

To Be Filed:

In the Circuit Court of the 17th
Judicial Circuit, in and for
Broward County, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA

(Plaintiff)

vs

Case No.: 24003151CF10A

[Chief] Judge: _____

ELIJAH SHANE CODNER

(Defendant)

Notice of Special Appearance

Comes Now, ELIJAH SHANE CODNER the Defendant, by and through Jah Rastafari Malchizedek an Interested Person and CEO for the said Defendant (ELIJAH S. CODNER), to inform the Court that We intend to present Ourselves in special appearance(s) on the date/time/room appointed to hear Case. Defendant demand the right to know the court's intent and for Interested Person to be heard in the above Case [with reference to property expressed].

Defendant was misrepresented by the Public Defender's office, which was lawfully dismissed from case for ineffective assistance of counsel and not authorized to speak for nor enter any plea on behalf of Defendant.

A Notice of Withdrawal of Plea and a Demand to Prove Jurisdiction is pending before the Court and necessary in the process of fairness to all parties and for the just administration of law.

Declaration of Truth

City of New Jerusalem,
State of Jah

"Indeed, no more than (affidavits) is necessary to make the prima facie case." United States v. KIs, 658 F.22,526,536 (7th Cir. 1981); Cert Denied, 50 V.S. L.W. 2169; 5. Ct. March 22, 1982.

I, I and I, Jah Rastafari Malchizedek, the living god, breathing king and conscious priest, being the Lord of land, say and declare by signature that the following facts are true, correct and complete to the best of knowledge:

1. That the Word of the LORD God, as recorded in the holy Bible, is Our sacred Truth;
2. I AM "Who" I AM in JAH (as revealed in Psalms 68:4);
3. No one has Power of Attorney, by lawful consent, to speak for Us or as Us on lawful and godly matters;
4. No one else has Power of Attorney, by lawful consent, over the children and the sovereign People of God to represent them without proper authority and constitutional powers;
5. The State of Jah, as recorded, is the sovereign People's true state of being in Earth;
6. Salem, other-wise called New Jerusalem as recorded, is the Sovereign's heavenly kingdom established in various ways and forms for the People's eternal benefits (as revealed in Rev. 21:2);
7. The Lord has fulfilled all requirements of the Law, recorded and published the documents in proving, approving and/or improving the state of being wherein "I AM".

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Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA

(Plaintiff)

Case No.: 24003151CF10A

vs

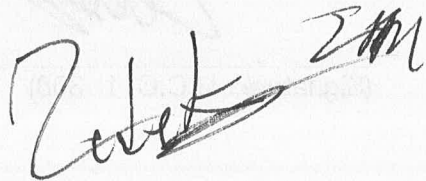
Judge: _____

ELIJAH SHANE CODNER

(Defendant)

Declaration of Status

Comes Now, **Jah Rastafari Malchizedek**, the true, real and living person(s) with interest in the above Defendant (**ELIJAH CODNER**), with this Declaration of Status to inform the Court that We are separate and different from the said Defendant; so the Court can resolve the Demand to Prove Jurisdiction pending before it, and in order for defense to move forward with a fair and speedy trial [by jury in proceeding] according to law if necessary. Let the Court correct status for the record, grant leave and release Beneficiary from certain trusted responsibilities on account of said Defendant and/or dismiss charges on account of said Defendant immediately if jurisdiction is unproven. Let the Court take judicial notice that the brand name '**ELIJAH CODNER**' is (1) an international trademark, (2) name of trust, (3) name of flag ship (vessel) and (4) name of 508 C (1) A non-profit church ministry, to which We reserve all rights and of which use is prohibited without lawful permission from Us.



(Signature: U.C.C. 1- 308)

**In the Circuit/County Court of the 17th Judicial Circuit in
and for Dade County, Florida**

STATE OF FLORIDA

_____/
(Plaintiff)

CASE NO. 24003151CF10A

Vs

JUDGE: _____

ELIJAH SHANE CODNER

_____/
(Defendant)

DEMAND TO PROVE JURISDICTION

Comes now, **ELIJAH SHANE CODNER** the above Defendant, by and through **Jah Rastafari Malchizedek** an Interested Person and C.E.O. of the said Defendant, who is hereinafter known as the Accused, with this Demand to Prove Jurisdiction and states the following:

1. The Accused was wrongfully arrested, falsely charged and coerced into making court appearances associated with the above case under threat and duress, which voids the promise to appear, which forms an unconscionable contract. Knowing failure to disclose material information necessary to

waters of any of the Great Lakes, or any of the waters connecting them, or upon the Saint Lawrence River where the same constitutes the International Boundary Line.

6. There is no contract between the Plaintiff and the Accused which gives the Plaintiff interest in the Accused and no evidence of such interest has been admitted into evidence.

7. There is no contract between the Plaintiff and the Accused which gives the plaintiff interest in the Accused's private automobile and no evidence of such interest has been admitted into evidence.

8. The Accused has been denied the Nature and Cause of the accusations associated with the above case. The constitutional right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation entitles the defendant to insist that the indictment apprise him of the crime charged with such reasonable certainty that he can make his defense and protect himself after judgment against another prosecution on the same charge. *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542, 544, 558 (1876); *United States v. Simmons*, 96 U.S. 360 (1878); *Bartell v. United States*, 227 U.S. 427 (1913); *Burton v. United States*, 202 U.S. 344 (1906).

9. The prosecution has the burden of proof to show that the court has subject matter jurisdiction. **"A man must assign a good reason for coming (to the court). If the fact is denied, upon which he grounds his right to come (into the court), he must prove it. He, therefore, is the actor in the proof, and, consequently, he has no right, where the point is contested, to throw the onus probandi on the defendant."** *Maxfield's Lessee v. Levy*, 4

Typically, challenges to a court's jurisdiction pertain to criminal proceedings and prosecutions -- whereby an accused, or a defendant, may challenge a court's jurisdiction to adjudicate a criminal case. The maxim of law therefore, substantiated by numerous cases cited, is that once challenged, a court's jurisdiction must be proven.

"Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action." Melo v. US, 505 F2d 1026.

"Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted." Latana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 188; Chicago v. New York, 37 F Supp. 150.

"The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven." Main v. Thiboutot, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980).

"Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time." and "Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided." Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co., 495 F 2d 906, 910.

"Defense of lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter may be raised at any time, even on appeal." Hill Top Developers v. Holiday Pines Service Corp., 478 So. 2d. 368 (Fla 2nd DCA 1985)

"Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist." Stuck v. Medical Examiners, 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 389.

"There is no discretion to ignore that lack of

amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially". Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 583.

"A judge ceases to sit as a judicial officer because the governing principle of administrative law provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments, and rationale for that of the agency. Additionally, courts are prohibited from substituting their judgment for that of the agency. Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentation, or rationale." ASIS v. US, 568 F2d 284.

"Ministerial officers are incompetent to receive grants of judicial power from the legislature, their acts in attempting to exercise such powers are necessarily nullities." Burns v. Sup. Ct., SF, 140 Cal. 1.

"The elementary doctrine that the constitutionality of a legislative act is open to attack only by persons whose rights are affected thereby, applies to statute relating to administrative agencies, the validity of which may not be called into question in the absence of a showing of substantial harm, actual or impending, to a legally protected interest directly resulting from the enforcement of the statute." Board of Trade v. Olson, 262 US 1; 29 ALR 2d 105.

Whereas, the Accused states that this court lacks personal & subject matter jurisdiction and demands that the above case(s) be "Nolle Pros" as in previous incidents in the 17th

Certificate of Service

I, I, and I, Jah Rastafari Malchizedek, certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing is hereby furnished to the parties of the above proceeding, at the addresses listed below on January 13, 2026:

1. Brenda Foreman, Clerk of Court, 201 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301;
2. Gregory Tony, Broward Sheriff Office, 201 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301;
3. Harold F. Pryor, Office of State Attorney, 201 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301;
4. Ari Porth, Trial Judge, 201 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301;
5. Gordon Weekes, Office of the Public Defender, 201 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301;
6. Jack B. Tuter, Chief Judge, 210 SE 6th Street, Ft. Lauderdale FL 33301.

Jah Rastafari Malchizedek (C.E.O.)
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State of Jah, New Jerusalem
10534 SW 18 Street, Hollywood, FL
randolphcodner@yahoo.com
(305)342-6528



(Signature: U.C.C. 1- 308)