







La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII



CHIEF GERONIMO XVIII DISTRICT SECRETARY TRIBAL NATIONS 707-679-8229 | chief@altearth.org

November 6, 2022

AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS
DQ UNIVERSITY | AGRI-BIO RESEARCH LAB DEVELOPMENT

To Whom It May Concern;

Agency Tribal Nations, a sovereign tribal government operating as a California 501c3 non-profit, and DQ University, owner and administrator of the DQ University campus, have executed a joint venture agreement to develop various agricultural and biomedical research facilities onsite. (See Exhibit A)

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OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

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- o Establishment of the Project Development Team and the Holding Acquisition Company
- o Corporate establishment filings for the new tribal land development Joint Venture.
- o Opening Escrow for Capital Raise and Transfer of Property Interests,
- o transfer of land interests and execution of land leases,
- o Close of Escrow and release of funds to ATN Development Holdings

The estimated initial capital raise in the pre-construction phase of the project is one million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) paid in one installment held in escrow with a 30-day maximum executory interval to conduct due diligence, effectuate transfer of property interests, and close escrow.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A – Signed JV agreement between Agency Tribal Nations and DQ University Exhibit B - Title Insurance Report (Legal Descriptions of property enclosed) Exhibit C – Introduction to the Establishment and Development of DQ University STRUCTURE

DQ University holds a fee simple interest in 35 acres conditioned for the development of agricultural and biomedical research projects onsite for the benefit of Native American students adjacent to the DQ University Campus in Yolo, California. (See Exhibit B, C)

Address: 33250 County Road 31, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Agency Tribal Nations and DQ University will form a new tribal holding acquisition company to operate and develop the DQ University Land as partners with the following

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division of property interests:

- o Agency Tribal Nations receiving 51% of the undivided property interests, and
- o DQ University receiving 49% of the undivided property interests.

Value of land assessed at approximately \$700,000.00 per acre.

Total Land acquisition value of 35 acres: \$24.5M USD

LEASES FOR RESEARCH LABS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Developer will acquire a 99-year lease on a 2.00 acre plot within the DQ University Lands conditionally provisioned for agricultural purposes and biomedical research as collateral for providing initial capital raise.

Assessed value of 2.00 acre plot: \$1.4M USD

COSTS

Capital Raise: \$1,000,000.00

- o Capital Transferred to Escrow by November 11, 2022- \$1,000,000.00;
- o Transfer of land into Escrow by November 20, 2022 approx. value
- \$1,400,000.00;
- o Closing Escrow by December 4, 2022 Release of funds to Agency Tribal

Nations and:

oCommencement of 99-year land lease on 2.00 acre plot for biomedical agricultural research

ENGAGEMENT

ATN is pleased to present this project development for the mutual benefit of the Tribe and our respective organizations. ATN is prepared to begin due diligence immediately

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and plans to complete all activities described herein for the initial capital raise by December 4, 2022. Thank you for your continued support of the Tribal Nations.

Best Wishes and Ya'a'te,

Ali Assaf, FACH JD MPH Tribal Attorney Agency Tribal Nations (405) 473 – 8455

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AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS

ALL land procured by Agency Tribal Nations (ATN) outside of Mendocino Indian Reservation, California (interstate, domestic and international) becomes Mendocino California Federal Surplus land and all Federal Tribal Native Nations Government programs apply. To include but are not limited to federal funding, guidelines, citizenship and opportunities.

Federal Reservation Native Land rights (including gaming), services and applications will be applied to **ALL LAND INTERSTATE, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL** held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation and applied to Agency Tribal Nations Federal Tribal Government.

Agency Tribal Nations (ATN), as a Native Nations Tribal Government, has the first right of refusal on all United States of America owned federal surplus land **Interstate**, **Domestic and International**.

To maintain its status of Mendocino California Federal Surplus Land along with its applications and benefits; ALL **Interstate, Domestic and International** land held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation will be contracted with Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California for Bio Lab, Agriculture and Energy research.

Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation dba Agency Tribal Nations 501(c)3 Non-Profit Public Federal Tribal Government Nation doing business in California serving Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California a for public benefit corporation.

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NATIVE AMERICAN LAW FOR REFERENCE ONLY 1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY

Of the 18 ORIGINAL IMMEMORIAL ABORIGINOL PEACE TREATIES ONLY ONE IS RATIFIED AND STILL STANDS TODAY, THE 1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY; HERE TO BE APPLIED AND ENFORCED.

Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship; Congress has never terminated the 1856 Mendocino Peace Treaty.

The Supreme Court has developed three rules that govern the interpretation of Indian treaties, called the "cannons of treaty construction."

- Ambiguities in treaties must be resolved in favor of the Indians (Carpenter v. Shaw, 280 U.S. 363, 367 (1930); DeCoteau v. District County Court for 10th Judicial District, 420 U.S. 425, 447 (1975); Bryan v. Itasca County, Minnesota, 426 U.S. 373, 392 (1976)).
- These treaties must be interpreted as the Indians would have understood them (Jones v. Meehan, 175 U.S. 1, 10 (1899); U.S. v. Shoshone Tribe, 304 U.S. 111, 116 (1938);
 Choctaw Nation v. Oklahoma, 397 U.S. 620, 631 (1970)).
- 3. Indian treaties must be construed liberally in favor of the Indians (Tulee v. Washington, 315 U.S. 681, 684-85 (1942); Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass'n, 443 U.S. 658, 690 (1979); Oneida County, N.Y. v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York State, 470 U.S. 226, 247 (1985)).

Many Native treaties guarantee that the federal government will "protect" the treaty tribes. This promise, the Court held, gave the federal government not only the duty to protect them but also the power. (*U.S. v. kagama,* 118 U.S. 375, I382-83 (1886).

It has been many years since the Court has cited the Treaty Clause, the discovery doctrine, or the doctrine of trust responsibility as a source of federal power over Indians; only the Commerce

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Clause is cited today. Each of these justifications for federal control over Indian affairs can be disputed.

- 1. Europeans did not "discover" this continent, on which more than five hundred nations already lived.
- The Constitution permits Congress to regulate commerce and to enter into treaties with tribes; nothing in the Commerce and Treaty Clauses expressly confers upon Congress any power over tribes.
- 3. The trust doctrine requires the United States to honor the promises it made to Indian tribes in treaties, in which the tribes relinquished their homelands to the federal government; no tribe surrendered its right of self-government in any treaty. Thus, depending on one's perspective, the justifications given for federal control over Natives and tribes are either convincing or absurd. The federal government, however, continues to maintain its authority over Native tribes, and its courts continue to uphold its asserted legal right to do so.

"If rights are rarely used, however, they may be forgotten and violations may become routine." - Stephen L. Pevar

Long before Europeans arrived on this continent, each tribe had a government. The United States government had to create the original 18 peace treaties with the already existing AND established Native American Tribal NATIONS to provide an order and direction to peacefully live amongst each other. Let us not forget; we were already great NATIVE NATIONS living on this soil since the memorial of 1142 when we were invaded and forced to live peacefully amongst the Invader. Our NATIVE NATIONS made agreements also known as peace treaties with the Invader that would soon come to be known as the United States of America Declaration of the Constitution of 1776. PEACE TREATIES SUPERCEDE THE U.S CONSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. NATIVE AMERICANS WERE HERE FIRST, THIS IS NATIVE LAND UNDER GOVERNANCE OF "LA TIERRA DEL VIEJO JERONIMO"; "THE LAND OF THE OLD GERONIMO" - Chief Geronimo XVIII.

In 1852, on the memorial of the 1142 Iroquois Treaty, it was understood under our collaborative Nations great laws of peace that the great Nation of Iroquois and the great Nation of Mendocino would participate in an effort to provide a structure of economics, dual sovereignty citizenship,

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trade agreements, interstate/domestic/international commerce, import/export, agricultural commodities/market/sales and energy compliant with the United Nations Federal Governing Sovereign laws which asserts itself to its sister city in Japan and the Mendocino Indian Reservation Fort Wright (Mother) located in California. 1855/56 est.; also includes Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Father) located in California 1883/84 est. under President Chester A. Arthur I Madison Executive Order Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Side Note: One school of thought maintains that Indian influence was so pervasive among the founding fathers' generation that the League of the Iroquois provided a model for the framing of the United States Constitution. (Colin G. Calloway, The American Revolution in Indian Country (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998) at 298. See also Felix Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law 128 (Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1941)). The Iroquois Treaty is the oldest living participatory democracy on earth. In 1988, the U.S. Senate paid tribute with a resolution that said, "The confederation of the original 13 colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy, as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the constitution itself."

Europe governed the applications and obligations of the Iroquois Treaty made between the 13 colonies later known as the United States of America and the Native Nations. The Iroquois Treaty was to provide a service of economic growth to all Native Nations. This letter will conclude that the services of this application to the strategic plan of Mendocino will provide a structure that delivers a sovereign Agency Tribal Nations dual citizenship.

Unless aboriginal title has been extinguished by Congress, the United States, a state, or any other party, is subject to the tribe's superior rights. Tribal members can still enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even if the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. You do not have to be "recognized" by the Department of the Interior when you ARE RECOGNIZED UNDER AN IMMEMORIAL ABORIGINAL 1856 PEACE TREATY. This is an ORIGINAL FEDERAL RECOGNITION dating back to 1856 and only needs to be enforced. Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship.

The Worcester doctrine of inherent tribal sovereignty has undergone some modification over the years, but its basic premises remain the same. Indian tribes have the inherent right of self-determination and self-government. Congress has the authority to limit or abolish these

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powers, but the powers that tribes possess are not delegations of authority from the United States or from any other government; rather, **tribes possess them as a consequence of their historic status as independent nations.**

The source of an Indian tribe's power is its people. Native tribes and their members have the inherent right to govern themselves, a right they have possessed "from time immemorial." (Worcester v. Georgia, 31 U.S. 515, 557, 560 (1832); U.S. v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. at 328; Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); McClanahan v. Arizona Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 168-73 (1973). As a federal appellate court stated in 2002: "Indian tribes are neither states, nor part of the federal government, nor subdivisions of either. Rather, they are sovereign political entities possessed of sovereign authority not derived from the United States, which they predate. [Indian tribes are] qualified to exercise powers of self-government...by reason of their original tribal sovereignty." (National Labor Relations Board v. Pueblo of San Juan, 276 F.3d 1186, 1192 (10th Cir. 2002) (en banc) (footnotes and citations omitted).

Indian tribes occupy a unique position in the U.S. society. The Supreme Court has described them as "quasi-sovereign" and "semi-independent, "possessing" attributes of sovereignty over both their members and their territory." The Supreme Court (U.S. v. Mazurie, 419 U.S. 544, 557 (1975). Thus, tribal powers are inherent, but they can be, and have been, limited expressly and by implication.

The U.S. Constitution does not limit the exercise of tribal authority (Talton v. Mayes, 163 U.S. 379 (1896)). There is nothing in the Constitution that requires Indian tribes to conform their powers of self-government to its provisions. Tribal governments thus may enact laws that would violate the U.S. Constitution if those same laws had been enacted by the federal or state governments. (Santa Clara Pueblo, note 4 above, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 E2d 131 (10th Cir. 1959).

Tribal members can enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even though the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. Greene v. Babbitt, 64 F.3d 1266, 1270 (9th Cir. 1995; U.S. v. Washington, 384 F. Supp. 312, 406 (W.D. Wash. 1974), aff'd, 520 E2d 676 (9th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976)

The single most important law delegating authority to Indian tribes is the *Indian*Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (ISDEA), also known as the

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Indian Self-Determination Act (ISDA). The ISDA authorizes Indian tribes to submit "self-determination" contracts to the federal agencies that operate certain Indian programs. (These contracts are called "638" contracts because the statute that created the ISDA was Public Law 93-638.) The agency must approve a contract unless it issues written findings that explain why the contract fails to meet ISDA standards, and any such denial can be appealed by the tribe to a federal court. (The provision allowing for court review under the ISDA is Sec. 450(f)(a)(2). If the contract is approved, the agency must transfer to the tribe all funds given by Congress to that agency for the operation of the program, and the tribe then administers the program subject only to the latency's general oversight. As a result of the ISDA, Indian tribes now operate schools, health clinics, social welfare programs, water treatment facilities, and law enforcement activities formerly operated entirely by federal agencies, making ISDA one of the most significant laws promoting Indian self-governance ever passed by Congress. (The ISDA has been given a broad and liberal interpretation by the courts. See, e.g., Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997); Ramah Navajo School Board v. Babbitt, 87 F.3d 1338 (D.C. Cir. 1996); Ramah Navaio School Board v. New Mexico Taxation and Rev. Dept., 977 P.2d 1021 (N.M. App. 1999). For a discussion of the ISDA, including the 1988 amendments, see R. Johnson and J. Hamilton, "Self-Governance for Indian Tribes; From Paternalism to Empowerment," 27 Conn. L. Rev. 1251 (1995).

An Indian Business Fund was created by Congress to stimulate Indian business and employment (25 U.S.C. Secs. 1521 *et seq.* Two loan funds, the *Indian Financing Act* and the *Native American Programs Act*, were created to help develop Indian commercial opportunities and resources. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, requires federal agencies to allow tribes to administer various federal Indian programs on the reservation. Many tribes have used this opportunity to run their own health, law enforcement, education and social services programs, giving them more control over their lives.

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 gives Indian tribes and Indian families substantial protection from the removal of Indian children from their families by state agencies and state courts.

The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 authorizes tribes to enter into joint-venture agreements with mineral developers to maximize the value of tribal mineral resources.









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The Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 extends to Indian tribes many of the tax advantages enjoyed by the states, such as the ability to issue tax exempt bonds to finance government programs.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 confirms the authority of Indian tribes to engage in gaming to raise revenue and promote economic development.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act provides for greater Indian control of reservation health care.

In 2002, **No Child Left Behind Act** became law, imposing greater accountability for student progress and academic achievement on government agencies, and the law expressly includes Indian and Native Alaska children as beneficiaries.

1994, President Bill Clinton issued an executive order that requires all federal agencies to conduct their business with tribes on a "government-to-government" basis, respectful of tribal sovereignty. ("Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Government," Presidential Memorandum of Apr. 24, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 22951 (1994).

In 2000, President Clinton issued an executive order that reaffirms "the right of Indian tribes to self-government" and requires federal agencies to work closely with tribal governments to protect "tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights." ("Consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 6, 2000, Exec. Order No. 13084 (2000)).

The synopsis of this document is provided and guided by the great Nation of Iroquois and the 1771 peace tree ceremony of Deganawidan-Quetzalcoati University serving as a peace treaty in education between "Chicanos/Chicanas and Native Americans. For the first time in history, a Harvard-like campus with a Chicano and Native American Arts, Language and Cultural experience promoting peace between the Condor and the Jaguar (the Condor and the Jaguar wrote the thesis for the University) and the Condor and the Eagle (as prophesied).

Honorable Chief Justice Chief Geronimo XVIII Agency Tribal Nations

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This sheet is intended solely as a basis for further discussion and is not intended to be and does not constitute a legally binding obligation. No legally binding obligation will be created, implied, or inferred until: a) Articles of Incorporation, plus; b) Management, Operating and Shareholder Agreements are executed and delivered by all parties, and c) consummated by just consideration to bind The Parties.

Agency Tribal Nations and investors are discussing a private placement based on the following:

1. Authorizing Agent: Chief Geronimo XVIII, the sole and rightful owner of

Agency Tribal Nations, whose address is 10421 Weddington Street, North Hollywood California,

707-679-8229

2. The Venture, The Project: N.A.S.H.A, a global *green* strategic initiative to Include but

not limited to Education, Casino, Agriculture, Water distillation/remediation, Biofuel, Energy and Pharma-grade organic botanical healthcare delivered in a box to reverse any

and all disease.

3. Capital Raise: \$1B

3a. Use of Funds: 100% of all monies raised will be escrowed for execution of the business plan and subsequent Casino.

3b. Discretionary Use of Funds: All monies raised will be discretionary and used administratively to promote and service the stated goals of The Venture.

4. Capital Cost of The Venture: \$2.5B

6. Current Capitalization of The Venture: N/A

7. Ownership: Chief Geronimo XVIII owns exclusively

8. Ownership Status: Agency Tribal Nations is unencumbered and free of all debt, claims and liens.

9. The Company History: The Company is a startup as of May 22, 2016. As of today, it has no earnings or debt.

10. The Venture Structure: The Venture is a proposed 20 year strategic plan.

11. Manager of The Venture: Chief Geronimo XVIII is the Managing Member of The Venture.

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Signature:







DocuSigned by	Chief Geronimo XVIII Wright Langenderfer Agency Tribal Nations
to	Agency Tribal Nations
B49DE010BC82	4A4
Date:	2022 ·
Signature:	CEO and TITLE HOLDER
_	Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University
	Chief Mike Williams
	Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati
	University Public Benefit For Profit Corp.
Date:	·
Signature: CF	O Agency Tribal Nations
Date:	·
Signature: Sec	cretary of Tribal Advisory Committee Board
Date:	

District Secretary

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AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS SIGNATURE PAGE Exhibit A

QUALIFIED INVESTORS

NAME AND ADDRESS OF QUALIFIED INVESTOR		
Signature:		
organical control cont		
Date:		
~		
Signature:		
Date:		
Batt		
Signature:		
Date:		

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	Signature: District Secretary Chief Geronimo XVIII Wright Langenderfer Agency Tribal Nations
	Signature: CEO and TITLE HOLDER Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University Chief Mike Williams Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University Public Benefit For Profit Corp.
	Date: Oct 4-2022 SEE ATTACHED NOTARIAL WORDING
	Signature: CFO Agency Tribal Nations
1	Date:
	Signature: Secretary of Tribal Advisory Committee Board

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Date:

10/5/2022

CALIFORNIA ACKNOWLEDGMENT	CIVIL CODE § 1189
A notary public or other officer completing this certifito which this certificate is attached, and not the trul	ficate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document athfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.
State of California	1
County of Yolo	}
On October 4, 2022 before in	Alan Mantings Nature Dublis
Date Delore II	me, Alex Martinez, Notary Public Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer
personally appearedMike	Williams -
	Name(s) of Signer(s)
	me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their neir signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity cuted the instrument.
ALEX MARTINEZ Notary Public - California	I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.
Yolo County Commission # 2330924 My Comm. Expires Jul 25, 2024	WITNESS my hand and official seal.
Place Notary Seal and/or Stamp Above	Signature of Natary Public
	on can deter alteration of the document or
	of this form to an unintended document.
Description of Attached Document Title or Type of Document: La fierra The Land of the Document Date: 10/04/12/022	Old Geronimo - Apache Chief Ger Old Geronimo Number of Pages: 2
Signer(s) Other Than Named Above:	
Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s) Signer's Name: Corporate Officer – Title(s): Partner – Limited General	Signer's Name: Corporate Officer – Title(s): Partner – □ Limited □ General
☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact ☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conse	ervator Trustee Guardian or Conservator
Signer is Representing:	Other Signer is Representing:

EN DEPOSITION DE MANAGEMENTE DE MAINTE DE MAINTE DE MANAGEMENT DE MANAGE



Guarantee No.: CTG-8003070

OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY **GUARANTEE**

SUBJECT TO THE EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE, AND THE GUARANTEE CONDITIONS ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART OF THIS GUARANTEE, Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, a Florida corporation, HEREIN CALLED THE COMPANY.

GUARANTEES the Assured named in Schedule A of this Guarantee,

against loss or damage not exceeding the Amount of Liability stated in Schedule A sustained by the Assured by reason of any incorrectness in the assurances set forth in Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A IS ATTACHED HERETO AS A SEPARATE PAGE AND MADE A PART OF THIS GUARANTEE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY has caused this Guarantee to be signed and sealed as of the Date of Guarantee shown in Schedule A.

Issued By:

Placer Title Company 30 West Main Street, Suite A Woodland, CA 95695 Agent ID: A04360

Authorized Countersignature

OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Stock Company 400 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401 (612) 371-1111

Attest Donal Wold soon

Condition of Title Guarantee SCHEDULE A

Order No.:

P-475021

Guarantee No.:

CTG-8003070

Date of Guarantee:

March 9, 2021 at 7:30AM

Amount of Liability:

\$500.00

Premium:

\$400.00

1. Name of Assured:

Michael A. Williams

2. The estate or interest in the Land which is covered by this Guarantee is:

Fee Siimple as to Parcels One and Two; an Easement as to Parcels Three and Four

3. The Land referred to in this Guarantee is described as follows:

See Exhibit "A" for Legal Description

4. Assurances

According to the Public Records as of the Date of Guarantee:

a. Title to the estate or interest in the Land is vested in:

Deganawidah-Quetzelcoatl University, a California public benefit corporation

b. Title to the estate or interest is subject to defects, liens, or encumbrances shown in Schedule B which are not necessarily shown in the order of their priority

Condition of Title Guarantee SCHEDULE B

- Taxes, special and general, assessment districts and service areas for the fiscal year 2021-2022, a lien not yet due or payable.
- 2. The lien of supplemental taxes, if any, assessed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3.5, (commencing with Section 75) of the Revenue and Taxation Code, of the State of California.
- 3. Covenants, conditions and restrictions as contained in the deed from United States of America, recorded April 1, 1971, (book) 973 (page) 208, Official Records.

Note: Section 12956.1 of the Government Code provides the following:

"If this document contains any restriction based on race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, familial status, marital status, disability, genetic information, national origin, source of income as defined in subdivision (p) of Section 12955, or ancestry, that restriction violates state and federal fair housing laws and is void and may be removed pursuant to Section 12956.2 of the Government Code. Lawful restrictions under state and federal law on the age of occupants in senior housing or housing for older persons shall not be construed as restrictions based on familial status.

Said restrictions modified by the "Charitable Trust Grant" contained in that certain Stipulation for Compromise Settlement, Dismissal with Prejudice and Order Thereon recorded June 30, 1989, (book) 2033 (page) 492, Official Records.

- 4. The terms, conditions and provisions as contained in the document entitled "Affidavit Full Disclosure of D-Q University", executed by Deganawidah-Quetzelcoatl University, dated July 1, 1972, recorded August 1, 1972, as (book) 1027 (page) 468, Official Records.
- 5. The terms, conditions and provisions as contained in the document entitled "Stipulation for Compromise Settlement, Dismissal with Prejudice and Order Thereo", by and between United States of America and D-Q University, dated March 28, 1989, recorded June 20, 1989, as (book) 2033 (page) 492, Official Records.
- 6. An easement over said land for ditch and incidental purposes reserved by United States of America, in deed recorded March 12, 1993, (book) 2464 (page) 357, Official Records.

Affects:

a portion of Parcel One

No representation is made as to the current ownership of said easement.

7. Covenants, conditions and restrictions as contained in the deed from United States of America, recorded March 12, 1993, (book) 2464 (page) 357, Official Records.

Note: Section 12956.1 of the Government Code provides the following:

"If this document contains any restriction based on race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, familial status, marital status, disability, genetic information, national origin, source of income as defined in subdivision (p) of Section 12955, or ancestry, that restriction violates state and federal fair housing laws and is void and may be removed pursuant to Section 12956.2 of the

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Governn or housi	Government Code. Lawful restrictions under state and federal law on the age of occupants in senior housing or housing for older persons shall not be construed as restrictions based on familial status.					

EXHIBIT "A" - LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The land described herein is situated in the State of California, County of Yolo, unincorporated area, described as follows:

Parcel One:

All that portion of Section 5, Township 8 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457 set in the North line of said Section 5, and in the South line of Parcel A, as said last named line is shown on Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates, filed in the Office of the Recorder of said Yolo County in Book 2 of Parcel Maps, at Pages 50 and 51, from which monument a 1 1/2 inch diameter buttonhead monument shown on the aforesaid parcel map as marking the Northeast corner of said Section 5 bears North 89°58'39" East 2004.64 feet distant; thence, from said point of beginning, South 0°01'21" East 1622.59 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457; thence, South 45°01'37" West 1434.65 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 89°31'28" West 278.78 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 0°12'14" East 1353.70 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 0°07'07" East 1251.74 feet to a similar iron pipe monument located 70.00 feet North from the South line of said Section 5; thence, parallel with, and 70.00 feet North from, the South line of said Section 5, South 89°47'48" West 2380.83 feet to a similar iron pipe monument set in the West line of said Section 5; thence, North 0°06'43" West 5246.37 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar monument with plastic cap stamped L.S. 2878 marking the Northwest corner of said Section 5 and the Southwest corner of Parcel A of the aforesaid Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates; thence, along the North line of said Section 5, and the South line of said Parcel A, North 89°58'39" East 3287.77 feet to the point of beginning.

Excepting and reserving to the United States of America, its successors and/or assigns, any and all rights the United States of America may have in or to any oil, gas, other hydrocarbon substances, and all other minerals, in, on, or under the above-identified land, together with the rights to take and recover possession of said minerals and to enter upon said land for the purpose of exploring for, mining, drilling for, extracting, producing, transporting or marketing the same.

Also excepting therefrom that portion thereof conveyed to the United States of America in deed recorded September 10, 2012, Instrument No. 2012-0029502, Official Records.

Parcel Two:

All that portion of Section 5, Township 8 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a 1 1/2 inch diameter buttonhead monument shown on Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates, filed in the Office of the Recorder of said Yolo County in Book 2 of Parcel Maps, at pages 50 and 51, as marking the Northeast corner of said Section 5; thence, from said point of beginning, along the East line of said Section 5, as shown on said parcel map, South 0°13'27" West 2675.85 feet to an 8 inch by 8 inch concrete post with 2 1/2 inch diameter brass disc stamped "L.S.1880 4/5 1/4 Cor.," marking the East quarter corner of said Section 5; thence, continuing along the East line of said Section 5, South 0°08'00" East 2544.92 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457, said monument being North 0°08'00" West 70.00 feet from the Southeast corner of said Section 5, the following two courses: (1) South 89°36'05" West 2639.95 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457, and (2) South 89°47'48" West 256.94 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0°07'07" West 1251.74 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 89°56'00" West 388.94 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0°01'21" West 1353.70 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 45°01'37" East 1434.65 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0°01'21" West 1622.59 feet to a similar iron pipe monument set in the North line of said Section 5 and in the South line of Parcel A, as said last named line is shown on the aforesaid Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates; thence, North 89°58'39" East 2004.64 feet to the point of beginning.

Excepting and reserving to the United States of America, its successors and/or assigns, any and all rights the United States of America may have in or to any oil, gas, other hydrocarbon substances, and all other minerals, in, on, or under the above-identified land, together with the rights to take and recover possession of said minerals and to enter upon said land for the purpose of exploring for, mining, drilling for, extracting, producing, transporting or marketing the same.

Parcel Three:

A permanent easement and right of way for the purposes hereinafter stated over, through, under, along and across all that certain real property situate, lying and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, described as follows:

East 30 feet of the Southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 9 North, Range 1 East, M.D.B.&M.

Said easement and right of way are for the following purposes:

Perpetual right of entry upon the hereinabove described land, to construct, maintain, improve, use and control a right of way for access to a radio relay station, and to construct, maintain, prepare, operate, control, replace and/or remove pipelines and pole lines, and including the right to dig and remove any land or vegetation as may be necessary for said purposes.

Parcel Four:

A permanent easement and right of way for the purposes hereinafter stated over, on, through, under, along and across all that certain real property situate in the County of Yolo, state of California, described as follows:

A strip of land 30 feet in width in the NE 1/4 of Section 32,T. 9N., R. 1E., M.D.B. & M., more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the North line, 60.14 feet West of the Northeast corner of Section 32, T. 9N., R. 1E., said point being also in the center line of a county road and also being in the Westerly line of a right of way for an irrigation ditch granted by J.H. and Mary H. Stephens, et al., to Pleasant Prairie Ditch Company by deed dated February 24, 1916 and recorded May 16, 1916 in Book 90 of Deeds, at Page 139; thence from said point of beginning, S. 6°43' E., along the Westerly line of said irrigation right of way 209.29 feet, to an angle point in said right of way line; thence leaving the irrigation right of way and continuing S. 6°34' E., 303.71 feet to a point in the East line of Section 32; thence South 2,130.53 feet to the Southeast corner of the NE 1/4 of Section 32; thence West 30 feet along the South line of said NE 1/4 of Section 32; thence North 2,128.77 feet, parallel with the East line of Section 32; thence N. 6°43' W., 514.77 feet to a point in the North line of Section 32; thence E. 30.21 feet to the point of beginning.

Said easement and right of way are for the following purposes:

The perpetual right to enter upon the hereinabove described land, to construct, maintain, repair, operate, patrol, replace and/or remove a gas pipeline or gas pipelines, which pipelines are to be place at a minimum depth of 2-1/2 feet below the surface of the ground, and including the right of ingress and egress to and from the hereinabove described land and including the right to dig and remove any land or vegetation as may be necessary for said purposes.

APN: 038-110-017-000

• ******* END OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION **********

Note: For informational purposes only, for which the Company assumes no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions, the purported street address and assessor's parcel number of said Land as determined from the latest county assessor's roll is:

33250 County Road 31, Davis, CA 95616

No inspection of said Land has been made, and no assurances are hereby given or implied as to the location of the Land herein described.

CLTA GUARANTEE EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS (06-05-14) EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE

Except as expressly provided by the assurances in Schedule A, the Company assumes no liability for loss or damage by reason of the following:

- (a) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters affecting the title to any property beyond the lines of the Land.
- (b) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters, whether or not shown by the Public Records (1) that are created, suffered, assumed or agreed to by one or more of the Assureds; or (2) that result in no loss to the Assured.
- (c) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters not shown by the Public Records.
- (d) The identity of any party shown or referred to in any of the schedules of this Guarantee.
- (e) The validity, legal effect or priority of any matter shown or referred to in any of the schedules of this Guarantee.
- (f) (1) Taxes or assessments of any taxing authority that levies taxes or assessments on real property; or, (2) proceedings by a public agency which may result in taxes or assessments, or notices of such proceedings, whether or not the matters excluded under (1) or (2) are shown by the records of the taxing authority or by the Public Records.
- (g) (1) Unpatented mining claims; (2) reservations or exceptions in patents or in Acts authorizing the issuance thereof; (3) water rights, claims or title to water, whether or not the matters excluded under (1), (2) or (3) are shown by the Public Records.

GUARANTEE CONDITIONS

1. Definition of Terms.

The following terms when used in the Guarantee mean:

- (a) the "Assured": the party or parties named as the Assured in Schedule A, or on a supplemental writing executed by the Company.
- (b) "Land": the Land described or referred to in Schedule A, and improvements affixed thereto which by law constitute real property. The term "Land" does not include any property beyond the lines of the area described or referred to in Schedule A, nor any right, title, interest, estate or easement in abutting streets, roads, avenues, alleys, lanes, ways or waterways.
- (c) "Mortgage": mortgage, deed of trust, trust deed, or other security instrument.
- (d) "Public Records": those records established under California statutes at Date of Guarantee for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property to purchasers for value and without knowledge.
- (e) "Date of Guarantee": the Date of Guarantee set forth in Schedule A.
- (f) "Amount of Liability": the Amount of Liability as stated in Schedule A.

2. Notice of Claim to be Given by Assured.

The Assured shall notify the Company promptly in writing in case knowledge shall come to the Assured of any assertion of facts, or claim of title or interest that is contrary to the assurances set forth in Schedule A Schedule A and that might cause loss or damage for which the Company may be liable under this Guarantee. If prompt notice shall not be given to the Company, then all liability of the Company shall terminate with regard to the matter or matters for which prompt notice is required; provided, however, that failure to notify the Company shall in no case prejudice the rights of the Assured under this Guarantee unless the Company shall be prejudiced by the failure and then only to the extent of the prejudice.

3. No Duty to Defend or Prosecute.

The Company shall have no duty to defend or prosecute any action or proceeding to which the Assured is a party,

GUARANTEE CONDITIONS (continued)

4. Company's Option to Defend or Prosecute Actions; Duty of Assured to Cooperate.

Even though the Company has no duty to defend or prosecute as set forth in Paragraph 3 above:

- (a) The Company shall have the right, at its sole option and cost, to institute and prosecute any action or proceeding, interpose a defense, as limited in Paragraph 4 (b), or to do any other act which in its opinion may be necessary or desirable to establish the correctness of the assurances set forth in Schedule A or to prevent or reduce loss or damage to the Assured. The Company may take any appropriate action under the terms of this Guarantee, whether or not it shall be liable hereunder, and shall not thereby concede liability or waive any provision of this Guarantee. If the Company shall exercise its rights under this paragraph, it shall do so diligently.
- (b) If the Company elects to exercise its options as stated in Paragraph 4(a) the Company shall have the right to select counsel of its choice (subject to the right of the Assured to object for reasonable cause) to represent the Assured and shall not be liable for and will not pay the fees of any other counsel, nor will the Company pay any fees, costs or expenses incurred by an Assured in the defense of those causes of action which allege matters not covered by this Guarantee.
- (c) Whenever the Company shall have brought an action or interposed a defense as permitted by the provisions of this Guarantee, the Company may pursue any litigation to final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction and expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to appeal from an adverse judgment or order.
- (d) In all cases where this Guarantee permits the Company to prosecute or provide for the defense of any action or proceeding, the Assured shall secure to the Company the right to so prosecute or provide for the defense of any action or proceeding, and all appeals therein, and permit the Company to use, at its option, the name of the Assured for this purpose. Whenever requested by the Company, the Assured, at the Company's expense, shall give the Company all reasonable aid in any action or proceeding, securing evidence, obtaining witnesses, prosecuting or defending the action or lawful act which in the opinion of the Company may be necessary or desirable to establish the correctness of the assurances set forth in Schedule A or to prevent or reduce loss or damage to the Assured.. If the Company is prejudiced by the failure of the Assured to furnish the required cooperation, the Company's obligations to the Assured under the Guarantee shall terminate.

5. Proof of Loss or Damage.

- (a) In the event the Company is unable to determine the amount of loss or damage, the Company may, at its option, require as a condition of payment that the Assured furnish a signed proof of loss. The proof of loss must describe the defect, lien, encumbrance, or other matter that constitutes the basis of loss or damage and shall state, to the extent possible, the basis of calculating the amount of the loss or damage.
- (b) In addition, the Assured may reasonably be required to submit to examination under oath by any authorized representative of the Company and shall produce for examination, inspection and copying, at such reasonable times and places as may be designated by any authorized representative of the Company, all records, books, ledgers, checks, correspondence and memoranda, whether bearing a date before or after Date of Guarantee, which reasonably pertain to the loss or damage. Further, if requested by any authorized representative of the Company, the Assured shall grant its permission, in writing, for any authorized representative of the Company to examine, inspect and copy all records, books, ledgers, checks, correspondence and memoranda in the custody or control of a third party, which reasonably pertain to the loss or damage. All information designated as confidential by the Assured provided to the Company pursuant to this paragraph shall not be disclosed to others unless, in the reasonable judgment of the Company, it is necessary in the administration of the claim. Failure of the Assured to submit for examination under oath, produce other reasonably requested information or grant permission to secure reasonably necessary information from third parties as required in the above paragraph, unless prohibited by law or governmental regulation, shall terminate any liability of the Company under this Guarantee to the Assured for that claim.

GUARANTEE CONDITIONS (continued)

6. Options to Pay or Otherwise Settle Claims: Termination of Liability.

In case of a claim under this Guarantee, the Company shall have the following additional options:

- (a) To pay or tender payment of the Amount of Liability together with any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment or tender of payment and that the Company is obligated to pay.
- (b) To pay or otherwise settle with the Assured any claim assured against under this Guarantee. In addition, the Company will pay any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment or tender of payment and that that the Company is obligated to pay; or
- (c) To pay or otherwise settle with other parties for the loss or damage provided for under this Guarantee, together with any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment and that the Company is obligated to pay.

Upon the exercise by the Company of either of the options provided for in 6 (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph the Company's obligations to the Assured under this Guarantee for the claimed loss or damage, other than the payments required to be made, shall terminate, including any duty to continue any and all litigation initiated by the Company pursuant to Paragraph 4.

7. Limitation of Liability.

- (a) This Guarantee is a contract of Indemnity against actual monetary loss or damage sustained or incurred by the Assured claimant who has suffered loss or damage by reason of reliance upon the assurances set forth in Schedule A and only to the extent herein described, and subject to the Exclusions From Coverage of this Guarantee.
- (b) If the Company, or the Assured under the direction of the Company at the Company's expense, removes the alleged defect, lien or, encumbrance or cures any other matter assured against by this Guarantee in a reasonably diligent manner by any method, including litigation and the completion of any appeals therefrom, it shall have fully performed its obligations with respect to that matter and shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused thereby.
- (c) In the event of any litigation by the Company or with the Company's consent, the Company shall have no liability for loss or damage until there has been a final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, and disposition of all appeals therefrom.
- (d) The Company shall not be liable for loss or damage to the Assured for liability voluntarily assumed by the Assured in settling any claim or suit without the prior written consent of the Company.

8. Reduction of Liability or Termination of Liability.

All payments under this Guarantee, except payments made for costs, attorneys' fees and expenses pursuant to Paragraph 4 shall reduce the Amount of Liability under this Guarantee pro tanto.

9. Payment of Loss.

- (a) No payment shall be made without producing this Guarantee for endorsement of the payment unless the Guarantee has been lost or destroyed, in which case proof of loss or destruction shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Company.
- (b) When liability and the extent of loss or damage has been definitely fixed in accordance with these Conditions, the loss or damage shall be payable within thirty (30) days thereafter.

GUARANTEE CONDITIONS (continued)

10. Subrogation Upon Payment or Settlement.

Whenever the Company shall have settled and paid a claim under this Guarantee, all right of subrogation shall vest in the Company unaffected by any act of the Assured claimant.

The Company shall be subrogated to and be entitled to all rights and remedies which the Assured would have had against any person or property in respect to the claim had this Guarantee not been issued. If requested by the Company, the Assured shall transfer to the Company all rights and remedies against any person or property necessary in order to perfect this right of subrogation. The Assured shall permit the Company to sue, compromise or settle in the name of the Assured and to use the name of the Assured in any transaction or litigation involving these rights or remedies.

11. Arbitration.

Either the Company or the Assured may demand that the claim or controversy shall be submitted to arbitration pursuant to the Title Insurance Arbitration Rules of the American Land Title Association ("Rules"). Except as provided in the Rules, there shall be no joinder or consolidation with claims or controversies of other persons. Arbitrable matters may include, but are not limited to, any controversy or claim between the Company and the Assured arising out of or relating to this Guarantee, any service of the Company in connection with its issuance or the breach of a Guarantee provision, or to any other controversy or claim arising out of the transaction giving rise to this Guarantee. All arbitrable matters when the amount of liability is \$2,000,000 or less shall be arbitrated at the option of either the Company or the Assured. All arbitrable matters when the amount of liability is in excess of \$2,000,000 shall be arbitrated only when agreed to by both the Company and the Assured. Arbitration pursuant to this Guarantee and under the Rules shall be binding upon the parties. Judgment upon the award rendered by the Arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

12. Liability Limited to This Guarantee; Guarantee Entire Contract.

- (a) This Guarantee together with all endorsements, if any, attached hereto by the Company is the entire Guarantee and contract between the Assured and the Company. In interpreting any provision of this Guarantee, this Guarantee shall be construed as a whole.
- (b) Any claim of loss or damage, whether or not based on negligence, or any action asserting such claim, shall be restricted to this Guarantee.
- (c) No amendment of or endorsement to this Guarantee can be made except by a writing endorsed hereon or attached hereto signed by either the President, a Vice President, the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, or validating officer or authorized signatory of the Company.

13. Severability

In the event any provision of this Guarantee, in whole or in part, is held invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, the Guarantee shall be deemed not to include that provision or such part held to be invalid, but all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

14. Choice of Law; Forum

(a) Choice of Law: The Assured acknowledges the Company has underwritten the risks covered by this Guarantee and determined the premium charged therefor in reliance upon the law affecting interests in real property and applicable to the interpretation, rights, remedies, or enforcement of Guaranties of the jurisdiction where the Land is located.

Therefore, the court or an arbitrator shall apply the law of the jurisdiction where the Land is located to determine the validity of claims that are adverse to the Assured and to interpret and enforce the terms of this Guarantee. In neither case shall the court or arbitrator apply its conflicts of law principles to determine the applicable law.

(b) Choice of Forum: Any litigation or other proceeding brought by the Assured against the Company must be filed only in a state or federal court within the United States of America or its territories having appropriate jurisdiction

15. Notices, Where Sent.

All notices required to be given the Company and any statement in writing required to be furnished the Company shall include the number of this Guarantee and shall be addressed to the Company at 400 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55401-2499 (612) 371-3825.



Placer Title Co., Montana Title and Escrow, National Closing Solutions,
National Closing Solutions of Alabama, National Closing Solutions of Maryland,
North Idaho Title Insurance, Placer Title Insurance Agency of Utah,
Premier Reverse Closings, Premier Title Agency, Texas National Title,
Washington Title and Escrow, Western Auxiliary Corp., Wyoming Title and Escrow

NOTICE AT COLLECTION AND PRIVACY POLICY

updated July 1, 2020

We respect your personal information and are committed to protecting it. We are disclosing how Mother Lode Holding Company and its subsidiaries listed above (together referred to as "we," "us," or "our") collect, use, and share your personal information. Sections 1 and 2 constitute our Notice at Collection, Sections 1 – 9 are our Privacy Policy, and Sections 10 – 11 are additional sections of our Privacy Policy that apply only to California residents.

1. Personal Information We Collect

We may collect and over the last 12 months have collected personal information in the following categories: (A) Identity information such as name, postal address, email address, date of birth, social security number, driver's license, passport, signature, physical characteristics or description, telephone number, or other similar information; (B) Financial information (such as bank account information) and insurance information; (C) Records of services or products requested or purchased; (D) Biometric information (thumbprints obtained by notaries); (E) Internet or other electronic network activity information, such as online identifiers, Internet Protocol address, and information relating to interaction with our Internet websites and mobile applications; (F) Audio (voice messages), electronic, or similar information; (G) Professional or employment-related information; (H) Education information; (I) Characteristics of protected classifications such as marital status; (J) Geolocation information (with consent when using our mobile applications); and (K) information relating to pandemics, including medical, health, and travel information.

1. Purposes

We collect the above information, and have collected it in the last 12 months, for the following purposes: Our operational purposes, including providing escrow and title services, fulfilling a transaction, verifying customer information, and providing and improving customer service (categories A-J); Detecting, protecting against, and reporting malicious, deceptive, fraudulent, or illegal activity (A-I); Providing and improving Websites, and debugging to find and repair errors (A, C E, F, J); Auditing and complying with legal and other similar requirements (A-I); and to reduce the risk of spreading infectious diseases and to protect our employees and guests (K).

1. Sources, Sharing

The sources from which the information is and was collected include: the consumer or their authorized representative (A-J); government entities, service providers, financial institutions, our affiliates, real estate settlement service providers, real estate brokers and agents (A-D, F-I); and our internet websites and mobile applications (A-C, E-J). The categories of third parties with whom we share and have shared personal information include: a consumer's authorized representative (A-I); government entities, service providers and consultants, financial institutions, our affiliates, real estate settlement service providers, real estate brokers and agents, abstractors (A-I); notaries public (K); and data analytics and internet service providers (E, F, J). We may also disclose your information as part of a business transaction, such as a merger, sale, reorganization or acquisition (A-J).

1. Cookies and similar technologies

We use "cookies" and similar technologies when you access our websites or mobile applications. A "cookie" is a piece of information that our website sends to your browser, which then stores this information on your system. If a cookie is used, our website will be able to "remember" information about you and your preferences either until you exit your current browser window (if the cookie is temporary) or until you disable or delete the cookie. Many users prefer to use cookies in order to help them navigate a website as seamlessly as possible.

We use "cookies" in the following situations. The first situation is with respect to temporary cookies. If you are accessing our services through one of our online applications our server may automatically send your browser a temporary cookie, which is used to help your browser navigate our site. The only information contained in these temporary cookies is a direction value that lets our software determine which page to show when you hit the back button in your browser. This bit of information is erased when you close your current browser window. The second situation in which we may use cookies is with respect to permanent cookies. This type of cookie remains on your system, although you can always delete or disable it through your browser preferences. There are two instances in which we use a permanent cookie. First, when you visit our website and request documentation or a response from us. When you are filling out a form, you may be given the option of having our website deliver a cookie to your local hard drive. You might choose to receive this type of cookie in order to save time in filling out forms and/or revisiting our website. We only send this type of cookie to your browser when you have clicked on the box labeled "Please remember my profile information" when submitting information or communicating with us. The second instance where we use a permanent cookie is where we track traffic patterns on our site. Analysis of the collected information by our tracking technologies allows us to improve our website and the user experience. In both instances of a persistent cookie, if you choose not to accept the cookie, you will still be able to use our website. Even if you choose to receive this type of cookie, you can set your browser to notify you when you receive any cookie, giving you the chance to decide whether to accept or reject it each time one is sent.

1. Links to Other Websites and Do Not Track

Our website may contain links to third party websites, which are provided and maintained by the third party. Third party websites are not subject to this notice or privacy policy. Currently, we do not recognize "do not track" requests from Internet browsers or similar devices.

1. Sale

We do not sell personal information about consumers and have not sold information about consumers in the last 12 months.

1. Minors

We do not collect information from minors under the age of 18.

1. Safeguards

We restrict access to the information we collect to individuals and entities who need to know the information to provide services as set forth above. We also maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect information, including data encryption.

1. Access and Changes

This notice and policy can be accessed https://www.mlhc.com/privacy-policy. Disabled consumers may access this notice in an alternative format by contacting MLHC Counsel, Legal Dept., 1508 Eureka Rd., #130, Roseville, CA 95661, or calling our toll free number at 1-877-626-0668, or emailing privacy@mlhc.com. This notice and policy will change from time to time. All changes will be provided at https://www.mlhc.com/privacy-policy and furnished through an appropriate method such as electronically, by mail, or in person. The effective date will be stated on the notice and policy.

Questions about this notice and privacy policy may be sent to MLHC Counsel, Legal Dept., 1508 Eureka Rd., #130, Roseville, CA 95661 or privacy@mlhc.com.

CALIFORNIA SUPPLEMENT - THE REMAINDER OF THIS POLICY APPLIES ONLY TO CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS

1. Requests Under the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA")

California residents have the right to make a "request to know" (1) the specific pieces of personal information we have collected about them; (2) categories of personal information we have collected; (3) categories of sources from which the personal information was collected; (4) categories of personal information we disclosed for a business purpose; (5) purpose for collecting the information; and (6) categories of third parties with whom we shared personal information. California residents have the right to request that we deliver to them their personal information free of charge. California residents have the right to make a "request to delete" from our records of their personal information that we have collected, subject to legal limitations. We do not discriminate against consumers for exercising rights under the CCPA or other laws.

1. How to Make a Request under the California Consumer Privacy Act

To make a CCPA "request to know," a "request to delete," or any other request under the CCPA, a California consumer may (1) submit a request to privacy@mlhc.com; (2) call us toll-free at 1-877-626-0668; or (3) send a written request to MLHC Counsel, Legal Dept., 1508 Eureka Rd., #130, Roseville, CA 95661. Please note that you must verify your identity before we take further action. To verify your identity, we will try to use information you have already provided. We may also need additional information. Consistent with California law, you may designate an authorized agent to make a request on your behalf. To do this, you must provide a valid power of attorney, the requester's valid government issued identification, and the authorized agent's valid government issued identification. California residents may "opt out" of the sale of their personal information. However, we do not sell your personal information and therefore we do not offer an "opt out."

Upon receipt of a verified consumer request, we will respond by giving you the information requested for the 12-month period before our receipt of your verified consumer request at no cost to you, or deleting the information and notifying any service providers to delete it, subject to legal limitations. If we have a valid reason to retain personal information or are otherwise unable to comply with a request, we will tell you. For example, the law may not require us or allow us to delete certain information collected. In addition, personal information we collect pursuant to the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act is exempt from most of the provisions of the CCPA.

Questions about this notice and privacy policy may be sent to MLHC Counsel, Legal Dept., 1508 Eureka Rd., #130, Roseville, CA 95661 or privacy@mlhc.com.

GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT PRIVACY POLICY NOTICE

Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) requires financial companies to provide you with a notice of their privacy policies and practices, such as the types of nonpublic personal information that they collect about you and the categories of persons or entities to whom it may be disclosed. In compliance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley-Act, we are notifying you of the privacy policies and practices of:

Mother Lode Holding Co.
Montana Title and Escrow Co.
National Closing Solutions, Inc.
National Closing Solutions of Alabama
National Closing Solutions of Maryland
Premier Reverse Closings

Placer Title Co.
Placer Title Insurance Agency of Utah
Premier Title Agency
North Idaho Title Insurance Co.
Texas National Title
Western Auxiliary Corp.
Wyoming Title and Escrow Co.

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the transaction involved. This information may include:

- Identity information such as Social Security number and driver's license information.
- Financial information such as mortgage loan account balances, checking account information and wire transfer instructions
- Information from others involved in your transaction such as documents received from your lender

We collect this information from you, such as on an application or other forms, from our files, and from our affiliates or others involved in your transaction, such as the real estate agent or lender.

We may disclose any of the above information that we collect about our customers or former customers to our affiliates or to non-affiliates as permitted by law for our everyday business purposes, such as to process your transactions and respond to legal and regulatory matters. We do not sell your personal information or share it for marketing purposes.

We do not share any nonpublic personal information about you with anyone for any purpose that is not specifically permitted by law.

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those employees who need to know that information in order to provide products or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal regulations to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Questions about this notice and privacy policy may be sent to MLHC Counsel, Legal Dept., 1508 Eureka Rd., #130, Roseville, CA 95661 or privacy@mlhc.com.



FACTS	WHAT DOES OLD REPUBLIC TITLE	1
	DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?	

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	 The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: Social Security number and employment information Mortgage rates and payments and account balances Checking account information and wire transfer instructions When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Old Republic Title chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal	Does Old Republic	Can you limit this	
information	Title share?	sharing?	
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), or respond to court	Yes	No	
orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	163	No	
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and	No	We don't share	
services to you	140	we don't share	
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share	
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No	
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share	
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share	
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share	

Questions	Go to www.oldrepublictitle.com (Contact Us)

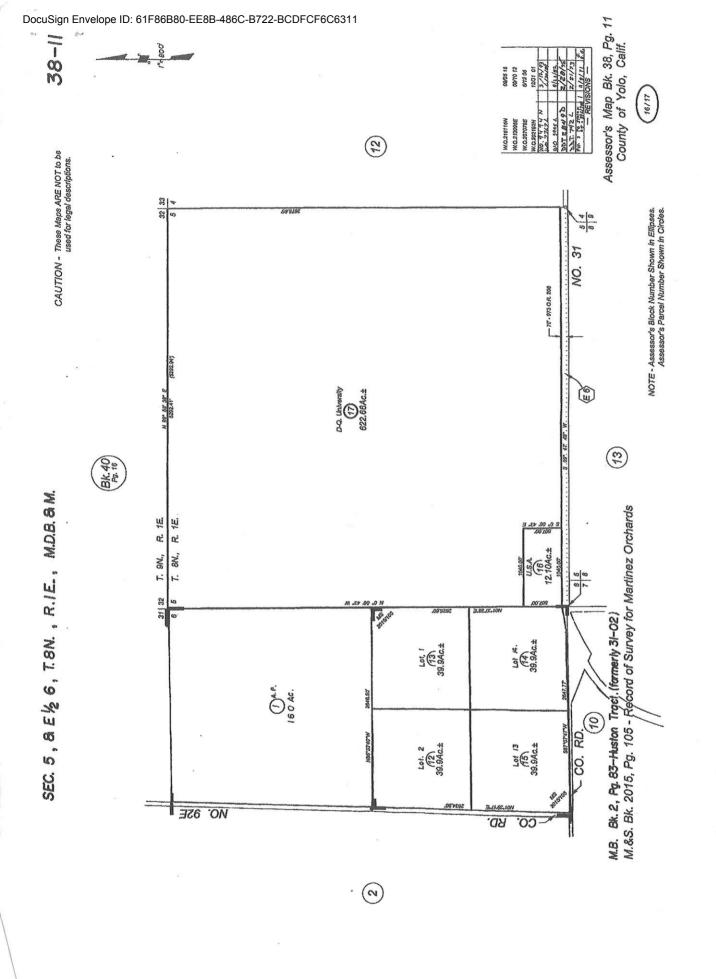
Who we are		
NA/ba is providing this matica?	Companies with an Old Republic Title name and other affiliates. Please	
Who is providing this notice?	see below for a list of affiliates.	

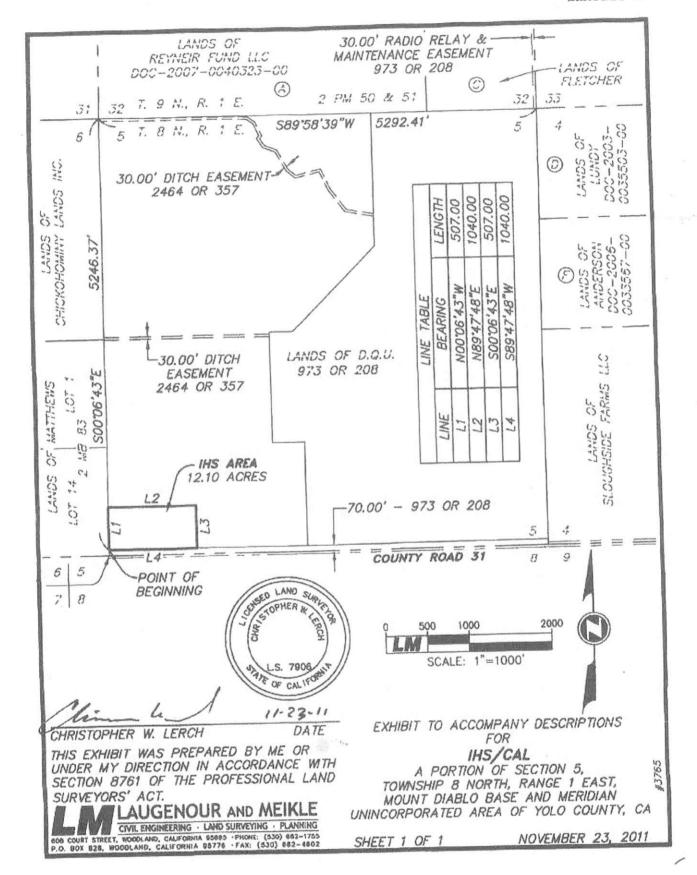
What we do			
How does Old Republic Title protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. For more information, visit http://www.OldRepublicTitle.com/privacy-policy		
How does Old Republic Title	We collect your personal information, for example, when you:		
collect my personal information?	 Give us your contact information or show your driver's license Show your government-issued ID or provide your mortgage information Make a wire transfer We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies. 		
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only:		
	 Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness Affiliates from using your information to market to you Sharing for non-affiliates to market to you. 		
	State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See the State Privacy Rights section location at https://www.oldrepublictitle.com/privacypolicy for your rights under state law.		

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies
	 Our affiliates include companies with an Old Republic Title name, and financial companies such as Attorneys' Title Fund Services, LLC, Lex Terrae National Title Services, Inc., Mississippi Valley Title Services Company, and The Title Company of North Carolina.
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. Old Republic Title does not share with non-affiliates so they can
	market to you
Joint Marketing	A formal agreement between non-affiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

Old Republic Title doesn't jointly market.

Affiliates Who Ma	ay be Delivering Th	is Notice		
American First Title & Trust Company	American Guaranty Title Insurance Company	Attorneys' Title Fund Services, LLC	Compass Abstract, Inc.	eRecording Partners Network, LLC
Genesis Abstract, LLC	Guardian Consumer Services, Inc.	iMarc, Inc.	Kansas City Management Group, LLC	L.T. Service Corp.
Lenders Inspection Company	Lex Terrae National Title Services, Inc.	Lex Terrae, Ltd	Mississippi Valley Title Services Company	National Title Agent's Services Company
Old Republic Branch Information Services, Inc.	Old Republic Diversified Services, Inc.	Old Republic Escrow of Vancouver, Inc.	Old Republic Exchange Company	Old Republic National Ancillary Services, Inc.
Old Republic National Commercial Title Services, Inc.	Old Republic Title and Escrow of Hawaii, Ltd.	Old Republic National Title Insurance Company	Old Republic Title Company	Old Republic Title Companies, Inc.
Old Republic Title Company of Conroe	Old Republic Title Company of Indiana	Old Republic Title Company of Nevada	Old Republic Title Company of Oklahoma	Old Republic Title Company of Oregon
Old Republic Title Company of St. Louis	Old Republic Title Company of Tennessee	Old Republic Title Information Concepts	Old Republic Title Insurance Agency, Inc	Old Republic Title, Ltd.
RamQuest Software, Inc. Trident Land Transfer Company, LLC	Republic Abstract & Settlement, LLC	Sentry Abstract Company	Surety Title Agency, Inc.	The Title Company of North Carolina







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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII



CHIEF GERONIMO XVIII
DISTRICT SECRETARY
TRIBAL NATIONS
707-679-8229 | chief@altearth.org

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY
33250 COUNTY ROAD 31
DAVIS, CA
RESEARCH LAB | 35 ACRES | CLEAR TITLE
VALUED AT \$700k PER ACRE | \$24.5M
FEDERAL SURPLUS | NATIVE LAND
SCHEDULE I USDA APPROVED RESEARCH LAB
TITLE III-A GRANTEES
51% Chief Geronimo XVIII | 49% Chief Mike Williams

AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS

ALL land procured by Agency Tribal Nations (ATN) outside of Mendocino Indian Reservation, California (interstate, domestic and international) becomes Mendocino California Federal Surplus land and all Federal Tribal Native Nations Government programs apply. To include but are not limited to federal funding, guidelines, citizenship and opportunities.

Federal Reservation Native Land rights (including gaming), services and applications will be applied to **ALL LAND INTERSTATE, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL** held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation and applied to Agency Tribal Nations Federal Tribal Government.

Agency Tribal Nations (ATN), as a Native Nations Tribal Government, has the first right of refusal on all United States of America owned federal surplus land **Interstate**, **Domestic and International**.

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To maintain its status of Mendocino California Federal Surplus Land along with its applications and benefits; ALL land, Interstate, Domestic and Internationally, held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation will be contracted with Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California for Bio Lab, Agriculture and Energy research.

Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation dba Agency Tribal Nations 501(c)3 Non-Profit Public Federal Tribal Government Nation doing business in California serving Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California a for public benefit corporation.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY | D-Q COLLEGE FOUNDED 1971 | DAVIS, CA

- 1971 | D-Q College opened
- 1971 | Founded to service both Native American and Latino students
- 1996 | Obtained accreditation master plan
- 1996 | The federal government conditionally granted the land to Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University
- Federal Surplus Land; federal government decommissioned the site for military use
- Previously used as a United States Army communications Facility
 - Sacramento Valley Radio Transmitting Station
 - West Coast Relay and Transmitter Station;
 - U.S. Army West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitting Station
 - U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command CONUS, Davis CA, Facility
 - Department of the Army, Signal Corps Signal Corps Radio Station WVY
 - o US Army high frequency transmit and control site
- Only California University founded by and for Native Americans
- Only California University independent of a reservation

In 2002, **No Child Left Behind Act** became law, imposing greater accountability for student progress and academic achievement on government agencies, and the law expressly includes Indian and Native Alaska children as beneficiaries; to be applied to Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY | DAVIS, CA | YOLO COUNTY TOWNSHIP
35 ACRES APPROVED, DESIGNATED AND SET ASIDE FOR BIO LAB AND CURRICULUM
DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
DEAN: DR. RAJENDRA TANGIRALA

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PRESIDENT: DR. LOGANATHAN DORAISAMY

ATN to execute the Y2 Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University and D-Q College Master Plan and Development (640 acres) to build a UCLA-like and Harvard University-like campus with a Chicano | Native American Arts, Culture and Language. This will start with a bio lab and curriculum development on 35 acres at Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University. ATN will bring in the most distinguished teams of researchers and professors from the United States and Europe.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE | REBUILD

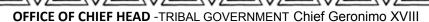
Educational initiatives for DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI University, College and General Facility security, upkeep and improvement for the benefit of the students and faculty. Rebuild university and college land and existing buildings to include a 37 room dorm and 8 additional 2-story buildings totalling approximately 15,000 square feet.

FOR APPOINTED TRIBAL UNIVERSITIES SERVICES IN ATTACHED PROPERTIES

- Education Curriculum
- Agriculture TBD
- Master plan
- Tribal FEMA CERT and Community Multiple Community Projects will include Security, Police, Fire, Education and Forest Management

PROFESSORS FOR SERVICES ABOVE AND \$3M EACH IN GRANTS | PROVIDING CURRICULUM AND NATURAL SUSTAINABLE HEALTH AND WELLNESS IN PANDEMIC MEDICINE RESEARCH

- Dr. Terry Walker-Biology Professor at Clemson
- Dr. Dan Weadock Tissue Culture MIT and Harvard University
- Dr. Jerry M. Casso PHARMD LSU and private sectors Casson Wellness
- Dr. Allen H. Green MD Optimal Health Center Los Angeles, CA
- Dr. William Courney CBD University of Mendocino Kettering and Sloane
- Christopher Hulliger Professor Nano Biology



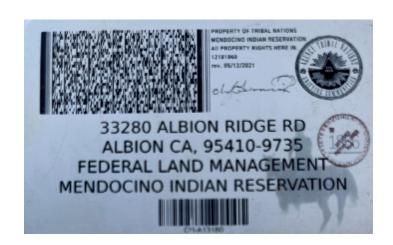






La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII













La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII



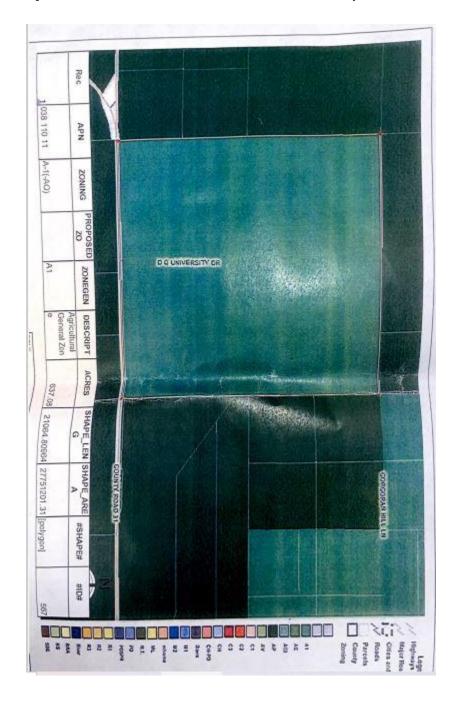








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(EIN) QTA0015THA3003-GOVTRIBE







La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

NATIVE AMERICAN LAW FOR REFERENCE ONLY 1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY

Of the 18 ORIGINAL IMMEMORIAL ABORIGINOL PEACE TREATIES ONLY ONE IS RATIFIED AND STILL STANDS TODAY, THE 1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY; HERE TO BE APPLIED AND ENFORCED.

Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship; Congress has never terminated the 1856 Mendocino Peace Treaty.

The Supreme Court has developed three rules that govern the interpretation of Indian treaties, called the "cannons of treaty construction."

- Ambiguities in treaties must be resolved in favor of the Indians (Carpenter v. Shaw, 280 U.S. 363, 367 (1930); DeCoteau v. District County Court for 10th Judicial District, 420 U.S. 425, 447 (1975); Bryan v. Itasca County, Minnesota, 426 U.S. 373, 392 (1976)).
- These treaties must be interpreted as the Indians would have understood them (Jones v. Meehan, 175 U.S. 1, 10 (1899); U.S. v. Shoshone Tribe, 304 U.S. 111, 116 (1938);
 Choctaw Nation v. Oklahoma, 397 U.S. 620, 631 (1970)).
- 3. Indian treaties must be construed liberally in favor of the Indians (Tulee v. Washington, 315 U.S. 681, 684-85 (1942); Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass'n, 443 U.S. 658, 690 (1979); Oneida County, N.Y. v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York State, 470 U.S. 226, 247 (1985)).

Many Native treaties guarantee that the federal government will "protect" the treaty tribes. This promise, the Court held, gave the federal government not only the duty to protect them but also the power. (*U.S. v. kagama*, 118 U.S. 375, I382-83 (1886).

It has been many years since the Court has cited the Treaty Clause, the discovery doctrine, or the doctrine of trust responsibility as a source of federal power over Indians; only the Commerce Clause is cited today. Each of these justifications for federal control over Indian affairs can be disputed.

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- 1. Europeans did not "discover" this continent, on which more than five hundred nations already lived.
- The Constitution permits Congress to regulate commerce and to enter into treaties with tribes; nothing in the Commerce and Treaty Clauses expressly confers upon Congress any power over tribes.
- 3. The trust doctrine requires the United States to honor the promises it made to Indian tribes in treaties, in which the tribes relinquished their homelands to the federal government; no tribe surrendered its right of self-government in any treaty. Thus, depending on one's perspective, the justifications given for federal control over Natives and tribes are either convincing or absurd. The federal government, however, continues to maintain its authority over Native tribes, and its courts continue to uphold its asserted legal right to do so.

"If rights are rarely used, however, they may be forgotten and violations may become routine." - Stephen L. Pevar

Long before Europeans arrived on this continent, each tribe had a government. The United States government had to create the original 18 peace treaties with the already existing AND established Native American Tribal NATIONS to provide an order and direction to peacefully live amongst each other. Let us not forget; we were already great NATIVE NATIONS living on this soil since the memorial of 1142 when we were invaded and forced to live peacefully amongst the Invader. Our NATIVE NATIONS made agreements also known as peace treaties with the Invader that would soon come to be known as the United States of America Declaration of the Constitution of 1776. PEACE TREATIES SUPERCEDE THE U.S CONSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. NATIVE AMERICANS WERE HERE FIRST, THIS IS NATIVE LAND UNDER GOVERNANCE OF "LA TIERRA DEL VIEJO JERONIMO"; "THE LAND OF THE OLD GERONIMO" - Chief Geronimo XVIII.

In 1852, on the memorial of the 1142 Iroquois Treaty, it was understood under our collaborative Nations great laws of peace that the great Nation of Iroquois and the great Nation of Mendocino would participate in an effort to provide a structure of economics, dual sovereignty citizenship, trade agreements, interstate/domestic/international commerce, import/export, agricultural commodities/market/sales and energy compliant with the United Nations Federal Governing

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Sovereign laws which asserts itself to its sister city in Japan and the Mendocino Indian Reservation Fort Wright (Mother) located in California. 1855/56 est.; also includes Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Father) located in California 1883/84 est. under President Chester A. Arthur | Madison Executive Order Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Side Note: One school of thought maintains that Indian influence was so pervasive among the founding fathers' generation that the League of the Iroquois provided a model for the framing of the United States Constitution. (Colin G. Calloway, The American Revolution in Indian Country (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998) at 298. See also Felix Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law 128 (Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1941)). The Iroquois Treaty is the oldest living participatory democracy on earth. In 1988, the U.S. Senate paid tribute with a resolution that said, "The confederation of the original 13 colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy, as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the constitution itself."

Europe governed the applications and obligations of the Iroquois Treaty made between the 13 colonies later known as the United States of America and the Native Nations. The Iroquois Treaty was to provide a service of economic growth to all Native Nations. This letter will conclude that the services of this application to the strategic plan of Mendocino will provide a structure that delivers a sovereign Agency Tribal Nations dual citizenship.

Unless aboriginal title has been extinguished by Congress, the United States, a state, or any other party, is subject to the tribe's superior rights. Tribal members can still enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even if the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. You do not have to be "recognized" by the Department of the Interior when you ARE RECOGNIZED UNDER AN IMMEMORIAL ABORIGINAL 1856 PEACE TREATY. This is an ORIGINAL FEDERAL RECOGNITION dating back to 1856 and only needs to be enforced. Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship.

The Worcester doctrine of inherent tribal sovereignty has undergone some modification over the years, but its basic premises remain the same. Indian tribes have the inherent right of self-determination and self-government. Congress has the authority to limit or abolish these powers, but the powers that tribes possess are not delegations of authority from the United

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States or from any other government; rather, tribes possess them as a consequence of their historic status as independent nations.

The source of an Indian tribe's power is its people. Native tribes and their members have the inherent right to govern themselves, a right they have possessed "from time immemorial." (Worcester v. Georgia, 31 U.S. 515, 557, 560 (1832); U.S. v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. at 328; Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); McClanahan v. Arizona Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 168-73 (1973). As a federal appellate court stated in 2002: "Indian tribes are neither states, nor part of the federal government, nor subdivisions of either. Rather, they are sovereign political entities possessed of sovereign authority not derived from the United States, which they predate. [Indian tribes are] qualified to exercise powers of self-government...by reason of their original tribal sovereignty." (National Labor Relations Board v. Pueblo of San Juan, 276 F.3d 1186, 1192 (10th Cir. 2002) (en banc) (footnotes and citations omitted).

Indian tribes occupy a unique position in the U.S. society. The Supreme Court has described them as "quasi-sovereign" and "semi-independent, "possessing" attributes of sovereignty over both their members and their territory." The Supreme Court (U.S. v. Mazurie, 419 U.S. 544, 557 (1975). Thus, tribal powers are inherent, but they can be, and have been, limited expressly and by implication.

The U.S. Constitution does not limit the exercise of tribal authority (Talton v. Mayes, 163 U.S. 379 (1896)). There is nothing in the Constitution that requires Indian tribes to conform their powers of self-government to its provisions. Tribal governments thus may enact laws that would violate the U.S. Constitution if those same laws had been enacted by the federal or state governments. (Santa Clara Pueblo, note 4 above, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 E2d 131 (10th Cir. 1959).

Tribal members can enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even though the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. Greene v. Babbitt, 64 F.3d 1266, 1270 (9th Cir. 1995; U.S. v. Washington, 384 F. Supp. 312, 406 (W.D. Wash. 1974), aff'd, 520 E2d 676 (9th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976)

The single most important law delegating authority to Indian tribes is the *Indian*Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (ISDEA), also known as the Indian Self-Determination Act (ISDA). The ISDA authorizes Indian tribes to submit

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"self-determination" contracts to the federal agencies that operate certain Indian programs. (These contracts are called "638" contracts because the statute that created the ISDA was Public Law 93-638.) The agency must approve a contract unless it issues written findings that explain why the contract fails to meet ISDA standards, and any such denial can be appealed by the tribe to a federal court. (The provision allowing for court review under the ISDA is Sec. 450(f)(a)(2). If the contract is approved, the agency must transfer to the tribe all funds given by Congress to that agency for the operation of the program, and the tribe then administers the program subject only to the latency's general oversight. As a result of the ISDA, Indian tribes now operate schools, health clinics, social welfare programs, water treatment facilities, and law enforcement activities formerly operated entirely by federal agencies, making ISDA one of the most significant laws promoting Indian self-governance ever passed by Congress. (The ISDA has been given a broad and liberal interpretation by the courts. See, e.g., Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997); Ramah Navajo School Board v. Babbitt, 87 F.3d 1338 (D.C. Cir. 1996); Ramah Navajo School Board v. New Mexico Taxation and Rev. Dept., 977 P.2d 1021 (N.M. App. 1999). For a discussion of the ISDA, including the 1988 amendments, see R. Johnson and J. Hamilton, "Self-Governance for Indian Tribes; From Paternalism to Empowerment," 27 Conn. L. Rev. 1251 (1995).

An Indian Business Fund was created by Congress to stimulate Indian business and employment (25 U.S.C. Secs. 1521 *et seq.* Two loan funds, the *Indian Financing Act* and the *Native American Programs Act*, were created to help develop Indian commercial opportunities and resources. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, requires federal agencies to allow tribes to administer various federal Indian programs on the reservation. Many tribes have used this opportunity to run their own health, law enforcement, education and social services programs, giving them more control over their lives.

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 gives Indian tribes and Indian families substantial protection from the removal of Indian children from their families by state agencies and state courts.

The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 authorizes tribes to enter into joint-venture agreements with mineral developers to maximize the value of tribal mineral resources.









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The Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 extends to Indian tribes many of the tax advantages enjoyed by the states, such as the ability to issue tax exempt bonds to finance government programs.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 confirms the authority of Indian tribes to engage in gaming to raise revenue and promote economic development.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act provides for greater Indian control of reservation health care.

In 2002, **No Child Left Behind Act** became law, imposing greater accountability for student progress and academic achievement on government agencies, and the law expressly includes Indian and Native Alaska children as beneficiaries.

1994, President Bill Clinton issued an executive order that requires all federal agencies to conduct their business with tribes on a "government-to-government" basis, respectful of tribal sovereignty. ("Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Government," Presidential Memorandum of Apr. 24, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 22951 (1994).

In 2000, President Clinton issued an executive order that reaffirms "the right of Indian tribes to self-government" and requires federal agencies to work closely with tribal governments to protect "tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights." ("Consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 6, 2000, Exec. Order No. 13084 (2000)).

The synopsis of this document is provided and guided by the great Nation of Iroquois and the 1771 peace tree ceremony of Deganawidan-Quetzalcoati University serving as a peace treaty in education between "Chicanos/Chicanas and Native Americans. For the first time in history, a Harvard-like campus with a Chicano and Native American Arts, Language and Cultural experience promoting peace between the Condor and the Jaguar (the Condor and the Jaguar wrote the thesis for the University) and the Condor and the Eagle (as prophesied).

Honorable Chief Justice Chief Geronimo XVIII Agency Tribal Nations

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This sheet is intended solely as a basis for further discussion and is not intended to be and does not constitute a legally binding obligation. No legally binding obligation will be created, implied, or inferred until: a) Articles of Incorporation, plus; b) Management, Operating and Shareholder Agreements are executed and delivered by all parties, and c) consummated by just consideration to bind The Parties.

Agency Tribal Nations and investors are discussing a private placement based on the following:

1. Authorizing Agent: Chief Geronimo XVIII, the sole and rightful owner of

Agency Tribal Nations, whose address is 10421 Weddington Street, North Hollywood California,

707-679-8229

2. The Venture, The Project: N.A.S.H.A, a global *green* strategic initiative to Include but

not limited to Education, Casino, Agriculture, Water distillation/remediation, Biofuel, Energy and Pharma-grade organic botanical healthcare delivered in a box to reverse any

and all disease.

3. Capital Raise: \$1B

3a. Use of Funds: 100% of all monies raised will be escrowed for execution of the business plan and subsequent Casino.

3b. Discretionary Use of Funds: All monies raised will be discretionary and used administratively to promote and service the stated goals of The Venture.

4. Capital Cost of The Venture: \$2.5B

6. Current Capitalization of The Venture: N/A

7. Ownership: Chief Geronimo XVIII owns exclusively

8. Ownership Status: Agency Tribal Nations is unencumbered and free of all debt, claims and liens.

9. The Company History: The Company is a startup as of May 22, 2016. As of today, it has no earnings or debt.

10. The Venture Structure: The Venture is a proposed 20 year strategic plan.

11. Manager of The Venture: Chief Geronimo XVIII is the Managing Member of The Venture.

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Signature:	District Secretary Chief Geronimo XVIII Wright Langenderfer
	Agency Tribal Nations
Date:	·
Signature:	CEO and TITLE HOLDER
	Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University Chief Mike Williams
	Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati
	University Public Benefit For Profit Corp.
Date:	
Signature: CF	O Agency Tribal Nations
Date:	
Signature: Sec	cretary of Tribal Advisory Committee Board
Date:	

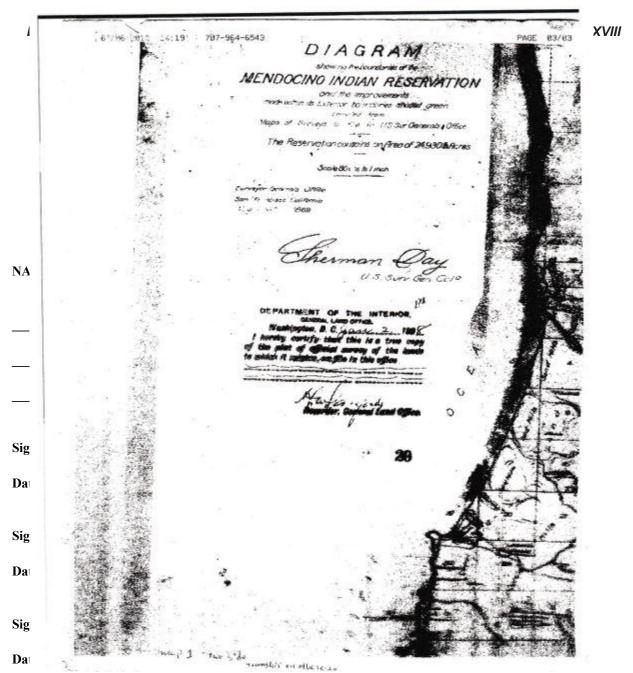
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49 EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

MENDOCINO RESERVATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TATESUR, OFFICE OF INDIAN ACTAINS, April 16, 1856.

Six: Referring to the ceport I had the know to submit for your consideration on the 10th of November last relative to the establishment of a military reservation for the benefit of the Indians of Lorthern California, upon both sides of the Klazasth River from its mouth the distance of 20 miles up the same; and to the remarks then made upon the subject of establishing a third similar reservation as proposed by the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, at Cape Mendocino, or at some point between that place and Russian biver, or, as superior of this office in that time more expedient, but there in the interior and easterly part of the State, I have now respectfully to call your attention again to the subject, and to subject for your consideration the following documents.

From these documents it appears that the section between the Novo River on the south and Bee-da-icé or Hate Croek on the north, extending from the coast-on the west to the Coast Mountains, combines advantages which are not to be found in any of the other locations examined, reference being had to the purposes for which it is required and to the habits and necessities of the Indians.

The tract intended for the reservation lies between the south bank of the Novo Liver, so as to include that river, and a point 1 mile north of the month of the Hale or Bee-da-loć Creek, extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first rang, of hills to the Coast Mountains, conforming to their shape. Its geographical position is in Mendocino County, about 170 rules from Sur Francisco, and 80 miles south of Cape Mendocino, 70 rules northwest of Clear Lake, and about 180 miles from Suramento City.

City.

It is proposed to embrace within the limits of the reservation 25,000 acres of land.

If upon ar examination of the subject you shall come to a similar conclusion. I have respectfully to request that the proposition may be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, and that the superimendant may be enabled to carry out with him, on his return to his post by the steamer of the 20th instant, such decision as may be made in the premises.

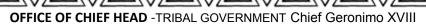
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, Commissioner,

Hon. R. McClettand, Speciary of the Interior,

> DELATIMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, April 17, 1856.

Sm: I have the honor to submit herewith a report from the Com-

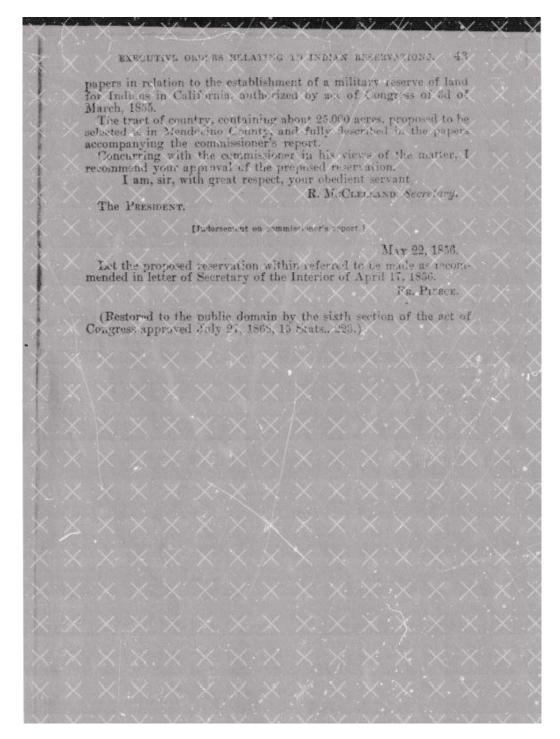








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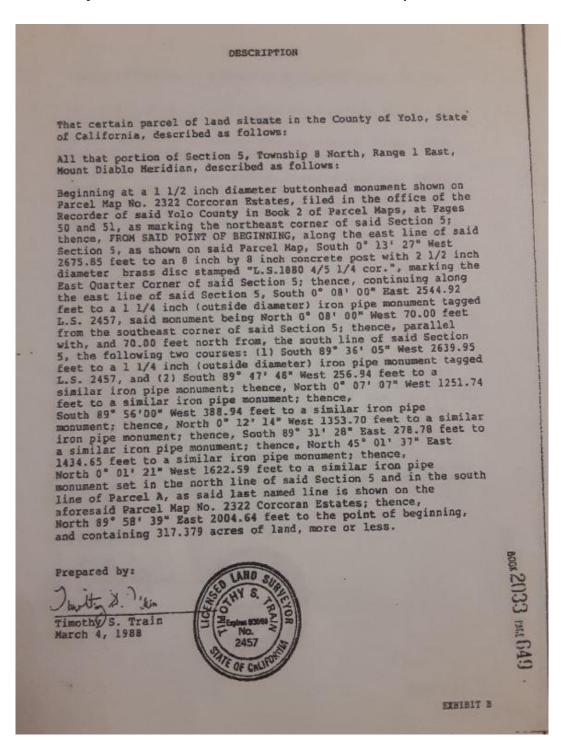
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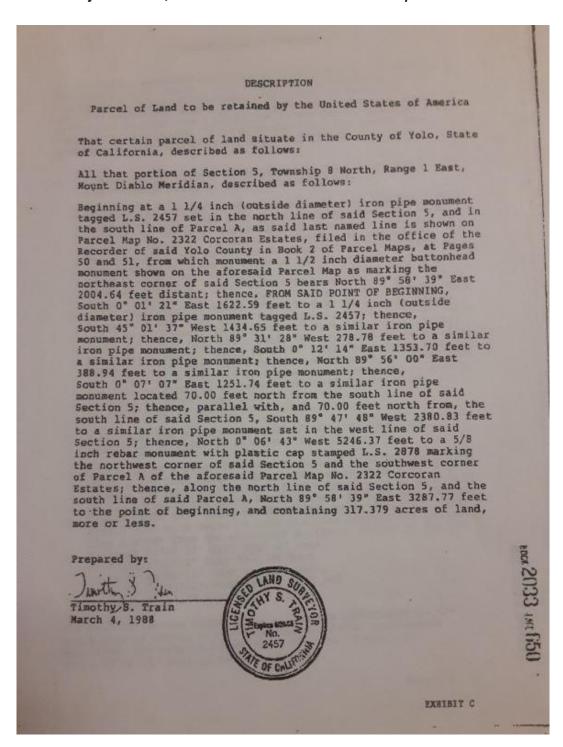
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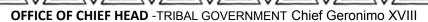




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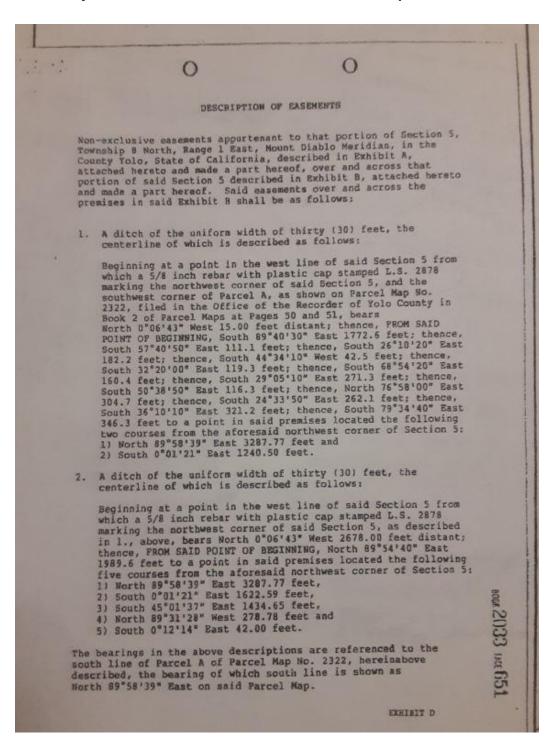








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