

011720161310

**Formal complaint, Notice of Fraud, violation of Inherent rights,
due process, and Demand for Redress in propria Persona**

Sunday, January 17, 2016

FROM:

Elias Agredo-Narvaez
C/O 1080-B East veterans highway
Jackson, New Jersey
Non-domestic, non-assumpsit

TO:

Administrative Office of Courts
RJH Justice Complex, 7th floor
P.O. Box 037
Trenton, NJ 08625

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3201

Honorable Joel A. Pisano
U.S District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Clarkson S. Fisher Building
& U.S Court House
402 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3218

Honorable Chief Judge Jerome B. Simandle
U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Mitchell H. Cohen Building
& U.S. Court House
4th & Cooper Streets
Camden, NJ 08101

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Honorable Jose L. Linares
U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Martin Luther King Building
& U.S. Court House
50 Walnut Street
Newark, NJ 07101

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Attorney General John J. Hoffman
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
8th Floor, West Wing
25 Market Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3249



New Jersey Governor Christopher Christie CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3256
125 W State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

1 Dear judges and/ or Government officers:

2 You are hereby put on NOTICE pursuant to Title 18 USC § 4 of the commission of crimes
3 cognizable by a court of the United States under (but not limited to) Title 18 USC §513
4 Securities of the States and private entities to wit:

5
6 (a) Whoever makes, utters or possesses a counterfeited security of a State or a political
7 subdivision thereof or of an organization, or whoever makes, utters or possesses a forged
8 security of a State or political subdivision thereof or of an organization, with intent to deceive
9 another person, organization, or government shall be fined under this Title or imprisoned not
10 more than ten years, or both.

11
12 **Title 18 U.S.C § 514. Fictitious obligations**

13
14 (a) Whoever, with the intent to defraud— (1) draws, prints, processes, produces, publishes, or
15 otherwise makes, or attempts or causes the same, within the United States; (2) passes, utters,
16 presents, offers, brokers, issues, sells, or attempts or causes the same, or with like intent
17 possesses, within the United States; or (3) utilizes interstate or foreign commerce, including the
18 use of the mails or wire, radio, or other electronic communication, to transmit, transport, ship,
19 move, transfer, or attempts or causes the same, to, from, or through the United States, any false
20 or fictitious instrument, document, or other item appearing, representing, purporting, or
21 contriving through scheme or artifice, to be an actual security or other financial instrument
22 issued under the authority of the United States, a foreign government, a State or other political
23 subdivision of the United States, or an organization, shall be guilty of a class B felony. (b) For
24 purposes of this section, any term used in this section that is defined in section 513(c) has the
25 same meaning given such term in section 513(c). (c) The United States Secret Service, in
26 addition to any other agency having such authority, shall have authority to investigate offenses
27 under this section.

28
29 See also Sections 2311, 2314, and 2320 for additional fines and sanctions. Among the securities
30 defined at 18 USC § 2311 is included "evidence of indebtedness" which, in a broad sense, may
31 mean anything that is due and owing which would include a duty, obligation or right of action.



There is absolutely no requirements in 18 U.S. Code sec 4; as to the way or forms on which these crimes have to be reported, or that any recording fee must be paid to a court or judge in order to have such crimes reported, therefore; if you are a judge, you don't need to return this document to the sender alleging that a recording fee was not included.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

This now public document shall not be construed as and **IT IS NOT** a request for you to record it under some type of miscellaneous [or other] recording for it which a payment would otherwise be required but **your actual notice** of the ongoing commission of a crime/s by some of your subordinates who's names will appear further down in this complaint, and which you are now in the legal obligation to investigate and prosecute due the nature of your position and that you are been paid federal grant moneys to do the Right thing.

When a citizen is attempting to enforce the Constitution, as herein shown, he is doing so "not for himself alone but also [for others] as a 'private attorney general' vindicating a policy that [the Constitution writers] considered of the highest priority." *Newman v Piggie Park Enterprises*, 390 US 400; 88 S Ct 964, 966; 19 L Ed 2d 1263, 1265 (1969); *Oatis v Crown Zellerbach Corp*, 398 F2d 496, 499 (CA 5, 1968); and *Jenkins v United Gas Corp*, 400 F2d 28, 33 n 10 (CA 5, 1968). In such a case, there can be no intent on the part of the accused to violate the law, as the purpose is to secure enforcement of the supreme law, **the Constitution**.

BACKGROUND OF COMPLAINT

This complaint arises from the case AKA **STATE V. AGREDO-NARVAEZ ELIAS**, originated from the **MUNICIPAL COURT JACKSON TOWNSHIP**, summons # 162083 created on 10/18/2015 by an **ARMED PERSON** employed by a **PRIVATE CONTRACTOR** after my private conveyance was **stolen** while traveling on a personal trip; by said armed individual who under color of law pulled me over on the side of the road.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

Attorney-General's Office,

Albany, July 21, 1909.

Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.:

Report of the Attorney-General. 323

There is no requirement that the owner of a motor vehicle shall procure a license to run the same, nor is there any requirement that any other person shall do so, unless he proposes to become a chauffeur or a person conducting an automobile as an employee for hire or wages.



Yours very truly,

EDWAED R. O'MALLEY,

Attorney-General.

After I had been pulled over, the individual AKA **OFFICER # 274 AKA STEVEN CILENTO** demanded from me to provide for him the alleged **DRIVER'S LICENSE, INSURANCE AND THE REGISTRATION CARDS** of an alleged **MOTOR VEHICLE** of which I immediately informed him both, in writing (via **CONTRACT** in the form of agreement (please see **EXHIBIT A**, hereinafter the **CONTRACT**)) and verbally that I was not **ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ**, a **DRIVER** as he was using the definition, nor that I was **DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE** as he was also using the definitions thereof, (*"The Motor Vehicle Act is not unconstitutional as making an arbitrary and unwarranted classification, in that it requires professional chauffeurs, or drivers of motor vehicles for hire, to pay an annual license, but exempts all others operators of such vehicles from tax and regulation."* In the Matter of Application of Stork (1914), 167 Cal, 294,295) further more; I proceeded to inform him that I was not a 14th amendment citizen or a U.S citizen which he totally disregarded it and asked me where I wanted to go with that information to which I responded that I was only **"CONCERNED"** about his protection and that the document which I provided him with was with that purpose and that purpose only. After reading the **CONTRACT** which established his liability for the sum of **\$250.000,00 dlrs**, should he proceed with his intention to **violate my inherent right of liberty and freedom and deprive me** of the use of my **private conveyance** plus costs involved in the recovery of my **PERSONAL PROPERTY** which he decided to do any way. [*Ignorance of the law is not an excuse, specially by those enforcing it*] even after I told him that I did not consent to his actions. **New Jersey Motor Vehicle Code Chapter 3, Section 39:3-1. Certain vehicles excepted from chapter which reads: "Automobile, fire engines and such self propelling vehicles as are used neither for the conveyance of persons for hire, pleasure or business, nor for the transportation of freights, such as steam road roller and traction engines are excepted from the provisions of this chapter."**

After having arranged for my picking up with some friends; I then proceeded to thank the **OFFICER** for having accepted the terms of my contract and told him **"officer, thanks for doing business with me. Thanks for contracting with me"** then I departed.

When finally in my apartment, I read the alleged **SUMMONS** to pay \$54 dollars without requirement to show in court that he had given me, I realized that the **SUMMON** was fraudulent in its face, I then started to draft a **petition for abatement** (hereinafter document **item#12231972-EAN-RE-TICKET162083** introduced herein by reference as if it was actually introduced herein) of such summon giving sufficient legal basis and pointing out to the judge why he should have done so including (but not limited to) the **defect of service, violation of due process**, and other legal defects.



I then received in the mail; another document which portrayed to be an official government summon/document setting a court date for an arraignment to which I responded with **an entry of special and limited appearance for the defendant** since the party identified in said document was my **REGISTERED TRADE NAME; ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ** (*Please see EXHIBIT B*).

(Courts cannot adjudicate cases without jurisdiction to do so).

Once in the court room for the arraignment, the very first words that came out of the judge's mouth confirmed what I had already suspected, **a pre-arranged stage of a pre-settlement**; that proved that regardless of whether the judge knows that he is acting fairly or not, lawfully or not; the goal is to make everyone in that room to pay without questioning the expected amount for the purpose of keeping the revenues coming in.

THE FIRST WORDS OF THE JUDGE (DANIEL F. SAHIN) were sort of:

You are being **charged** with a **minor offence** which carries **only \$54 dollars** penalty and **no jail** or court appearance required, and \$54 dollars is not worth the burden of fighting or litigating, it would be easier for you to pay the fine and get done with it, then Judge DANIEL F. SAHIN proceeded to explain that the charge was made because the defendant was **DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT REGISTRATION** and after his explanation he asked me if I had **understood the charge** to which I immediately responded; **"ABSOLUTELY NOT"** and let the record reflect that my appearance here today is **SPECIAL AND LIMITED ONLY** and with the purpose of challenging the court's **in personam and subject matter jurisdiction** of the alleged charges; since there was not **ANY EVIDENCE** presented, that there was involved in the allegations, any **motor vehicle, driver, or driving as those terms are defined in the alleged law** (now not law but statute) I also demanded to be informed of the **nature and cause** of such proceeding all these in addition to **the defect of service** of the alleged SUMMONS. I also put into the record the verbatim of the alleged statute which is entirely of **COMMERCIAL NATURE**.

ADJUDICATORS MUST BE IMPARTIAL Cases have arisen due to the lack of impartiality of judges, for example, Tumey v Ohio, 273 US 510; 47 S Ct 437; 71 L Ed 749 (1927) and Ward v Village of Monroeville, 409 US 57, 60 (1972). The Supreme Court took notice of the high percentage of city revenue derived from traffic offenses. When fines constitute a substantial portion of a jurisdiction's revenues, the "possible temptation" to convict the innocent "may... exist when the [adjudicator's] executive responsibility for village finances may make him partisan to maintain the high level of contributions from the mayor's office." Ward, supra, 409 US 57, 60.

This issue also implicates due process. The ticket-issuing-jurisdiction budget presumes traffic offense revenue, in essence, inherently violating due process, as the number of judge positions is accordingly increased. Offering a job is a classic method of improper influence, here, the



creating of excess positions, both in enforcement and in the judiciary. **Lower level judges' and magistrates' lack of impartiality is especially obvious when they unethically aid and abet the unauthorized practice of law by officers, and aid in presenting the prosecution's case.** Note the precedent of *U.S. v Singer*, 710 F2d 431 (CA 8, 1983) (a judge "helping the Government to try its case").

The judge then suggested that I send him a **brief in support** of my position, which I did send to him, to the prosecutor, and to the NJ AG. Said **brief in support, Item# 12231972-EAN-BIS**, is also introduced herein by reference as if it was actually herein. The brief was drafted with information which I have been personally studying, researching and learning for more than 10 years now, and I wrote it with the most profound and satisfied understanding of the subject.

On the following **special appearance** on Nov, 12, 2015, still without being able to establish on the record any jurisdiction, the judge asked me for more time so that they could inquire/research/compare, or whatever they needed to confirm about the definitions as **VEHICLE, MOTOR VEHICLE, DRIVER'S LICENSE** as applicable to the relevant **statute and case**, and given that, the prosecutor AKA "**alternate municipal prosecutor**" AKA **MATTHEW J. DORRY** [who had absolutely no standing in such hearing, related to a violation of a State Statute] did never receive a copy of the brief in support that was sent CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT and it which he did not receive because in the court room he was not himself because he was acting as the municipal PROSECUTOR **STEVEN ZABARSKY**, and therefore it was him who received it, however, while waiting for the new hearing day; I received in the mail a copy of what **Erroneously** appears to be a brief in opposition to Defendant's motion to dismiss sent by **MATTHEW J. DORRY** ["**alternate municipal prosecutor**"] who was the original prosecutor of the fraudulent case in question and who could not present on the record; a **valid charging instrument** as demanded by me in front of the Judge who was also **demanding on and for the record** during the arraignment hearing; to fulfill his duty of demanding from said prosecutor to show said **valid charging instrument or to drop the charges**, but of course that never happened.

One MUST BE PROPERLY NOTIFIED BEFORE PLEADING

Before a person can constitutionally plead guilty, the accused must be properly informed of the charge and elements. Constitutionally, aspects of a criminal case require a defendant's knowing participation. To be valid, a guilty plea must be voluntarily made with full knowledge of its implications. Henderson v Morgan, 426 US 637; 96 S Ct 2253; 49 L Ed 2d 108 (1976) (case involving defendant not informed of the "intent" element of the crime of which accused). Henderson relies on even older case law to show that his "plea could not be voluntary in the sense that it constituted an intelligent admission that he committed the offense unless the defendant received 'real notice of the true nature of the charge against him, the first and most universally recognized requirement of due process.'"



197 Said **ERRONEOUS opposition to defendant's motion** [*erroneous because it was not a motion*
 198 *to dismiss, it was a petition for abatement*] was responded via facsimile (*due to time constraints*)
 199 and regular mail to the same "**alternate municipal prosecutor**" and to the judge, additionally;
 200 both, the "alternate municipal prosecutor" and the municipal prosecutor were served with a
 201 **notice and demand deposition** which was never neither responded nor introduced on the record
 202 Just in the same fashion as was not my **Affidavit in denial of traveling in commerce; item#**
 203 **12231972-EAN-AISPFA-162083** included herein as **EXHIBIT C**, (and sent to the municipal
 204 court as exhibit A) was never put in evidence as well as **notice and demand deposition item#**
 205 **12231972-EAN-cause number 162083** supra.

206 *The Ninth Amendment, which declares that "[t]he enumeration in the Constitution, of certain*
 207 *rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people," provides a*
 208 *clear indication that the Framers assumed that persons may do whatever is not justly prohibited*
 209 *by the Constitution rather than that the government may do whatever is not justly prohibited to*
 210 *it. See Randy E. Barnett, Introduction: James Madison's Ninth Amendment, in THE RIGHTS*
 211 *RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE 43 (Randy E. Barnett ed., 1989).*

212 On December 22th, 2015, the judge **DANIEL F. SAHIN** without been able to establish yet any
 213 jurisdiction whatsoever, and while I was under **special and limited appearance** waiting for the
 214 response to the questions of such jurisdiction, the judge decided however that the jurisdiction of
 215 his court is only necessary to be proven by saying that the court has jurisdiction,

216 [*presumably because he is not allowed to reveal the fact that he was in fact using a military*
 217 *tribunal which he has absolutely no authority to use against American Citizens with the sole*
 218 *purpose of embezzling money from the estates of said American citizens by way a raiding said*
 219 *estates, and also because if asked or demanded for, the judge could not possibly show an*
 220 *international agreement or contract where the Citizen could be found liable to*] and he
 221 proceeded to the trial after the Prosecutor **STEVEN ZABARSKY** (*also without any standing in*
 222 *the court room since the prosecution of a violation of State Statute rests on the County's*
 223 *prosecutor, not the city's one*) had **in a criminal fashion** intended to attach guilt by association
 224 by labeling me as one of the **SOVEREIGN CITIZENS** [therefore becoming subject to law
 225 suit for defamation of character and/or others. This accusation is also against one of the
 226 police officers who I can only ID by pointing at him, not by name, but is the one who
 227 usually helps the prosecutors and who once told me that my Sovereign citizen's bull shit
 228 will never work in **THEIR COURT**] which I, for the record, entirely, expressly and
 229 absolutely deny having any connections with. [note that the sovereign citizens have been
 230 classified as a domestic terrorist group by the FBI] followed by entering a plea on my behalf
 231 and without my consent and against my will (which is also practicing law from the bench,
 232 yet "another charge").

233 *There is a maxim of law that says that ignorance of the law is not an excuse, however it seems*
 234 *that nowadays; knowledge of the law makes you an easy target for a label of terrorist.*



235 Once jurisdiction has been challenged in the courts, it becomes the responsibility of the
 236 plaintiff to assert and prove said jurisdiction. (*Hagans v. Lavine*, 415 US 533) **as mere good**
 237 **faith assertions of power have been abolished.** (*Owens v. City of Independence*, 100 SCt,
 238 1398, 1980); (*Burks v. Lasker*, 441 US 471)& (*U.S v. Grimaud* 220 US 506)

239 After been **FRAMED** by the court and asked by the judge if I was ready for the **trial (which was**
 240 **never scheduled or informed to me of)** or that if I wanted to hire an attorney, I told the judge
 241 that; although I was not there for a trial; I will defend because I did not wish to grant his court
 242 with any jurisdiction, so I defended accordingly by only pointing out their errors in the
 243 proceeding, their errors in the usage of the statutes as well as their errors in the application of the
 244 definitions in their statutes.
 245 The case ended as it was planned by the *conspirators*, found guilty; **even without a complaint by**
 246 **affidavit by an injured party**, without a contract in evidence; even when the judge did mentioned
 247 that there was in fact a violation of contract involved alleging that by obtaining a **DRIVERS**
 248 **LICENSE** the defendant **AGREED** to abide by the terms and **RULES** of said contract
 249 [**proving that the judge was acting in fact as an agent of the agency AKA MVC, not as**
 250 **judicial officer of the government**] to which I responded that if it was in fact a contract; it was
 251 then **NULL AND VOID AB INITIO** because there is never a full disclosure of any facts or
 252 terms or conditions, *The information created and surrounding the stricti juris doctrine regarding*
 253 *a particular license which may, or may not, be represented by and revealed within the contents*
 254 *and control of a license agreement-- "but must be revealed upon demand, and failure to do so*
 255 *is concealment, a withholding of material facts (the enducing, contractual consideration)*
 256 *known by those who have a duty and are bound to reveal."* *Dolcater v. Manufacturers & Traders*
 257 *Trust Co., D.C.N.Y., 2F.Supp. 637, 641. (very conveniently; the judge failed to introduce the*
 258 *alleged contract into evidence)* and even when the policeman **STEVEN CILENTO** on the stand
 259 and under oath testified that he never read neither the statute in question nor any definitions
 260 relevant to it, but only those sections he was instructed of reading/studying, therefore; he clearly
 261 did not know the law he was allegedly enforcing, neither the difference between **VEHICLE,**
 262 **MOTOR VEHICLE, DRIVER, OR DRIVER'S LICENSE, TRAFFIC OR**
 263 **TRANSPORTATION.** And, to make things even worst; there was not **A CORPUS DELICTI.**
 264 [*how can a law enforcement officer enforce the law that he doesn't even know how to apply, or*
 265 *the subjects of such law?*

266
 267 The decision of this bad judgment is of course being appealed, and most likely, as is obvious,
 268 will be affirmed on such appeal, however; I am committed to take it all the way up to the
 269 extended permitted by law because this is **not a matter of a small fine of \$54 dollars** which is
 270 not worth fighting it, it is about **My Inherent Rights constitutionally protected.**



CRIMINAL COMPLAINT NOTICE OF FELONY

Now comes Elias Agredo-Narvaez; [Class] non-corporate entity, Suit Juris, **Complainant**, acting in the name of The Rule of Law, We the People and pursuant to Article VI clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, the Supremacy clause and the **Civil Rights Attorneys Fess Award Act of 1976, Title 42.U.S.C § 1998 & 1983 Civil Rights**

- 1 Violation of the original intent of the 14th Amendment, section three 'persons' within the 14th Amendment. The original intent of the Federal Bill of Rights in qualifying for federal grants and loans.
- 2 Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI section 601-Non-discrimination of federally assisted programs under the Appalachian Regional Commission, The Highway Safety Act of 1966, The National Drivers Act of 1982 for states compact as determined in opinion by the United States Supreme Court:

The United States Supreme Court (359 U.S. 275 at 285) Interstate Compacts

Article I, section 10 of the United States Constitution grants states the authority to enter into an "agreement or compact with another state" with the consent of Congress. The constitution contains no restrictions on the subject matter of a compact and is silent about the process by which states may enter into compacts, with the exception of the required consent of Congress. **The United States Supreme Court (359 U.S. 275 at 285) opined in 1959 that an interstate compact is a "contract" protected by the Constitution's contract clause forbidding a state legislature to enact a "law impairing the obligation of contracts."**

Clearfield Doctrine

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen. **This entity cannot compel performance upon its corporate statute or rules unless it, like any other corporation or person is the holder-in-due course of some contract or commercial agreement between it and the party upon whom the payment and performance are made** and thereby, willing to produce said documents and place the same evidence before trying to enforce its demands called statutes. For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government." "Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and takes on the character of a mere private citizen [where private corporate commercial paper (securities) are concerned]". . . "For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity ENTIRELY separate from government." Bank of US v. Planters Bank, 9 Wheaton (22 US) 904, 6 L. Ed. 24

The Federal Reserve Bank is a private business. It is not a part of government according to Lewis v. Federal Reserve, 680 F2d 1240.



When rights are being violated, no cost is too high to return those rights to the individuals who hold them. Slavery is the ultimate restriction of one's liberty. It limits one's rights in every conceivable way, including one's right to move about freely. *Likewise, refusing to acknowledge an individual's right to travel is an unconstitutional restriction of one's liberty and should not be permitted to continue.*

COUNT I

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, Prosecutors Steven Zabarsky, Matthew J. Dorry, and police officer Steven Cilento; all also trading as JACKSON TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL COURT,

Individually and collectible herein after Defendants et al, having taken an Oath to support and defend the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath in an open court of Law by creating, permitting and bringing up false statements and misrepresentations in such open court by way of bringing charges against my registered property Trade name; ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ while in total and absolute conflict of interest; since they were all acting in concert as though they were the victims or injured parties, the prosecutors and the judges of the same case at the same time.

COUNT II

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, Prosecutors Steven Zabarsky, Matthew J. Dorry, and police officer Steven Cilento; all also trading as JACKSON TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL COURT [an unchartered privately owned corporation masacaraing as a government body] herein after **Defendants** et al, having taken an Oath to support and defend the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath in an open court of Law by failing to timely move to protect and defend the United States Constitution, that being a felony of perjury of their Oaths of Office.

CONGRESS DECLARES BIBLE "THE WORD OF GOD Public Law 97-280, 96 stat 1211"
Oct 4 1982 & Executive Order 6100 of Sept 22 1990

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 79 > § 1621 Perjury generally

Whoever—

(1) having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, wilfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or

(2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, wilfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true; is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five



years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.

COUNT III

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, owing allegiance to the United States and the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly and unethically aided and abetted the unauthorized practice of law by officers, give aid and comfort to those *et al* defendants whose acts are subversive to the United States and as such are destroying our children, our homes, our churches, our schools, our business, our contracts, our money system, and our Government. Said acts defined in the United States Constitution Article III section 3, is punishable under USC Title 18 sections 3, 4, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384.

TITLE 18 § 4. Misprision of felony

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

TITLE 18 § 2381. Treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

TITLE 18 § 2382. Misprision of treason

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

TITLE 18 § 2383. Rebellion or insurrection

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

TITLE 18 § 2384. Seditious conspiracy

If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to



seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

COUNT IV

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, et al, having taken an oath to support and defend the United States and the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath in an open court of Law by violating the constitutional Rights of Sovereign American Citizens by not up holding his/her Bill of Rights which is a felony.

TITLE 18 § 241. Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

TITLE 18 § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

COUNT V

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, et al, for having taken a fraudulent oath as 'fiduciary trustees' of a political subdivision of the state in an assumed position as a private 'person' not having immunity or privilege within the intent of the original 14th Amendment or 11th Amendment standing, did wilfully and knowingly violate the constitutional Rights of those Citizen electors.



from public offices elected and appointed. That the entire classification of 14th Amendment section three 'persons' have engaged in section four rebellion and insurrection against Lawful authority and have created a public debt from said un-Lawful offices and policies.

TITLE 31 SEC. 3729. FALSE CLAIMS

(a) Liability for certain acts.--Any person who--

(1) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, to an officer or employee of the United States Government or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;

(2) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the Government;

(3) conspires to defraud the Government by getting a false or fraudulent claim allowed or paid;

(4) has possession, custody, or control of property or money used, or to be used, by the Government and, intending to defraud the Government or wilfully to conceal the property, delivers, or causes to be delivered, less property than the amount for which the person receives a certificate or receipt;

(5) authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used, or to be used, by the Government and, intending to defraud the Government, makes or delivers the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the receipt is true;

(6) knowingly buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the Government, or a member of the Armed Forces, who lawfully may not sell or pledge the property; or

(7) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, plus 3 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of that person, except that if the court finds that--

(A) the person committing the violation of this subsection furnished officials of the United States responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information known to such person about the violation within 30 days after the date on which the defendant first obtained the information;

(B) such person fully cooperated with any Government investigation of such violation; and

(C) at the time such person furnished the United States with the information about the violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action, or administrative action had commenced under this title with respect to such violation, and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into such violation;



the court may assess not less than 2 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of the person. A person violating this subsection shall also be liable to the United States Government for the costs of a civil action brought to recover any such penalty or damages.

(b) Knowing and knowingly defined.--For purposes of this section, the terms "knowing" and "knowingly" mean that a person, with respect to information--

(1) has actual knowledge of the information;

(2) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or

(3) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information, and no proof of specific intent to defraud is required.

(c) Claim defined.—For purposes of this section, "claim" includes any request or demand, whether under a contract or otherwise, for money or property which is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient if the United States Government provides any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded, or if the Government will reimburse such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded.

(d) Exemption from disclosure.—Any information furnished pursuant to subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (a) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5.

(e) Exclusion.—This section does not apply to claims, records, or statements made under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

TITLE 18 § 1834. Criminal forfeiture

(3) The court, in imposing sentence on a person for a violation of this chapter, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed, that the person forfeit to the United States—

(4) any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

(2) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate the commission of such violation, if the court in its discretion so determines, taking into consideration the nature, scope, and proportionality of the use of the property in the offense.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except for subsections (d) and (j) of such section, which shall not apply to forfeitures under this section.

TITLE 18 § 1957. Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity

(3) Whoever, in any of the circumstances set forth in subsection (d), knowingly engages or attempts to engage in a monetary transaction in criminally derived property of a value greater



546 than \$10,000 and is derived from specified unlawful activity, shall be punished as provided in
 547 subsection (b).

548 **(b)**

549 (3) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the punishment for an offense under this section is a
 550 fine under title 18, United States Code, or imprisonment for not more than ten years or both.

551 **(2)** The court may impose an alternate fine to that imposable under paragraph (1) of not more
 552 than twice the amount of the criminally derived property involved in the transaction.

553 **(c)** In a prosecution for an offense under this section, the Government is not required to prove
 554 the defendant knew that the offense from which the criminally derived property was derived was
 555 specified unlawful activity.

556 **(d)** The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are—

557 (3) that the offense under this section takes place in the United States or in the special maritime
 558 and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; or

559 **(2)** that the offense under this section takes place outside the United States and such special
 560 jurisdiction, but the defendant is a United States person (as defined in section 3077 of this title,
 561 but excluding the class described in paragraph (2)(D) of such section).

562 **(e)** Violations of this section may be investigated by such components of the Department of
 563 Justice as the Attorney General may direct, and by such components of the Department of the
 564 Treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, as appropriate and, with respect to offenses
 565 over which the United States Postal Service has jurisdiction, by the Postal Service. Such
 566 authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postal Service shall be exercised in accordance
 567 with an agreement which shall be entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postal
 568 Service, and the Attorney General.

569 **(f)** As used in this section—

570 (3) the term “monetary transaction” means the deposit, withdrawal, transfer, or exchange, in or
 571 affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of funds or a monetary instrument (as defined in
 572 section 1956 (c)(5) of this title) by, through, or to a financial institution (as defined in section
 573 1956 of this title), including any transaction that would be a financial transaction under section
 574 1956 (c) (4)(B) of this title, but such term does not include any transaction necessary to preserve
 575 a person’s right to representation as guaranteed by the sixth amendment to the Constitution;

576 **(2)** the term “criminally derived property” means any property constituting, or derived from,
 577 proceeds obtained from a criminal offense; and

578 **(3)** the term “specified unlawful activity” has the meaning given that term in section 1956 of this
 579 title.

580

581 **TITLE 42 Sec. 2000d-7. - Civil rights remedies equalization**

582 **(a)** General provision

583 **(1)** A State shall not be immune under the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the
 584 United States from suit in Federal court for a violation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation
 585 Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C.
 586 1681 et seq.), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), title VI of the
 587 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), or the provisions of any other Federal
 588 statute prohibiting discrimination by recipients of Federal financial assistance.

589 **(2)** In a suit against a State for a violation of a statute referred to in paragraph (1),
 590 remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation



to the same extent as such remedies are available for such a violation in the suit against any public or private entity other than a State.

(b) Effective date

The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall take effect with respect to violations that occur in whole or in part after October 21, 1986

TITLE 18> PART I> CHAPTER 63>§ 1341

§ 1341. Frauds and swindles

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any 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 the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

COUNT VI

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, et al, having taken an oath to support and defend the United States and the United States Constitution, and the statutes of the United States and of this State did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath by means of Obstruction of Justice of the Law by violating the constitutional Rights of Sovereign American Citizens by not up holding their Bill of Rights which is a felony.

ANTI-COURRUPTION ACT NO 6494

The term "public officials" means the persons falling under any of the following:

- (a) The public officials under the State Public Officials Act and the Local Public Officials Act, and other persons who are recognized by other Acts as public officials in terms of qualifications, appointments, education and training, services, remunerations, status guarantee, etc; and
- (b) The heads of organizations related to the civil service provided for in subparagraph 1(d) and the employees of such organizations.



635 The term “act of corruption” means the act falling under any of the following:

636 (a) The act of any public official's seeking gains for himself/herself or for any third party by
 637 abusing his/her position or authority or violating Acts and subordinate statutes in connection
 638 with his/her duties; and

639
 640 (b) The act of causing damages to the property of any public agency in violation of Acts and
 641 subordinate statutes, in the process of executing the budget of the relevant public agency,
 642 acquiring, managing, or disposing of the property of the relevant public agency, or entering into
 643 and executing a contract to which the relevant public agency is a party.

644
 645 **TITLE 18> PART I > CHAPTER 63> § 1346.** Definition of “scheme or artifice to defraud”
 646 For the purposes of this chapter, the term “scheme or artifice to defraud” includes a scheme or
 647 artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.

648
 649 **US Attorneys> USAM> Title 9> Criminal Resource Manual 1721**
 650 **1721Protection of Government Processes—Obstruction of Justice—Scope of 18 U.S.C.**
 651 **§ 1503**

652
 653 Section 1503 of Title 18, United States Code, as amended by the Victim and Witness Protection
 654 Act of 1982, forbids tampering with or retaliating against any grand or petit juror, or any officer
 655 in or of any court of the United States by threats or force or by "endeavors to influence,
 656 intimidate, or impede." Section 1503 also contains an omnibus clause prohibiting the obstruction
 657 of "the due administration of justice." By virtue of the omnibus clause, many courts have held
 658 that it is possible to obstruct justice under section 1503 by means similar to, but different from,
 659 those specifically enumerated in the first part of the provision. United States v. Saget, 991 F.2d
 660 702, 713 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 950 (1993); United States v. Neal, 951 F.2d 630, 632
 661 (5th Cir. 1992); United States v. Rasheed, 663 F.2d 843, 850-52 (9th Cir. 1981), cert. denied,
 662 sub. nom. Phillips v. United States, 454 U.S. 1157 (1982). A party may be prosecuted under
 663 section 1503 for endeavoring to obstruct justice, United States v. Neal, supra; United States v.
 664 Williams, 874 F.2d 968, 976 (5th Cir. 1989); it is no defense that such obstruction was
 665 unsuccessful, United States v. Edwards, 36 F.3d 639, 645 (7th Cir. 1994); United States v. Neal,
 666 supra; or that it was impossible to accomplish, United States v. Bucey, 876 F.2d 1297, (9th Cir.),
 667 cert. denied, 493 U.S. 1004 (1989); United States v. Brimberry, 744 F.2d 580 (7th Cir. 1984),
 668 cert. denied, 481 U.S. 1039 (1987).

669 The term "officer in or of any court of the United States" includes:

670 United States District Judges, United States v. Jones, 663 F.2d 567 (5th Cir. 1981) (by
 671 implication); United States v. Glickman, 604 F.2d 625 (9th Cir. 1979) (by implication), cert.
 672 denied, 444 U.S. 1080 (1980); United States v. Fasolino, 586 F.2d 939 (2d Cir. 1978) (per
 673 curiam) (by implication); United States v. Margoles, 294 F.2d 371, 373 (7th Cir.), cert. denied,
 674 368 U.S. 930 (1961);

675 United States Attorneys, Jones, supra; United States v. Polakoff, 112 F.2d 888, 890 (2d Cir.),
 676 cert. denied, 311 U.S. 653 (1940);



677 United States Bankruptcy Judges, United States v. Fulbright, 69 F.3d 1468 (9th Cir. 1995) (by
678 implication);

679 Supreme Court Justices, United States Courts of Appeals Judges, United States Magistrate
680 Judges, clerks of Federal courts, law clerks to Federal judges, Federal court staff attorneys,
681 Federal court reporters, Federal prosecutors and defense counsel.

682 Because 18 U.S.C. § 1503 applies to civil, as well as criminal judicial proceedings, Roberts v.
683 United States, 239 F.2d 467, 470 (9th Cir. 1956); Sneed v. United States, 298 F. 911, 912 (5th
684 Cir.), cert. denied, 265 U.S. 590 (1924); see Nye v. United States, 137 F.2d 73 (4th Cir.) (by
685 implication), cert. denied, 320 U.S. 755 (1943), private attorneys are, arguably, also covered by
686 the statute.

687 A venireman is a "petit juror" within the meaning of section 1503. United States v. Jackson, 607
688 F.2d 1219, 1222 (8th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1080 (1980); see United States v. Osborn,
689 415 F.2d 1021, 1024 (6th Cir. 1969) (en banc), cert. denied, 396 U.S. 1015 (1970).

690
691 The majority of United States Courts of Appeals have held that 18 U.S.C. § 1503 may be used to
692 charge a defendant with witness tampering. United States v. Moody, 977 F.2d 1420 (11th Cir.
693 1992), cert. denied, 507 U.S. 944 (1993); United States v. Kenny, 973 F.2d 339 (4th Cir. 1992);
694 United States v. Branch, 850 F.2d 1080 (5th Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 1018 (1989);
695 United States v. Risken, 788 F.2d 1361 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 479 U.S. 923 (1986); United
696 States v. Rovetuso, 768 F.2d 809 (7th Cir. 1985), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1076 (1986); United
697 States v. Lester, 749 F.2d 1288 (9th Cir. 1984). But see United States v. Masterpol, 940 F.2d 760
698 (2d Cir. 1991) (construing the 1988 amendment to section 1512 as evidence of Congress's intent
699 that witnesses were removed entirely from section 1503).

700
701 **US Attorneys > USAM > Title 9> Criminal Resource Manual 1724**
702 **1724Protection of Government Processes—Omnibus Clause -- 18 U.S.C. § 1503**
703

704 The omnibus clause of section 1503 "makes an offense of any proscribed endeavor, without
705 regard to the technicalities of the law or to the law of impossibility." United States v. Neal, 951
706 F.2d 630, 632 (5th Cir. 1992); United States v. Williams, 874 F.2d 968 (5th Cir. 1989), citing
707 Osborn v. United States, 385 U.S. 323 (1966). The clause was "intended to cover all endeavors
708 to obstruct justice" and as such "was drafted with an eye to the variety of corrupt methods by
709 which the proper administration of justice may be impeded or thwarted, a variety limited only by
710 the imagination of the criminally inclined." United States v. Neal, 951 F.2d at 632. The principal
711 limitation to the scope of the omnibus clause is the pending judicial proceeding requirement. See
712 this manual at [http://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1722-protection-](http://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1722-protection-government-processes-pending-proceeding-requirement-18#1722)
713 [government-processes-pending-proceeding-requirement-18#1722](http://www.justice.gov/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1722-protection-government-processes-pending-proceeding-requirement-18#1722). Courts have given an equally
714 broad reading to the nearly identical, but less frequently litigated, omnibus clause of 18 U.S.C.
715 § 1505. See, e.g., United States v. Alo, 439 F.2d 751, 753-54 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 850
716 (1971).

717
718
719
720



COUNT VII

Judge Daniel F. Sahin, et al , or any other Judicial Officer / Administrative Officer, Attorney / Esquire, Law Enforcement Officer or any other who hold a public office of trust having taken an oath to support and defend the United States Constitution, and the statutes of the United States and of this State and violate or over rule Congressional Enactment or any Judicial Procedure Manual created by Congress or the America Bar Association as Court Procedure and the Rules of Court or over rule any Higher Courts decisions to denial equal protection under **42 USC 1981** the 14th amendment with intent to deny fairness and court integrity by violation of **18 USC 1581** **Peonage; obstructing enforcement** or means of Obstruction of Justice of the Law and making law from that position by violating 28 USC 454 & 455 and the Bill of Rights of American Citizens by not up holding his/her constitutional Rights which is a felony are guilty of.

TITLE 18 USC > PART I > CHAPTER 93> § 1918. *Disloyalty and asserting the right to strike against the Government*

Whoever violates the provision of section 7311 of title 5 that an individual may not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia if he -

- (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government;
- (2) is a member of an organization that he knows advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government;
- (3) participates in a strike, or asserts the right to strike, against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia; or
- (4) is a member of an organization of employees of the Government of the United States or of individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia that he knows asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year and a day, or both.

TITLE 5> PART III > Subpart F> CHAPTER 73> SUBCHAPTER II> § 7311

§ 7311. Loyalty and striking

An individual may not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia if he-

- (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government
- (2) is a member of an organization that he knows advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government:



(3) participates in a strike, or asserts the right to strike, against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia; or
 (4) is a member of an organization of employees of the Government of the United States or of individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia that he knows asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia.

DEMAND FOR ARREST

Pursuant to the Laws of the United States, and The rule of law; We the People DEMAND the arrest of the above named felons.

Pursuant to the statutes herein, in particular the Laws of the United States in general, We the People DEMAND that you pursue and prosecute ALL ET AL offenders that have violated their Oath of Office and the Laws of the United States.

DEMAND FOR SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE

Pursuant to the Laws of the United States, We the People DEMAND the seizure and impound of ALL books, records and fraudulent claims made by the fictitious plaintiff, THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY on the account of ALL municipalities, Counties/Townships as evidence of the on-going felony.

WARNING

COMPLAINANT, being first truly sworn, states once again that he has knowledge of the felonies herein complained of: that it is not submitted to be vexatious, but to obtain imperative JUSTICE.

Should any person try to cover up the felony complained of herein, BE YOU HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE: You may be indicted under USC Title 18 sections 3, 4, 241, 242, 1918, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384 and 5 USC 7311.

Even justices of the peace could be criminally indicted for dereliction of duties. See *Respublica v. Montgomery*, Dall. 419 (1795) (*upholding validity of a criminal charge against a justice of the peace who failed to suppress a riot*).



VERIFICATION

As the undersigned, I hereby verify, under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the united states of America, without The United States (federal Government Corporation), that the above statements of facts and laws are true and correct, according to the best of my current information and based on my own good faith research, knowledge, proofs and belief, so help Me God.

Dated: 01/20/2016

Printed Name: Elias Agredo-Narvaez

Signed: _____
All Rights Explicitly Reserved Without Prejudice an Without Recourse
Status as Non-Resident Alien, Without the U.S

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

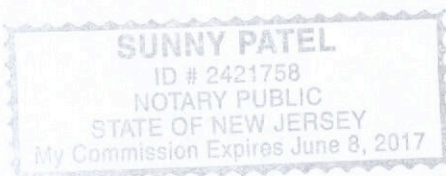
County of Ocean)

) Scilicet

state of New Jersey)

I, Sunny Patel, a Notary Public on and for said County and state, do hereby Certify that **the user of the name** ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ®, personally known to me to be the same man who subscribed to the forgoing instrument, presented He himself before me this day and acknowledged that he has read said instrument, and that the statements contained therein, are true, and correct to the best of his knowledge, and based on his own research, and then he signed it.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO Before me this 20th Day of JANUARY A.D 2016



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TRADE NAME

OCEAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
P.O. Box 2191, TOMS RIVER, N.J. 08754-2191

(732) 506-5198 1-800-722-0291
www.oceancountyclerk.com

This is to certify that:

The following statement is made by the undersigned pursuant to the provisions of N.J.R.S. 56:1-1 et seq. ("Business and Partnership Names").

1. The name under which the business is now or is about to be conducted is

ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ

2. The nature of the business is small paint jobs

3. The address where the said business is now or is about to be conducted is

do 1080-B East veterans highway, Jackson, New Jersey [08527]

4. The full name and residence or post-office address of each person connected with the said business as a member of the firm, partner or owner conducting or about to conduct the said business is

do Elias Agredo-Narvaez
do 1080-B East veterans highway, Jackson, New Jersey [08527]

Business Telephone No. 973 390-7100

The person or partners or members of the firm or partnership conducting or transacting the said business, who are not resident in this State, do hereby constitute the Clerk of the County wherein nonresident person or persons, partner or partners upon whom all original process may be served (a) in an action or legal proceeding against said firm or partnership of (b) in an action against said person or persons for any debt, damages or liability contracted or incurred by them in or growing out of the conduct or transaction of said business. It is agreed that such original process which may be served upon the County Clerk shall be of the same force and validity as if served upon said nonresident person or persons, partners or members of the firm or partnership. The authority hereof shall as to such nonresidents, continue in force so long as they shall do, conduct or transact the said business in this State under such name.

Witnessed by:

Lora Paxton

[Signature]

Dated: 5-18-15

State of New Jersey,

County of Ocean

Elias Agredo-Narvaez

, who I am satisfied is/are the person(s) named in the foregoing certificate, has/have personally appeared before me and, after being duly sworn, has/have certified that the statements contained therein are true

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this

18 day of May, 20 15

[Signature]

NOTARY SIGNS HERE

NOTICE

The filing of this Trade Name Certificate does not preclude the use of this name by an incorporated entity.

LORA PAXTON
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
ID # 2376397
My Commission Expires 8/6/2018
C.C.166

ASBURY PARK PRESS APP.com

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Asbury Park Press
New Jersey Press Media Solutions
P.O. Box 977509
Dallas, TX 75297-7509

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Publisher's Fee \$36.00 Affidavit \$35.00

State of New Jersey } SS.
Monmouth/Ocean Counties

Personally appeared

[Signature]

Of the **Asbury Park Press**, a newspaper printed in Freehold, New Jersey and published in Neptune, in said County and State, and of general circulation in said county, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the advertisement of which the annexed is a true copy, has been published in the said newspaper 3 times, once in each issue as follows:

07/23/15, 07/24/15, 07/25/15 A.D 2015

[Signature]

[Signature]
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25 day of July,
2015

Ad Number: 0000604590

Melanie C. Altz
Notary Public
New Jersey
My Commission Expires 11-19-19

Ad Number: 0000612512

Run Dates: 07/25/15, 07/26/15, 07/27/15

OCEAN COUNTY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Elias Agredo-Narvaez with his designated address AKA c/o 1080-B East Veterans Highway Jackson, New Jersey [08527] has registered the trade name "ELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ" as of May 18, 2015, with the County of Ocean. The general nature of the business is small paint jobs. And the alternate address is: P.O. Box 1572 Lakewood New Jersey, [08701].
(\$36.00)

0000612512-01

Affidavit of Publication

Publisher's Fee \$129.60 Affidavit \$35.00

State of New Jersey } SS.

Monmouth/Ocean Counties

Personally appeared

Daryl Newman

Of the **Asbury Park Press**, a newspaper printed in Freehold, New Jersey and published in Neptune, in said County and State, and of general circulation in said county, who being duly sworn, depose and saith that the advertisement of which the annexed is a true copy, has been published in the said newspaper 3 times, once in each issue as follows:

1/15/14, 1/22/14, 1/29/14

A.D. 2014

[Signature]

Sworn and subscribed before me, this
29 day of **January**, 2014

[Signature]

Notary Public of New Jersey

OTHER HEADINGS

PUBLIC NOTICE OF RESERVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER UCC 1-308 THIS IS A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION TO ALL

Notice is hereby made public that, Elias Agredo-Narvaez, A Citizen of New Jersey, Renounces all Rights and Liberties under U.C.C. - ARTICLE 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS (2001) , PART 3. TERRITORIAL APPLICABILITY AND GENERAL RULES , (a) A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice," "under protest," or the like are sufficient, therefore; Elias Agredo- Narvaez Retain all of my Rights and Liberties at all times and places, Nunc-pro tunc from the time of my live birth and forever more. Further, I retain my Rights no to be compelled to perform under any contract or commercial agreement that I did not enter knowingly, voluntary and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not accept the liability of the compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement. I am not ever subject to silent contracts and have never knowingly or willingly contracted away any of my Rights or freedoms. Further, I am not a United States Citizen or a 14th amendment citizen. I am a natural born, Nationalized Citizen of one of the several states of the union as New Jersey Republic (or same as adopted by Oath) This incidentally makes me an American national and I Reject any attempted expatriation. See 15 United States statute at large, July 27th, 1868 also known as the expatriation statute. Violation fee of any of my Rights, Liberties or Freedoms is \$250,000 per incident or per 15 minutes or any part thereof, wherefore all have undeniable knowledge
(\$129.60) 965251

Kathleen A. Gibson
Notary Public State of New Jersey
My Commission Expires Dec. 18, 2014

November/4/2015

JACKSON TWP MUNICIPAL COURT
102 JACKSON DRIVE
JACKSON NJ 08527
TELEPHONE 732-298-1205.

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

SUMMONS # 162083

STATE VS TMELIAS AGREDO-NARVAEZ©

ALLEGED VIOLATION DATE:

10/18/2015

ALLEGED VIOLATION:

39:3-4

TO THE CLERCK OF COURT:

Enter my appearance for the defendant in connection with the above citation and **take judicial notice** that I will come as one of mankind, a living man and for the defendant fiction named above.

Authorized representative:

Elias Agredo-Narvaez.

Address of Authorized representative: C/O 1080-B East veterans highway
Jackson, New Jersey [08527]
Non-Domestic and Non- assumpsit.

Electronic mail address:

ea07306007@hotmail.com

Phone Number:

973-390-7100

Without prejudice without recourse
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Elias Agredo-Narvaez

Item# 12231972-EAN-JMCEOA



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Elias Agredo-Narvaez; as the undersigned, hereby certify that on

JAN, 21, 2016, One; personally caused to be delivered a document titled formal complaint, notice of fraud, violation of inherent rights, due process, and demand for redress in propria persona, AKA item # 12231972-EAN-CCAJMC plus other documents AKA exhibits A,B, and C; by Certified mail as described bellow:

TO:

Administrative Office of Courts
RJH Justice Complex, 7th floor
P.O. Box 037
Trenton, NJ 08625

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3201

Honorable Joel A. Pisano
U.S District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Clarkson S. Fisher Building
& U.S Court House
402 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3218

Honorable Chief Judge Jerome B. Simandle
U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Mitchell H. Cohen Building
& U.S. Court House
4th & Cooper Streets
Camden, NJ 08101

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3225

Honorable Jose L. Linares
U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey
Martin Luther King Building
& U.S. Court House
50 Walnut Street
Newark, NJ 07101

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3232

Attorney General John J. Hoffman
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
8th Floor, West Wing
25 Market Street

CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3249



012120162358

Trenton, NJ 08625
New Jersey Governor Christopher Christie CERTIFIED MAIL# 7015 1730 0002 3740 3256
125 W State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

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Date: Jan, 21, 2016

Elias Agredo-Narvaez

