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Eric S. Greene II
Di Rector,
% P.O. Box 680
Laveen village, arizona
Without the United States

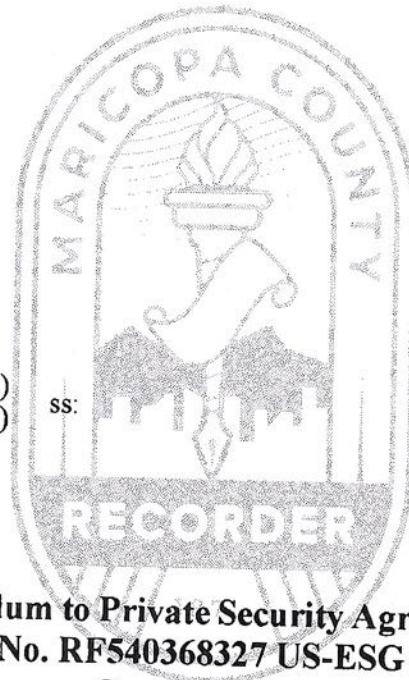
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When Filed Return to Above Address

Eric S. Greene II
% P.O. Box 680
Laveen village, arizona
Without the United States
Secured Party

ERIC STEVEN GREENE II
% P.O. Box 680
Laveen village, arizona
United States Vessel
Transmitting utility
DEBTOR

Arizona State
Maricopa county



**Addendum to Private Security Agreement
No. RF540368327 US-ESG
Compendium**

**Filed for record
(25) Twenty-five pages Including Cover**

<https://recorder.maricopa.gov/recording/verify-cert.html?id=340133> [20250673212] 26 Pages

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL/NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT

**Addendum to Private Security Agreement
Compendium
Addendum to PRIVATE SECURITY AGREEMENT
No. RF540368327 US-ESG**

Affidavit of Truth

By Eric S. Greene II© the paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party, Di Rector, Beneficiary for the public trust ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ # 360-78-XXXX hereby and herein gives notice in the public of this primary source references in contracts and securing my rights as one who is a natural man standing on the ground with all God given unalienable rights reserved.

By Eric S. Greene II© the paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party, Di Rector, Beneficiary for the public trust ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ # 360-78-XXXX I declare this instrument is an addendum to a certain Private Security Agreement No. **RF540368327 US-ESG**.

By Eric S. Greene II© the paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party, Di Rector, Beneficiary for the public trust ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ # 360-78-XXXX I declare the jurisdiction stated in my Security Agreement is my paramount jurisdiction for all contracts, deeds, trusts and/or any other affidavits and instruments and/or suits at law or in equity and all other disputes as may arise in the course of engaging in commerce.

By Eric S. Greene II© the paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party, Di Rector, Beneficiary for the public trust ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ No. 360-78-XXXX herein and hereby declare the following instrument, Addendum to Certificate of Security Agreement No. **RF540368327 US-ESG** is my notice in the public and intent for my paramount choice of jurisdiction and meaning and interpretation of words in Applicable Law and Expanded Glossary of Terms, Primary Sources for all of my contracts express or implied *ab initio* June 5th, 1999 *nunc pro tunc*.

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INTERPRETATIONS: Whereas all words shall have the meaning stated herein and/or the following: Private Security Agreement No. **RF540368327 US-ESG;** Related Documents; primary source Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed., 1891; Black's Law Dictionary 3rd Ed., 1933, and/or the meaning ascribed to them by Eric S. Greene II

© Di Rector, Beneficiary, paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party for the public trust ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ #360-78-XXXX held in trust by Eric Steven Greene II© Trust effective *ab initio* June 5th, 1999, A.D. *nunc pro tunc*.

*Black's Law Dictionary, 1st ed., 1891,

** Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933,

*** As Constituted in the Coinage Act of 1792

CRM 1-499 201. Indictment And Informations.

An **Information** has been defined as: An accusation exhibited against a person for some criminal offense, without an indictment. **An accusation in the nature of an indictment, from which it differs only in being presented by a competent public officer on his oath of office,** instead of a grand jury on their oath. Black's Law Dictionary 6th ed., 1990 (p. 772) ...

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. This instrument, upon presentation to the filing officer, is FILED FOR RECORD in accordance with Uniform Commercial Law, and all the *States of the Union* and "perfect" according to **Black's Law Dictionary.**

The herein Security Agreement is NOT dischargeable in bankruptcy court and exempt from third party levy and is the property of the holder in due course.

Use of any and all PUBLIC/private forms is not entrance by Secured Party into any foreign jurisdiction.

Use of a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion nor alter Affiant's Neutral standing in original Private Common Law Jurisdiction. The purpose of the notary is verification and identification only and not entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

All references within this agreement to a specific sex include the other.

Eric S. Greene II, Di Rector, Beneficiary, paramount secured interest holder/paramount secured party of the public trust #360-78-XXXX, a living man standing on the ground, a natural individual (31 C.F.R. § 363.6), rebukes all presumptions and false assumptions of "natural death" under **Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed., 1891** and/or "civil death" by **Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933.**

3. SIGNATURES. The Signatory(ies) of this Certificate of Security Agreement is/are the current-acting Di Rector(s)/Trustee(s)/Secured Party(ies) of the ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™ TRUST/ESTATE and ERIC STEVEN GREENE II© Trust.

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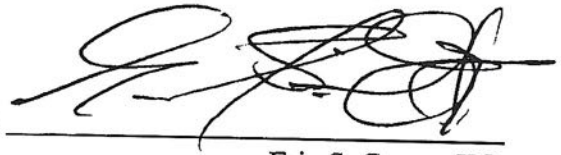
Certification & Verification

I, Eric S. Greene II©, the undersigned principal am of majority age and sound mind, am competent to testify, have natural person firsthand knowledge of the facts stated herein, and do hereby voluntarily and solemnly swear, declare and affirm, under the penalty of perjury and my unlimited commercial liability, that the facts stated herein are, to the best of knowledge and belief, true, correct, complete, certain, not misleading, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me GOD.

The Secured Party accepts the DEBTOR'S and Principal's Signature in accordance with UCC § 3-415 (5) UCC § 1- 308 and UCC § 3-149.

DATE: 11.20.2025
ERIC STEVEN GREENE II™, by Accommodation

By:



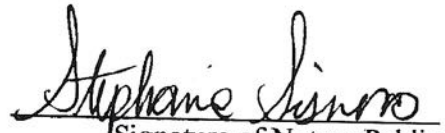
Eric S. Greene II©,
Di Rector, Secured Party, Beneficiary

Jurat

Arizona State)
Maricopa) ss:
County)

Subscribed and sworn and/or affirmed before me on this 20th day of Nov, 2025 A.D. by Eric S. Greene II proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence being the natural living person who appears before me with this Document titled: "Addendum to Private Security Agreement No. RF540368327 US-ESG; Compendium."




Signature of Notary Public

Name: Stephanie Sisneros

My Commission expires: Aug 18th 2026

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Addendum to Private Security Agreement No. RF540368327 US-ESG Compendium

Regarding Notaries, Contracts Rights and Impairment thereof, Intimidation of Witnesses and Federal Aid for Deprivation/Invasion of Constitutional Rights

On the Nature of the Commission

1. Authority the lawful commission of a Notary Public as defined in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), wherein Chief Justice Marshall held that a commission, once lawfully issued, "is not revocable at the will of the executive."
2. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) "to withhold the commission... is an act not warranted by law, but violative of a vested legal right."
3. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) *If courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.*
4. The United States Constitution of *America*, Article III § 2, affirms that officers of the state are subject to judicial protection of their lawful commissions, and that every legal right must have a remedy when withheld.
5. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 361) defines "**Commission**" as: "A warrant or authority or letters patent, issuing from the government, or one of its departments, or a court, empowering a person or person named to do certain acts, or to exercise jurisdiction, or to perform the duties and exercise the authority of an office..." "Also in private affairs, it signifies the authority or instructions under which one person transacts business or negotiates for another."
6. Once granted, a commission cannot be arbitrarily withdrawn. *Marbury v. Madison* 5 U.S. 137 (1803) further affirmed: "The appointment being the sole act of the President, the commission is complete when the seal of the United States has been affixed to it by the Secretary of State."
7. **Arizona Notary Reference Manual published January 2025.**
8. A.R.S. § 41-311. **Definitions**
Section 1. Section 38-294, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
2. "Commission" means to authorize to perform notarial acts and the written authority to perform those acts.

Lawful Authority and Definition of a Notary Public

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9. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1257), a **"Notary Public"** is:
 "A public officer whose function is to administer oaths; to attest and certify, by his hand and official seal, certain classes of documents, in order to give them credit and authenticity in foreign jurisdictions; to take acknowledgements of deeds and other conveyances, and certify the same; and to perform certain official acts, chiefly in commercial matters, such as the protesting of notes and bills, the noting of foreign drafts, and marine protest in cases of loss or damage." *See also "Protest"*.
10. **"Protest"** "A formal declaration made by a person interested or concerned in some act about to be done, or already performed, whereby he expresses his dissent or disapproval, or affirms the act against his will. The object of such a declaration is generally to save some right which would be lost to him if his implied assent could be made out, or to exonerate himself from some responsibility which would attach to him unless he expressly negatived his assent.
 A notarial act, being a formal statement in writing made by a notary under his seal of office, at the request of the holder of a bill or note, in which it is declared that the bill or note described was on a certain day presented for payment, (or acceptance) and that such payment or acceptance was refused, and state the reasons, if any given for such refusal, whereupon the notary *protests* against all parties to such instrument, and declares that they will be held responsible for all loss or damage arising from its dishonor. "Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1452).
11. **"Presentment"** In contracts. The production of a bill of exchange to the drawee for his acceptance, or to the drawer or acceptor for payment; or of a promissory note to the party liable, for payment of the same. *See Black's Law 1st Ed., 1891(p. 931) See Also "Special Contract" and "Notary Presentment"*.
12. **"Notary Presentment"** is a special contract. **"Special Contract"** A **contract under seal**; a specialty; as distinguished from one merely oral or in writing not sealed. *See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed, 1933 (p. 424)*
13. **"Service of Process"** The service of writs, summonses, rules, etc. signifies the delivering to or leaving with the party to whom or with whom they ought to be delivered or left; and, when they are so delivered, they are then said to have been served. Usually, a copy only is served, and the original is shown. **Brown.** *See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed, 1933 (p. 1608)*
14. **"Certificate of Non-Response"** A **"Information"** on the failure and/or refusal to respond to a **"Certificate of Service"** or **"Service or Process"** or **"Presentment"** of a private contract, **"Affidavit"** or **"Bill"**.

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15. **"Bill"** A formal declaration, complaint, or statement of particular things in writing. *See* Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 216) *See Also* **"Official"**. The criminal or civil nature depends on the nature of the **"Bill"**.
16. **"Official"**, *n.* An officer; a person invested with the authority of an office. *See* Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1287)
17. **"Official Act"** One done by an officer in his official capacity under color and by virtue of his office. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1287) *See also* **"Office"** A right, and correspondent duty, to exercise a public trust. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1284)
18. **Certificate of Administrative Judgement:** by *nil dicit* defined as:
"Certificate" A written assurance, an official representation, that some act has or has not been done, or some event occurred, or some legal formality been complied with. Particularly, such written assurance made or issuing from some court, and designed as a notice of things done therein, or as warrant of authority, to some other court or judge. *See* Black's Law Dictionary, 1st ed., 1891 (p. 187), **"Administrator"** in the most usual sense of the word, is a person to whom letters of administration, that is, an authority to administer the estate of a deceased person, have been granted by the proper court. He resembles an executor, but, being appointed by the court, and not by the deceased, he has to give security for the due administration of the estate, by entering into a bond with sureties, called the administration bond. *See* Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 59-60) and **"Judgment by nil dicit"** is one rendered for plaintiff when defendant "says nothing;" that is, when he neglects to plead to plaintiff's declaration within the proper time. Judgment taken against party who withdraws his answer is judgment *nil dicit*, which amounts to confession of cause of action stated, and carries with it, more strongly than judgment by default, admission of justice of plaintiff's case." *See* Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1027)
19. **A.R.S. 41-313. Duties**
 A. Notaries public shall perform the following notarial acts, when requested:
 1. Take acknowledgments and give certificates of the acknowledgments endorsed on or attached to the instrument.
 2. Administer oaths and affirmations.
 3. Perform jurats.
 4. Perform copy certification.**A.R.S. § 41-319(A)**
20. **A.R.S. 41-252. Authority to perform notarial acts.**
 A. A notarial officer may perform a notarial act authorized by this article or by any law of this state other than this article.
21. **Fees and Impartial Service.** Arizona law allows a notary to charge a reasonable fee, if any, for services rendered under **A.R.S. § 41-316(C)**.
22. **Ownership and Privacy of Journal.**

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A.R.S. § 41-319. Journal

- A. A notary public shall keep a paper journal to chronicle all notarial acts performed regarding tangible records. A notary public shall keep either a paper journal or one or more electronic journals to chronicle all notarial acts performed regarding electronic records. Except as prescribed by subsection E of this section, a notary public shall keep only one paper journal at a time. The notary public shall record all notarial acts in chronological order. The notary public shall furnish, when requested, a certified copy of any public record in the notary public's journal. Records of notarial acts that violate the attorney-client privilege or that are confidential pursuant to federal, or state law are not a public record. Each journal entry shall include at least:
1. The date of the notarial act.
 2. A description of the document and type of notarial act.
 3. The printed full name and address of each individual for whom a notarial act is performed.
 4. If a paper journal is used, the signature of each individual for whom a notarial act is performed.
 5. The type of satisfactory evidence of identity presented to the notary public by each individual for whom a notarial act is performed, or a notation that the notary public's personal knowledge of the individual was used as satisfactory evidence of identity.
 6. A description of the identification card or document, if any, including its date of issuance or expiration.
 7. The fee, if any, charged for the notarial act.
- B. If a notary public has personal knowledge of the identity of a signer, the notary public shall retain a paper or electronic copy of the notarized documents for each notarial act in lieu of making a journal entry or the notary public shall make a journal entry pursuant to the requirements of subsection A, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of this section.
- C. Except for notarial acts performed for remotely located individuals under section 41-263, if a notary public performs more than one notarization for an individual within a six month period, the notary public shall have the individual provide satisfactory evidence of identity as required under section 41-255 the first time the notary performs the notarization for the individual but may not require satisfactory evidence of identity or the individual to sign the journal for subsequent notarizations performed for the individual during the six month period.
- D. If a notary public performs more than one notarization of the same type for a signer either on similar records or within the same record and at the same time, the notary public may group the records together and make one journal entry for the transaction.

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E. If one or more entries in a notary public's journal are not public records, the notary public shall keep one journal that contains entries that are not public records and one journal that contains entries that are public records. If a notary public keeps only one journal, that journal is presumed to be a public record. A notary public's journal that contains entries that are not public records is the property of the employer of that notary public and shall be retained by that employer if the notary public leaves that employment. A notary public's journal that contains only public records is the property of the notary public without regard to whether the notary public's employer purchased the journal or provided the fees for the commissioning of the notary public.

F. Except as provided in subsections A and E of this section, the notary public's journal is a public record that may be viewed by or copied for any member of the public, but only on presentation to the notary public of a written request that details the month and year of the notarial act, the name of the individual whose signature was notarized and the type of record or transaction.

Rights and Duties of Notaries in Other States. Pennsylvania.

23. Following the effective date of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts (RULONA) on October 26, 2017; Official website of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Under the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts (RULONA), notaries public are authorized to perform six notarial acts:

- *take an acknowledgement*
- *administer oaths and affirmations*
- *take a verification on oath or affirmation (includes an affidavit)*
- *witness or attest a signature*
- *certify or attest a copy or deposition and*
- *note a protest of a negotiable instrument.*

The requirements for the notarial acts are as follows:

Acknowledgments

A notary public who takes an acknowledgment of a record shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, all of the following:

1. *The individual appearing before the notary public and making the acknowledgment has the identity claimed.*
2. *The signature on the record is the signature of the individual.*

Administering oaths and affirmations

A notary public who administers an oath or affirmation shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notary public and making the oath or affirmation has the identity claimed.

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Verifications on oath or affirmation

A notary public who takes a verification of a statement on oath or affirmation shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, all of the following:

1. *The individual appearing before the notary public and making the verification has the identity claimed.*
2. *The signature on the statement verified is the signature of the individual.*

Witnessing or attesting signatures

A notary public who witnesses or attests to a signature shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, all of the following:

1. *The individual appearing before the notary public and signing the record has the identity claimed.*
2. *The signature on the record is the signature of the individual.*

Copies

A notary public who certifies or attests a copy of a record or an item which was copied shall determine that the copy is a complete and accurate transcription or reproduction of the record or item.

Negotiable instruments

A notary public who makes or notes a protest of a negotiable instrument shall determine the matters set forth in 13 Pa.C.S. § 3505(b) (relating to evidence of dishonor).

More about the short form certificates for each of these notarial acts.

Since a notary commission is granted to a particular individual, a notary public cannot delegate notarial authority to another person. A notary public's commission is not transferable, even on a temporary basis. It is prohibited to permit another person to use your notary public commission, and you must safeguard your stamping device and journal at all times.

A Pennsylvania notary public's authority extends to all counties in the Commonwealth. A notary holding a commission issued by the Pennsylvania Department of State may notarize at any location in the Commonwealth. A Pennsylvania notary may not perform notarial acts outside this state. Notaries public in Pennsylvania may not take an application for a marriage license, issue a marriage license or perform a civil marriage ceremony.

Determining the identity of person appearing

All notarial acts (with the exception of certifying or attesting a copy or deposition), require that the individual making the statement or executing the signature must appear personally before the notary public and that the notary

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public must have personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual.

In other words, the customer must be physically present before the notary public when the notarial act is executed. The notary public must be able to observe and interact with the individual making the statement or executing the signature. The notary public and the individual for whom a notarial act is being performed must be able to see, hear, communicate with and give identification documents to each other without the use of electronic devices such as telephones, computers, video cameras or facsimile machines. Personal appearance does not include appearance by video or audio technology, such as Skype or FaceTime.

The only exception to this prohibition on the use of electronic communication technologies for personal appearance of a customer is for notaries who are authorized by the Department of State pursuant to Act 97 of 2020 (57 Pa.C.S. § 306.1) to perform remote online notarizations.

The proper method for determining the identity of a person appearing before a notary under RULONA is either through "personal knowledge" or "satisfactory evidence."

A notary public has "personal knowledge" of the identity of an individual appearing before the notary if the individual is personally known to the notary through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

A notarial public has "satisfactory evidence" of the identity of an individual appearing before the notary if the notary can identify the individual using any of the following:

Government-issued identification:

- 1. A passport, driver's license or government-issued nondriver identification card, which is current and unexpired.*
- 2. Another form of government identification issued to an individual, which:*
 - a. is current;*
 - b. contains the signature or a photograph of the individual; and*
 - c. is satisfactory to the notary public.*

By a verification on oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally appearing before the notary public and personally known to the notary public. A notary public may require an individual to provide additional information or identification credentials necessary to assure the notary of the identity of the individual.

Authority to refuse to perform notarial act

A notary public may refuse to perform a notarial act if the notary is not satisfied that:

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- *the individual executing the record is competent or has the capacity to execute the record;*
- *the individual's signature is knowingly and voluntarily made;*
- *the individual's signature on the record or statement substantially conforms to the signature on a form of identification used to determine the identity of the individual; or*
- *the physical appearance of the individual signing the record or statement substantially conforms to the photograph on a form of identification used to determine the identity of the individual.*

A notary public may refuse to perform a notarial act unless such refusal is prohibited by law. A notary public may not refuse to provide notarial services on the basis of a customer's race, color, National origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity (including pregnancy), disability or marital status.

Limitation on Notary public powers – conflict of interest

A notary public may not perform a notarial act with respect to a record in which the notary or the notary's spouse has a direct or pecuniary interest. A direct or pecuniary interest includes an interest in the transaction or record which results in actual or potential gain or advantage, financial or otherwise, other than receiving a regular salary, hourly wage or notarial fees. Regular salary or wage includes bonuses, provided the bonus is not related to or contingent upon the completion of a notarial act.

For the purpose of this rule, none of the following shall constitute a direct or pecuniary interest:

1. *being a shareholder in a publicly traded company that is a party to the notarized transaction;*
2. *being an officer, director or employee of a company that is a party to the notarized transaction, unless the director, officer or employee personally benefits from the transaction other than as provided under subparagraph (iii); or*
3. *receiving a fee that is not contingent upon the completion of the notarized transaction.*

A notarial act performed in violation of this subsection is voidable.

Federal Notarial Powers and Duties

24. PART 92—NOTARIAL AND RELATED SERVICES

Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2651a, 2656, 4215 and 4221.

Source: 22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

Introduction

§ 92.1 Definitions.

(a) In the United States the term *notary* or *notary public* means a public officer qualified and bonded under the laws of a particular

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jurisdiction for the performance of notarial acts, usually in connection with the execution of some document.

(b) The term *notarial act* means an act recognized by law or usage as pertaining to the office of a notary public.

(c) The term *notarial certificate* may be defined as the signed and sealed statement to which a "notarial act" is almost invariably reduced. The "**notarial certificate**" attests to the performance of the act by the notary, and may be an independent document or as in general American notarial practice, may be placed on or attached to the notarized document.

(d) For purposes of this part, except §§ 92.36 through 92.42 relating to the authentication of documents, the term "notarizing officer" includes consular officers, officers of the Foreign Service who are secretaries of embassy or legation under section 24 of the Act of August 18, 1856, 11 Stat. 61, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221), and such U.S. citizen Department of State employees as the Director or Deputy Directors, and regional Division Chiefs, Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management, Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State may designate for the purpose of performing notarial acts overseas pursuant to Section 127(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994-1995, Public Law 103-236, April 30, 1994 ("designated employees"). The authority of designated employees to perform notarial services shall not include the authority to perform authentications, to notarize patent applications, or take testimony in a criminal action or proceeding pursuant to a commission issued by a court in the United States, but shall otherwise encompass all notarial acts, including but not limited to administering or taking oaths, affirmations, affidavits or depositions. The notarial authority of a designated employee shall expire upon termination of the employee's assignment to such duty and may also be terminated at any time by the Director or Deputy Directors, or regional Division Chiefs of the Office of American Citizen Services and Crisis Management, Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State. [22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995; 89 FR 85430, Oct. 28, 2024]

§ 92.2 Description of overseas notarial functions of the Department of State, record of acts.

The overseas notarial function of notarizing officers of the Department of State is similar to the function of a notary public in the United States. See § 22.5(b) of this chapter concerning the giving of receipts for fees collected and the maintenance of a register serving the same purposes as the record which notaries are usually expected or required to keep of their official acts. [60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

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§ 92.3 Consular districts.

Where consular districts have been established, the geographic limits of the district determine the area in which notarial acts can be performed by the notarizing officer. See § 92.41 (b) regarding authentication of the seals and signatures of foreign officials outside the consular district.

[27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.4 Authority of notarizing officers of the Department of State under Federal law.

(a) All notarizing officers are **required**, when application is made to them within the geographic limits of their consular district, to administer to and take from any person any oath, affirmation, affidavit, or deposition, and to perform any notarial act which any notary public is required or authorized by law to perform within the United States. The term "notarial act" as used herein shall not include the performance of extraordinary acts, such as marriages, that have not been traditionally regarded as notarial, **notwithstanding that notary publics may be authorized to perform such acts in some of the states of the United States.** If a request is made to perform an act that the notarizing officer believes is not properly regarded as notarial within the meaning of this regulation, the officer shall not perform the act unless expressly authorized by the Department upon its determination that the act is a notarial act within the meaning of 22 U.S.C. 4215 and 4221. The language "within the limits of the consulate" is construed to mean within the geographic limits of a consular district. With respect to notarial acts performed by notarizing officers away from their office, see § 92.7. Notarial acts shall be performed only if their performance is authorized by treaty provisions or is permitted by the laws or authorities of the country wherein the notarizing officer is stationed.

(b) These acts may be performed for any person regardless of nationality so long as the document in connection with which the notarial service is required is for use within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government of the United States or within the jurisdiction of one of the States or Territories of the United States. (However, see also § 92.6.) Within the Federal jurisdiction of the United States, these acts, when certified under the hand and seal of office of the notarizing officer are valid and of like force and effect as if performed by any duly authorized and competent person within the United States. Documents bearing the seal and signature of a secretary of embassy or legation, consular officer (including consul general, vice consul or consular agent) are admissible in evidence within the Federal jurisdiction without proof of any such seal or signature being genuine or of the official character of the notarizing officer.

(c) Every notarizing officer may perform notarial acts for use in countries occupied by the United States or under its administrative jurisdiction,

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provided the officer has reason to believe that the notarial act will be recognized in the country where it is intended to be used. These acts may be performed **for United States citizens and for nationals** of the occupied or administered countries, who reside outside such countries, except in areas where another government is protecting the interests of the occupied or administered country.

(d) Chiefs of mission, that is, ambassadors and ministers, have no authority under Federal law to perform notarial acts except in connection with the authentication of extradition papers (see § 92.40).

(e) Consular agents have authority to perform notarial services but acting consular agents do not.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962; 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

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§ 92.5 Acceptability of notarial acts under State or territorial law.

The acceptability with the jurisdiction of a State or Territory of the United States of a certificate of a notarial act performed by a notarizing officer depends upon the laws of the State or Territory.

[60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.6 Authority of notarizing officers under international practice.

Although such services are not mandatory, notarizing officers may, as a courtesy, perform notarial acts for use in countries with which the United States has formal diplomatic and consular relations. Generally, the applicant for such service will be a United States citizen or a national of the country in which the notarized document will be used. The notarizing officer's compliance with a request for a notarial service of this type should be based on the reasonableness of the request and the absence of any apparent irregularity. When a notarizing officer finds it advisable to do so, the officer may question the applicant to such extent as may be necessary to be assured of the reasonableness of the request and the absence of irregularity.

(a) That his notarial certificate may reasonably be expected to satisfy the legal requirements of the country in which the notarized document will be used;

(b) That the notarial service is legally necessary and cannot be obtained otherwise than through a United States notarizing officer without loss or serious inconvenience to the applicant; and

(c) That the notarial certificate will be used solely for a well-defined purpose, as represented by the applicant for the service. (See also § 92.4(c) regarding

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notarial services for use in countries occupied by the United States or under its administrative jurisdiction.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.7 Responsibility of notarizing officers of the Department of State.

(a) As a rule, notarial acts should be performed at the consular office. Where required by the circumstances of a particular case and subject to the reasonableness of the request notarial acts may be performed elsewhere within the limits of the consulate subject to the assessment of the applicable fees under subheading "Services Rendered Outside of Office" of the Tariff of Fees (§ 22.1(a) of this chapter), as well as to payment by the interested party of the officer's expenses in going to the place where the service is performed and returning to his office (§ 22.1(b) of this chapter).

(b) As indicated in §§ 92.4, 92.5, and 92.6, the authority of secretaries of embassy or legation as well as consular officers to perform notarial acts is generally recognized. However, the function is essentially consular, and notarial powers are in practice exercised by diplomatic officers only in the absence of a consular officer or U.S. citizen State Department employee designated to perform notarial functions as provided in § 92.1(d). Performance of notarial acts by an officer assigned in dual diplomatic and consular capacity shall be performed in his/her consular capacity, except in special circumstances.

[27 FR 12616, Dec. 20, 1962, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

General Notarial Procedures

§ 92.8 Compliance with request for notarial services.

A notarizing officer should comply with all proper requests for the performance of notarial services within the limitations prescribed in this part. (See particularly §§ 92.3 to 92.7). Moreover, as a representative of the United States Government, the notarizing officer, when acting in a notarial capacity, should take great care to prevent the use of his official seal in furthering any unlawful or clearly improper purpose. (See § 92.9 regarding refusal to perform notarial services in certain cases.)

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51721, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.9 Refusals of requests for notarial services.

(a) A notarizing officer should refuse requests for notarial services, the performance of which is not authorized by treaty provisions or permitted by the laws or authorities of the country in which he is stationed. (See § 92.4(a).) Also, a notarizing officer should refuse to perform notarial acts for use in transactions which may from time to time be prohibited by law or by regulations of the United States Government such, for example, as regulations based on the "Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917," as amended.

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(b) A notarizing officer is also authorized to refuse to perform a notarial act if he had reasonable grounds for believing that the document in connection with which his notarial act is requested will be used for a purpose patently unlawful, improper or inimical to the best interests of the United States. Requests for notarial services should be refused only after the most careful deliberation.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

§ 92.10 Specific waiver in notarial certificate.

If the notarizing officer has reason to believe that material statements in a document presented for notarization are false, and if no basis exists for refusing the notarial service in accordance with § 92.9, he may consider the advisability of informing the applicant that he will perform the service only with a specific waiver of responsibility included in the notarial certificate. Furthermore, a notarizing officer may, in his discretion, add to the specific waiver in the notarial certificate a statement of verifiable facts known to him, which will reveal the falsity of material in the document. However, normally a notarizing officer shall exercise great caution not to limit the general privilege of a United States citizen while abroad to execute under oath any statement he sees fit to make, including mistaken, unnecessary, and even frivolous statements: *Provided*, That substantial and compelling reasons do not exist which impel restraining action on the part of the notarizing officer. On the other hand, experience has shown the desirability of including, as standard practice, a specific waiver of responsibility in all authentications (§ 92.38) executed in connection with divorce proceedings.

[22 FR 10858, Dec. 27, 1957, as amended at 60 FR 51723, Oct. 3, 1995]

History of Notaries Based on Canon Law

25. Fourth Book

On Procedures

CANONS 1552-2194 FIRST PART—On trials

Section 1—On Trials in general

Canon 365 (1983 CIC 472)

The prescriptions of Canons 1573-93 are to be observed concerning the officialis, promoter of justice, defender of the bond, synodal judges, auditors, couriers, and citation servers; concerning the Vicar General, chancellor and other notaries, synodal examiners, and pastor consultors, the prescriptions of the canons that follow [are to be observed].

Canon 366 Article 1—On the Vicar General

Canon Law Digest

VI: 416; VIII: 280

Cross-Ref.: 1917 CIC 1592

§ 1. Besides the chancellor, the Bishop can constitute other notaries whose writing or signature confers public credibility.

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§ 2. These can be constituted either for all acts, or only for judicial acts, or only for the acts of certain causes, or for the confection of certain transactions.

§ 3. If clerics are lacking, they can be taken from among the laity; but the notary in criminal cases of clerics must be a priest.

§ 4. The chancellor and other notaries must be of good reputation and above any suspicion.

§ 5. All of them can be removed or suspended by him who constituted them or by his successor or Superior, but not by the Vicar Capitulary without the consent of the Chapter.

Canon 15858 (1983 CIC 1437)

§ 1. There shall be a notary involved in every process who acts in the office of actuary; consequently, those acts are considered null that were not produced by the hand of the notary, or at least were not signed by him.

§ 2. Wherefore the judge, before taking cognizance of a case, must select an actuary from among the notaries legitimately constituted, unless the Ordinary himself has already designated one for a case.

Article 2 On the chancellor and other notaries and the episcopal archive

Canon 37463 (1983 CIC 484)

§ 1. The duties of notaries are [as follows]:

1. ° 2. ° 3. ° 4. ° To produce the acts or instruments, concerning dispositions, obligations, citations, and judicial communications, decrees, sentences, and other works of this sort as required; Faithfully to reduce to writing those things done with an indication of the place, day, month, and year, and to sign them;

To show acts and instruments legitimately sought from the files, observing those things that ought to be observed and declaring copies to be in conformance [with the originals] by their signatures.

A notary cannot compose acts outside the territory of the Bishop by whom he was appointed or concerning matters other than those for which he was legitimately constituted.

John Prince, "The Diocesan Chancellor", Canon Law Studies, no. 167 (J. C. D. thesis, Catholic University of America, 1942).

Codex Iuris Canonici auctoritate Ioannis Pauli PP. II promulgatus (Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1983)

Codex Iuris Canonici auctoritate Ioannis Pauli PP. II promulgatus (Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1983)

Codex Iuris Canonici Pii X Pontificis Maximi iussu digestus, Benedicti Papae XV auctoritate promulgatus (Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1917)

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Robert Spaight, "Ecclesiastical Public Documents: Authorship and Solemnities" (diss. no. 17, Pontifical University of St. Thomas [Rome], 1959-1960).

Codex Iuris Canonici auctoritate Ioannis Pauli PP. II promulgatus (Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1983) Canon 37564 (1983 CIC 486) Cross-Ref.: 1917 CIC 379.

Common Usage of Notarial Powers

26. **Article IV, Section 1: Full Faith and Credit** shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

27. Amendment XIV

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

28. **"Constitutional Rights"** Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 412). See Also "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Miranda V. Arizona*, 384 US 436, 491; *Marbury vs. Madison*, 5 US 137 (1803) 5 US 137 (Cranch) 1803.

29. **"Usage"** in reference to the **"Unwritten Law"**. All that portion of the law, observed and administered in the courts, which has not been enacted or promulgated in the form of a statute or ordinance, including the unenacted portions of the common law, and the rules, principles, and maxims established by judicial precedents or the successive like decision of the courts. See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p 1786). See also **"Common Law"**. As distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems, the common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and people of Anglo-Saxon Stock. As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in the sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England. 1 Kent, Comm. 492. *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Call Pub. Co.* 181 U.S. 92, 21 S. Ct. 501, 45 1. Ed.

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765. As concerns its force and authority in the United States, the phrase designates that portion of the common law of England (including such acts of parliament as were applicable) which had been adopted and was in force here at the time of the Revolution. This, so far as it has not since been expressly abrogated, is recognized as an organic part of the jurisprudence of most of the United States. *Browning v. Browning*, 3 N.M. 371, 9P 677. As a compound adjective "common-law" is understood as contrasted with or opposed to "statutory" ... See *Black's Law Dictionary*, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 369).

Right to Remedy

30. **Const. U.S. art. 1, § 10**, No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or **Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts**, or grant any Title of Nobility.
31. **Marbury v. Madison**, 5 U.S. 137 (1803) "*It is emphatically the duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, expound and interpret the rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Court must decide on the operation of each.*"
32. "*All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.*" *Marbury vs. Madison*, 5 US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)
33. "*Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.*" *Miranda vs. Arizona*, 384 US 436 p. 491.
34. **Const. U.S. art. 3, § 2, Cl. 1**:
The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.
35. **Informal Settlement Conference (ISC)** pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1092.06.
36. **IMPAIRING THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS.**
A law which impairs the obligation of a contract is one which renders the contract in itself less valuable or less enforceable, whether by changing its terms and stipulations, its legal qualities and conditions, or by regulating the remedy for its enforcement... To "impair the obligation of a contract within Const. U.S. art. 1, § 10, is to weaken it, lessen its value, or make it worse in any respect or in any degree, and any law which changes the intention and

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legal effect of the parties, giving to one a greater and to the other a less interest or benefit, or which imposes conditions not included in the contract or dispense with the performance of those included, impairs the obligation of the contract." *O'Conner v. Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.*, 97 Conn. 8, 115 A. 484, 486. A statute "impairs the obligation of a contract" "when by its terms it nullifies or materially changes existing contract obligations." *Oil Fork Development Co. v. Huddleston*, 202 Ky. 261, 259 S.W. 334, 335; *Adams V. Greene*, 182 Ky. 504, 206 S.W. 759, 762.

Maxims of Law:

37. *Qui aliquid statuerit, parte inaudita altera, aequum licet dixerit, haud aequum faderti.* He who determines any matter without hearing both sides, though he may have decided right, has not done justice. 6 Coke, 52a; 4 Bl. Comm. 283. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, Ed. 1891 (p. 981)

Qui non obstat quod obstare potest, facere videtur. He who does not prevent [a thing] which he can prevent, is considered to do [as doing it.] 2 Inst. 146. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, Ed. 1891 (p. 982)

Power of Public Official/Notary and Intimidation of a Witness

38. CRM 1-499 201. Indictment And Informations.
39. "Information" An accusation exhibited against a person for some criminal offense, without an indictment. **An accusation in the nature of an indictment, from which it differs only in being presented by a competent public officer on his oath of office, instead of a grand jury on their oath.** 1 Bish. Crim. Proc. § 141. Black's Law Dictionary, 1st, Ed. 1891 (p. 773) See also Black's Law Dictionary 6th ed., 1990 (p. 772).
40. **Amendments V and VI, Document 52 Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution 3: §§ 1778--83, 1785--87, 1833 § 1780.**
- "There is another mode of prosecution, which exists by the common law in regard to misdemeanors; though these also are ordinarily prosecuted upon indictments found by a grand jury. The mode, here spoken of, is by an information, usually at the suit of the government or its officers. information generally differs in nothing from an indictment in its form and substance, except that it is filed at the mere discretion of the proper law officer of the government *ex officio*, without the intervention or approval of a grand jury. This process is rarely recurred to in America; and it has never yet been formally put into operation by any positive authority of congress, under the national government, in mere cases of misdemeanor; though common enough in civil prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures." University of Chicago Press

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https://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/amendV-VI_criminal_process52.html; Story, Joseph. *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*. 3 vols. Boston, 1833.

41. **"Inquiry"** The writ of inquiry is a judicial process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and, "because it is unknown what damages the plaintiff has sustained," commanding the sheriff that, by the oath of twelve men of his county, he diligently inquire into the same, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the judgment go by default, to ascertain the *quantum* of damages. Wharton. Black's Law Dictionary, 1st, Ed. 1891 (p. 627).
42. **18 U.S. C. § 2071. Willful and Unlawful Concealment.**
"(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."
43. **18 USC §1512B "ENGAGES IN MISLEADING CONDUCT - (b)** Whoever knowingly uses intimidation, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation [1] supervised release, [1] parole, or release pending judicial proceedings; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both".
44. **18 USC § 242** Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of

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the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Federal Aid for Deprivation and/or Invasion of Constitutional Rights

45. **"Assault"** **"An unlawful offer or attempt with force violence to do a corporeal hurt to another. Force unlawfully directed or applied to the person of another under such circumstance as to cause a well-founded apprehension of immediate peril...Any unjustifiable act causing a well-founded apprehension of immediate peril from a force already partially or fully put in motion. See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 149). See also "Felonious Assault."**
"Such an assault upon the person as, if consummated, would subject the party making it, upon conviction, to the punishment of a felony, that is, to imprisonment of a felony, that is, to imprisonment in a penitentiary." Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 764).
46. **"Fiction"**. An assumption or supposition of law that something which is or may be false is true, or that a state of facts exists which has never really taken place. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 772)
47. **"Fictitious."** Founded on a fiction; having the character of a fiction; false, feigned, or pretended. Imaginary; not real; counter-felt. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 773)
48. **"Fictitious Action"** An action brought for the sole purpose of obtaining the opinion of the court on a point of law, not for the settlement of any actual controversy between the parties. *Smith v. Junction Ry. Co.*, 29 Ind, 551. Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 773)
49. **"Usurpation of Franchise or Office"** **"The unjustly intruding upon or exercising any office, franchise, or liberty belonging to another."** See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1790)
50. **"Usurper"** **"One who assumes the right of the government by force, contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the country."** See Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd ed., 1933 (p. 1790)
51. **"Council"** An advocate or Barrister. ... In The practice of the United States supreme court, the term denotes an officer who is employed by a party in a

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cause to conduct the same on its trial on his behalf. He differs from an attorney at law... It is the duty of the counsel to draft or review and correct the special pleadings, to manage the cause on trial, and, during the whole course of the suit, to apply established principles of law to the exigencies of the case. 1 Kent, Comm. 307. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, ed. 1891 (p. 283-284)

52. ***Sixth Amendment, U.S. Constitution***

"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; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." *Sixth Amendment, U.S. Constitution*

53. **"Foreign Courts"** The courts of a foreign state or nation. In the United States, this term is frequently applied to the courts of one of the states when their judgements or records are introduced in the courts of another. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, ed. 1891 (p. 505).

54. **"Foreign State"** A foreign country or nation. The several United States are considered "foreign" to each other except as regards their relations as common members of the Union. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, ed. 1891 (p. 505).

55. **"Invasion"** An encroachment upon the rights of another; the incursion of an army for conquest and plunder. Black's Law Dictionary 1st, ed. 1891 (p. 642).

56. **10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335**

Sec. 331. Federal aid for State governments

Whenever there is an insurrection in any State against its government, the President may, upon the request of its legislature or of its governor if the legislature cannot be convened, call into Federal service such of the militia of the other States, in the number requested by that State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to suppress the insurrection.

Sec. 332. Use of militia and armed forces to enforce Federal authority

Whenever the President considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service such of the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion.

Sec. 333. Interference with State and Federal law

The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress,

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in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it--

(1) so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, **that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or**

(2) **opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.**

In any situation covered by clause (1), the State shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution.

Sec. 334. Proclamation to disperse

Whenever the President considers it necessary to use the militia or the armed forces under this chapter, he shall, by proclamation, immediately order the insurgents or those obstructing the enforcement of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time.

Sec. 335. Guam and Virgin Islands included as "State" For purposes of this chapter, the term "State" includes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

57. 10 U.S. Code § 12406 - National Guard in Federal service: call

- (1) the United States, or any of the Commonwealths or possessions, is invaded or is in danger of invasion by a foreign nation;
- (2) there is a rebellion or danger of a rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States; or
- (3) the President is unable with the regular forces to execute the laws of the United States;

the President may call into Federal service members and units of the National Guard of any State in such numbers as he considers necessary to repel the invasion, suppress the rebellion, or execute those laws.

Orders for these purposes shall be issued through the governors of the States or, in the case of the District of Columbia, through the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

(Added Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title XVI, § 1662(f)(1), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2994; amended Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, § 1057(a)(5), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3440.)

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20250673212
OFFICIAL RECORDS OF
MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDER
JUSTIN HEAP



The foregoing instrument is an
electronically prepared
full, true and correct copy
of the original record in this
office.

Attest: 11/20/2025 02:08:22 PM

By Justin Heap Recorder

To Verify this purchase visit
<https://recorder.maricopa.gov/recording/verify-cert.html?id=340133>