

## WRIT OF EXECUTION TO THE DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL MARSHALS

*"This writ is judicially enforceable and protects a legal right to clean water, clean food, clean air, clean earth, and clean government and is issued under Writ of Mandamus."*

### Applicable Law and Rules

1. The Declaration of Independence, 1777, which confirms, "---And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Devine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor."
2. Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America, the Republic, 1787, which ordains, "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America,"
3. Amendment Article II of the Bill of Rights Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, which authorizes, "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of the free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."
4. General Orders No. 100 : The Lieber Code – INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD,<sup>1</sup> SECTION I, Military Law – Military jurisdiction – Military necessity – Retaliation, Article 16, that provides in part, "It does no admit of the use of poison in any way, nor of the wanton devastation of a district."
5. General Orders No. 100 : The Lieber Code – INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD, SECTION III, Deserters – Prisoners of war – Hostages – Booty on the battle-field, Article 70, that provides in part, "The use of poison in any manner, be it to poison wells, or food, or arms, is wholly excluded from modern warfare."
6. Maritime Law (See ADMIRALTY & MARITIME LAW GUIDE Codes/Rules) 33 U.S.C. § 1319(a).
7. Public Law 92-500 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 86 Stat. at 816, October 18, 1972, providing by Act of Congress an Environmental Court, Sec. 9, commissioned by the sovereign body politic of the people of the United States of America on July 11, 2013.
8. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 4.1. Serving Other Process, (a) In General. "Process...must be served by ... a person specially appointed for that purpose." The Deputy Environmental Marshal is specially appointed and commissioned for the purpose of enforcement as defined under Title 33 U.S.C. § 1319 Enforcement, section (a) "State enforcement; compliance orders."
9. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 69. Execution (See also 18 U.S. Code § 1595(a)).

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<sup>1</sup>Prepared by Francis Lieber, promulgated as General Orders No. 100 by President Lincoln, 24 April 1863. Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, prepared by Francis Lieber, LL.D., Originally Issued as General Orders No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, Washington 1898: Government Printing Office.

10. 28 U.S.C. § 451 defines a court created by an Act of Congress, regardless of whether it is a court proceeding accordingly to statutory or common law, to be recognized as a “court of the United States,” the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior;<sup>2</sup> and defines the judges / tribunals of the national Environmental [district]Court “judge[s] of the United States,” the judges / tribunals of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior; proceeding in aid of its original jurisdiction over all environmental matters in the districts contemplated in Articles 16 and 70 of Lieber Code, General Orders 100 (1863) including all state judicial districts, Chapter 5 of Title 28, all county districts, all municipal sewer and water districts, and all other Federal Environmental jurisdictions in regard to sources of pollution owned or operated within a Federal Zip Code Zone subject to compliance with Federal standards and limitations of law mandated by the Act of Congress’ Cause of Action, Sec. 2, Sec. 505(f). See also Sec. 2, Federal Facilities Pollution Control, Sec. 313 (“The President may exempt any effluent source of any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch from compliance with any such a requirement if he determines it to be in the paramount interest of the United States to do so; except that no exemption may be granted from the requirements of section 306 or 307 of this Act.”) Enforcement of overt acts of war crimes that are principles of law being committed within a Mayor’s territorial military venue is the responsibility of the Mayor. Process of service of the writ upon the Mayor, as the highest executive officer of the municipal district, is the duty of the United States marshal or their designee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651.
11. 28 U.S.C. § 1651 provides in part, that “the Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.”

### Instructions

1. To obtain a writ of execution from the Environmental Court, the Environmental marshal or deputy marshal must first obtain a certified copy of the judgment from the clerk of the Environmental Court. This copy must be attached to the Court’s Writ of Execution “cover page” and submitted to the clerk. The clerk will issue the writ and give the original of the writ, with the certified copy of the judgment, to the Environmental marshal or deputy marshal requesting the writ. All Environmental Court Writs may be in similar form but shall all have the Court Seal and Seal of the Clerk embossed onto them for lawful authentication purposes. The clerk will keep one copy of the writ and judgment for the court files.
2. The Environmental marshal or deputy marshal obtaining the writ of execution shall serve the writs, process, or orders in to the County Clerk of the County located in the County District within which the subject property is located. Each process shall have a Form EMS-101. The Form EMS-101 may be filled out on-line, five copies printed, and delivered to the

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<sup>2</sup>Except for 28 U.S.C. 1746(2) judges of the United States that are in the United States and subject to compliance with U.S. Codes 33 U.S.C. 1311, 1306, and 1307, so as to not be operating a war crime in violation of Articles 16 and 70 of the Lieber Code. Such misconduct by a 28 U.S.C. 1746(2) judge in the United States municipal courts constitutes a breach of entitlement of hold office in good behavior as mandated under the laws of the United States of America. (28 U.S.C. 451).

Environmental Court marshals Service by the Environmental marshal that requested the writ of execution from the Clerk of the Environmental Court, via USPS *Priority* Mail or by FAX.

3. The judgment shall be registered pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963<sup>3</sup> under the Certification of Foreign Judgment to be recorded by the Clerk of the County. The County Clerk shall record the Foreign Judgment. [NOTICE TO JUDGES AND MAGISTRATE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT – STAND DOWN! Your limited jurisdiction is inferior. Your involvement may be construed as a conspiracy to obstruct justice, opposed to promoting the general welfare.]
4. The Environmental Court marshals or deputy marshals shall proceed according to the Special Instructions of Form EMS-101 to carry out the execution of the Environmental Court writs pursuant to the authority of the United States (28 U.S.C. 1651) and pursuant to their powers and duty as defined pursuant to FRCP, Rule 4.1(a), and 28 U.S.C. 566(c).
5. The Environmental Court marshals or deputy marshals shall provide the return on all writs to the Clerk of the Environmental Court to be file stamped and recorded onto the record to complete process. All court documents, in general, should be sent via USPS *Priority* Mail.
6. Payment of the fees are as prescribed by the Judicial Conference pursuant to the standard of 28 C.F.R. 0.114,<sup>4</sup> and shall be multiplied times three (3X) for good cause shown.<sup>5</sup> The Environmental marshal who requested the writ is entitled to one-third of the service fee.

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<sup>3</sup> “A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner. Such a judgment entered in favor of the United States may be so registered any time after judgment is entered. A judgment in an action for the recovery of money or property entered in any court of appeals, district court, bankruptcy court, or in the Court of International Trade may be registered by filing a certified copy of the judgment in any other district or, with respect to the Court of International Trade, in any judicial district, when the judgment has become final by appeal or expiration of the time for appeal or when ordered by the court that entered the judgment for good cause shown.

A certified copy of the satisfaction of any judgment in whole or in part may be registered in like manner in any district in which the judgment is a lien.

The procedure prescribed under this section is in addition to other procedures provided by law for the enforcement of judgments.

<sup>4</sup>28 CFR 0.114 - Fees for services. § 0.114 Fees for services.

(a) The Environmental Court marshals Service shall routinely collect fees according to the following schedule:

- (1) For process forwarded for service from one U.S. Marshals Service Office or sub-office to another - \$8 per item forwarded;
- (2) For process served by mail - \$8 per item mailed;
- (3) For process served or executed personally - \$65 per hour (or portion thereof) for each item served by one U.S. Marshals Service employee, agent, or contractor, plus travel costs and any other out-of-pocket expenses. For each additional U.S. Marshals Service employee, agent, or contractor who is needed to serve process - \$65 per person per hour for each item served, plus travel costs and any other out-of-pocket expenses.
- (4) For copies at the request of any party - \$.10 per page;
- (5) For preparing notice of sale, bill of sale, or U.S. Marshal deed - \$20 per item;
- (6) For keeping and advertisement of property attached - actual expenses incurred in seizing, maintaining, and disposing of property.

(b) Out-of-pocket expenses include, but are not limited to, advertising, inventorying, storage, moving, insurance, guard hire, prisoner transportation and housing, and any other third-party expenditure incurred in executing process.

(c) Travel costs, including mileage, shall be calculated according to 5 U.S.C. chapter 57.

7. Upon completion of execution of the Environmental Court writs the Environmental Court marshal or deputy marshal or specially appointed official shall deposit a copy of his invoice for his services and costs incurred for payment with the Mayor's Office, as payment of service fees is an element of the writ of mandamus served upon the Mayor. The Mayor of a franchised sewer district is the first and foremost liable party for any unlawful acts of a military nature occurring within the Mayor's 'military' district, as the Mayor is the principal of all employees operating within the Mayor's territorial jurisdiction. The Mayors are agents of the United States having Martial Law powers / duties / responsibilities within their assigned territory to assure no weapons of mass destruction are operating to poison the people of his district, their water or food. NSEA International assures payment of fees.

Caption (if not already completed)

1. Identify the State Division in which you are going to Register with a State Judicial District and County in which the foreign judgment shall be recorded relevant to a municipality and or Federal Environmental Zone (ZIP CODE) within which the judgment debtor resides. Example: *"California State Division / Santa Barbara County / Santa Barbara Municipality / 93101."*
2. "In re": Insert the name of the judgment debtor as it appears on the Final Judgment. Then insert "In re the people of the United States," unless it is already provided on the form.

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(d) "Item" is defined as all documents issued in one action which are served simultaneously on one person or organization.

(e) "Process" is defined to include, but is not limited to, a summons and complaint, subpoena, writ, orders, and the execution of court-ordered injunctions, and civil commitments on behalf of a requesting party. Process may also include the execution of ancillary court orders (other than subpoenas issued on behalf of indigent defendants and arrest warrants) in criminal cases.

(f) The Environmental Court marshals Service shall collect the fees enumerated in paragraph (a) of this section, where applicable, even when process is returned to the court or the party unexecuted, as long as service is endeavored.

(g) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 565, the Director of the Environmental Court marshals Service is authorized to use funds appropriated for the Service to make payments for expenses incurred pursuant to personal services contracts and cooperative agreements for the service of summonses on complaints, subpoenas, and notices, and for security guards.

(h) The Environmental Court marshals Service shall collect a commission of 3 percent of the first \$1,000 collected and 1.5 percent on the excess of any sum over \$1,000, for seizing or levying on property (including seizures in admiralty), disposing of such property by sale, setoff, or otherwise, and receiving and paying over money, except that the amount of commission shall not be less than \$100.00 and shall not exceed \$50,000. The U.S. Marshal's commission shall apply to all judicially ordered sales and/or execution sales, including but not limited to all private mortgage foreclosure sales. If the property is not disposed of by Marshal's sale, the commission shall be set by the court within the range established above.

[ 56 FR 2437, Jan. 23, 1991, as amended by Order No. 2316-2000, 65 FR 47862, Aug. 4, 2000; AG Order No. 3017-2008, 73 FR 69554, Nov. 19, 2008; 78 FR 59819, Sept. 30, 2013].

<sup>5</sup>See False Claims Act and R.I.C.O. Act civil causes of action authorizing treble (3Xs) damages.

Boxes (if not already provided by the court)

1. The name and address of the judgment creditor is the people of the United States and is already provided. The address is the address provided to the Environmental Marshal at the time of issue of the Writ of Execution to the Environmental Marshal's Office located within the federal district where the subject-property is located. The judgment creditor is the party in whose favor the judgment was entered.
2. State the name and address of the judgment debtor. The judgment debtor is the party against whom the judgment is entered. You can retrieve that information off of the Writ of Execution delivered to the Environmental Marshals for service, issued by the hand and seal of the clerk of the Environmental Court.

Other Information

1. The "Amount of the Judgment" is the total amount due under the judgment including any costs allowed by the court pursuant to Rule 54 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure – Judgment; Costs.<sup>6</sup> This amount does not include any interest due after the judgment was entered on the docket.

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<sup>6</sup>Rule 54. Judgment; Costs

(a) DEFINITION; FORM. "Judgment" as used in these rules includes a decree and any order from which an appeal lies. A judgment should not include recitals of pleadings, a master's report, or a record of prior proceedings.

(b) JUDGMENT ON MULTIPLE CLAIMS OR INVOLVING MULTIPLE PARTIES. When an action presents more than one claim for relief—whether as a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim—or when multiple parties are involved, the court may direct entry of a final judgment as to one or more, but fewer than all, claims or parties only if the court expressly determines that there is no just reason for delay. Otherwise, any order or other decision, however designated, that adjudicates fewer than all the claims or the rights and liabilities of fewer than all the parties does not end the action as to any of the claims or parties and may be revised at any time before the entry of a judgment adjudicating all the claims and all the parties' rights and liabilities.

(c) DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT; RELIEF TO BE GRANTED. A default judgment must not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the pleadings. Every other final judgment should grant the relief to which each party is entitled, even if the party has not demanded that relief in its pleadings.

(d) COSTS; ATTORNEY'S FEES.

(1) *Costs Other Than Attorney's Fees.* Unless a federal statute, these rules, or a court order provides otherwise, costs—other than attorney's fees—should be allowed to the prevailing party. But costs against the United States, its officers, and its agencies may be imposed only to the extent allowed by law. The clerk may tax costs on 14 days' notice. On motion served within the next 7 days, the court may review the clerk's action.

(2) *Attorney's Fees.*

(A) *Claim to Be by Motion.* A claim for attorney's fees and related nontaxable expenses must be made by motion unless the substantive law requires those fees to be proved at trial as an element of damages.

(B) *Timing and Contents of the Motion.* Unless a statute or a court order provides otherwise, the motion must:

- (i) be filed no later than 14 days after the entry of judgment;
- (ii) specify the judgment and the statute, rule, or other grounds entitling the movant to the award;
- (iii) state the amount sought or provide a fair estimate of it; and
- (iv) disclose, if the court so orders, the terms of any agreement about fees for the services for which the claim is made.

(C) *Proceedings.* Subject to Rule 23(h), the court must, on a party's request, give an opportunity for adversary submissions on the motion in accordance with Rule 43(c) or 78. The court may decide issues of

2. "Other Costs" will be completed by the County Clerk when recording the foreign judgment. This may include any fee for photocopies and certification of the judgment, foreign judgment recording fees, etc., unless these fees were included in "Amount of Judgment."
3. "Date of Entry of Judgment" is the date the judgment was entered on the court docket. The rate of interest on the judgment is determined by the date of the entry. The fixed interest rate on all unpaid judgment debts of an environmental nature is ten (10%) percent per annum. The clerk of the Environmental Court shall maintain a record of payments.
4. America nationals are the people of the United States that represent the true and pure Sovereign power, the supreme power of America. In all cases, it shall be a matter of national security for the Environmental Court marshals to serve and to protect the America National as a priority. The America national is a protected class of persons having three (3) immunities as provided them by law, 1<sup>st</sup> as an America national entitled to Sovereign Immunity as guaranteed him under Amendment Article XI, Constitution for the United States of America (1819); 2<sup>nd</sup> as a Minister for the Environment entitled to Amendment 13 Immunity as provided in Public Policy, Public Law 92-500, Sec. 2., and Sec. 505(a)(1)(ii) ; 3<sup>rd</sup> as a Grand Juror ("federal jurist") for the Environmental Court regarding criminal matters; and in some cases, a 4<sup>th</sup> immunity is cloaked upon the Environmental marshals and deputy marshals, and as officers of the Environmental Court, are entitled to priority protection by the United States Marshals and their designees, 28 U.S.C. 566(d).

America Nationals are Ministers for the Environment ordained by God pursuant to Genesis 1:26, and are each a fellowcitizen as defined in Ephesians 2:19 and as contemplated in America's Declaration of Independence, 1776, having a duty as defined by Supreme Law in Romans 13 and further as mandated pursuant to Act of Congress, The Constitution for the United States of America Preamble, *the people of the United States*, and in all matters of the Environmental Court, America nationals inherent of the supreme power of the people and accordingly entitled to wit:

1. Exempt from foreign, COPORATE/FEDERAL UNITED STATES, STATES, and MUNICIPAL military jurisdictions, and all State of Union interstate compact easements;
2. A Status of the America Diplomat qualified for immunity as guaranteed by Right and as defined in Amendment Article XI, Bill of Rights Amendment, 1819, are Federal jurists, court officers, Federal witnesses, and threatened persons entitled to personal protection by the Environmental Court marshals Service as authorized by 28 U.S. Code § 566(e)(1)(A), i.e., persons specially appointed to execute Environmental Court writs;

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liability for fees before receiving submissions on the value of services. The court must find the facts and state its conclusions of law as provided in Rule 52(a).

(D) *Special Procedures by Local Rule; Reference to a Master or a Magistrate Judge.* By local rule, the court may establish special procedures to resolve fee-related issues without extensive evidentiary hearings. Also, the court may refer issues concerning the value of services to a special master under Rule 53 without regard to the limitations of Rule 53(a)(1), and may refer a motion for attorney's fees to a magistrate judge under Rule 72(b) as if it were a dispositive pretrial matter.

(E) *Exceptions.* Subparagraphs (A)–(D) do not apply to claims for fees and expenses as sanctions for violating these rules or as sanctions under 28 U.S.C. §1927.

3. A civilian-traveler not subject to municipal/military codes, rules or regulations as are all agents of the United States. *Rodriguez v. Ray Donovan* 769 F2d 1344, 1348 (1985) (“All codes, rules and regulations are applicable to the government authorities only!”);
4. Supreme standing authorized the national government of the people, the sovereign power of America, fellowcitizens and citizens of America are Joint Tenants in the Sovereignty of America (slang “sovereign-citizens”). The author and source of law in America, creator of Congress and the national government, in whose name and by whose authority Congress publish, on July 4, 1776, *The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America*, who ordain and establish, on March 4, 1789, the *Constitution for the United States of America*, and in whom all political power inheres, i.e., the America nationals, are joint tenants in the sovereignty, in contradistinction to Congress, who exercise sovereign authority as well, but only in territory and other property belonging to the United States; to wit:

The same feudal ideas run through all their jurisprudence, and constantly remind us of the distinction between the Prince and the subject. No such ideas obtain here; at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people, and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...and have none to govern but themselves; the citizens of America are equal as fellowcitizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty. [Underline emphasis added.] *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. 419, 471 (1793).

Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but, in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886).

5. Supreme authority, as contemplated in the Preamble of the Constitution for the United States, by Supreme Law as defined in Article VI, Clause 2, Constitution for the United States of America, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 1., Sec. 1, the Bill of Rights Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America, 1819, the Lieber Code of 1863, Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, Article 16., and 70., and the American Rule of Law;
6. Cause of Action as provided for in public policy defined by Act of Congress, Public Law 92-500 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Sec. 2. Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Citizen Suits, Sec. 505;
7. Original, non-statutory, common law and final jurisdiction over all matters involving the environment and brought in the Environmental Court to wit:

The judgment of a court of record is whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it. *Ex parte Watkins*, 3 Pet., at 202-203; cited by *SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE*, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)

8. The America national venue is transnational in the adjudication of environmental crimes on the North American Continent as provided for by Act of Congress, Public Law 92-500, Sec. 2., Declaration of Goals and Policy, Sec. 101(c).
9. The Environmental Court is a court established by Act of Congress under Sec. 9. Environmental Court, Public Law 92-500, commissioned by the sovereign body politic of the people of the United States on July 11, 2013, pursuant to authority and powers retained by the America nationals as guaranteed them under Amendment Articles IX and X, Bill of Rights Amendment to the Constitution for the United States, 1819. *See* 28 U.S. Code § 1651 ("The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."); and
10. Federal enforcement of the Environmental Court Writs by the Environmental Court marshals or deputy marshals, or other specially appointed official having federal authority as provided pursuant to FRCP, Rule 4.1(a), as provided for by Act of Congress pursuant to Public Law 92-500, Sec. 2., Title III Standards and Enforcement, Federal Enforcement, Sec. 309, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 69, made applicable by Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Rules 7069 and 9014, providing that "A money judgment is enforceable by a writ of execution, unless the court directs otherwise," and 28 U.S. Codes § 566(c) provides in part, that "the United States Marshal Service shall execute all lawful writs, process, and orders issued under authority of the United States, and shall command all necessary assistance to execute its duties." Indemnity ((LAW OF PEACE, Volume 1, Headquarters, Department of the Army, September 1979).

NOTICE TO ALL "NECESSARY ASSISTANCE": For any necessary assistance within the federal zone within which the property is located to be liened, etc., or any of his agents, to refuse to execute according to his duty as authorized by the United States (*See* 28 U.S.C. §566(c)) to "execute all lawful writs, process, and orders issued under authority of the United States, and shall command all necessary assistance to execute its duties" to serve all writs issued by the Environmental Court in the interest of restoration and preservation of the environmental peace and clean water, to refuse to serve the Great Writ would be a suspension of the writ with and by prejudice, and would work a tort upon its Petitioner, and would be construed as an act complicit with Respondent in his continuing acts of human trafficking and trafficking persons to constitute acts of genocide against the people of the United States by daily committing unlawful discharges of chemical and biological warfare agents, and also as an operator of a source(s) discharging pollution unlawfully since July 1, 1973, a chemical and biological weapon of mass destruction operated with intent to harm, to cause unjust enrichments. (*See* 18 U.S.C. §2332(a)). Whoever obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in subsection (a). [18 U.S.C. §1581] (*See also* 18 U.S.C. §1581(b)).



This ***Continuing Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus*** commands assistance of the Environmental Court marshals and deputy marshals, County Sheriff and deputy sheriffs, to serve process (writs) of the Environmental Court. Criminal Indictments and arrests may be made against any subject party who fails to honor the writs of the Environmental Court as authorized all State authorities under 33 U.S.C. §1319(a) for criminal violation of §1311, §1316, and §1317 as provided for under §1319(c)(3)(A), the maximum fine of \$250,000.00 per count. The arresting officer(s) shall receive a 10% of \$75,000.00 as an Arrest Fee and will be appointed by the Environmental marshals to execute the writs for civil collections and evictions to assure payment of the \$75,000.00 Fee from assets ceased via the civil actions.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

The Court.                      Date: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ 2018

Seal of the Court

Seal of the Clerk

By :

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk / Deputy Clerk