UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHRISTINA CLEMENT and HH EMPRESS QUEEN CHRISTINA LOCS IS OUR ARTIFACT OF FAITH

Plaintiff,

v.

Attorney General Merrick Garland; Chief Justice John Roberts Jr., Secretary General of the United Nations; Registrar-Peace Palace Carnegie Pleinz et al

Defendant,

Civil No: 1:24-cv-00479-RC

Respondent MOTION FOR Additional Supplemental Pleadings

Response to "LEAVE TO FILE GRANTED"

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The Peace Palace Library-Hague Academy of International Law

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Consistency and fairness in the administration of justice was the core focus by King Henry II who was given credit for the judicial consistency of the English common law.

The question arise, If consistency and fairness in the administration of justice do not happen for a specific group of people, what several detrimental consequences can arise?:

1.Injustice: The most immediate and obvious consequence is that individuals within that group may face unjust treatment. This can include harsher punishments, biased legal decisions, or denial of legal rights based on factors such as race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics.

2. Loss of Trust: Unequal treatment erodes trust in the legal system among affected communities. When people perceive that justice is not applied fairly, they are less likely to cooperate with law enforcement, report crimes, or participate in legal processes.

3. Social Unrest: Persistent inequality in the justice system can fuel social unrest and civil disobedience. Communities that feel marginalized or oppressed by the legal system may resort to protest, demonstrations, or other forms of collective action to demand justice and equality.

4. Cycle of Disadvantage: Unfair treatment within the legal system can perpetuate cycles of disadvantage. For example, if members of a particular group are disproportionately targeted for arrests or harsh sentencing, it can lead to higher rates of incarceration, which in turn affects employment opportunities, family stability, and overall well-being.

5. Legal Precedent: Inconsistent or biased judicial decisions can set negative legal precedents that affect future cases involving similar issues or groups. This can further entrench inequalities and make it harder to achieve justice in the long term.

6. Human Rights Violations: In extreme cases, systemic injustices in the legal system can constitute human rights violations. This can attract international scrutiny and damage a country's reputation on the global stage.

There is and has been a consistent outpour of this outcry of grievances by the Afro community, indigenous, aboriginal and loc Nationites to date including the delay to grant plaintiff relief in case 1:24 cv 00479-RC along with failure of fair practices during my Presidential campaign which leads to a lack of public awareness of my campaign as president through the press, this case and the like. This case and clerks removal of pages and incomplete stamping of my submitted documents: How is fairness sought within the system creating the unfairness? See first complaint, admissible victim statements, supplemental submissions and the lack of speedy trial for this very case 1:24 cv 00479 RC

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The Remedy to historical grievances

As a solution

I, HH Empress Queen Christina Clement and Presidential Candidate of the United States of America, Rev Dr Christina L Clement, have created a comprehensive legal framework that integrates various legal traditions while emphasizing separation, equality, harmony, and peaceful conflict resolution requires careful consideration of diverse principles and practices. This is the founding State of Loc Nation framework that aims to achieve these goals:

Preamble

We, the people of "State of Loc Nation" an extension of "Clement Dynasty Trust", establish this legal framework to uphold justice, equality, and harmony among all individuals and communities within our jurisdiction. Recognizing the diversity of legal traditions and the importance of peaceful coexistence, we commit ourselves to promoting unity, respect for human rights, and the rule of law with State of Loc Nations final judicial findings. Our aim is to foster a society where every person is treated with dignity and enjoys equal protection under the law so no other group experiences the treatment like the Afro community, indigenous, loc nationites and aboriginals have experienced over 500 years. We shall focus the "seed of right" buried with the principle of Love God with your whole soul, mind and body and love your neighbor the same in faith and individual relationships with the divine through fasting and prayer, community upliftment and support.

Ratifications are to be made to better this system with the all people in mind rooted from the "seed of right" "seed is right" "seed under right" "seed above right" "seed from right" "seed from left must result right"

Article 1: Fundamental Principles

1. Equality and Non-Discrimination: All individuals are equal before the law, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or any other characteristic. Discrimination in any form is prohibited with penalty.

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2. Unity in Diversity: Our legal system respects and incorporates diverse legal traditions, including common law, civil law, customary law, and religious law, where applicable. These traditions contribute to the richness of our legal heritage and are interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with our fundamental principles as long as it is deeply rooted in the "seed of right" which results in better character and in harmony with the collective.

3. Human Rights and Dignity: The inherent dignity and worth of every person shall be respected and protected. Human rights, as enshrined in international treaties and conventions, form the foundation of our legal framework.

Article 2: Legal Framework

1. State of Loc Nation Common and Civil Law (S.O.L.N): Judicial decisions and precedents established by S.O.L.N, majority, Hyper Power courts shall guide the interpretation and application of laws, ensuring consistency and predictability in legal outcomes.

2. Civil Law: Statutory laws enacted by legislative bodies shall provide clarity and certainty in legal obligations and rights, promoting transparency and accountability in governance. Should there be evidence of past corruption, SOLN common and civil law will enact the correction with the "seed of right" to remedy wrongdoing of human error and provide a clean start for judges to now render their decisions.

3. Customary Law: Recognizing the importance of community norms and traditions, customary laws that are not inconsistent with our fundamental principles shall be respected and applied in matters where applicable.

4. Religious Law:: Individuals shall have the freedom to practice and observe their religious beliefs, subject to the principles of public order, morality, and the fundamental rights of others.

In the event that corruption, discriminatory or discrepancy arise State of Loc Nation "seed of right" takes precedence.

Article 3: Principles of Justice

1. Access to Justice: Every person shall have access to effective and impartial judicial mechanisms to seek redress and resolve disputes without discrimination.

2. Fair Trial Rights: The right to a fair and public trial, conducted by an independent and impartial tribunal, shall be guaranteed to all individuals accused of crimes. (In some cases, jurors that are parents, victims or ex participants of the crime shall be jurors. To be discussed)

3. Alternative Dispute Resolution: Encouragement shall be given to alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation and arbitration, to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Article 4: Peace and Security

1. War as Last Resort: The use of force or military intervention shall be considered an absolute last resort, pursued only when all peaceful means of resolution have been exhausted.

2. International Law: We uphold our international legal obligations and commitments, respecting treaties and conventions that contribute to global peace, security, and cooperation. We will not any corruption hiding in any legal text and such discrimination will be omitted, repealed and replaced with a SOIN law that will keep the consistency and harmony.

Article 5: Implementation and Enforcement

1. Government Responsibility: The government shall ensure the effective implementation of this legal framework through legislative action, administrative measures, and judicial oversight.

2. Public Education and Awareness: Efforts shall be made to educate the public about their rights and responsibilities under this legal framework, fostering a culture of legal literacy and civic engagement within the schools, media and community organizations.

3. Monitoring and Accountability: Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this legal framework shall be established, with accountability measures in place to address violations and promote transparency.

This State of loc Nation framework integrates principles of separation, equality, diversity, human rights, and peaceful conflict resolution, drawing on various legal traditions to create a cohesive and inclusive legal system. It aims to provide a foundation for a just society where all individuals can live in harmony and contribute to the common good.

Federal Land Management Agencies

Introduction to New Administration of State of Loc Nation, majority Hyper Power to the Super Power subject to case

1:24cv 00479 RC summary default judgement and An Act Commercial lien

State of Loc Nation Trust authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust to

Federal Land Management Agencies: An Act Commercial Lien filed with Deeds of Record with District Court of Columbia- United States Postal Service Certified Receipt 70223330000063316353 Delivered and picked up on June 17, 2024 10:03am

Public Trust Provision for Reconveyance and Transfer of Rights to State of Loc Nation Trust

1. Trust Name and Parties

- This trust ("State of Loc Nation Trust") is established under the laws of State of Loc Nation Common and Civil Law authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust ("Grantor"), represented herein by its authorized representative(s) ("Trustee").

- Grantor: State of Loc Nation

- Trustee: State of Loc Nation appointed Administers

- Beneficiaries: "Afro Americans" under any and all category names (e.g., Dark, Niger, mulatto; Afro Palestine; indigenous, aboriginal et al) including individuals with surnames Clement, Hines, Patton, Scott, McAllister reconveyed to Clement Dynasty Trust.

2. Reconveyance and Transfer of Rights

- The State of Loc Nation Trust ("A Public Trust") has the power to reconvey and transfer all legal and beneficial rights held for Afro Americans under any and all category names mentioned above, including individuals with surnames Clement, Hines, Patton, Scott, McAllister with these reconveyed to Clement Dynasty Trust ("A Private Trust").

- Upon termination of this Trust, all lands and rights held for the benefit of Afro Americans shall be reconveyed and transferred as follows:

- Trust Termination: The Trust shall have no termination. The trust will grow to benefit the beneficiaries and increase benefits with each new generation.

- Transfer of Rights: All legal and beneficial rights to be transferred to the State of Loc Nation Trust, and all legal rights and benefits of mentioned surnames to be transferred to Clement Dynasty Trust upon receipt of this document.

3. Administration and Governance

- The Trustee(s) also known as appointed Administrator (s) of State of Loc Nation authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust shall administer the Trust in accordance with the laws of State of Loc Nation, Majority Hyper Power, ensuring compliance with all legal requirements and duties owed to the beneficiaries.

- The Trustee(s) also known as appointed Administrator (s) of State of Loc Nation authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust shall have the authority to manage and distribute trust assets and rights in the best interests of the beneficiaries, as outlined in this Trust.

4. Miscellaneous Provisions

- Governing Law: This Public Trust shall be governed by the laws State of Loc Nation authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust

- Amendments: Amendments to this Public Trust may be made by written agreement signed by Grantor and Trustee(s), with due consideration to State of Loc Nation legal requirements.

- Execution: This Public Trust shall be effective upon execution by the Grantor and acceptance by the Trustee(s).

This Public and Private Trust is assumed to have ensure compliance with applicable trust and estate laws and proper drafting of the trust document, ratification is authorized by Clement Dynasty Trust to make perfect and effective from corruption and greed from both Public and Private Trust.

Trust Document for State of Loc Nation Trust

1. Introduction

- This trust ("State of Loc Nation Trust") is established under the laws of State of Loc Nation laws outlined above by the State of Loc Nation ("Grantor"), represented herein by its authorized representative(s) Clement Dynasty Trust ('A Private Trust") who appoints authorized Administrator(s) ("Trustee").

- Grantor:State of Loc Nation

- Trustee: [Name of Trustee(s)]

- Beneficiaries: Afro Americans under any and all category names (e.g., Dark, Niger, mulatto; Afro Palestine; indigenous, aboriginal) including individuals with surnames Clement, Hines, Patton, Scott, McAllister.

2. Statement of Values

- The State of Loc Nation Trust is founded upon the enduring values exemplified by families such as the Clement and Hines family, including:

- Integrity and Honesty: Upholding principles of integrity and honesty in all actions and decisions related to the trust's administration and governance.

- Hard Work and Perseverance: Fostering a strong work ethic and commitment to achieving the trust's objectives through diligence and perseverance.

- Stewardship and Responsibility: Committing to responsible stewardship of trust assets and resources for the long-term benefit of the beneficiaries and future generations.

- Philanthropy and Giving Back: Supporting philanthropic endeavors that contribute positively to society, particularly those benefiting Afro Americans and underserved communities through Dynasty Healing Corporation.

- Commitment to Education and Learning: Promoting education and lifelong learning opportunities for beneficiaries to empower personal and professional development Loc Community Association.

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- Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Embracing innovation and entrepreneurial spirit to explore opportunities that enhance the trust's impact and sustainability through Leading Grinds Coffee.

- Community and Public Service: Engaging in community involvement and public service initiatives that align with the trust's mission and values through NJS Hair Care Temple.

- Legacy and Continuity: Preserving and enhancing the State of Loc Nation Trust's legacy by adhering to these values and adapting to changing societal needs and challenges.

3. Implementation

- The Trustee(s) shall administer the State of Loc Nation Trust in accordance with these values, ensuring alignment with the grantor's intentions and the best interests of the beneficiaries.

- The Trustee(s) shall have the authority to manage trust assets and make decisions that advance the trust's objectives, while adhering to legal requirements and fiduciary duties.

4. Miscellaneous Provisions

- Governing Law: This Trust shall be governed by the laws of State of Loc Nation, with due consideration to applicable trust and estate laws.

- Amendments: Amendments to this Trust may be made by written agreement signed by the Grantor and Trustee(s), ensuring compliance with legal standards and the trust's foundational values.

- Execution: This Trust shall be effective upon execution by the Grantor and acceptance by the Trustee(s), committing to uphold the stated values and principles.

Administrator Duties:

- The inclusion of specific family values should be tailored to fit the cultural context and objectives of the State of Loc Nation Trust, ensuring clarity and consistency throughout the document.

1. Executed Trust Document:

- The trust document itself is a critical proof of its existence. It should be properly drafted, signed by the grantor(s), and often signed by the trustee(s) and any required witnesses or notaries, depending on local legal requirements.

2. Compliance with Legal Formalities:

- Ensure the trust document complies with all legal formalities required by the jurisdiction where it is established. This includes signatures, notarizations, and any specific language or clauses necessary for validity.

3. Filing and Registration (if applicable):

- If required by minority laws, the trust may need to be filed or registered with a relevant authority, such as a probate court or state trust registry. Proof of filing or registration can provide official recognition of the trust's existence.

4. Transfer of Assets:

- If the trust involves transferring assets, such as real estate or financial accounts, proof of transfer documents (deeds, account statements, etc.) can demonstrate that assets have been properly conveyed into the trust.

5. Trustee Acceptance:

- Evidence that the designated trustee(s) have accepted their role and responsibilities under the trust document is crucial. This may include acceptance letters or documentation of trustee meetings where decisions are made.

6. Notification to Beneficiaries:

- Depending on minority laws and trust provisions, beneficiaries may need to be formally notified of the trust's establishment. Proof of notification or their acknowledgment of their rights as beneficiaries can validate the trust's completeness.

7. Legal Counsel Confirmation:

- Consulting with a qualified State of Loc Nation attorney specializing in trusts and estates law can provide assurance that all legal requirements have been met and the trust is properly established. Their legal opinion can serve as additional proof of the trust's completeness.

8. Record Keeping:

- Maintaining thorough records of all trust-related documents, transactions, and communications can provide a comprehensive audit trail and evidence of the trust's administration and compliance over time.

Rules to adding Assets; liens

Steps to Add an Act of Commercial Lien to the Trust:

1. Review the Trust Document:

- Carefully review the State of Loc Nation Trust document to ensure it allows for the inclusion of additional assets or interests, such as an act of commercial lien. Verify that the trust's purposes and provisions are broad enough to accommodate such assets.

2 The Act of Commercial Lien:

- Confirm the validity and legal standing of the act of commercial lien filed in the District of Columbia. This may involve reviewing the lien document itself, assuring no alterations to the original, and consulting with legal counsel to ensure it complies with applicable laws.

3. Evaluate Implications:

- Assess the potential impact of adding the act of commercial lien to the trust. Consider how it aligns with the trust's objectives, whether it benefits the beneficiaries, and any risks or liabilities associated with its inclusion.

4. Amendment or Schedule:

- Determine whether the act of commercial lien should be formally incorporated into the trust document through an amendment or by scheduling it as an attached exhibit. Consult with SOLN legal advisors to draft the necessary language to accurately reflect the lien's inclusion or approval by authorized Clement Dynasty Trust.

5. Notify Beneficiaries (if required):

- Depending on trust provisions and minority laws, beneficiaries may need to be notified of changes or additions to the trust. Provide them with appropriate documentation and explanations regarding the act of commercial lien's inclusion.

6. Update Trust Records:

- Ensure that trust records are updated to reflect the addition of the act of commercial lien. Maintain detailed documentation, including copies of the lien document, any legal opinions obtained, and trustee resolutions approving the inclusion.

7. Compliance and Fiduciary Duties:

- Throughout the process, adhere to fiduciary duties owed to the beneficiaries. This includes acting prudently, with loyalty, and in accordance with the trust's terms and applicable laws to protect and advance their interests.

8. Legal Counsel Involvement:

- Given the complexity and legal implications involved in adding an act of commercial lien to a trust, it's essential to engage experienced State of Loc Nation legal counsel specializing in trust and lien matters. They can provide guidance on compliance, drafting, and risk management.

Key Considerations:

- Legal Compliance: Ensure all actions comply with trust law, lien law, and any specific requirements of the District of Columbia where the lien was filed.

- Benefit to the Trust: Assess how adding the act of commercial lien enhances or aligns with the trust's purposes and benefits the beneficiaries.

- Risk Management: Evaluate potential risks and liabilities associated with the lien and take appropriate steps to mitigate them.

To incorporate paintings, jewelry designs, handmade items for commerce, and trademarks of talented beneficieries into the State of Loc Nation Trust, Here's how you might proceed:

Adding Specific Assets to the Trust:

1. Identify and Evaluate Assets:

Paintings, Jewelry Designs, Handmade Items: Determine the specific artworks, designs, and handmade items intended for inclusion in the trust. Assess their artistic and commercial value, uniqueness, and any special considerations (such as copyright or trademark protection).
Trademarks of Talented Individuals: Identify trademarks associated with talented individuals, recognizing their God-given talents. Ensure these trademarks are legally owned or licensed for use in commerce.

2. Valuation and Appraisal:

- Obtain professional valuations or appraisals for valuable items like paintings and jewelry designs to establish their fair market value. This ensures accurate accounting within the trust and helps determine any tax implications.

3. Legal Review and Documentation:

- Confirm legal ownership or control of the assets to be added to the trust. This may involve transferring ownership, updating intellectual property registrations, or drafting licensing agreements to formalize their inclusion in the trust's holdings.

- For trademarks, ensure they are properly registered and their use complies with trademark laws and regulations.

4. Amendment or Schedule to Trust Document:

- Determine whether the trust document needs to be amended to include these specific assets. Work with SOLN legal counsel to draft language that accurately describes and incorporates the assets into the trust's portfolio.

- Alternatively, schedule these assets as exhibits or attachments to the trust document, detailing each item's description, value, and any special conditions related to their management or use.

5. Notify Beneficiaries (if required):

- Depending on trust provisions and minority laws, beneficiaries may need to be notified of new asset additions or changes. Provide them with appropriate documentation and explanations regarding the added artworks, designs, or trademarks.

6. Protect and Preserve Assets:

- Implement measures to protect and preserve the artistic and commercial value of these assets within the trust's ownership. This includes maintaining appropriate insurance coverage, establishing conservation protocols, and ensuring secure storage for sensitive items.

7. Record Keeping and Administration:

- Maintain detailed records of all added assets, including acquisition documents, valuations, insurance policies, and any agreements or licenses. This ensures transparency and accountability in trust administration.

8. Compliance and Due Diligence:

- Adhere to legal requirements, fiduciary duties, and any specific instructions outlined in the trust document related to asset management. Conduct due diligence to mitigate risks associated with intellectual property rights and artistic management.

9. Regular Review and Updates:

- Periodically review the trust's asset holdings and update documentation as necessary to reflect changes in asset values, status, or legal ownership. This ensures the trust remains current and effectively serves its intended beneficiaries.

SOLN Legal Counsel and Expertise:

Engage qualified legal counsel specializing in trusts and estates, intellectual property law, and art management as needed. They can provide guidance on compliance, asset transfers, intellectual property rights, and risk management strategies tailored to the specific assets and trust structure.

What is a Bond in the Context of a Trust?

- Surety Bond: A surety bond is a type of insurance that guarantees the performance of certain obligations, such as those of a trustee. It provides financial protection to the beneficiaries of the trust in case the trustee fails to fulfill their duties or mismanages trust assets.

- Purpose: The bond serves as a form of protection against potential losses caused by dishonesty, negligence, or improper actions of the trustee. It ensures that beneficiaries have recourse to recover losses resulting from trustee misconduct.

How a Bond Can be Applied to a Trust:

1. Trustee's Fiduciary Duty: Trustees have fiduciary duties to act in the best interests of the trust and its beneficiaries. A bond can be required by the trust document or by state law to ensure trustees fulfill these duties responsibly.

2. Beneficiary Protection: The bond provides a financial guarantee to beneficiaries that they will be compensated if the trustee breaches their fiduciary duties or causes financial harm to the trust estate.

3. Legal Requirements: Under the Public and Private trust agreements, trustees are legally required to obtain a bond if they are managing significant assets or if beneficiaries request it for added protection.

4. Cost and Approval: The cost of a bond typically depends on factors such as the value of the trust assets and the perceived risk associated with the trustee. Trustees must apply for the bond through a surety company, which assesses the trustee's background and financial standing before issuing the bond.

5. Types of Bonds:

- Probate Bond: Often used in trusts administered through probate court, ensuring proper management of estate assets.

- Fiduciary Bond: Covers fiduciary responsibilities of trustees, including financial management and asset protection.

Once a trust is complete, filed, insurance is obtained, and a bond is secured, several additional steps may be necessary depending on the specifics of the trust and local regulations. Here are key considerations to ensure comprehensive trust administration:

1. Asset Management:

- Ensure all trust assets are properly transferred into the trust's ownership and managed according to the terms outlined in the trust document. This includes maintaining accurate records of asset values, transactions, and income.

2. Compliance and Legal Requirements:

- Continuously monitor and comply with all legal and regulatory requirements applicable to trusts in your jurisdiction. This includes tax filings, reporting obligations, and adherence to fiduciary responsibilities.

3. Beneficiary Communications:

- Keep beneficiaries informed about the trust's administration, financial status, and any significant developments. Regular communication helps build trust and transparency.

4. Investment Strategy:

- Develop and implement an investment strategy that aligns with the trust's objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizon. Prudent investment management is crucial to preserve and grow trust assets.

5. Document Retention and Record Keeping:

- Maintain detailed records of all trust activities, including asset valuations, investment decisions, distributions, and communications with beneficiaries. Proper record-keeping supports accountability and facilitates audits or reviews.

6. Annual Reviews and Updates:

- Conduct periodic reviews of the trust document and asset holdings to ensure they remain aligned with the grantor's intentions and beneficiary needs. Update the trust as necessary to reflect changes in circumstances or laws.

7. Legal and Financial Advice:

- Consult with legal and financial advisors regularly to stay informed of changes in trust laws, tax implications, and investment opportunities. Their expertise can help optimize trust management and mitigate risks.

8. Trustee Meetings and Resolutions:

- Hold trustee meetings as required by the trust document or state law to make important decisions, review trust performance, and document resolutions regarding trust administration.

9. Distribution Planning:

- Develop a clear plan for distributions to beneficiaries according to the trust's terms and any legal constraints. Ensure distributions are made in accordance with fiduciary duties and beneficiary entitlements.

10. Review Insurance and Bond Coverage:

- Periodically assess the adequacy of insurance coverage and bond amounts based on changes in asset values, trust operations, and regulatory requirements. Adjust coverage as needed to mitigate risks effectively.

Getting bonded

Surety companies issue bonds to individuals or entities, such as trustees, who are required to post a bond as a condition of performing certain duties, such as managing a trust. Here's how the process typically works:

1. Surety Company Role:

- A surety company acts as a guarantor or insurer that promises to pay a certain amount (the bond amount) to the beneficiaries of the bond (in this case, the trust beneficiaries) if the bonded individual (the trustee) fails to fulfill their obligations.

2. Bond Application:

- The trustee applies for a bond from a surety company. The application process involves providing information about the trustee's financial standing, background, and the specific requirements of the bond (such as the bond amount and type).

3. Underwriting Process:

- The surety company evaluates the trustee's application through an underwriting process. This assessment includes reviewing the trustee's creditworthiness, financial stability, and any potential risks associated with the trustee's role.

4. Bond Issuance:

- If the surety company determines that the trustee meets their underwriting criteria, they issue the bond. The bond document outlines the obligations of the surety company to pay the bond amount to the beneficiaries if the trustee fails to fulfill their duties.

5. Premium Payment:

- The trustee pays a premium to the surety company for issuing the bond. This premium is typically a percentage of the bond amount and serves as compensation to the surety company for assuming the risk associated with issuing the bond.

6. Bond Coverage and Obligations:

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- The bond provides financial protection to the trust beneficiaries in case the trustee breaches their fiduciary duties or causes financial harm to the trust estate. It ensures that beneficiaries have recourse to recover losses resulting from trustee misconduct up to the bond amount.

7. Renewal and Maintenance:

- The trustee must keep the bond in force throughout their tenure as trustee. This includes paying any required renewal premiums to the surety company to maintain the bond coverage.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Should the Court require any further information or documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Thank you for your attention to this matter.



Rev. Dr. Christina Clement, Presidential Candidate of the US 2024 8 The Green, Suite A

Dover, DE 19901

678-780-5557

Rule 5 (c) Signing. A filing made through a person's electronic –filing account and authorized by that person, together with that person's name on a signature block, constitutes the person's signature.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 20, 2024, I electronically emailed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the email address dcd_cmecf@dcd.uscourts.gov and dcd_intake@dcd.uscourts.gov, which clerk will send notice to all parties.

"CHRISTINA CLEMENT



Receipt #: 840-53000310-2-1189149-2