

Virginia's Common Law **Handbook**

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Chapter 1: Foundations of Self Governance

Does Self-governance imply our right to live freely as a living man or woman? If so, what does that mean? Our Land and Soil jurisdiction de Jure governance is only as good as we make it with our Precepts of Do No Harm, Be in Honor, Act in Kindness, Leave Life Better. BUT, is it enough to protect our rights 'collectively' to live freely on its own?

Without Self-Government "of the People", developed "by the People, for the people" it is not possible to protect our individual freedoms granted by our creator. If Virginian ASN's are not 'invested' in our restoration process to create the roadmap to our de Jure Common Law government you should be aware that our chances of a successful restoration, and eventual 'operation', of our generally concurrent, and superior government are compromised.

The Road to Self Government must begin with you!

"Take action to preserve your own protections and exemptions and property rights and pay attention and get involved in assembling your local county and state units of government. Those things currently operating "as" counties and "as" States of States aren't your government. You are your government. That is what "self-governance" means."

"The job of American governance begins around the kitchen table, which is the focus of power, because the ultimate source of political power in a republican state is vested in the living people and extends outward from the family to the community to the county to the state to the country as a whole."

Many people, when faced with the challenges and questions of self-governance, recoil and desperately search for someone to tell them what to do and how to think, or better yet (in their minds) do it for them.

John Locke further developed this idea, arguing that genuine freedom requires cognitive self-discipline and self-government. He believed that man's capacity for self-governance is the source of all freedom. He believed that freedom is not a possession but an action, that is, it is not something that you have but something you do. Locke proposes that rationality is the key to true agency and autonomy, and that political governance is enabled by the governing of one's own judgement. (Wikipedia)

Self governance requires a higher degree of knowledge, a higher degree of proactive participation, and a more determined attitude toward administering your own

life, taking care of your own property, and exercising your own responsibilities and your own rights go with those responsibilities.

-The Mayflower Compact-

“In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.”

“Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names; Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord King James, of England, France and Ireland eighteenth and of Scotland fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620.”

If you agree that the criminality and racketeering of the corporations and the various "presumptions" of the religious and political leaders have gone way too far, and if you can stomach the arduous process of self-governance, we have set forth the process for ourselves long ago and you are welcome to adapt it to your own needs. We have all progressed well-beyond the need to elect "representatives" and can conduct our own business at home without the instrumentality of any political system to waste our money and gum up the delivery of needful public services.

*If you have seen the government fraud and waste, discovered racketeering within multinational corporations, learned of falsities within religious and political organizations, YOU have the necessary wisdom to **not only demand change, but to be a part of this change!***

As an American you are uniquely responsible for creating, staffing, and supporting the Body Politic that actually owns and should be operating the land jurisdiction of the United States. It's a job that only you can do and a vision that only you are heir to: it is called "self-governance".

All the hard lessons you learned on the playground and climbing the corporate ladder need to be left behind in favor of an egalitarian vision of self-respect,

self-determination, and self-responsibility, freedom, equality, brotherhood, and freewill ---- all of which are the hallmarks of self-governance.

The need to discipline yourself and to discover the truth about yourself will become obvious with time; self-governance will cease to be a foreign concept, and will be part of your life that you cherish. As you learn to govern yourselves and know your own nature, you will learn to govern your nations and your world as well.

We shall conduct our own business, create our own banks and currencies, plan our own lives, accept our own responsibilities, and freely make peace with the Divine without any representation or impersonation by anyone on our behalf. We shall keep our assets and our armies, our treaties and our contracts, our credit and our prerogatives, our right to self-governance.

To ascend to a higher level of awareness and self-governance and self-knowledge, to face the world as it is, not as we want it to be, and at the same time----to see what it could be, and to fearlessly accept our responsibility for it all.

The process of "incorporating" everything has been used to promote a de facto takeover of our government and led to the rampant criminality with which we now contend. You can also see how important it is for each one of us to do the work. Our unincorporated courts still stand over theirs and our people still stand over their persons ---- but we must do this work of self-governance or we will have no country and no justice left.

We must awaken our sleeping friends, families, and neighbors and ring the alarm. We must organize our Jural Assemblies and operate our States and Counties and re-enter all the Offices that have been secretively vacated. They have to exercise and enforce all that for themselves. That is what "American Self-Governance" is about. It all begins at the local level. It means that I must contribute to our Virginia Land and Soil society.

We are a separate population and have our own form of law that is a higher form of law than what the Federal and State of State courts practice, but until you "come home" and operate your own government --- that is, self-govern- you are presumed to be a federal employee or dependent and to be subject to their foreign forms of law. And next, you have the obligation of self-governance, the obligation to provide yourselves with your own courts. That means joining and supporting your State Assembly, serving as a Juror, and doing the work to open your own State Court.

Actually participating in self-governance—which is what government of, for, and by the people requires. But remember, the first prerequisite of self-governance is being able to govern yourself.

Your State of the Union is yours, but you have to own up to the job of claiming, caring for, and running it. You have to bear the responsibility of self-governance to have the right of independence.

“Self-governance integrates self-reliance and moderation. It means to show self-control, avoid extremes, and not to be influenced or controlled by others.” (Bill of Rights Institute)

Self-governance, self-government, self-sovereignty, or self-rule is the ability of a person or group to exercise all necessary functions of regulation without intervention from an external authority. It may refer to personal conduct or to any form of institution, such as family units, social groups, affinity groups, legal bodies, industry bodies, religions, and political entities of various degrees. Self-governance is closely related to various philosophical and socio-political concepts such as autonomy, independence, self-control, self-discipline, and sovereignty.

In the context of nation states, self-governance is called national sovereignty which is an important concept in international law. Self-governance is also associated with political contexts in which a population or demographic becomes independent from any government that they perceive does not adequately represent them.

Plato believed that individuals or groups cannot achieve freedom unless they govern their own pleasures and desires, and instead will be in a state of enslavement. Self-mastery is the ability to be one's own master, it means being able to control one's own impulses and desires, rather than being controlled by them. Accordingly, this principle is not only a fundamental moral freedom but also as a necessary condition of political freedom and by extension the freedom and autonomy of any political structure.

Self-governance is not just a philosophical concept but also a practical one. It can be seen in various forms such as self-regulation, self-control, self-management and self-leadership. It is an important concept in the fields of management, leadership, and governance, and is seen as a key to achieving personal and organizational goals. Self-governance can also be seen in the context of community and society, where it refers to the ability of individuals to take responsibility for their own actions and the actions of their community.

Virginia's Bottomline?

Self-governance is also closely related to the concept of self-determination which refers to the idea that individuals and groups have the right to govern themselves and to make decisions about their own lives and to determine their own future and political status without outside interference. Self-governance emphasizes the importance of individuals and groups being able to take control of their own lives and to make decisions about their own future.

<https://everything.explained.today/Self-governance>

The Bottomline for Virginians!

You MUST see Virginia's restoration through to 'operation' and be acknowledged by our Federal and State employee counterparts (who we call de Facto). You MUST recognize that unless you get involved in your de Jure Land and Soil Virginia State Assembly, county Common Law court system and/or government we (you) have little chance of living freely as a Self-Governing man or woman.

In other words, just changing your political status does not make you invincible against our current, corporate, de Facto administrative state. YOU MUST GET INVOLVED IN YOUR DE JURE COMMON LAW GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT YOUR FREEDOMS!

Chapter 2: Things You Must Know and Innerstand!

Due Process

Before reading on to Virginia's Common Law Process it's important to innerstand the meaning of "Due Process". The term "due process" begins with the Bill of Rights, specifically amendments four thru nine. These amendments were distilled down and used to create what we refer to as "Due Process".

-Amendment 4: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches, seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized".

-Amendment 5: "No person shall be held to answer for a capitol, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictments of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger: nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation".

-Amendment 6: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence".

-Amendment 7: "In suit of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the Common Law".

-Amendment 8: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted".

*-Amendment 9: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people".
(*Bill of Rights, the Constitution for the united States of America)*

Now that you have the background for Due Process, let's look at what Due Process means. By definition it means, "the three-fold" right of anyone to be notified of the charges being sought against him/her, to see the evidence in such a suit, and to be tried and judged before his/her own peers. Therefore, NO legitimate trial can proceed, nor can a conviction be rendered if the accused has not been given these rights, and afforded the chance to freely defend him/herself in a court of law.

In a nutshell, here are the 3 pillars of Due Process:

1. It is presumed that the accused IS innocent, not guilty;
2. The burden of proof rests not upon the defendant/accused, but the plaintiff/claimant, who must convince a jury of the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.
3. Everyone has the right to a fair trial of peers! The accused cannot be detained without due process but must appear promptly before a Court, according to the principle of Habeas Corpus, which is Latin for "produce the body".

(* Establishing the Reign of Natural Liberty, A Common Law Training Manual, p.22)

What you must INNERSTAND!

When you are a sovereign man or woman please be prepared to be accountable for your mistakes or miscues. There is no place in American Common Law where we accuse someone for our faults and then seek a BAR accredited attorney and "sue" somebody for exorbitant amounts of money. We live under the precepts of Honor, Integrity, Virtue and Leave Life Better. Two crucial aspects of swift, but fair, Common Law Justice are 'Mercy' and 'Grace'.

Remember the God-given, unalienable rights of every living man or woman. Therefore, educate yourself on the principles of Natural and Common Law to ensure a just remedy. **Do we remember the Golden Rule, "Treat others as**

you want to be treated”. The Lord’s Prayer excerpt, “Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us....”.?

Here are some good sources for further education:

- “Excellence in Common Law”, Brent Allen Winters
- “Common Law Handbook”
- “Establishing the Reign of Natural Liberty, A Common Law Training Manual”
- A recommended power point for deeper understanding for you to view! It was researched and written by our own Court Clerk, Scott Severt. Thank you Scott!
 - https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/17qOxi7xXqV0QtQtO-YsIN9yqD8lBrV_R/edit#slide=id.p116

There are many others....

**Feel free to contact our Jural Assembly and ask for education, guidance or mentoring on how to Self-Govern.

Roman Civil Law vs American Common Law

Prior to embarking on your education to American Common Law it's important to understand its basic, fundamental characteristics. The following paragraphs will compare and contrast the major difference between Common Law and Roman Civil Law. FYI, Roman Civil law is the foundation for Admiralty/Maritime and Papal/Municipal Law Courts you are currently living under.

American Common Law binds government officials and employees. In our current court system (Roman Civil law), judges arise from private practice which allows them to use their authority independently of the executive, legislative and “We the People”. Maritime/Municipal judges become career government employees and answer to the will of the state for their jobs and pay.

Meaning they have no connection to the men and women of their jurisdiction. Conversely, in Common law, the judges are ‘elected’ by the people in their jurisdiction and can be removed from office at the first sign of negligence or corruption. The Justices, as they are referred to in Common law, also have the responsibility, by their opinions, to dissuade other branches of government from exercising unlawful power. (1)

American Common Law courts are *adversarial* by nature in two ways. First, the common lawyer/counselor owes his absolute loyalty to his client. He leaves the determination of the facts in the jury's hands, that is, guilt or innocence based on the application of the public law. Secondly, American Common Law institutes the process of “Self-governance”. The claimant and the accused are expected and allowed to debate their circumstance to arrive at remedy under a case that falls into the ‘civil’ jurisdiction and are able in the Criminal jurisdiction. In contrast, Roman Civil Law (Maritime/Municipal Law) trials are *inquisitorial*, meaning the judges and the attorneys of both parties are in an investigation to discover the facts according to the ‘notion’ of their statutes, codes and mandates. The civilian attorney’s loyalty is to the state or chief-of-state and so is under the control of the Civil Law tribunal for which he works. (2)

The jury’s verdicts and opinions in American Common Law are evidence of the Law’s discovery. In other words, they will reveal the laws specific application to the past events that have arisen from the evidence, circumstance and the relationship between the claimant and accused. American Common Law speaks in retrospect, by adversarial trial, as to what happened, experience of previous judgement or facts, In other words the details of the case are presented by the claimant and accused, by way of a law counselor if needed. In opposition, Roman Civil law requires the judges and attorneys to abide by the

state's legislation that the court must apply. Civil law speaks in prospect by legislative statutes, codes and mandates.

The judge makes the determination of a guilty or innocent verdict by way of what HE believes will happen. Any guidance for the defendant or the prosecuted comes only from the Codes of the state, NOT the jury of peers. (3)

1, 2, 3 were adapted from the book "Excellence in Common law", by Brent Allen Winters; Ch. 5.4, p. 718-723

Common Law, as it pertains to the living man/woman, can be broadly understood as follows:

1. Sovereignty: The living man/woman is considered a sovereign being, with inherent rights and freedoms.
2. Natural Rights: Virginia Common Law recognizes the natural rights of the living man/woman, including life, liberty, and property.
3. Property Rights: The living man/woman has absolute rights over their property, including land, chattels, and intellectual property.
4. Consent: Any agreement or contract requires the explicit consent of the living man/woman, without duress or coercion.
5. Torts: The living man/woman has recourse for torts committed against them, including trespass, assault, and battery.
6. Nuisance: The living man/woman has the right to enjoy their property without unreasonable interference or nuisance.
7. Self-Defense: The living man/woman has the right to defend themselves and their property from harm or injury.
8. Common Law Remedies: The living man/woman has access to common law remedies, such as arbitration, mediation, and trial by jury.
9. No Entanglement: The living man/woman is not bound by statutes or regulations that would entangle them in legal fiction or corporate entities.

10. Maxims: Virginia Common Law is guided by maxims such as “possessio est title” (possession is title), “nemo dat quod non habet” (you can’t give what you don’t have), and “volenti non fit injuria” (no injury is done to one who consents).
11. Keep in mind the application of Virginia Common Law would depend on specific circumstances and the knowledge and understanding of the parties involved.

Chapter 3: Self-Governance, Claim & Remedy

In a nutshell Self-Governance means you are accountable for your own actions in love, honor and with utmost integrity. It also means you don’t rely on the government or an attorney to handle your affairs. The fundamental foundation of Common Law is disputes are handled face-to-face, man-to-man, woman-to-woman. Get used to confronting and debating your claimant or accused each time you feel you have been wronged or harmed.

Step 1: man/woman-to-man/woman contact,

ie; eye-to-eye cordial conversation about the incident/claim and work it out together. Find the remedy with each other instead of “suing” for damages. Remember the precepts of Love, Honor, and Integrity and Leave Life Better.

A handshake opportunity! Handshakes were the way we made trusted agreements with one another in the days prior to our commercial ‘contracts’. This conversation should take place within the first moments or days from the incident leading up to avoid one’s first notice of claim via email. Reach remedy at that first contact It beats notices and court battles.

> However, if no positive outcome is noted, or you feel uncomfortable or threatened, visit your local Common Law court and seek the Court Clerk for guidance on the sovereign-to-sovereign claim system.

*****NOTE: In today's de Facto Courts ruled by Roman Civil Law/Admiralty Law they are constantly, falsely and criminally trying to create a contract***

between their corporation and your Strawman, also a corporation. So you are stuck in that jurisdiction. Therefore it is UP TO YOU to innerstand that you are NOT a corporation, you are a living man or woman. Living people need to resolve, make remedy, of our own problems with one another. Do not rely on their courts!

Step 2: Document the damage, incident and man/woman responsible

- a. Take photos, personal or public video sources, and notes on the damage, including dates, times, and details of what happened.
- b. Identify the responsible party: Determine who caused the damage and gather evidence of their involvement.
- c. Make sure to get the accused name, phone number, address and email address and any available insurance information.
- d. Make sure to gain access to a County Sheriff report if applicable.
- e. Gather witness statements: Collect statements from anyone who witnessed the damage or has relevant information.
- f. Create your Remedy. Calculate damages with professional quotes/estimates, at least three (3) if possible, or estimate the value of the damages, including costs, losses, and expenses and show an itemization of the costs proving the total amount of the claim.
(Remember, IN KINDNESS, we do not price gouge your accused.)
 - i. If your claim is against a 'public official' use your Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass for your requested remedy amounts, but also include their bond number on it.
 - ii. Also, research their Oath of Office. If no oath is found, document on your Schedule of Charges that NO Oath is found.
- g. All evidence should be witnessed by someone involved in the case or at least by a 'bystander' man or woman. All documents should be originals, NOT copies.
- h. Make sure to get names and all contact information for potential Witnesses. You will need them for Living Court.
- i. It is critical for you, and your neighbors to "SAY something, if you SEE something". BE A WITNESS! This is how the Neighborhood Watch system works. We keep each other safe. So use your media devices to film or collect information. However, if the evidence has

caused great harm, please take the evidence to the Sheriff, Coroner or Court Clerk. They may submit the evidence to a Grand Jury Committee for help. DO NOT share the evidence on social media.

Step 3: Email contact- the FIRST NOTICE of correspondence.

- a. Follow Step 2 and get as much information as you can.
- b. Documentation is evidence of claim, be thorough, precise and witnessed
- c. Make sure to save and archive all emails addressed
- d. If no response or negative feedback from accused begin the formal notice process

Step 4: Serve your next three (3) notices: (Refer to Virginia Common Law suggested Notice of Claim process below)

- a. Provide 2 written notices to the responsible party, using the details of your claim above, and demands for remedy. You should act *promptly* to pursue your claim.
 - i. The first email correspondence should occur within 14-30 days of the incident.
 - ii. The second Notice of Injury or Harm should occur 1-2 weeks after the initial correspondence sent date
 - iii. The third notice of default and referral to mediation should occur 1-2 weeks from receipt of Notice of Injury or Harm
- b. Be firm in your request for full and fair remedy: Clearly state what you expect as remedy, such as repair, replacement, or compensation.
- c. Verify that all notices have been delivered using certified, registered or priority mail. If hand delivered, or placed with the accused, take photos of them for your evidence of delivery. Using honorable witnesses (Sheriff Deputy or Militia) for authentication .
- d. All notices should be 'wet ink' autographed complete with seal (thumb print).
- e. If further help is needed, find a knowledgeable Common Law "Counselor in Law" for help.

Virginia Common Law Suggested Claim Process

**Our recommended form of notice is not the only one. You may be comfortable with other forms. Perhaps you've already used one with success. There are other forms of Notices found in In the Appendix below.*

1. NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

* When applicable, and the accused is a public official, include Bond or BAR number and confirm their Oath of office)

FACTS and Injury or Harm suffered

On [date of incident], I suffered injury or harm as a result of your actions or omissions.

The details of the incident are as follows:

-Provide a clear and concise description of the incident, including the time, location, and nature of the harm or injury suffered.

-See Step 2 above. This is your evidence for Claim. Be thorough

REMEDY SOUGHT

I am seeking the following remedy to resolve this matter.

-Describe the remedy sought, including any specific actions or compensation requested

.-Add any original quotes for repairs and labor, medical/hospital bills, etc.

-Estimate a total amount for your remedy

Claimant _____ (seal)

Date: _____

Witness _____ (seal)

Date _____

2. NOTICE OF DEFAULT

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

* When applicable, and the accused is a public official, include Bond or BAR number and confirm their Oath of office)

You have failed to remedy the injury or harm caused to me, [name of living man or woman], as outlined in the NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM dated [date of notice].

Remedy Sought

Re-insert/repeat a copy original facts from Notice of Claim for Injury or Harm. (See above)

As a result, you are now in default.

I establish these facts as a matter of record, and they shall be deemed as true and accurate unless rebutted by competent evidence. If we are unable to come to remedy my next step will be mediation.

Claimant _____ (seal)

Date: _____

Witness _____ (seal)

Date _____

3. NOTICE OF RIGHTFUL CLAIM

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

* When applicable, and the accused is a public official, include Bond or BAR number and confirm their Oath of office)

I, [name of living man or woman], do hereby make a rightful claim for remedy for the injury or harm suffered.

I, _____, (living man/woman) give public notice of my personal claim of right and lawful excuse to seek public mediation under my liberty as a flesh and blood man or woman; and I do hereby call upon the support of competent men and women to assist me in this lawful right.

In the event mediation is/was unsuccessful I, _____, will give public notice of my personal claim of right and lawful excuse to establish and convene an American Common Law Court with a jury of 12 of my peers, man or woman, to judge a matter of my well being, rights, and safety for myself and my community.

I, _____, further give public notice that this jury of my peers will have the jurisdictional competence to judge this matter and issue a sentence or verdict within the said court based upon proven and lawful evidence presented to the court.

Claimant _____ (seal)

Date: _____

Witness _____ (seal)

Date _____

The Notice of Rightful Claim opens the door to ‘public court’, a jury of 12 peers. This is a notice that will be displayed publicly. It will inform the neighborhood, the county and/or the state of my intentions to debate the man or women who wronged or harmed me.

IMPORTANT NOTE! To file a claim with the State or County Court you will be responsible for paying an Assurance Guaranty (Currently \$100.00 to \$300.00 depending individual circumstances or case significance). It will be due at least 72 hours/3 days before the date of your trial. In the event you prove your case to the jury the Assurance Guaranty will be refunded back to you. All the more reason to seek assistance by a Mediator to help reach a remedy before your claim to court.

In the unfortunate event that your Self-Governance Notice of Claim is unsuccessful the next step should be Private Mediation. More details on Private Mediation is found later on in the handbook. The Virginia Common Law court system recommends Mediation over Court Arbitration due to the private and less contentious atmosphere. Your case becomes public if you do not choose private mediation or if mediation fails.

In the event you need Mediation or a Jury of 12 peers (Common Law Court) you will present all of these notices and your Evidence Packet to a private Mediator or eventually to your State or County Court Clerk to initiate the Living Court process.

Chapter 4: Private Mediation

Who is the Private Mediator?

-Juror volunteers that have an Affirmation of Honor and have ample training by mediators?

-What skills and traits are important to the role of Mediator?

- a. Empathy
- b. Crisis intervention
- c. Conflict resolution
- d. Contract negotiation
- e. Objective
- f. Intuitive
- g. Compassion
- h. Gut instinct

-Vetted as needed and educated for such a responsibility

-Training can be administered by a skilled manor woman who has experience in the area of mediation.

- Mediators will need some training for how to properly ask questions, listen to what is being said and to grasp the concept of negotiations. The job of the mediator is to decipher the nuts and bolts of the case and repeat them back to both the accused and the claimant so everyone is on the same page. Each person should agree ONLY on the facts, including the “what, when, where, how and why” of evidence and then understand that they must remedy the situation. Once all parties agree on what actually took place, then it becomes a true negotiation of remedy.

-Mediation will initially be volunteer. However, the future of the service will be fluid and ever changing due to financial circumstances of ASN's.

A mediator is a person who helps negotiate between two feuding parties. When a married couple is considering getting divorced, they sometimes hire a *mediator* to help them come to an agreement, and possibly even avoid divorce.

The word *mediator* goes back to the Latin word *medius*, which means middle. A *mediator* is supposed to remain in the neutral middle rather than taking one side over another, in order to help both sides resolve a dispute. Mediators negotiate between employers and employees, disputing couples, and in schools helping kids work out their conflicts peacefully rather than fighting on the playground or lunchroom.

The role of the Mediator, unlike a judge or an arbitrator, the mediator won't decide the case's outcome. The mediator's job is to help the disputants resolve the problem through a process that encourages each side to:

- air disputes

- identify the strengths and weaknesses of their case

- understand that accepting less than expected is the hallmark of a fair settlement, and

- agree on a satisfactory solution **that may be selected from several remedies established by the mediator**

The primary goal is for all parties to find a solution they can live with and trust. Because the mediator has no authority to impose a decision, nothing will be decided unless both parties agree to it. The process focuses on solving problems economically—for instance, taking into account the cost of litigation rather than uncovering the truth or imposing legal rules.

That's not to say that the case's merits aren't factored into the analysis; they are. The mediator will assess the case and highlight the weaknesses of each side, the point being to hit home the risks of faring far worse in front of a judge or jury and that the penalty or award imposed will be out of the litigants' control.

What is Mediation?

Mediation should take place in a private environment outside the Living Court. Its purpose is to continue the phase of Self Governance allowing men and women to settle their own disputes.

Mediation can have several advantages other than going to “public court”. They are:

- You can still have control over the outcome
- Its private, NOT public
- It can be a road to a faster remedy than the public Living Court process
- Having a third party to help mediate the situation can preserve relationships, offer emotional support and customized remedies
- Free service or reasonable fee or donations accepted?

Mediation is defined as the attempt to settle a dispute through a neutral third party. Mediation is a structured process that allows people to negotiate the issues with a hands-on approach. The mediator serves somewhat as a referee as the parties exchange information, needs, and ideas. The mediator also helps the parties with the bargaining process, where cooler heads prevail. Mediation is commonly used in [family law](#) matters, such as [divorce](#) and [child custody](#), but it is also used in other civil cases.

The below info is from:

<https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/mediation/dispute-resolution-how-meditation-unfolds/>

1. Planning.

Before the [mediation](#) process begins, the mediator helps the parties decide where they should meet and who should be present.

2. Mediator’s introduction.

With the parties gathered together in the same room, Kathy, the mediator, introduces the participants, outlines the mediation process, and lays out ground rules.

She also presents her goal for the mediation process: to help the parties come to a negotiated agreement on the issue of a disputed consulting fee and to resolve the business relationship amicably.

3. Opening remarks.

Following the mediator’s introduction, each side has the opportunity to present its view of the dispute without interruption.

In addition to describing the issues they believe are at stake, they may also take time to vent their feelings.

Suppose that the spokesperson for the printing company begins by discussing how shocked he was to be presented with a bill for the additional consulting work.

“Since your training obviously didn’t work,” he says to you and your team, “I don’t understand how you could charge us for the work you failed to do in the first place.

You explain that your contract clearly states that work conducted beyond the initial training session is subject to your usual rates.

“I’m sure we discussed this over the phone at some point,” you say. “And in any case, a lot of your employees slacked off during the initial training. Their low motivation is not our problem.”

4. Joint discussion.

After each side presents its opening remarks, the mediator and the disputants are free to ask questions with the goal of arriving at a better understanding of each party’s needs and concerns.

Because disputing sides often have difficulty listening to each other, mediators act like translators, repeating back what they have heard and asking for clarification when necessary. If parties reach an impasse, mediators diagnose the obstacles that lie in their path and work to get the discussion back on track.

During this stage, the mediator in our negotiation example above attempts to understand why the two sides have such different views of how training went. In response to the mediator’s questions, Jeremy, the printing company’s representative, admits that organizational morale has been low due to recent layoffs.

“That’s no excuse for not paying your bill,” you say.

“In fact, it’s all the more reason that you should pay in full, if you admit the problem lies with you, not with our training.”

“Your people didn’t do a good job of understanding who they were working with,” Jeremy counters.

5. Caucuses.

If emotions run high during a joint session, the mediator might split the two sides into separate rooms for private meetings, or caucuses.

Often, but not always, the mediator tells each side that the information they share in caucus will remain confidential.

The promise of confidentiality can encourage disputants to share new information about their interests and concerns. In caucuses with both sides of the IT training debate, the mediator learns that the printing company is in financial distress.

“We regret buying the new computer system in the first place,” Jeremy admits to the mediator.

“There’s no way we’re going to be able to pay this bill.”

When the mediator caucuses with your side, you explain that you are worried news of this failed training will affect your firm’s reputation in Chicago and beyond.

6. Negotiation.

At this point, it’s time to begin formulating ideas and proposals that meet each party’s core interests—familiar ground for any experienced negotiator. The mediator can lead the negotiation with all parties in the same room, or she can engage in “shuttle diplomacy,” moving back and forth between the teams, gathering ideas, proposals, and counterproposals.

When putting together your settlement proposal, Northwestern University Professor of Law Emeritus Stephen B. Goldberg recommends that you ask the [mediator](#) for her advice.

Her conversations with the other side have probably given her knowledge of its interests that you can use when packaging your proposal.

Suppose that your caucuses with the mediator have led everyone to understand that your firm is primarily concerned about maintaining its reputation, while the printing company is worried about paying its bills.

This new understanding of both party’s interests leads to a round of bargaining in which you agree to cut your follow-up consulting bill in half—from \$35,000 to \$17,500.

In turn, the printing company takes responsibility for the difficult trading conditions and promises not to malign your firm to other organizations.

Though you feel you got the short end of the stick, ultimately you are glad to put the dispute behind you. About 80% of dispute mediations lead to resolution, according to Goldberg.

Depending on the complexity of the issues, [mediation](#) might last mere hours, or it could take days, weeks, or months to resolve.

Some resolutions will truly be “win-win”; others will be just barely acceptable to one or both sides—but better than the prospect of a continued fight or court battle.

If the parties come to consensus, the mediator will outline the terms and may write up a draft agreement.

If you fail to reach agreement, the mediator will sum up where you have left off and may engage you in a discussion of your non-settlement alternatives.

Additional information:

<https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/mediation-six-stages-30252.html>

The Role of the Mediator

Unlike a judge or an arbitrator, the mediator won't decide the case's outcome. The mediator's job is to help the disputants resolve the problem through a process that encourages each side to:

- air disputes

- identify the strengths and weaknesses of their case

- understand that accepting less than expected is the hallmark of a fair settlement, and

- agree on a satisfactory solution.

The primary goal is for all parties to find a solution they can live with and trust. Because the mediator has no authority to impose a decision, nothing will be decided unless both parties agree to it. The process focuses on solving problems economically—for instance, taking into account the cost of litigation rather than uncovering the truth or imposing legal rules.

That's not to say that the case's merits aren't factored into the analysis; they are. The mediator will assess the case and highlight the weaknesses of each side, the point being to hit home the risks of faring far worse in front of a judge or jury and that the penalty or award imposed will be out of the litigants' control.

Types of Problems Solved With Mediation

When litigation has commenced, it's common for courts to require some form of informal dispute resolution, such as mediation or arbitration, and for a good reason—it works. But it isn't used solely in the court setting. Anyone can suggest solving a problem through mediation. Neighbor-to-neighbor disputes or other personal issues can be resolved quickly without initiating a lawsuit.

Examples of cases often resolved through mediation include the following:

- personal injury matters
- small business disputes
- family law issues
- real estate matters, and
- breach of contract cases.

Mediation Length

How long it will take to resolve a problem through mediation depends on the case's complexity. Somewhat straightforward matters will resolve in a half day. More complicated cases will require a full day of mediation, with the negotiations continuing after the mediation ends.

If the mediation doesn't settle, either side can file a lawsuit or continue pursuing the current case. Learn about the [timeline for a personal injury lawsuit](#).

How Mediation Works

Many people think mediation is an informal process in which a friendly mediator chats with the disputants until they suddenly drop their hostilities and work together for the common good. Although it can encompass these attributes, most mediations follow a somewhat formal process.

The multi-stage mediation process follows a tried-and-true formula designed to get results. Although less formal than a trial or arbitration, distinct mediation stages account for the system's high success rate.

Stages of Mediation

Most mediations proceed as follows:

Stage 1: Mediator's opening statement. After the disputants are seated at a table, the mediator introduces everyone, explains the goals and rules of the mediation, and encourages each side to work cooperatively toward a settlement.

Stage 2: Disputants' opening statements. Each party is invited to describe the dispute and its consequences, financial and otherwise. The mediator might also entertain general ideas about resolution. While one person is speaking, the other is not allowed to interrupt.

Stage 3: Joint discussion. Depending on the participants' receptivity, the mediator might encourage the parties to respond directly to the opening statements in an attempt to further define the issues.

Stage 4: Private caucuses. The private caucus allows each party to meet privately with the mediator. Each side will be placed in a separate room. The mediator will move between the two rooms to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each position and exchange offers. The mediator will continue the process as needed during the time allowed. It's in these private meetings that the hard work of mediation is done.

Stage 5: Joint negotiation. After caucuses, the mediator might bring the parties back together to negotiate directly, but this is unusual. The mediator usually doesn't assemble the participants until a settlement is reached or the time allotted for the mediation ends.

Stage 6: Closure. If the parties reach an agreement, the mediator will likely put its main provisions in writing and ask each side to sign the written summary of the agreement. If the parties don't reach an agreement, the mediator helps them determine whether it would be fruitful to meet again later or continue negotiations by phone.

Benefits of Private Mediation

- **Control Over the Outcome:** *Unlike court proceedings where a judge makes the final decision, mediation can allow you to have control over the outcome. You and the other man/woman work together to reach a mutually acceptable remedy.*
- **Confidentiality:** *Mediation sessions are confidential, which promotes open and honest communication. This confidentiality helps build trust and encourages the living man/woman to express their true concerns and needs without fear of public exposure.*
- **Cost-Effective:** *Mediation is generally less expensive than going to court.*
- **Faster Resolution:** *Mediation can resolve disputes more quickly than the court system. While court cases can take months or even years, mediation can often be completed in a matter of hours or over a few sessions.*
- **Preservation of Relationships:** *Mediation focuses on working together and mutual understanding, which can help preserve relationships. This is particularly important in disputes involving family members, neighbors, or business partners where ongoing relationships are important.*
- **Customized Solutions:** *Since mediation is not bound by strict court rules, the remedy can be highly customized to fit any specific situation and/or circumstances of the man/woman involved. This flexibility allows for a more creative and practical remedy that might not be possible if in a court setting.*
- **Emotional Support:** *Mediation provides a place for the living man/woman to tell their stories and express feelings about events that have taken place. This can be crucial moving forward, especially in personal disputes. You can sit down with a neutral mediator, discuss your perspectives, and work towards a remedy that respects both man/woman and their interests. This process can help you avoid the stress and expense of a court battle while preserving your relationship.*

Types of Problems Solved With Mediation

When litigation has commenced, it's common for courts to require some form of informal dispute resolution, such as mediation or arbitration, and for a good reason—it works. But it isn't used solely in the court setting. Anyone can suggest solving a problem through mediation. Neighbor-to-neighbor disputes or other personal issues can be resolved quickly without initiating a lawsuit.

Examples of cases often resolved through mediation include the following:

- personal injury or property damage matters
- small business disputes
- family law issues
- real estate matters, and
- breach of contract cases.

Mediation Length

How long it will take to resolve a problem through mediation depends on the case's complexity. Somewhat straightforward matters will resolve in a half day. More complicated cases will require a full day of mediation, with the negotiations continuing after the mediation ends.

If the mediation doesn't settle, either side can file a claim and progress to Civil Court with Jury of 12 or Criminal Court convening a Grand Jury of 24

Chapter 5: Three Court Jurisdictions

The Grand Jury of 24

The Grand Jury's duty is to investigate crime and allegations of crime occurring in their service area and jurisdiction, and to determine whether or not a probable cause demanding further action exists. If no action is warranted, the accused is granted a Judgment of Acquittal without prejudice. If they do act on behalf of the accused, they hand down either an indictment or a presentment and must appear in the proper jurisdiction court. The indicted man or woman must then be summoned or arrested and brought to trial. A Trial Jury must be convened.... Important as this function is, it is only the beginning of a process of justice that then depends upon the courts and the law keepers to take action. (AVR article, "Fourth Branch of Government")

The Civil Court, Jury of 12

When a Claimant makes a claim, or the Grand Jury, Sheriff or Coroner offer a presentment to the Court, the Court Clerk has the responsibility to determine which jurisdiction the case will take. His choice is either Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction unless the Grand Jury has made that determination. So what's the difference you might ask?

A Civil case is one that does NOT involve malicious, intentional or predetermined personal/physical, financial harm or trespass to another man or woman. A Civil Case is heard in a Petit, or Jury of 12, Living Court. These cases typically are of accidental damage or wrongful miscues by another man or woman.

The end result of a Civil Case is a "remedy". A "remedy" is making amends for the damage they/you have caused. A remedy might be in terms of labor or financial recompense and/or a combination of the two.

The Criminal Court, Jury of 12

Conversely, a Criminal Jurisdiction case shows intentional, premeditated harm to another. The crime may have been referred to a Grand Jury of 24, a Sheriff or Coroner or might involve an ASN claim to a court. An obvious act would be a life has been taken, disability incurred, large theft has occurred either accidentally or on purpose.

The Law of Habeas Corpus must be invoked to open the door to the Living Criminal Court. No one can be arrested without proof of evidence that a crime has been committed and/or in the event of severe, physical harm show evidence of a deceased, disabled or severely injured man or woman being used for evidence.

Other examples would include: injurious harm to another ASN, a crime involving a large number of men or women, fraud with large sums of money being stolen, robbery, etc. An example of these crimes might be the 'corporate' crime of embezzlement of thousands, millions of dollars from a company that has hundreds of employees in their hire. A third example may be a person or group who is causing 'potential' harm to a large number of men and women of a neighborhood. (The two later examples may involve an investigation by the Grand Jury initially.)

The end result of a Criminal Jurisdiction case is either conviction or acquittal without prejudice. If convicted, a sentence of incarceration, capital punishment or Claimant servitude and/or labor will be issued. This will be in addition to the requested remedy by the claimant or their families. Remember, Justice under Common law is swift, but delivered with Mercy and Grace.

All three jurisdictions have one important thing in common. It is the Jury who makes the decision! Not the Justice or the attorney. Your peers decide your fate.

Chapter 6: Virginia Common Law –Civil Jurisdiction Process (“Jury of 12”)

Step 1: Claimant visits the Court Clerk

1. 1.The Court Clerk will have the claimant read and sign the Notice of Rightful Claim if not already done. (see above)
 - a. Court Clerk takes claimant evidence pocket, Notice of Rightful Claim, Private Mediation Non-Resolution form (if used) and the Claimant Remedy
2. The Court Clerk will provide documents to help the claimant and accused build the evidence packet which will be used to present their case to the “jury of peers”. In other words, a checklist for the claimant and accused to better be prepared for Living Court.
 - a. Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass only if the accused is a deFacto official
 - b. Claimant Remedy, including all the copies of the claim process
 - c. Notice of Rightful Claim
 - d. Private Mediation Non-Resolution form if mediation was undertaken.
3. The Court Clerk may have to add the following to Evidence Packet at this time:
 - a. A Criminal Incident Report to fill out, or receive one already signed by an ASN,
 - b. OR, receive a Criminal Incident Report from a Sheriff
 - c. OR receive a “Warrant for Arrest, Detention or Appearance from the Grand Jury, as well as a Grand Jury Presentment of Acquittal or Indictment.
 - d. OR, a Coroner Inquest form
4. The Court Clerk will determine if the claimant or the accused will require help for special needs via friend, relative or Counselor at Law in the event of a disability or death.

Step 2: The Court Clerk confers with the Magistrate/Justice to confirm a Civil jurisdiction trial.

1. The Court Clerk presents the case, complete with the Evidence Packet and the possibility of a Non-resolution/delinquency notice from Mediation Services to a Magistrate/Justice to initiate the process to the Living Court.
2. If a Law is involved in the case, the Court Clerk and the Justice will determine and note if that Law has value and is lawful to remind the Jury to try any applicable laws first. Laws can be:
 - a. Repugnant to Natural, Public Law? Ie: God-Given freedoms of Common Law vs Roman Civil Law's statutes, codes and mandates
 - b. Repugnant to the Declaration of Independence & Bill of Rights
 - c. Unconstitutional? (Under the 1779 version)
3. The Court Clerk and the Justice can determine at this time:
 - a. If the case is accidental and only involves restitution or remedy declaring it a Civil Court trial
 - b. whether the case has caused harm which moves the Court to Criminal Jurisdiction
 - c. The case is NOT frivolous, in which case it can be dismissed
 - d. If the case appears to be not only intentional, but also involves great harm to more than one party either through injury, financial loss or fraud they may decide to refer to the Grand Jury Committee.

Step 3: The Court Clerk sets up the Living Court

1. The Court Guarantor confers with the Court Clerk and Justice to read the evidence and remedy to determine the amount of the Assurance Guaranty.
 - a. If the case was referred to court by a Grand Jury's Presentment or Criminal Incident Report, or a Sheriff's Criminal Incident Report or a Warrant for Detain, Arrest and Appearance, or Coroners Inquest findings, the claimant is EXEMPT from paying the Assurance Guaranty.

2. The Court Clerk sends appropriate invitations to jurors, justice, claimant and accused with a court date and time .
 - a. The Court Recorder is notified and assists with planning the trial
 - b. A court date and time is set
 - c. A case number is applied
 - d. Assurance Guaranty amount is posted to the invitations. The Guaranty is paid by the Claimant within 72 hours/3 days prior to court date via cash or check, deposited digitally through the court website or through a Square account.
 - i. In the event the Claimant proves their case the Assurance Guaranty they paid will be refunded to them.
 - ii. In the case of the Claimant proving their case the Accused will then be forced to pay the Assurance Guaranty
 - iii. The Court Guarantor will check the court account daily for the Assurance Guaranty's needed for the next 72 hours/3 days..
 - e. Invitations to Living Court, complete with the Court Affirmation, are sent to the Jury pool to secure 12 jurors and one (1) alternate for the date.
 - f. The Court Clerk ensures that all evidence packets from the Claimant and the Accused are sent to the Court Recorder for 'photo filing' for presentation during court.
 - i. Including video, photos, receipts, invoices, affidavits from witnesses, etc
 - ii. The Court Recorder will check to see if a 'prerecorded video of witness testimony' in case of disability or emergency will be needed by the witnesses and schedule and plan such a taping for the evidence packet and day of trial.
 - g. Invitations for appearance, complete with the Court Affirmations, are sent to both Claimant and Accused.
 - h. Witnesses are also sent invitations, complete with the Court Affirmations.
 - i. The trial is announced publicly via court docket, website, newspaper, etc.
 - j. Notify Sheriff's office if needed to ensure evidence, report or witness circumstances and transportation

- k. PLEASE NOTE: If so desired, a Jury Committee can be created to assist with slating and interviewing a Grand or Jury of 12.*
3. The Court Clerk notifies the Court Recorder, Militia/Deputy/Sheriff for delivery of the accused if needed?
 4. The Court Clerk will procure and prepare the Evidence Packets of the Claimant and Accused for the Jury prior to trial. These Packets will be distributed to the Jury on the day of trial. The packets may also include a Criminal Incident Report or Warrant for Arrest, Detain or Appearance from the Grand Jury or Sheriff, a Presentment of Indictment from the Grand Jury or information from a Coroner's Inquest.

Step 4: Court Clerk confirms the date/time for Living Civil Court or if a Continuance is needed?

1. The Court Clerk follows up with claimant, accused and jury invitations and ensures everyone knows when to appear.
2. The Court Clerk ensures that all Jury Affirmations are autographed.
3. If a man or woman has not sent their Guaranty within 72 hours/3 days of the court date, the Court Guarantor will communicate that with the Court Clerk and contact that man or woman to get the payment or advise the claimant or accused to fill out a Request for Continuance. A 10-day leniency can be granted to reschedule and can be scheduled by the Court Clerk.
4. In the event of emergencies or inability to attend, the Claimant or the Accused is responsible for notifying the Court Clerk and initiating the reschedule.
5. The Claimant or Accused must see the Court Clerk and fill out the form "Request for Continuance", or the "Response to the Request for Continuance" form to reschedule the court case.
6. In the event of a 'no show' by either party, and/or the Request for Continuance (10-day Leniency) is not filed, the precedence of 'Guilt by Omission/Default in Dishonor' MAY apply. **Meaning the requested remedy will be upheld for the participating party.** The form Lawful Judgement of Dishonor will be mailed to the absent party and remedy will be enforced.

7. The Jury committee (or Court Clerk until a committee is formed) convenes a session, PRIOR TO THE TRIAL, with the jurors (12 +1), justice and the claimant and accused to determine any conflict of interest that may be present.

Step 5: Day of Living Civil Court

1. At the time of trial, whether virtual or in-house, the Marshal at Arms shall run a security check on all Court Officials, Claimant and Accused and the Jury. All officials will have to be visible and present their Credential Card for verification.
 - a. For Zoom/Virtual Court cases the Marshal at Arms will read the Bivens Declaration.
2. The Marshal at Arms, Court Clerk and Court Recorder confirm evidence packets to the jury, all necessary recording devices are ready and the courtroom is secured.
3. The Court Guarantor checks the court account to make sure the claimant has paid their Assurance Guaranty and notifies the Court Clerk that the Assurance Guaranty has been deposited so the day's trials can be convened.
4. The Justice meets with the Jurors before trial and instructs the jurors to elect a Lead Juror. Important! Before anyone else enters the court.
5. The Justice/Magistrate verifies all necessary officials are present:
 - a. Marshal at Arms
 - b. Court Recorder
 - c. Court Notary
 - d. Court Clerk
 - e. Court Guarantor
 - f. Jurors
6. The Court will be 'called to order':
 - a. The jury is escorted into the room
 - b. The Jury is affirmed by the Court Guarantor reading one time to all jurors with the following affirmation:

- c. Court Guarantor: *“Thank you all for appearing today to uphold your public duty. Please listen to the following affirmation”.*

“I affirm that I am one of the people on Virginia acting in an unincorporated and unencumbered capacity. I acknowledge and accept the duties and responsibilities of a Virginia Juror and I will act in honor, integrity, and with pure intent. I accept my duty to serve my fellow Virginians freely and without reservation, coercion or issue of conscience. I shall diligently uphold and ensure Justice for all people through thoughtful deliberation, Due Process, and Jury Nullification.”

Court Guarantor: *“Do each of you so affirm?”*

Jury Response: *“I,so affirm”.*

Court Guarantor: *“And so this Jury is Affirmed this day , date , for case number # .”*

**** Justices, please take note: Please be aware that the Justice, Justice of the Peace or Magistrate is to stay neutral in all court cases. It's ok to inform/apprise/familiarize but NOT lead, question, or threaten the claimant or accused in such a way to sway the jury. It is up to the claimant and accused to argue their cases to convince the jury. Always remember it is the Living Jury's duty to place judgement, NOT the justice.**

7. It is appropriate for a brief period of education, by the Justice, should take place for the jury on how to interpret the hearing before the claimant and accused enter the courtroom. It should include recommendations such as:
- i. the *'facts only'*, aka leave emotion out of the deliberation
 - ii. Information pertaining to the case, such as: case law precedence, constitutionality, etc

- iii. need to know items based on the case
 - iv. guide the jury to elect the Lead Juror
 - v. confirm that there are no 'conflicts of interest'
 - vi. Confirm that the Jury has been affirmed.
 - vii. There may be a possibility to brief the claimant or accused to aid them in presenting their best argument during the court process.
8. The Court Recorder will announce the Case Number and the names of the Living Claimant and Accused.
 9. **Possible Early Remedy?** At this time, the Justice may ask if the Accused would like the opportunity to make remedy with the Claimant?
 - a. If the answer is "No." then the trial will continue.
 - b. If the answer is "Yes." then the Justice will adjourn the court and have the Court Guarantor receive the Remedy and disperse it to the Claimant.
 - i. If the Accused does not immediately have the Remedy the Sheriff will be notified to 'enforce' the Remedy.
 10. Whether virtual or in-house, all evidence needs to be shown to the court, including the audience and jury during the trial.
 11. The Court Recorder is responsible and ensures that all audio/video/virtual processes are in place prior to beginning court.
 12. The Court Guarantor calls and affirms the Claimant. (2 questions)
 - a. *"Please state your full name for the Court?"*
 - b. *"Do you affirm that the testimony and evidence you present today is honorable and truthful?"*
 - c. **NOTE:** The Court Guarantor will also call and affirm any witness present for testimony using the same 2 questions above.
 13. The claimant has **reasonable time** to tell their story, lists the facts, and introduces witnesses. (The Justice can determine the time needed.)
 14. The Court Guarantor calls and affirms the Accused. (2 questions)
 - a. *"Will you please state your full name for the Court?"*
 - b. *"Do you affirm that the testimony and evidence you present today is honorable and truthful?"*

- c. *NOTE:* The Court Guarantor will also call and affirm any witness present for testimony using the same 2 questions above.
15. The Accused has **reasonable time** to refute the Claimant's evidence and introduces their witnesses.
 16. The justice will offer an optional 'rebuttal session' opportunity for each **ONLY** if needed.
 17. The Justice will then allow time for the Lead Juror to question the Accused with questions from the Jury.
 18. The Justice will end the court process when appropriate.
 19. The Recorder ends the recording and Jury Deliberations begins.

Living Civil Jury

1. The Marshal at Arms/Deputy or Court Guarantor escorts the Jury to the deliberation room and stands guard outside the room as deliberation ensues to help keep the peace. He can also act as a messenger between the Jury and Justice.
2. The "Lead Juror" is selected by the jurors using the Lead Juror Election form, then instructs the jurors on the following:
 - a. Evidence and Facts (who/what/when/where/how/why)
 - b. The juror stays objective, (not subjective) or impartial and does not use emotions to guide their decision.
 - c. Ample time for the Jurors to preview the Evidence Packet should be given.
 - d. Establish any undue Harm?
 - e. Make sure there is no unlawful pressure by a juror(s)
 - f. Notifies jurors that the decision must be unanimous
 - g. Establish/highlight the Remedy being considered, ie: Findings/Monetary/Labor Awards etc.
 - h. Keeps order during the deliberation (along with Marshal at Arms)
 - i. Presents the remedy/order/judgement to the Magistrate/Justice during the reconvened Living Court
 - j. In a virtual court proceeding a polling action in the Chat function for jury deliberation can be used by the Lead Juror

- k. In a virtual court proceeding any forms needed by the Lead Juror can be uploaded into the Chat function via the Court Clerk or Justice??
3. After the Lead Juror has instructed the Jury on deliberation he/she can now allow the Jury to peruse/glance over the evidence packets from the claimant and accused.
4. 'Justice to Jury' form can be used to ask further questions about the case during deliberations. Can be used in either direction for clarifications as needed.
5. If the jury finds a deFacto law unjust/unlawful a Jury Nullification can take place using Virginia Nullification Order.
 - a. The Lead Juror and the Justice will autograph the order and the Court Notary will seal the order and send a copy to the Court Clerk.
6. Based on the evidence and facts the Jury has the prerogative, with honor and integrity, to increase the remedy. The following considerations should be met:
 - a. The jury may NOT decrease the remedy
 - b. Any changes to the remedy need to be agreed upon and confirmed by the Claimant
 - c. In the case of an ASN vs a deFacto person officer, public official, town, municipality, city or department the Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass should be used to make the remedy fair and reasonable to the charges.
7. The deliberation cannot be adjourned until a simple majority (at least 7 of 12) decision is reached for the remedy. This process must go on as long as it takes to reach a decision and can last up to 14 days.
8. However, if after 14 days, even one juror cannot convict, the Jury is considered "deadlocked" and the accused is acquitted immediately 'without prejudice'
9. Once the deliberation is final:
 - a. A Jury Decision(s) form, is used to detail results of deliberation
 - i. It details "so ordered" or acquitted.
 - ii. **Reminder!** If the Jury suspects or finds that criminal intent was involved this trial is ended and a Criminal Incident Report is filed with the Sheriff, a referral to a Grand Jury

investigation is filed for a possible indictment and proceed to a criminal trial.

iii. Describes in detail the remedy

b. The entire final remedy is told to “Living Court” including any Monetary Award

Living Court Resumes- Adjournment

1. Living Civil Court resumes for the disclosure of the jury decision via the “Living Court Jury Decision and Order” or the “Judgement of Acquittal”.
2. Justice will verify the Jury’s Decision and the final Court Order/ Judgement is announced to the “Living Court” by the Justice.
3. If the accused is found at fault by the jury, the man or woman is remanded to the Court Guarantor for initiating the remedy.
4. Justice dismisses the court and Court Recorder stops audio/visual recording process.
5. The case documents/judgement are sealed by the Magistrate/Justice and Court Notary.
6. The Marshal at Arms and Court Recorder will collect all the evidence packets and records to secure for safekeeping.
7. The Court Guarantor is responsible for obtaining the Assurance Guaranty from the court account and distributing the proper amount to the man or woman who proved their case.

*If the case was referred to court by a Grand Jury’s Presentment or Criminal Incident Report, Coroner Inquest, a Sheriff’s Criminal Incident Report or a Warrant for Detain, Arrest and Appearance, the claimant is EXEMPT from paying the Assurance Guaranty.

8. Copies of the “Living Court Decision and Order” or the Judgement of Acquittal are to be sent Registered Mail w/Return Receipt or carried and verified by a Sheriff to the Claimant and Accused.

Chapter 7: Virginia Common Law Criminal Court Jurisdiction Process (Jury of 12)

***This ‘Criminal Jurisdiction Court’ addresses Harm, Trespass, Injuries,
Homicide or Corporate deceit***

The Criminal process will look similar to the Civil process but the initiation and the end result may look different with the end result being incarceration or capital punishment.

In the event of significant major harm (injury) or trespass (intentional wrongdoing) the Civil process crosses over to the Criminal Court process.

The Virginia Jural Assembly Public Statement on the use of Extreme Punishment (Capital/Execution) in Criminal Cases

“The integrity of our Land and soil Common Law and its processes will ensure that all effort will be made to find suitable remedy that avoids this final determination. The Virginia Jural Assembly does not make decisions on whether or not to use Extreme Punishment as part of a remedy to jury decisions. However, The Virginia Jural Assembly does acknowledge there may be times when such grievous, heinous and mass harms are done to the men and women on Virginia that a unanimous jury has the right to institute Extreme Punishment and decide the means by which it is implemented as part of the remedy of harm that has taken place by the accused ‘responsible’ or ‘guilty’ man or woman.

“Additionally, the method of Extreme Punishment will be decided with input and consideration of all people involved in the case. This includes the claimant and/or the family of a deceased or disabled claimant, the Jury of 12, and, in some cases, the responsible man or woman.”

Step 1: Harmed Claimant visits the Court Clerk

1. If an ASN witness is initiating a criminal claim they will present a Criminal Incident Report to the Court Clerk.

2. The Court Clerk will have the claimant read and sign the Notice of Rightful Claim if not already done. (see Self Governance)
3. If the claimant, also the victim of harm, has a Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass (Remedy) it should be delivered to the Court Clerk at this time.
 - a. The Court Clerk takes the harmed claimants' evidence packet, including the Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass Claimant Remedy, copies of the claim process, Notice of Rightful Claim and Private Mediation Non-Resolution form if mediation was undertaken.
 - b. If mediation was attempted, and unsuccessful, and it appears that significant, intentional harm and trespass was done the Court Clerk will instruct the harmed Claimant to seek the Sheriff to report the incident if not already done so.
4. If a case was previously seen by a Grand Jury, a Presentment (signed by the GJ Lead Juror and Justice) and/or a Criminal Incident Report complete with an Evidence packet from the Grand Jury will be filled out and autographed by the Sheriff, Coroner or the harmed Claimant .
 - a. The GJ Presentment should include the 'public officials' bond and/or BAR number and whether or not an Oath of office was filed.
5. A possible Warrant for Arrest, Detention or Appearance will be sent/given to the Court Clerk indicating harm and trespass from the Grand Jury prior to trial.
6. The Court Clerk will provide recommendations and documents to help the claimant and accused build the evidence packet which will be used to present their case to the "jury of peers". In other words, a checklist for the claimant to better be prepared for Living Criminal Court.
7. The Court Clerk will determine if the claimant or the accused will require help for special needs via friend, relative or Counselor at Law.

NOTE! A Sheriff or Coroner at their discretion may at any time refer the incident to the Grand Jury Committee

Step 2: The Court Clerk confers with the Magistrate/Justice to confirm the criminal jurisdiction.

1. The Court Clerk presents the evidence, complete with any Civil evidence, ie: Schedule of Charges for harm and Trespass, Non-remedy/delinquency notice from Mediation Services or a Grand Jury Presentment, Arrest Warrant from a Sheriff or Criminal Incident Report from the ASN to the Magistrate/Justice.
2. If a Law is involved in the case, the Court Clerk and the Justice will determine if that Law has value and is lawful.
 - a. If the law is not valid, the Justice can take note and subsequently inform the jury, on the day of the trial, that there is an unlawful law being challenged.
 - i. Repugnant to Natural, Public Law? ie: God-Given freedoms of Common Law vs Roman Civil Law's statutes, codes and mandates
 - ii. Repugnant to the Declaration of Independence & Bill of Rights
 - iii. Unconstitutional?
3. The Court Clerk and the Justice can determine whether the case has caused harm (injury) or major trespass (intentional wrongdoing). If the finding is harm and trespass then the case will be tried as a Criminal Case. If no harm or trespass is noted then it will be referred to Living Civil Court or referred to the Grand Jury Committee for further investigation if needed. (If not already seen by the Grand Jury.)

Step 3: The Court Clerk sets up the Living Criminal Court

1. The Court Guarantor confers with the Court Clerk and Justice to read the evidence and remedy to determine the amount of the Assurance Guaranty.
 - a. If the case was referred to court by a Grand Jury's Presentment or Criminal Incident Report, or a Sheriff's Criminal Incident Report or a Warrant for Detain, Arrest and Appearance, or Coroners Inquest findings, the claimant is EXEMPT from paying the Assurance Guaranty.

2. The Court Clerk communicates with the justice and determines a court date and time.
 - a. A court date and time is set
 - b. A case number is applied
 - c. The Assurance Guaranty amount is posted to the invitations. The Guaranty is paid by the Claimant within 72 hours/3 days prior to court date deposited via check, cash, court website or into a Square payment service.
 - i. In the event the Claimant proves their case the Assurance Guaranty will be refunded to them.
 - ii. In the case of the Claimant proving their case the Accused will then be forced to pay the Assurance Guaranty.
 - iii. The Court Guarantor will check the court account daily for the Assurance Guaranty's needed each day.
 - d. Invitations to Living Court, complete with the Court Affirmation, are sent to the Jury pool to secure 12 jurors and 2 alternates for the date via the "Jury Duty Invitation".
 - e. Invitations or Requests for appearance are sent to both harmed Claimant and Accused, complete with the Court Affirmation, via the "Requested Response" form.
 - f. Notifies potential witnesses via the "Witness Testimony" form, complete with the Court Affirmation.
 - g. The trial is announced publicly via court docket, website, newspaper, etc.
 - h. Notify Sheriff's office if needed to ensure evidence , report or witness circumstance
 - i. *PLEASE NOTE: If so desired, a Jury Committee can be created to assist with slating and interviewing a Grand Jury or Jury of 12.*
3. The Court Clerk notifies the Court Recorder, Militia/Deputy and the Sheriff for delivery of the accused if being detained for trial?
4. The Court Clerk will procure and prepare the Evidence Packets of the Claimant and Accused for the Jury prior to trial. These documents may include the Criminal Incident Report or Warrant for Arrest, Detain or Appearance from the Grand Jury or Sheriff, a Presentment of Indictment from the Grand Jury or information from a Coroners Inquest.

5. The Court Clerk ensures that all evidence packets from the Claimant and the Accused are sent to the Court Recorder for 'photo filing' and digitizing for presentation during court.
 - a. Including video, photos, invoices, receipts, affidavits of testimony from witnesses, etc
6. The Court Recorder will check to see if a 'prerecorded video of witness testimony' will be needed by the witnesses. And schedule and plan such a taping for the evidence packet and day of trial.

Step 4: Court Clerk confirms the date/time for Living Criminal Court if a Continuance is needed or if a lawful detention is involved?

1. The Court Clerk follows up with the harmed claimant, accused, witnesses and jury invitations and ensures everyone knows when to appear.
2. The Court Clerk communicates with the County Sheriff to inquire if the accused is being lawfully detained until trial date. If so,
 - a. In the case of 'lawful detention' the Sheriff will let the court know that the accused can/will be transported to the court at the appropriate time.
 - b. If the accused is currently NOT being detained the County Sheriff will have to obtain an Arrest, Detain or Appearance document signed by the Court Clerk, Justice or Grand Jury Lead Juror and pick up the accused and escort them to trial at the appropriate time..
3. The Court Clerk ensures that all Jury Affirmations are autographed.
4. In the event of emergencies or inability to attend, the Claimant or the Accused is responsible for notifying the Court Clerk and initiating the reschedule.
5. If a man or woman has not sent their Guaranty within 72 hours/3 days of the court date, the Court Guarantor will communicate with the Court Clerk and contact that man or woman to get the payment or advise the claimant or accused to fill out a Request for Continuance. A 10 day leniency to reschedule can be scheduled by the Court Clerk.

6. In the event of a HARM that occurs and NOT referred by the Grand Jury, Sheriff or Coroner, the harmed Claimant or the Accused must see the Court Clerk and fill out the form via the Request for Continuance and the Response to Request for Continuance.
7. The Jury committee (or Court Clerk until a committee is formed) convenes a session, PRIOR TO TRIAL, with the jurors (12 +1), justice and the claimant and accused to determine any conflict of interest that may be present.

Step 5: Day of Court

1. Whether virtual or in-house the Marshal at Arms shall run a security check on all Court Officiants, Claimant and Accused and the Jury. All officiants will have to be visible and present their Credential Card for verification.
 - a. The Marshal at Arms will read the Bivens Declaration for Zoom/virtual court cases.
2. Marshal at Arms, Court Guarantor, Court Clerk and Court Recorder will confirm evidence packets have been dispersed to the jury, all necessary recording devices are ready and the courtroom is secured.
3. The Court Guarantor checks the court account to see if both parties of a case have paid their Assurance Guaranty and notifies the Court Clerk that the Assurance Guaranty is in hand for each party so we can convene the trial.
4. The Justice meets with the Jurors before trial and assists the jurors to elect a Lead Juror. Important! Before anyone else enters the court.
5. Justice/Magistrate verifies all necessary officiants are present:
 - a. Marshal at Arms
 - b. Recorder
 - c. Court Notary
 - d. Court Clerk
 - e. Court Guarantor
 - f. Jurors

6. The Court will be 'called to order':
 - a. The jury is escorted into the room.
 - b. The Jury is affirmed by the Court Guarantor reading one time to all jurors with the following affirmation:

Court Guarantor: *"Thank you all for appearing today to uphold your public duty. Please listen to the following affirmation.*

"I affirm that I am one of the people on Virginia acting in an unincorporated and unencumbered capacity. I acknowledge and accept the duties and responsibilities of a Virginia Juror and I will act in honor, integrity, and with pure intent. I accept my duty to serve my fellow Virginians freely and without reservation, coercion or issue of conscience. I shall diligently uphold and ensure Justice for all people through thoughtful deliberation, Due Process, and Jury Nullification."

Court Guarantor: *"Do each of you so affirm?"*

Jury Response: *"I so affirm".*

Court Guarantor: *"And so this Jury is Affirmed this day, date , for case number # ."*

**** Justices, please take note: Please be aware that the Justice, Justice of the Peace or Magistrate is to stay neutral in all court cases. It's ok to inform/apprise/familiarize but NOT lead, question, or threaten the claimant or accused in such a way to sway the jury. It is up to the claimant and accused to argue their cases to convince the jury. Always remember it is the Living Jury's duty to place judgement, NOT the justice.**

7. It is appropriate for a brief period of education, by the Justice, should take place for the jury on how to interpret the hearing before the claimant and accused enter the courtroom. It should include recommendations such as:
 - a. the *'facts only'*, aka leave emotion out of the deliberation
 - b. Information pertaining to the case, such as: case law precedence, constitutionality, repugnancies to Common Law, etc
 - c. need to know items based on the case
 - d. guide the jury to elect the Lead Juror
 - e. Should confirm with the jurors that there are no 'conflicts of interest' leading to the use of an alternate juror.
 - f. There may be a possibility to brief the claimant or accused to aid them in presenting their best argument during the court process.
8. The Court Recorder will announce the case number, date, time and the names of the Living claimant and accused for the recording.
9. **Possible Early Remedy in a Criminal Case?** At this time, the Justice may ask if the Accused would desire to make remedy at this time?
 - a. If the answer is "No." then the trial will continue.
 - b. If the Accused agrees to make remedy during the trial the trial can be suspended in lieu of the jury convening to deliberate the remedy and the sentencing.
10. All evidence needs to be shown to everyone in the jury, including the audience during the trial.
 - a. The Court Recorder is responsible for digitizing all evidence for the claimant and accused and ensures that all audio/video/virtual processes are in place prior to beginning court.
11. The Court Guarantor calls the Claimant.
12. Court Guarantor affirms the Claimant.
 - a. *"Please state your name for the court"*.
 - b. *"Do you affirm that the testimony and evidence you present today is honorable and truthful?"*

- c. *NOTE:* The Court Guarantor will also call and affirm any witness present for testimony using the same 2 questions above.
13. The harmed claimant has **reasonable time** to tell their story, lists the facts, and introduces witnesses. (Justice can govern the testimony as needed.)
14. The Justice will allow time for the Lead Juror to question the Claimant with questions from the jurors..
15. The Court Guarantor calls the accused.
16. The Court Guarantor affirms the accused.
 - a. *“Please state your name for the court”.*
 - b. *“Do you affirm that the testimony and evidence you present today is honorable and truthful?”*
17. The Accused has **reasonable time** to refute the Claimants evidence and introduces their witnesses. (Justice can govern the court as needed.)
18. The Justice will allow time for the Lead Juror to question the Accused with questions from the jury.
19. The justice will offer an optional ‘rebuttal session’ opportunity for Claimant and Accused ONLY if needed.
20. Justice will end the court process when appropriate.
21. Recorder ends the recording and Jury Deliberations begins.

Step 6: Living Jury- Criminal Jurisdiction

1. The Marshal at Arms/Deputy or Court Guarantor escorts the Jury to the deliberation room and stands guard outside the room as deliberation ensues to help keep the peace. He can also act as a messenger between the Jury and Justice.
2. The “Lead Juror” is selected by the jurors using the Jury Foreman Election form, then instructs the jurors on the following:
 - a. Evidence and Facts (who/what/when/where/how/why)
 - b. The juror stays objective, (not subjective) or impartial and does not use emotions to guide their decision.

- c. Ample time for the Jurors to preview the Evidence Packet should be given.
 - d. Establish any undue Harm?
 - e. Make sure there is no unlawful pressure
 - f. Notifies jurors that the decision must be unanimous
 - g. Establish/highlight the Remedy being considered, ie: Findings/Monetary/Labor Awards etc.
 - h. Keeps order during the deliberation (along with Marshal at Arms)
 - i. Presents the remedy/order/judgement to the Magistrate/Justice during the reconvened Living Court
 - j. If in a virtual court proceeding a polling action in the Chat function for jury deliberation can be used by the Lead Juror
 - k. If in a virtual court proceeding any forms needed by the Lead Juror can have the forms uploaded into the Chat function via the Court Clerk or Justice??
3. After the Lead Juror has instructed the Jury on deliberation he/she can now allow the Jury to peruse/glance over the evidence packets from the claimant and accused.
 4. 'Justice to Jury' Information Request/Response form can be used to ask further questions about the case during deliberations. Can be used in either direction for clarifications as needed.
 5. If the jury finds the law unjust/unlawful a Jury Nullification can take place using Virginia Nullification Order form.
 - a. The Lead Juror and the Justice will autograph the order and the Court Notary will seal the order and send a copy to the Court Clerk.
 6. Based on the evidence and facts the Jury has the prerogative, with honor and integrity, to increase the remedy. The following considerations should be met:
 - a. The jury may NOT decrease the remedy
 - b. Any changes to the remedy needs to be agreed upon and confirmed by the Claimant
 - c. In the case of an ASN vs a deFacto person officer, public official, town, municipality, city or department the Schedule of Charges for Harm and Trespass should be used to make the remedy fair and reasonable to the charges.

- d. Since this trial lives in the Criminal Jurisdiction a sentence will be included within the remedy if the Claimant has proven their case. In the event of the jury being over time another jury deliberation may take place at a later date, BUT within the 14 day period of time. TBD by the Lead Juror, Court Clerk and Justice.
7. The deliberation cannot be adjourned until a unanimous decision is reached and remedied. This process must go on as long as it takes to reach a decision and can last up to 14 days.
8. However, if after 14 days, even one juror cannot convict, the Jury is considered “deadlocked” and the accused is acquitted immediately ‘without prejudice’.
9. Once deliberation is final:
 - a. A Jury Decision(s) is handed down via the Living Court Jury Decision and Order form and is used to detail results of deliberation. The results will be Acquittal, Conviction or Grand Jury Investigation if not already done so.
 - i. It details “so ordered” Acquitted via the Judgement of Acquittal form.
 - ii. It details “so ordered” Conviction via the Judgement of Conviction form.
 - iii. Describes the remedy in detail.

Step 7: Living Court Resumes- Adjournment

1. Living Court resumes for disclosure of jury decision via the “Living Court Jury Decision and Order where the final remedy and/or charges are told to “Living Court” including any Monetary Award (Remedy)
2. If the accused is convicted by the jury, the guilty man or woman is remanded to the Court Guarantor or the Sheriff for filing of criminal charges, issuing a warrant for arrest and initiating the remedy.
3. If a ‘public official’ is found guilty by the jury their Bond and /or BAR number is attached to the Judgement of Conviction form and it is filed with the court clerk or treasurer of the county the crime was committed. Confirming their Oath of Office can also be included.

4. The Justice will verify and read out loud the Jury's Decision and the final Court Order. Judgement/Notice of Remedy is announced to the "Living Court".
 - If acquitted, the accused will be released **without prejudice**
 - If convicted, the accused will be remanded to the Sheriff for sentencing and remedy,
5. The Justice dismisses the court and Court Recorder stops audio/visual recording process
6. The case documents/judgement are sealed by the Magistrate/Justice and Court Notary.
7. The Marshal at Arms and Court Recorder will collect all the evidence packets and records to secure for safekeeping.
8. The Court Guarantor is responsible for obtaining the Assurance Guaranty from the court account and distributing the proper amount to the man or woman who proved their case.

NOTE! If the case was referred to court by a Grand Jury's Presentment Or Criminal Incident Report, Coroners Inquest, a Sheriff's Criminal Incident Report or a Warrant for Detain, Arrest and Appearance, the claimant is EXEMPT from paying the Assurance Guaranty.

9. Copies of the "Living Court Decision and Order" are to be sent Registered Mail w/Return Receipt or carried and verified by a Sheriff to the Claimant and Accused.

Chapter 8: The Grand Jury Empanelled?

The need for the Jury Pool of 24 (with 3 alternates, 27) is driven by the Sheriff, Coroner OR the Court Clerk, if he feels the Criminal/Civil Court processes need further investigation into a case. In the event an indictment or acquittal is needed a Grand Jury is required. **(Do we want to add the Public Health Guardian?)**

The use of the Grand Jury may be needed in any case where the evidence does not obviously and immediately prove the case. Cases may range from heinous, complex harm and trespass to murder, corporate fraud, grand theft, or where multiple suspects or victims are involved.

Objectives of the Grand Jury?

1. Determine the strength of evidence for indictment, arrest or acquittal of the accused.
2. Determines probable cause for Harm or Trespass
3. The Grand Jury can be a safeguard between suspects/accused and judges and prosecutors thereby protecting Honor and Integrity of the suspect.
4. Grand Juries can subpoena witnesses and question without counsel
5. Investigations take place in secret with no 'leaking' of information
6. A grand Jury does not convict accused men and women, they only find cause for trial, OR NOT.

Step 1: A Sheriff, Coroner or an ASN witness brings a Criminal Incident Report or Evidence form to the Court Clerk to request a Grand Jury. The case may be forwarded to the Grand Jury Committee for an opinion to convene or not.

Step 2: If the Grand Jury is required, then the Court Clerk and/or the Grand Jury Committee determines a date to convene, sends out the Grand Jury Invitation and then selects 27 Jurors from the Jury pool resulting in assembling 24 jurors with 3 alternates using the Slate of Jurors. Once empaneled, the Jury will elect a Foreman using the Grand Jury Foreman Election form.

Step 3: Once seated the Grand Jury will Motion for Discovery and study the evidence to determine whether the evidence fits the crime and the case is strong enough to indict the suspect. Or further investigate to prove or disprove the case and acquit the suspect. The investigation proceeds as follows:

- a. The investigation is 'quietly conducted' until all evidence has been verified factual and/or more evidence presents itself. No time limit is involved.
- b. If a Law is involved in the case, the Court Clerk and the Justice will determine if that Law has value and is lawful and remind the Jury to try the law first
- c. If the jury finds the law unjust/unlawful a Jury Nullification can take place using Virginia Nullification Order. Then decide to acquit or refer to Civil Court.
- d. The Grand Jury must reach a "unanimous decision" to Convict, Dismiss/Acquit or refer to Living Civil Court.
- e. The investigation takes place in secrecy and as long as it takes to complete.
- f. If the evidence does not fit the crime, either sufficient or relatable the case will be dismissed or referred to Civil Court using the Dismissing Case for Want of Indictment form.
- g. If the evidence is not strong enough or NOT applicable the suspect(s) will be acquitted of all charges **without prejudice** with the Judgement of Acquittal form.
- h. If the evidence does prove the case an indictment will be written and the case will be sent to Living Criminal or Civil trial.
- i. If the suspect is indicted, a Presentment Form will be filed and a Warrant for Arrest, Detention or Appearance will be written to direct the suspect to Criminal Court.
- j. When a 'public official' is indicted by the Grand Jury their bond should be charged. The bond number can simply be their BAR number. Simply attach that bond number to the Schedule of Charges for Trespass and Harm and file it with the court clerk or treasurer of the county they are working in.
- k. The GJ Presentment should also include whether or not an Oath of office was filed by the official.
- l. The Grand Jury will hand down the decision via a formal Hearing of Indictment and the Court Clerk will determine a date for the hearing.
*** If the accused is indicted and referred to Living Civil or Criminal Court the claimant is EXEMPT from paying the Assurance Guaranty.**

Appendix 1:

Different Options for Writing Notices & Claims

EXAMPLE ONE NOTICE (Court of Common Pleas)

NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

FACTS

On [date of incident], I, [name of living man or woman], suffered injury or harm as a result of your actions or omissions. The details of the incident are as follows:

[Provide a clear and concise description of the incident, including the time, location, and nature of the harm or injury suffered]

INJURY OR HARM SUFFERED

As a result of your actions or omissions, I have suffered the following injury or harm:

[Describe the injury or harm suffered, including any physical, emotional, or financial harm]

REMEDY SOUGHT

I am seeking the following remedy to resolve this matter:

[Describe the remedy sought, including any specific actions or compensation requested]

NOTICE OF INTENT

If this matter is not resolved within [timeframe, e.g. 30 days], I intend to seek further action, including arbitration or mediation, to resolve this dispute.

AUTOGRAPH

[Autograph of living man or woman]

WITNESS

[Autograph of witness, if applicable]

After the “NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM” has been delivered and no remedy has been found, the next step should be to write a “NOTICE OF DEFAULT”.

NOTICE OF DEFAULT

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

You have failed to remedy the injury or harm caused to me, [name of living man or woman], as outlined in the NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM dated [date of notice]. As a result, you are now in default.

Here's a list of steps to ensure remedy for damages in a common law context:

Please be advised that I will seek further action, including, but not limited to, arbitration and/or mediation, if that fails, then convening a jury of peers will be necessary to resolve this matter and obtain a fair and agreeable remedy.

Sincerely,

[Autograph of living man or woman]

This notice informs the other man or woman that they have failed to remedy the harm or injury, and that further action will be taken to resolve the matter. It's important to keep in mind that this is a common law process, and the goal is to find a peaceful resolution that respects the rights and freedoms of all individuals involved.

If no remedy is found after the NOTICE OF DEFAULT, the next step would be to write a "NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF FACT".

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF FACT

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

WHEREAS, I, [name of living man or woman], have suffered injury or harm as a result of your actions or omissions; and

WHEREAS, I have served you with a NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM and a NOTICE OF DEFAULT, and you have failed to remedy the harm or injury; and

WHEREAS, I have sought a remedy through all available means and have been unable to find a satisfactory solution;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, [name of living man or woman], do hereby declare the following facts:

[State the facts of the case, including the injury or harm suffered, the notices served, and the failure to remedy]

I declare that these facts are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Autograph: [Autograph of living man or woman]

This notice declares the facts of the case and establishes a public record of the injury or harm suffered and the failure to remedy. It's important to note that this is a common law process, and the goal is to find a peaceful resolution that respects the rights and freedoms of all individuals involved.

If no remedy is found after the NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF FACT, the next step would be to write a "NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FACT".

NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FACT

To: [Name of man or woman alleged to have caused harm]

From: [Name of living man or woman]

Date: [Date of notice]

WHEREAS, I, [name of living man or woman], have suffered injury or harm as a result of your actions or omissions; and

WHEREAS, I have served you with a NOTICE OF INJURY OR HARM, a NOTICE OF DEFAULT, and a NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF FACT, and you have failed to remedy the harm or injury; and

WHEREAS, I have sought a remedy through all available means and have been unable to find a satisfactory solution;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, [name of living man or woman], do hereby establish the following facts as true and accurate:

[State the facts of the case, including the injury or harm suffered, the notices served, and the failure to remedy]

I establish these facts as a matter of record, and they shall be deemed as true and accurate unless rebutted by competent evidence.

Autograph: [Autograph of living man or woman]

This notice establishes the facts of the case as a matter of record, and they shall be deemed as true and accurate unless rebutted by competent evidence. This notice serves as a final notice, and it's important to note that this is a common law process, and the goal is to find a peaceful resolution that respects the rights and freedoms of all individuals involved.

If still no remedy is found after the NOTICE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF FACT, the living man may choose to write a "NOTICE OF RIGHTFUL CLAIM".

Example Two Notice: Sovereigns Way version of Notice of Claim

Index for Claim to Court

Below are the components of a Claim to the court as expressed in the Sovereign's Way Common Law course.

1. Cover Sheet
2. Notice for Requirement of Court
3. Notice of wrong with Statements of Claim Attached
4. Evidence in support of claim
5. Rules of Court
6. Notice of Summons
7. Notice of Order
8. Summary

Below would include all evidence [not attached]

1. Correspondence(s) to accused
2. Notices to accused
3. Photos
4. Quotes
5. Bills
6. Any other evidence

Some language may vary based on our common law court may not require us to state we are a man or woman.

Cover sheet

Case No.

Jan 20th, 2024

Claim of Wrong

at

Welcome City Court

i: the man, john doe

against the woman: jane deer;

Wrong by way of debt in the amount of \$600.00

John Doe
123 Main Street
Welcome, Virginia [zip]
123.456.7890

By: john doe, a man

Notice for Requirement of Court

Greetings to the man or woman, who at times acts as clerk of the court, i hope your well;

i, a man; john doe, say it comes time when those of mankind from a society not of my own, do trespass on the rights of i, so comes times of it, to simply come forward as a man, present and in honor to seek remedy by opening a case to press this claim of wrong between i, and a woman, whom i, believe have done wrong to i;

i, say after many attempts to keep this private to operate as a man, with rights i, say no remedy has been given;

this has led i, to now require a court of record to press claims of wrong and to present it, before a man or woman who is competent at property and trespass law there to keep the peace and put forth the orders of the john doe court;

i, wish to press this claim on a woman, i, believe have done a wrong on the rights of i, and whom have been noticed of this wrong;

i, will simply require a room to move this case through the court and i, have chosen to be present before a court of record, under affirmation, there to testify with facts to support claims of wrong since the date of November 7th, 2023;

that said, i, state that this is a claim and not a complaint;

that said, i, wish and respectfully require of you, to act as the clerk of the court;

1. i, require you put to forth a man or woman well-versed at law, however, i, will just simply need them to act as justice as i, am going to press this claim before a trial by jury; if no man or woman wishes to accept this duty then i, will simply require this trial by jury to move this claim forward before mankind;
2. file this case with action number;
3. please timestamp the original copy of this case and mail it back to the mailing site that i, provided, please see enclosed pre-stamped envelope;
4. i, require you, to send summons that i, list on page 5 of this claim by a man or woman, who at times acts as sheriff;

if there are questions or concerns, please call 123-456-7890 or email johndoe@verizon.com:

i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;

by: john doe, a man.

Notice of wrong with statements of claim attached

this is the john doe court at the Welcome City Court, a court of record to proceed under affirmation for to testify between i: a man, john doe, whom claims wrong;

against the woman: jane deer;

i, claim i, that said woman did do damage to automobile of i, by pushing shopping cart which did impact automobile of i; see Exhibit A; description, photo and damages to 2015 Honda Accord;

i say i, did communicate with said woman at the time of wrong about the damage to automobile of i, said woman said “the wind blew the shopping cart into my car and it was not her fault”;

i, claim i, did hand deliver a correspondence with three estimates to said woman; see Correspondence and Estimate #1, #2 and #3;

i, claim i, did send said woman three notices for request to respond; see Exhibit B, C and D;

i, claim i, did notice said woman, with bills to compensate i, in the amount of \$600.00 within 10 days of receipt of bill; See Bills #1, #2 and #3;

i, claim the commencement of the wrong by way of debt began on Dec 20^h, 2023, at 5 pm, i, claim the wrong continues to this day Jan 17th, 2024;

i, say i, will present as evidence of considered wrong by documentation and photos;

i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;

by: john doe, a man.

Evidence in support of claim [attach notices below: A-C]

Exhibit A: i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence, photos of damaged property and 3 repair estimates;

Exhibit B: i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276;

Bill #1: i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276;

Exhibit C: i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917;

Bill #2: i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917;

Exhibit D: i, state on Nov 17th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0570 6012;

Bill#3: i, state on Nov 17th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a bill by way of certified mail; #7020 0090 0000 0570 6012;

Exhibit E: i, state on Nov 19th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0570 5319

i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;

by: john doe; a man.

Rules of Court

i, a man: john doe, will be present to press a claim of wrong under affirmation at the john doe court on

the date of _____ at the Welcome City Court;

i, require the man or woman who at times acts as justice to give his or her oath to the following at the steve just court:

i, [state your name] give affirmation that i, will be true to serve those of mankind in the justice office and will do right by all manner of mankind, and uphold the law, there to witness a claim with facts to support said claim and to render a verdict without fear, favour, affection, or ill will;

i, require a court of record for the john doe court at the Welcome City Court;

i, require every man and woman invited to give affirmation to testify to what is true under penalty of perjury;

the court will **not** accept any legal arguments, codes, acts, and or statutes as this is a court of law;

the court will only accept claims with facts and evidence to support any and all claims;

the court is to be [private or public];

i, say if the woman, invited for wrong does not have a lawful excuse for the wrong or claims to the contrary, and the man or woman, acting as justice or the jury has now the findings of facts and conclusions of law on the record to make a verdict in favour of i, the man, whom now presses this claim, then the orders of the john doe court are to be enforced and orders presented before said court are to be tendered to the clerk of the court with the final verdict, the orders binding bear the court seal of the Welcome City Court upon it and is to be carried out in 5 days of the verdict;

i, say if the men or women or clerk of the court believes it is not possible to proceed in this lawful manner, then the john doe court requires their findings of facts and conclusions of law on the record to prevent trespass on this case;

by: john doe, a man

Notice of summons

court file number: _____

for the john doe court

at the Welcome City Court

a court of record to proceed under affirmation for to testify for the claim of wrong;

to the woman: Jane Deer;

[\[jane deer's email\]](#)

Later, Virginia, 12345

098-765-4321

you, are required to be present before the presiding justice of the john doe court at the

Welcome City Court on the day of _____ at the time of _____;

you, are to bring this summons with you, for the purpose to testify to the claim of wrong on the man: john doe; in relation to debt;

the notice of wrong and claim is enclosed;

if you, fail to comply with this summons, the magistrate may order a contempt against you, and a verdict may be made in your absence;

Dated this _____

[enter date, day, time]

by: _____; Magistrate

Notice of Order

upon the verdict of the Jury and as the verdict has been found in favour of the man, john doe, i: the man; john do], now wish to place the order of i, before the court as per court file number CL24-12345 as compensation for remedy in the amount of \$600.00 plus court fees;

i, require this order to be carried out within 5 days of this notice of order;

by: john doe; a man

Summary

i, simply want a court of law i, want everyone there that gives their affirmation under penalty of perjury i, want everyone who makes a claim there to have facts and evidence to support their claim;

i, say all herein to be true and will verify at open court;

by: john doe, a man.

1. Cover sheet

2. Case No.

Jan 20th, 2024

3. Claim of Wrong

4. **Welcome City Court**

5. i: the man, john doe

6. against the woman: jane deer;

7. Wrong by way of debt in the amount of \$600.00

8. John Doe

9. 123 Main Street

10. Welcome, Virginia [zip]

11. 123.456.7890

12. By: john doe, a man.

13. Notice for Requirement of Court

14. Greetings to the man or woman, who at times acts as clerk of the court, i hope your well;

15. i, a man; john doe, say it comes time when those of mankind from a society not of my own, do trespass on the rights of i, so comes times of it, to simply come forward as a man, present and in honor to seek remedy by opening a case to press this claim of wrong between i, and a woman, whom i, believe have done wrong to i;
16. i, say after many attempts to keep this private to operate as a man, with rights i, say no remedy has been given;
17. this has led i, to now require a court of record to press claims of wrong and to present it, before a man or woman who is competent at property and trespass law there to keep the peace and put forth the orders of the john doe court;
18. i, wish to press this claim on a woman, i, believe have done a wrong on the rights of i, and whom have been noticed of this wrong;
19. i, will simply require a room to move this case through the court and i, have chosen to be present before a court of record, under affirmation, there to testify with facts to support claims of wrong since the date of November 7th, 2023;
20. that said, i, state that this is a claim and not a complaint;
21. that said, i, wish and respectfully require of you, to act as the clerk of the court;
22. i, require you put to forth a man or woman well-versed at law, however, i, will just simply need them to act as justice as i, am going to press this claim before a trial by jury; if no man or woman wishes to accept this duty then i, will simply require this trial by jury to move this claim forward before mankind;
23. file this case with action number;
24. please timestamp the original copy of this case and mail it back to the mailing site that i, provided, please see enclosed pre-stamped envelope;
25. i, require you, to send summons that i, list on page 5 of this claim by a man or woman, who at times acts as sheriff;
26. if there are questions or concerns, please call 123-456-7890 or email johndoe@verizon.com;
27. i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;
- 28.
29. by: john doe, a man.

30. Notice of wrong with statements of claim attached

31. this is the john doe court at the Welcome City Court, a court of record to proceed under affirmation for to testify between i: a man, john doe, whom claims wrong;
32. against the woman: jane deer;
33. i, claim i, that said woman did do damage to automobile of i, by pushing shopping cart which did impact automobile of i; see Exhibit A; description, photo and damages to 2015 Honda Accord;
34. i say i, did communicate with said woman at the time of wrong about the damage to automobile of i, said woman said “the wind blew the shopping cart into my car and it was not her fault”;
35. i, claim i, did hand deliver a correspondence with three estimates to said woman; see Correspondence and Estimate #1, #2 and #3;
36. i, claim i, did send said woman three notices for request to respond; see Exhibit B, C and D;
37. i, claim i, did notice said woman, with bills to compensate i, in the amount of \$600.00 within 10 days of receipt of bill; See Bills #1, #2 and #3;
38. i, claim the commencement of the wrong by way of debt began on Dec 20^h, 2023, at 5 pm, i, claim the wrong continues to this day Jan 17th, 2024;
39. i, say i, will present as evidence of considered wrong by documentation and photos;
40. i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;

41. by: john doe, a man.

42. Evidence in support of claim [attach notices below: A-C]

43. Exhibit A: i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence, photos of damaged property and 3 repair estimates;
44. Exhibit B: i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276;
45. Bill #1: i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276;
46. Exhibit C: i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917;
47. Bill #2: i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917;
48. Exhibit D: i, state on Nov 17th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0570 6012;

49. Bill#3: i, state on Nov 17th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a bill by way of certified mail; #7020 0090 0000 0570 6012;
50. Exhibit E: i, state on Nov 19th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0570 5319
51. i, say all herein be true and will verify in open court;
52. By: john doe; a man.

53. Rules of Court

54. i, a man: john doe, will be present to press a claim of wrong under affirmation at the john doe court on
55. the date of _____ at the Welcome City Court;
56. i, require the man or woman who at times acts as justice to give his or her oath to the following at the steve just court:
57. i, [state your name] give affirmation that i, will be true to serve those of mankind in the justice office and will do right by all manner of mankind, and uphold the law, there to witness a claim with facts to support said claim and to render a verdict without fear, favour, affection, or ill will;
58. i, require a court of record for the john doe court at the Welcome City Court;
59. i, require every man and woman invited to give affirmation to testify to what is true under penalty of perjury;
60. the court will **not** accept any legal arguments, codes, acts, and or statutes as this is a court of law;
61. the court will only accept claims with facts and evidence to support any and all claims;
62. the court is to be [private or public];
63. i, say if the woman, invited for wrong does not have a lawful excuse for the wrong or claims to the contrary, and the man or woman, acting as justice or the jury has now the findings of facts and conclusions of law on the record to make a verdict in favour of i, the man, whom now presses this claim, then the orders of the john doe court are to be enforced and orders presented before said court are to be tendered to the clerk of the court with the final verdict, the orders binding bear the court seal of the Welcome City Court upon it and is to be carried out in 5 days of the verdict;
64. i, say if the men or women or clerk of the court believes it is not possible to proceed in this lawful manner, then the john doe court requires their findings of facts and conclusions of law on the record to prevent trespass on this case;
65. by: john doe, a man.

66. Notice of summons

- 67. court file number:
- 68. for the john doe court
- 69. at the Welcome City Court
- 70. a court of record to proceed under affirmation for to testify for the claim of wrong;
- 71. to the woman: Jane Deer;
- 72. [\[jane deer's email\]](#)
- 73. Later, Virginia, 12345
- 74. 098-765-4321
- 75. you, are required to be present before the presiding justice of the john doe court at the
- 76. Welcome City Court on the day of _____ at the time of _____;
- 77. you, are to bring this summons with you, for the purpose to testify to the claim of wrong on
the man: john doe; in relation to debt;
- 78. the notice of wrong and claim is enclosed;
- 79. if you, fail to comply with this summons, the magistrate may order a contempt against you,
and a verdict may be made in your absence;
- 80. Dated this _____
- 81. [enter date, day, time]
- 82. by: _____; Magistrate

83. Notice of Order

- 84. upon the verdict of the Jury and as the verdict has been found in favour of the man, john doe,
i: the man; john do], now wish to place the order of i, before the court as per court file number
CL24-12345 as compensation for remedy in the amount of \$600.00 plus court fees;
- 85. i, require this order to be carried out within 5 days of this notice of order;
- 86. by: john doe; a man

87. Summary

- 88. i, simply want a court of law i, want everyone there that gives their affirmation under
penalty of perjury i, want everyone who makes a claim there to have facts and evidence
to support their claim;
- 89. i, say all herein to be true and will verify at open court;
- 90. by: john doe, a man.

91. Correspondence Example

92. Nov 7th, 2023
93. Dear Jane,
94. It is unfortunate that this incident occurred. However, the end result of your actions did damage my car on November 5th, 2023, at approximately 2:30 pm in the Welcome Food Mart shopping center.
95. I did witness you pushing and releasing the shopping cart directed towards an empty space. However, whether the wind or a bad wheel on the cart caused the redirection of the shopping cart, the shopping cart did impact my car causing damage to left front wheel well;
96. We did speak about this incident at the time of the incident as you did state the wind redirected the shopping cart towards my car and it was not your fault.
97. You were in possession of the shopping cart and to ensure something like this would not happen, you could have easily walked the cart approximately 30 feet and directed the cart in the return cage. You choose not to do that but instead just push the cart to an open area.
98. I do believe you did not intend for the cart to hit my car, but it did, and I consider it to be your responsibility for such an unintentional accident. However, it was your actions that created this situation.
99. I believe you should do the honorable thing and take responsibility for your unintentional actions that did cause the damage to my car. For it was not I who caused the damage to my car.
100. I have provided 3 estimates from reputable repair companies to fix the damages. I recommend ABC Auto Repair Service; they seem respectable and fair. The cost of the repairs will be \$600.00
101. I have provided you with photos of the car and damages to the 2015 Honda Accord.
102. I do require a response within 2 days of this hand delivered correspondence to let me know of your acceptance of the ABC Auto Repair Service and payment of \$600.00 within 10 days. If you do not provide payment within the 10 days, I will proceed in a formal matter which I do not desire to do. I truly believe we can settle this matter between the two of us.
103. John Doe
104. 123 Main Street
105. Welcome, Virginia
106. 123-456-7890
107. Sincerely, John Doe

Name:
John Doe
123 Main Street
Welcome, Virginia [zip]

Estimate # 1

DATE: NOVEMBER 7TH, 2023

TO:
Jane Doe
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
ABC Auto Repair Service Fix dent and paint right side wheel well of 2015 Honda Accord	1	\$600.0 0	\$600.00
		TOTAL	\$600.00

108.

Make all checks payable to john doe.
If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890

109.

Name:
John Doe
123 Main Street
Welcome, Virginia [zip]

Estimate #2

DATE: NOVEMBER 6TH, 2023

110.

TO:
Jane Deer
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
XYZ Auto Repair Service Fix dent and paint right side wheel well of 2015 Honda Accord	1	\$700.00	\$700.00
TOTAL			\$700.00

111.

Make all checks payable to [john doe].
If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890

112.

Name:
John Doe
123 Main Street
Welcome, Virginia [zip]

Estimate #3

DATE: NOVEMBER 6TH, 2023

113.

TO:
Jane Deer
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

114.

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
123 Auto Repairs Service	1	\$750.00	\$750.00
Fix dent and paint right side wheel well of 2015 Honda Accord			
TOTAL			\$750.00

115.

Make all checks payable to john doe.
If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890

116. Exhibit B Notice

- 117. Nov 10th, 2032
- 118. i: a man, john doe, write this notice, to the woman: jane deer;
- 119. i, state i, did send you a correspondence requesting a response and acceptance related to utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service and the cost of the repairs.
- 120. i, say you, did not provide a response as to the intentions of utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service nor payment of \$600.00 for the repair of property of i;
- 121. i, require you, to provide a response stating the intentions and or acceptance of you, and to provide \$600.00 for the repairs;
- 122. i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence; see Exhibit A; Correspondence;

123. i, require you, within 10 days of this notice to acknowledge to provide compensation of \$600.00;

124. see attached bill;

125. i, state all herein be true and will verify in open court;

126. by: john doe, a man.

BILL # 1

Name:

John Doe
123 Main Street
Welcome, Virginia [zip]

DATE: NOVEMBER 10TH, 2023

TO:

Jane Doe
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
Service Provider: ABC Auto Repair Service			
Fix Dents in right front wheel well and paint	1	\$600.00	\$600.00
		TOTAL	\$600.00

Make all checks payable to [John Doe].

If you have further questions, I can be reached at [123.456.7890]

127. Exhibit C Notice

128. Nov 14th, 2023

129. i: a man, john doe, write this notice, to the woman: jane deer;

130. i, state i, did send you a correspondence requesting a response and acceptance related to utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service and the cost of the repairs.

131. i, say you, did not provide a response as to the intentions of utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service nor payment of \$600.00 for the repair of property of i;

132. i, require you, to provide a response stating the intentions and or acceptance of you, and to provide \$600.00 for the repairs;
133. i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence; see Exhibit A; Correspondence;
134. i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276; see Exhibit B
135. see attached bill;
136. i, say i, did not receive payment from you;
137. i, require you, within 7 days of this notice to acknowledge to provide compensation of \$600.00;
138. i, state all herein be true and will verify in open court;
139. by: john doe, a man.

Name:

BILL # 2

John Doe

123 Main Street

Welcome, Virginia [zip]

DATE: NOVEMBER 14TH, 2023

140. i, require you, within 7 days of this notice to acknowledge to provide compensation of \$600.00;
141. i, state all herein be true and will verify in open court;
142. by: john doe, a man.

Name:

BILL # 2

John Doe

123 Main Street

Welcome, Virginia [zip]

DATE: NOVEMBER 14TH, 2023

TO:
Jane Doe
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
Service Provider: ABC Auto Repair Service			
Fix Dents in right front wheel well and paint	1	\$600.00	\$600.00
Make all checks payable to John Doe. If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890		TOTAL	\$600.00

143. Exhibit D Notice

- 144. Nov 17th, 2023
- 145. i: a man, john doe, write this notice, to the woman: jane deer;
- 146. i, state i, did send you a correspondence requesting a response and acceptance related to utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service and the cost of the repairs.
- 147. i, say you, did not provide a response as to the intentions of utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service nor payment of \$600.00 for the repair of property of i;
- 148. i, require you, to provide a response stating the intentions and or acceptance of you, and to provide \$600.00 for the repairs;
- 149. i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence; see Exhibit A; Correspondence;
- 150. i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276; see Exhibit B
- 151. i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917; see Exhibit C:
- 152. i, require you, within 3 days of this notice to acknowledge to provide compensation of \$600.00;
- 153. see attached bill;
- 154. i, say i, did not receive payment from you;
- 155. i, ask you, is it your intent to settle this bill or is it your intent to do wrong to i,
- 156. i, say if no payment is received in 3 days i, will consider this a wrong by way of debt;

157. i, state all herein be true and will verify in open court;

158. by: john doe, a man.

Name:

BILL # 3

John Doe

123 Main Street

Welcome, Virginia [zip]

DATE: NOVEMBER 17TH, 2023

TO:

Jane Doe

872 Back Street

Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
Service Provider: ABC Auto Repair Service			
Fix Dents in right front wheel well and paint	1	\$600.00	\$600.00
Make all checks payable to John Doe. If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890		TOTAL	\$600.00

159. Exhibit E Notice

160. Nov 19th, 2023

161. i: a man, john doe, write this notice, to the woman: jane deer;

162. i, state i, did send you a correspondence requesting a response and acceptance related to utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service and the cost of the repairs.

163. i, say you, did not provide a response as to the intentions of utilizing ABC Auto Repair Service nor payment of \$600.00 for the repair of property of i;

164. i, require you, to provide a response stating the intentions and or acceptance of you, and to provide \$600.00 for the repairs;

165. i, state on Nov 7th, 2023, i, did hand deliver Jane Deer, a correspondence; see Exhibit A; Correspondence;

166. i, state on Nov 10th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5276; see Exhibit B;
167. i, state on Nov 14th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0569 5917; see Exhibit;
168. i, state on Nov 17th, 2023, i, did send Jane Deer, a notice by way of certified mail #7020 0090 0000 0570 6012; see Exhibit D;
169. see attached bill;
170. i, say i, did not receive payment from you;
171. i, ask you, is it your intent to settle this bill or is it your intent to do wrong to i,
172. i, now considered this a wrong by way of debt;
173. i, state all herein be true and will verify in open court;
174. by: john doe, a man.

Name:

BILL # 4

John Doe

123 Main Street

Welcome, Virginia [zip]

DATE: NOVEMBER 19TH, 2023

TO:

Jane Doe
872 Back Street
Later, Virginia [zip]

DESCRIPTION	Quantity	RATE	AMOUNT
Service Provider: ABC Auto Repair Service			
Fix Dents in right front wheel well and paint	1	\$600.00	\$600.00

<p>Make all checks payable to John Doe. If you have further questions, I can be reached at 123.456.7890</p>		TOTAL	\$600.00
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Appendix 2: The Court Guarantor & the Assurance Guaranty

Court Guarantor

He has a fiduciary responsibility to anyone in the courtroom. His main objective is to keep the peace and preserve lawfulness on either side of the bar. He can expel unlawful guests, detain unlawful witnesses, claimants or accused, and he has the permission to even arrest or detain the Justice if obvious harm is being done. He supplies the court's 'checks and balances' for lawfulness.

Day of Court Responsibilities

- Escorting and seating the court audience
- Keeping the peace in the courtroom
- Affirming the claimant, accused and witnesses
- Transporting evidence and messages from the bar to the justice or jury
- The Court Guarantor can arrest the Justice if obvious unlawfulness is noted
- Taking custody and detaining a man or woman for the sheriff if found guilty and sentencing includes remedy, jailing, public service or much worse.

Financial Responsibility of the Court Guarantor

Besides the usual Day of Court responsibilities he has the extremely important task of collecting Assurance Guaranty's from Claimants. The amount of an Assurance Guaranty is an upfront set fee of \$100.00 to \$300.00 based on an individual's needs and case significance. An Assurance Guaranty's is a financial obligation that a claimant has to ensure that the man or woman has a credible claim without frivolity or a claim without credible evidence. In other words, a claimant will pay the Assurance Guaranty because they know they have a solid case. However, if they do win their case the Assurance Guaranty/cost will be paid back to them.

The court does not profit from Assurance Guaranty's. The Guaranty's only aid in covering operational costs of the court.

The Assurance Guaranty Process

1. The Assurance Guaranty amount is set by the court. (Justice, Court Guarantor and Court Clerk confer?) It will range from \$100.00 to \$300.00
2. The Assurance Guaranty is posted to the case # and the claimant and accused are notified on their invitations to court and expected to have the amount paid 72 hours/3 days before the court date.
3. On the day of court, the Court Guarantor confirms with claimant and accused that the court, in fact, has their Assurance Guaranty held in the court Bank account.
4. He then notifies the Court Clerk that both parties have paid their Guaranty's.
5. After jury deliberation, and court resumes for disclosure, the Accused, having lost their argument, pays the Assurance Guaranty. Meanwhile, the claimant gets the refund on the Assurance Guaranty.
6. The Court Guarantor visits the court account and picks up the right amount of Assurance Guaranty and sees to it that the man or woman who proved their case receives the refund.

What if the case is referred to court via the Grand Jury, the Sheriff or the Coroner? In the event that a claimant's case has been heard by a Grand Jury and the accused is indicted the Claimant does NOT have to pay the Assurance Guaranty. The same is true if the Sheriff has filed a Criminal Incident Report or issued a Warrant for Arrest, Detention or Appearance for a crime they have committed. Additionally, in the event of a Coroners Inquest, that a man or woman has been shown to have committed a harm or trespass and refers the case to the court, the claimant also does NOT have to pay the Assurance Guaranty.

In short, the Court Guarantor notes the deposits of Assurance Guaranty's, ensures their safe keeping and organizes each Guaranty. with each case. The most important role of the Court Guarantor is to ensure that all Assurance Guaranty's are protected and then see to it that the rightful man or woman who proves their case receives it.

The Assurance Guaranty account is simply a court account set up to create a dedicated cash flow from the claimant and accused and back again to whomever proves their case in court. The Guaranty is due at least 72 hours/3 days /3 days prior to their case and it can be paid in cash at the court, there will be a web-designed depository via a QR code, as well as a "Square" account to deposit their Guaranty digitally.

Appendix 3:

Can a man or woman utilize an Attorney or Counselor at Law?

Counselor at Law, adapted from AVR articles

There is no general requirement to be a Bar Member, in order to use the court facilities, present cases, or offer effective counsel to others with or without pay. Research the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) if you have doubts and also see *Trinsey v. Pagliaro* and the cases that Robert F. Kennedy fought pertaining to these very issues. The fact is, lawyers can function either as attorneys-at-law or as counselors-at-law. These are "capacities" within the profession in which a lawyer can choose to work. (AVR #1356, p. 1)

Notice the difference: attorneys "represent" and administer the affairs of their clients often without regard for or even consulting with their clients. For example, they cut plea-bargains and waive rights and sell off property in whatever way best benefits the court. This is because they work for the court and the client is at best considered a public trust subject to the court's administration. [And this is true whether you pay the traitor or not]. Notice that counselors-at-law "present" cases with and for their patrons, who administer their own affairs and make their own decisions throughout the proceedings, retain all their rights and prerogatives and do not willingly subject themselves to the court's administration. (AVR #1356, p. 3)

If he or she is operating in their actual, living capacity as a man or woman standing on the land jurisdiction of the United States, they are owed all their constitutional rights and guarantees including a counselor-at-law who can advise them but not "represent" them, because they are presumed to be free people above the age of twenty-one and competent to make their own decisions. That's why they have hired a counselor-at-law instead of an attorney. (AVR #1356, p. 2-3)

A Counselor doesn't work for the court. A good Counselor-at-Law has studied both law and procedure, but is not necessarily someone who went to Law School. (AVR #940, p. 1)

Attorneys join the Bar to gain group insurance and bonding benefits. Counselors pay their own insurance and bonds. (AVR #1356, p. 1)

Often, to further clarify things, the Justice will ask if the counselor-at-law is a member of the Bar Association.....If not, the proper response is simply, "I don't have a card (or more properly, a "ticket") with the Bar." This is referring obliquely to the Bid Bond that the Bar Associations post in maritime cases involving incorporated entities, thus, further signaling to the Justice that the Plaintiff or Defendant is appearing in the capacity of a living man or woman and that the court has to shift gears from international sea jurisdiction to international land jurisdiction. (AVR #1356, p. 2)

A Counselor at Law requires no special education, license or degree. Any man or woman who acts as a mediator, minister, relative or friend is able to act as a Counselor at law.

However, a Counselor at Law should have some experience or background in Common Law in relation to God's Laws, Laws of the Land, Public Law, Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and using the Constitution to protect the rights of their client. It also goes without saying the Counselor at Law should have knowledge about Virginia's Common Law courts procedures and should study the Virginia Common Law Court Handbook.

A Counselor at Law may, or may not charge a fee. It will be up to the man, woman, parents or guardian to cover the fee.

Key Points to Understanding Common Law:

🏛️ **Precedent:** One of the main features of common law is the principle of precedent. This means that previous jural decisions serve as a guide for deciding similar cases in the future.

🏛️ **Flexibility:** Common law is known for its flexibility and adaptability using only the evidence, grace and mercy to determine the lawful decisions for the people.

🏛️ **Custom and Tradition:** Common law is influenced by customs and traditions that have developed over time. These unwritten rules play a significant role in shaping lawful principles and norms in common law jurisdictions.

So, what are the conditions to meet to have a Counselor at Law? The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states: *"In all criminal prosecutions, the*

*accused shall enjoy the right ... to have the assistance of **Counsel** for his defence". To be denied a layman to assist him with advice, and to act as a spokesman at Defendant's request, is to subject to unequal treatment under the law. Therefore, any one has the right and freedom to request a Counselor at Law to assist and advise them on their successful claim or defense. Within Common Law anyone under the age of 21 is considered a minor, therefore a claim, criminal case or Indictment of a man or woman is deferred to the parents or guardians to make the decision on hiring a Counselor at Law. In extremely rare cases where there may be no one to defer to, or the claimant or accused is severely injured or disabled the court may [obtain/select/attain/recommend] a Counselor at Law for them.*

Appendix 4: Sentencing, Including Capital Punishment, TBD

THIS SECTION IS IN DISCUSSION AND HAS YET TO BE DECIDED!

The Virginia Jural Assembly Public Statement on the use of Extreme Punishment (Capital/Execution) in Criminal Cases

"The integrity of our Land and soil Common Law Court and its processes will ensure that all effort will be made to find suitable remedy that avoids this final determination. The Virginia Jural Assembly does not make decisions on whether or not to use Extreme Punishment as part of a remedy to jury decisions. However, The Virginia Jural Assembly does acknowledge there may be times when such grievous, heinous and mass harms are done to the men and women on Virginia that a unanimous jury has the right to institute Extreme Punishment and decide the means by which it is implemented as part of the remedy of harm that has taken place by the accused 'responsible' or 'guilty' man or woman.

"Additionally, the method of Extreme Punishment will be decided with input and consideration of all people involved in the case. This includes the claimant and/or the family of a deceased or disabled claimant, the Jury of 12, and, in some cases, the responsible man or woman."

Third question to discuss and answer

Should we create and utilize levels, types, categories, to determine remedy, sentencing and use those as a basis to create case precedents of criminality?

le:

My idea? Maybe we start with creating three categories?

For example: 100% execution

100% not execution, but consider incarceration, servitude etc

Not sure, case-by-case harm

Mass murder (C19, chemtrails, biodivergence, flouride, food colorings, etc)

Serial killing and the possibility of further harm to others

Heinous, malicious acts

Premeditated

Accidental: car wrecks, hunting,

Insanity

Drug use

DUI

Self defense

Death by Dignity

Murder vs killing?

Pedophilia

Rape

Just following orders, the accused doing what they're told

What if the accused is remorseful & apologetic, or belligerent & still angry and seems dangerous at the time of the trial, during deliberation and to the jury(s) decision?

Fourth Question to discuss and answer

Is the accused to be found and labeled as guilty or not guilty? Or just allow the remedy to indicate as such?

Fifth question to discuss and answer

What could we use instead of execution?

Are there more options?

Can we attach sentences to specific crimes?

Create parameters for what might be possible for each case?

Servitude to the harmed family
Imprisonment, Short-to-long term
Hard labor
Life of community service
Financial
Forgiveness

My thoughts? The Justices may need to deliver some level of guidance to the Jury. Therefore I feel we need to work through and make decisions on each of the above types of harm. In other words, what advice do we as an assembly suggest/recommend/ for each type of death. If not for decision making but for education for the jury as to what form of execution, if any, will be a part of the remedy, In that sense certain types of harm will become the precedent of the future.

Appendix 5: ‘American’ Citizens Arrest Draft (TBD, in progress)

It's reasonable to assume that change over from Roman Civil Law to American Common Law will be difficult. Since we, on the Land and Soil, are a self-governing society and are responsible for upholding the law, remembering our 4 precepts is important. Do No Harm, Act in Honor, Act in Kindness and Live Life Better. Translated this means be honest, kind, don't hurt others and do something good for society. Be of good nature and treat others as you would want to be treated. However, many US Citizens as well as some unadvised ASN's may forget that and begin acting in ways that could threaten or harm others. British Territorial nor Municipal Citizens may not act accordingly or at least innerstand that culture.

A first responsibility of a free American is to uphold the 'Public Law", not necessarily the sheriff. At any point in time during a self-governance remedy process, through to a Civil trial case, if the claimant or accused become malicious, Intend to harm, aggressive, threatening, violent, fear mongering, or belligerent in any way causing fear or harm in the other it is lawful to join forces with your neighborhood, militia or county sheriff to make a Citizen's Arrest. In addition, perhaps the accused refuses to follow through with a previous court judgement rendered after Civil Court. A Common Law custom of "pro toto posse suo" empowers any group of adults to unite and stop those causing harm. The right of an American Citizen's arrest is not restricted or negated by a higher authority due to the man or woman having the competence and obligation to see and directly halt wrongdoing. (2)

-Procedure:

1. One must witness the crime or recognize a suspected criminal or known offender
2. Must have a reasonable suspicion based on probable cause and NOT simply a feeling
3. One must inform the offender that he/she is under Citizens Arrest under then "Right of Necessity to Defend" which obligates the arrester to detain the the suspect
4. The arrester must state their name, who they are and why the exercising this power of arrest
5. The offender or suspect must be detained and held for trial in a Common Law court (?????)

6. The amount of force used must be reasonable response to the suspects behavior
7. Suspects can be handed over to the authorized Peacekeeper or Sheriff of the Court
8. The arresting parties must be willing to appear in court and give sworn testimony
9. **Crucial Importance:** It trains and empowers citizens to take responsibility for policing their own communities and for the law itself. (2)

This process lends credence to establishing a sort of “neighborhood watch” program with your county sheriff and militia. This will make the people aware of the act, educate them on how to make an arrest and create action plans for the people to follow. A Committee of Safety should be established within your county to help in setting up your plan for Citizens Arrest.

This process will also make everyone aware of the full process of ‘witnessing harm’ thereby increasing the probability of Americans to due diligence and WANT to witness and give testimony when witnessing a crime occurring any time. Any neighborhood will be safer if we all help ‘keep the peace. Witnessing and feeling the need to share testimony in court is important to safety for all. No longer can we feel that witnessing is snitching, being a tattle-tale, etc. Take pride in helping your community to be safer.

An important detail to point out is that at any time one of the parties to the case has been arrested by an American Citizen the case now becomes criminal. Now the sheriff can impose a presentment or empanel a Grand Jury if needed. The outcome of the case will now involve more severe penalties as well as still having to make the remedy. In a sense it becomes a deterrent to violence and more appealing to make the remedy as requested. For example, The accused decides

to intimidate the claimant verbally or with further damage to property or physical being. The Claimant may with the aid of the neighborhood, militia or Sheriff deputy make an American Citizen's arrest and now it becomes a case in the criminal jurisdiction.

Another scenario is what if there is no remedy being sought or trial date set for a jury of peers. What if someone is infringing on another's freedom. We call this a 'breach of peace'.

A "breach of peace" is the misdemeanor criminal act of engaging in disorderly conduct, such as:

- Making or causing excessively loud noise
- Shouting or yelling for an excessive period of time
- Playing music so loud as to disturb the neighbors
- Allowing a dog to bark continuously or frequently for prolonged periods of time
- Fighting in public, or threatening to cause or engage in a fight in public

While it is legal to make a citizen's arrest for breaching the peace, it is not recommended that individuals do so unless he has reason to believe that the disturbance is likely to continue. It is always recommended that those disturbed by the wrongdoing call the police immediately, as such situations often escalate when an ordinary citizen makes an attempt to detain the individual responsible.
(3)

So what happens if you feel you may need to arrest a US Citizen? Anna von Reitzinger has quoted the following:

"U.S. Citizens don't actually have arrest privileges that extend to us, but we have arrest powers that extend to anyone who is breaking the Public Law in our State of the Union."

“But, you say, what if I arrest a U.S. Citizen or a citizen of the United States? Am I not acting outside my authority? No, not if you are a State Citizen. Within the borders of your State you are the designated enforcers of the Public Law. The County Sheriffs are all supposed to be elected State Citizens. That's why they are the highest peacekeeping officers in the country.”

“If anyone questions you, or gives you any problems at all about enforcing the Public Law, you stand there four-square and say, for example, "I was doing my Public Duty. I am John Westmore. I live in Baltimore, Maryland. I am a State Citizen of Maryland and a member of The Maryland Assembly. I stand under the Public Law.” (1)

Appendix 6: Miscellaneous

A. Topics for Future discussion:

A. Education for us to KNOW! (Information to include in the Handbook?)

a. Anyone involved, but certainly the justice, the jury and the people need more education on Common Laws fundamentals.

i. Understanding jurisdictions

ii. Jury education ‘prior to trial’, importance of the Jury of Peers

iii. Education on creating a remedy/evidence packet for the Claimant AND Accused?

iv. What are Gods Laws and importance

v. What are Natural and Public law and importance

vi. Dec. of Independence

vii. Bill of Rights

viii. Organic original Constitution. What you need to know?

ix. Supreme Court case law precedence

x. Federalist papers This might give us more overall knowledge about court before 1788

xi. Militia education, understanding that all of us ARE the militia

b. NEED More Education! Society, community, etc

B: In public interest cases, the cost of court is paid by the State or County Court up front where the case is to be heard. If the 'public' proves their case they owe nothing. However, if the Public loses its case, then the court cost is owed and paid to the court by the people. (TBD)

C: Finding Bond numbers for Public Officials (TBD, in progress)

<https://integritysurety.com/how-to-verify-a-surety-bond/>

Public Officials are supposed to have their Bond numbers on public record and should be able to look them up. However, it seems to be a daunting task.

It seems the state Insurance Commissioner or the Treasury Department should be able to verify the public officials surety. However, you need the Bond number? This website gives some direction on how to find the bond number. I haven't attempted the steps to know that it works yet.

The Surety & Fidelity Association of America (SFAA) has provided a link to their "*Bond Authenticity Inquiry Form*" to supply the appropriate information.

They will need to know

- Bond number
- Name of Principal
- Name of Obligee
- Bond amount
- Execution Date
- Project Description
- Name of Attorney-in-Fact signing the bond

You can also file a FOIA request for the bond number. The following website gives direction to file the request.

<https://www.foia.gov/how-to.html>

D: Confirming Oaths of Office for Public Officials (TBD, in progress)

Public Officials are supposed to have their Bond numbers on public record and should be able to look them up. However, it seems to be a daunting task.

A FOIA request can also be filed to find an Oath of Office.

<https://www.foia.gov/how-to.htm>

Appendix 7: Law of Mankind Vocabulary

Accident: unintentional harm or loss caused to a man or woman or to the property of a man or woman

Agreements: A meeting of two or more minds – “our word”

Arrest: Use of “legal” authority to deprive a “person” of freedom of movement

Ask: taking charge, the one who asks of others is the one in charge. If a judge is attempting to bring you back into the Legal side, ASK “is it your intent to trespass by not bringing forth remedy for what i claim to be a wrong?”

***Autograph:** A Notice, it “created” a notice, a “creation” of a man or woman By: john doe

Barratry: Using the BAR association against a man or woman; the act or practice of bringing a groundless lawsuit(s)

Benefit: Something that can be given or taken away at any time

Bill: a document that contains an invoice with a list of fees with a total

Capitis minima: John Doe, a man with rights, but who has obligations

Capitis MEDIA: John DOE, a person having no rights of any kind but still entitled to liberties granted by the legal society/slave owner

Capitis Maxima: JOHN DOE, a person having no rights of any kind... not even to benefits or liberties as a citizen; criminal, beneficiary, employee, etc

Citizenship: using ‘their’ rights/benefits/privileges when acting as their citizen; you can switch between a man/woman and a citizen when it fits your needs

Claim: are in law

- where a man or woman has removed all controversy and proven facts of a trespass by way of evidence;
- present notice of a claim
- remove all controversy
- establish facts by way of evidence that a trespass has occurred, and remedy has not be provided.

Charge: A benefit of using the legal society, its courts

***Compensation:** receiving some type of payment/trade for your “labour” – non-taxable

Complaints: something a “person” makes when unable to settle their own dispute; the Lifeblood of the Legal Society; complaints are “Legal”. The courts are Complaint Courts. Instead, FILE A CLAIM against the man or woman who are trying to use administrative procedures to commit a TRESPASS by barratry, or trespass **by way of...** not allowing REMEDY or harmony, or removing of that controversy

- disharmony with law or with a man or woman according to law;
- your sole goal where there is controversy between you and another man or woman is to “remove the controversy”, go to honour, and put other side in dishonour;
- do everything you can to stay out of dishonour – dishonour is a failure to be a man or woman

Conclusion of law: the order of a man or woman who has presented his or her finding of facts in regard to a trespass for which no remedy has been given

Controversy: Something “unresolved”

- **REMOVE THE CONTRAVERSY BEFORE YOU GO TO COURT.** don’t be a baby, be a man or woman and quit complaining

Constricting: preventing someone from doing something, then harm occurs

Contracts: Negotiable instrument that may or may not involve a man or woman

Debt: a trespass for non-payment of a bill that has been duly noticed three times, no proper notice ≡ no debt

Defendant: What the Legal society calls a person with no rights

Domestic authority: the right to set the law on or over a specific piece of property; a man or woman has domestic authority on his or her own property

Employee: a legal fiction – the lowest form of personhood working for income that needs to pay taxes

***Evidence:** that which can be provable

Fee: the price of the items contained in an invoice

Fiction: PERSON – a legal entity created by a Birth Certificate (DEFENDANT)

Finding of facts: to allow the conclusion of law

***Harm:** Bloodshed, bruising, broken bones

- can only be experienced by a man or woman
- as opposed to “injury” which can be experienced by a fiction, or by property;
- lawyers and “persons” deal with injury; those of mankind deal with harm

Highest court in the land: a man or a woman who understands the law – only a man or a woman who understands the law has rights

***Honour:** To pay for a Trespass

Humanity: hue-man, colour of man

Income: a form of compensation for labour that comes with duties and obligations, a means by which slavery can be imposed by making a man or woman into a tax paying person, taxable payment through a “job”,

***Innocent:** A verdict rendered against a man or woman, a man or woman is either innocent or not innocent

Invoice: an itemization of the charges contained in a bill

Irreconcilable differences: there's no such thing; if it were “irreconcilable” you wouldn't be seeking remedy; if you use this term in court, it gives the judge the ability to decide your case

Job: to do something illegal for illicit gains, a person does a job for income; a man or woman may do a job if they wish but they will pay tax on their illicit gains, no such thing an income tax for a man or woman

Judge: he's judging, since you couldn't figure it out, **he decides for you**, he judges for you; you give up all your rights to him, he's there to judge, when you go before a judge you swear an oath to the legal society

Jury: They are there to uphold the legal codes and statutes for the legal society. **See Trial by Jury.**

***Labour:** Work which is Compensated (non-taxed), not by income (income is taxable)

law common to i: the laws which i, set for the life of i, that don't cause harm to others, and which i, can express in the form of writing through the use of notices

***Lawful:** That which man/woman is bound to follow, establish by the way of notice

Lawful government: a fiction established to protect man's property, this is what i have, **i am my government**

Legal: Is for Titles and those that claim titles; mankind is bound to follow when using titles, statutes

License: Permission to do something under statutes and codes that would otherwise be unlawful, unlawful but perfectly legal

***Local government:** I am my government

***Mankind:** Creation of God; Man or Woman

magistrate: he's there to restore your property, your rights; to hold the laws before the courts; he's not there to judge anything; prefer to have a magistrate over a judge

Mandatory – the definition of mandatory doesn't exist in the law; law dictionary.org says, according to different case precedence; the action of mandamus is one, brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, to obtain an order of such court or commanding an inferior tribunal, board, corporation, or person to do or not to do and act the performance or omission of which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. Where discretion is left to the inferior tribunal or person, the mandamus can only compel it to the act but cannot control such discretion; it has nothing to do with an 'order'; it's your ignorance that you have to do it, it's not an order

***name:** a man with all rights and no obligations

NAME: a legal fiction with no rights and lots of duties

***Notices:** How to express what is "true" to me.

- Must do your due diligence, i.e., get estimate for damage
- state of law;
- remove controversy;
- claim remedy;
- give notice of law common to i;
send notice for forced masking/vax - "I'd love to take that **order** but it's going to charge \$100,000.00 to take that order, plus \$1.00 a minute to fill that order **OR** no, it is not my wish to take that order at this time, however, if you try to fulfill that order on me, then i consider it a trespass and i seek \$10,000,000.00 plus \$1.00 a second while the trespass continues"

Not Guilty: a verdict rendered against a "person". A "person" is either "guilty" or "not guilty". Guilty or not guilty has "nothing" to do with innocence or not innocent, guilty and not guilty relate to debtors, under benefits of a legal society.

Order: Tell someone what to do, a corporation/government will "order" you to do something

Paper terrorism: to use threatening behaviour in correspondences, or to make incorrect notices, or commercial liens, etc., with the intent threaten or intimidate those agents who act as judges, police officers, etc./ an act of mutiny

***Peace Official:** a man lawfully appointed by a lawful government. Elected by mankind

Police / Policy Officer: a man acting as a “corporate agent” to enforce and collect payment for statutes and codes on behalf of a corporate agency, and who often commit wrongs whilst enforcing legal codes, acts, and statutes

press a claim: to obtain compensation or restitution for trespass at a court of law as a man or woman

Privilege: Something that can be given or taken away at anytime

***Property:** The highest right a man/woman has, exclusive to all others in a society

Real Property: Concerned with “titles of person”, not property at all

***Reality:** Man and Woman; A creation of GOD

***Remedy:** To receive relief from a Wrong

Request: You have no such authority but still “wishes”. Authority is “given” to him by the judge;

- Request: ask for a favor

***Require:** Where a man or woman has authority to TELL a man or woman what to do regarding a certain matter. Where a man or woman has a “provable claim” against another and “require” remedy

- Require: paid you to do something
- Require: you did damage and have not brought forth remedy

***Rights:** Anything a man is capable of doing without harming another

Rights to property

- the basis of your law common to i;
- what a man or woman possesses in relation to his/her body and any of the earth s/he lawfully possesses, over which s/he alone has dominion and the right to establish law

Say: Non-factual, to declare one’s “belief” about what is true “without evidence”, hearsay

Self-governance: when a man or woman takes responsibility for their property and for bringing remedy at law for all controversies involving their property

Send notice – “i’d love to take that order but it’s going to charge \$100,000.00 to take that order, plus \$1.00 a minute to fill that order OR no, it is not my wish to take that order at this time, however, if you try to fulfill that order on me, then i consider it a trespass and i seek \$10,000,000.00 plus \$1.00 a second while the trespass continues”

Signature: BINDS yourself to a CONTRACT, once you sign, you created a contract (in legal world)

Slavery: to take the compensation of a man’s labour with his consent

***State:** Factual, to proclaim what is true and can be proven by way of evidence

State government: Mind control program. If you don't give them notice, then they will control you, if you don't give them notice to serve you and how you wish to be served then they care going to go ahead and be your "state government", they are going to control the citizens, i.e., force vax, mask. i'm the law, i'm the government. **don't wait for them to take you to claimant court, take them to claims court**

Statement of facts: evidence of what a man or woman does claim to be true

Suffer: to allow; to consent to an act which would otherwise be a trespass; a man or woman established with their rights will not allow themselves to suffer

Sui juris: a man with rights and no duties or obligations, lower case name

Tax: to a man or woman = voluntary; to a citizen = an obligation of the legal society given in exchange for benefits and privileges

Titles: A "fiction" applied to a man or woman to create duties and obligations

Trespass: the highest form of wrong you can do to a man or woman on this plant; wronged by way of... ALWAYS use in the "present tense".

- Wronged by way of... ALWAYS use in the "present tense"
- The escalation of a wrong;
- You have done a wrong to i; i, ask you, to remedy it; you, fail
- "Trespass"ing" or trespassed is a legal word, it's past tense. you did a "trespass" on my land – present tense. learn to speak IN THE PRESENT

Trespass types (examples): harm; loss; theft; robbery; extortion; murder; unlawful detainment

- **Harm:** can only be experienced by man or woman, as opposed to "injury" which can be experienced by a fiction, or by property, lawyers and persons deal with injury; those of mankind deal with "harm"
- **Loss:** to lose something; can become a trespass without remedy; the consequence of an accident, wrong, or trespass involving the property or labour of a man
- **Theft:**
- **Extortion:**
- **Murder:**
- **Unlawful detainment:**

Trial by Jury: Your instructing the men and women of the jury of the difference between law and legal; "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, i speak to you as a man today, to distinguish to you the difference between a legal entity (or someone with titles and obligations to society), and a man with rights, I have the right to bring my claim to you and hold those liable who used their authority to violate my rights"; authority is something i have to give, rights are something that i have. Rights are expressed, legal is implied.

***True:** Something factual that can be proven by way of evidence

Truth: One's opinion of what is true, might be true, but lack of proof, "without evidence", hearsay. Courts trick: do you SWEAR to tell the TRUTH, the whole TRUTH, and nothing but the TRUTH – allowing him to judge your case (instead of you "pressing your claim), because you didn't go there. SWEAR = allegiance

***Unlawful Detainment:** Detention of a man/woman who has established rights when no harm was done.

Usufruct: The right to the use and profits of something belonging to another.

- In *law*, the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or injured.
- Example: the ALL CAP NAME; i did not create it, it is not my property, I have the right to use that property, but **i am not that piece of paper**, it is their copyright, i.e., birth certificate, ssn, car title, house title, bank accounts

***Witness:** To have actual facts, or the proper use in court, i.e., i'm NOT here AS A WITNESS, I'm here to SHOW YOU WHAT I DID WITNESS. Very different meanings

Work: is when a man or women gives their "energy/labour", work to be Compensated for their labour

Wrong: the escalation of an accident; you cause harm or loss to i, or the property of i; i, ask you, to remedy it, you, fail