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FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLORADO

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

May 7, 2018
Hand Carried

2018 MAY -8 AM 10:12

JEFFREY P. COLWELL
CLERK

UNITED STATES COURT DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Alfred A. Arrja Courthouse, 901 19th Street, Denver Colorado 80294-3589.

Re: Case No. 1:17-cv-01680-RM-KLM.

BY _____ DEP. CLK

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
County of Boulder)

SECOND COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT - NOTICE OF INTEREST
For a three week (21 day statutory) Grace Period
18 USC 4 Issue: Demand for Removal based on the
unfair defects in the charging instrument causing loss of
my natural right to self-defense by due process of law.

I, Laurence Rene' Goodman, state and affirm as follows:

The matter comes before the Court with the filing of pro per plaintiff Laurence R. Goodman, filed as a Commercial Instrument, Case Number: 1:17-cv-01680-RM-KLM

Case Name: Goodman v. Persons posing as Public Officers within Colorado State Government Agencies. However, on 10/19/2017 an AMENDED COMPLAINT was filed in this case entitled Laurence R. Goodman, et al., v. John W. Hickenlooper, et al., and Cynthia H. Coffman, et al.

I received a transaction, entered on 12/28/2017 at 9:24 AM MST and filed on 12/28/2017, labeled as Document Number: 40 (No document was attached)

The alleged Grand Jury Proceeding Case No.: 16CR001 was conducted contrary to the U.S. Const. amends. I, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and XIV thereby eliminating my natural right of self-defense.

Robert Shapiro, prosecuting attorney and creator of the indictment in Denver District Court Case No. 17CR10088 and Michael Spear Judge in the same case, have rendered the judicial process with deficiencies that are so unfair, as to result in my loss of rights, liberty, and property without due process of law, whether by suppression of evidence, suppression of law, or perjured testimony which did would impeach the case.

- The original principle in commerce and social purpose of the grand jury in the original colonies in America was to prevent gossip from destroying peoples' social reputation and commercial creditability by having a private trial before public trial. Each adverse party was questioned independently and privately to discover the nature and cause of the party separately to protect him/her from commercial embarrassment and/or maljeious prosecution. I have been denied an appearance before the Colorado Grand Jury. Both sides of the controversy were never presented, violating my right to speak and be heard barred by a formulated fantasy. See attached **Memorandum of Law**
- The grand jury indictment must, with reasonable certainty, state the essential facts which constitute the nature and cause of the charges. The SECOND SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT, Addendum I, never adequately states essential facts or answers the questions of who, what, where, when, how, and why in the alleged acts in each of the forty charges as required by Colo. R. Crim. P. Rule 7(a)(2) and Rule 7(b)(2) as well as C.R.S. 16-5-101 and C.R.S. 16-5-202. See Addendum II. Because the indictment is insufficient, I have no way to prepare a defense and be protected from further prosecution from the same offences. I have the natural human right to self-defense by due process of law. Proper effectuation of this right requires an indictment to meet the basic principles of fundamental fairness. As a result, the indictment does not lawfully charge a crime or subject me to the jurisdiction of the court.

Page 1 of 2
BOULDER COUNTY, State of Colorado
Certified to be a full, true and complete copy as appears upon the records of my office.
HILLARY HADD, CLERK & RECORDER
By Katie J. Tymkovich Deputy Clerk MAY 07 2018 Date
Katie J. Tymkovich



- 3. It is self-evident that prosecuting attorney Robert Shapiro cannot even follow the court rules because the SECOND SUPERSIDING GRAND JURY INDICTMENT of June 15, 2017, was not signed by a grand jury foreman as required by Colo. R. Crim. P. Rule 7(a)(2)(IV) as well as C.R.S. 16-5-201 which states:
 "Every indictment shall be signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury. . ." See **Addendum II**.
- 4. The only signature besides Shapiro's and the notary on the said Grand Jury Indictment is that of Denver District Court Chief Judge Michael A. Martinez. Martinez recused himself and all the other Denver District Court Judges from the proceedings in Grand Jury Proceedings Case No.: 16CR001, on April 17, 2017. See **Addendum III**. As a member of the non-judiciary of the STATE OF COLORADO, Martinez is not authorized to sign any grand jury indictment because it is a conflict of interest and in violation of the Separation of Powers Doctrine, U.S. Const. art. I-III and IV § 4. Therefore, Martinez has no authority to sign any grand jury indictment as a recused judge, or to change hats to impersonate a grand jury foreman. Consequently, such an indictment signed by an unauthorized person is invalid.
- 5. Furthermore, the indictment in Case No. 17CR10088, was not sworn to under oath by anyone, as mandated by C.R.S. 16-5-201, and C.R.S. 16-5-202. See **Addendum IV**. The most important ingredient to building a moral society, is truth, both inside and outside of a courtroom. Common law and biblical torah law both prohibit against "bearing false witness". Truth reigns supreme in a court case because without truth there can be not justice. Without the hope of justice, human society rapidly becomes unsustainable, and rapidly deteriorates into chaos, violence, and anarchy. Shapiro's failure to comply with these court procedural rules and statutory requirements, evidences not only his contempt for the truth, but also his likely malicious intent to lie. Consequently, any proceedings would be a violation of the rights of the common people under the U.S. Const. amends. IV, V, and XIV right to "Due Process of Law" as well as equivalent provisions of the Colorado Constitution and Statutory Law.

Under a pretense that a judicial interest exists, privately held companies identified by their Dun & Bradstreet numbers: the Office of the Governor, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Judicial Court of Colorado, are waging a 'Mixed War' against the People. See *Blk's Law Dict.*, 4th Ed., 1968, pg. 1754 and **Addendum V**. Also see 18 U.S.C. § 2331 "active war" resulting in injured and harmed daily by criminals in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1994, 42 U.S.C. § 12203, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, 18 U.S.C. 1513, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581 - 1589.

The contract implies a commercial disclosure subject to the restrictions of 18 U.S.C. § 4 - Misprision of felony, requires this court to acknowledge the authority of this code:

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

The monetary clock is ticking. It is your choice. The Denver District Court lacks jurisdiction to proceed because of these glaring and fundamentally "Unfair Defects" in the charging instrument lacking any commercial contract of performance under obligation. In deference, shall I remind this court that there is no plaintiff, the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, see the COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT - NOTICE OF INTEREST filed in this case on April 23, 2018. This case must be dismissed in the interest of justice.

I, Laurence Rene' Goodman, certify and swear on my own Commercial Liability, that I have read the foregoing instrument, titled SECOND COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT - NOTICE OF INTEREST, and know the content thereof, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I reserve the right and duty to update and correct this instrument as needed.

I, Laurence Rene' Goodman autograph: Laurence Rene' Goodman make this claim.

Michael A. Gallucci
 Witness
Michael A. Gallucci

[Signature]
 Witness

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Constitution for the United States of America 1789/1819, Amendment VI, states in part:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; ..."

Case Law

The principle that an indictment, although it may follow the language of the statute, which is not framed to apprise the defendant with reasonable certainty, of the nature of the accusation against the defendant is defective, can be found in:

People v. Allen, 446 P.2d 223 (1968)

Dresner v. County, 540 P.2d 1085, (1975)

People v. Donachy, 586 P.2d 14 (1978)

The principle that when an information fails to charge a crime, the court acquires no jurisdiction can be found in Colorado Supreme Court case: This Court has consistently held that jeopardy does not attach if the information is *insufficient in form and substance* to sustain a conviction. The sufficiency of an information is a matter of jurisdiction.

People v. Garner, 530 P.2d 496, (1975)

Maes v. District Court, 503 P.2d 621, (1972)

People v. Abrahamsen, 489 P.2d 206, (1971)

Krutka v. Spinuzzi, 384 P.2d 928, (1963)

Menton v. Johns, 377 P.2d 104, (1962)

Markiewicz v. Black, 330 P.2d 539, (1958)

Herman v. People, 233 P.2d 873, (1951)

The basic principle that an indictment be a clear statement of the essential facts which constitute the offense effectuates the defendant's right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in order to prepare a defense is found in the following UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT cases:

Mitchell v. United States, 143 F.2d 953, 955 (10th Cir. 1944),

Lowenburg v. People, 156 F.2d 22 (10th Cir. 1946),

United States v. Crummer, 151 F.2d 958, 962, (10th Cir. 1945),

Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. v. United States, 144 F.2d 824, 830, (10th Cir. 1944)

The elementary principle of a criminal pleading, where the definition of an offence, whether it be at common law or by statute, includes generic terms, it is not sufficient that the indictment shall charge the offence in the same generic terms as in the definition: but it must state the species, -- it must descend to particulars. In an indictment upon a statute, it is not sufficient to set forth the offence in the words of the statute, unless those words of themselves fully, directly, and expressly, without any uncertainty or ambiguity, set forth all the elements necessary to constitute the offence intended to be punished can be found in the following United States Supreme Court cases:

United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 558, (1875)

United States v. Simmons, 96 U.S. 360, 362, (1877)

United States v. Carll, 105 U.S. 611, 612, (1881)

United States v. Hess, 124 U.S. 483, 487, (1888)

Pettibone v. United States, 148 U.S. 197, 202-204, (1893)

Blitz v. United States, 153 U.S. 308, 315, (1894)

Keck v. United States, 172 U.S. 434, 437, (1899)

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page:

United States v. Petrillo, 332 U.S. 1, 10-11, (1947)

Morissette v. United States, 342 U.S. 246, 270, (1952)

The principle that the proper effectuation of the natural to self-defense by due process of law requires an indictment to meet the basic principles of fundamental fairness can be found in:

Cole v. Arkansas, 333 U.S. 196, 201-202, (1948)

Colorado v. Connelly, 479 U.S. 157, 176, (1986)

The basic principles of fundamental fairness retain their full vitality under modern concepts of pleading, and specifically under Rule 7 (c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, is illustrated by many recent federal decisions:

United States v. Lamont, 236 F.2d 312, (2nd Cir. 1956)

Meer v. United States, 235 F.2d 65, (10th Cir. 1956)

Babb v. United States, 218 F.2d 538, (5th Cir. 1955)

United States v. Simplot, 192 F.Supp. 734, (D. Utah 1961)

United States v. Devine's Milk Laboratories, Inc., 179 F.Supp. 799, (D. Mass 1960)

United States v. Apex Distributing Co., 148 F.Supp. 365, (1957).

Biblical Tora Law

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is one (either the eight or ninth, the designation varies between religions) of the Ten Commandments, is widely understood as a moral imperative. In society truth is more important than compassion or kindness. Lying is a sin that unfits men for civil society. How can you converse or bargain with a man when you cannot trust a word he says?

Exodus 20:16 a tora commandment: "You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor."

Exodus 23:1 a tora commandment: "You shall not spread a false report. You shall not join hands with a wicked man to be a malicious witness."

Bearing false witness for another; as when we give our testimony for a person who is criminal and guilty, and we justify him as if he were innocent. Which justify the wicked for reward. Isa 5:23. He that seeks to make a wicked man just, makes himself unjust.

It is bearing false witness against another, when we accuse him in open court falsely. A false witness perverts the place of judicature; he corrupts the judge by making him pronounce a wrong sentence, and causes the innocent to suffer. Vengeance will find out the false witness. A false witness shall not be unpunished. Prov 19:5. If the witness be a false witness, and has testified falsely against his brother; then shall ye do unto him, as he had thought to have done unto his brother; if, for instance, he had thought to have taken away his life, his own life shall go for it. Deut 19:18, 19.

Dun & Bradstreet numbers: State of Colorado – 815057126; Executive Office Of The State Of Colorado. A privately held company in Denver, CO., NAICS Code – 921110; COLORADO ATTORNEY GENERAL 802471543; ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLORADO - 802032104, 802032104, 802031700, 802031714; the Judicial Court of Colorado – 802032104; Judiciary Courts of The State of Colorado - 361723943

See Boulder County Clerk and Recorder Public Records RF: 0351224, 03617756, 03617757, 03621011, 03622235, 03621011, 03623713, 03624329, 03627499*, and 03651728.

Lawrence René Goodman

Addendum I

| | |
|---|--|
| DISTRICT COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street Denver, CO 80202 | |
| THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, v. BRUCE DOUCETTE, STEPHEN NALTY, JANIS BLEASE, STEVEN BYFIELD, LAURENCE GOODMAN, DAVID COFFELT, HARLAN SMITH, and BRIAN BAYLOG Defendants. | ^ COURT USE ONLY ^ |
| CYNTHIA H. COFFMAN, Attorney General ROBERT S. SHAPIRO, First Assistant Attorney General 1300 Broadway, 9 th Floor Denver, CO 80203 720-508-6000 Registration Number: 26869 | Case No.: GJ Case No.: 16CR001 Ctrm: 259 |
| COLORADO STATE GRAND JURY INDICTMENT | |

Of the 2016-2017 term of the Denver District Court in the year 2017; the 2016-2017 Colorado State Grand Jurors, chosen, selected and sworn in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Colorado, upon their oaths, present the following:

- COUNT 1 COCCA-Pattern of Racketeering- Participation in an Enterprise,
§18-17-104(3), C.R.S. (F2) 37284
- COUNT 2 COCCA-Conspiracy, §18-17-104(4), C.R.S. (F2) 37285
- COUNT 3 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 4 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 5 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 6 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051

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- COUNT 7 Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207, C.R.S. (F4) 02063
- COUNT 8 Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §§18-3-207, 18-2-201 C.R.S. (F5) 02063C
- COUNT 9 Offering a False Instrument for Recording in the First Degree, §18-5-114(1), C.R.S. (F5) 10121
- COUNT 10 Retaliation Against a Judge, §18-8-615, C.R.S. (F4) 26074
- COUNT 11 Retaliation Against a Prosecutor, §18-8-616, C.R.S. (F4) 26131
- COUNT 12 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 13 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 14 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 15 Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207, C.R.S. (F4) 02063
- COUNT 16 Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §§18-3-207, 18-2-201 C.R.S. (F5) 02063C
- COUNT 17 Retaliation Against a Judge, §18-8-615, C.R.S. (F4) 26074
- COUNT 18 Retaliation Against a Judge, §18-8-615, C.R.S. (F4) 26074
- COUNT 19 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 20 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 21 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 22 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 23 Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207, C.R.S. (F4) 02063
- COUNT 24 Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §§18-3-207, 18-2-201 C.R.S. (F5) 02063C
- COUNT 25 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 26 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051

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- COUNT 27 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 28 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 29 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 30 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 31 Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207, C.R.S. (F4) 02063
- COUNT 32 Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §§18-3-207, 18-2-201 C.R.S. (F5) 02063C
- COUNT 33 Retaliation Against a Judge, §18-8-615, C.R.S. (F4) 26074
- COUNT 34 Criminal Impersonation – Gain A Benefit, §18-5-113(1)(B)(II), C.R.S. (F6) 1011F
- COUNT 35 Tax Evasion- Failure to Pay, §39-21-118(1), C.R.S. (F5) 40021
- COUNT 36 Failure to File a Return or Pay Tax, §39-21-118(3), C.R.S. (M) 40023
- COUNT 37 Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306, C.R.S. (F4) 24051
- COUNT 38 Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207, C.R.S. (F4) 02063
- COUNT 39 Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §§18-3-207, 18-2-201 C.R.S. (F5) 02063C
- COUNT 40 Retaliation Against a Judge, §18-8-615, C.R.S. (F4) 26074

INDEX OF COUNTS

| Defendant | Counts Applicable |
|------------------|--|
| Bruce Doucette | 1-13, 15-20 and 22-36 |
| Stephen Nalty | 1-21, 23-29, 31-33 and 35-39 |
| Janis Blease | 1-16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25-27, 29, 31-33, 35-39 |
| Steven Byfield | 1-13, 15, 16, 19-21, 23-27 and 31-33 |
| Laurence Goodman | 1-16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25-27, 31 and 32 |
| David Coffelt | 1-11, 29, 31-33, and 37-39 |
| Harlan Smith | 1-16, 23, 24, 29, 31-33 and 37-39 |
| Brian Baylog | 1-4, 7, 8, 10-12, 15-17, 19, 23-26, 28, 31, 32 and 37-40 |

Addendum I

COUNT 1

VIOLATION OF THE COLORADO ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT - PATTERN OF RACKETEERING - PARTICIPATION IN AN ENTERPRISE, C.R.S. §18-17-104(3) (F2)

On or about January, 2014 through March 30, 2017, and initially discovered on or about May 1, 2014, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** while employed by or associated with an enterprise, unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity; in violation of section 18-17-104(3), C.R.S.

COUNT 2

VIOLATION OF THE COLORADO ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT- CONSPIRACY, C.R.S. §18-17-104(4) (F2)

On or about January 1, 2014 through March 30, 2017, and initially discovered on or about May 1, 2014, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** and/or others to the Grand Jury and the Attorney General known or unknown, did unlawfully, knowingly, and feloniously conspire or endeavor to conduct and participate, directly or indirectly, in an enterprise, through a pattern of racketeering activity; in violation of section 18-17-104(4), C.R.S.

The essential facts in support of the offenses alleged in Counts 1 and 2 are as follows:

The Enterprise

The Enterprise alleged in Counts 1 and 2 is primarily a group of individuals, associated in fact, although not a legal entity, as well as a group of affiliated entities. More specifically the enterprise includes, but is not limited to, the following associated in fact individuals, trusts and/or associations:

**Bruce Doucette,
Stephen Nalty,
Janis Blease,
Steven Byfield,
Laurence Goodman,
David Coffelt,**

Addendum I

**Harlan Smith,
Brian Baylog,
Eric Brandt,
William Livsey,
Steven Curry,
Charlene Von Schlesien,
John Harrison,
Michael Marshall,
James Frank Williams,
People's Grand Jury Administration,
People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado,
People's Grand Jury in Colorado,
Indestructible Trust for the People in Colorado and/or Indestructible Trust,
Colorado Superior Court and/or De Jure Colorado Superior Court,
Superior Court of the Continental United States of America,
Continental United States Marshals and/or De Jure Continental United States
Marshals,**

and other persons or entities known or unknown to the Grand Jury and the Attorney General.

The above listed members of the enterprise collaborated with one or more of the others as principals and/or complicitors as part of a long term scheme and endeavor to initially attempt to influence various Colorado based public servants, including Colorado state and municipal court judges, prosecutors, sheriffs, and other public officials who in their legal capacities had responsibilities related to a legal matter which involved a member of this enterprise. For example, the Statewide Grand Jury determined that a common triggering event for the subsequent criminal behavior which serves as the foundation for this Indictment was when a member of the enterprise became a named party in a legal proceeding in either a state, municipal or federal court which was presided over by a judge. Whether the legal proceeding was a criminal matter being prosecuted by an elected District Attorney through that prosecutor's designated Deputy District Attorney or was a civil matter, evidence was developed by the Statewide Grand Jury showing that when the legal proceeding in question did not result in a decision favorable to the member of the enterprise one or more members of the enterprise would then engage in a methodical series of actions and statements specifically targeting the trial court judge, the assigned prosecutor, the local sheriff and other related public servants who had a designated role of some form which was related to the subject litigation. Additionally other targeted public servants included elected county commissioners who were often responsible for making funding decisions in response to the requests of elected prosecutors and sheriffs so that those respective offices could operate.

Typical actions employed by the enterprise at the initial stage of the chronology would include a member of the enterprise making a grievance to a self appointed "Grand

Addendum I

Jury Administrator,” such as Stephen Nalty. Evidence showed that the complainant would then have an expectation that the targeted public servants would be the subject of a demand, notice, order and/or a writ which was apparently designed to oust the public officials and/or to dismiss the bona fide legal action that was pending in a legitimate court. Once the public servant(s) did not respond to the enterprise’s demand, notice, order and/or writ the Statewide Grand Jury observed that various other documents would then be filed and served upon the public servants by the enterprise, including but not limited to, a “Criminal Complaint” as well as a “Consensual Commercial Lien.” Besides Mr. Nalty these other documents were often signed or filed by Bruce Doucette (sometimes in his capacity as a “Superior Court Judge”), Janis Blease, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith or Brian Baylog.

As the enterprise continued its focus by making what appear to be legally defined “true threats” towards or demands of the targeted public servants another tactic which was employed against the public servants was the enterprise choosing to serve the public servants with a document that appeared to be a collections demand which contained a threat stating that if payment of the “debt” is not made that a “negative credit report reflecting on your credit record may be submitted to a reporting agency...” The Statewide Grand Jury especially became aware that these collection related demands were mailed to the home addresses of the some of the public servants, including judges and prosecutors and as such the Statewide Grand Jury can reasonably infer that based on the context, timing and circumstances of the escalated demands that these actions were extortive, retaliatory and served as retribution against some of the public servants.

The alleged behavior occurred in various jurisdictions, including but not limited to, the City and County of Denver, Boulder County, Gilpin County, Jefferson County and Pueblo County, all in the State of Colorado.

Addendum I

Pattern of Racketeering Activity

Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith, Brian Baylog and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury directly and in concert, engaged in, attempted to engage in, conspired to engage in, or solicited another to engage in at least two predicate acts, related to the conduct of the enterprise, with at least one of which took place in the State of Colorado after July 1, 1981 and the last of the acts of racketeering activity occurring within ten years after a prior act of racketeering activity and include:

Attempt to Influence a Public Servant, §18-8-306;
Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207;
Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Extortion, §18-3-207 and §18-2-201;
Offering a False Instrument for Recording, §18-5-114;
Criminal Impersonation, §18-5-113;
Second Degree Forgery, §18-5-104;
Fraud Upon the Department of Revenue, § 39-21-118, including the offenses of Tax Evasion and Failure to File a Tax Return; and
Mail Fraud, 18 U.S.C. §1341.

Pursuant to C.R.S. § 18-17-103(5)(a), "Racketeering Activity" means and also includes any conduct defined as "racketeering activity" under 18 U.S.C. §1961 (1)(A), (1)(B), (1)(C) and (1)(d). As a result, the federal offense of Mail Fraud, 18 U.S.C. §1341, is an applicable offense which can serve as "racketeering activity" (Predicate Act) in support of Counts 1 and 2, as alleged in this State Indictment. Furthermore, the alleged Mail Fraud in this Indictment is directly related to the ongoing behavior of this Enterprise during the charged time period.

Racketeering Activity

The acts of racketeering activity that the above named persons committed, attempted to commit, conspired to commit, or solicited, coerced, or intimidated another person to commit, consist of the following predicate acts, including any lesser included offenses, are as follows:

Addendum I

The Boulder County Centered Acts

COUNT 3

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Karolyn Moore, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 4

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Stanley Garnett, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 5

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease and/or Harlan Smith**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Joseph Pelle, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

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COUNT 6

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease and/or Harlan Smith**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Raina Bayas, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 7

CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207(1)(A), (B)(I) (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and with the intent to induce Karolyn Moore, Stanley Garnett, Joseph Pelle, Raina Bayas, John Gifford, Cindy Domenico, Deb Gardner and/or Elise Jones, against his or her will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, made a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship to, cause bodily injury to, damage the property of, or damage the reputation of Karolyn Moore, Stanley Garnett, Joseph Pelle, Raina Bayas, John Gifford, Cindy Domenico, Deb Gardner and/or Elise Jones, and the defendant threatened to cause these results by performing an unlawful act or causing an unlawful act to be performed; in violation of section 18-3-207(1)(a),(b)(I), C.R.S.

COUNT 8

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207; 18-2-201 (F5)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of Criminal Extortion, unlawfully and feloniously agreed with one or more of the above named co-defendants and a person or persons to the prosecution unknown that one or more of them would engage in conduct which constituted that crime or an attempt to commit that crime, or agreed to aid the other person or persons in the planning or commission or attempted commission of that crime, and an overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy was committed by one or more of the conspirators; in violation of sections 18-3-207 and 18-2-201, C.R.S.

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COUNT 9

OFFERING A FALSE INSTRUMENT FOR RECORDING IN THE FIRST DEGREE, C.R.S. 18-5-114(1) (F5)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease and/or Harlan Smith** unlawfully, feloniously, and with intent to defraud, presented or offered a written instrument, namely: Writ of Mandamus for Ouster, Order to Release & Dismiss, Writ of Mandamus for Immediate Release, Consensual Commercial Lien, Notice, and/or Notice of ICROPA Filings Consensual Commercial Liens and Ledgers, relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships, to a public office or a public employee, namely: the Boulder County Clerk and Recorder and/or the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver, with the knowledge or belief that the written instrument would be registered, filed, or recorded or become a part of the records of that public office or public employee, and knowing that the written instrument contained a material false statement or material false information; in violation of section 18-5-114(1), C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 1 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

MAIL FRAUD, 18 U.S.C. § 1341

On or about January 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the District of Colorado, State of Colorado, the defendant, **Stephen Nalty**, unlawfully devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting to do so, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at a place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing; in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341.

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COUNT 10

RETALIATION AGAINST A JUDGE, C.R.S. 18-8-615 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against Karolyn Moore, a judge who has served or is serving in a legal matter assigned to the judge involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon Karolyn Moore; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

COUNT 11

RETALIATION AGAINST A PROSECUTOR, C.R.S. 18-8-616 (F4)

On or about September 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, David Coffelt, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against Stanley Garnett and/or Raina Bayas, both prosecutors who have served or are serving in a legal matter assigned to the prosecutor involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon Stanley Garnett and/or Raina Bayas; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 3 through 9, as well as for Additional Predicate Act 1, which all support Counts 1 and 2, along with additional Counts 10 and 11 which are not enumerated predicate acts in support of Counts 1 and 2, are as follows:

Beginning on or about September 1, 2015 a Boulder County resident named Charlene Von Schlesien was a criminal defendant in a series of pending Boulder County Court matters, including but not limited to, 2014M372 (Longmont). These matters were being presided over by Judge Karolyn Moore and prosecuted by Boulder District Attorney Stanley Garnett and a Deputy District Attorney named Raina Bayas working in DA Garnett's office. Upon Ms. Von Schlesien being taken into custody by sheriff's deputies serving under Boulder County Sheriff Joseph Pelle a series of documents began being received by various public servants who were involved in the pending Von Schlesien matters.

The Statewide Grand Jury obtained evidence and the record supports that documents were being sent and mailed through the United States Postal Service by an entity referring to itself as the "People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado" with

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items such as Writs and Orders demanding or threatening that public servants such as Judge Moore, Sheriff Pelle and District Attorney Garnett vacate their offices and to release Ms. Von Schlesien. Judge Moore and Sheriff Pelle each received a Writ of Mandamus for Ouster which put them on notice that failure to vacate their offices "is an act of insubordination, fraud, insurrection and sedition and will be treated accordingly." It is important to note that insurrection and sedition are felony crimes in Colorado which are potentially punishable by a prison sentence in the Department of Corrections. In particular an "Order to Release & Dismiss" was prepared and submitted to Judge Moore, DA Garnett and Sheriff Pelle which commanded these public servants to not only release Ms. Von Schlesien but also awarded her monetary damages. These particular documents were signed by Stephen Nalty (as a People's Grand Jury Administrator and as One of the People), Steven Byfield, Bruce Doucette (as a Superior Court Judge), and/or by Brian Baylog (as a Continental United States Marshal). Note: The lower case "u" in the word "united" was apparently written using a lower case by the enterprise.

Evidence was then developed that when the public servants did not respond to the earlier filings additional filings were occurring in an escalating manner with not only Mr. Nalty serving as a signator but also Janis Blease and Laurence Goodman. The threats now occurring in October 2015 included language that failure by some of the public servants to not vacate their office will result in a criminal complaint being filed and their respective cases then being turned over to a Grand Jury for indictment.

Again with the public servants understandably not abiding by the demands being made of them by the enterprise a "Criminal Complaint" was filed in November 2015 accusing Judge Moore, DA Garnett, Sheriff Pelle and others. This complaint included language that the public servants are now accused persons who have committed offenses and as such are declared to be under Citizen's Arrest with the actual physical arrest to be by the Continental United States Marshal. This document appears to have been signed by Stephen Nalty and Steven Byfield. Relatively contemporaneous to this complaint being submitted was the creation and uttering of a "Consensual Commercial Lien" in December 2015 which falsely alleged that Judge Moore, DA Garnett, Sheriff Pelle and Deputy State Public Defender John Gifford were debtors to the Indestructible Trust for the People in Colorado by and through a proxy, Stephen Nalty. This lien was signed by Stephen Nalty, Bruce Doucette and one other unidentified person. Then in December 2015 Mr. Doucette and Mr. Nalty followed up with DA Garnett through a set of filed notices with the Clerk for the City and County of Denver because DA Garnett understandably did not respond to the previous notices regarding the issues being threatened by the members of the enterprise.

In January 2016 an additional "Criminal Complaint" was sent to the same targeted public servants who were discussed above, as well as to Deputy District Attorney Bayas. In this document these public servants were being accused of having committed crimes by the enterprise, specifically by Mr. Nalty, Mr. Byfield and Mr. Goodman. Again, as was seen before the named public servants were declared to be under citizen's arrest with the actual physical arrest to be by a Continental United States Marshal. This complaint was then followed up by another "Consensual Commercial Lien" being lodged against the

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public servants even though no legitimate debts existed between the claimed creditors and the targeted public servants. This February 2016 lien was apparently signed by Mr. Nalty and Mr. Goodman. Also in February 2016 with a continuation of the demands in support of the Von Schlesien matter David Coffelt, serving as a "Proxy for Distress Demandant," signed a document entitled "Distress on Bonds" along with Mr. Goodman and Mr. Nalty which attempted to compel the public servants at issue to not only release Ms. Von Schlesien but that the public servants must also resign or be permanently removed and barred from office and forfeit all pensions and benefits.

In late March 2016 Bruce Doucette, in his capacity as "Superior Court Judge" again demanded the immediate release of Ms. Von Schlesien, along with him seeking "full renumeration for her unlawful imprisonment." This document was served on various public servants including Sheriff Pelle, DA Garnett, Deputy DA Bayas and Judge Moore by Harlan Smith. These same public servants were also named in an Indictment accusing each of them of committing two offenses, both of which were punishable by confinement in a penitentiary for a specified terms of years.

Then in May 2016 a document entitled "Writ of Mandamus for Immediate Release" signed by Mr. Nalty, Ms. Blease and Mr. Coffelt as Grand Jury Administrators, was filed with the Clerk for the City and County of Denver accusing the same group of public servants as being "domestic enemies of the people" and as a result again demanded the immediate release of Ms. Von Schlesien. This document was followed up in August 2016 by the enterprise further escalating its tactics by requesting that an embedded individual personally serve Judge Moore at her home with a document entitled, "Writ of Attachment on a Default Judgment (Real and Corporate Property)." Of note is that this document was commanding the De Jure Continental United States Marshals and/or their Deputies to attach any property in the possession, custody or the control of the public servants (Judge Moore, DA Garnett, Deputy DA Bayas and Sheriff Pelle) who the enterprise continued to refer to as debtors. As was captured on an June 3, 2016 audio recording between Mr. Nalty, Mr. Byfield and an embedded individual this acquired evidence further illustrates that the intent of the enterprise's chosen approach was designed to cause various results, including but not limited to forcing the public servants to release Ms. Von Schlesien, to economically harm or damage the reputations of the identified public servants, as well as to cause other retaliatory consequences to the public servants which were detrimental to them.

In July 2016 and again in August 2016, Mr. Nalty, Mr. Coffelt and Ms. Blease again signed documents entitled "Notice of ICROPA Filings Consensual Commercial Liens and Ledgers." These notices of liens sought large dollar amounts from the named public servants. A similar document signed by Mr. Nalty and two other members of the enterprise was filed in September 2016. These documents named the same group of public servants as was previously observed plus now also included the three elected County Commissioners for Boulder County: Cindy Domenico, Deb Gardner and Elise Jones. In the case of Commissioner Domenico her home address was listed on the documents. In particular the August and September 2016 documents containing materially false information regarding the existence of debts were actually filed with the

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Boulder County Clerk and Recorder by Harlan Smith on behalf of the enterprise. Commissioner Domenico reported to case agents that these spurious filings detrimentally impacted her ability to use her home as collateral when she was seeking to finance a loan or acquire a line of credit to pay a relative's tuition bill to a university. By way of example evidence existed of this tactic being used from a January 6, 2016 audio recording obtained from an embedded individual which captured a conversation between Mr. Nalty and Mr. Goodman regarding the enterprise's goal of using liens and providing the public servants with notice of the liens.

Mr. Nalty was heard stating,

"... and showed 'em that there is an opposing force and they don't have free reign on the table anymore... and plant the fear in them. Even if that is all that is done, the fact is that once the lien is placed in the commercial process, on their property correctly they can't do anything with it. They can't sell it - they can maybe still occupy it until they are thrown off but it's really their notice that they are going to be removed at sometime in the future."

Mr. Goodman then follows Mr. Nalty's above statement with,

"They won't be able to buy a car or their credit..."

Which was followed by Mr. Nalty completing Mr. Goodman's statement with,

"Their credit will go to hell in a hand basket."

Also in July 2016 the enterprise, primarily orchestrated by Mr. Nalty, engaged in a series of acts by opening an account with Fidelity Information Corporation to create official looking debt collection notices and demands which were then mailed to Judge Moore, Sheriff Pelle and Deputy DA Bayas demanding large sums of money to resolve the fictitious debts. These notices also threatened "that a negative credit report reflecting on your credit record may be submitted to a reporting agency if you fail to fulfill the terms of your credit obligations."

Then in December 2016 printed flyers consistent with the enterprise's previously articulated agenda and language which were uttered in the earlier filings were distributed in the neighborhoods of some of the targeted public servants, including Judge Moore and DA Garnett. These flyers were entitled, "Colorado Free Press December 26, 2016 If they won't follow the Law, how dare they enforce the Law?"

This was followed in February 2017 when Brian Baylog, serving as the Foreman for the De Jure people's Grand Jury of Colorado, signed off on two documents known as "Criminal Presentment" which were accusing Judge Moore and DA Garnett of having committed various transgressions. Included amongst these multiple page documents

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which had been mailed to Judge Moore and to DA Garnett was a document called, "Writ of Mandamus for Contempt of Constitutions" which was dated 23 January 2016. Of note in this particular document that both Judge Moore and DA Garnett received was the following statement:

"Failure to respond and comply with the following compels us to inform you that we will convene a Grand Jury & ask them to consider evidence that we have assembled to indict you for contempt of constitutions, incompetence, insubordination, sedition, insurrection and possibly treason!"

Of note, the Statewide Grand Jury observed that the enterprise again used the crimes of sedition and insurrection as accusations against the judge and prosecutor. However, the greatest concern was the enterprise's use of a reference to the capital offense of treason, a Class 1 Felony in Colorado, as a crime that both Judge Moore and DA Garnett could be indicted by the enterprise's grand jury. These 23 January 2016 documents were signed by David Coffelt, Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman and Harlan Smith.

The Pueblo County Centered Acts

COUNT 12

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Kim Karn, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 13

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease and/or Harlan Smith**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Deborah Eyler, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

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COUNT 14

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease and/or Harlan Smith**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Kirk Taylor, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 15

CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207(1)(A), (B)(I) (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and with the intent to induce Kim Karn, Deborah Eyler, Jeff Chostner, and/or Kirk Taylor, against his or her will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, made a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship to, cause bodily injury to, damage the property of, or damage the reputation of Kim Karn, Deborah Eyler, Jeff Chostner and/or Kirk Taylor, and the defendant threatened to cause these results by performing an unlawful act or causing an unlawful act to be performed; in violation of section 18-3-207(1)(a),(b)(I), C.R.S.

COUNT 16

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207; 18-2-201 (F5)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of Criminal Extortion, unlawfully and feloniously agreed with one or more of the above named co-defendants and a person or persons to the prosecution unknown that one or more of them would engage in conduct which constituted that crime or an attempt to commit that crime, or agreed to aid the other person or persons in the planning or commission or attempted commission of that crime, and an overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy was committed by one or more of the conspirators; in violation of sections 18-3-207 and 18-2-201, C.R.S.

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COUNT 17

RETALIATION AGAINST A JUDGE. C.R.S. 18-8-615 (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against Kim Karn, a judge who has served or is serving in a legal matter assigned to the judge involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon Kim Karn; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

COUNT 18

RETALIATION AGAINST A JUDGE. C.R.S. 18-8-615 (F4)

On or about August 6, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, and/or Stephen Nalty** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against Deborah Eyler, a judge who has served or is serving in a legal matter assigned to the judge involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon Deborah Eyler; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 2 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

MAIL FRAUD, 18 U.S.C. § 1341

On or about January 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the District of Colorado, State of Colorado, the defendant, **Stephen Nalty**, unlawfully devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting to do so, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at a place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing; in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341.

The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 12 through 16, as well as for Additional Predicate Act 2, which all support Counts 1 and 2, along with additional Counts 17 and 18 which are not enumerated predicate acts in support of Counts 1 and 2, are as follows:

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Beginning on or about August 6, 2015 Pueblo District Court Judge Kim Karn was presiding over two separate legal matters in Pueblo District Court. In one matter a litigant named Michael Marshall was involved a domestic relations case, while in the second matter a litigant named John Harrison was involved in a civil matter involving real estate. In the Harrison matter, Pueblo District Court case 14CV58, Mr. Harrison was the litigant who was ultimately unsuccessful in the legal proceeding and as a result a judgment was entered against him. In the Marshall matter, Pueblo District Court case 13DR30116, the Court was presiding over a case with Mr. Marshall being unruly and disrespectful at times along with some members of the public who were present in the gallery.

Contemporaneous with the above cases Judge Karn was the recipient of a mailed "Writ of Mandamus for Ouster" which was dated on August 6, 2015 and filed with the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver on August 10, 2015. This document was signed by Stephen Nalty in his capacity as a People's Grand Jury Administrator and by Bruce Doucette in his capacity as a "Superior Court Judge." This document accompanied an "Oath of Office" signed by Mr. Doucette and filed with the Clerk and Recorder in Arapahoe County. In this Writ Judge Karn is accused by the enterprise of occupying a vacant office and embezzling public funds. Mr. Nalty and Mr. Doucette then demand that Judge Karn should resign forthwith. They then state to Judge Karn, "Failure to do so is an act of . . . insurrection and sedition and will be treated accordingly."

Then approximately three weeks later Judge Karn was the recipient of a mailed "Notice of Contempt" which was also filed with the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver. This particular document was signed by Mr. Nalty and advised Judge Karn that this matter was to "be turned over the Grand Jury and they may indict." Mr. Nalty then goes on to state in this same document that "a Warrant for Arrest maybe issued forthwith" and that "The Grand Jury will decide if you will be held without a recognizance bond until you obtain due process of Law in a common law court of record in Colorado."

As was also observed in Boulder County when Judge Karn understandably did not respond to the members of the enterprise in September 2015 both she and her colleague, Judge Deborah Eyler became recipients of a "Bill of Exchange" along with a "Criminal Complaint" which included an assessment of a financial liability by the enterprise of \$1,000,000.00 each which contained materially false information. The signatures on the Return of Service associated with the Bill of Exchange appear to be that of Stephen Nalty and Steven Byfield. One of the bases cited by the enterprise supporting their assertion that Judges Karn and Eyler were financially liable to them centered on Judge Karn's Oath of Office being administered by Judge Eyler and then not being properly filed.

Building on the use of the above employed tactics, the enterprise, specifically made up by Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease and Laurence Goodman, then signed and submitted another Writ of Mandamus for Ouster against Pueblo County Sheriff Kirk

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Taylor in October 2015. This document was filed with the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver. Then in December 2015 Bruce Doucette, in his capacity of a "Superior Court Judge," issued an "Arrest Warrant" which was filed with the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver which attempted to order Sheriff Taylor to arrest Judge Karn. This event and document was followed up on January 7, 2016 with a conversation amongst Laurence Goodman, Stephen Nalty and possibly Steven Byfield which was audio recorded by a confidential human source. A key statement contained in this recording, which focused on their Grand Jury's decision to return a "true bill" regarding Judge Karn, came from Laurence Goodman who stated where Judge Karn's trial would be held and how they would physically get her there. In particular as to how Judge Karn would be made to appear Mr. Goodman stated that if Judge Karn did not appear as she was commanded by them that they would. "Go and grab her, haul her ass down there."

Following another "Notice" being sent to Judge Karn in December 2015 which was signed by Bruce Doucette, both Judge Eyler along with Sheriff Taylor, amongst other public servants as well, were sent documents called, "Writ of Mandamus for Ouster" in December 2015 which accused them of crimes. In the case of Judge Eyler the enterprise members made up by Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman, Stephen Nalty and Harlan Smith, demanded that she resign forthwith and failure to do so would be an act of "...insurrection, sedition and will be treated accordingly." In the case of Sheriff Taylor it was suggested that he publicly declare that he was not qualified for office and resign forthwith. Sheriff Taylor was also informed that his failure to resign would be an act of "...insurrection, sedition and will be treated accordingly." Both writs of mandamus for ouster were filed with the Clerk and Recorder for the City and County of Denver on December 21, 2015.

Then in July 2016 Stephen Nalty was observed at a United States Post Office in Denver mailing documents to four recipients associated with a "Notice of Writ of Garnishment in Aid of Notice of Writ of Attachment Addendum to the Consensual Commercial Lien." The recipients included Judge Karn and Judge Eyler who had these documents mailed to their home addresses. Of note the enterprise was alleging that the Judges owed \$127,981,652.16 to the "Veteran's Public Wealth Rebate Bank Trust, c/o Post Office Box 11724, Denver, Colorado [80211]." This Post Office box is registered to Stephen Nalty. The signatures on this document included one associated with Bruce Doucette. Also in July 2016, just like what was observed in Boulder, Judge Karn and Judge Eyler then both received official appearing demand/collection notices which included the same language of threatened negative credit reporting reflecting on their respective credit reports if they each failed to pay the enterprise large sums of money. Evidence was submitted showing that this retaliatory tactic was primarily being employed by Stephen Nalty.

In the case of Judge Karn in January 2017 she was also the recipient of consensual commercial lien that was being used by the enterprise on behalf of John Harrison who was the litigant who had lost the civil case being presided over by Judge Karn. This lien, signed by Stephen Nalty, for \$100,850,000.00 was a "punitive

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commercial Lien” for alleged damages involving John Harrison. Accompanying this lien was a “Criminal Presentment” from the De Jure people’s Grand Jury in Colorado which was signed by Brian Baylog, as the Foreman of this Grand Jury. These documents were mailed to Judge Karn via the United States Mail. In March 2017 Pueblo District Attorney Jeff Chostner was also a recipient of a “Criminal Presentment” which was signed by Brian Baylog in his capacity of Foreman of this Grand Jury.

The Gilpin County Centered Acts

COUNT 19

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about April 15, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Bruce Hartman, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant’s decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 20

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about July 7, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, and/or Janis Blease**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence James Petrock, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant’s decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

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COUNT 21

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about July 7, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Steven Byfield**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Allyn Huffman, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 22

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about July 7, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Zane Laubhan, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 23

CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207(1)(A), (B)(I) (F4)

On or about April 15, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and with the intent to induce Bruce Hartman, James Petrock, David Gloss, Allyn Huffman, Buddy Schmalz, Linda Isenhardt, Gail Watson, Roger Baker and/or Frederic Barker Rodgers against his or her will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, made a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship to, cause bodily injury to, damage the property of, or damage the reputation of Bruce Hartman, James Petrock, David Gloss, Allyn Huffman, Buddy Schmalz, Linda Isenhardt, Gail Watson, Roger Baker and/or Frederic Barker Rodgers, and the defendant threatened to cause these results by performing an unlawful act or causing an unlawful act to be performed; in violation of section 18-3-207(1)(a),(b)(I), C.R.S.

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COUNT 24

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207; 18-2-201 (F5)

On or about April 15, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of Criminal Extortion, unlawfully and feloniously agreed with one or more of the above named co-defendants and a person or persons to the prosecution unknown that one or more of them would engage in conduct which constituted that crime or an attempt to commit that crime, or agreed to aid the other person or persons in the planning or commission or attempted commission of that crime, and an overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy was committed by one or more of the conspirators; in violation of sections 18-3-207 and 18-2-201, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 3 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

MAIL FRAUD, 18 U.S.C. § 1341

On or about January 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the District of Colorado, State of Colorado, the defendant, **Stephen Nalty**, unlawfully devised or intended to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting to do so, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at a place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing; in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341.

The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 19 through 24, as well as for Additional Predicate Act 3, which all support Counts 1 and 2, are as follows:

Beginning on or about April 20, 2015 Gilpin County Sheriff Bruce Hartman was the recipient of a document that had been mailed to him by the "People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado." The Post Office box associated with this entity, PO Box 21233, Denver, Colorado, was opened by David Coffelt. This document accused Sheriff Hartman of violating his oath of office and that if he did not comply with their "suggested" remedy that the senders of the letter would be forced to impanel a grand jury for possible indictments/presentments of various offenses, including insurrection, treason

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and "et al." Treason is a Class 1 Felony in Colorado and is punishable by life in prison without parole or death. Based on a review of the signature accompanying this document investigators reasonably inferred that Brian Baylog signed this document in his stated capacity as "Administrative Foreman." This inference was supported by other observed instances in this investigation where Mr. Baylog signed as the Foreman of the De Jure People's Grand Jury in Colorado.

In an attempt to put this occurrence into its proper context it is important that some historical background be provided. Beginning in 2012 a person named William Livsey was being prosecuted in Gilpin County court for a traffic related matter, 2012M267, which was being presided over by Judge Gloss. During the course of this prosecution Mr. Livsey was at some point prior to him posting a bond incarcerated in the Gilpin County jail, a facility which was operated by Sheriff Hartman and his office. This traffic case continued in the Gilpin courts until early 2015. Court records showed the David Coffelt had some role with Mr. Livsey's case.

Somewhat contemporaneous to the Livsey matter occurring, Laurence Goodman, then a Gilpin County resident, was the subject of a tax court matter in the federal court system which was initiated in approximately 2011 and was based on allegations that Mr. Goodman had failed to pay his taxes. By 2013 Mr. Goodman's tax court matter had resulted in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) being authorized to seize his home which was located in Gilpin County. This IRS seizure included representatives of the Gilpin County Sheriff's office being present. Evidence was admitted into the record that during this seizure Mr. Goodman had demanded that Sheriff Hartman arrest the IRS agents for violating his rights.

Then in July 2015 Sheriff Hartman, Judge Gloss and Gilpin County were targeted by the enterprise by receiving a "Bill of Exchange" and a "Criminal Complaint and Demand for Specific Performance." The complaint alleges that the Sheriff and Judge are associated with a "criminal oligarchy" which has conspired and instigated an insurrection against the Constitution of the United States of America. Additionally the "criminal complaint" alleges that this "criminal oligarchy" has advanced a common plan to create a series of unconstitutional taxing schemes. Next, the "criminal complaint" accused Sheriff Hartman of routinely assisting imposters posing as police officers and accused Judge Gloss of committing acts of "treason" when the Judge moved forward with Mr. Livsey's traffic case in November 2014. Furthermore, this "criminal complaint" then references Sheriff Hartman's alleged unlawful assistance when the seizure of Mr. Goodman's property lawfully occurred following the tax case being concluded after Mr. Goodman received an unfavorable ruling. In the end, the enterprise, as represented by Stephen Nalty as the signer, demanded that both Sheriff Hartman and Judge Gloss were indebted to the enterprise for \$1,000,000.00 each and thus were supposed to pay the "Indestructible Trust for the People in Colorado."

Also in July 2015, in response to the above referenced documents, Gilpin County Attorney, James Petrock, provided legal advice to the Gilpin County Treasurer, Allyn Huffman, by emphasizing that the "Bill of Exchange" in question meets the definition of

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a spurious lien pursuant to Colorado law. Approximately one week later County Attorney Petrock received a letter from "People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado" with an allegation that more than enough evidence existed to "convene a Grand Jury to determine if a Presentment/Indictment" should be issued against Mr. Petrock for "impersonating one who knows the law, barraty, inland piracy, sedition and much more." The letter included a suggested remedy that Mr. Petrock first rescind his letter to the County and that he then should resign as County Attorney. The letter then goes on to say that People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado might be forced to convene a Grand Jury. The letter to Mr. Petrock concluded with a footnote citation to a federal crime entitled Seditious Conspiracy with a punishment listed as imprisonment not more than twenty years.

Then contemporaneous to the above communications a "Notice of Dishonor" was signed by Stephen Nalty and Steven Byfield which was then filed and recorded in Denver accusing Sheriff Hartman, Judge Gloss and Gilpin County of dishonoring the "Bill of Exchange" which had been served by Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield and William Livsey for the enterprise. This was followed up in August 2015 with a "Writ of Subpoena Duces Tecum" (SDT) being served on Mr. Petrock by the "Continental United States Marshals for the "People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado." This SDT was signed by Stephen Nalty, as a Grand Jury Administrator and by Bruce Doucette, as a "Superior Court Judge."

The next set of received documents occurred in October 2015 with the "People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado" seeking the ouster of Sheriff Hartman and Gilpin County Treasurer Alynn Huffman as well as accusing them of feloniously embezzling public funds. These documents also included the signatures of Janis Blease and Laurence Goodman.

Then in October 2015 the "People's Grand Jury in Colorado" issued an Indictment accusing Sheriff Hartman, Judge Gloss and Gilpin County of various offenses, including Insurrection, Forgery, Embezzlement, as well as other allegations. This written document was supplemented by members of enterprise, including Brian Baylog and Laurence Goodman, meeting on or about May 21, 2016 and agreeing to indict the Gilpin County officials for the perceived wrongdoing that Laurence Goodman claimed to have incurred by the Gilpin County officials.

In November 2015 Bruce Doucette signed an "Arrest Warrant" which was filed and recorded in Denver which attempted to command Gilpin County Coroner Zane Laubhan to arrest Gilpin County Attorney James Petrock and hold him in the Gilpin County Jail for "contempt of subpoena." This supposed arrest warrant also stated that a full investigation was underway by the People's Grand Jury Administrators and that more charges may be addressed by the Grand Jury.

Then in approximately December 2015 a "Writ of Subpoena Duces Tecum" was served on the Gilpin County Clerk and Recorder commanding that a letter certified by the Gilpin County Clerk and Recorder be sent to People's Grand Jury Administration in

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Colorado regarding to a title document regarding a specific reception number which research showed pertains to real estate historically associated with Laurence Goodman. This writ was signed by Bruce Doucette in his capacity as a Superior Court Judge as well as by Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease and Harlan Smith, in their capacities as People's Grand Jury Administrators.

As was seen before in both Boulder and Pueblo Counties the enterprise completed and mailed a "Notice of Writ of Garnishment in Aid of Notice of Writ of Attachment Addendum to the Consensual Commercial Lien" in July 2016. This document was signed by Bruce Doucette and mailed by Stephen Nalty using the United States Postal Service. This document references another Bill of Exchange and a Commercial Consensual Lien which alleges that Sheriff Hartman, Judge Gloss and County Attorney Petrock are debtors to the Indestructible Trust for the People in Colorado in an amount of \$254,708,682.24. These documents were then observed by the Statewide Grand Jury, in addition to another copy of the supposed Indictment, all of which had been served upon James Petrock, Bruce Hartman, David Gloss and others on June 28, 2016. It should be noted that Stephen Nalty and Steven Byfield were the apparent signators on the "Notice of ICROPA Filing" for the Consensual Commercial Lien.

Also in July 2016 more Fidelity Information Corporation official looking demand/collection notices were created and sent by Stephen Nalty notifying James Petrock, Bruce Hartman, David Gloss and Allyn Huffman that they have debts which are past due and have been referred for collection. As was seen in both Boulder and in Pueblo these public servants were put on notice by Mr. Nalty, with him making, uttering and mailing these fabricated documents, that "a negative credit report reflecting on your credit record may be submitted to a reporting agency if you fail to fulfill the terms of your credit obligations."

Then most recently, the enterprise, including Stephen Nalty, Brian Baylog and David Coffelt, modified its tactics and sent a Consensual Commercial Lien and a Criminal Presentment to other former or current public servants with ties to Gilpin County. This lien alleged that money was owed by the public servants to the enterprise. These public servants included the three County Commisisoners, Buddy Schmalz, Linda Isenhart and Gail Watson, along with County Manager Roger Baker and retired Judge Frederick Barker Rodgers, who was the key focus of the Criminal Presentment. This criminal presentment declared the judge to be under citizen's arrest.

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The Denver Centered Incidents

COUNT 25

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman, Steven Byfield and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Alfred Harrell, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 26

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman, Steven Byfield and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Mitchell Morrissey and/or Katherine Kirk, both public servants, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 27

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman, and/or Steven Byfield** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Catherine Cary, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

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COUNT 28

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty and/or Brian Baylog**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Patrick Firman, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 29

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, David Coffelt and/or Harlan Smith** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence J. Eric Elliff, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 30

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette**, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Elizabeth Starrs, Sabra Millett, Scott Martinez, and/or Jamesy Owen, all public servants, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

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COUNT 31

CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207(1)(A), (B)(I) (F4)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and with the intent to induce Alfred Harrell, Mitchell Morrissey, Katherine Kirk, Catherine Cary, Patrick Firman, J. Eric Elliff, Elizabeth Starrs, Sabra Millett, Scott Martinez, Jamesy Owen, James Jeffrey, Jason Foos, and/or Donald Reed, against his or her will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, made a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship to, cause bodily injury to, damage the property of, or damage the reputation of Alfred Harrell, Mitchell Morrissey, Katherine Kirk, Catherine Cary, Patrick Firman, J. Eric Elliff, Elizabeth Starrs, Sabra Millett, Scott Martinez, Jamesy Owen, James Jeffrey, Jason Foos, and/or Donald Reed, and the defendant threatened to cause these results by performing an unlawful act or causing an unlawful act to be performed; in violation of section 18-3-207(1)(a),(b)(I), C.R.S.

COUNT 32

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207; 18-2-201 (F5)

On or about February 1, 2015 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Laurence Goodman, Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog** with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of Criminal Extortion, unlawfully and feloniously agreed with one or more of the above named co-defendants and a person or persons to the prosecution unknown that one or more of them would engage in conduct which constituted that crime or an attempt to commit that crime, or agreed to aid the other person or persons in the planning or commission or attempted commission of that crime, and an overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy was committed by one or more of the conspirators; in violation of sections 18-3-207 and 18-2-201, C.R.S.

COUNT 33

RETALIATION AGAINST A JUDGE, C.R.S. 18-8-615 (F4)

On or about February 1, 2017 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty, Steven Byfield, Janis Blease, David Coffelt and/or Harlan Smith** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against J. Eric Elliff, a judge who has served or is serving in a legal matter assigned to the judge involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon J. Eric Elliff; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

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The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 25 through 32, which all support Counts 1 and 2, along with additional Count 33 which is not an enumerated predicate act in support of Counts 1 and 2, are as follows:

Beginning on or about February 8, 2015 Stephen Nalty was accused in a traffic related matter, case number 15M01412 in Denver County Court. During the course of the legal proceedings in this matter Mr. Nalty was arrested on an unrelated matter in addition to Steven Byfield and James Frank Williams being detained or arrested for their behavior when attending the proceedings which were related to Mr. Nalty's pending case. As a result of Mr. Nalty's pending Denver case, in August 2015 a "Notice of Contempt and Demand" was signed by Bruce Doucette (in his stated capacity of a "Supreme Court Justice") along with an associate of his named Steven Curry. This filed document alleged that Denver County Court Judge Alfred Harrell, then District Attorney Mitchell R. Morrissey and Deputy District Attorney Katherine Kirk "have failed to comply with Superior Court Justice Steven Duane Curry's Order to Dismiss filed on May 21, 2015," and because of this failure Bruce Doucette found them to be in contempt. As a result Bruce Doucette stated, "If this case is not dismissed with extreme prejudice forthwith, I shall issue warrants for their arrests." Furthermore, Bruce Doucette, awarded Stephen Nalty \$1.25 million for each 24 hours of his "unlawful assault, arrest, kidnapping, incarceration, and false imprisonment." Mr. Doucette also stated to the public servants that this document was "a demand for payment." This document was filed in concert with the May 2015 "Order to Dismiss."

In October 2015 DDA Kirk, Judge Harrell, DA Morrissey and Magistrate Catherine Ann Cary each were sent a "Writ of Mandamus for Ouster" which were signed by Janis Blease, Laurence Goodman and Stephen Nalty. These writs contained similar language in that documents that the public officials in Boulder, Pueblo and Gilpin counties had also received.

Also in October 2015 Bruce Doucette, in his capacity of a "Superior Court Justice," signed and had filed an "Arrest Warrant" which attempted to command Denver Sheriff Patrick Firman to arrest and bring Judge Harrell before "Superior Court Judge Bruce Doucette without unnecessary delay." This "warrant" accused Judge Harrell of having committed two acts of treason by being in contempt of the Curry Order and the Doucette Notice and Demand as well as having "unlawfully ordered the arrest of one of those witnessing his treason, "Superior Court Judge" Steven Dean Byfield."

Then in November 2015 a series of documents entitled "Consensual Commercial Lien" accompanied by a "Criminal Complaint" and/or an "Asservation" were prepared and/or filed for recording with the Clerk and Recorder in Denver. The language and threats in the liens and complaints was quite similar to the language and threats which was directed towards the other public servants in the other counties. The first lien and complaint was based on the enterprise rallying around Steven Byfield. The second lien and complaint was based on the enterprise rallying around Stephen Nalty. The third lien and complaint was based on the enterprise rallying around James Frank Williams.

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Signers on at least one of the above referenced liens and complaints included the following:

Bruce Doucette,
Stephen Nalty,
Brian Baylog,
Steven Byfield,
Harlan Smith,
and
Laurence Goodman.

The alleged lien debtors targeted by the enterprise included the following public servants who apparently had no legitimate debt obligation with a member of the enterprise:

Judge Alfred Harrell,
DA Mitchell Morrissey,
DDA Katherine Kirk,
Sheriff Patrick Firman,
Magistrate Catherine Cary,
The City and County of Denver, c/o Treasurer Steve Ellington,
The City and County of Denver, c/o Mayor Michael Hancock,
Deputy James Jeffrey of the Denver Sheriff's Department,
Deputy Jason Foes of the Denver Sheriff's Department,
and
Ofc. Donald Reed of the Denver Police Department.

Then in January 2016 the City Attorney for the City and County of Denver filed a petition on behalf of not only the City and County of Denver but also on behalf of Judge Harrell, Magistrate Cary, Deputy Jeffrey, Deputy Foes and Officer Reed, to have the filed liens declared spurious and thus have them invalidated. The City Attorney was Scott Martinez who had attorney Jamesy Owen appearing for the City Attorney. This legal action was Denver District Court case 16CV30109. Respondents included the Indestructible Trust for the People in Colorado, Stephen Nalty and James Frank Williams. During the course of the litigation in this matter, which was presided over by either Judge J. Eric Elliff and Judge Elizabeth Starrs, various documents were filed, including a Steven Byfield signed document which was intended to settle the Attorney's Fees which had been imposed against Mr. Nalty after Judge Elliff had declared that the liens were spurious. The problem was that Mr. Byfield filed a "Bond/Note" a/k/a Public Wealth Rebate Note with the Court in the amount \$3,400.00 which included instructions from Mr. Byfield to the Court to take the "Bond/Note" to its bank for collection from the United States Treasury.

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Being undeterred by Judge Elliff's ruling in the spurious lien civil case another "Criminal Complaint" was submitted by the enterprise in June 2016. This time additional public servants were added to the list of targeted officials, including Judge Starrs, Judge Elliff, Clerk of the Court Sabra Millett, Scott Martinez, Jamesy Owen, Kelly Boe, and representatives from the United States Attorney's Office. This complaint contained similar language and threats, including that the public servants were under citizen's arrest, with the actual physical arrest to follow by their marshals. The primary signator of this June 2016 criminal complaint was Bruce Doucette.

Then on August 5, 2016 Stephen Nalty was recorded stating the following to a confidential human source:

"On my spurious uh criminal complaint is where they hauled me in for spurious liens, down in Denver District Court. By the way, that is all these judges just got put on notice, so that Denver District Court Judges if they try and retaliate against me personally... or anymore for criminal complaints, commercial obligation liens, you're on the lien? You're not even a valid judge, what the hell are you doing calling me into you're your pseudo-court? I'm, I'm gonna they, the, the two, the two that signed up and got involved in my spurious that are in red ink, big names on there, they wish that they have never seen my name at this point in time. I guarentee it. Because they know what they did is wrong and they know what that that my retaliation is relentless."

Finally, in February 2017 Judge J. Eric Elliff received a "Writ of Mandamus for Ouster" followed by "Writ of Mandamus for Contempt of Constitutions." The documents were sent by the "De Jure People's Grand Jury Administration in Colorado" and were both signed by Janis Blease, David Coffelt and Stephen Nalty. Harlan Smith apparently only signed the "Writ of Mandamus for Ouster." In the contempt of constitutions document the enterprise is threatening Judge Elliff that if he does not comply with the Writ of Mandamus for Ouster then they will convene a Grand Jury and ask the Grand Jury to consider evidence which has been assembled to indict Judge Elliff for various offenses such as sedition, insurrection and possibly treason. As was observed before these three offenses are felony crimes, with treason being a class 1 felony crime which is punishable by either a prison term of life or even death.

COUNT 34

CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION - GAIN A BENEFIT, C.R.S. 18-5-113(1)(B)(II) (F6)

On or about January 1, 2015 to March 23, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly assumed a false or fictitious identity or capacity, legal or other, namely: Judge or Justice, and in such identity or capacity performed an act with intent to unlawfully gain a benefit for himself or another or to injure or defraud another; in violation of section 18-5-113(1)(b)(II), C.R.S.

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The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 34 which also supports Counts 1 and 2, was contained in the summaries of essential facts contained in this Indictment and are incorporated herein.

COUNT 35

TAX EVASION - FAILURE TO PAY, C.R.S. 39-21-118(1) (F5)

On or about January 1, 2014 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty and Janis Blease** unlawfully, feloniously, and willfully attempted to evade or defeat a tax administered by the Colorado Department of Revenue, or the payment thereof, namely Income Tax; in violation of section 39-21-118(1), C.R.S.

COUNT 36

FAILURE TO FILE RETURN OR PAY TAX, C.R.S. 39-21-118(3) (M)

On or about January 1, 2014 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Stephen Nalty and Janis Blease** unlawfully and willfully failed to pay a tax or estimated tax, make a return, keep tax records, or supply tax information as required; in violation of section 39-21-118(3), C.R.S.

The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 35 and 36 which both support Counts 1 and 2 are as follows:

Evidence was admitted that Bruce Doucette and Stephen Nalty, both being Colorado residents, failed to file Colorado state income tax returns for the 2014 and 2015 tax years when they were required to do so. Mr. Doucette's last state income tax return was filed for the 2008 tax year. Mr. Nalty's last state income tax return was filed for the 2001 tax year. Janis Blease, also a Colorado resident, failed to file her 2015 Colorado state income tax return when she was required to do so. As of March 30, 2017 none of the required returns for either the 2014 or 2015 tax year had been filed by the three named individuals. Furthermore, all three of the above named Colorado residents earned sufficient income in either 2014 and/or 2015 and as such willfully attempted to evade or defeat a tax administered by the Colorado Department of Revenue by not declaring that earned income. It should be noted that the five other named individuals in this Indictment also did not file state income tax returns for the 2014 or 2015 tax years. However, because investigators have not yet located verifiable earned income attributable to these individuals they cannot be charged with these offenses at this time.

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The Jefferson County Centered Incidents

COUNT 37

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE A PUBLIC SERVANT, C.R.S. 18-8-306 (F4)

On or about February 11, 2017 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully and feloniously attempted to influence Susan Fisch, a public servant, by means of deceit, or threat of violence or economic reprisal against a person or property, with the intent thereby to alter or affect the public servant's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning a matter which was to be considered or performed by the public servant or the agency or body of which the public servant was a member; in violation of section 18-8-306, C.R.S.

COUNT 38

CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207(1)(A), (B)(I) (F4)

On or about February 11, 2017 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith and/or Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and with the intent to induce Susan Fisch, against her will to perform an act or to refrain from performing a lawful act, made a substantial threat to confine or restrain, cause economic hardship to, cause bodily injury to, damage the property of, or damage the reputation of Susan Fisch, and the defendant threatened to cause these results by performing an unlawful act or causing an unlawful act to be performed; in violation of section 18-3-207(1)(a),(b)(I), C.R.S.

COUNT 39

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIMINAL EXTORTION, C.R.S. 18-3-207; 18-2-201 (F5)

On or about February 11, 2017 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, David Coffelt, Harlan Smith, and/or Brian Baylog**, with the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime of Criminal Extortion, unlawfully and feloniously agreed with one or more of the above named co-defendants and a person or persons to the prosecution unknown that one or more of them would engage in conduct which constituted that crime or an attempt to commit that crime, or agreed to aid the other person or persons in the planning or commission or attempted commission of that crime, and an overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy was committed by one or more of the conspirators; in violation of sections 18-3-207 and 18-2-201, C.R.S.

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COUNT 40

RETALIATION AGAINST A JUDGE, C.R.S. 18-8-615 (F4)

On or about March 18, 2017 to March 30, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Brian Baylog** unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly, as retaliation or retribution against Susan Fisch, a judge who has served or is serving in a legal matter assigned to the judge involving the defendant or a person on whose behalf the defendant is acting made a credible threat or committed an act of harm or injury upon a person or property against or upon Susan Fisch; in violation of section 18-8-615, C.R.S.

The essential, but non exclusive facts in support of Counts 37 through 39, which all support Counts 1 and 2, along with additional Count 40 which is not an enumerated predicate act in support of Counts 1 and 2, are as follows:

Beginning in November 2016 Eric Brandt, a member of the above Enterprise, was charged with a criminal offense in Jefferson County Court case number 16M7205. This case was assigned to Judge Susan Fisch. Through the course of the proceedings Mr. Brandt was representing himself and did so by filing a plethora of pleadings, including a Motion for Dismissal because he argued that the statements which served as a basis of the crime that he was charged with constituted protected speech. The Court ultimately denied Mr. Brandt's motion to dismiss the case.

Then on March 20, 2017 Mr. Brandt was late for his scheduled Jury Trial and was declared by the Judge Fisch as having Failed to Appear with the Court then ordering a bench warrant for Mr. Brandt's arrest. Contemporaneous to this occurrence the Court received a "Criminal Presentment" which the De Jure People's Grand Jury in Colorado alleged that Judge Fisch had committed various offenses and was not only a "lien debtor" to the claimed "aggrieved" persons or entities via a lien but that as a result of this lien she was also liable to the enterprise for \$17,065,720,000.00. Furthermore this presentment declared Judge Fisch "to be under Citizen's Arrest, the actual physical arrest to be by Continental Marshals..." This presentment was signed by Brian Baylog as the foreman of the De Jure People's Grand Jury in Colorado.

In the weeks leading up to the filing of this "Criminal Presentment" which occurred on or about March 20, 2017 Judge Fisch had been targeted by the enterprise in February 2017 with the enterprise submitting a Writ of Mandamus for Ouster which was followed by a Writ of Mandamus for Contempt of Constitutions. Signers of these documents included Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease and David Coffelt. Harlan Smith appeared to have only signed the Writ of Mandamus for Contempt of Constitutions. Regarding this particular Writ the identified enterprise members put Judge Fisch on notice that she was subject of a Grand Jury investigation that was considering evidence that she could be indicted for various offenses, including sedition, insurrection and possibly treason.

Addendum I

The following are additional predicate acts of racketeering activity which support of Counts 1 and 2. The essential facts for these acts were summarized above and are incorporated herein:

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 4 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about December 16, 2015, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Bruce Doucette**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 5 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about January 30, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Laurence Goodman**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 6 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about July 9-11, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette, Janis Blease and/or David Coffelt**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Notice of Writ of Garnishment in Aid of Notice of Writ of Attachment Addendum to the Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 7 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about July 9-11, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease and/or David Coffelt**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Notice of ICROPA Filings Consensual Commercial Liens and Ledgers; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

Addendum I

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 8 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about August 13, 2016-September 8, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty, Janis Blease, Harlan Smith, and/or David Coffelt**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Notice of ICROPA Filings Consensual Commercial Liens and Ledgers; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 9 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about September 28, 2015, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Steven Byfield**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Bill of Exchange; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 10 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about July 18, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Bruce Doucette**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Notice of Writ of Garnishment in Aid of Notice of Writ of Attachment Addendum to the Consensual Commercial Lien documents; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 11 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about July 9, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Fidelity Information Corporation Demand for Payment documents; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 12 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about January 28, 2017, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

Addendum I

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 13 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about June 28, 2016, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Steven Byfield**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Notice of ICROPA Filings Consensual Commercial Lien and Ledgers as well as a Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 14 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about November 2, 2015, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty and/or Bruce Doucette**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 15 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about November 23-24, 2015, in the State of Colorado, **Bruce Doucette**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

ADDITIONAL PREDICATE ACT 16 IN SUPPORT OF COUNTS 1 AND 2

SECOND DEGREE FORGERY, C.R.S. 18-5-104 (M1)

On or about November 23-27, 2015, in the State of Colorado, **Stephen Nalty**, with the intent to defraud, unlawfully and falsely made, completed, altered, or uttered a written instrument, namely: Consensual Commercial Lien; in violation of section 18-5-104, C.R.S.

Addendum I

CYNTHIA H. COFFMAN
Attorney General

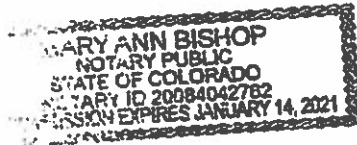


ROBERT S. SHAPIRO, 26869
First Assistant Attorney General
Special Prosecutions Unit
Criminal Justice Section

Subscribed to before me in the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, this
23rd day of March, 2017.


Notary Public

My commission expires: _____



Addendum I

The 2016-2017 Colorado Statewide Grand Jury presents the Indictment contained within and the same is hereby ORDERED FILED this 30th day of March, 2017.

Pursuant to § 13-73-107, C.R.S., the Court designates City and County of Denver County, Colorado as the county of venue for the purposes of trial.

Arrest Warrants are Issued for:

Bruce Doucette, with a bond set at \$ 250,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Stephen Nalty, with a bond set at \$ 250,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Janis Blease, with a bond set at \$ 100,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.


Steven Byfield, with a bond set at \$ 250,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Laurence Goodman, with a bond set at \$ 200,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

David Coffelt, with a bond set at \$ 150,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Harlan Smith, with a bond set at \$ 100,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Brian Baylog, with a bond set at \$ 350,000.00 c/s, with the following conditions: as set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

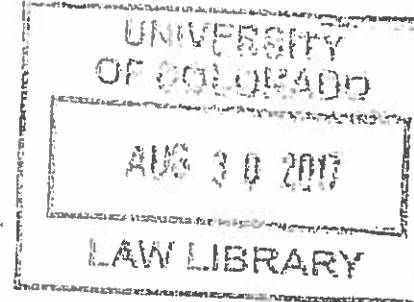


Chief District Court Judge,
Second Judicial District,
State of Colorado

Colorado Revised Statutes

2017

Colorado Court Rules
Book 2



Containing the Rules adopted or amended
by the Supreme Court of Colorado
and received by July 1, 2017



Annotated, Indexed, and Prepared for Publication
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 v.)

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ANNOTATION

Applied in *Charnes v. Lilly*, 197 Colo. 460, 593 P.2d 967 (1979).

Rule 7. The Indictment and the Information**(a) The Indictment.**

(1) An indictment shall be a written statement presented in open court by a grand jury to the district court which charges the commission of any crime by an alleged offender.

(2) Requisites of the Indictment. Every indictment of the grand jury shall state the crime charged and essential facts which constitute the offense. It also should state:

(I) That it is presented by a grand jury;

(II) That the defendant is identified therein, either by name or by the defendant's patterned chemical structure of genetic information, or described as a person whose name is unknown to the grand jury;

(III) That the offense was committed within the jurisdiction of the court, or is triable therein;

(IV) That it is signed by the foreman of the grand jury, and the prosecutor.

(b) The Information.

(1) An information shall be a written statement, signed by the prosecutor and filed in the court having jurisdiction over the offense charged, alleging that a person committed the criminal offense described therein.

(2) Requisites of the Information. The information shall be deemed technically sufficient and correct if it can be understood therefrom:

(I) That it is presented by the person authorized by law to prosecute the offense;

(II) That the defendant is identified therein, either by name or by the defendant's patterned chemical structure of genetic information, or described as a person whose name is unknown to the informant;

(III) That the offense was committed within the jurisdiction of the court, or is triable therein;

(IV) That the offense charged is set forth with such degree of certainty that the court may pronounce judgment upon a conviction.

(3) Information After Preliminary Hearing Waiver or Disposition Hearing. An information may be filed, without consent of the trial court having jurisdiction, for any offense against anyone who has either:

(I) Failed to request a preliminary hearing in the county pursuant to Rule 5;

(II) Had a preliminary hearing or dispositional hearing and has been bound over by the county court to appear in the court having trial jurisdiction.

(4) When a defendant has been bound over to the trial court pursuant to Rule 5(a)(4)(III), the felony complaint when transferred to the trial court shall be deemed to be an information if it contains the requirements of an information.

(c) Direct Information. The prosecutor may file a direct information if:

(1) The prosecutor obtains the consent of the court having trial jurisdiction and no complaint was filed against the accused person in the county court pursuant to Rule 5; or

(2) A preliminary hearing was held either in the county court or in the district court and the court found probable cause did not exist as to one or more counts. If the prosecutor states an intention to proceed in this manner, the bond executed by the defendant shall be continued and returnable in the district court at a day and time certain. If a bond has not been continued, the defendant shall be summoned into court without the necessity of making a new bond. The information shall be accompanied by a written statement from the prosecutor alleging facts which establish that evidence exists which for good cause was not presented by the prosecutor at the preliminary hearing. Within 21 days of defendant's first appearance following the direct filing the defendant may request an evidentiary hearing at which the prosecutor shall establish the existence of such good cause; or

Addendum III

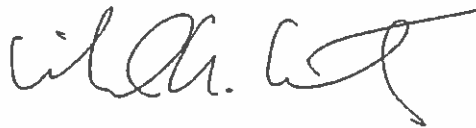
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| DISTRICT COURT, DENVER, COLORADO 1437 Bannock Street, Room 256 Denver, CO 80202 | DATE FILED: April 17, 2017 2:04 PM CASE NUMBER: 2017CR10088 |
| Plaintiff(s): PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO v. Defendant(s): LAURENCE RENE GOODMAN | COURT USE ONLY Case Number: 2017CR10088 Courtroom: 259 |
| ORDER OF RECUSAL AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGE | |

This Court, acting in the capacity of Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, hereby orders that all Denver Judges are recused from hearing this matter.

Judge Michael Spear from the 18th Judicial District has been assigned to hear the case and this matter shall remain administratively assigned to Courtroom 5D in Denver District Court.

DATED this 17th day of April, 2017.

BY THE COURT:

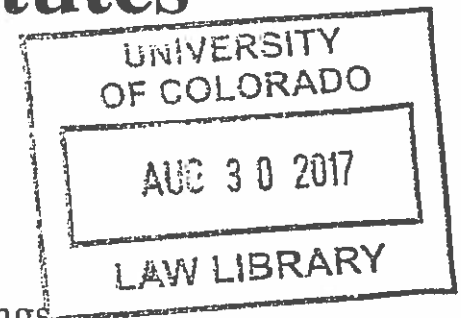


Michael A. Martinez
Chief Judge

Addendum IV
Colorado
Revised Statutes

2017

Titles 16-17
Criminal Proceedings
Corrections



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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Addendum IV

fiction shall state the holder of the letter is a victim of identity theft in each criminal case identified by the letter.

(4) A person who knows or reasonably suspects that his or her identifying information has been unlawfully used by another person may initiate a law enforcement investigation by contacting the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the victim's residence or over the place where a crime was committed. Such agency shall take a police report of the matter, provide the complainant with a copy of that report, and begin an investigation of the facts. If the suspected crime was committed in a different jurisdiction, the local law enforcement agency may refer the matter to the local law enforcement agency where the suspected crime was committed for investigation of the facts.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Biometric data" means data, such as fingerprints, voice prints, or retina and iris prints that capture, represent, or enable the reproduction of the unique physical attributes of an individual.

(b) "Identifying information" means information that, alone or in conjunction with other information, identifies an individual, including but not limited to such individual's:

(I) Name;

(II) Address;

(III) Birth date;

(IV) Telephone, social security, taxpayer identification, driver's license, identification card, alien registration, government passport, or checking, savings, or deposit account number;

(V) Biometric data;

(VI) Unique electronic identification device; and

(VII) Telecommunication identifying device.

(c) "Telecommunication identifying device" means a number, code, or magnetic or electronic device that enables the holder to use telecommunications technology to access an account; obtain money, goods, or services; or transfer funds.

Source: L. 2004: Entire section added, p. 1736, § 2, effective July 1. L. 2013: Entire section amended, (HB 13-1146), ch. 43, p. 116, § 1, effective March 15.

PART 2

INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS

16-5-201. Indictments - allegations - form. Every indictment or accusation of the grand jury shall be deemed sufficient technically and correct which states the offense in the terms and language of the statute defining it, including either conjunctive or disjunctive clauses, or so plainly that the nature of the offense may be easily understood by the jury. Pleading in either the conjunctive or the disjunctive shall place a defendant on notice that the prosecution may rely on any or all of the alternatives alleged. The commencement of the indictment shall be in substance as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
County of.....)

Of the term of the court, in the year The grand jurors chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the county of, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Colorado, upon their oaths, present. (Here insert the offense, the name of the person charged, and the time and place of committing the same, with reasonable certainty.) Every indictment shall be signed by the foreman of the grand jury returning it and by the prosecuting attorney, his or her assistant, or his or her deputy.

Source: L. 72: R&RE, p. 214, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 39-5-201. L. 2003: Entire section amended, p. 972, § 1, effective April 17.

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constitutional. Bizup v. Tinsley, 211 F. Supp. 545 (D. Colo. 1962), aff'd, 316 F.2d 284 (10th Cir. 1963).

Perjury. A perjury indictment which does not set forth the alleged false statements, either verbatim or in substance, is insufficient to charge the crime. People v. Westendorf, 37 Colo. App. 111, 542 P.2d 1300 (1975).

A perjury indictment which tracks the language of § 18-8-502(1) and included a verbatim partial transcript of the defendant's grand jury

testimony which was asserted to be materially false, together with the additional averment that the defendant did not believe the testimony to be true, is sufficient to advise the defendant of the charges against him. People v. Maestas, 199 Colo. 143, 606 P.2d 849 (1980).

For the sufficiency of indictment in prosecution for embezzlement of public property, see People v. Donachy, 196 Colo. 289, 586 P.2d 14 (1978).

16-5-202. Requisites of information - form. (1) The information is sufficient if it can be understood therefrom:

- (a) That it is presented by the person authorized by law to prosecute the offense;
- (b) That the defendant is identified therein, either by name or by the defendant's patterned chemical structure of genetic information, or described as a person whose name is unknown to the informant;
- (c) That the offense was committed within the jurisdiction of the court or is triable therein;
- (d) That the offense charged is set forth with such degree of certainty that the court may pronounce judgment upon a conviction.

(2) The information may be in the following form:

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
 County of.....)

In the Court The People of the State of Colorado, against A B
 D, district attorney within and for the judicial district of the state of
 Colorado, in the county of in the state aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of
 the people of the state of Colorado, informs the court that A B on the day
 of A.D. 20, at the said county of, did (here state the offense) against the
 peace and dignity of the people of the state of Colorado.

C D
 District Attorney.

or C D District Attorney,
 by H M Deputy.

(3) An information may be filed using the language of the statute defining the offense, including either conjunctive or disjunctive clauses. Pleading in either the conjunctive or the disjunctive shall place a defendant on notice that the prosecution may rely on any or all of the alternatives alleged.

(4) A court shall not refuse to accept a complaint or information that contains the requirements of this section.

Source: L. 72: R&RE, p. 214, § 1. C.R.S. 1963: § 39-5-202. L. 2000: (1) amended, p. 454, § 13, effective April 24. L. 2003: (3) and (4) added, p. 972, § 2, effective April 17.

ANNOTATION

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Sufficiency of Information.
- III. Illustrative Cases.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

Law reviews. For article, "By Leave of Court First Had", see 8 Dicta 14 (June 1931).

Annotator's note. Since § 16-5-202 is similar to repealed § 39-4-4, C.R.S. 1963, § 39-4-4, CRS 53, CSA, C. 48, § 457, and laws antecedent thereto, relevant cases construing those provisions have been included in the annotations to this section.

Purpose of section. The requirement of the signature on the information is for the protection

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Addendum V

LINDSEY-FLANIGAN COURTHOUSE, 520 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80204

An 18 U.S.C. § 4 Mixed War Affidavit to JAG Officers: [COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT – NOTICE OF INTEREST]

The issue of this Notice: Criminal oligarchy acting in treason to the U.S. Military Selective Service oath.

Donald Trump, U.S. President, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500

Secretary of Defense, 1000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1000

U.S. Navy, OJAG, 1322 Patterson Ave., Suite 3000 Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374 - 5066

U.S. Navy, Staff Judge Advocate's Office, Larson Hall Annapolis, MD 21402 – 0000

U.S. Army, OSJA – Criminal Law, 9990 Belvoir Drive, Building 257, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060

U.S. Army, JAG, Building 6222, 1633 Mekong St., Fort Carson, CO 80913

U.S. Air Force, Buckley AFB, 460 SW/JA, 510 S. Aspen Street, Suite 230, Buckley, AFB, CO 80011

U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve, Augment, Reinforce, Support, 2000 Opelousas Ave., New Orleans, LA 70114

THE PEOPLE [THE OFFICIALS]
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
Plaintiff, [18 U.S.C. § 1621]

Case No. 17CR10088, [17CR10087] (GJ case No.: 16CR001)

COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT – NOTICE OF INTEREST

For a three week (21 day) statutory grace period
for exhausting any commercial remedies.

v.

Laurence R. Goodman, P.O. Box 3792, Boulder, Colorado 80307
and [Steve Byfield, U.S. Navy, honorably discharged in 1980, domestically still active.]
Defendant.

[OFFICIAL] PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
The Mixed War belligerents (combatants),
The Mixed War Offensive Declarant Parties

Robert S. Shapiro, et al.,
Michael Spear, et al.

v.

Laurence R. Goodman,
and [Steve Byfield, U.S. Navy, honorably discharged in 1980, domestically still active.]
The Mixed War belligerents (combatants) common citizens
Mixed War Defensive Party
Defending the Constitution for the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic

This is not in a court jurisdiction; it is currently a Military Imperative!

Laurence R. Goodman,
and [Steve Byfield, U.S. Navy, honorably discharged in 1980, domestically still active.]
The Mixed War belligerents (combatants) common citizens
Third party counter plaintiffs
Defending the Constitution for the United States of America
against all enemies foreign and domestic.

v.

[OFFICIAL] PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
Mixed War belligerents

Mixed War declarant third parties including Deputy Attorney General, Robert Shapiro, "Esq. nobility class", U.S. Army Intelligence, who by declaring himself to be a member of the nobility class BAR Registration No. 26869, is deliberately violating the Constitution for the United States of America and military Selective Service oath by failing to defend the Constitution for the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic.

State of Colorado)
County of Denver) ss.

I, Laurence R. Goodman, one of the common People of Colorado, a defendant, and a third party counter plaintiff, and on the other side the commercial Enterprise known as [OFFICIAL] PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, cannot

proceed any further with Case No.17CR10088, [et. Al.], without a response to the following [COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT – NOTICE OF INTEREST] and counter claims:

Goodman and all the common People of Colorado have been denied a republican due process form of law, government resulting in a loss of constitutionally protected rights, liberty, and property to a criminal oligarchy [the BAR Association nobility], which has infiltrated all branches of the enterprise known as the Colorado State Government. It is the duty of the common People of Colorado under 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision of felony) to report all crimes cognizable under the laws of the United States of America.

Mr. Robert Shapiro “Esq. nobility class”, BAR Registration No. 26869, who was a U.S. Army Intelligence Officer, has presumably taken the Selective Service oath to defend the Constitution for the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic under 5 U.S.C. § 3331, an oath to serve the public, by public loyalty, and bonded by his life, an oath which never expires until the end of one’s life or the complete healing of his battle injuries. By virtue of the nobility clauses: Article I, Sec. 9, Cl. 8, Article I Sec. 10, Cl. 1, and the original Amendment XIII Constitution for the United States of America (1819), Assistant Attorney General for Colorado, Shapiro has betrayed and is acting in treason against the Constitution by not honoring his said Selective Service oath, and working for a state government not loyal to the Constitution for the United States of America. See (Addendum I), two pages*.

Shapiro has violated his covenant oath with the Selective Service pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice found at 10 U.S.C. § 899 and is using military skills against the common People of Colorado. Shapiro has combined with others to subject the common People of Colorado to a jurisdiction foreign to the Constitution and unacknowledged by their laws; giving his consent to other acts of pretended law. (See Addendum II), two pages*. Additionally, Shapiro has utilized FBI agents, other military personal who violated their covenant Selective Service oath, and to act in collusion with him to incite insurrection and to spy on the common People of Colorado. This included but was not limited to a Marshal Springer former Lance Corporal, USMC and Keith Heavilin, also a former U.S. Army Intelligence Officer.

Shapiro is attacking the common People of Colorado who are trying to correct the official criminal activity in Colorado. Shapiro is treating the common People of Colorado as criminals, which is disgusting and dishonorable, by putting them into jail for doing their civilian duty under title 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision of felony). Those common People of Colorado have not received one dime of pay and have spent much of their own savings fighting this Mixed War. One of the common People of Colorado indicted for doing his duty under 18 U.S.C. § 4, defending the Constitution pursuant to his Selective Service Oath is Steve Byfield. He was on active duty in the U.S. Navy 1974-1980 serving aboard a guided missile cruiser as a third class petty officer electrician’s mate in addition to serving on shore patrol when he was overseas. Steve Byfield was sentence to 30 years in Fremont Correctional Facility in Colorado as a political prisoner under the guise of the frivolous paperwork to prevent him from exposing the truth about the aforesaid criminal activity.

The Indictment against nine of the common People of Colorado was frivolous because it violates the truth. See (Addendum II), two pages*.

CERTIFICATION

I, Laurence R. Goodman, certify and swear on my own Commercial Liability, that I have read the foregoing instrument, titled COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT – NOTICE OF INTEREST, and know the content thereof, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, complete, and not misleading, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I reserve the right and duty to update and correct this instrument as needed.

I Laurence R. Goodman...make this claim.

Tom Connell
Witness 3-16-2018

Maxwell Powers
Witness 03-16-2018

Addendum I *– Memorandum of Law The Colorado State Racketing Enterprise

The History of the Colorado Enterprise

The origin of the Colorado Attorney System

The common People/publics' legal documentary creations must be construed liberally because the common people are accustomed to using ordinary words from ordinary dictionaries. The common People/public are not given a formal education in the government's own self-created language and self-serving fantasies, fictions, and machinations, applied by the nobility class operating the judicial system.

To put it simply, the English attorney system is the foundation of the BAR association. [British Accreditation Registry]. The BAR Association is the British Labor Union of Law. It is Great Britain's method of controlling America from England. The Judges of the American courts are the labor union bosses of the closed union shops (courts) of the American branch of the English BAR association, and the American attorneys are the inferior judicial officers of the labor union shop (courts) of the American based English BAR association. Attorneys that operate as public defenders are licensed operators in the closed union shops, (courts). The legal system of the American BAR association is under absolute control of the judges. If an attorney does not absolutely obey the orders of the judge, the judge can exercise his power to take away his bar card. Simply put, if the common person on the street does not pay off to the BAR Association then that common citizen will be deprived of his due process of law. That condition is a form of racketeering. Therefore, the primary commercial racketeering Enterprise of the State of Colorado is a BAR Association protection insurance racket Enterprise.

The origin attorney system

The so called "Colorado Nine" have been accused of exercising or committing a racketeering enterprise. The state of Colorado is engaged in a racketeering enterprise. The Colorado State enterprise will now be described. Hereinafter, the Colorado State Enterprise will be referred to as "THE ENTERPRISE". The foundation of THE ENTERPRISE was established in approximately 1190 AD. Of course the State of Colorado was not in existence yet. To fully understand the foundation of THE ENTERPRISE, it is necessary to reach back a bit further in time. Like all other enterprises, its purpose was to provide money. This historical account will begin in old England. The Kings of England fought battles. Their military were called knights. The care takers and shield bearers of the Knights were called Esquires. A Knights' allegiance to the King was rewarded in landed property, what is now called "real estate". These Knights were called land-lords. Serfs tilled the land and the Knights profited from their labor. This was called the feudal system of England.

The Kings' necessity.

“Necessity is the mother of invention.” (Plato) The Kings needed to raise money for their armies and their wars. The Jews of the time were a nomadic people. The Jews had been barred from owning real property and barred from joining trade guilds. So to speak, the Jews carried their property on their back and the tools of their trade in their brains. They became very clever with numbers, mathematics, and the sciences. The Jews had remarkable street savvy and success in the subject of handling money as bankers. The Jews had money to offer upon which they charged and gained interest. In order for the King to borrow the Jew' money, the King, had to come up with collateral, and that collateral consisted of real property, land. In order to get money from these bankers the King had to take back property from the Knights. This threatened to cause an upset in the social class structure of England. When property was transferred or attorned from Knight to Knight, the class structure had to be protected by a ceremony. The property was being turned over attorned. The ceremony was called attornment. The ceremony was conducted by an Esquire also known as an attorney. The purpose of the attorney was to guarantee the class structure of England, to keep the rich rich and make the poor poor.

The process of using real property, land, as collateral to guarantee the loaning of money, brought the English feudal system to an end. In 1215 AD the Magna Carta was established. Even more important, all of these events served to weld together, into one system of law, the common law of England and the commercial law of the Jews. By 1300 AD the kings thought they could do without the help of the Jews. For a detailed history of this period from 1190 AD to 1300 AD refer to the Georgetown Law Journal at vol. 71, pgs. 1179 to 1200, to an article titled “The Shetar's Effect on English Law -- A Law of the Jews Becomes the Law of the Land”, authored by Judith A. Shapiro, a member of a famous family of attorneys. The figurehead that brought the Jews back into Europe was Mayer Amschel Rotchschild, who's famous quote was, “Give me control of a nation's money and I care not who makes its laws.”.

Addendum II*

The Indictment against nine of the common People of Colorado violates the truth.

Due Process: "No State shall pass any law impairing the Obligation of Contracts" Article I, Section 10, Clause 1, of the Constitution for the United States of America.

A form of Obligation of Contract for the collection of a debt stated on paper, is an Affidavit Invoice called a Lien. Such a Lien, under the conditions of Mixed War, or the deliberate intent to avoid the payment of a debt, has the power of a Letter of Marque and Reprisal, legally defined as a letter to march or cross boundaries and to seize property (take and return). Therefore, "No State shall pass any Law impairing a Lien."

Without Commercial Affidavit Invoices/Liens, nations could not collect debts from each other without war. Therefore, International Commercial Treaty Law mandates the continuity of the commercial collection process, which has, at its very foundation, the Commercial Lien.

Commercial Liens and Commercial Distresses are writings used to establish a citizen's reasonable right to act with Legal Force, and to seize property, to satisfy commercial obligations. Commercial Liens and Commercial Distresses can [pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. § 4 MANDATORY COMPLAINT and 42 U.S.C. § 1986 REASONABLE DILIGENCE] be lawfully used by a private citizen, or by a Public Minister, or by a Public Proxy, as weapons of self-defense and as weapons of Mixed War against corrupt officers of the government. Therefore, Commercial Liens and Commercial Distresses are akin to firearms, and are guaranteed to the citizen as lawful remedies under Amendment II of the Constitution for the United States of America, Right to keep and bear Arms.

Robert Shapiro, posing as a state officer, and the Denver District Court, have no commercial jurisdiction over Commercial Affidavit Liens, which are filed pursuant to the 18 U.S.C. § 4 mandate to report violations of the Constitution for the United States of America committed by persons unlawfully posing as real public officials. Therefore, the issues relating to the said Commercial Liens, as filed in state courts are erroneous and fraudulent, and must be dealt within a commercial court which is functionally legitimately and harmonious with the Constitution for the United States of America and the United States Selective Service Oath to defend that constitution.

The common People of Colorado are laying claim to the evidence of Shapiro's foregoing said error of due process. The indictment is constructed in a manner which is violation of the correct method of presenting the Nature and Cause of the Accusations which is guaranteed under the Amendment VI, Constitution for the United States of America. Shapiro's signature is illegible, the signature of a person who is arrogant and or does not want to accept responsibility for his action. When there is only one signature on a brief without any other witnesses, and that one signature is illegible, then the person who signed it, and is commercially responsible for it cannot be identified with any certainty. It has no commercial reality.

Additionally, the Indictment fails to tell the truth that the persons who are posing as public officials, who are required to know the law, who were notified that they are not doing their jobs, and who are receiving payment for services not rendered, are committing embezzlement, fraud, and theft. See reference to federal Case No. 1:17-cv-02151 below.

Shapiro cannot be trusted because he is acting in treason against his Selective Service Oath. No one has sworn to the truth of the Indictment. Therefore, the entire Indictment is hearsay F.R.E. 801.

Shapiro signed the Indictment for ulterior reasons: to make money; to satisfy the officials Shapiro worked with rather than to fulfill his obligation to this nation's Constitution and the nations Selective Service Oath; to conceal the crimes of other Colorado Officials; and Shapiro's retaliation for exposing those crimes 18 U.S.C. § 1513: and Shapiro is engaging in human trafficking of the common People of Colorado in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1994, 18 U.S.C. § 1581, 18 U.S.C. § 1589, 18 U.S.C. § 241, 18 U.S.C. § 242, 18 U.S.C. § 4, 18 U.S.C. § 3, 18 U.S.C. § 1622, and 18 U.S.C. § 1621.

By virtue of the following, Shapiro has no legitimate authority to issue an Indictment against any of the common People of Colorado: A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS, WINFRED P. ADAMS, Major, USAF, Retired v. GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, Case No. 1:17-cv-02151, filed in United States District Court in and for the District of Colorado, on September 5, 2017. As a result, the GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF COLORADO has acquiesced to the fact that there are no public officials lawfully holding public office in the State of Colorado.

Shapiro and the court have prevented me (Laurence R. Goodman Affiant) from presenting information, arguments, and filings in my own defense without the consent of my attorney. Shapiro and the person posing as a judge, Michael Spear, in Denver District Court Case No. 17CR10088 blocked all of my defense by imposing a motion in limine on me. That motion in limine was used by Shapiro and Spear as a weapon against me and my first amendment guarantees, which makes it practically impossible for me to obtain a fair trial. I have been prevented from filing any affidavits on my own behalf, that is a fine example of duress of threat, and denied the means to inspect discovery as a result the theft of private property.

“The prosecutor’s recent expanded use of the motion in limine to exclude an entire defense threatens traditional concepts of criminal trial practice. When the courts requires the defense to respond to the government’s filing of such a motion, it has already skewed the scales of justice by providing the prosecution with information on the defendant’s case in advance of trial and consequently lightening the prosecutions burden of proof at trial. At the same time, the requirement of answering to this motion subverts three crucial rights of criminal defendants: the right against self-incrimination, the right to remain silent, and the right to be presumed innocent. When such motions are granted, a defendant’s right to present a full defense becomes severely compromised. And in the context of trial by jury, the effect of granting such a motion may be to remove the determination of guilt or innocence from the jury’s hands.” ... “but also because it suppresses evidence concerning government policy that is essential to he cultivation of an informed citizenry.” See Stanford Law Review, July 1987 vol. 39 pg. 1271 an article titled THE MOTION IN LIMINE IN POLITICALLY SENSITIVE CASES: SILENCING THE DEFENDANT AT TRIAL authored by Douglas L. Colbert.

A witness at a related trial, March 2018, Denver District Court, reported that one of Shapiro’s victims, an American man named Bruce Doucette asked pointed questions and hypotheticals about the Seventh Amendment (the right to trial by jury). “Does it not say that common law applies?” Doucette asked the [FBI] agent. **“No, that’s a misinterpretation.”** FBI English replied on the stand. “Oh,” Doucette answered meekly, then stalled for more than a minute... “So if somebody believes they have a constitutional right to do something, do you believe that they are committing a crime if they believe they are following the constitution?” “There...could still be [criminal] intent there,” [FBI Agent], English replied after thinking a moment. FBI Agent English, exposed the paramount conversion of law in one rather unintelligible word: whereby the supreme law of the land is now a formulated jurisdictional nature process of 'Substantive rights/duties' and its handmaiden of 'Procedures'. An absolute defiance to the rules of the common law is a criminal, contemptible, insanity of evil perversion, to a quasi 1% house rule game of chance.

Conclusion

The Constitution for the United States of America, was established as a commercial contract with the world at large, known as a Commercial Treaty. It told, all the world, that the people of the United States of America would operate as a viable nation with full commercial respect for all of the other nations, in the conduct of international business, and pay its international trade debts to the other nations of the world. But a nation of people who violate the Constitution, and allow their leaders to violate the Constitution, will lose the economic benefits that the Constitution was designed to provide and protect, and that nation will lose the respect of the world, and be overrun by the other nations.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I/we certify that true and correct copies of An 18 U.S.C. § 4 Mixed War Affidavit to JAG Officers: [COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT – NOTICE OF INTEREST] The issue of this Notice: Criminal oligarchy acting in treason to the U.S. Military Selective Service Oath plus Addendum I, two pages* and Addendum II, two pages* were sent by first class mail, postage prepaid in a securely sealed envelope, on this the 16TH day of March, 2018, addressed to:

Donald Trump, U.S. President, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500

Secretary of Defense, 1000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1000
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5201

U.S. Navy, OJAG, 1322 Patterson Ave., Suite 3000 Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374 – 5066
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5218

U.S. Navy, Staff Judge Advocate's Office, Larson Hall Annapolis, MD 21402 – 0000
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5225

U.S. Army, OSJA – Criminal Law, 9990 Belvoir Drive, Building 257, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5232

U.S. Army, JAG, Building 6222, 1633 Mekong St., Fort Carson, CO 80913
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5249

U.S. Air Force, Buckley AFB, 460 SW/JA, 510 S. Aspen Street, Suite 230, Buckley, AFB, CO 80011
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5256

U.S. Marine Corps Forces Reserve, Augment, Reinforce, Support, 2000 Opelousas Ave., New Orleans, LA 70114
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5263

Office of the United States Attorney, 1225 17th Street, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5287

Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D.C. 20530
Certified Mail No. 7016 2710 0000 4448 5294

Judicial Watch, 425 Third Street SW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20024

LINDSEY-FLANIGAN COURTHOUSE, 520 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80204

This court and its officers are implicitly threatening my hired attorney with a loss of her bar license if she does not prevent me from personally filing my paperwork to the court. I have been sworn to tell in front of the court room and then denied the opportunity to present the truth.

Colorado Office of the Attorney General, Business and Licensing, 1300 Broadway, 8th Floor, Denver, CO 80203
The court and its officers are implicitly threatening me to prevent the serving of paperwork on the parties. I have been sworn to tell the truth in front of the court room and then denied the opportunity to present the truth.





CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I/we certify that true and correct copies of the SECOND COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT - NOTICE OF INTEREST (2 pages), Memorandum of Law (2 pages), Addendum I (39 pages), Addendum II (2 pages), Addendums III (1 page), Addendums IV (3 pages), Addendum V (7 pages), and this certificate of mailing (57 pages total) were sent by first class mail, postage prepaid in a securely sealed envelope, on this the 7TH day of May 2018, addressed to:

Alfred A. Arrja United States Courthouse
901 19th Street Rm A105
Denver, Colorado 80294-3589
Hand Carried

Matthew David Grove
Colorado Attorney General's Office
Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530
Certified Mail No. 7017 0660 0000 3246 1249

Office of the United States Attorney, District of Colorado
1801 California Street, Suite 1600
Denver, Colorado 80202
Certified Mail No. 7013 0600 0001 1096 4657

See Boulder County Clerk and Recorder Public Records RF: 03627499*:

Notice was not given to relevant Colorado State individuals pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1), because the state court assumedly protected itself, signaling an intentional act to deny federal and state law. I was explicitly told in open court that I was not allowed to copy my pleadings to any relevant Colorado State individuals. Additionally, I was intimidated and threatened with a jail sentence by Judge Michael Spear in Denver District Court Case No. 17CR10088 and prosecuting attorney Robert Shapiro, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1513, to prevent me from informing appropriate authorities of such activities.

Laurence Rene Goodman
Laurence R. Goodman

