

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

EMERGENCY FINAL JUDGMENT:
ORDER FOR HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF AND DISMISSAL OF CHARGES
International Document
Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

PETITIONER,

Ex-Parte: Sagamoor: Brother Brion Heru'El Ofrika Bey, D.M., TTEE, for
AL'MAURI KHAN TRIBAL TRUST Ex-relatione: Brother Amir R'pha'El
Sharif Al-Bey formerly known as EDWIN ORLANDO RIVERA, See also
Broward County Records Instrument No. 113580351 (28 pages) Recorded on
03/18/2016 (EXHIBIT C), the detainee,

v.

DEFENDANT(S),

Orange County Corrections Dept.
Louis A. Quinones, Jr., Chief
P. O. Box 4970
Orlando, Florida 32802-4970
Contact Number: (407) 836-3400
Fax Number: (407) 836-3523
Email Address: Louis.quinonesjr@ocfl.net
Region Number: 7

Monique H. Worrell, ASSISTANT STATE ATTORNEY,
415 North Orange Avenue
Orlando, FL 32801

Amanda S Bova, COMMITTING MAGISTRATE,
425 N Orange Avenue
Courtroom 9B
Orlando, FL 32801

, all of whom are 14th Amendment corporate merchants, possibly Stateless, U.S.
employees, bona fide Non-American Aborigines, U.S. domestic account holders
and managers in the County of ORANGE (Commercial establishment under
NAICS 922110/ U.S. Domestic Accounts identified herein).

**Moorish Consular Court: Tribal Supreme / Superior
Court / Article III Court:**

Case No.: Case Number: AKN-TRI-SC-CV-213371
IN RE: Orange County / U.S. Domestic Account Case No.
482025MM405883000AOX, deposited in COUNTY OF
ORANGE (Inc.), a foreign de facto corporation providing
government services, only to limited and or consenting
populations in North America.

EMERGENCY FINAL JUDGMENT:
**ORDER FOR HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF AND
DISMISSAL OF CHARGES**

Consular Jurisdiction asserted under treaty law to resolve any
disputes between United States citizens and Moors and the
United States guarantee to aid this Moorish / Moroccan Consul
in defense of these Tribal Nationals, pursuant Article 20 of the
treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of
America and the Moroccan Empire and per Art. I, § 8 cl. 3 of
the Constitution for the United States of North America and the
diversity of nationality / Citizenship issues in lower court case
no. 482025MM405883000AOX; the U.N. Charter; U.N.
Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Art.
2(1)(b)(iii), Art. 5; 7.2, 8, 10.2(b); 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); Public Law 94-583; 25 U.S.C. 194.

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EMERGENCY FINAL JUDGMENT:

ORDER FOR HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF AND DISMISSAL OF CHARGES

TRIBAL CHIEF JUSTICE: SAGAMOOR: BROTHER BRION HERU'EL OFRIKA BEY - SURETY BOND NO. RB 253 770 160 US
[American Bar Association Member ID: 03212749]

**EMERGENCY FINAL JUDGMENT:
ORDER FOR HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF AND DISMISSAL OF CHARGES**

THIS MATTER comes before the Tribal Court as a resolve to the diversity of citizenship concerns that arises when a Tribal National¹, foreign national non-immigrant alien, is being solicited for performance on a contract that was not willfully entered into and or prejudices the accused's previous obligations to their ancestral Sovereign [Sultan of Morocco] and the Tribal Government. To ensure accountability on all parties and with extreme reservations of the substantive rights belonging to Brother Amir R'pha'El Sharif Al-Bey formerly known as EDWIN ORLANDO RIVERA, it is hereby requested that the de jure Courts of Law in the United States of America recognize this *Emergency Final Judgment: Order For Habeas Corpus Relief and Dismissal of Charges* as valid and enforceable within Florida's trial court system, pursuant U.S.A. Const. Art. IV, Full faith and Credit guarantee to the Final judgments and orders of tribal / foreign courts and consuls.

The relief requested by this Final Judgment is valid pursuant F.R.C.P. 3.120, which confirms that only by way of facts *that show that such person violated a criminal law of this state within the jurisdiction of the judge to whom the complaint is presented.*

First, the STATE OF FLORIDA, through undersigned counsel, bears the burden of proving facts to support a complaint with no identifiable victim and the right to abandon its obligations –

¹ A.K.N. 102.01(c) Members of the Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Nation" or "Tribal Nationals" shall mean those persons currently enrolled in the Tribe as citizens of the Tribal Government on a religious mission and authorized to enter the United States as nonimmigrant nonresident, non-citizen American nationals through continued allegiances to a Moorish Empire and a treaty of peace and is entitled to enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in the Vienna Convention, pursuant 22 U.S.C. §254b and apprised of treaty rights restoring and protecting the effects [of their Moorish ancestors] lost during a war with a Foreign nation. See Article III of the 1787-1836 treaty between the United States of America and the Sultan of Morocco.

[1] to bring its cases before an Article III Court of original jurisdiction, especially in cases involving ministers or consuls from the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, a Moorish Tribal Government, and;

[2] to charge by indictment or warrant describing the exact place and or things to be searched for, and;

[3] to prohibit unlawful searches and seizures of rights and or property, and;

[4] to prohibit unlawful conversions of substantive rights into privileges.

Second, the ICJIS Arrest Affidavit is filled with conflicting information and statements that construe tribal constitutional rights and federally protected rights into criminal actions as follows:

(a) Treven Salminen swears / affirms he contacted a "white male", but does not provide any clarity or specificity as to what a "white male" is, which is evidence of a caste system and the removing one's humanity and Moroccan nationality / tribal identity under the color of authority.

(b) Even supposing that the Arrest Affidavit containing "white male" as a descriptor is reasonable in this matter, it is also reasonable to suggest that Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey has the right to identify himself as whom he says he is and as he has been traditionally known.

(c) Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey has the right to refuse fingerprinting (/self-incrimination) and to (remain silent/) refuse questioning as a matter of due process and cannot be charged with resisting arrest for exercising said rights.

(d) Treven Salminen is using hearsay in an affidavit to allege that a co-worker Corporal Rowland confirmed that Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey exercise of reserved rights under Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Code 1601.01(e) and (f) are somehow criminal acts.

(e) The New Jersey Drivers License is not considered proof of identification under the laws of the United States of America, it merely serves as a license to engage in an activity that would otherwise be illegal.

(f) The photograph and fingerprints used to match Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey are a derivative of the unlawful act of unnecessary force and coercion during a previous encounter with deputies to unlawfully solicit for collection of personal information prior to any conviction for a crime.

(g) There is no evidence that a *deputies' investigation and official business* was hindered by Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey refusing to be fingerprinted or identified as a result of exercising a reserved right protected under tribal, local, and federal laws that respect the due process right to not incriminate oneself.

Third, A.K.N. Tribal Code 1601.01(f)(3) confirms that transactions in commerce resulting in any background checks, credit checks, or the like reports for indebtedness and or creditworthiness must be first verified and considered against the full faith and credit and most favored nation status of any Moor as a matter of due process and is a requirement for all CFOs per the Memorandum For Chief Financial Officers (M-010), from Linda M. Springer regarding Debt Collection Improvement Act Requirements issued April 19, 2004.

Fourth, A.K.N. Tribal Code 1601.01(f)(4) confirms that the tribal and treaty rights of the tribal nationals, citizen and denizen Moors alike, shall be reserved at all times when entering into private and commercial agreements with U.S. establishments and other foreign and or international organizations conducting trade or business within lands and territory described in the Legal Deed and Trust Document filed in the Library of Congress under Certified Registration No. TXU-1-123-633, and Control Number 71-330-6977 (U), The Department of Homeland Security – U.S.

Customs and Border Protection – Recordation No. COP 000062; Control Number 476030 LMW, and Catalogued in the United States Department of State, Bureau of Administration – Department of State Library – Call Number BP232 .U73 2004.

Fifth, per A.K.N. Tribal Code 1601.01(f)(6), no treaty rights or tribal rights shall be presumed waived or abandoned as it relates to any contract sealed, signed or autographed by a Moor protected under the laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, whether or not said reservation was explicitly made prior to entering into the agreement.

Sixth, per A.K.N. Tribal Code 1601.01(f)(7), oral tennis statements, agreements, and any presumption arising therefrom against the Moors protected under the laws of the tribe shall be subject to the reservations of rights as declared herein and any applicable international laws governing commercial exchanges.

Seventh, Florida Statute Section 901.15 authorizes law enforcement to make warrantless arrests under specific conditions and the records of this case do reflect any valid or enforceable warrant that was to be served by Corporal Rowland or Treven Salminen to search the address of the mission premises for anyone named Edwin Orlando Rivera.

In fact, the charges of resisting arrest in this matter and the previous matter appear to be a modus operandi to affect an unlawful arrest of Moors of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation for exercising reserved rights under the laws of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation, which are to be protected and supported by local and federal law. According to Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.130, the reviewing judge, if truly impartial, should have noticed [1] the court records lack of a certified copy of the warrant describing the person and places to be searched, and alleged to be enforced against Brother Amir, [2] the missing complaint or indictment, which is a due process requirement,

[3] the inaccuracy and hearsay statements in the affidavit from the arresting officer's claims of probable cause to determine if adequate grounds existed for the arrest.

In closing, a Final Order granting injunctive relief from the accusations by agents of Osceola and Orange Counties against our Tribal National in this matter has been completed since December 22nd, 2023 and filed in the Tribal Court Order from the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Supreme Court, Case No. AKN-TRI-SC160300. In other words, the identity theft being conducted through the document styled as ADVICE TO DEFENDANT bears no legible signatures to be protected as a valid or enforceable contract, especially since a witness cannot even be identified to attest to the veracity of the document. The Order of Commitment by Honorable Judge: Elizabeth Starr is VOID / VOIDABLE as there is no document on the record bearing a heading that reads "Complaint" and is signed by a victim, attached to or in support of a Uniform Probable Cause Affidavit, also no attorney of the government can be verified as responsible for the filing of the complaint to be supported by probable cause affidavit of Treven Salminen. The supreme law prohibits emoluments and there is no constitutional provision that allows for an information to be substituted for the requirement of an indictment to initiate charges against any person. Since the Order of Commitment aids our Tribal National's unlawful confinement in your institution and is based upon authority derived from F.R.C.P. 3.120, and seeing as how there is no crimes charged on anything a reasonable man could interpret as a complaint and seeing how no complaint has been filed, only an affidavit of probable cause to support a complaint, this matter should be dismissed immediately and the Moor should be released from imprisonment and returned back to the Indian Country. Considering that the facts required under F.R.C.P. 3.120 must be unbiased, however clear and convincing evidence exist that the affiant on the arrest affidavit, through Orange County Charter,

has a business relationship with both the State attorney and Elizabeth Starr. Monique Worrell, Amanda Bova, Elizabeth Starr, and Scott Shevenell are all members of an organization, exclusive to non-attorneys, that profit from the biased informations and affidavits such as has been submitted by Treven Salminen. Corporal Rowland and Treven Salminen, as members and employees of a corporation that utilizes Law Enforcement personnel to solicit charges and or government services to the inhabitants of this territory cannot be entrusted to be unbiased in their encounters with Moors whom are willfully accepting government services from a Tribal government and are respectfully waiving the benefits and services offered by agencies of the State or County. Charges like the ones being made in this lower court cases are proof of the same; it appears that various agents and assigns, through the Orange County Charter, to provide government services do not have provisions or policies available to the public or themselves that explain how to engage American aborigines providing services to themselves that are usually provide by the State, county, or Bureau of Indian Affairs. Some of them take it personal and become very disrespectful to Our right to self-govern, which does not require a permit from the State or County and may not be arbitrarily encroached upon without due process of federal law that protects the tribe and the people's autonomy as being distinct from citizens and or residents of the county.

To preserve our rights to autonomy and the provisions of the U.S. Antitrust law violations it is contended that a lawful demand for the release of the body of our Tribal National has already been filed with this lower court, served upon the Warden / Chief of Corrections and was refused by attorney Scott Shevenell on or about 08-21-2025 for unclear reasons, i.e. no constitutional basis. Shevenell [through Natosha Fisher (Assistant to Warden)] claimed that our Tribal National has a public defender and they can only accept filings from that office, but he could not confirm any

attorney of record. Even Natosha Fisher (Assistant to Warden) acknowledged that the case record reflects no valid agreement with the public defender's office has been filed. After the conclusions were relayed to Scott Shevenell by the assistant to Warden, he [through Natosha Fisher (Assistant to Warden)] alleges that only members to their exclusive organization can represent the interest of our Tribal National. That conclusion by Shevenell in and of itself violates the tribe's rights and obligations to protect its citizens / nationals; it is also a deprivation of effective assistance of counsel, the key word being *effective*, and proof of forced assimilation. The mere assignment of an attorney to a case through an Order of Commitment does not guarantee that our Tribal National's right to effective assistance of counsel has met the constitutional standard. Per the ruling in *McMann v. Richardson*, 397 U.S. 759, 771 n.14 (1970). The Court stated: "[I]f the right to counsel guaranteed by the Constitution is to serve its purpose, defendants cannot be left to the mercies of incompetent counsel" *Id.* at 771. As a corollary, there is no Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance where there is no Sixth Amendment right to counsel. *Wainwright v. Torna*, 455 U.S. 586, 587–88 (1982) (per curiam) (holding that defendant may not raise ineffective assistance claim in context of proceeding in which he had no constitutional right to counsel). In this matter Brother Amir is entitled to counsel that is effective and or will provide a just outcome, and as a result this Emergency Final Judgment: Order For Habeas Corpus Relief and Dismissal of Charges is being filed on his behalf.

By and through this filing, the plaintiff, through this Moorish Consulate / Tribal Law Court, does hereby affirm that the Executor in this matter must come from the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors as admitted by the plaintiff's presentation and acceptance of Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Identification, his voting rights within the Tribal government, and his autograph being placed upon

the Tribal Identification card, which is a legal document and seals the contract. The decisions, actions, opinions, and or orders issued by the administrators and their enforcers relating to the prosecution of the plaintiff have been abusive, terroristic in nature, and the equivalent to reducing a free man to peonage through abuse of legal process and faulty accounting methods. The 1866 Civil Rights Act and the Common laws of England prohibits such treatment of treaty citizens and affirms that plaintiff's right to contract with the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Court(s) – JUS SANGUIN AMERIQUE ABORIGINE JUSTICE CENTER (JSAAJC) to resolve disputes between Moors and United States citizens and anyone subject to the jurisdiction of the United States through a Consular / Tribal venue according to international customs, public laws, and Article 20 of the 1787 – 1836 treaty between the United States of America and the Sultan of Morocco. The treaties and acts from the United States Congress is superior to any presumptions of the defendant's that to date have not shown on any bona fide court of record, evidence of jurisdiction over the person of the plaintiff. Pursuant the United Nations Charter; UN Agreement with the United States of America; the Articles of Confederation inter alia; Public 97- 280; Public Law 92-539 (86 Stat. 1070); Pub. L. 90–284, title IV, §402, Apr. 11, 1968, 82 Stat. 79, it is the public policy of the United States, through the U.S. Congress, to recognize the authority of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America to exercise jurisdiction over their own subjects, citizens, nationals, and trust lands through tribal courts and or consular courts established according to their own customs and laws, since circa 1491 (Granada Treaty). The same right to self-governance was admitted by the People of State of Florida through the 1838 Constitution, Article I the basics rights therein which are perpetual and or cannot ever be alienated or prejudiced.

It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. *Boyd v. United States*, 116 U.S. 616, 635.

This tribal court has already determined that plaintiff has no contract that compels arbitration or submitting himself to the commercial jurisdiction of the county courts and that any contracting rights attempted to be enforced by the filings of the County clerk, State / County attorney, and committing magistrates in this matter constitute a collusive action to prejudice the tribal rights and identity of the plaintiff for commercial gain and to the detriment of the tribe and Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey and his heirs. The plaintiff being an American aborigine, under Tribal law and the defendants acting through non-American Indian agencies and establishments, are foreign to the tribe and or Stateless according to international law means that the County cannot hold a legitimate hearing or a jural trial, i.e. the jury, the judge, and prosecutor are not members of the Al'Maurii Khan Nation and or have no jural relations beyond the limits set by the tribal law and the constitution for the United States of America. The plaintiff's right of blood and kinship cannot be destroyed by any civil law. *Jackson v. Phillips, 14 Allen (Mass.) 562*. This is because *juras majestatis*, "...a term used in the civil law to designate certain rights which belong to each and every sovereign[ty] and which are deemed essential to its existence." In other words or in this case the rights of blood and kinship are tribal rights that warrant the treatment of Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey as a Sentient Being, a natural person having been vested royal rights and or privileges (according to English Common law), a Noble, by and through his American and aborigine blood. As a result, the County / Municipal Courts and Administrators under United States law do not have (criminal or civil) jurisdiction in Moorish lands (sic. the Indian Country, Aborigine Trust lands, et al. Territorial Collectivities) under the Moorish Empire expressed through His Imperial Majesty

King Muhammad VI of the Kingdom of Morocco and Moroccans World-wide pursuant 22 U.S.C. Ch. 2 §§141 to 143. Repealed. Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 807, 70 Stat. 774, the Law of the Flag Doctrine, and the common law right of Moors to arbitration of commercial disputes before the Moorish Consul [sic. Tribal Courts of Law.]. In the *US case of Cooper v. Aaron* it was stated that; “Any judge who does not comply with their oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.”

In consideration of the aforementioned statements of fact and law it is hereby Adjudged and Ordered,

1. That the accused defendant in this case shall always be called and or identified by agents of the United States of America as Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey, as a matter of the religious freedoms, tribal rights and customs in support of his right to freely associate with whom he chooses and an admission of a tribal attachment to his ancestral lands; and
2. That the charges in this matter be abated and collaterally estopped for want of subject-matter, territorial, and in personam jurisdiction as required by the supreme law; and
3. That the prisoner being wrongfully held be immediately released, his records expunged, and his rights restored for want of a victim to support the probable cause affidavit and in the interests of justice for all; and
4. That the collusive actions and de facto administrative proceedings held by Amanda S. Bova and or Elizabeth Starr at any point whether ex-parte or not, be recognized under international and domestic law as colorable or held under the color of law, and or without

congressional authority or a concession by Al'Maurii Khan Nation (See also 25 U.S.C. §1321 – §1322(a) on limitations of State in this matter.); and

5. That Tribal Court Order from the Al'Maurii Khan Nation Tribal Supreme Court, Case No. AKN-TRI-SC160300 be accepted by the trial courts of Florida as binding and enforceable to the benefit of our Tribal National; and
6. That the actions of the defendants as evidenced by the record be deemed as collusive in nature and any issues derived therefrom as unconstitutional, notwithstanding, null and void ab initio, unenforceable, and closed / dismissed or discharged for lack of jurisdiction as described herein this Emergency Final Judgment: Order For Habeas Corpus Relief and Dismissal of Charges.

ORDERED in Al'Maurii Khan Nation-State, Moorish Empire of North America, al-Maghrib al-Aqsa, North-West Amexem, Abya Yala [a Territorial Collectivity of the Moroccan Empire,] near the county of Orange, Florida territory in North America.

It is so ordered.

Dated: 08 - 22 - 2025



TRIBAL COURT JUSTICE

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

NOTE: To the Constitutional Officers of the State of Florida, Judges, the Sheriffs and agents of Law Enforcement, YOU, are hereby duly COMMANDED to stand down and to depart from any attempts to prevent the release from confinement and safe return of our Tribal National, Brother Amir R.S. Al-Bey formerly known as Edwin Orlando Rivera, to the Indian Country.

EMERGENCY FINAL JUDGMENT:

ORDER FOR HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF AND DISMISSAL OF CHARGES

TRIBAL CHIEF JUSTICE: SAGAMOOR: BROTHER BRION HERU'EL OFRIKA BEY SURETY BOND NO. RB 253 770 160 US
[American Bar Association Member ID: 03212749]