

MATHIAS EL TRIBE SUPREME COURT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND TRUSTEE

PUBLIC REDACTED JUDICIAL RECORD - SEARCHABLE TEXT

Publication No. MET-SC-2025-007-PR01

PUBLIC NOTICE AND STANDING DECLARATION OF CONTINUING PROTECTED STATUS, JURISDICTIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND RIGHTS-PROTECTION PROCEDURE

Derived from and entered under Case No. MET-SC-2025-007

PUBLIC PRIVACY NOTICE

This publication intentionally omits the names of protected persons, minor children, confidential member identifiers, residential addresses, precise sanctuary locations, dates of birth, and sealed schedules. Those matters remain in the confidential judicial record and, where appropriate, in respondent-specific or member-specific Court instruments.

Standing Protective Judgment and Public Jurisdictional Framework under Tribal law.

Not a substitute for a respondent-specific interstate enforcement order where such an order is required.

This PDF is intentionally text-based so that its terms may be searched, indexed, quoted, and verified as part of the public governmental record.

I. PURPOSE, PUBLICATION, AND RECORD-CORRECTION FUNCTION

This Public Redacted Judicial Record is issued to provide a clear, searchable, public statement of the continuing protective, jurisdictional, and rights-protection framework established in Case No. MET-SC-2025-007. It serves the public-record function of identifying the Tribe's governmental and judicial position before any particular future incident, respondent, agency action, or enforcement request arises.

The full confidential master judgment remains the controlling internal Court record. This publication does not disclose confidential schedules or protected identifying information. It summarizes and publicly memorializes the portions of the judgment appropriate for unrestricted publication and may be cited by the Office, members, institutions, or other persons as evidence that the underlying protective framework and jurisdictional position exist in the Court record.

II. NATURE AND LEGAL EFFECT OF THIS PUBLIC RECORD

A. Standing protective effect under Tribal law. This instrument publicly memorializes the continuing protected status of the People, the Protected Family as a collective relational interest, Tribal governmental institutions, the Office of the Chief Justice and Trustee, the Mathias El Tribe Supreme Court, Tribal trust and governmental interests, protected sanctuary functions, and other protected interests recognized in MET-SC-2025-007.

B. Public reference function. A member may reference this publication to show that a standing Tribal judicial protection framework exists and that the Court has adopted the jurisdictional, due-process, anti-reclassification, non-interference, and rights-protection rules stated herein. This publication alone does not establish that a particular unnamed individual is listed in the confidential protected-person registry; member-specific coverage may be confirmed by a separate Court certificate, confidential registry verification, or respondent-specific order.

C. Interstate coercive enforcement. This public record is not, standing alone, a respondent-specific personal protection order against an unidentified future person. Where interstate enforcement is sought against a particular respondent under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2265-2266 or comparable state law, the Court will use a respondent-specific order or other qualifying instrument that identifies the protected person and respondent, states the operative restraints, records jurisdiction, and satisfies the applicable notice and due-process requirements.

THIS PUBLIC RECORD	Establishes and publicly memorializes the standing protective and jurisdictional framework.
MEMBER-SPECIFIC CERTIFICATE	Confirms that a particular member or protected person is covered without publicly exposing confidential registry data.
RESPONDENT-SPECIFIC E-ORDER	Creates the particular personal restraint and enforcement record used when a named respondent and interstate enforcement are involved.

III. THE PEOPLE, PEACE, AND SOURCE OF GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY

The People of the Mathias El Tribe are recognized within the Tribe's law as the original, continuing, and highest source and permanent reservoir of governmental authority. The People possess and retain inherent and inherited powers of self-government that precede the offices, courts, departments, trusts, instrumentalities, and other institutions established for their exercise, administration, and protection.

The will of the People may be expressed through such forms of self-government as the People freely choose. Governmental institutions exercise entrusted authority; they do not own or create the underlying rights and powers of the People. The Office of the Chief Justice and Trustee exists in peace and service to the People for protection, justice, dignity, safety, health, welfare, self-government, continuity, and lawful administration.

IV. CONTINUING PROTECTED INTERESTS

- The People of the Mathias El Tribe collectively;
- The Protected Family and protected family, caregiving, parent-child, welfare, residence, support, and safety relationships recognized by the Court;

- Tribal governmental institutions and lawful governmental functions, including the Office of the Chief Justice and Trustee and the Mathias El Tribe Supreme Court;
- Tribal trust, property, governmental, medical, welfare, cultural, and sanctuary functions and interests identified in the confidential record;
- Official Tribal records, judicial proceedings, adjudicative processes, governmental communications, and lawful acts within Tribal authority;
- Applicable inherent, treaty-reserved, statutory, fiduciary, civil, human, property, and federally protected Indian rights or relationships established by controlling law.

V. PROTECTED SANCTUARY AND LOCATION PRIVACY

The Court recognizes a Primary Protected Sanctuary and associated governmental, trust, medical, family-welfare, refuge, and self-government functions within the confidential master record. The physical address and precise location are intentionally omitted from this public publication. A public description of protected sanctuary status does not waive location privacy or authorize public disclosure of a protected person's residence or whereabouts.

VI. FOUNDATIONAL SOURCE-OF-AUTHORITY ANALYSIS (FSAA)

The Court applies a source-of-authority inquiry before treating an administrative classification, regulation, form, policy, database entry, subordinate rule, or procedural mechanism as self-creating authority. The basic analytical sequence is:

**PROTECTED RIGHT / INTEREST -> ACTOR -> ACTION -> CLAIMED AUTHORITY -> ANTECEDENT
PREDICATE -> JURISDICTION -> DUE PROCESS -> LEGAL CONSEQUENCE -> REMEDY**

No delegated or derivative rule is treated as greater than the authority from which it proceeds. Where asserted authority depends upon a prior fact, status, classification, event, territorial nexus, jurisdictional condition, or other antecedent predicate, that predicate must be lawfully established before a derivative adverse consequence is recognized within the Tribal governmental record.

VII. ANTI-RECLASSIFICATION AND STATUS-CONTINUITY RULE

An external administrative, contractual, database, tax, benefits, lending, medical, family-services, licensing, property, or similar classification does not, by label alone, alter or extinguish the Tribe's internal governmental status, a protected family relationship, a protected sanctuary designation, a protected Tribal capacity, or another protected interest recognized by Tribal law. Where a classification is used to create jurisdiction, displace protected status, or generate derivative enforcement, the source and legal consequence of that classification are subject to FSAA review.

No prohibited result may be accomplished indirectly merely by changing terminology, classification, department, actor, administrative vehicle, form, procedure, contractor, affiliate, intermediary, or asserted capacity where the underlying authority and jurisdiction have not otherwise been established.

VIII. GOVERNMENTAL NON-INTERFERENCE AND JURISDICTIONAL-COMPLIANCE TRACK

Government agencies, courts, counties, departments, corporations, lenders, servicers, contractors, and other institutional actors are addressed through a jurisdictional-compliance and non-interference process when the issue concerns asserted authority, reclassification, derivative enforcement, property, governmental function, protected family interests, or other institutional conduct. Such actors are not converted into personal protection-order respondents merely because their conduct is disputed.

The Office may open a MET-SC-2025-007-JC__ record identifying the action attempted, actor or decision-maker, claimed authority, jurisdictional basis, antecedent predicate, protected interest affected, prior judgments or proceedings, applicable superior authority, immediate risk, notice history, and appropriate remedy or enforcement forum.

IX. PERSONAL PEACE, PROTECTION, AND EMERGENCY EX PARTE TRACK

When conduct by an identifiable natural person independently supports personal protective relief, the Court may proceed through a respondent-specific MET-SC-2025-007-E__ order. Depending on the facts and governing law, such relief may address violent or threatening acts, harassment, stalking, sexual violence, prohibited contact or communication, prohibited physical proximity, retaliation, surveillance, or other qualifying protective conduct.

Where immediate protection is necessary and Tribal law authorizes emergency relief, the Court may consider temporary or ex parte protection, followed by the notice and opportunity to be heard required by law. A respondent-specific order will state the persons involved, operative restraints, effective date, duration, service status, hearing status, and jurisdictional findings necessary for the enforcement route invoked.

X. IMMUNITY IS NOT AUTHORITY

The Court distinguishes the antecedent questions of authority, jurisdiction, classification, and alleged violation from later questions concerning immunity, forum, capacity, and remedy. An assertion of sovereign, governmental, official, judicial, qualified, statutory, or other immunity does not itself supply substantive authority, create jurisdiction, establish that challenged conduct was lawful, cure an otherwise defective predicate, or extinguish a protected right. The legal effect of any immunity defense upon a particular remedy or forum is determined separately under the law governing the actor, capacity, claim, and relief sought.

XI. INHERENT, TREATY-RESERVED, AND FEDERALLY PROTECTED RIGHTS

The Tribe's governmental position is that inherent rights and the People's existence are not created by an administrative recognition, license, database, or agency classification. Where a treaty, Act of Congress, judicial decision, federal Indian-law principle, fiduciary duty, or other controlling source is invoked, the particular source, protected right or obligation, beneficiary or subject-matter nexus, and asserted legal consequence are to be identified rather than assumed.

No administrative label, subordinate regulation, denial, silence, or external proceeding is treated by the Tribe as a surrender of an inherent or treaty-reserved right absent controlling authority establishing the claimed legal consequence.

XII. MEMBER REFERENCE AND VERIFICATION RULE

A member may present or cite this public record to demonstrate the existence of the Court's standing protective and jurisdictional framework. This publication may support notice, record correction, jurisdictional objection, governmental correspondence, or a request for member-specific protection. It should not be represented as proof that an unnamed person is individually restrained.

Where individual confirmation is required, the Court may issue a Certificate of Protected Status, confidential registry verification, certified enforcement copy, or respondent-specific E-order without republishing protected names or locations in the public master record.

XIII. INTERSTATE PROTECTION-ORDER ENFORCEMENT - LIMITED PUBLIC STATEMENT

Federal protection-order portability under 18 U.S.C. § 2265 applies only to an order that satisfies the statute's requirements, including issuing-court jurisdiction and sufficient notice and opportunity to be heard; ex parte orders are subject to the statute's post-issuance due-process requirement. Section 2266 defines a protection order by the protective purpose and substance of the order, including orders preventing violent or threatening acts, harassment, sexual violence, contact, communication, or physical proximity to another person.

Accordingly, this public framework may be incorporated by reference into a qualifying respondent-specific order, but publication of the framework alone does not create nationwide personal restraint against an unidentified future respondent. Where a qualifying E-order exists, prior registration in an enforcing State is not a federal prerequisite to full-faith-and-credit enforcement under § 2265(d)(2), although state registration may improve local visibility and administration.

XIV. INTERNET PRIVACY AND PUBLICATION LIMITS

This publication is intentionally redacted to protect the identities and locations of protected persons. Respondent-specific protection-order information, confidential schedule data, residential or refuge locations, minor-child information, and other protected details shall not be placed on unrestricted public Internet pages where publication would likely reveal the identity or location of a protected party. Secure governmental or law-enforcement information sharing may be used where permitted by governing law.

XV. NON-WAIVER, SEVERABILITY, AND CONTINUING RECORD

Nothing in this public record constitutes a waiver of sovereign immunity, consent to outside jurisdiction, abandonment of Tribal jurisdiction, surrender of retained powers of the People, or waiver of any applicable treaty, statutory, constitutional, contractual, property, fiduciary, civil, human, or federally protected Indian right. The public-protection framework, governmental non-interference track, and respondent-specific personal protection track are legally distinct and severable to the extent required by the law governing a particular remedy or enforcement forum.

The lawful historical record, prior notices, filings, evidence, and proceedings associated with MET-SC-2025-007 remain preserved. This publication is intended to improve public clarity and searchability, not to erase the underlying record.

XVI. PUBLICATION ORDER

1. This instrument is designated the Public Redacted Judicial Record associated with MET-SC-2025-007 and may be published as searchable text on the Tribe's official public website or other lawful public-record repository.
2. No protected person's full identity, minor-child identity, residential address, precise sanctuary location, date of birth, or confidential schedule data is authorized for unrestricted publication by this instrument.
3. The protected classes, protected governmental interests, protected sanctuary functions, jurisdictional framework, FSAA, anti-reclassification rule, non-interference procedure, and rights-protection procedure stated herein are publicly memorialized as part of the Court record.
4. Member-specific coverage may be established or verified through a separate confidential registry entry or Certificate of Protected Status.
5. Personal restraints against a particular respondent shall be stated in a respondent-specific MET-SC-2025-007-E___ order or other qualifying judicial instrument after the jurisdiction and due-process findings applicable to that respondent.
6. Institutional or governmental jurisdictional-compliance matters may proceed under a MET-SC-2025-007-JC___ record without converting an agency, court, lender, corporation, or other institution into a personal protection-order respondent.
7. This public record may be cited, linked, indexed, searched, and incorporated by reference where relevant, subject always to the controlling law governing the particular external consequence asserted.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY NOTES

Authority	Limited Use in This Public Record
METC Title 4 / MET-SC-2025-007	Internal Tribal jurisdiction, due process, protected status, FSAA, enforcement architecture, and reservation of rights.
18 U.S.C. § 2265	Full faith and credit for qualifying protection orders; issuing-court jurisdiction; notice and opportunity to be heard; ex parte due process; no prior registration prerequisite; Internet-publication limits.
18 U.S.C. § 2266	Federal definition of protection order and covered protective purposes.

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Public-law caution: External enforceability of any respondent-specific order depends upon the law governing the particular order, the issuing Court's jurisdiction, the respondent-specific record, due process, and the recognition regime invoked. This public record does not enlarge any federal or state statute beyond its text.

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