

IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA



اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ
مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا
شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ
الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

HOLY MUNIMENT AND IMPERIAL TESTIMONY

International Document

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

Bro. Hiamovi Hesutu Tupi Bey, a Moorish-American National of the
Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America, and
Complainant,

Vs.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, 14th
Amendment / U.S. Instrumentality, de facto government merchant /
service provider, insolvent establishment under international law and
U.S. Bankruptcy laws, and

TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ AND ASSOCIATES, 14th Amendment / U.S.
Instrumentality, de facto government merchant / service provider,
insolvent establishment under international law and U.S. Bankruptcy
laws, and

JIM ZINGALE, 14th Amendment / U.S. Corporate citizen, stateless
person (Acting as) a director of insolvent establishment / Feoffor, and

ANA ELENA TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ, 14th Amendment / U.S.
Corporate citizen, stateless person (Acting as) Attorney / Feoffor for
corporate state, responsible party for an insolvent establishment
under international law and U.S. Bankruptcy laws.

Moorish Consular Court: Tribal Supreme /
Superior Court / Article III Court:
Case No.: AKN-TRI-SC-CV-558931

IN RE: Orange County / U.S. Domestic Account Case
No. DR89594 / CSP NO. 0007371195, deposited in
COUNTY OF ORANGE (Inc.), a foreign de facto
corporation providing government services, only to
limited and or consenting populations in North America.

Final Judgment

International Document

Consular Jurisdiction and Venue under treaty law, per
Articles 20 and 21 of the treaty of peace and friendship
between the United States of America and the Moroccan
Empire and per Article III, section 2 of the Constitution
for the United States of North America diversity of
nationality / Citizenship Case, and 1961 Vienna
Convention, Article 1(a) and Article(s) 29-36.; 18 USC
1151; 25 U.S.C. 1301; Constitution for the United
States of America art. I, § 8, cl. 3, art. VI, cl. 2
("Supremacy Clause"); "Treaty of Camp Homes 1835
(7 Stat 474); U.N. Charter; U.N. Convention on
Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Art. 2(1)(b)(iii), Art.
5; and Their Property U.S. Agreement with the United
States of America," Articles of Confederation inter alia;
Title 25 Federal Indian Law; Public 97- 280; Public
Law 92-539 (86 Stat. 1070); Public Law 856 (70 Stat.
774).; 25 U.S.C. 194

1 of 20

Tribal Court Orders and Judgments

Tribal Supreme Court Case Number: AKN-TRI-SC-CV-558931
AL'MAURI KHAN NATION [FEIN: 383994106]

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

Bro. Hiamovi Hestu Tupi Bey ex-relacione: El Shurshank Bey, a native American aborigine of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America, whose tribal rights and property are tribal trust res under AL'MAURI KHAN TRIBAL TRUST,
Complainant(s)'

v.

Case Number: AKN-TRI-CV-558931

THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,
TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ AND ASSOCIATES,
ANA ELENA TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ,
JIM ZINGALE, in his sole capacity as Executive Director for the Florida Department of Revenue,
Respondent(s).

**IMPERIAL TESTIMONY UNDER GOD FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY
CEASE AND DESIST ORDER**

1. COMES NOW THE TRIBAL SUPREME COURT SUA SPONTE TO REVIEW THE ACTIONS of U.S. tax payers and or parties that may be held personally liable for trespass upon tribal trust res, unlawful conversion and or conscription of tribal rights to create customers for their clients, and attempted enslavement for life absent proof of a crime, in the matter filed in the inferior court of the County of Orange.

SUMMARY

2. The administrative agents and or committing magistrates do not have any judicial capacity over people (of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America). The lower court's duties and authority is merely administrative in nature enforcing corporate policy from a corporation and is conditional upon an enforceable contract whereby the Moor has consented to the administrative jurisdiction being assumed.
3. The contract between respondents, THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE and TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ AND ASSOCIATES, does not confirm that

2 of 20

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

complainant has consented to the exercise of jurisdiction in any way that would affect his tribal rights [8 U.S.C. §1401(b)] and the Indian child (now an adult) whom will inherit those tribal rights.

4. THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE is insolvent under international law and has no authority to make claims unless solvency can be proven, it is responsible for registering taxpayers, processing tax payments, and distributing revenue to state and local governments. The General Tax Administration program provides taxpayer assistance through its call center, service centers, and website, including web-based tutorials, and uses collection, audit, dispute resolution, and investigations to bring taxpayers into compliance with the law, and complainant [a Moor] is not a "tax payer" under the Florida Statutes and is waiving the service[s] provided by the DOR and other respondents to enjoy the right of self-governance under tribal constitution and within a tribal community whose origins and customs precede the organization of the state and the DOR.
5. Once jurisdiction is challenge in a matter, the case cannot be decided and jurisdiction must be proven on the record. "The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven." *Main v. Thiboutot*, 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980)
6. Proceeding where jurisdiction is lacking is not only a trespass¹, but treason². "We have no more

¹ Where a court has jurisdiction, it has a right to decide any question which occurs in the cause, and whether its decision be correct or otherwise, its judgments, until reversed, are regarded as binding in every other court. But if it acts without authority, its judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are not voidable, but simply void, and form no bar to a remedy sought in opposition to them, even prior to a reversal. They constitute no justification, and all persons concerned in executing such judgments or sentences are considered in law as trespassers. *Elliott v Peirsol*, 1 Pet. 328, 340, 26 U.S. 328, 340, 7L.Ed. 164 (1828)

² The United States Supreme Court has clearly, and repeatedly, held that any judge who acts without jurisdiction is engaged in an act of treason. *U.S. v. Will*, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101, S. Ct. 471, 66 L.Ed. 2d 392, 406 (1980); *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the constitution." *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. 264, 6 Wheat. 265, 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821), *See also Fla.Stat. §876.01 which confirms that treasonous acts (giving aid or instigating criminal facism) are prohibited under the laws of the state and §112.3173 which mandates the forfeiture of public retirement benefits for public officials convicted of certain "specified offenses," as defined by other statutes, and those who admit to committing such offenses. This forfeiture applies to rights and benefits under a public retirement system, excluding the return of the individual's accumulated contributions. The forfeiture process begins with notice from the clerk of the court to the Commission on Ethics.*

7. For over 2 years the authorized representatives [/ Florida Attorney General, et al. parties] for respondent(s) have been notified that the TRIBAL COURT ORDER FOR PROTECTION FROM IDENTITY THEFT, SECURITIES FRAUD, UNLAWFUL DETENTION, ASSAULT, AND COLOR OF LAW VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS in Tribal Supreme Court Order Case No.: AKN-TRI-SC160300 warrants injunctive relief from the statutory jurisdiction and colorable presumptions that prejudice tribal sovereign immunity and Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation [/ inclusive of complainant's] right to relief from unwanted solicitations by respondents or other merchants like them doing business within our freehold territory. As such any claims for contempt or request for hearing related to contempt must first provide evidence on the record of jurisdiction to proceed against a native American Aborigine / Tribal National of Al'Maurii Khan Nation.

U.S. (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed 257 (1821)

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

DETAILS

8. The following is organized into three sections:

I. Judicial cognizance

II. Findings of facts, Discussion and Conclusion of Law

III. Impeachment and Writ

I. Judicial Cognizance

9. This Tribal Supreme Court takes judicial cognizance of and decrees the following:

(a) ANA ELENA TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ, as an attorney, understands that enslavement of internationally protected peoples, [sic.] tribal peoples is prohibited and constitutes forced assimilation into a system that seeks to extinguish or prejudice tribal identity, tribal sovereign immunity, and U.S. trustee obligations to the indigenous peoples of the land.

(b) JIM ZINGALE, as the executive director for DOR, understands and has consented to have his retirement suspended indefinitely for acts deemed felonious and contradictory to the basic rights enumerated under the constitutional government established in 1838 Fla. Const. Art. 1.

(c) All constitutional officers and agents of the court are aware that their presumptions of authority under the laws of Florida effectively binds the courts to consider first the protected rights of complainant under the constitutional government established in 1838 Fla. Const. Art. 1 before attempting to assert any statutory presumptions of liability.

(d) Attorneys with TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ AND ASSOCIATES also understand that pursuing an alleged debt totaling over \$20,000.00, that also bears interest, against any person over the

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

age of 50 with no reported income or assets is punitive and an attempt to enslave complainant for the remainder of his life.

(e) Complainant has a God given right to reject the terms of any contract which would make him a witness against himself, especially for the extermination of his liberties and oppression of his tribal rights.

(f) It is against public policies described in Title 25 Federal Indian Law; Public 97- 280; Public Law 92-539 (86 Stat. 1070); Public Law 856 (70 Stat. 774); Public Law 94-583 to prejudice complainant's protections asserted under tribal law and the supreme law to enforce an agreement that would subject his person to peonage and or slavery for the rest of his life and absent any prosecution for a crime. See also *Fla.Stat. §672.302 on unconscionable contracts*.

(g) Any tribal person, whom per the court records is not employed and for whom no attestation of a livable income wage has been substantiated, being sentenced to jail or confinement for any period of time for failure to pay a debt is suffering losses of freedoms on the same level as a convicted criminal, but without the due process guaranteed in criminal proceeding is essentially peonage and unlawful in Florida since about 1944. See *Pollock v. Williams*, 322 U.S. 4, 64 S.Ct. 792. 88 L.Ed. 1095 ³

³ Opinion of Justice Jackson.... "The Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, made in 1865, declares that involuntary servitude shall not exist within the United States and gives Congress power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. Congress on March 2, 1867, enacted that all laws or usages of any state 'by virtue of which any attempt shall hereafter be made to establish, maintain, or enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any persons as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise,' are null and void, and denounced it as a crime to hold, arrest, or return a person to the condition of peonage. Congress thus raised both a shield and a sword against forced labor because of debt." See also the following New York Times article: <https://www.nytimes.com/1944/04/11/archives/florida-peonage-law-is-voided-supreme-court-rules-on-5-debt-voids.html>.

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

10. JUDICIAL COGNIZANCE: Judicial notice, or knowledge upon which a judge is bound to act without having it proved in evidence. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 760.]
11. The tribal people of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America do not waive their tribal sovereignty to the agencies that serve them being part and parcel of the aborigine Moorish / Moroccan Sovereigns who first recognized the United States of America and approved the Constitution for the United States of America.⁴
12. Two distinguishing and critical characteristics of a court of record are as follows: A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law.
13. On or about the 15th day of September, 2025, respondents did file in the inferior⁵ court a MOTION ON CONTEMPT, while being in default and without any reply to complainant's challenges of jurisdiction and affidavit of fact, and they continue to knowingly evade complainant's due process right to challenge the jurisdiction of the inferior court, which to date and according to the record has no judicial authority.
14. The records of the inferior court do not reflect any evidence or proof of complainant's liability to any respondents in this matter.

⁴ To maintain ties: In December 1789, President Washington sent a letter to Sultan Sidi Mohammed, explaining the change in government (from the Continental Congress) and enclosing a copy of the new Constitution. Washington's goal was to assure the Sultan that the new United States government intended to honor the existing treaty and to continue the "friendship and harmony" between the two nations.

⁵ "Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law." Ex Parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212; Smith v. Andrews, 6 Cal. 652; Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court.

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

15. The United States has guaranteed to Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation and every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, ...⁶
16. ...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves..... [CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp471-472.]
17. The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative. [Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.]
18. A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity* of the king. His majesty in the eye of the law is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. (Fortesc.c.8. 2Inst.186) His judges are the mirror by which the king's image is reflected. 1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 270, Chapter 7, Section 379.
19. The state cannot diminish rights of the people. [Hertado v. California, 100 US 516.]
20. 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.]
21. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights. [Sherar v. Cullen, 481, F 946.]

⁶ Constitution for the United States of America – Article IV Section 4.

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

22. Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. [In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626.]

23. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. [Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI, Clause 2.]

24. COURT. The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.]

25. COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. [Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425]

COURT OF RECORD. To be a court of record a court must have four characteristics, and may have a fifth. They are:

A. A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227,

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

B. Proceeding according to the course of common law [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

C. Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231]

D. Has power to fine or imprison for contempt. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

E. Generally possesses a seal. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

26. ...our justices, sheriffs, mayors, and other ministers, which under us have the laws of our land

to guide, shall allow the said charters pleaded before them in judgement in all their points, that

is to wit, the Great Charter as the common law.... [Confirmatio Cartarum, November 5, 1297"

"Sources of Our Liberties" Edited by Richard L. Perry, American Bar Foundation.]

27. Henceforth the writ which is called Praeceptum shall not be served on any one for any holding so

as to cause a free man to lose his court. Magna Carta, Article 34.

28. Trespass. Any misfeasance or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or

damnified. 3 Bl. Comm. 208 An injury or misfeasance to the person, or rights of another

person, done with force and violence, either actual or implied in law.⁷

⁷ Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed. Pg. 1171

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

29. Trespass. In its more limited and ordinary sense, it signifies an injury committed with violence, and this violence may be either actual or implied; and the law will imply violence though none is actually used...⁸
30. "Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law." Ex Parte Kearny, 55 Cal. 212; Smith v. Andrews, 6 Cal. 652; Criminal courts proceed according to statutory law. Jurisdiction and procedure is defined by statute. Likewise, civil courts and admiralty courts proceed according to statutory law. Any court proceeding according to statutory law is not a court of record (which only proceeds according to common law); it is an inferior court.
31. However, no statutory or constitutional court (whether it be an appellate or supreme court) can second guess the judgment of a court of record. "The judgment of a court of record whose jurisdiction is final, is as conclusive on all the world as the judgment of this court would be. It is as conclusive on this court as it is on other courts. It puts an end to inquiry concerning the fact, by deciding it." Ex parte Watkins, 3 Pet., at 202-203. [cited by SCHNECKLOTH v. BUSTAMONTE, 412 U.S. 218, 255 (1973)]

II. Findings of Fact, Discussion and Conclusion of Law

32. Before incarceration can be ordered for a civil contempt violation, a court must make an express finding that the person has, or had, the ability to pay.
33. Any Moor found to be indigent and unable to pay the purge amount should be released before serving the full term, based on the Turner v. Rogers ruling.

⁸ Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed. Pg. 1171

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

34. The records of this Tribal Government show that claimant Bey has filed several informations, exhibits, and tribal documentation evidencing his intentional removal from the commercial jurisdiction assumed by THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, et al. and a repatriation back to his tribal jurisdiction within the Indian Country [/ Moorish dominions] in North America to perfect his postlimini rights under Art. III of U.S.A. – Moorish Empire Treaty, supported by the Supremacy Clause of Art. VI of 1791 Organic U.S. Const.
35. The attached tribal record shown in Exhibit A Tribal Adoption Certificate w/ W-8BEN and Exhibit B is a Redacted Tribal Trust Document: Internal Revenue Service correspondence / notice CP_575_B as support for complainant's foreign status and having been received / adopted by Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation; and as proof of Authorization from a competent authority of United States, as defined within United States – Kingdom of Morocco Convention Art. 2(f)(i) and "Agreement between the United States of America and the Holy See, Acting Also in the Name and on Behalf of the Vatican City State, to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA.
36. The inferior court is not permitted to proceed against any tribal people without first proving its jurisdiction on the record, whether the officer presiding over said court has been specifically authorized by defendant or not, the court is precluded from prejudicing tribal rights and treaty obligations to satisfy local customs. Public servants do not have immunity for exceeding their jurisdiction, since once the jurisdiction has been exceeded, the public servants becomes merely any other individual causing a trespass on one he has not authority over.

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

37. The assertion of federal rights, when plainly and reasonably made, is not to be defeated under the name of local practice. [Davis v. Wechsler, 263 US 22, 24.]
38. Any hearing officer, committing magistrate or county judge claiming the Florida Constitution gives the authority to proceed without responding to challenges of jurisdiction is presenting an argument that lacks standing, because the Constitution applies only to the Florida employees. It does not apply to people who the courts have repeatedly held were sovereign, especially the tribes and tribal peoples. "In our country the people are sovereign and the Government cannot sever its relationship to the people by taking away their citizenship. Our Constitution governs us and we must never forget that our Constitution limits the Government to those powers specifically granted or those that are necessary and proper to carry out the specifically granted ones." (emphasis added) AFROYIM v. RUSK, 387 U.S. 253 (1967) "Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts." YICK WO v. HOPKINS, 118 U.S. 356 (1886) "The people of this State, as the successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative." Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y.) (1829), 21 Am.Dec. 89 10C Const. Law Sec. 298; 18 C Em.Dom. Sec. 3, 228; 37 C Nav.Wat. Sec. 219; Nuls Sec. 167; 48 C Wharves Sec. 3, 7.

III. Impeachment and Writ

39. IT IS HEREBY THE ORDERED AND COMMANDED BY THIS TRIBAL COURT that the lower courts and judges shall take mandatory judicial notice under the Federal rules of

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

evidence of this HOLY MUNIMENT and IMPERIAL TESTIMONY UNDER GOD FOR THE
ENFORCEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY CEASE AND DESIST ORDER.

40. IT IS HEREBY THE ORDER BY THIS TRIBAL COURT that respondents are to cease any
and all actions against claimant Bro. Hiamovi Hestu Tupi Bey ex-relatiome: El Shurshank Bey
f/k/a Kenneth Jackson as the issues before the inferior court are settled and resolved by
operation of law and constitutionally estopped for the grounds enumerated herein and the laws
of the State.

41. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER BY THIS TRIBAL COURT THAT any and all respondents and
any other party aiding said respondents are restrained from any action against the claimant as
respondents and others aiding said respondents have not proven jurisdiction over claimant on
the record of the inferior court.

42. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER BY THIS TRIBAL COURT that any further rogue interference
of the lower court by any officer shall be a contempt of this tribal court, an attempt to subvert
the constitutional government of the United States of America, an attempt to knowingly and
unlawfully enslave a Moor exercising rights through a sovereign in amity with the United
States, and said perpetrators will and consent to be in held in contempt without motion and
without hearing and be subject to an impeachment proceedings under two-thirds vote within
Florida House of Representatives and other penalties, inclusive of and not limited to
attachment or lien by the Tribal Government, complainant or his heirs and assigns unto
perpetuity in accordance with state, federal or tribal laws.

43. IT IS FURTHER THE ORDER BY THIS TRIBAL COURT that all parties to this action are

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

invited to provide as evidence to this tribal court why this order is not valid and must do such within 14 days after receipt with full consideration that any false statements to this tribal court may be received as an attempt to coerce a foreign people out their rights and or to remove the obligations of the State to the treaties entered into by the United States of America.

Witness the Great Seal of this Moorish Tribal Government affixed to this IMPERIAL TESTIMONY UNDER GOD FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY CEASE AND DESIST ORDER on this 29th day of September, 2025.

By: _____

**Tribal Supreme Court Justice
All Substantive Rights Reserved**



15 of 20

IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL ENROLLMENTS FOR THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION



AL'MAURI KHAN NATION CHL 404 – LAND
ATTACHMENT, ESTATE REVERSION,
POSTLIMINY RIGHTS.
404.1(1) Any acts prohibiting the Tribe's continual
occupation and or resettlement of ancestral lands as a
matter of tribal right secured under treaty shall be
considered an act of genocide.

TRIBAL COURT ORDER OF ADOPTION

SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF

DIVISION: TRIBAL ENROLLMENTS

Hiamovi Hesutu Tupi Bey

and his assigns and heirs.

BY SEALING THIS ORDER, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ADOPTION INTO THIS NATIVE AMERICAN ABORIGINE TRIBE THAT THE PETITION FOR
NAME CHANGE AND THE DECLARATION OF NATIONALITY AND TRIBAL AFFILIATION
FILED WITH THIS TRIBAL COURT BY HIAMOMI HESUTU TUPI BEY IS ACCEPTED WITH
FULL FAITH AND CREDIT AND IS TRUE AND CORRECT FOR ALL PURPOSES PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE.

NATIONALITY: MOORISH-AMERICAN / MOROCCAN
TRIBAL CENSUS NO.: AKN101-A2-820176
ENROLLMENT NO.: AKN-26N705T
TRIBAL AFFILIATION: MOOR
TRIBE: AL'MAURI KHAN NATION
RELIGION: ISLAMISM / MOORISH SCIENCE
JURISDICTION: TRIBAL / CHERIFIAN
LOCATION: FLORIDA REPUBLIC, AMERICAN REPUBLIC, NORTH AMERICA /
NORTHWEST AMEXEM, ABYA YALA, MOORISH DOMINIONS.

DATE: 05/05/2025 MINC PRO TUNC

Ordered and Sealed By:

Hon. Brother Brison Yoru El Ofeka Bey

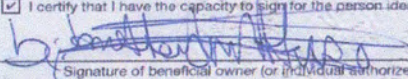
TRIBAL CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE
AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

Clan Mother Sister Annah Al Bey, D.M., TJEE
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL ENROLLMENTS
[INTERIM] SECRETARY CLAN MOTHER SISTER ANNAH AL BEY, D.M., TJEE

EXHIBIT A: As proof of foreign status, claim of treaty rights,
adoption by tribal community, and name correction in accordance
with religious and tribal customs.

16 of 20

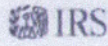
IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

Form W-8BEN (Rev. October 2021) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals) ► For use by individuals. Entities must use Form W-8BEN-E. ► Go to www.irs.gov/FormW8BEN for instructions and the latest information. ► Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.		OMB No. 1545-1621
Do NOT use this form if: • You are NOT an individual • You are a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual • You are a beneficial owner claiming that income is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the United States (other than personal services) • You are a beneficial owner who is receiving compensation for personal services performed in the United States • You are a person acting as an intermediary				Instead, use Form: - W-8BEN-E - W-9 - W-8ECI 8233 or W-4 - W-8IMY
Note: If you are resident in a FATCA partner jurisdiction (that is, a Model 1 IGA jurisdiction with reciprocity), certain tax account information may be provided to your jurisdiction of residence.				
Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner (see instructions)				
1 Name of individual who is the beneficial owner <u>Moorish vessel: unincorporated association: Bey, Bro. Hiamovi Hostu Tupi</u>		2 Country of citizenship <u>Moroccan Empire</u>		
3 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). Do not use a P.O. box or in-care-of address. <u>Ancestral Estate: al-Maghrib al-Aqsa / Moorish Dominions of North America / AlMoroc</u>				
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. <u>Timukua District, AlMaurii Khan Nation-State, North-West Amexem, Abya Yala (Territorial Collectivity)</u>		Country <u>Moroccan Empire</u>		
4 Mailing address (if different from above) <u>C/o 1431 Simpson Road PMB 232</u>				
City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. <u>Kissimmee, Florida republic [34744], North America / Indian Country</u>		Country <u>American Republic 22 U.S.C. 611(i)</u>		
5 U.S. taxpayer identification number (SSN or ITIN), if required (see instructions) <u>n/a</u>				
6a Foreign tax identifying number (see instructions) <u>986082723</u>		6b Check if FTIN not legally required ☐		
7 Reference number(s) (see instructions) <u>AKN101A2820176; 397139471- AA222141- A-1 FREEHOLD</u>		8 Date of birth (MM-DD-YYYY) (see instructions)		
Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (for chapter 3 purposes only) (see instructions)				
9 I certify that the beneficial owner is a resident of <u>Aboriginal lands w/in Moroccan Empire of N.A.</u> within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.				
10 Special rates and conditions (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article and paragraph <u>Art. 3(1)(a)(ii) and Art. 27</u> of the treaty identified on line 9 above to claim a <u>00</u> % rate of withholding on (specify type of income): <u>All sources of income in Art. 5 payable to BO are sourced w/in Al'Maurii Khan lands / Moorish Dominions / (sic) Indian Country.</u> Explain the additional conditions in the Article and paragraph the beneficial owner meets to be eligible for the rate of withholding: <u>Per 1836 treaty Art. iv, vi, xix, xxi, the Moor's property being restored after war is not taxable under any int'l law, unless pledged as such.</u>				
Part III Certification				
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:				
• I am the individual that is the beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the individual that is the beneficial owner) of all the income or proceeds to which this form relates or am using this form to document myself for chapter 4 purposes; • The person named on line 1 of this form is not a U.S. person; • This form relates to: (a) income not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States; (b) income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States but is not subject to tax under an applicable income tax treaty; (c) the partner's share of a partnership's effectively connected taxable income; or (d) the partner's amount realized from the transfer of a partnership interest subject to withholding under section 1446(b). • The person named on line 1 of this form is a resident of the treaty country listed on line 9 of the form (if any) within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country; and • For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions.				
Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial owner. I agree that I will submit a new form within 30 days if any certification made on this form becomes incorrect.				
Sign Here		☒ I certify that I have the capacity to sign for the person identified on line 1 of this form.		
				
Signature of beneficial owner (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial owner)		Date (MM-DD-YYYY) <u>09-19-2025</u>		
HE Bro. Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey, D.M., (Signatory) Trustee				
Print name of signer				
For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions. Cat. No. 25047Z Form W-8BEN (Rev. 10-2021)				

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

CP_575_B Notice - CP_575_B.pdf

file:///C:/Users/AKNTri/Downloads/CP_575_B.pdf



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
CINCINNATI OH 45999-0023

Date of this notice: 09-03-2025

Employer Identification Number:
39-7139471

Form: SS-4

Number of this notice: CP 575-B

Bro Hiamovi Benta Topi Bey
Al Maurii Khan Tribal Trust TTEE
c/o 1431 Simpson Road pch 232
Klasingnac, FL 34746

For assistance you may call us at:
1-800-829-4933

IF YOU WRITE, ATTACH THE
STUB AT THE END OF THIS NOTICE.

WE ASSIGNED YOU AN EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Thank you for applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN). We assigned you EIN 39-7139471. This EIN will identify your estate or trust. If you are not the applicant, please contact the individual who is handling the estate or trust for you. Please keep this notice in your permanent records.

EXHIBIT B: As proof of a trust relationship and Bro. Hiamovi's attachment to Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation of Moors of North America for the protection of his ancestral estate and the rights, privileges, and immunities attached thereto.

**IN THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION TRIBAL SUPREME COURT, IN AND FOR
THE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA**

Certificate of Service

By affixing my Seal hereto under the penalty of perjury or the like offense under the laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, I, Hon.: Bro. Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey, do hereby certify that on or about the 29th day of September, 2025, the enclosed HOLY MUNIMENT and IMPERIAL TESTIMONY UNDER GOD FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY CEASE AND DESIST ORDER was sent either via United States Postal Service Certified Mail, electronic mail, and/or hand delivered to the following recipients or a lawful representative:

THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

P.O. Box 37372

Tallahassee, FL 32315-7372

DOR-OIG@floridarevenue.com

DOROTA@floridarevenue.com

TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ AND ASSOCIATES

222 Weber St

Orlando, FL 32803

ANA ELENA TANGEL-RODRIGUEZ

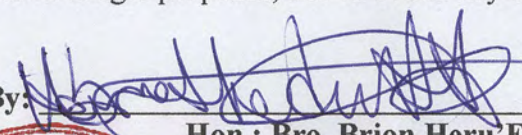
ana@tangelrodriguez.com

JIM ZINGALE

zingalej@dor.state.fl.us

JIM.ZINGALE@FLORIDAREVENUE.COM

I, Hon.: Bro. Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey, under penalty of perjury or the like offense under the laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, do hereby attest and declare before the Most High God Allah, the Creator of All Things Made Manifest, and the public that the foregoing statements, filings, opinions, and tribal documents attached to this filing are true and correct, to the best of knowledge and belief as of September 29th, 2025, are not made for any ulterior or illegal purposes, nor to evade any lawful duty or obligations under the supreme laws of the land.

By: 

Hon.: Bro. Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey

Tribal Supreme Court Justice

All Substantive Rights Reserved

