute addresses the mandate for a fiduciary or recognizance bond be placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, an alleged imposter, by the State Treasurer prior to the Treasurer's entry into the office. Sections 2 and 3 address the mandates for filing liability sureties of the Treasurer and all of the employees of that office after the Treasurer enters the office. The significance of said statute is that the mandated bonds are placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, an alleged imposter, who then accepts liability bonds from the Treasurer acquired with embezzled public funds.

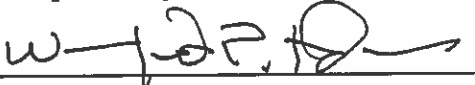
Unfortunately, after the Colorado State Legislature produces the Bill of Appropriations and thereafter the Bill is signed supposedly into law by an alleged imposter holding the Office of Colorado Governor; the public appropriations thereby become embezzled public money under the control of an alleged imposter. The Treasurer, whether properly bonded or not, cannot lawfully accept embezzled public funds under provisions of Article X, section 13, Colorado Constitution; then disperse those funds feloniously to accomplish the intended purpose of paying all state public

officer and employee salaries and office operating expenses. Thereby, the legal fact that embezzled public funds are being used to pay salaries and office operating expenses is obvious; and the defect must be recognized for a cure to occur.

Therefore, the Respondent, though mandated to be a government Republican in Form, does not lawfully exist since there are no persons who lawfully hold public office that are supported with embezzled funds provided by the State Treasurer; the public funds being used are felonious under provisions of Article X, section 13, Colorado Constitution, a federal law; and the Court is apprised of the depth of the defect's severity.

Petitioner believes that the foregoing information and evidence is sufficient to justify emergency action by the Court; that no other cause before the Court has a greater priority; such emergency action by the Court is believed to be an absolute necessity in the form of a mandamus to cure the defect; and accordingly, the Court is urged to respond immediately and favorably.


Respectfully submitted,



Winfred P. Adams

VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that true and correct copies of the foregoing SIGNIFICANT SUPPLEMENTAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS was sent, postage prepaid to the Office of the Colorado Governor, 136 State Capitol, Denver, Colorado 80203-1792; the Office of the Colorado Attorney General, 1300 Broadway, 10th Floor, Denver, Colorado; and the Office of the United States Attorney, 1225 17th Street, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202 this 17th day of September, 2017.



Winfred P. Adams

Public Law 92-500 Clean Water Act

Tap water system

80204

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0116001#.WyrXoeRMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80204&searchtype=zip>

80026 Lafayette Police Department, 451 N 111th St, Lafayette, CO

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80026&searchtype=zip#.Wyrb-ORMH7M>

80294

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0116001#.WycweRMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80294&searchtype=zip#.WyrdeeRMH7O>

80202 U.S. Attorney Bob Troyer 1801 California Street Suite 1600 Denver, CO 80202 (303) 454-0100

MARTINEZ 1437 Bannock Street Room 256 Denver CO 80202 720-865-8302

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80202&searchtype=zip#.WyrjLORMH7M>

80301 Boulder County Sheriff Office Address: 5600 Flatiron Pkwy, Boulder, CO 80301 (303) 441-3600 Boulder County Jail 3200 Airport Road Boulder, CO 80301

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80301&searchtype=zip#.WyrpB-RMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0107152#.WyrpP-RMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0107485#.WyrpZORMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0107487#.WyrphuRMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=CO0107471#.Wyrpn-RMH7M>

80302 20th Judicial District Court Located in: Boulder County Justice Center Address: 1777 6th St, Boulder, CO 80302 (303) 441-1776

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80302&searchtype=zip#.WyrpIeRMH7M>

80203 STATE OF COLORADO, Office of Treasurer, and Governor, 200 East Colfax Ave. Denver, CO Colorado Attorney General, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80203&searchtype=zip#.WyrqYeRMH7M>

80238

Federal Bureau of Investigation 8000 E 36th Ave, Denver, CO 80238 (303) 629-7171

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=80238&searchtype=zip#.WyrqIeRMH7M>

20530 DOJ and FBI

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=20500&searchtype=zip#.WyrqZ-RMH7M>

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/system.php?pws=DC0000002#.WyrIQORMH7M>

20460 Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. Washington, DC 20460

<https://www.ewg.org/tapwater/search-results.php?zip5=20460&searchtype=zip#.Wyrsj-RMH7M>

EPA's report card 'F'

<https://www.ewg.org/planet-trump/2018/03/scott-pruitt-just-released-his-first-year-report-card-ewg-marked-it-and-sent-it#.Ww2VleRMH7M>

ENFORCEMENT

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/33/1319>

[Sham and a pretense](#)

JAILS, PRISONS, BONDS

Research explaining how living souls are made prisoners for the making of Billions of Dollars for the slave making Governments and their Banking henchmen through incarcerations.

Gxxx is investigating more into the criminal jail/prosecution aspects. The results are incredible. His strawman is currently on probation from activities that were the result of Cxxxx prosecution of 17 to 18 people who were attempting to help patriots to buy Cadillacs. He was put in jail for a year, then a half-way house. He's been researching admiralty. When he was ready to leave the half-way house he was caught on the computer creating a bill of exchange and the guards and matrons thought it was criminal activity so they jerked him back into jail for violating his probation for putting a blank bill of exchange. Jxxx had advised him that he had to quit fighting these people or he'd be in dishonor under admiralty and he had to keep raising questions rather than fighting and denying the charges. He was only in jail about 4 or 5 days and when they tried to interrogate him to get him ready for his hearing where the judge would eventually put him back into prison. He started using the correct tactic of accepting and asking questions. He got the prosecutor (assistant) to throw up her hands and scream he was too smart for her, to just get out. He's been in a half way house since May.

The last time he had a probation hearing with his officer in Cxxxx, he'd gone to the meeting personally. Before he went, he'd written a letter to her, the judge, the prosecutor, and others, and said that he requested that they deliver to him the bonds from CUSIP (Committee on uniform securities identification procedures (CUSIP) - the committee that assigns the numbers to securities for identification, usually bonds. ... Glossary: CUSIP. Committee on uniform securities identification procedures (CUSIP) - the committee that assigns ... (www.speculativebubble.com/terms/cusip.shtml) which were being used to underwrite his time in prison and his time on probation. He wanted them to deliver the bonds being held by CUSIP and other government agencies so he could accept them for settlement and closure. When he went to his probation officer meeting he was disappointed because his probation officer wasn't there to meet with him. He filled out a form and left. It seems that no one wants to talk with him or meet with him now that he's asked for the CUSIP bonds so he can settle and close the bonds.

CUSIP is an acronym. Gxxx is telling us that all criminal prosecution is for the purpose for raising revenue for the United States of America and he'll tell us who that is. Now you'll have a better understanding of why people are in jail, why they are in prison, why they are on probation and why they are charged with everything from **jaywalking** on up through murder one. Jack further heard from others researching, and Gxxx is also saying that every American soldier who dies in Afghanistan and Iraq probably carries a \$10 million life insurance on him carried by our government. After all, every soldier, marine, or air force person is an asset to the United States of America. They have a huge investment in that particular soldier and his activity and it can explain why it is that the US is not so anxious to withdraw its troops from that area. It's a money making activity and they don't want to talk about the fact that they are making money on death and that they are making money the incarceration and imprisonment on otherwise good hearted people.

Gxxx: The key to finding out what you want on the Internet knows how to put it into the computer. If you put the right information in there, you get the right answer. He's been finding out who the investor is the 144 holders. They have a rule called the 144 holder. The rule is that they can't sell private investment securities that are not registered. The rule prohibits them from selling the prison bonds. They have to wait 6 months before they can sell a certain quantity of private securities without being registered, selling them as private securities. Basically there are 8 people on the board of directors of CCA (Corrections Corporation of America (www.correctionscorp.com))-Joseph E. Russell, the top holder, and John M Ferguson. Russell owns 64,000 shares of CCA stock which is worth about \$70 million. Ferguson owns 34,000 shares valued at about \$37 million.

Fidelity Management and Research is the top stock holder, the top investment firm that is selling the bonds as investment securities. **They pool them and sell them as mortgage backed securities. They also when they pool**

them, they sell them as mutual funds on the stock market. By pooling you mean the securities on the inmates. What they are doing is they are actually taking the mortgage backed securities, which are really bid bonds, performance bonds and payment bonds. They pool these bonds and when they pool them together they call them mortgage backed securities. They take these to TBA which is the Bond Market Association. It's an actual market for bonds. Anytime a bond is issued there has to be an underwriter. The bonds have to be underwritten. Bonds that are issued have to be indemnified so there has to be surety (spelling?) to indemnify the bonds. The brokerage houses and the insurance companies indemnify the bonds. They're called surety companies.

After the surety companies indemnify the bonds, which are underwriting them, they do this through an investment banker or the banks themselves do this. They job it out to them. They buy up all these shares and turn around and sell them as investment securities. The shares represent the stock which represents the account of CCA. All of this has been funneled through CCA, the Corrections Corporation of America. What they are doing is selling stock in the prison system by selling the prisoners' accounts as securities through the securities exchange. They are making huge amounts of money off it. They privatize the prisoners' accounts and bring all these investors in and what they are doing is underwriting all these prisoner's accounts (bonds). This is after the surety company guarantees the bonds. Then they are underwritten through an investment bank or banker. Then they are put out on the market and resold to the public. In other words the banks are buying up all the shares and then they resell them as investment securities to the public. The public then buys them as mutual funds or they can buy them as debt instruments, equity instruments.

What they are really doing is they are buying up debt instrument. They are using the fiscal accounting cycle of accrual and they sell the prisoner's 'capital and interest' as it is called in accrual accounting. They resell these to the public because the prisoner did not do full settlement and closure on the account. They sell the prisoner accounts as a commercial dishonor and sell it to the public as a commercial dishonor.

When you go in the courts they always say they are operating under a statute jurisdiction. The Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition says a statute is a bond or obligation of record. That's what all the criminal statutes are.....bonds or obligation of record. Go in and read the definition of a recognizance bond and you find that it is a bond or obligation of record. They are selling bonds. They are charging prisoners under a bond; the prisoner signs the bond and the bond becomes the agreement for the payback. This is done when the prisoner signs the final court papers at a sentencing hearing.

Jxxx: how many of us remember when our government attempted to finance from the private sector the Second World War. Weren't they selling war bonds? They were soaking up the people's equity in terms of buying bonds, transferring your funds to the government. The government by purchasing those bonds was promising to pay you back your investment at sometime in the future with interest. At that time what they were collecting from the people was their so-called cash equity. What Gene saying now is that people have gotten too poor, too stingy and too smart to buy bonds to finance the government? How long has it been since you heard the Post Office or anyone trying to get you down to buy US savings bonds?

So what they are doing now instead of getting us to voluntarily give our cash equity to the government for a promise to be paid back in the future, they are securing from us some violation of a statute by which the law ascribes from us a penalty; i.e., the payment of a sum of money due. Instead of collecting the cash from us, they put us through a criminal procedure where we dishonor the system and what Gene said is what is happening is they are selling our capital and our interest. In other words, they are selling the liability you had in whatever charge has been brought against your cestui que vie/for their benefit alleged trust account (straw man). They are taking that capital and interest that you should pay and are grabbing that from us and selling it on the open market to bankers and investors to transfer their funds to government which is covered by the bond of the violation of your cestui que/for their benefit trust (straw man) of that statute. In order to secure the bond the living soul is placed in prison as the surety to back the bond which is financed on the investment of the public market place in terms of the sales of stocks and bonds.

The public doesn't directly bid on my (the prisoner's) debt. Your debt is assumed by the bankers. The bankers issue secondary paper that allows me to invest in what they are holding as the holder in due course of the claim against your cestui que (straw man). The reason they are doing this is because you dishonored the post settlement procedures for settlement and closure of the account. The prisoner should have come in and accepted and used his exemption. Since the prisoner dishonored the post settlement proceedings, then the prisoner is in dishonor and the issuance of the bonds by the financing system was done in order to pass the punishment on to him because of his inability to fulfill his post settlement objectives.

If you get into dishonor by non-acceptance, what they are trying to do is get an acceptor which is the same thing as a banker. They need someone to pay off the obligation and if you get into dishonor, they sell your dishonor and put you into prison as the collateral and they sell the bond. The bond is issued and they get a surety to underwrite the bid bond with a performance bond and then they get an underwriter to underwrite the performance and payment bonds. What the performance bond does is it guarantees the bid contract, or the bid bond. What the bid bond does is guarantee the payment of the performance bond. This is done through a surety company. Then they get an underwriter or an investment banker to underwrite it. After it's underwritten, they sell it to the public as investment securities, debt instruments, or mutual backed securities.

It's all done through bonds...bonding. That's what all these municipal bonds are. What they are doing is following everything through the prison system. The prison system is being privatized. Through privatization, private enterprise can fund the prison system cheaper than the government can. They are subsidizing everything through privatization.

ALEC does this; the American Legislative Exchange Council, promotes privatization through foundations like the Reason Foundation owned by David Knott. They get the foundations to promote this and get investors to come in. Cornell was merged with Trinity Venture Company which is an investment company. What they did was changing their name to Reid Trinity Venture and then merged with SB Warburg. (Warburg was out of Germany or France and partnered with Rothschild). SB Warburg is in Chicago, Illinois, and they merged with BIF in Switzerland, which is a settlement and closure bank, and the biggest bank in the world for settlements. They are connected to Cornell Company which is owned by David Cornell.

Everyone is tied in. Paine Webber Group is the United States of America and all the big international corporations are the stockholders and own all the stock in CCA. Everyone is using our exemptions on the private side. They filed a 1096 tax return and show it as a prepaid account, as prepaid interest and they returned it back to the prisoner. They took the prisoners deduction for the exemption and they deduct the tax and the IRS bills the prisoner for the tax. **So the corporations are stealing your exemption which is your intellectual property.** What's wrong with this? They are not telling us what they are doing. It's all commercial. When you go into the court room everything is commercial. Vxxxxx in her seminar says the facts don't matter, the facts are on the moon. What matters is honor and dishonor. The courts have to dishonor the potential prisoner or get that 'person' to argue or get that 'person's' attorney to argue. **Just like Martha Stewart. Argue and you're in dishonor and you'll end up in jail.**

The attorneys are actors to make us think the whole process is a factual issue. **They get us into the guilty/not guilty mode and they get into all the cloak and dagger or what evidence to present.** It's a dog and pony show to cover up that they are after the debt money. All corporations work on a fiscal accounting year which means that they spend debt. **They can't get rid of the debt and balance the books unless they run it through our accounts on the private side.** We the people run on a calendar year and the corporations run on the fiscal year. They can only balance their books is to run it through our accounts using our exemptions. Then they can do their reverse bookkeeping entry and go to post settlement and closure. They can't do that until the prisoners do the acceptance (if they do it). That what they are looking for in the court room under 3-410 is the acceptor.

That means we are assuming the liability for the debt as the principal. A lot of times with debt the principal is always the primary libellant in the commercial setting. He has to assume the liability and then you get your remedy. Otherwise you don't get a remedy. They sell your account to some corporation while you're sitting in prison.

How many times has government ever had a case against anyone? The attorneys have to attempt to get you to go right into argument and trial and go into dishonor. Axxxx was given documents from redwood Trust on a mortgage foreclosure. She did a conditional acceptance and she did a heck of a job. She stopped them cold and they took the property off the market. At the end she said if they didn't answer her within 14 days she was going to resort to notarial protest and get remedy for dishonor. She went into the fact that their charter doesn't allow them to loan credit, she wanted to know the name of the company who was the source of the credit, she wanted the name of the account number, she wanted certified copies of the front and back of the promissory note. She was trying to get them to divulge that it was her secured party creditor that was the source of everything they were doing. She was forcing them to admit that it was her promissory note that was the basis of the credit instrument that they loaned and that they had already sold the note to someone else and they didn't have it in their possession. What they do is they sell the notes just as they do when you go into prison. They endorse the note and they no longer the holder of the note. The mortgage company wasn't involved in this process....the attorneys are doing all this. What they are doing is coming to the private side to get the debt without any permission from the mortgage company. IN this case they quoted from the UCC, and it's from Lex Mercatoria, the Law of the Merchant.

If you read John Hall's book it talks about letter Rogatory, indictments where you are indicted and brought into the court under a warrant. What the warrant is a demand for payment of debt. What they did under admiralty in the court room is they are demanding payment. You sign a bond to be released until the civil complaint is prosecuted and then they release you under the bond until civil bond is prosecuted. If you didn't pay the debt they put you in prison until the debt is paid. They use the same terms in this practice book from 1700. This is an actual practice book. It was written by Courts Practice who worked in the Court of Arches for the Crown as a registrant. This is a private book, not meant for public viewing. It laws out the whole practice of admiralty during the American Revolution.

Hall translated this and put it in district court in Maryland in 1809. This was written in 1692. It's an actual practice. Benedict is not a practice; it gives information about what admiralty is. Admiralty is all debt and it's all civil; it becomes criminal when the prisoner gets a contempt charge when he refuses to pay. They can keep you in jail until you pay the debt. The initial get out of jail bond releases you until you've successfully paid the debt. This book goes into the history and practice of admiralty. It tells how to set the bond, and do court room procedure. The laws haven't changed; the circumstances of the government have changed so admiralty can be applied instead of constitutional law. Warden comes from admiralty-warden of the sea. The warden is the warehouse man who is warehousing all the goods; he's the bailee. The commitment order is your bailment, your contract for the commitment of the goods. Then they put the goods in a warehouse and store them there (prisoners stored in prisons, just like the people stored in the pods in the movie, The Matrix).

§ 3-410. ACCEPTANCE VARYING DRAFT.

- (a) If the terms of a drawee's acceptance vary from the terms of the draft as presented, the holder may refuse the acceptance and treat the draft as dishonored. In that case, the drawee may cancel the acceptance.
- (b) The terms of a draft are not varied by an acceptance to pay at a particular bank or place in the United States, unless the acceptance states that the draft is to be paid only at that bank or place.
- (c) If the holder assents to an acceptance varying the terms of a draft, the obligation of each drawer and indorser that does not expressly assent to the acceptance is discharged.
 - 1) "Acceptor" means a drawee who has accepted a draft.
 - (2) "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make payment.
 - (3) "Drawer" means a person who signs or is identified in a draft as a person ordering payment.
 - (4) [reserved]

(5) "Maker" means a person who signs or is identified in a note as a person undertaking to pay.

(a) "Acceptance" means the drawee's signed agreement to pay a draft as presented. It must be written on the draft and may consist of the drawee's signature alone. Acceptance may be made at any time and becomes effective when notification pursuant to instructions is given or the accepted draft is delivered for the purpose of giving rights on the acceptance to any person.

(b) A draft may be accepted although it has not been signed by the drawer, is otherwise incomplete, is overdue, or has been dishonored.

(c) If a draft is payable at a fixed period after sight and the acceptor fails to date the acceptance, the holder may complete the acceptance by supplying a date in good faith.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), "negotiable instrument" means an unconditional promise or order to pay a fixed amount of money, with or without interest or other charges described in the promise or order, if it:

(1) is payable to bearer or to order at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder;

(2) is payable on demand or at a definite time; and

(3) does not state any other undertaking or instruction by the person promising or ordering payment to do any act in addition to the payment of money, but the promise or order may contain (i) an undertaking or power to give, maintain, or protect collateral to secure payment, (ii) an authorization or power to the holder to confess judgment or realize on or dispose of collateral, or (iii) a waiver of the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of an obligor.

(b) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument.

(c) An order that meets all of the requirements of subsection (a), except paragraph (1), and otherwise falls within the definition of "check" in subsection (f) is a negotiable instrument and a check.

(d) A promise or order other than a check is not an instrument if, at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder, it contains a conspicuous statement, however expressed, to the effect that the promise or order is not negotiable or is not an instrument governed by this Article.

(e) An instrument is a "note" if it is a promise and is a "draft" if it is an order. If an instrument falls within the definition of both "note" and "draft," a person entitled to enforce the instrument may treat it as either.

see OWNERS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM IN AMERICA

OWNERS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM IN AMERICA

Research and excerpts from LETTERS FROM JAIL: Profiteering off the prisoners / Prime stockholders in Correction Corp. of America / Funding Streams Exposed / Corporate Public Private Scheme Exploiting, Criminalizing Vulnerable People

From: Lynn Schmaltz

I had many opportunities to educate women on the monetary system of jail. The moment an order is written, whether it's a warrant or a traffic ticket, or whatever, the money machine is activated. Every prisoner has a

monetary value to our government whether its local, county, state or federal. Bonds are written based on the person's name and social security number and are sold through a brokerage firm such as AG Edwards or Merrill Lynch who has the contract to sell all the prison bonds for the city, county, state or federal prisons. Over 50% of the money market bonds right now are purchased in Japan or China. I've been told by researchers that Walmart and, used to be, Kmart also purchase these bonds, Walmart mostly doing so by emptying out bank accounts at night. Both companies are fronts for enormous money machines.

The way the bond works is that a monetary value is placed on the alleged crime and then factored the way banks factor their money. In other words if a person is convicted of a felony the 'value' would be \$4 million. The county/city/ state then multiplies it by ten, so the bond that goes out for sale with the prisoner's name and social security number is a short-term 'promissory' note. It's offered at \$40 million. Perhaps an investor will offer 40% of the \$40 million, or \$16 million. Once this 'promissory note' of the face value of \$40 million reaches the banks it is then multiplied again by 200 to 300% and sold as bank securities. For those of you who wonder why the US has more people in prison per capita than any other nation on earth, you'll begin to understand how we can have a weakening economy and still fund wars overseas. It's all based on prisoners....in other words, prison for profit.

Knowing all this and knowing that a prisoner can have a 'net worth' of say, \$10,000 per day in the money markets, helped me explain to many bewildered women why they were in jail. We were only merchandise in a warehouse. The storage was pretty cheap; one woman while in jail researched the cost of feeding prisoners per day which ranged from 74 cents to \$2.72 per prisoner per day.

From: "Lynn Schmaltz"
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2004 8:46 AM
Subject: Re: Paine Webber
"OWNERS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM IN AMERICA"

Owners of the Prison Systems in America CORRECTION CORP OF AMERICA headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee owns all private prison systems in AMERICA and are selling the commercial paper. How it Works: A bid bond is done on Form 24, which comes out of the GSA Office (General Services Administration which is out of GAO (General Accounting Office) which is under the Comptroller General. This Blake Bond Bid Bond is promulgated at the time the social security card is issued. When you are arrested the bond is filled out and they issue a Performance Bond, which is done from Form 25, and then they do a Payment Bond, which is a Form 25A.

The Bonds are being underwritten by the Banks. This is where the PAINE WEBBER GROUP comes in. The Plaintiff in all criminal tax cases in the USA is the PAINE WEBBER GROUP as the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The PAINE WEBBER GROUP is a group of international businesses. The PAINE WEBBER GROUP is providing the Securities for the prisons and is selling the Bonds, and the Banks, The ABA (AMERICAN BANKING ASSOCIATION) like LEHMEN BROTHERS, in New York City, are the underwriters on the Bonds. The Banks (the underwriters) is where the money is originally coming from.

A six digit tracking number is issued for the Certificate of Stocks in the Commodity and Security Exchange in the USA by CUSIP (see www.cusip.com and www.cjts.com the law enforcement tracking software) and a nine digit number (called Ordinance Number) is issued for the Certificate of Stocks going internationally to ANNA (Lynn's note: see link for ANNA which is in Brussels, Belgium at www.cusip.com). These Securities are sold through the Commodity and Security Exchange. The bottom line is they are selling stocks in the prison system. The jails are referred to as Warehouses and the prisoners are called Goods (oops, Lynn had it 'wrong'....she told the ladies in Bernalillo County Metropolitan Detention Center that we were in the Warehouse and we were the 'Merchandise' which explained the many flimsy reasons many of the ladies were in the prison.....it was just business, and just revenue). They are selling the Goods or the Account as Chattel, and as Commercial Paper on the Stock Exchange. Reminds one of the days when slaves were bought and sold on the auction block!

The PAINE WEBBER GROUP is the prime stockholder in this CCA (Correction CORP of America). (Lynn's note: the transport company who transported her to Colorado in a van with 16 other prisoners being transported about had the words "Transport Corporation of America....Nashville, Tennessee." Transport rides are also called 'diesel therapy' by those who know about them.) However twenty of the largest companies such as WAL-MART; EXON; GENERAL MOTORS; FORD MOTORS; CHEVY; TEXICO; CITY CORP; IBM; EXPHILIP; HEWLETT PACKARD; VERIZON; UNITED POSTAL SERVICE (UPS); and etc. are also involved as well as other stock holding corporations (There are sixteen pages of the names of corporations that hold these stocks amounting to billions of [dollars].) Of course the monies generated is all off budget with no accounting to the People, even though the CORRECTION CORP OF AMERICA through the PAINE WEBBER GROUP is acting in the capacity of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL: Promotes Privatization of the Prison System. Paul Weybrick (may be miss spelled) runs what is called the FREE CONGRESS FOUNDATION, which owns the AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL. THE REASON FOUNDATION and THE CORNELL COMPANY are involved as well.

The following are notes I wrote after Paul and I were released from colorado on August 20, 2004. Right now there are many forms of jail in the US--actual jail, CCP ankle bracelet, transport jail, probation, parole.....they all generate income:

Paul and I were released on Friday on personal recognizance and allowed to go to New Mexico. We have a hearing in CO on Sept 13, 04. We got home Sat. night and have been doing catch up here at home today. I'll write an update on Monday or Tuesday. I will especially have some words about the very heinous prison transport system in our country. For now suffice it to say that it took 20 hours in a prison van with 16 prisoners to get from Albuquerque to Hot Sulphur Springs, normally a 8 or 9 hour trip. All of us rode in hand cuffs and shackles the entire trip. There were 3 stops for McDonalds' 'food.' No one but the officers got off the van unless they were being dropped off. No exercise at any point. No movement allowed but to use the porta potty on board. Cattle being transported across country are generally treated better. I talked with a man who'd been on transport from California to colorado since July 8, 04. My transport date was August 11, 04. Someone in the Midwest told me he knew of a prisoner being transported for six months and occasionally dropped off in a county jail somewhere to await a different transport van. It's my understanding that once you're a prisoner in the system, the county/agency holding you is floating bond for \$10,000 per day with your name and your bar code (Soc. sec. #) and these bonds are bundled periodically and sold through Merrill Lynch, AG Edwards, etc. for each state.

Prison for profit.....it's not just baloney and white bread. More later and thanks for keeping up your daily news. Paul was released from CCP (ankle bracelet) in Albuquerque and allowed to drive up to Hot Sulphur where he spent another 3 days in jail (my time over the summer has been 5 days in May, 18 days in June-July, 15 days in August and on house arrest, bond from May 24 to June 25, and ankle bracelet from mid-July to August 5, 04). Thankfully, Paul with all his transplant medications, diabetes medications, was in from May 19-24, 04. The rest of the time he was on bond or ankle bracelet house arrest. I doubt he'd have survived a prolonged transport situation. The alleged crime? "Influencing a public office" and "filing a false document." This is what they called our UCCI financing statement sent when we informed public officials there would be a fee for using our copyrighted property (PAUL SCHMALTZ and PATRICIA SCHMALTZ), which they did anyway.

And, of course, there were no repercussions for those officials when they held a fraudulent, unpublished sale our home/business on the court house steps, etc. **As you well know there is no remedy in the courts of any kind.** They completely ignored our sovereign status with Little Shell Pembina and Apostille with the sovereignty filed by cancellatura.

Lynn Schmaltz

I just found the notes on Jack Smith and Gene Keating's research on prisoner bonds (not the kind you bail out with). www.cjts.com is the criminal justice tracking system software which shows the software that metro police departments use. Go to the user manual and it takes to 2% appearance bond fees. Then go to special operating software for courtrooms and it shows you how the 2% appearance bond fees are tied to the defendant's account. Go to the bottom in the original user's manual and it says, "Fine accounting." Further up the page is assessments. it shows how it's all tracked from beginning to end. FONTDIV

A caller wrote to a court once and send, "Send me a complete accounting of my case." It came back showing a \$90,000 active security and they said, "Your paperwork has been forwarded to the Department of Justice." The caller wrote a week later and said, "Send me a final pay-off amount for all my money. What would there be after 18 years without any fees, fines and interest."

They said, "We sent all your stuff to the Department of Justice. Go to GOTOBUTTON BM_3_ www.cjts.com and you'll see all there is to see about a public witness. The caller downloaded it. Roger Elvick had written something about stock exchange transactions.

Once you get the bond you are creditor in fact. Alan comes on the phone call with Jack Smith who had studied Roger Elvick's stuff intensely. He understands marketing accounts and the courts. Roger had said, "We have to find a way to track the account." The caller on Jack's program grabbed the phone book and just randomly picked a brokerage company

AG Edwards. He called up to talk to a broker. Caller says he's trying to figure something out. If there was someone trading bonds in the bond market in the caller's name without his permission could he track the account. AG Edwards broker says they would have to have a social security number or a driver's license number. Caller says he knows someone who was trading in Roger Elvick's name. Broker asked if it was a friend, family member or corporation? Caller said to the broker it was a corporation. Broker then said every bond has a cusip #.....Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Process Number.

You can go to www.cusip.com. There are two main outlets -- Chicago and New York. You'd have to find out who their transfer agents are and then you could track the trade. You can even find out if funds are being embezzled off the account.

When the cop gives you a ticket and you go into court, the judge is using this as a credit item to trade in the markets and he's doing calls. What if someone went in and caught them short on the margin call?

The broker at AG Edwards knew what the caller was talking about. He said, "IF you want to follow this up anymore, you'll have to go to the Securities Exchange division in your state. So, the next thing the caller did was check the Department of Financial Institution of his state on the web and looked up securities exchange division. The advisory committee showed AG Edwards was the transfer agent for the state, making all the bond trades.

The cop does all the paper work in the car. He is creating the assessment and the paperwork in his car when he makes out the ticket by using name, social security number, and driver's license number. They assume you voluntarily gave it to the cop and make the trade. **Every cop is a private business contractor working for the corporation.** If this is true then you can follow up on every trade made in your name on your exemption. Find the bond written on your birth certificate. Use that and access your exemption through the stock market that way.

Roger Elvick knew this. The transfer and transfer agent and the number with social security number and every case number will be listed. Every traffic ticket will be listed. Broker says if Ameritrade had a trade he could track it, but he can't track AG Edwards, and others. It's going to take someone higher up. The brokers are enslaved by their industry. When you have a job your company is using your social security number.

They'll keep taking your exemption even if you leave that company. AG Edwards sells the prisoner/traffic bonds for several states. How does this correlate with admiralty? Jack Smith says that in admiralty the vessels are carrying commodities and goods. So they carry invoices, packing slips and bills of lading. Warrants and securities back up the goods. Lag--goods that float on the water. Gene Keating says that Title 46 is the shipping code in admiralty. Secretary of Transportation is the receiver of the bankruptcy of the UNITED STATES -- section 1247 Title 46--he's the receiver and trustee. He's talking about the carriage of goods sea act which is Title 46 in the appendix. Bills of lading are all documents of title--warrants and documents are all under the UCC and deal with documents of title. Title 46 Sections 181-189--admiralty is very complex. Even judges are taught on a need to know basis. Appellate judges often don't know all this.

This all leads to different aspects of admiralty/maritime law, both inside and outside the courtroom. The carriage of goods act, Title 46, is all governed by the Secretary of Transportation--the Coast Guard, Secretary of Commerce and the treasury are all under Secretary of Transportation and it's all in commerce. The Secretary of transportation is the head of the maritime commission. All vessels are registered under Title 46, Section 31-301 which talks about maritime liens that arise by operation of law. There's a maritime lien commission. The Secretary of Transportation is running everything because we are all on the 'highway of commerce'--the water came inland, so to speak, and now it's here under the law of trust. Everyone who comes into the courtroom is a ward in admiralty--a ward of the court. We're in an "in rem" proceeding in admiralty in a title dispute and we have to come in as the title holder or have interest or claim in the subject matter of the complaint, or we are the 'vessel' and they have arrested 'the vessel.'

We're not in common law in the courts, we're in admiralty and they get jurisdiction by arresting the vessel. They (lawyers/district attorneys/law enforcement) don't use the proper process and they need to trick, cajole, deceive, pressure us to do whatever they need to do and have us make a mistake to give them 'in personam jurisdiction' over us when we take on the attributes of a general appearance to the subject matter of the pleadings against the defendant "in rem" and we start acting in any capacity on the merits of the charges or by taking on the persona of the defendant vessel 'in rem.' There's lots more to this, but I think you get the gist about 'prisons for profit.'

In tying this all together it would appear that there are many laggard souls, some are incarcerated in prison and some are working in the prisons. And many, many more are indifferent to what is going on in our country as far as prisons and prisoners are concerned. When I explained my case to women, many said, "Why do you bother trying to change things? To stand up to the system?" I'd always explain to them the concept of our earth trying to ascend to higher consciousness and take all the souls along, even the laggard souls. I'd explain how we could use the light of the angels, masters and God through us as flashlights

The source for this bulletin is Ed Brannum of Texas and this message was appended to his email:

I do not have a problem you with giving out my EMail address. All the Feds have known it for years. It's hard trying to teach those PERSONS while they are monitoring me.

"The following message is for any/all Corporate Agents/informants/investigators et. al. working in collusion by monitoring my mail and any other communications without my permission."

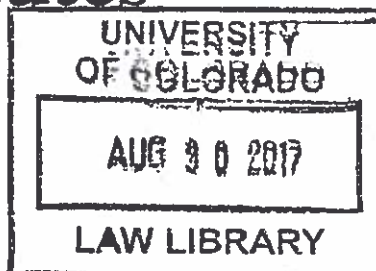
"I sui juris, a republic of Texas National American Sovereign neutral non-combatant by law declare to all Corporate combatant FEDERAL and/or STATE Agents and/or 3rd parties that I am not a Corporation and/or UNITED STATES/STATE Created Fiction and I am accepting all Oaths and Affirmations declared Under Penalties of Perjury "so help me God" and returning any/all actions from the same being brought/sought against me for want of Geographical Jurisdiction and Venue."

"I bless God my creator and ask His blessings and Protection for the Land of Texas against all trespassers."
Ed: Brannum rep777@dctexas.net

Exhibit "H"

Colorado Revised Statutes

2017



Title 24
Book 1
Government — State
Articles 1 to 49.9



Edited, Collated, Revised,
Annotated, and Indexed
Under the Supervision and Direction of the

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL SERVICES

by

JENNIFER G. GILROY OF THE COLORADO BAR,
REVISOR OF STATUTES,
AND THE
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LEGAL SERVICES

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*Reenacted by the General Assembly as the
Positive Statutory Law of Colorado of a General and Permanent Nature
and as the Official Statutes of the State of Colorado*

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24-22-103.	Seal of office.		financial reporting system project - repeal. (Repealed)
24-22-104.	Access to all state offices.		Business training and promotion cash fund - repeal. (Repealed)
24-22-105.	Acceptance of gifts, legacies, and devises - display by state historical society permitted.	24-22-114.	Tobacco litigation settlement cash fund - health care supplemental appropriations and overexpenditures account - creation.
24-22-106.	Care of records - delivery to successor in office.	24-22-115.	Legislative declaration - tobacco litigation settlement trust fund - creation. (Repealed)
24-22-107.	Duties and powers of state treasurer.	24-22-115.5.	Miscellaneous tobacco litigation settlement moneys.
24-22-108.	Willful neglect of duty - penalty.	24-22-116.	Legislative declaration - exclusion of tobacco litigation settlement moneys from fiscal year spending.
24-22-109.	Willful refusal to pay warrant or check - penalty.	24-22-117.	Tobacco tax cash fund - accounts - creation - legislative declaration.
24-22-110.	Personal profit on state moneys unlawful - penalty.		
24-22-111.	Unlawful acts of other persons - penalty.		
24-22-112.	Power of state treasurer to issue and sell notes. (Repealed)		
24-22-113.	Power of state treasurer to loan money to the Colorado		

24-22-101. Oath - bond and sureties - conditions of bond. (1) On or before the second Tuesday in January after his election and before entering upon his duties, the state treasurer shall take and subscribe to the oath required by the state constitution and shall give a bond to the people of the state of Colorado in the sum of one million dollars, with not less than ten individual sureties or one or more surety companies authorized to do business in this state. The bond and each surety shall be approved by the governor and the attorney general and held in the custody of the secretary of state.

(2) The conditions of said bond shall be in substance that the state treasurer and all persons employed in the treasury department under his supervision shall faithfully discharge their respective duties and trusts and that the state treasurer shall be held responsible against all risks and losses whatsoever for all state moneys coming into his hands or received by the treasury department.

(3) If the bond is furnished by one or more surety companies, the entire premium therefor shall be paid by the state, and the general assembly shall appropriate the amount thereof.

(4) Whenever the governor, with the concurrence of the attorney general, deems the surety on said bond to be insufficient for the said sum of one million dollars, he may demand, and the state treasurer shall give, additional bond with sureties, at the cost of the state, to be approved by the governor and the attorney general.

Source: L. 71: R&RE, p. 1236, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 132-3-1.

Cross references: For general bond requirements, see § 24-2-104; for the salary of the state treasurer, see § 24-9-101; for discretionary funds of the state treasurer, see § 24-9-105; for the election of the state treasurer, see § 3 of art. IV, Colo. Const., and § 1-4-204.

ANNOTATION

Treasurer and sureties are absolutely liable for all public moneys received. The absolute liability of the state treasurer and his sureties for

all public moneys received by him as treasurer is fixed by § 12 of art. X, Colo. Const. State v. Walsen, 17 Colo. 170, 28 P. 1119 (1892).

24-22-102. State treasurer may administer oaths. The state treasurer has power to administer all oaths and affirmations required by law in matters concerning the duties of his office.

MILLS'
ANNOTATED STATUTES

Henry Andrews
OF THE *Dec. 10, 1902*

STATE OF COLORADO.

EMBRACING THE

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1883,

AND ALL

GENERAL LAWS ENACTED SINCE THAT COMPILATION (EXCEPT THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1891,

WITH

DIGESTED NOTES OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

CONSTRUING OR ILLUSTRATING THE SAME.

Vol. 1

EDITED AND ANNOTATED
BY J. WARNER MILLS,
OF THE DENVER BAR.

IN TWO VOLUMES. - VOLUME I.

DENVER:
THE MILLS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1891.

all actions prosecuted and defended by him, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which book shall be delivered to his successor. [G. L. '77, p. 412, § 1108; G. S. '83, p. 456, § 1349.

4. STATE TREASURER.

1789. State treasurer — oath — bond — additional bond.] That the state treasurer shall on or before the second Tuesday in January after his election, and before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath required by the constitution, and give a bond to the state of Colorado in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, with not less than ten sureties, to be approved by the governor, attorney-general and secretary of state, which bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The governor, with the concurrence of either the attorney-general or the secretary of state, whenever he deems the sureties on the bond of the state treasurer to be insufficient for the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, may demand, and the state treasurer shall give, additional bonds and sureties, to be approved by the governor, attorney-general and secretary of state. The state treasurer now in office shall give such bond and procure the approval thereof within thirty days after this act shall take effect. [G. L. '77, p. 413, § 1109; amended, L. '83, pp. 278, 279, § 1; G. S. '83, pp. 456, 457, § 1350.

1790. Conditions of bond.] The condition of such bond shall be in substance that the treasurer and all persons employed in his office shall faithfully discharge their respective duties and trusts, and that the said treasurer shall use all necessary and reasonable diligence and care in the safe-keeping and lawful disposal of all sums of money, books, bonds, notes, papers and all other things appertaining to said office, and which shall have or shall come into his hands, or to the hands of any person or persons employed by him, and that the said treasurer shall, upon reasonable notice, render a true account in the premises, whenever he shall be thereunto required by any provision of law in that behalf, or by the senate or house of representatives, and shall deliver to his successor in said office, or to any other person authorized by law to receive the same, all moneys, books, bonds, notes, papers and all other things belonging to said office, and that all balances that shall appear against him shall be forthwith paid into the treasury of the state. [G. L. '77, p. 413, § 1110; G. S. '83, p. 457, § 1351.

1791. State treasurer may appoint deputy — salary.] That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk or deputy, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars per annum, said salary to be paid from the appropriation made for the payment of the salaries of the officers of the executive department. [L. '81, p. 116, § 1; amended, L. '83, p. 277, § 1; G. S. '83, p. 457, § 1352.

1. Fees for loaning state funds, § 3018.

1792. Duties of treasurer — accounts — keep, disburse — report — information.] The treasurer shall:

First — Receive and keep all moneys of the state not expressly required by law to be received and kept by some other person.

Colorado Revised Statutes

Exhibit "J"

2018

Title 24
Book 1
Government — State
Articles 1 to 49.9



Edited, Collated, Revised,
Annotated, and Indexed

Under the Supervision and Direction of the

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL SERVICES

by

JENNIFER G. GILROY OF THE COLORADO BAR,

REVISOR OF STATUTES,

AND THE

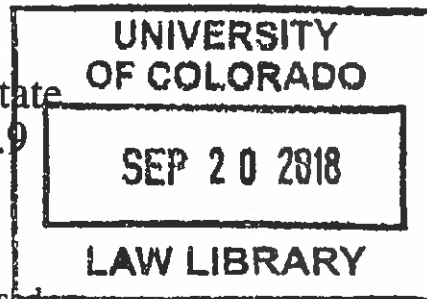
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LEGAL SERVICES

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*Reenacted by the General Assembly as the
Positive Statutory Law of Colorado of a General and Permanent Nature
and as the Official Statutes of the State of Colorado*

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may include, as part of the lawful expenses of executing and performing the duties of his office, such reasonable premium as may be charged by a company authorized under the laws of this state so to do for becoming his surety on such bond or obligation and such reasonable premium as may be charged by such company for becoming surety upon the bond of any deputy, clerk, or employee of such officer who is required by law or by such officer to give bond. Such premium shall not exceed one-half of one percent per annum on the amount or penalty of each bond or obligation.

Source: L. 19: p. 317, § 1. C.L. § 7992. CSA: C. 117, § 30. CRS 53: § 99-1-28. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-1-28.

24-13-126. Premiums, how paid. The expenses provided in section 24-13-125, in the case of state officers and their deputies, clerks, or employees, shall be paid from the state treasury, and the general assembly shall make the necessary appropriations therefor. In the case of all other officers and their deputies, clerks, or employees, such expenses shall be paid from any fund provided by such county, municipality, district, precinct, or court for the payment thereof or for the payment of the incidental or contingent expenses of any such officer, or the same shall be paid by such officer from any fund in his possession from which he is authorized to pay the expenses or salaries of his office.

Source: L. 19: p. 317, § 2. C.L. § 7993. CSA: C. 117, § 31. CRS 53: § 99-1-29. C.R.S. 1963: § 99-1-29.

ARTICLE 14

Liability - State and County Employees

24-14-101.	Definitions.	24-14-103.	Approval of seller - premium cost.
24-14-102.	Authorize purchase of liability insurance and crime insurance in lieu of a public official personal surety bond - definitions.	24-14-104.	Amount of coverage - limitations.
		24-14-105.	Limitation of actions.

24-14-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Agent" means any person duly authorized by an officer or employee to perform an act within the course of his service or employment.
- (2) "Employee" means any employee of the state or its governmental subdivisions.
- (3) "Officer" means any elected or appointed public official.
- (4) "State" means any agency or department of the state of Colorado, a county, or a city and county.

Source: L. 62: p. 177, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 72-16-1.

24-14-102. Authorize purchase of liability insurance and crime insurance in lieu of a public official personal surety bond - definitions. (1) The head of a department of the state of Colorado, with the approval of the governor or, in the case of the county or city and county, the chief executive officer or board of county commissioners, subject to appropriations being available therefor, is hereby authorized to procure insurance, through the department of personnel as provided in the "Procurement Code", articles 101 to 112 of this title 24, for the purpose of insuring its officers, employees, and agents against any liability, other than a liability that may be insured against under the "Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado", articles 40 to 47 of title 8, for injuries or damages resulting from their negligence or other tortious conduct during the course of their service or employment. Counties or cities and counties are authorized to insure their officers, employees, and agents against similar liabilities.

(2) (a) Whenever a person is required by law to provide or purchase a personal surety bond as a condition of serving in a public elected, appointed, or employed position, the public entity for which the person will serve may, in lieu of the required bond, purchase crime insurance to protect the public entity from any dishonesty, theft, or fraud by the person. However, this section does not apply to the bond required of the state treasurer pursuant to section 24-22-101.

(b) If a public entity purchases crime insurance in lieu of a personal surety bond pursuant to this subsection (2), the public official or employee is relieved of all statutory requirements related to the personal surety bond, including requirements as to the type, provider, form, amount, or filing of the personal surety bond. The public entity is likewise relieved of any statutory requirements related to the personal surety bond of the public official or employee.

(c) Crime insurance purchased pursuant to this subsection (2) must be purchased from an insurance provider licensed in the state of Colorado. The public entity shall pay the premiums for the insurance.

(d) As used in this subsection (2), unless the context otherwise requires:

(I) "Crime insurance" means a form of insurance to protect public assets from loss due to dishonesty, theft, or fraud by a public official.

(II) "Personal surety bond" means a bond, surety, surety bond, surety company bond, corporate surety bond, corporate fidelity bond, individual bond, schedule bond, blanket bond, or official bond.

(III) "Public entity" means the state of Colorado, principal departments listed in section 24-1-110, public colleges and universities, state or local commissions, state or local authorities, counties, cities, cities and counties, towns, municipalities, districts, special districts, boards, and school districts.

Source: L. 62: p. 177, § 2. C.R.S. 1963: § 72-16-2. L. 81: Entire section amended, p. 1286, § 5, effective January 1, 1982. L. 90: Entire section amended, p. 568, § 47, effective July 1. L. 96: Entire section amended, p. 1516, § 46, effective June 1. L. 2018: Entire section amended, (HB 18-1140), ch. 41, p. 463, § 6, effective August 8.

Cross references: (1) For the "Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado", see articles 40 to 47 of title 8; for authority for public entities other than the state to obtain insurance, see § 24-10-115.

(2) For the legislative declaration in HB 18-1140, see section 1 of chapter 41, Session Laws of Colorado 2018.

ANNOTATION

Law reviews. For comment on *Am. Bus Lines v. Am. Sur. Co.*, appearing below, see 43 *Den. L.J.* 238 (1966).

Section is only applicable to state, county, and city departments. This section only applies to agencies or departments of the state, or to counties or cities and counties. *Maloney v. City & County of Denver*, 35 *Colo. App.* 167, 530 P.2d 1004 (1974).

It does not apply to political subdivisions. *Maloney v. City & County of Denver*, 35 *Colo. App.* 167, 530 P.2d 1004 (1974).

Therefore, it cannot apply to school boards or school districts. *Maloney v. City & County of Denver*, 35 *Colo. App.* 167, 530 P.2d 1004 (1974).

Section is authorization statute and was not designed to limit scope of coverage. *Am.*

Bus Lines v. Am. Sur. Co., 238 *F. Supp.* 589 (D. Colo. 1965).

"Permissive use", rather than "scope of employment", is the proper test of coverage with respect to a liability policy covering state vehicles and extending coverage to use with the state's permission. *Am. Bus Lines v. Am. Sur. Co.*, 238 *F. Supp.* 589 (D. Colo. 1965).

Therefore, employee driving state vehicle for repairs covered. A state employee who had driven a state vehicle for repairs and was returning it at the time of an accident was using the truck with the state's permission and was acting within his scope of employment, even though he had earlier violated regulations by going to his home and the home of a friend and by drinking beer. *Am. Bus Lines v. Am. Sur. Co.*, 238 *F. Supp.* 589 (D. Colo. 1965).

People's Inquiry

ATTN: Colorado Secretary of State

Re: The above Caption please provide the following evidence of Fiduciary oath with the respective bond in documentation for record. Please provide the following Certified Colorado Constitution Ratified 1876. Please provide Polling Records for the Constitution Ratified 1876. Please provide the new, or latest Constitution for Colorado, with any supporting documents that is was ratified. As required by the Constitution for the United States of America, ratified in 1789, article III and the Constitution for the State of Colorado, ratified in 1876, Schedule sections 2 and 22.

1. Judge Michael Spear, 18th Judicial district attorney, evidence of compliance with Fiduciary bond requirement.
 - (a) Your Name Laurea
 - (b) Your Office or Department DOS
 - (c) Time you provided this information 9 AM
 - (d) Date you provided this information 8/25
 - (e) Below: if same as above, write same as above for each entry.
2. Certified copy of Colorado Constitution 1876 this is a People's requirement.
 - (a) Your Name _____
 - (b) Your Office or Department NONE
 - (c) Time you provided this information _____
 - (d) Date you provided this information _____
3. Polling record of the vote that passed the said 1876 constitution this is a People's requirement.
 - (a) Your Name _____
 - (b) Your Office or Department _____
 - (c) Time you provided this information NONE
 - (d) Date you provided this information _____

Summary of process to be completed by People's requestor

Postit note on Oath for Michael J. Spear.
Post it Note reads "NO Bond"
Peoples' Inquiry sheet has Post. t Note
Post it Note references 2-3 points one of which is
Poll From 1876.

Clarence Young
Clarence Young
8/28/17

PETER R. MEYER
[Signature]
8/28/17

People's Inquiry

ATTN: Colorado Secretary of State - *Laura / Terry says they do not issue statement on bond.*

This is an Inquiry form and therefore S.O.S. Request forms of Decorum are not qualified. Please adhere to these instructions.

Re: The above Caption please provide the following evidence of Fiduciary oath with the respective bond in documentation for record. Please provide the following Certified Colorado Constitution Ratified 1876. Please provide Polling Records for the Constitution Ratified 1876. Please provide the new, or latest Constitution for Colorado, with any supporting documents that is was ratified. As required by the Constitution for the United States of America, ratified in 1789, article III and the Constitution for the State of Colorado, ratified in 1876, Schedule sections 2 and 22. Colorado Secretary of Treasury is required to qualify with a Fiduciary Oath and Bond in the Amount Prescribed by CRS 24-22-101(1) (2016).

Walker Stapleton

1. Judge Michael Spear, 18th Judicial district attorney, evidence of compliance with Fiduciary bond requirement.
 - (a) Your Name *Laura*
 - (b) Your Office or Department *DOS*
 - (c) Time you provided this information *9AM*
 - (d) Date you provided this information *8/29*
 - (e) Below: if same as above, write same as above for each entry.
2. Certified copy of Colorado Constitution 1876 this is a People's requirement.
 - (a) Your Name _____
 - (b) Your Office or Department *None*
 - (c) Time you provided this information _____
 - (d) Date you provided this information _____
3. Polling record of the vote that passed the said 1876 constitution this is a People's requirement.
 - (a) Your Name _____
 - (b) Your Office or Department *None*
 - (c) Time you provided this information _____
 - (d) Date you provided this information _____
4. Walker Stapleton, Secretary of Treasury for Colorado. S.O.S., PROVIDE evidence/ certified copy of Fiduciary Oath and Bond as Prescribed by Law, for Walker Stapleton.
 - (a) Your Name _____
 - (b) Your Office or Department _____
 - (c) Time and date you provided this information _____

Summary of process to be completed by People's requestor *Laura, states there is NO bond, and that she will not document that, Terry interfered to re-state they will not provide documentation to that point.*

*Clarence Young
8/30/2017*

*EVERLYN-GORDON:BEY
8-30-17*

Exhibit "L"

Laurence R. Goodman
P.O. Box 3792
Boulder, Colorado 80307-3792

September 7, 2017

Wayne W. Williams
1700 Broadway, Suite 200
Denver, Colorado 80290
Certified Mail No. 7017 0660 000 3246 0952

RE: Demand for certified copies of oath and fiduciary bond(s) for the Colorado State Treasurer.

The authority for asking for this demand, as one of the People in Colorado, is Article II, Section 2, Colorado Constitution, ratified in 1876. Therefore, I Laurence R. Goodman demand certified copies of Colorado State Treasurer, Walker Stapleton's oath and fiduciary bond(s) to the people of the state of Colorado as required by Article VI, Clause 3, Constitution for the United States of America, ratified in 1789; Article XII, Sections 8, 9, and 10; Schedule, Section 2 and 22, Colorado Constitution, ratified in 1876; and pursuant to:

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-22-101(1)(2017). Oath – bond and sureties - conditions of bond

(1) "On or before the second Tuesday in January after his election and before entering upon his duties, the state treasurer shall take and subscribe to the oath required by the state constitution and shall give a bond to the people of the state of Colorado in the sum of one million dollars, with not less than ten individual sureties or one or more surety companies authorized to do business in this state. The bond and each surety shall be approved by the governor and the attorney general and held in the custody of the secretary of state."

Disclosure of the said requested information is in the public interest. The People of Colorado are ultimately responsible for their sovereignty. If government officials are encroaching on the rights of the People by cheating on their oath and fiduciary bond(s), denying the powers of both constitutions, it affects all the People in Colorado.

A definite answer in writing, is required stating that a search was made and that all or some of the documents were not found. If you do not respond within ten days of receipt of this demand, it means you cannot produce evidence of an oath and a fiduciary bond.

RECEIVED

SEP 11 2017

Laurence R. Goodman
Laurence R. Goodman

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

A demand for certified copies of oath and fiduciary bond(s) for the Colorado State Treasurer was sent in a securely sealed envelope by U.S. mail this 7th day of September, 2017 to:

Wayne W. Williams
1700 Broadway, Suite 200,
Denver, Colorado 80290
Certified Mail No. 7017 0660 000 3246 0952

Laurence R. Goodman
Laurence R. Goodman

Kenneth B. McJannet

William C. Johnson

Joe Sartin

Juan Sule

STATE OF COLORADO
Department of State
1700 Broadway
Suite 200
Denver, CO 80290



Wayne W. Williams
Secretary of State

Suzanne Staiert
Deputy Secretary of State

September 12, 2017

Laurence R. Goodman
P.O. Box 3792
Boulder CO 80307-3792

Dear Mr. Goodman:

We received your enclosed request for a certified copy of Walker Stapleton's oath and bond. A copy of Mr. Stapleton's most recent oath is enclosed. If you wish to order a certified copy, please complete the enclosed request form and mail it to our office with the required fee.

We could not locate a copy of a bond for Mr. Stapleton in our records.

Sincerely,

Colorado Secretary of State's Office

COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE

Payment is required with request.

20175031623
\$15.00
SECRETARY OF STATE
09/25/2017 14:17:36

REQUEST FOR OATH OF OFFICE OR FACSIMILE SIGNATURE FILING

Type of document (check one): Oath of Office Facsimile Signature Filing

Name(s)/Title on document: Oath of Office with evidence of fiduciary bond

Office held: Treasurer Walker R. Stapleton

Jurisdiction: See attached letter - CRS. 24-22-101(i)

Most current date OR Date range: _____

Indicate standard of service requested: Regular OR Expedite (add \$10 per copy to the regular fee)

		<u>Regular fee</u>	<u>Fee if expedited</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified copy	Number of copies: <u>1</u>	\$5.00 per copy	<u>\$15.00 per copy</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Photocopy only	Number of copies: _____	Free	\$10.00 per copy

Make checks payable to: Colorado Secretary of State

A definite answer in writing, is required stating that a search was made and that all or some of the document were not found.

- No Bond found (LD)

Included Cert Copy of Oath REQUESTING PARTY

Name: Laurence R Goodman Phone: _____

Address: P.O. Box 3792 City: Boulder State: Color ZIP 80307

Mail Pick up Fed Ex/UPS Account Number: _____

Prepaid Account Number: _____ Job Number: _____



**STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

I hereby certify that this is a true and complete copy of the document filed in this office and admitted to record in

*File Stapleton Walker R. Treasurer
State of Colorado / Supp 01-13-2015*

DATED 9/25/17

Wynne D. Williams
Secretary of State

Stacy Dwyer

STATE OF COLORADO



RECEIVED

MAY 20 2015

ELECTIONS
SECRETARY OF STATE

20155013095 C
OATH OFFICE
SECRETARY OF STATE
05/20/2015 04:52:07

TREASURER OATH OF OFFICE

I, Walker R. Stapleton, do solemnly swear by the everliving God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Colorado, and faithfully perform the duties of the office of Treasurer of the State of Colorado, to which I am about to enter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
Thirteenth Day of January A.D. 2015

Honorable Nancy E. Rice
Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court