



Lawsuits 1 – The Rules of Procedure

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

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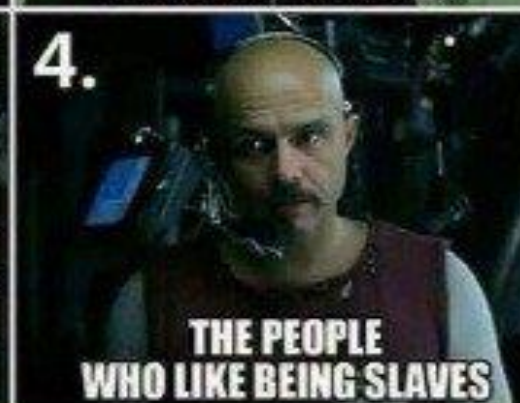
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www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi

Disclaimers

- ▣ I am NOT a liar (lawyer)
- ▣ You should NEVER take my word for anything
- ▣ You should always do your own research
- ▣ I have provided references to aid you in your research
- ▣ I don't know everything and am open to any ideas

THERE ARE 4 TYPES OF PEOPLE YOU WILL MEET IN YOUR LIFE



Which one are you?
Do you really know for sure?
Are you who you think you are?



IF YOU CAN SEE
THROUGH THE ILLUSION
THEN YOU ARE THE SOLUTION

**IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW THEIR BASIC RIGHTS
AND FREEDOMS,**



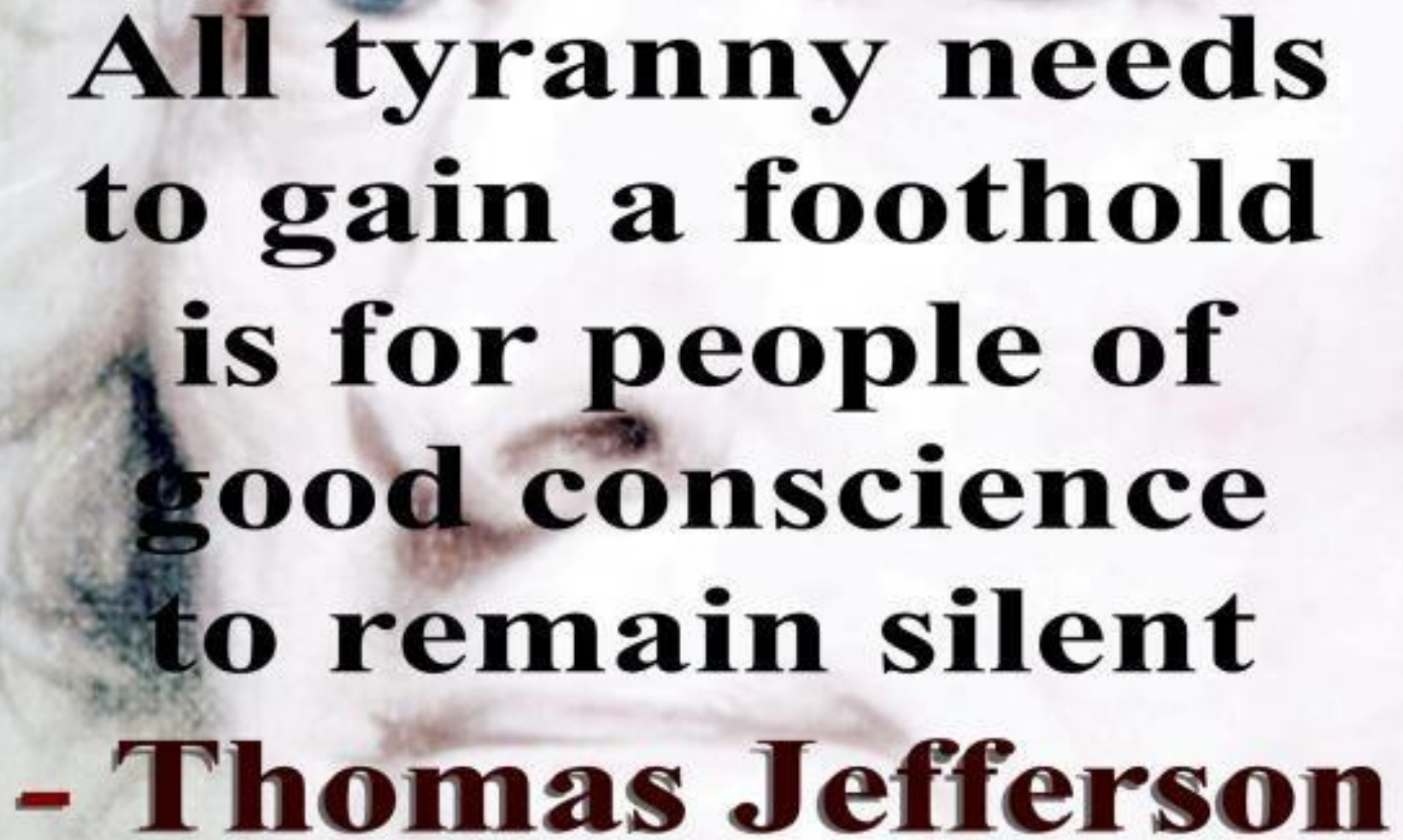
**HOW CAN THEY KNOW WHEN OR IF THEIR RIGHTS
AND FREEDOMS ARE BEING INFRINGED?**

**NEVER FORGET THE MEN WHO STARTED THIS
COUNTRY WERE**



firearmsunknown.com

**MARIJUANA GROWING, WHISKEY DRINKING,
TAX EVADING REBELS WHO LEFT THEIR BEDS
LATE AT NIGHT TO SHOOT AT COPS**



**All tyranny needs
to gain a foothold
is for people of
good conscience
to remain silent
- Thomas Jefferson**

Foundational

- When you file a lawsuit against somebody, you need to know that it costs whoever you are suing money to defend themselves
- They can come after you for costs

Foundational - Trusts

- Did you make sure that nothing is in your name as suggested in my videos?
- Did you make sure that anything that you cannot transfer out of your name, is heavily encumbered?
- Trusts can be used to make sure everything is heavily encumbered.
- Encumbering property must be done well in advance to defeat any potential fraudulent conveyance allegations

Foundational – Private Mailing Address

- I use a Private Mailing Address
- No matter where I am at, I always use the same Private Mail Box
- ONLY people I want to know – know where I am living

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Rules of Procedure

- Every State has Rules of Procedure
- Since I am in Texas I will use the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure
- If you are NOT in Texas simply do a search for your States Ruled of Civil Procedure
- The Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are over 600 pages

Rules of Procedure

- Defines how service is effected
- Defines who may effect service
- Defines type fonts, page margins,

Rules of Procedure

- Actually for Attorneys (liars)

Contact Information

- ❖ My Blog is; <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- ❖ Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
- ❖ Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
- ❖ Youtube profile - sovereignliving
- ❖ Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
 - ❖ Private Group - Sovereignty International - Being deleted
- ❖ Yahoo Private Group - Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
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Texas Rules of Civil Procedure

RULE 103. WHO MAY SERVE

Process—including citation and other notices, writs, orders, and other papers issued by the court—may be served anywhere by (1) any sheriff or constable or other person authorized by law, (2) any person authorized by law or by written order of the court who is not less than eighteen years of age, or (3) any person certified under order of the Supreme Court. Service by registered or certified mail and citation by publication must, if requested, be made by the clerk of the court in which the case is pending. But no person who is a party to or interested in the outcome of a suit may serve any process in that suite, and, unless otherwise authorized by a written court order, only a sheriff or constable may serve a citation in an action of forcible entry and detainer, a writ that requires the actual taking of possession of a person, property or thing, or process requiring that an enforcement action be physically enforced by the person delivery the process. The order authorizing a person to serve process may be made without written motion and no fee may be imposed for issuance of such order.

Texas Rules of Civil Procedure

RULE 106. METHOD OF SERVICE

- (a) Unless the citation or an order of the court otherwise directs, the citation shall be served by any person authorized by Rule 103 by
 - (1) delivering to the defendant, in person, a true copy of the citation with the date of delivery endorsed thereon with a copy of the petition attached thereto, or
 - (2) mailing to the defendant by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a true copy of the citation with a copy of the petition attached thereto.

- (b) Upon motion supported by affidavit stating the location of the defendant's usual place of business or usual place of abode or other place where the defendant can probably be found and stating specifically the facts showing that service has been attempted under either (a)(1) or (a)(2) at the location named in such affidavit but has not been successful, the court may authorize service
 - (1) by leaving a true copy of the citation, with a copy of the petition attached, with anyone over sixteen years of age at the location specified in such affidavit, or
 - (2) in any other manner that the affidavit or other evidence before the court shows will be reasonably effective to give the defendant notice of the suit.

Texas Rules of Civil Procedure

RULE 107. RETURN OF SERVICE

- (a) The officer or authorized person executing the citation must complete a return of service. The return may, but need not, be endorsed on or attached to the citation.
- (b) The return, together with any documents to which it is attached, must include the following information:
 - (1) the cause number and case name;
 - (2) the court in which the case is filed;
 - (3) a description of what was served;
 - (4) the date and time the process was received for service;
 - (5) the person or entity served;

Texas Rules of Civil Procedure

- (6) the address served;
- (7) the date of service or attempted service;
- (8) the manner of delivery of service or attempted service;
- (9) the name of the person who served or attempted to serve the process;
- (10) if the person named in (9) is a process server certified under order of the Supreme Court, his or her identification number and the expiration date of his or her certification; and
- (11) any other information required by rule or law.

Subscription/Patreon Channels

- ❖ I have exclusive content available on my website and on Patreon
- ❖ Website has 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
- ❖ \$29.99/year for the videos only
- ❖ \$49.99/year for videos plus unlimited consultations – I am NOT a liar (Attorney) but I can tell you what I would do and where to find forms
- ❖ The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit – I cannot fight all of the battles
- ❖ Currently publishing 1 video a week

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- ▣ Northeast Private Information Share videos
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- ▣ All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

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- ▣ Patreon.com/SovereigntyInternational

Effecting Service

- “Process—including citation and other notices, writs, orders, and other papers issued by the court—may be served anywhere by
- **(1) any sheriff or constable or other person authorized by law,**
- **(2) any person authorized by law or by written order of the court who is not less than eighteen years of age, or**
- **(3) any person certified under order of the Supreme Court.**
- **Service by registered or certified mail and citation by publication must, if requested, be made by the clerk of the court in which the case is pending. But no person who is a party to or interested in the outcome of a suit may serve any process in that suite,.....”** TRCP Rule 103

Effecting Service

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- (1) delivering to the defendant, in person, a true copy of the citation with the date of delivery endorsed thereon with a copy of the petition attached thereto, or
- (2) mailing to the defendant by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a true copy of the citation with a copy of the petition attached thereto.
- (b) Upon motion supported by affidavit stating the location of the defendant's usual place of business or usual place of abode or other place where the defendant can probably be found and stating specifically the facts showing that service has been attempted under either (a)(1) or (a)(2) at the location named in such affidavit but has not been successful, the court may authorize service
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- (2) in any other manner that the affidavit or other evidence before the court shows will be reasonably effective to give the defendant notice of the suit.” TRCP

Effecting Service

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 - (6) the address served;
 - (7) the date of service or attempted service;
 - (8) the manner of delivery of service or attempted service;
 - (9) the name of the person who served or attempted to serve the process;
 - (10) if the person named in (9) is a process server certified under order of the Supreme Court, his or her identification number and the expiration date of his or her certification; and
 - (11) any other information required by rule or law.
- (c) When the citation was served by registered or certified mail as authorized by Rule 106, the return by the officer or authorized person must also contain the return receipt with the addressee's signature. TRCP Rule 107

Effecting Service

- Many times there are defects in service and if you panic and respond, you cure their defect
- I have received unfiled lawsuits
- All lawsuits are public, and anybody with the case number can go to the court and pay the fee and get copies of filings
- **(h) No default judgment shall be granted in any cause until proof of service as provided by this rule or by Rules 108 or 108a, or as ordered by the court in the event citation is executed by an alternative method under Rule 106, shall have been on file with the clerk of the court ten days, exclusive of the day of filing and the day of judgment. TRCP Rule 107**

Bottom Line

- There is nothing in their strawman's name
- I do NOT use a Social Security Number
- They have not effected service
- They don't know where to find me
- It is a third party debt collector – no standing
- It is small claims court
- I put it all in the shredder
- This is NOT the first time this has happened and it means nothing

Bottom Line

- Even if they could get a judgment it means nothing
- They will still have to find assets to seize
- I have no bank account under a Social Security Number
- I keep very little (fake) money in the bank account
- I don't use a SSN for anything
- I NEVER disclose my living location to anyone who is NOT a friend
- Court = warfare
- They are thieves

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Other Videos

- ▣ Bankster Thieves playlist
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- ▣ Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- ▣ BAR Members 1 - 4
- ▣ D.I.Y. How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service and the Draft
- ▣ Martial Law is here!
- ▣ D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- ▣ D.I.Y. Free Mail
- ▣ D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1 - 15
- ▣ Canada Border PIGs playlist
- ▣ BAR Members and their Satanic Connections playlist

**War is when your government
tells you who the enemy is.**



**Revolution is when you figure it
out for yourself.**

Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet

Texas Codes



Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes

- I like the Texas Plates because they can be used anywhere because all States, (Canada and Mexico included) are required to recognize Texas Law
- **“(a) .. a political subdivision of this state may not require an owner of a motor vehicle to; (1) register the vehicle;**
- **(2) pay a motor vehicle registration fee; or**
- **(3) pay an occupation tax or license fee in connection with motor vehicle.”** Texas Transportation Code § 502.003 Registration By Political Subdivision Prohibited.

Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes

- I like the Texas Plates because they can be used anywhere because all States, (Canada and Mexico included) are required to recognize Texas Law
- **“(a) This chapter applies to a motor vehicle owned by the state or a political subdivision of the state.**
- **(b) This chapter does not apply to; (3) a motor vehicle while it is owned or operated by the United States. (Postal Service or military vehicles) “** Texas Transportation Code § 501.004. Applicability. (Certificate of Title Act)

Plates Available & Laminated Sheet Texas Codes

- You can get 1 plate and 1 Probable Cause lamination for three (3) each pieces of silver, one troy ounce each, or \$50 military script / Federal Reserve Notes / fake money
- Before you do this, you need to be prepared to defend it, but that is why I have the card in my car because the discussion should end right there when I show them that nobody is required to register their vehicle
- My Paypal: engineerwin@hotmail.com
- You can get the Forbidden Zone laminated sheets from katmanwon@gmail.com

Probable Cause

- Before any police officer stops you, they must have probable cause
- Article Four in Amendment **prohibits law enforcement officers from arresting citizens without probable cause** (citations omitted); in cases *Santiago v. City of Vineland*, 107 F.Supp.2d 512, 561-62, 564 (D.N.J. 2000); *Hill v. Algor*, 85 F.Supp.2d 391, 397-98 (D.N.J. 2000) **arrest made without probable cause violates the Fourth Amendment**; *Rzayeva v. Foster*, 134 F.Supp.2d 239, 248-49 (D.Conn. 2001) **holding involuntary civil confinement is a "massive curtailment of liberty", is tantamount to the infringement of being arrested and can be made only upon probable cause**, citing *Vitek v. Jones*, 445 U.S. 480, 491, 100 S.Ct. 1254, 63 L.Ed.2d 552 (1980); *Schneider v. Simonini*, 749 A.2d 336, 163 N.J. 336, 361-65 (2000)

Probable Cause

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- **The test for police officer's sufficient basis for probable cause – did the officer have a sufficient basis to make a "practical, common sense" decision that a "fair probability of crime existed," – once the officer's actions fail to satisfy this test, it may appear that no reasonably objective officer could have believed that probable cause existed to make an arrest**; *Allen v. City of Portland*, 73 F.3d 232 (9th Cir. 1995), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (citing cases from the U.S. Supreme Court, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Circuits) **held that "by definition, probable cause to arrest can only exist in relation to criminal conduct; civil disputes cannot give rise to probable cause"**; *Paff v. Kaltenbach*, 204 F.3d 425, 435 (3rd Cir. 2000)

Class C Misdemeanors - Texas

- **"(e) An offense under this section is a Class "C" misdemeanor if the offense for which the actor's appearance is required is punishable by fine only."** Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]
- **"(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage,"** Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor
- **"An individual adjudged guilty of a Class "C" misdemeanor shall be punished by fine only, not to exceed \$500."** Texas Penal Code § 12.23 Class (C) Misdemeanors
- **"(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner's driving record."** Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]
- **"A capias is NOT a "Warrant of Arrest,"...."** *Knox v State*, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

Crime in Texas

- **"(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony**
- **(6) "DEFENDANT" means a person accused of a crime"** Texas Government Code § 79.001 Definitions

Probable Cause

- The test for police officer's sufficient basis for probable cause -- did the officer have a sufficient basis to make a **"practical, common sense"** decision that a **"fair probability of crime existed,"** -- once the officer's actions fail to satisfy this test, it may appear that **no reasonably objective officer could have believed that probable cause existed** to make an arrest; *Allen v. City of Portland*, 73 F.3d 232 (9th Cir. 1995), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (citing cases from the U.S. Supreme Court, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Circuits) held that **"by definition, probable cause to arrest can only exist in relation to criminal conduct; civil disputes cannot give rise to probable cause;** *Paff v. Kaltenbach*, 204 F.3d 425, 435 (3rd Cir. 2000)

False Arrest

- “The only thing the plaintiff needs to do is to allege a false arrest, is either (1) that the defendant made an arrest or imprisonment, or (2) that the defendant affirmatively instigated, encouraged, incited, or caused the arrest or imprisonment.” Burlington v. Josephson, 153 Fed.2d 372,278 (1946)
- “When the plaintiff has shown that he was arrested, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by the defendant, “the law presumes it to be unlawful.” People v. McGrew, 20 Pac. 92 (1888); Knight v. Baker, 133 P. 544(1926)
- “The burden is upon the defendant (cop) to show that the arrest was by authority of law.” McAleer v. Good, 85 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 6 (1932)

Arrest

- “A motorist stopped by a traffic officer for a traffic offense would be considered “arrested” . . . even if the motorist was not specifically informed that he had been arrested.” People ex rel. Winkle v. Bannan, 125 N.W.2d 875, 879, 372 Mich. 292
- “Any restraint, however slight, upon another’s liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an “arrest.” Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]

Penal Code

- “(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant’s custody or possession by virtue of the public servant’s office or employment.” Texas Penal Code Sec. 39.02 Abuse of Official Capacity [emphasis added];
- (a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally refuses to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information. Texas Penal Code, Section 38.02. Failure to Identify [emphasis added]
- “(a) A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he:
(1) intentionally subjects another to mistreatment or to arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossession, assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;
(2) intentionally denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or
(b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under color of his office or employment if he acts or purports to act in an official capacity or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity.” Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Oppression [emphasis added].

Probable Cause

- **“Perhaps it should be mentioned that as a general rule a person is placed under arrest when he is deprived of his liberty by an officer who intends to arrest him. It is not always necessary for the officer to make a formal declaration of arrest. See: 1 Varon, Searches, Seizures and Immunities, 75 (1961);”** Henry v. United States, 361 U.S. 98, 4 L.Ed.2d 134, 80 S.Ct. 168 (1959) and United States v. Boston, 330 F.2d 937 (1964)
- **“A motorist stopped by a traffic officer for a traffic offense would be considered “arrested” . . . even if the motorist was not specifically informed that he had been arrested.”** People ex rel. Winkle v. Bannan, 125 N.W.2d 875, 879, 372 Mich. 292
- **“Any restraint, however slight, upon another’s liberty to come and go as one pleases, constitutes an “arrest.” Swetnam v. W.F. Woolworth Co., 318 P.2d 364, 366, 83 Ariz. 189. [emphasis added]**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **“(e) An offense under this section is a Class “C” misdemeanor if the offense for which the actor’s appearance is required is punishable by fine only.”**
Texas Penal Code § 38.10 Bail Jumping and Failure to Appear [emphasis added]
- **“(c) Conviction of a Class C misdemeanor does not impose any legal disability or disadvantage,”** Texas Penal Code § 12.03 Classification of Misdemeanor
- **“An individual adjudged guilty of a Class “C” misdemeanor shall be punished by fine only, not to exceed \$500.”** Texas Penal Code § 12.23 Class (C) Misdemeanors

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **“(5) Crime means (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement (jail); or (B) a felony**
- **(6) “DEFENDANT” means a person accused of a crime” Texas Government Code § 79.001 Definitions**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- If a Class C Misdemeanor fails to be a crime, then it is by definition a civil matter (extortion racket)
- “(a) If the owner of the motor vehicle fails to timely pay the amount of the civil penalty imposed against the owner: (1) an arrest warrant may NOT be issued for the owner; & (2) the imposition of the civil penalty may not be recorded on the owner’s driving record.” Texas Transportation Code § 707.019 Failure to Pay Civil Penalty [emphasis added]

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- In Texas, a police may NOT arrest you for a Class C Misdemeanor, and if they do it is false arrest
- **“The only thing the plaintiff needs to do is to allege a false arrest, is either (1) that the defendant made an arrest or imprisonment, or (2) that the defendant affirmatively instigated, encouraged, incited, or caused the arrest or imprisonment.”**
Burlington v. Josephson, 153 Fed.2d 372,276 (1946)
- **”When the plaintiff has shown that he was arrested, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty by the defendant, "the law presumes it to be unlawful." People v. McGrew, 20 Pac. 92 (1888); Knight v. Baker, 133 P. 544(1926)**
- **"The burden is upon the defendant (cop) to show that the arrest was by authority of law." McAleer v. Good, 65 Atl. 934, 935 (1907); Mackie v. Ambassador, 11 P.2d 6 (1932)**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

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- “A capias is NOT a “Warrant of Arrest,”....” Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “In this chapter: (1) “Capias” means a writ that is: (A) issued by a court having jurisdiction of a case after judgment and sentence;
- (2) “Capias pro fine” means a writ that is:
- (A) issued by a court having jurisdiction of a case after judgment and sentence for unpaid fines and costs; and.....” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 43.015 Definitions
- “A capias is NOT a “Warrant of Arrest,”....” Knox v State, 586 S.W. 2d 504, 506 (Tex.Crim.App. 1979) [emphasis added]

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- If a cop stopped me for speeding in Texas, I would say;
- “I don’t have a problem providing whatever you need, but I have a couple of questions first.
- What is your probable cause for stopping me?”
- If he stopped me for speeding, he will say that, and I will say:
- “Speeding is a class C Misdemeanor, and a Class C Misdemeanor is NOT a crime in Texas, and probable cause requires a crime, so I ask you again, what is your probable cause for stopping me,...or should I just be on my way?”
- Then I would dial 9-1-1 and tell them I need the county Sheriff there because there is some Official Oppression going on

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly: (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.” Texas Penal Code Sec. 39.02 Abuse of Official Capacity [emphasis added];
- (a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally refuses to give his name, residence address, or date of birth to a peace officer who has lawfully arrested the person and requested the information. Texas Penal Code, Section 38.02. Failure to Identify [emphasis added]

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “(a) A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he:
- (1) intentionally subjects another to mistreatment or to arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossession, assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;
- (2) intentionally denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or
- (b) For purposes of this section, a public servant acts under color of his office or employment if he acts or purports to act in an official capacity or takes advantage of such actual or purported capacity.” Texas Penal Code Section 39.03 Official Oppression [emphasis added].

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **"(a) A person commits an offense if he:**
- **(1) impersonates a public servant with intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely on his pretended official acts; or**
- **(2) knowingly purports to exercise any function of a public servant or of a public office, including that of a judge and court, and the position or office through which he purports to exercise a function of a public servant or public office has no lawful existence under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.**
- **(b) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree."** Texas Penal Code, Section 37.11 Impersonating Public Servant, [emphasis added];

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- “If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; ...They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; ...” 18 USC § 241
Conspiracy to Violate Rights under Color of Law;

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;” 18 USC § 242 Violating Rights under Color of Law;**

Class C Misdemeanor ≠ Crime

- **“(a)Whoever, in any of the circumstances referred to in subsection (b) of this section—**
- **(2) intentionally obstructs, by force or threat of force, including by threat of force against religious real property, any person in the enjoyment of that person’s free exercise of religious beliefs, or attempts to do so; shall be punished as provided in subsection (d)**
- **(b) The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are that the offense is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce.” 18 USC § 247 Damage to Religious Property; Obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs**

“Good Faith” defense

- “(e)DEFENSE.—A good faith reliance on—
- (1) a court warrant or order, a grand jury subpoena, a legislative authorization, or a statutory authorization (including a request of a governmental entity under section 2703(f) of this title);
- (2) a request of an investigative or law enforcement officer under section 2518(7) of this title; or
- (3) a good faith determination that section 2511(3) of this title permitted the conduct complained of;
- is a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under this chapter or any other law.” 18 US Code 2707 Civil Action

“Good Faith” defense

- “(a) No evidence obtained by an officer or other person in violation of any provisions of the Constitution or laws of the State of Texas, or of the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, shall be admitted in evidence against the accused on the trial of any criminal case.
- (b) It is an exception to the provisions of Subsection (a) of this Article that the evidence was obtained by a law enforcement officer acting in objective good faith reliance upon a warrant issued by a neutral magistrate based on probable cause.” Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 38.23 Evidence Not to Be Used [emphasis added]

“Good Faith” defense

- Government officials are required to know the law**
- Government officials are required to know that a Warrant may NOT be issued**
- A capias may ONLY be issued after they get jurisdiction, and hold a trial, and a conviction**
- Any denials of due process are bad behavior – they ALWAYS deny due process in countless ways**
- That is why I recommend that you have one of my Kangaroo Court Survival laminated sheets with you in their o-called Court**

Bad Behavior

- **“The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.”**
Constitution for the United States of America, Article 3, Section 1

Good Behavior – Bad Behavior

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"Fraud upon the court is fraud which is directed to the judicial machinery itself and is not fraud between the parties or fraudulent documents, false statements or perjury. ... It is where the court or a member is corrupted, or influenced, or influence is attempted, or where the judge has not performed his judicial function — i.e., where the impartial functions of the court have been directly corrupted."

Bulloch v. United States, 763 F.2d 1115, 1121 (10th Cir. 1985)

"It is a fundamental right of a party to have a neutral and detached judge preside over the judicial proceedings." Ward v Village of Monroeville, 409 U.S. 57, 61-62, 93 S.Ct 80, 83, 34 L.Ed. 2d 267 (1972); Turney v Ohio, 273 U.S. 510, 5209, 47 S. Ct. 437, 440, 71 L.Ed. 749 (1927)

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"Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time," and "Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided." Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 395 F 2d 906, 910

"Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist." Stuck v. Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 289

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"Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris." Merritt v. Hunter, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d 739

"Not every action by any judge is in exercise of his judicial function. It is not a judicial function for a Judge to commit an intentional tort even though the tort occurs in the Courthouse, when a judge acts as a Trespasser of the Law, when a judge does not follow the law, the judge loses subject matter jurisdiction and The Judge's orders are void, of no legal force or effect!" Yates Vs. Village of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, 209 F.Supp. 757 (N.D. Ill. 1962) [emphasis added]

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"An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government". Brookfield Const. Co. v. Kozinski, 284 F. Supp. 94,

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(2) knowingly purports to exercise any function of a public servant or of a public office, including that of a judge and court, and the position or office through which he purports to exercise a function of a public servant or public office has no lawful existence under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States.

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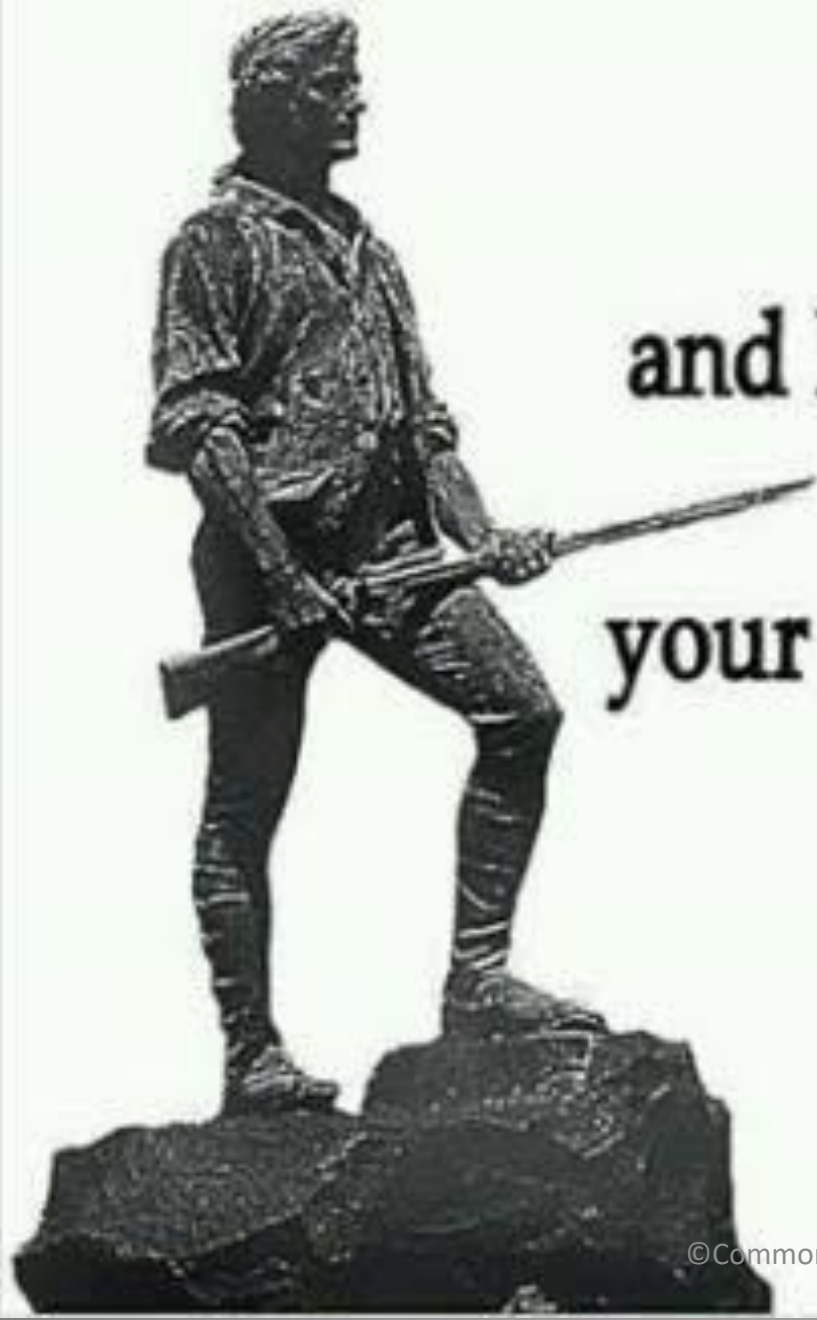
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When Liberty

and Freedom are at stake,

your silence isn't golden...

it's yellow.

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**“Change will not come
if we wait for some
other person or some
other time. We are the
ones we’ve been
waiting for. We are the
change that we seek.”**

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

- Do NOT give them jurisdiction
- ALWAYS make Special Appearance
- Point out their denials of due process
- Do NOT allow them to enter a plea – it gives them jurisdiction – “You are NOT entering a plea - I don’t give you jurisdiction!”
- “You have already demonstrated that you have pre-judged his matter, as a (bought and paid for) Clerk for the Prosecutor!”
- “so we are impersonating a Judge today are we?”
- DEMAND that it be dismissed immediately!

Rules of Procedure

- It is always best to settle the matter without litigation

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HOME ABOUT CREDIT CARD VIOLATIONS WHAT TO AVOID FAQs FAST FACTS
FREE CASE EVALUATION TRAFFIC TICKET CONTACT



1106 North State Hwy 360, Suite 205
Grand Prairie, TX 75050
info@American Eliminationofdebt.com

Don't worry about your credit card debt until you educate yourself. *Ignorance is not bliss!*

There are laws that protect you against the credit card companies!

Contact Email: dbs81@yahoo.com

www.americaneliminationofdebt.com

- Be Proactive
- Go on the attack
- If there is something negative on your credit report,...get it removed
- They have NEVER lost a case involving an unsecured debt
- They have ONLY had 1 case go to trial – they won
- The following letter served on a third party debt collector by certified mail 3 times, with no response, can be used to get derogatory credit report information removed

I

August 19th, 2009

Dear Richard J. Shyster Representative,

I have not received adequate response as of August 19th, 2019 regarding my disputed #1234567890123456789 card account.

It is specifically deficient in the following ways:

1. You have failed and refused to provide me with an explanation of the amount owed, what it is for, and how it was incurred.
2. You have failed and refused to provide me with an explanation of how the amount you claim was calculated.
3. You have failed and refused to provide me with any document that shows that I agreed to pay the amount claim – either the original principal amount or the current amount.
4. You have failed and refused to provide me with a copy of any executed contract showing my signature relating to the account you claim is mine or the amount(s) you claim may be owed.
5. If you are a third party debt collector, you have failed and refused to provide me with evidence showing the amount you paid for this alleged debt.
6. You have failed and refused to provide me with any verification or copy of any judgment that is or may be applicable to this dispute.
7. You have failed and refused to identify the original creditor.
8. You have failed and refused to provide proof that a statute of limitations is not applicable to the account and/or the moneys claimed by you to be owed.
9. You have failed and refused to provide proof that you are licensed to collect moneys relating to overdue accounts such as the one you claim in my state – or any other state in the United States.
10. You have failed and refused to provide your applicable license numbers and the name and address of your Registered Agent for Service in the State of Texas.

As of the date of this letter, this is my formal demand that you provide the information cited above forthwith.

Further, this letter is your formal notice that you are in violation of Texas and Federal statutes relating to protection of consumers in collection matters. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Texas Finance Code, Title 5, Chapter 392
2. Federal Fair Debt Collection Practice Act (FDCPA)
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Therefore, please consider this letter my notice for any required notice under any or all of the statutes cited above.

If you do not provide the information required above in your next communication to me or cease and desist on all collection efforts regarding the account in question and remove any adverse information relating to such efforts and/or the disputed account from my credit bureau files, I shall have no choice but to turn this matter over to an attorney licensed to practice in the State of Texas. In such event, you may become liable for fines and sanctions provided by statute as well as attorney fees and costs required to prosecute the resulting action.

If your offices are able to provide the required documentation I have demanded, I will require at least thirty (30) days from the date of my receipt of the materials to investigate the information. During such time, all collection activity by you must cease. During this validation period, if any action is taken which could be construed as detrimental to my credit status, I will consult an attorney to consider legal action.

If your office fail to respond in good faith to this request with thirty (30) days from the date of your receipt of this communication, all references to this account must be deleted and completely removed from my credit file and a copy of such deletion must be sent to me immediately.

Further, through this letter, I formally request that you and your representatives do not contact me by telephone at my home or my place of employment. If your offices attempt such telephone communication with me including, but not limited to, computer generated calls and/or calls or correspondence sent to or with any third parties, I will consider such actions to be harassment and will instruct my attorney to proceed with legal action. **All future communication with me must be in writing and sent to the address in this letter via the United States Postal Service.**

This is an attempt to correct your records and any information obtained by virtue of it shall be used for that purpose only.

Sincerely yours,

Nick

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