

*MADE POSSIBLE BY THE
Ninth Amendment Party
and the following Sponsors*

Idaho Lets Talk & Survival Solutions





WHAT'S THE PROBLEM ?

Are the county officials understanding their dual role; as to protecting the Constitutional county of Bonneville and the Constitutional state of Idaho?

*The Answer is to
connect the dots.*

www.citizensofido.com

Citizens of Idaho and is authorized to intervene according to Idaho Statute 53-707:

Capacity to assert and defend -- Standing. (1) A nonprofit association, in its name, may institute, defend, intervene or participate in a judicial, administrative or other governmental proceeding or in an arbitration, mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution.

(2) A nonprofit association may assert a claim in its name on behalf of its members if one (1) or more members of the nonprofit association have standing to assert a claim in their own right, the interests the nonprofit association seeks to protect are germane to its purposes and neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested requires the participation of a member.



Actual Notice of; Facts Judicially Noticed under IC 9-101

Certificate of Good Standing

M.G. Esquibel

***This is to certify that M. G. Esquibel is a Active
Member in Good Standing of
Citizens of Idaho (U1777)
as defined under***

***Unincorporated Non-Profit Association Act
IC 53-707.***

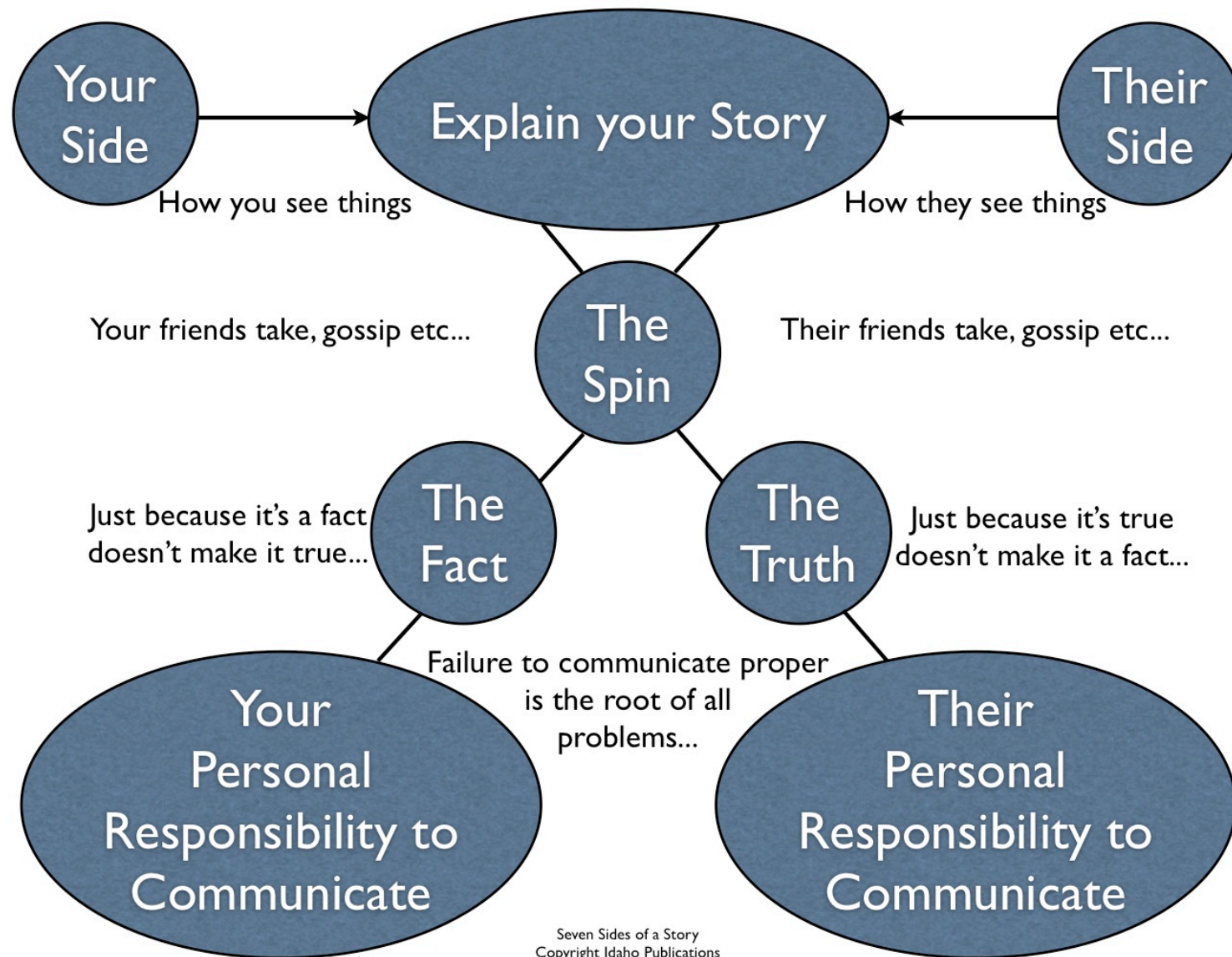
***Capacity to assert and defend -- Standing. (1) A
nonprofit association, in its name, may institute,
defend, intervene or participate in a judicial,
administrative or other governmental proceeding
or in an arbitration, mediation or any other form of alternative dispute resolution.***

***Mr. Esquibel was admitted to Citizens of Idaho (U1777)
; by examination on May 18, 2010, Right to Intervene and has been an Active
Member since admission.***

- 1. [Good Standing] The standing of a member of the Association who is domiciled
within the territorial boundaries of the state of Idaho and in compliance with the
United States Constitution and state of Idaho Constitution and who has actively
participated to defend, intervene or participate in a judicial, administrative or
other governmental proceeding or in an arbitration, mediation or any other
form of alternative dispute resolution within the State of Idaho.***

***To request verification of an active member; Please contact the Association at the
above address.***

**They'll call me
CRAZY
until they
find out
I'm right.**



Seven Sides of a Story
Copyright Idaho Publications

PART I

ARE YOU READY
FOR THE TRUTH?

PROVINCE OF JURISPRUDENCE DETERMINED

Duty to God and lower animals

Duty to self regarding

Duty to our community

Duty to our sovereign state and Country





**THERE ARE
THREE CLASSES
OF PEOPLE:**

THOSE WHO SEE.

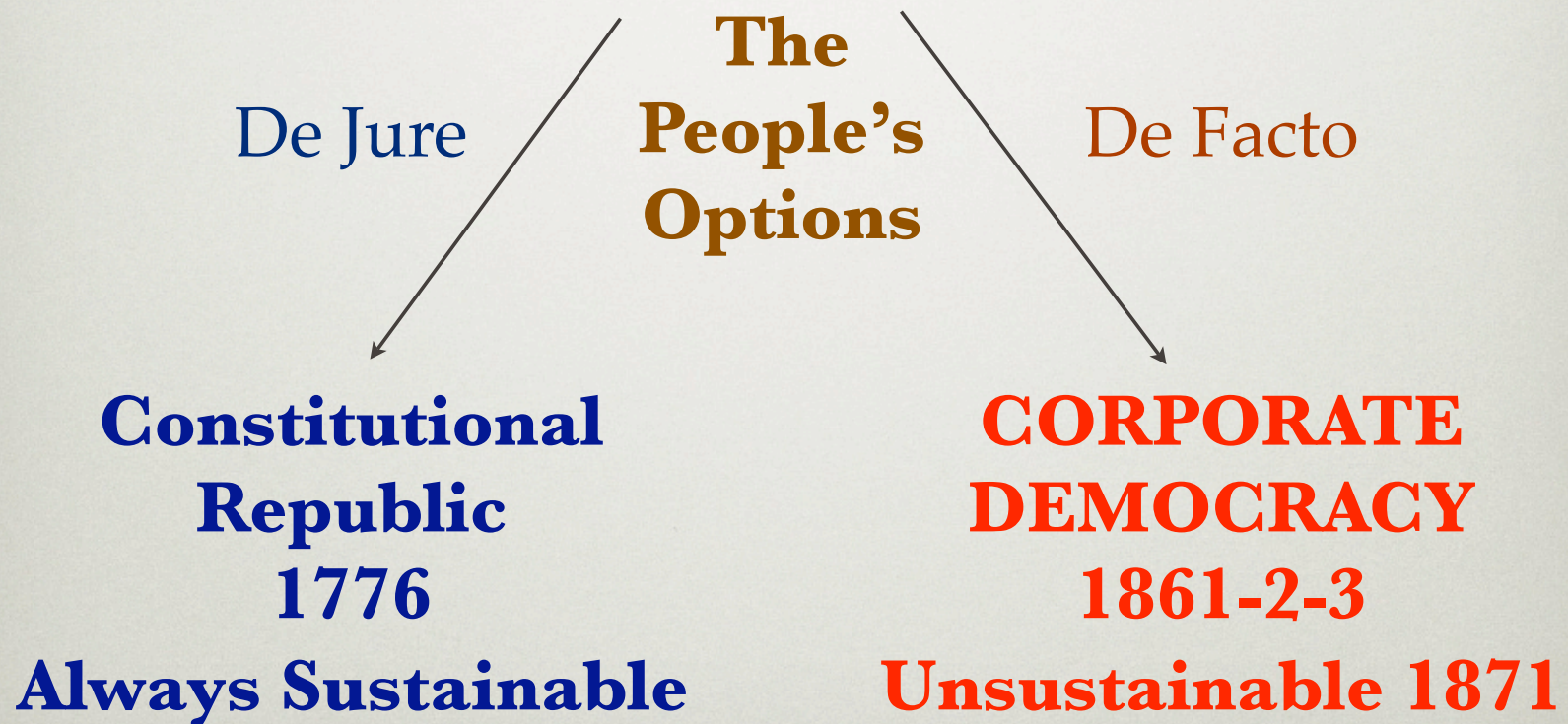
**THOSE WHO SEE
WHEN THEY ARE
SHOWN.**

**THOSE WHO
DO NOT SEE.**

LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452 - 1519)

© WORDS & UNWORDS

One Country VS Two Nations



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Take Notice and Govern yourself accordingly.

De jure: according to rightful entitlement or claim; by right.
we the people, Often contrasted with you the CORPORATION

De Facto; “The unlawful claim of Sovereignty.”

The bearer of this document welcomes the involvement of
public servants entrusted by public oath to serve the legitimate

De Jure Government according to
United States Constitution (1789)
and the State of Idaho Constitution (1890)

Notice : This information presented is not intended to harass,
intimidate, offend, conspire, blackmail, coerce, cause anxiety,
alarm or distress, or impede public procedures.

It is presented with honorable and peaceful intentions.

In what capacity do you act?

As a Public Servant for the United States

In trusted by your Public Oath to serve the legitimate
De Jure Constitutional Government (1789) and protect
the Citizens from encroachment.

Or for a CORPORATION
KNOWN AS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1871)

Bound by a CORPORATE OATH; or terms of employment, to
serve the ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT, POLICIES,
RULES AND VIOLATE THE RULE OF LAW

In what capacity do you act?

As a Public Servant for the State of Idaho

In trusted by your Public Oath to serve the legitimate
De Jure Constitutional Government (1890) and protect
the state of Idaho from encroachment.

Or a PRIVATE CORPORATION;
A SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITY KNOWN AS:
STATE OF IDAHO, ADA COUNTY etc..
MASQUERADING AS GOVERNMENT

Bound by a CORPORATE OATH; or terms of employment, to
serve the ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT, POLICIES,
RULES WHICH VIOLATE THE RULE OF LAW

Absolute Truth

The 50 United States
under a
Republic Form of Government
Laws of Nature and Natures God
People

Construction of General Laws
Government of the U.S. / states 50
Public Servants
“we are here to serve you”
Enacting and enforcing general laws
by judicial due process of law, ie
Innocent till proven guilty

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land

There must be an
injury to be a Violation
of the rule Law



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

*** SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND ***
CONFIRMED BY
Marbury v. Madison
5 U.S. (2 Cranch) 137,180 “year 1803”

All laws which are repugnant
to the constitution are null and void!

What is a law?

Black Law Dictionary vol. 1
1891

- A system of principles and rules of human conduct.

Black Law Dictionary vol. 7
1999

- A regime that **orders** human activities and relations through systematic application of the force of politically organized society or through social pressure, **backed by force**, in such a society, the legal system <respect and obey the law>

What is color of law?

Black Law Dictionary vol. 2
1910

- The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right

Black Law Dictionary vol. 7
1999

- The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right, the term usu. implies a misuse of power made possible because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of the state

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- usu is a rule of interpretation**

Perception of Truth

The 54 United States of America
under the Political Correctness of a
CORPORATE DEMOCRACY

Special Political Contributions

Politicians

Lobbyists Public Special Statutes
or color of law

Agencies rules and regulations

Bureaucrats “the enforcers”

People in Servitude subject to
special proceedings wherein
Guilty till proven innocent

Any violation of the
CORPORATE AGENCIES
Policy / Rules / Regulations
Public / Special Statutes
Color of Law



Perception of Truth

The gold-fringed flag only stands inside military courts that sit in summary court martial proceedings against civilians and such courts are governed in part by local rules, but more especially by “[The Manual of Courts Martial](#)”, U.S., 1994 Ed., at Art. 99(c)(1)(b), pg. IV-34, PIN 030567-0000, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash. D.C. The details of the crimes that civilians can commit, that are classed as '*Acts of War*,' cover 125 pages in the [Manual of Courts Martial](#).

Public / Special Statutes
Color of Law



CORPORATE FRAUD WHERE DID IT BEGIN

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By making each living body a CORPORATION
in 37 session of Congress
1861-2-3

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Did you know this?

Congress passed the Legal Tender Act of 1862, which authorized the issue of \$150 million in “United States notes” without any reserve or specie basis, as a temporary measure during wartime February 20, 1862. The notes, which were printed in green ink, soon were called "greenbacks" because they have no backing except the ink.

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Next, Congress set the rules for postwar agricultural expansion by passing the Homestead Act of 1862 on May 20. This act provided 160 acres of free land to any settler who paid a small filing fee and resided on and improved the land for five years; if after six months of residency the settler wanted to buy the land for \$1.25/acre, he or she could do so. Between 1862 and 1890 approximately 2 million people settled on the 372,000 farms claimed through the act.



**TODAY
OVER 200 PLUS
HOMES BEING
FORECLOSED
CURRENTLY
LOCALLY**

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Congress created the first federal income tax in American history in August, 1861 as a wartime measure to get around the Constitutional prohibition of such a tax. The Internal Revenue Act of 1862 expanded on the income tax to add sin taxes on liquor, tobacco and playing cards, luxury taxes on carriages, yachts, jewelry, license taxes on almost every profession except the clergy, a tax on the dividends insurance companies paid to investors, and an inheritance tax. Both of these were repealed at the end of the war, but they set the pattern for the way the government would eventually be funded.

State of Idaho Constitution

ARTICLE VII SECTION 8. CORPORATE PROPERTY MUST BE TAXED. The power to tax corporations or corporate property, both real and personal, shall never be relinquished or suspended, and all corporations in this state or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal, and other purposes, on real and personal property owned or used by them, and not by this constitution exempted from taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

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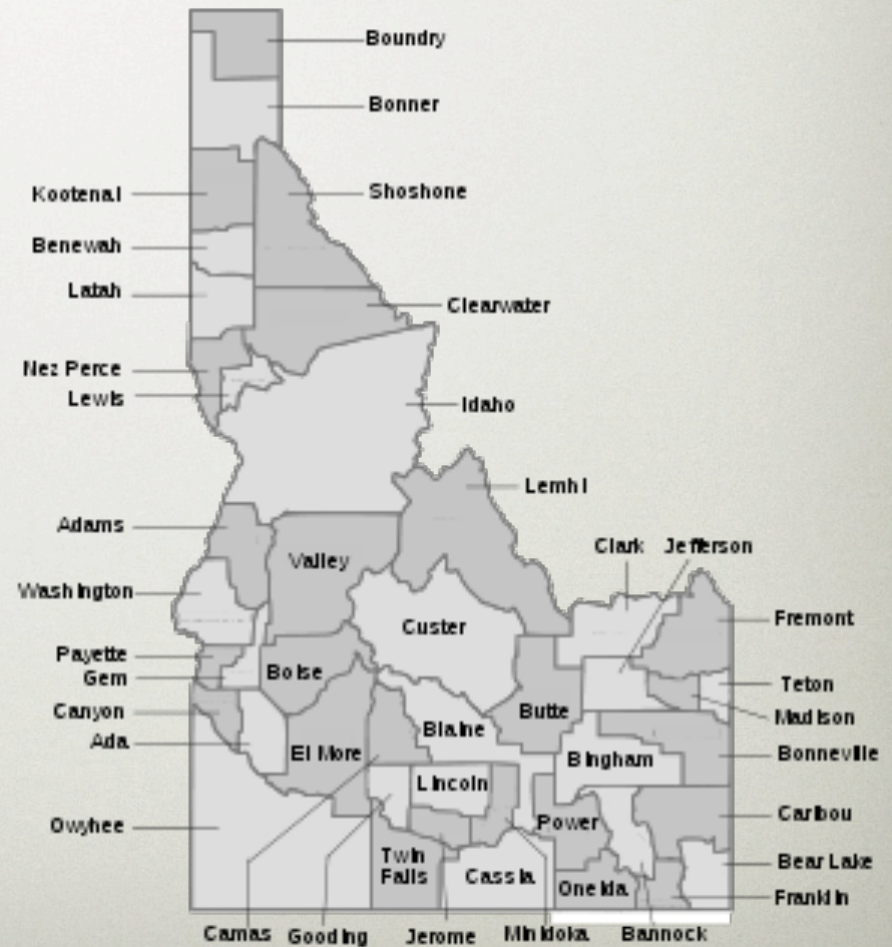


THE THREE BRANCHES of GOVERNMENT

PART II

A VALIDATION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

A guide to
determine who
acts as a
Public Servant
or who acts for a
**CORPORATE
ENTITY**



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Legislator?

Legislators

Council

Services

Information

Audits

Performance

TITLE 7 SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER 13 JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION

7-1303.DEFINITIONS. Except where the context otherwise requires, the definitions in this section govern the construction of the judicial confirmation law. All other words should be given their ordinary and customary meaning.

(1) "Agreement" means any agreement or contract between a political subdivision and individuals, corporations, or any other political subdivision or public agency as authorized by section [67-2328](#), Idaho Code, relating to bonds or obligations of the political subdivision.

(2) "Bond" means any agreement, which may or may not be represented by a physical instrument, including notes, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, that evidences an indebtedness of any political subdivision or a fund thereof, where the political subdivision agrees to pay a specified amount of money, with or without interest, at a designated time or times to either registered owners or bearers.

(3) "Executive officer" means the de jure or de facto governor of this state, mayor, chairman, president or other titular head or chief official of the political subdivision proceeding under this chapter, but "executive officer" does not include a city manager, county manager or other chief administrator of a political subdivision who is not its elected head.

(4) "Governing body" means:

WHO HAS THE POWER TO STOP THIS ENCROACHMENT *by Federal and State Agencies.*

*The people of the state of Idaho;
with Constitutional Standing and Protection
and your Constitutional*



**Sheriff
Gary Raney**



Court House



**Clerk
Chris Rich**

copyright Idaho Publications

WHO HAS THE POWER TO STOP THIS ENCROACHMENT *by Federal and State Agencies.*

*The people of the state of Idaho;
with Constitutional Standing and Protection
and your Constitutional*



*Sheriff
Kieran
Donahue*



Court House



**Clerk
Chris
Yamamoto**

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*31-2227. ENFORCEMENT OF PENAL LAWS -- PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY. Irrespective of police powers vested by statute in state, county, and municipal officers, it is hereby **declared to be the policy of the state of Idaho that the primary duty of enforcing all the penal provisions of any and all statutes of this state, in any court,** is vested in the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of each of the several counties.*



Responsibilities of The County Clerk

The position of the County Clerk is one that supervises many of the daily business activities at the courthouse, including budgeting, auditing, and record keeping for the county citizens, the Court, and the Commissioners.



Recorder (of Public Records)

Recording, indexing and filing ALL land deeds in perpetuity. All agreements, bonds, court cases, and all transactions affecting business and real estate within the County. Recording of water rights and adjudications. Marriage licenses and certificates, assisting the public for access to all these records. Protects and maintains an active record of such documents for the responsible inquiry and use of the general public and interested individuals.



Hats of the County Clerk

Clerk of the District Court (Jury Commissioner and Elections Officer)

Oversees fines, court fees and restitution payments. Organizes and supervises the long term management of child support payments, court records and the storage process of such archival records. Chief Elections Officer for the County, receives direction for this responsibility primarily from the Idaho Secretary of State's Office. Registers voters, coordinates elections, tabulates ballots and directs other election procedures such as nominating petitions, the coordination of elections for other "in-county" jurisdictions and general election supervisors and administration. Manages the selection system for all juries in the County.

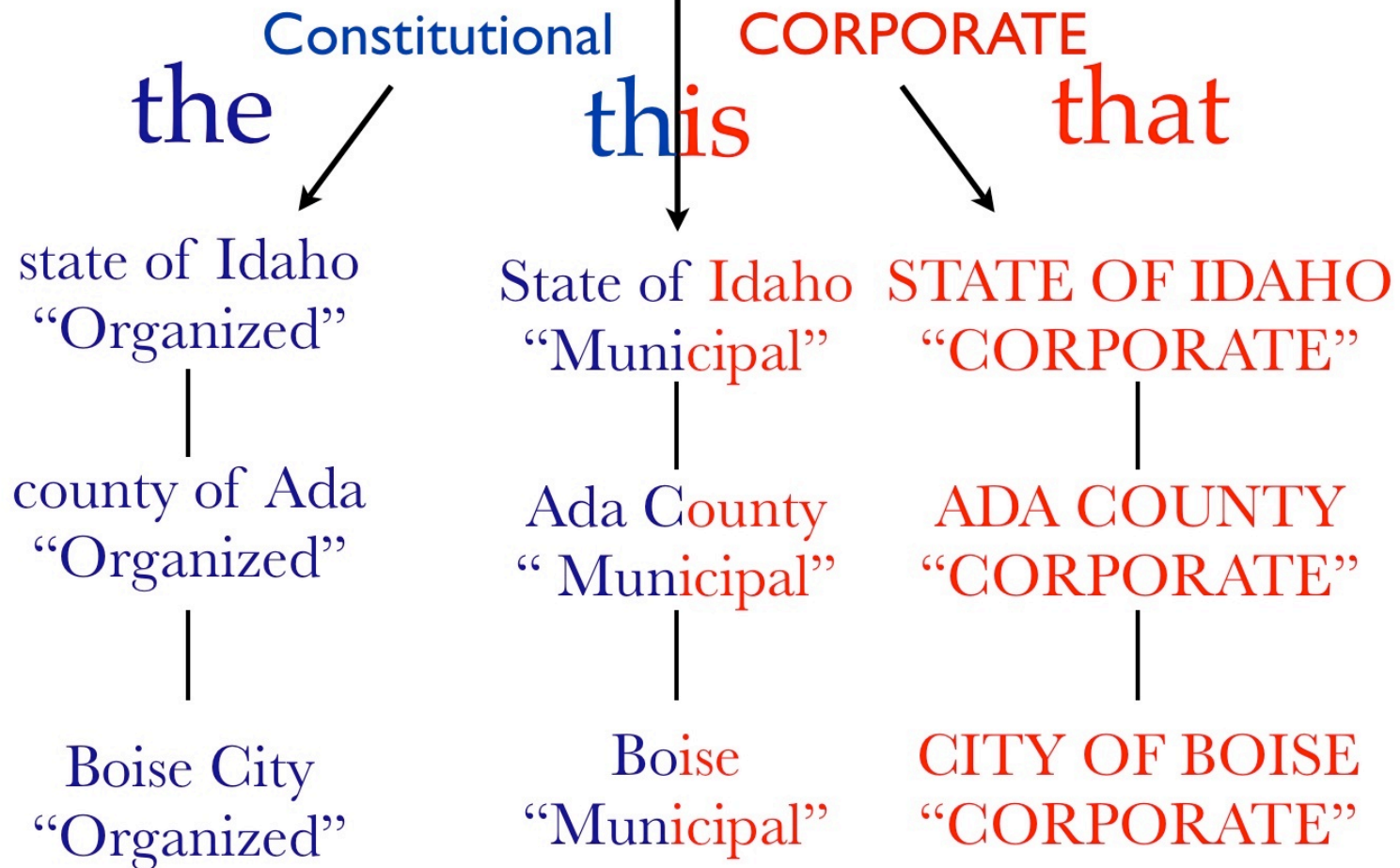


The definition of official misconduct is as follows: Criminal conduct by a public official, criminal conduct by an administration's member, dereliction of performance in office, deviation from rectitude, dishonest management, failing to uphold a sworn oath of office, failure in office, guilty act while a public official, illegal act, illegality by a public official, improper conduct by a public official, impropriety by a public official, maladministration by a public servant, malfeasance by a public servant, misadministration by a public servant, misconduct by a public official, misdeeds by a public official, misfeasance by a public official, misgovernment, misguidance by a public official, mismanagement by an office holder, misprision by an office holder, nonfeasance by an office holder, offenses while in office, transgressions by an office holder, turpitude by an office holder, wrongdoing, by a public official

ONE STATE

IC 9-303

Private v PUBLIC



CORPORATE NAME AVAILABILITY

IDAPA 34 TITLE 04 CHAPTER 02

Idaho Administrative Procedure Act



000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of State is authorized under Section 67-903, Idaho Code, to adopt rules. (7-1-93)

001. -- 010. (RESERVED).

011. GENERAL.

01. Characters of Print Acceptable in Names. Names may consist of letters of the English Alphabet, Arabic Numerals and certain symbols capable of being reproduced on a standard English language typewriter, or combination thereof. (7-1-93)

a. Letters of the English Alphabet includes only upper case, or capital letters; no distinction as to type face or font is recognized. (7-1-93)

b. Arabic Numerals includes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. (7-1-93)

c. The symbols recognized as part of a name may include ! " \$ % () * @ ?, and -. A space or spaces after words, letters, numerals or symbols may be considered as part of the name. (7-1-93)

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Original Seals of the State of Idaho

Seal for Idaho Territory 1863

No official record remains of the adoption of the first

Great Seal of Idaho when it became a territory in 1863. The design is attributed to Silas D. Cochran, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.



Idaho's Final Seal Before Statehood 1890

Dissatisfaction with the official seal caused Governor Caleb Lyon to present a seal of his own design which was accepted by the Idaho Territorial Legislature on January 11, 1866. This, too, was controversial and was redrawn several times. Nevertheless, it was used until Idaho became a state in 1890.



IDAHO STATE Seal Now in Use

In 1957, the thirty-fourth session of the Idaho legislature authorized the updating and improvement of the Great Seal in order to more clearly define Idaho's main industries, mining, agriculture and forestry as well as highlight the state's natural beauty. Paul B. Evans

and the Caxton Printers, Ltd. were commissioned to revise the seal. This painting by Paul B. Evans officially replaced the original design by Emma Edwards Green and is designated as the "Official Copy." The official Great Seal of the State of Idaho can be seen in the office of the Secretary of State.

Emma Edwards Green at the period when she designed the Great Seal for the State of Idaho. The only woman ever to achieve such distinction in the United States, she won in competition sponsored by the First Legislature for the State of Idaho. She was handed the honorarium by Governor Norman B. Willey on March 5, 1891.



IS THIS INTENT TO DEFRAUD

State of Idaho

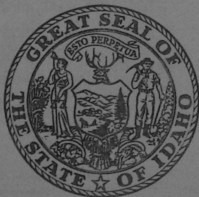
Office of the Secretary of State

CERTIFICATE

I, BEN YSURSA, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, hereby certify that I am the custodian of the corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, and assumed business name records of this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY That the record of this office fail to show **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** filed as any of the above mentioned entities as of this date

Dated: November 9, 2011



Ben Yursa
SECRETARY OF STATE

By

Donna Guttersen

State of Idaho

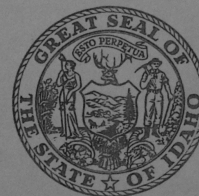
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I FURTHER CERTIFY That the record of this office fail to show **STATE OF IDAHO** filed as any of the above mentioned entities as of this date

Dated: November 9, 2011



Ben Yursa
SECRETARY OF STATE

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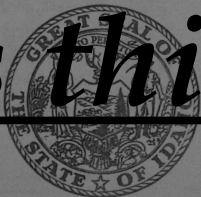
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Dated: November 9, 2011

When acting in

CORPORATE CAPACITY

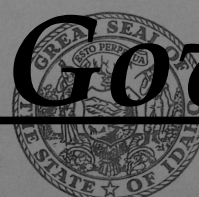
Is this "Rightful Government"



By

SECRETARY OF STATE

Ben Ysursa

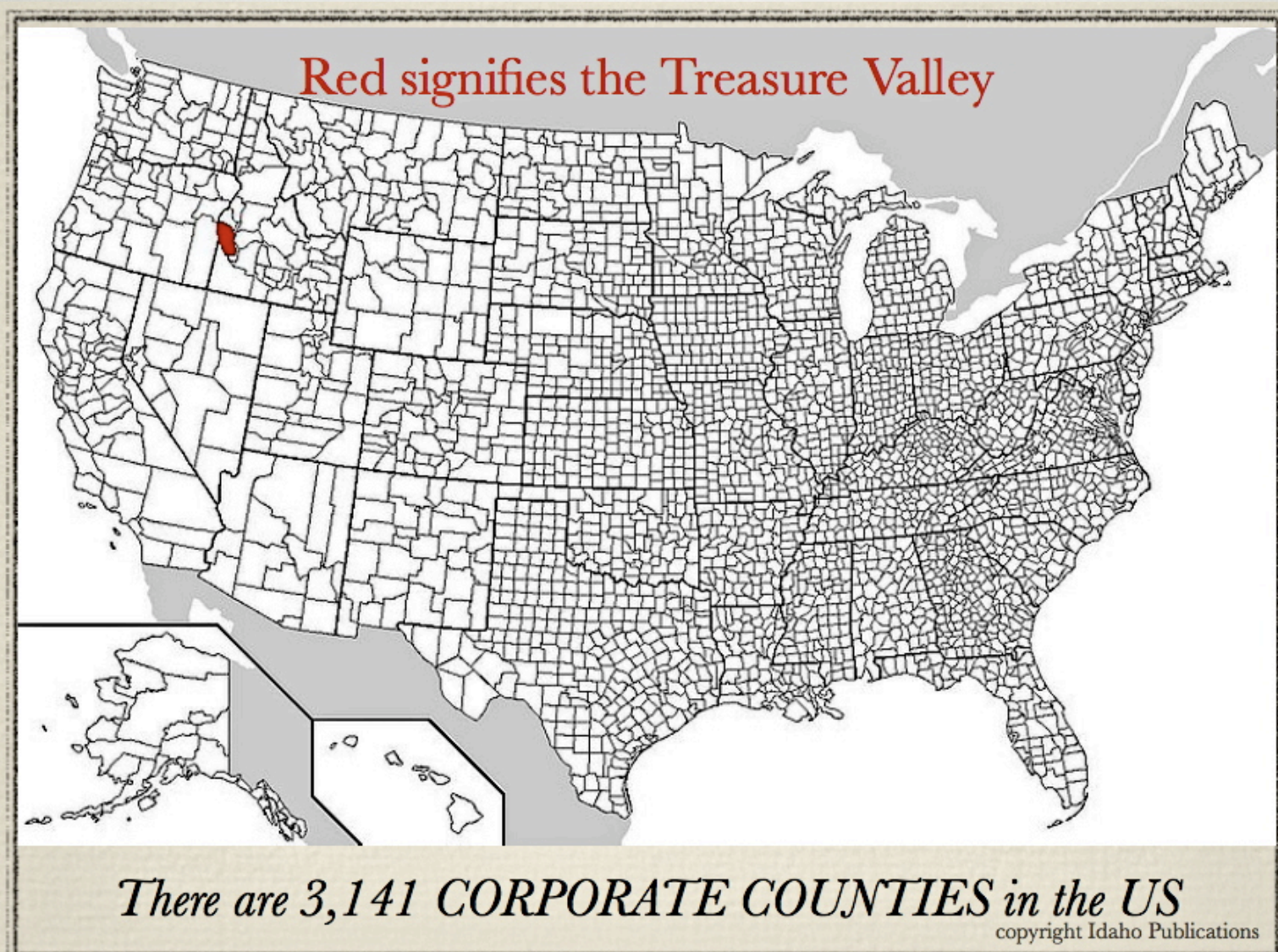


By

SECRETARY OF STATE

Ben Ysursa

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44 CORPORATE COUNTIES IN IDAHO

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37

State of Idaho

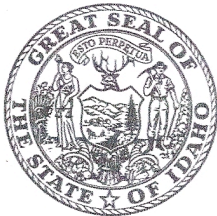
Office of the Secretary of State

CERTIFICATE

I, BEN YSURSA, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, hereby certify that I am the custodian of the municipal corporation records of this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY That the record of this office fail to show **ADA COUNTY** filed as the above mentioned entity as of this date.

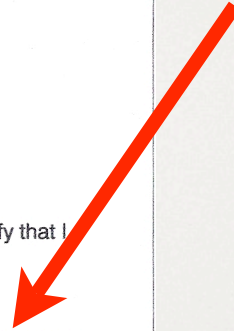
Dated: February 9, 2012



Ben Yursa
SECRETARY OF STATE

By *[Signature]*

CORPORATE CAPACITY



State of Idaho

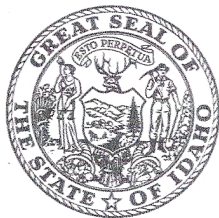
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Dated: February 9, 2012



Ben Yursa
SECRETARY OF STATE

By *[Signature]*

CORPORATE CAPACITY

What does this mean?

When the
STATE OF IDAHO and
ADA COUNTY

do not register the
CORPORATE NAME

with the

State of Idaho;

Did you know, You no
longer have
Constitutional Protection.

Why is that?

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NO municipal State of Idaho
to allow You the Constitutional protection
within the county...

FULL CORPORATE CAPACITY

INSTRUMENT NO. _____
DATE _____
INST. CODE _____
IMAGED PGS _____
FEE _____
STATE OF IDAHO) ss
COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE)
I hereby certify that the within
instrument was recorded.
Ronald Longmore, County Recorder
By _____
Deputy
Request of _____

STATE OF IDAHO) ← FULL CORPORATE
County of Bonneville) ← SS ← Municipal

I hereby certify that this instrument is a full,
true, and correct copy of the original thereof,
on file in my office.

Dated _____, 20____

RONALD LONGMORE
Clerk of the District Court and
Ex-Officio Recorder

By _____
Deputy



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Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



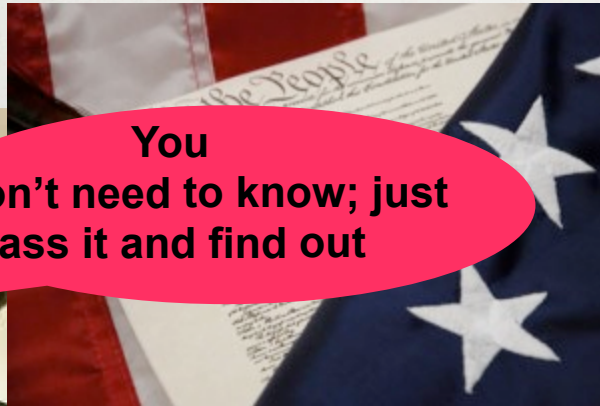
Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



You
don't need to know; just
pass it and find out



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Government
made you; not
your work efforts!

Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Vice President Joe Biden recently made this statement, "Every single great idea that has marked the 21st century, the 20th century and the 19th century has required government vision and government incentive."

Smaller Government



IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

IMAGINE

Bigger Government



Smaller Government

PART III

How does CORPORATISM
violate the Constitution
and the rule of law.

INTERPRETIVE RULE MAKING

Interpretative rule is one among the categories of rules developed by administrative agencies in the exercise of lawmaking powers. When the legislature finds areas in statutes where it is impractical for lawmakers to apply expertise, it delegates the lawmaking function to administrative agencies. The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) is the law under which administrative agencies create rules and regulations necessary to implement and enforce major legislative acts. The federal APA categorizes administrative rules as legislative rules, interpretive rules, procedural rules, and general statements of policy.

Interpretative rules are rules issued by an administrative agency to clarify or explain existing laws or regulations. An interpretative rule does not attempt to create a new law or modify existing ones.[i] The rule only provides clarifications or explanations to a statute or regulation.[ii] Interpretative rules create no enforceable rights and only remind affected parties of existing duties. **The rules merely state how an agency understands a statute.** Interpretative rules only interpret the statute and thus guide the administrative agency in performing its duties. An interpretative statement simply indicates an agency's reading of a statute.[iii]

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INTERPRETIVE RULE MAKING

Some examples of interpretative rules are agency manuals, guidelines, and memoranda of administrative agencies.

Generally, the APA provides that the public should be informed about rules created. Therefore, notice on the rule is to be published and comments received from the public should be applied to the rules if they are not against government policy. **However, an interpretive rule does not have to meet the requirements concerning notice to the public and opportunity for comment set out in the APA.**[iv] This is because an interpretive rule does not have the force of law.

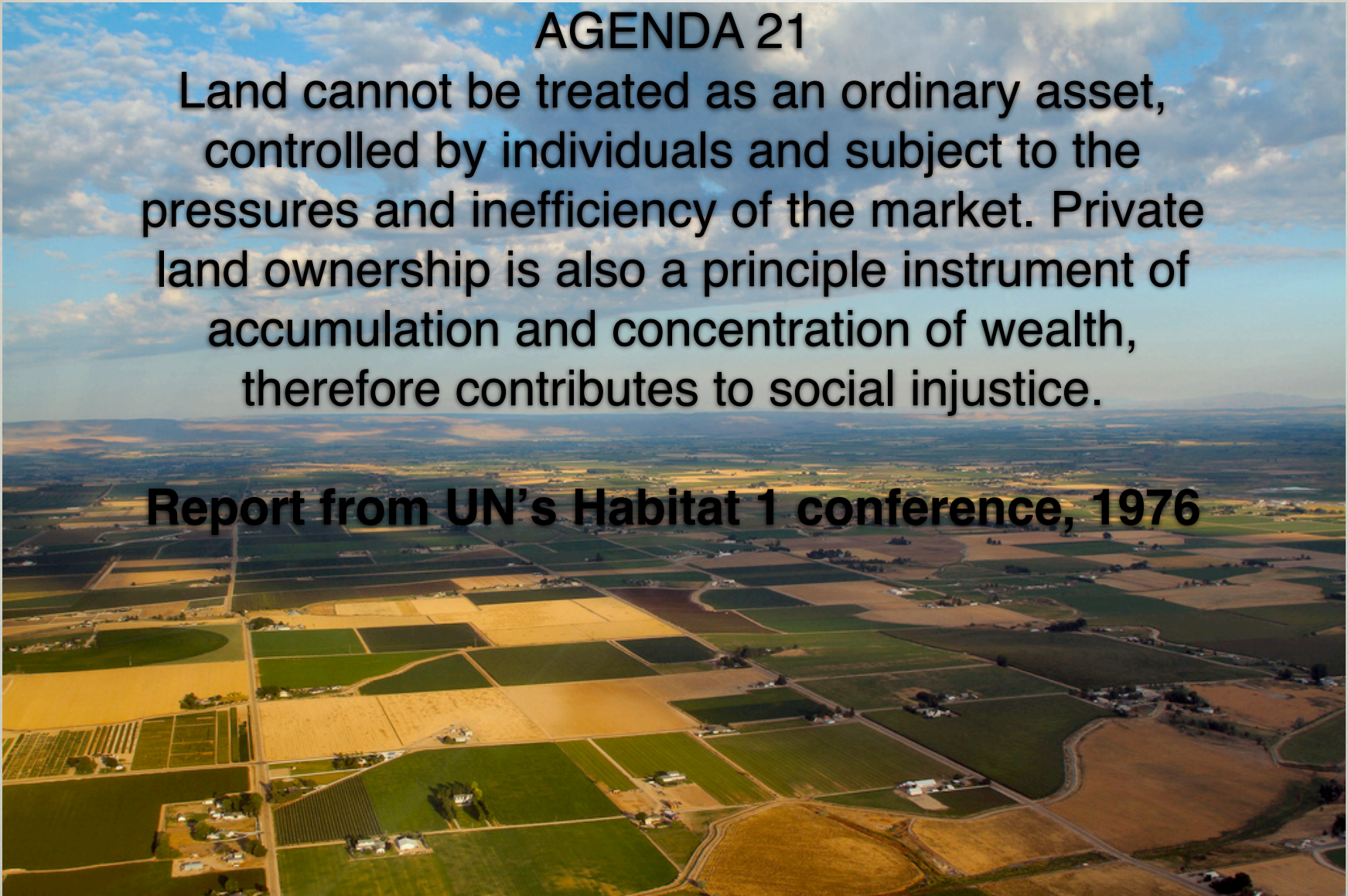
When an administrative agency has an obligation to enforce or administer a statute, the agency will have the power to create interpretative rules that explain the procedure to enforce the statute. Administrative agencies create interpretative rules when there is confusion and disagreement over the meaning of a statute and when the ambiguity should be clarified. An interpretative rule can be identified by lack of complexity, and lack of drastic subsequent changes brought forward by the rule. But the major criterion that distinguishes an interpretative rule from the other rules is an agency's incapability to enforce the rule.

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AGENDA 21

**Land cannot be treated as an ordinary asset,
controlled by individuals and subject to the
pressures and inefficiency of the market. Private
land ownership is also a principle instrument of
accumulation and concentration of wealth,
therefore contributes to social injustice.**

Report from UN's Habitat 1 conference, 1976



“In the case of the U.S., our local authorities are engaged in planning processes consistent with Local Agenda 21 but there is little interest in using the Local Agenda 21 brand. Participating in a UN advocated planning process would very likely bring out many conspiracy-fixated groups and individuals in our society such as the National Rifle Association, citizen militias, and some members of congress. This segment of our society who fear ‘the one world government’ and a UN invasion of the United States through which our individual freedom would be stripped away would actively work to defeat any elected official who joined ‘the conspiracy’ by undertaking LA21. So, we call our process something else, such as comprehensive planning, growth management or smart growth.’

J. Gary Lawrence, Presidents Council on Sustainable Development
Speaking to Local Agenda 21 (LA21) group in London, UK 1998

“In the case of the U.S., our local authorities are engaged in planning processes consistent with Local Agenda 21 but there is little interest in using the Local Agenda 21 brand. Participating in a UN

Jurisdiction	IBC	IRC	IFC	IMC	IPC	IPSDC	IFGC	IgCC	IECC	IPMC	IEBC	ISPSC	ICCPC	IWUIC	IZC	ICC 700
Hawaii	X06	X06, L06							X06							
City and County of Honolulu	L	L							L							
County of Hawaii	L								L							
County of Kauai	L	L							L							
County of Maui	L								L							
Idaho	X09	X09	X09	X09	L06		X09		X09		X09					
Acequia	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Ada County	L	L		L			L		L					L		
Boise	L	L	L	L			L		L					L		
Bonneville County	L	L	L	L			L		L							
Caldwell	L	L	L	L			L		L							
Clearwater County	L	L	L	L			L		L							
Heyburn	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Idaho Falls	L	L	L	L	L		L		L	L	L					
Jerome County	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Lewiston	L	L	L	L			L		L							
Meridian	L	L	L	L	L		L		L		L					
Minidoka	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Minidoka County	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Nampa	L	L			L				L							
Paul	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Pocatello	L	L	L	L	L		L		L					L		
Rupert	L	L	L	L			L		L		L					
Illinois	S09, L	L	S09, L	S09, L	L	L	S09, L		X09	S09, L	S09, L		L	L	L	

...elected official who joined ‘the conspiracy’ by undertaking LA21. So, we call our process something else, such as comprehensive planning, growth management or smart growth.’

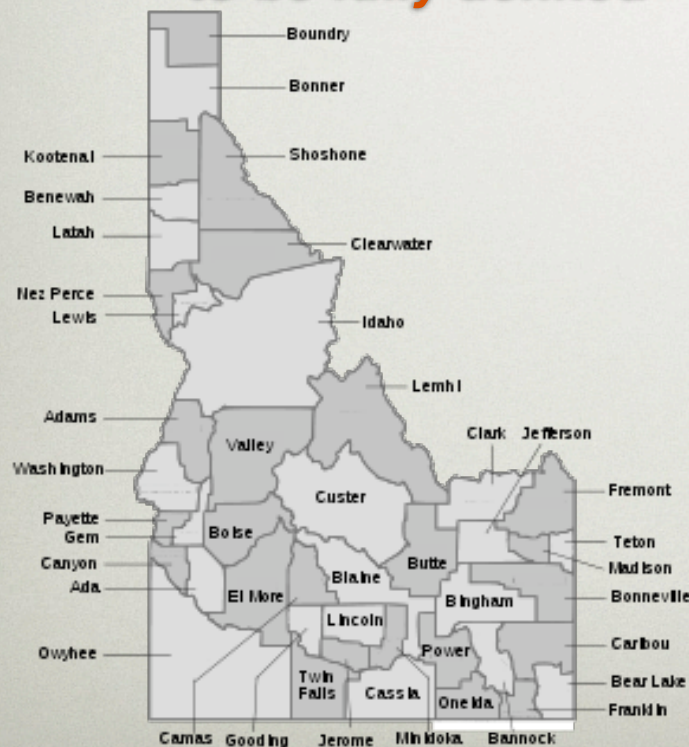
J. Gary Lawrence, Presidents Council on Sustainable Development
Speaking to Local Agenda 21 (LA21) group in London, UK 1998

***The realities of life on our planet
dictate that continued economic
development as we know it
cannot be sustained...***

***Sustainable development
therefore is a program of action
for local and global economic
reform - a program that has yet
to be fully defined”***

***The realities of life on our planet
dictate that continued economic
development as we know it
cannot be sustained...***

***Sustainable development
therefore is a program of action
for local and global economic
reform - a program that has yet
to be fully defined”***



***“Nations are in effect ceding
portions of their sovereignty to the
international community, and
beginning to create a new system of
international environmental
governance as a means of solving
otherwise-unmanageable problems”***

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE RURAL COUNCIL

June 9, 2011

*By the authority vested in me as President
by the
Constitution and the laws of
the United States of America and
in order to enhance Federal engagement with
rural communities,
it is hereby ordered as follows:*

To enhance the Federal Government's efforts
to address the needs of rural America,
this order establishes a council to
better coordinate Federal programs and
maximize the impact of
Federal investment

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE RURAL COUNCIL

June 9, 2011

By

What does federal mean?

ent

Federal.

in

1. Pertaining to a league or treaty; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, especially between nations; constituted by a compact between parties, usually governments or their representatives.
--Webster's 2nd ed. 1913

ith

To

What does league mean?

orts

maximize the impact of
Federal investment

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE RURAL COUNCIL

June 9, 2011

By

What does federal mean?

ent

Federal.

League.

in

LEAGUE, crim. law, contracts. In criminal law, a league is a conspiracy to do an unlawful act.

ith

--A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. By John Bouvier. Published 1856.

To

orts

What does conspiracy mean?

k

l

maximize the impact of
Federal investment

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE RURAL COUNCIL

June 9, 2011

By

What does federal mean?

ent

Federal.

League.

Conspiracy,

in

ith

The agreement or engagement of persons to co-operate in accomplishing some unlawful purpose... or to do any act with intent to prevent the course of justice; or to effect a legal purpose with a corrupt intent or by improper means...

To

orts

Blacks Law Dictionary Vol.1 (1891)

Federal investment

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The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(1) the Department of the Treasury;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(2) the Department of Defense;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(3) the Department of Justice;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(4) the Department of the Interior;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(5) the Department of Commerce;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(6) the Department of Labor;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(7) the Department of Health and Human Services

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

**(8) the Department of Housing
and Urban Development;**

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(9) the Department of Transportation;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(10) the Department of Energy;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(11) the Department of Education;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(12) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(13) the Department of Homeland Security;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(14) the Environmental Protection Agency;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(15) the Federal Communications Commission;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(16) the Office of Management and Budget;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

**(17) the Office of Science
and Technology Policy;**

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(18) the Office of
National Drug Control Policy;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

**(19) the Council
of Economic Advisers;**

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(20) the
Domestic Policy
Council;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

21) the National Economic Council;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

22) the Small Business Administration;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(23) the Council on Environmental Quality;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(24) the White House Office of
Public Engagement and
Intergovernmental Affairs;

The Secretary of Agriculture shall serve as the Chair of the Council, which shall also include the heads of the following executive branch departments, agencies, and offices:

(25) the White House Office of Cabinet Affairs; and such other executive branch departments, agencies, and offices as the President or the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, designate.

THE EXPERTS AGREE...



Hitler



Castro



Qaddafi



Stalin



Idi Amin



Mao Tse-tung



Pol Pot



Kim Jong-il

GUN CONTROL WORKS.

WORLDWIDE HISTORY OF GUN CONFISCATION

In 1929, the Soviet Union established gun control. From 1929 to 1953, about 20 million dissidents, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

In 1911, Turkey established gun control. From 1915 to 1917, 1.5 million Armenians, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Germany established gun control in 1938 and from 1939 to 1945, a total of 13 million Jews and others who were unable to defend themselves were rounded up and exterminated.

China established gun control in 1935. From 1948 to 1952, 20 million political dissidents, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Guatemala established gun control in 1964. From 1964 to 1981, 100,000 Mayan Indians, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

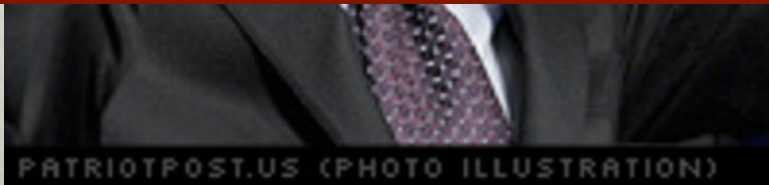
Uganda established gun control in 1970. From 1971 to 1979, 300,000 Christians, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

Cambodia established gun control in 1956. From 1975 to 1977, one million educated people, unable to defend themselves, were rounded up and exterminated.

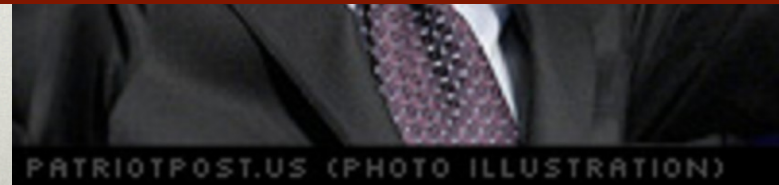


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BY
EXECUTIVE
ORDERS
I AM YOUR KING



PATRIOTPOST.US (PHOTO ILLUSTRATION)



PATRIOTPOST.US (PHOTO ILLUSTRATION)

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The 2nd Amendment

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Arizona: The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the State shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain, or employ an armed body of men. Art. II, § 26 (enacted 1912).

Corporations Cannot Maintain An Armed Body Of Men

Washington: The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the state, shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

Art. I, § 24 (enacted 1889).



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WHAT'S
THE
PROBLEM

Advising
the Corporate
Enforcer
the law and
facts...

Not
happy .. he
stopped then
called numerous
backup during
Constitution
day

Not so in Idaho, constitutionally speaking.

***Idaho:* The people have the right to keep and bear arms, which right shall not be abridged; but this provision shall not prevent the passage of laws to govern the carrying of weapons concealed on the person nor prevent passage of legislation providing minimum sentences for crimes committed while in possession of a firearm, nor prevent the passage of legislation providing penalties for the possession of firearms by a convicted felon, nor prevent the passage of any legislation punishing the use of a firearm. No law shall impose licensure, registration or special taxation on the ownership or possession of firearms or ammunition. Nor shall any law permit the confiscation of firearms, except those actually used in the commission of a felony. Art. I, § 11 (enacted 1978).**

1889: "The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense; but the Legislature shall regulate the exercise of this right by law." Art. I, § 11.

[Self-defense right protected, *In re Brickey*, 70 P. 609 (Idaho 1902).]

RELIGION IS UNDER ATTACK

You no longer have the
Constitutional Protection
of Religion here in Idaho.

The reason is the
CORPORATE
JUDICIAL SYSTEM &
IDAHO COMMISSION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS
has declared war on all
YOUR
liberties given to you by
the creator!



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the creator!



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Idaho Statute

18-7301. Freedom from discrimination constitutes a civil right. The right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin is recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

This right shall include, **but not be limited to:**

- (1) The right to obtain and hold employment without discrimination.
- (2) The right to the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, facilities or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage or amusement.

Definition of Creed: *A set of beliefs or aims that guide someone's actions*

Idaho Statute

73-401. Definitions. As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "**Demonstrates**" means meets the burdens of going forward with evidence, and persuasion under the standard of clear and convincing evidence.
- (2) "**Exercise of religion**" means the ability to act or refusal to act in a manner substantially motivated by a religious belief, whether or not the exercise is compulsory or central to a larger system of religious belief.
- (3) "**Government**" includes this state and any agency or political subdivision of this state.
- (4) "**Political subdivision**" includes any county, city, school district, taxing district, municipal corporation, or agency of a county, city, school district, or municipal corporation.
- (5) "**Substantially burden**" means to inhibit or curtail religiously motivated practices.

This state government is discriminating against our creed in regards too our religious “inherent right” beliefs of a republic form of government.

Idaho Statute

73-402. Free exercise of religion protected. (1) Free exercise of religion is a fundamental right that applies in this state, even if laws, rules or other government actions are facially neutral.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.

(3) Government may substantially burden a person's exercise of religion only if it demonstrates that application of the burden to the person is both:

(a) Essential to further a compelling governmental interest;

(b) The least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(4) A person whose religious exercise is burdened in violation of this section may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain appropriate relief against a government. A party who prevails in any action to enforce this chapter against a government shall recover attorney's fees and costs.

(5) In this section, the term "substantially burden" is intended solely to ensure that this chapter is not triggered by trivial, technical or de minimis infractions. "de minimis meaning, the law does not concern itself with trifles"

Under this we may claim a violation of such burden and counterclaim.

Idaho Statute

73-403. Applicability. (1) This chapter applies to all state laws and local ordinances and the implementation of those laws and ordinances, whether statutory or otherwise, and whether enacted or adopted before, on or after the effective date of this chapter.

(2) State laws that are enacted or adopted on or after the effective date of this chapter are subject to this chapter unless the law explicitly excludes application by reference to this chapter.

(3) This chapter shall not be construed to authorize any government to burden any religious belief.

The legislative intent is defined clearly “ NO DISCRIMINATION or BURDEN imposed for your set of beliefs that guide you.



Idaho Statutes

TITLE 67 STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE AFFAIRS

CHAPTER 59 COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

67-5909. ACTS PROHIBITED. It shall be a prohibited act to discriminate against a person because of, or on a basis of, race, color, religion, sex or national origin, in any of the following subsections. It shall be a prohibited act to discriminate against a person because of, or on the basis of, age in subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this section. It shall be a prohibited act to discriminate against a person because of, or on the basis of, disability in subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this section, provided that the prohibition against discrimination because of disability shall not apply if the particular disability, even with a reasonable accommodation, prevents the performance of the work required in that job, and in subsections (6), (8), (9), (10) and (11) of this section. The prohibition to discriminate shall also apply to those individuals without disabilities who are associated with a person with a disability.

(1) For an employer to fail or refuse to hire, to discharge, or to otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to compensation or the terms, conditions or privileges of employment or to reduce the wage of any employee in order to comply with this chapter;

(2) For an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual or to classify or refer an individual for employment;

(3) For a labor organization:

(a) To exclude or to expel from membership, or to otherwise



Idaho Statutes

TITLE 67 STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE AFFAIRS

CHAPTER 59 COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

67-5907. COMPLAINTS -- PROCEDURE ON COMPLAINT. (1) Any person who believes he or she has been subject to unlawful discrimination, or a member of the commission, may file a complaint under oath with the commission stating the facts concerning the alleged discrimination within one (1) year of the alleged unlawful discrimination.

(2) Upon receipt of such a complaint, the commission or its delegated investigator shall endeavor to resolve the matter by informal means prior to a determination of whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that unlawful discrimination has occurred. The commission or its delegated investigator shall conduct such investigation as may be necessary to resolve the issues raised by the facts set forth in the complaint.

(3) If the commission does not find reasonable grounds to believe that unlawful discrimination has occurred, it shall enter an order so finding, and dismiss the proceeding, and shall notify the complainant and the respondent of its action.

(4) If the commission finds reasonable grounds to believe that unlawful discrimination has occurred, it shall endeavor to eliminate such discrimination by informal means such as conference, conciliation and persuasion. No offer or counter offer of conciliation nor the terms of any conciliation agreement may be made public without the written consent of all the parties to the proceeding, nor used as evidence in any subsequent proceeding, civil or criminal. If the case is disposed of by such informal



Which way do I go?
Which way do I go?
Which way do I go?



De Facto
Corporate
Democracy



De Jure
Constitutional
Republic

As previously legislated Obamacare is nullified for those **Citizens** with proper standing in the de jure constitutional **state of Idaho**. Title 39-9003.

The de facto CORPORATE **STATE OF IDAHO** which all current efforts of legislation of Obamacare have failed to be nullified! Wouldn't it have been easier if Butch would have stepped up to the plate and explained the difference between standing in the constitutional state of Idaho and standing in the CORPORATE STATE OF IDAHO for those who don't know. However the real reason for the continued deception is to conceal the fraud this CORPORATE STATE OF IDAHO has placed on the **citizens** of Idaho.



LEGISLATURE

TITLE 39
HEALTH AND SAFETY

CHAPTER 90
IDAHO HEALTH FREEDOM ACT

39-9003. STATEMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY. (1) The power to require or regulate a person's choice in the mode of securing health care services, or to impose a penalty related thereto, is not found in the Constitution of the United States of America, and is therefore a power reserved to the people pursuant to the Ninth Amendment, and to the several states pursuant to the Tenth Amendment. The state of Idaho hereby exercises its sovereign power to declare the public policy of the state of Idaho regarding the right of all persons residing in the state of Idaho in choosing the mode of securing health care services free from the imposition of penalties, or the threat thereof, by the federal government of the United States of America relating thereto.

(2) It is hereby declared that the public policy of the state of Idaho, consistent with our constitutionally recognized and inalienable rights of liberty, is that every person within the state of Idaho is and shall be free to choose or decline to choose any mode of securing health care services without penalty or threat of penalty by the federal government of the United States of America.

(3) The policy stated herein shall not be applied to impair any right of contract related to the provision of health care services to any person or group.

The Idaho Code is made available on the Internet by the Idaho Legislature as a public service. This Internet version of the Idaho Code may not be used for commercial purposes, nor may this database be published or repackaged for commercial sale without express written permission.

Unalienable: This important word is found in the Declaration of Independence in reference to certain of our most important rights. (Such as the right to defend ourselves). These rights are incapable of being sold or transferred. They are un-a-**lien**-able. It is no surprise that those who want to rule over us had to come up with a substitute for that! They did of course.

They did of course. The word promoted today is: Inalienable: **In-alien-able** By changing one letter, and making it sound quite different, (rather alien) they figured we could be kept in the dark, as to this words true meaning. Black's 4th informs us that "Certain" Inalienable rights may be sold or transferred under "certain circumstances."

PART III

What is your
CORPORATE NAME?

JOHN DOE / JANE DOE

What do you think?

Does the current
GOVERNMENT
presume you are a
CORPORATION or a
real live person?

Pull out your GOVERNMENT drivers license or any ID.

CORPORATE NAME AVAILABILITY

IDAPA 34 TITLE 04 CHAPTER 02

Idaho Administrative Procedure Act



000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of State is authorized under Section 67-903, Idaho Code, to adopt rules. (7-1-93)

001. -- 010. (RESERVED).

011. GENERAL.

01. Characters of Print Acceptable in Names. Names may consist of letters of the English Alphabet, Arabic Numerals and certain symbols capable of being reproduced on a standard English language typewriter, or combination thereof. (7-1-93)

a. Letters of the English Alphabet includes only upper case, or capital letters; no distinction as to type face or font is recognized. (7-1-93)

b. Arabic Numerals includes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. (7-1-93)

c. The symbols recognized as part of a name may include ! " \$ % () * @ ?, and -. A space or spaces after words, letters, numerals or symbols may be considered as part of the name. (7-1-93)

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Did you know you have 2 Birth Certificates?

De Jure / Constitutional

**Your Original
Birth Certificate**

Example

John Doe

True Name

Pursuant to Law

De Facto / CORPORATION

**Your Recommended
Birth Certificate**

Example

JOHN DOE

CORPORATE NAME

Pursuant to Rule

IC 1-213 (1)

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IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE REQUEST

IDAHO VITAL RECORDS • P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0036 • (208) 334-5988 • www.vitalrecords.dhw.idaho.gov

Instructions for completing this form are located on the back of this document. Please read these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may cause a significant delay in processing your request.

YOUR MAILING ADDRESS INFORMATION (PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE)		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
STREET AND NUMBER (P.O. BOX)		CITY
CONTACT PHONE NUMBER (DAY TIME)		STATE, ZIP CODE
PURPOSE FOR THE CERTIFICATE		YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON NAMED ON CERTIFICATE (SELF, MOTHER, ETC.)
SIGNATURE OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE: ▶		
REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A COPY (FRONT AND BACK) OF A CURRENT GOVERNMENT-ISSUED SIGNED PICTURE ID OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS DOCUMENT)		
IMPORTANT: BIRTH, DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE OR DIVORCE MUST HAVE OCCURRED IN IDAHO.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDICATE CERTIFICATE REQUESTED: BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> Available from July 1911		
NAME ON CERTIFICATE:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
DATE OF BIRTH	CITY OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING
FATHER'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST MAIDEN NAME
DEATH Available from July 1911		
NAME ON CERTIFICATE:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
DATE OF DEATH	CITY OF DEATH	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDICATE CERTIFICATE REQUESTED: MARRIAGE <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCE <input type="checkbox"/> Available from May 1947		
HUSBAND'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
WIFE'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME (at time of event)
DATE OF EVENT	CITY OF EVENT	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING
FEES*		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BIRTH-STILLBIRTH-MARRIAGE-DIVORCE CERTIFIED COPY @ \$13.00 EACH	=	\$ cost
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEATH CERTIFIED COPY @ \$14.00 EACH	=	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BIRTH-STILLBIRTH-MARRIAGE-DIVORCE CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY @ \$13.00 EACH + \$5.00 PROCESSING FEE	=	
<input type="checkbox"/> DEATH CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY @ \$14.00 EACH + \$5.00 PROCESSING FEE	=	
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL HANDLING @ \$5.00 (RUSH ORDERS ONLY)*	=	
<input type="checkbox"/> PROCESSING FEE FOR LEGAL ACTIONS @ \$13.00 EACH	=	
TOTAL ENCLOSED	=	

* See the back of this document for further instructions, information, and explanation of fees.

* If you would like to RUSH your order, please include a one-time charge of \$5.00 (per order) and write **RUSH** on the outside of your envelope. There is no shipping charge for regular mail. If express mail is desired, you may express mail your request to us and include a prepaid express mail envelope back to yourself. We cannot send your order C.O.D.

This is the form the STATE uses when you request a copy of your Birth Certificate.

*Notice the box on the bottom left, named FEES. The first line called **Certified Copy** is the all CAP CERTIFICATE which places the presumption that you are a CORPORATE ENTITY. "De Facto"*

This is only recommended by the National Vital Statistics.

*Notice the third line called **Certified PhotoCopy**.*

This is the original family name which is spelled correctly with Upper and Lower case letters. "De Jure"

TITLE 39
HEALTH AND SAFETY
CHAPTER 2
VITAL STATISTICS

39-245. CERTIFICATE FORMS. The form of certificates used under the provisions of this chapter shall be prescribed by the director and shall include as a minimum the items required by the respective standard certificates as recommended by the national agency in charge of vital statistics; provided, however, that the provisions of section 39-1005, Idaho Code, shall be given effect on a certificate to which that section is applicable.

39-1005. REPORTS OF BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS TO NOTE MAKING OF TEST.

39-249. TRANSMITTAL OF CERTIFICATES AND LOCAL RECORDS. Local registration officers shall transmit all certificates filed with them to the state registrar in accordance with the regulations of the board. Complete and accurate copies of all certificates shall be made by the local registrar for local records purposes.

TITLE 39
HEALTH AND SAFETY
CHAPTER 2
VITAL STATISTICS

39-245. CERTIFICATE FORMS. The form of certificates used under the provisions of this chapter shall be prescribed by the director and shall include as a minimum the items required by the respective standard certificates as

37th Congress Session 2 chapter 119, 1862

section 39-1005, Idaho Code, shall be given effect on a certificate to which that section is applicable.

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PART

V

How does the
CORPORATE NAME
AFFECT YOU?

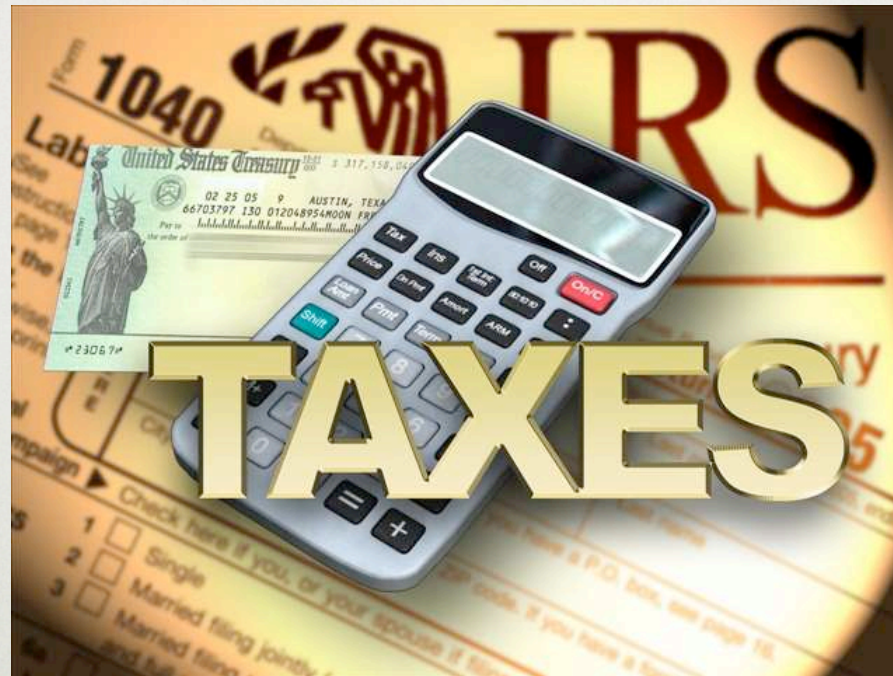
*** FEES AND FINES**

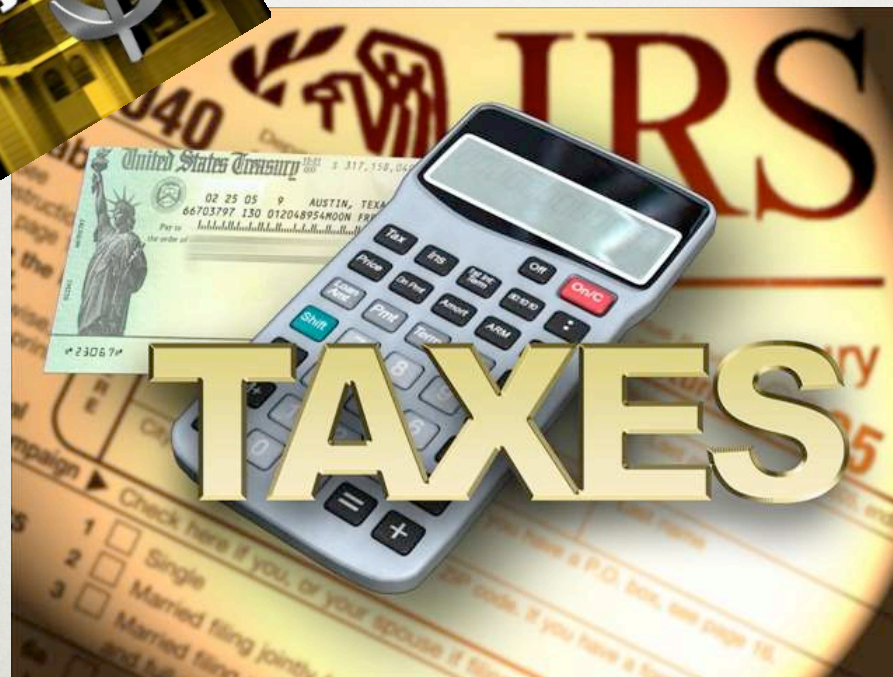
*** RULES AND MANDATES**

*** PERSONAL PROPERTY IS TAXABLE**

*** ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF THIS STATE**

*** No federal or state constitutional protection due to
IDAPA, interpretive rulings and the color of law**













TAXES



















TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Accounts Receivable Tax

Building Permit Tax

Capital Gains Tax

CDL License Tax

Cigarette Tax

Corporate Income Tax

Court Fines (indirect taxes)

Dog License Tax

Federal Income Tax

Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA)

Fishing License Tax

Food License Tax

Fuel Permit Tax

Gasoline Tax (42 cents per gallon)

Hunting License Tax

Inheritance Tax

Interest Expense (tax on the money)

Inventory Tax I

RS Interest Charges (tax on top of tax)

IRS Penalties (tax on top of tax)

Liquor Tax

Local Income Tax

Luxury Taxes

Marriage License Tax

Medicare Tax

Property Tax

Real Estate Tax

Recreational Vehicle Tax

Road Toll Booth Taxes

Road Usage Taxes (truckers)

Sales Taxes

School Tax

Septic Permit Tax

Service Charge Taxes

Social Security Tax

State Income Tax

State Unemployment Tax (SUTA)

Telephone Federal Excise Tax

Telephone Federal, State and Local Surcharge Taxes

Telephone Federal Universal Service Fee Tax

Telephone Minimum Usage Surcharge Tax

Telephone Recurring and Nonrecurring Charges Tax

Telephone State and Local Tax

Telephone Usage Charge Tax

Toll Bridge Taxes Toll

Tunnel Taxes

Trailer Registration

Tax Utility Taxes

Vehicle License Registration Tax

Vehicle Sales Tax

Watercraft Registration Tax

Well Permit Tax

Workers' Compensation Tax

AND MORE...

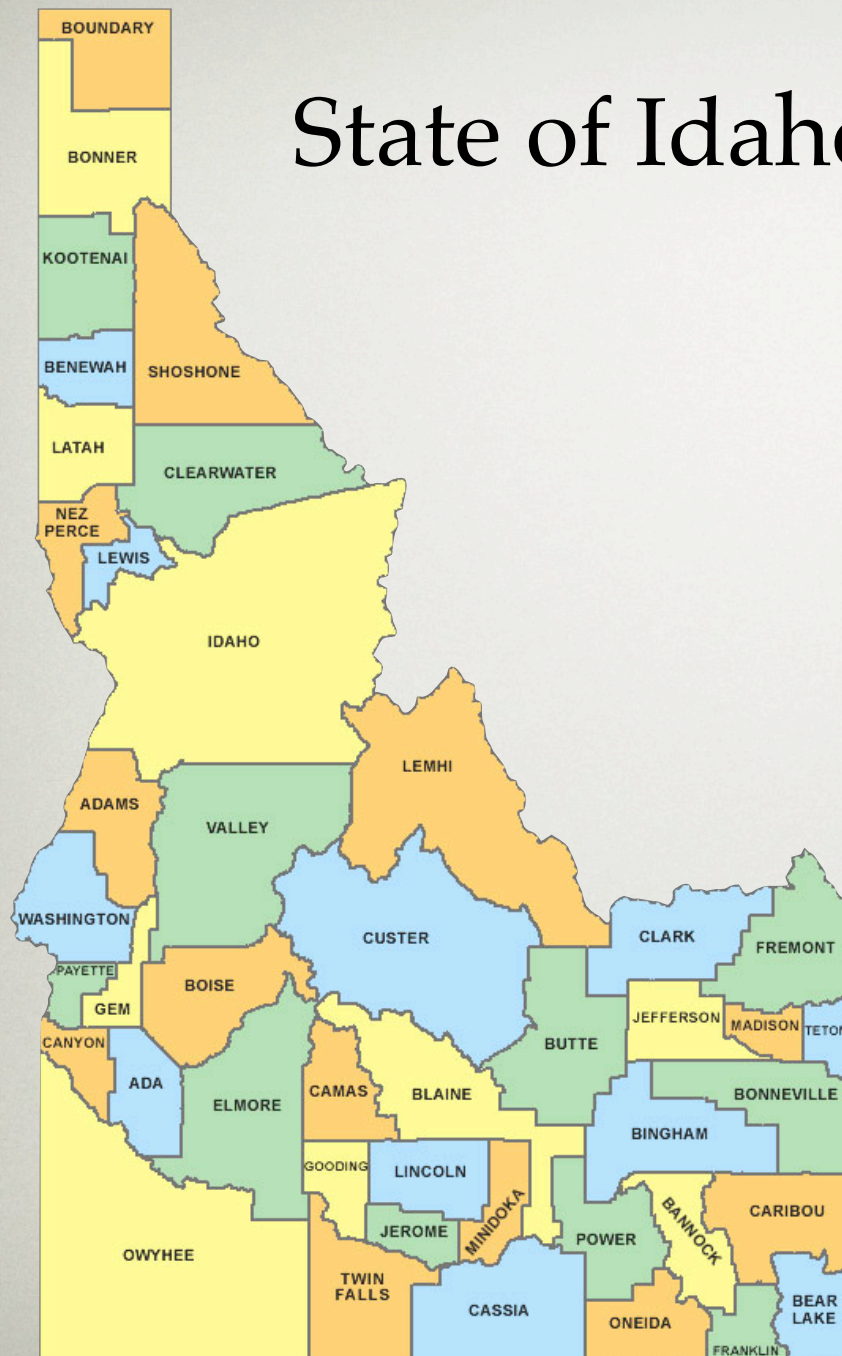
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Domicile of Choice

The effect of motives of a change in domicile is immaterial, even when in fact he may secure lower taxes, have her estate “Personal Property IC 55-401 or Real Property IC 55-101” settled in one county rather than the other. “25 Am Jur 2d.”

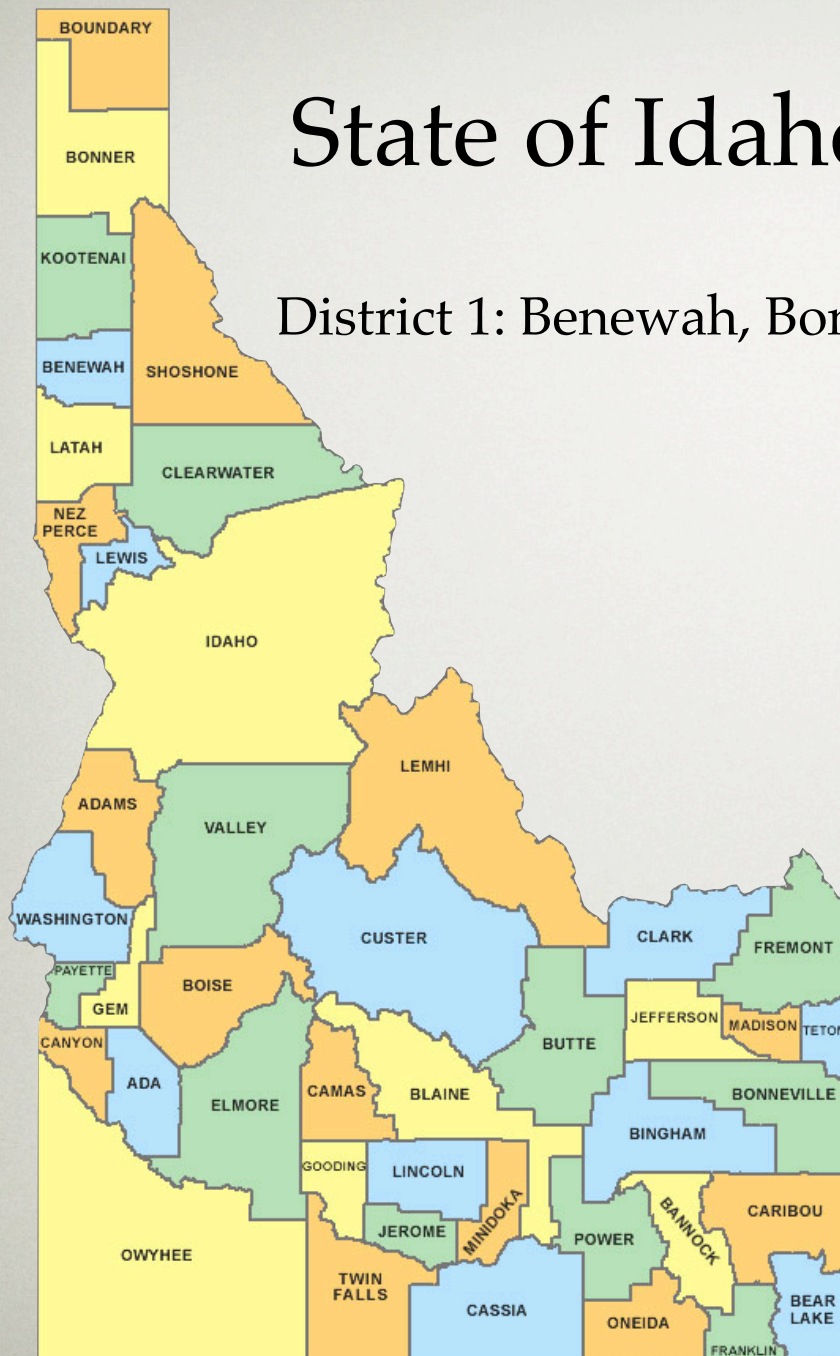
IC 55-401. Conflict of laws. If there is no law to the contrary in the place where personal property is situated, it is deemed to follow the person of its owner and is governed by the law of his domicil.

State of Idaho Judicial Districts



State of Idaho Judicial Districts

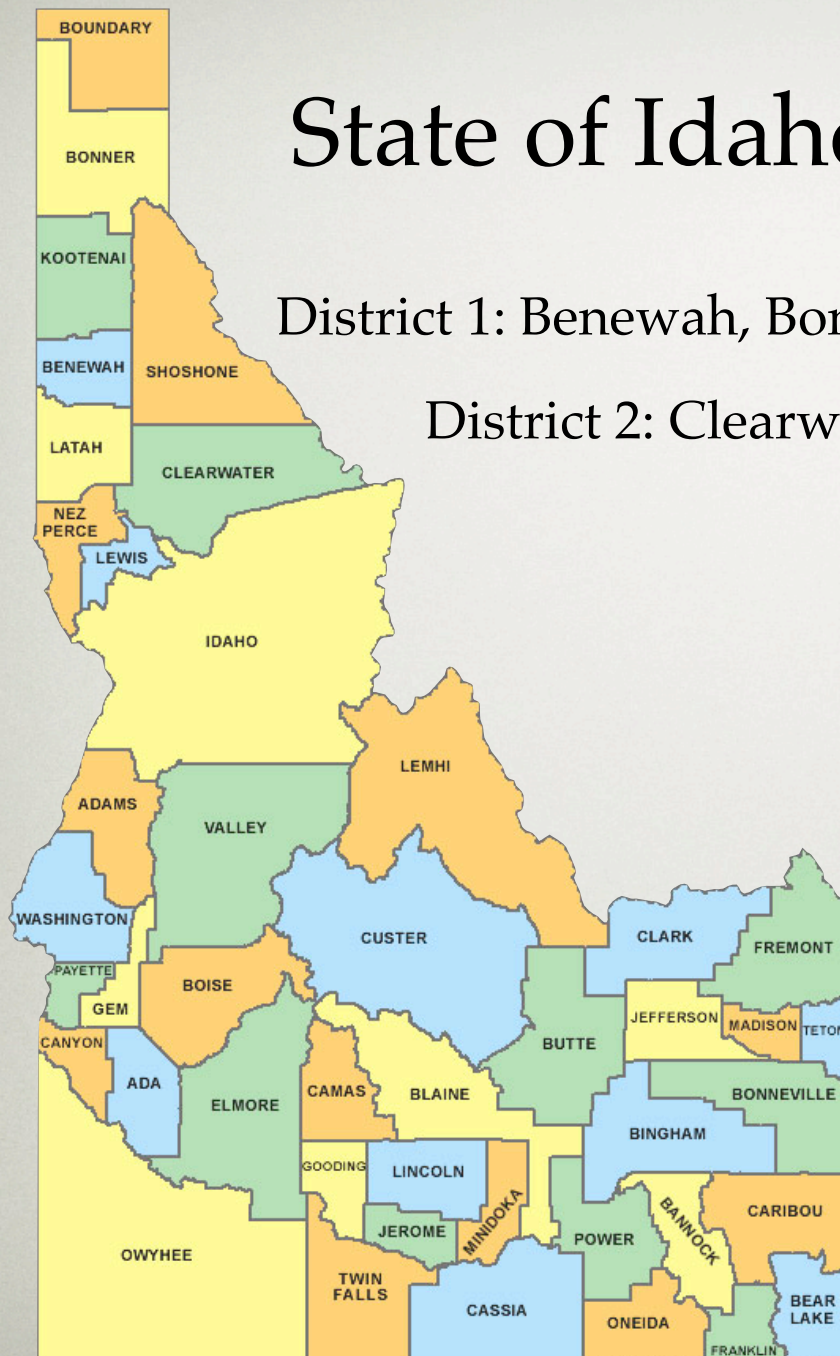
District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone



State of Idaho Judicial Districts

District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

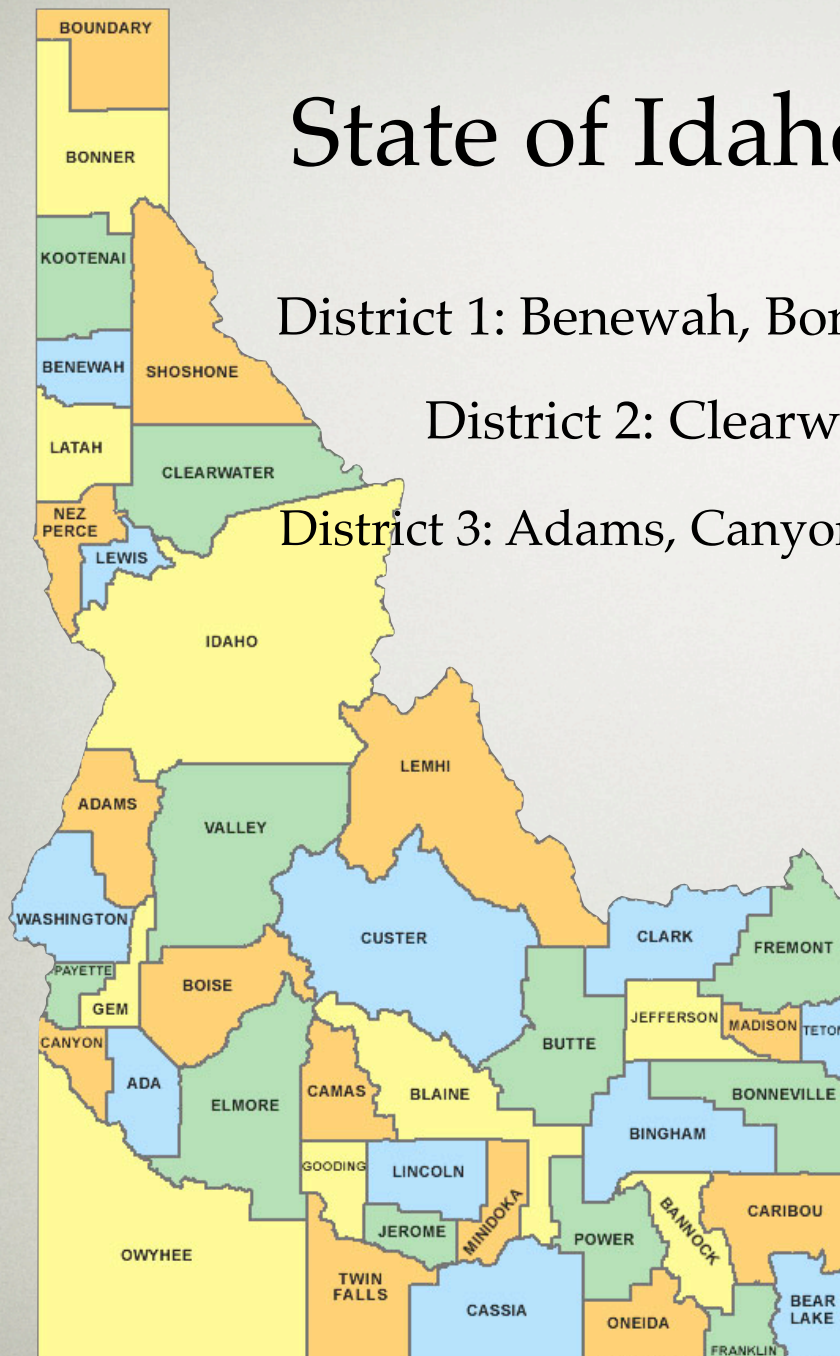


State of Idaho Judicial Districts

District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

District 3: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington



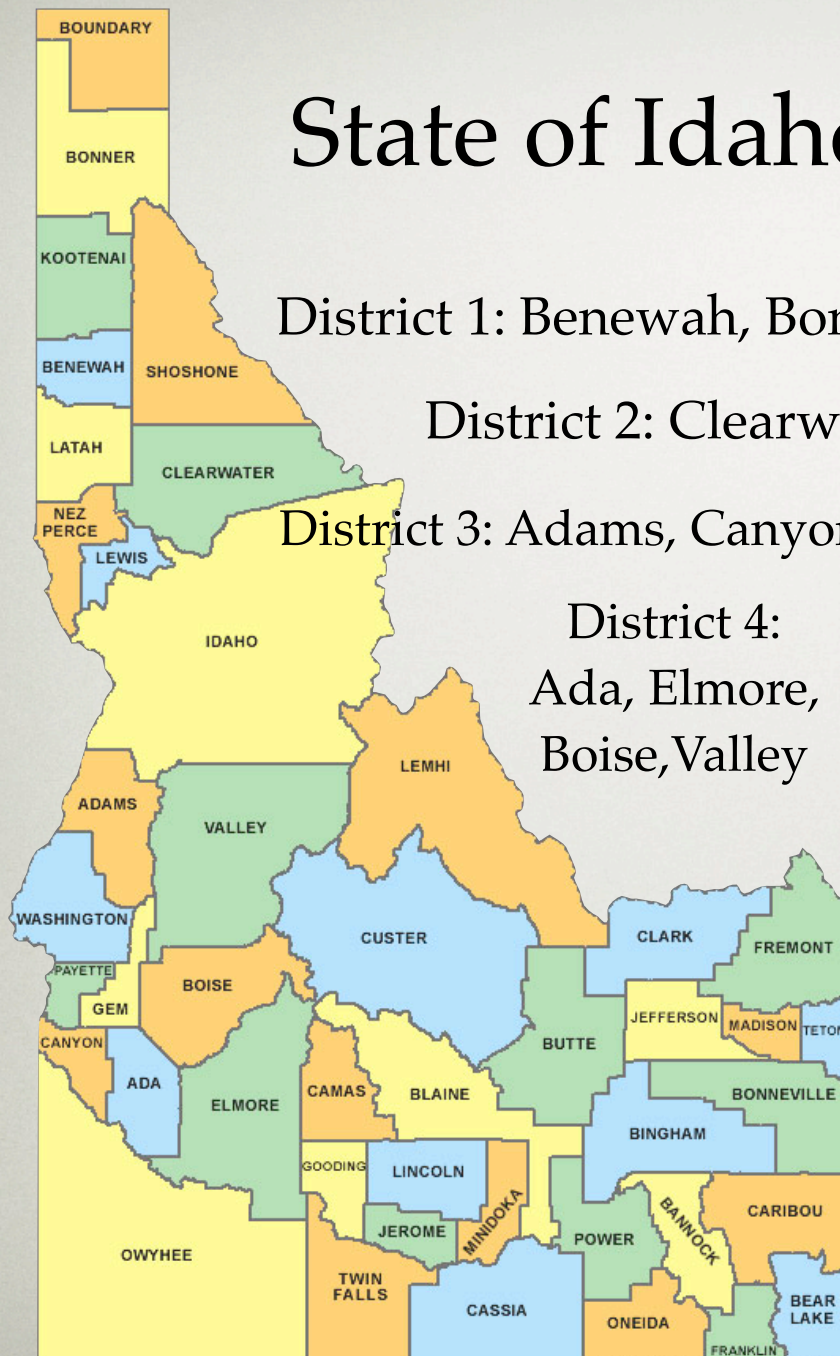
State of Idaho Judicial Districts

District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

District 3: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington

District 4:
Ada, Elmore,
Boise, Valley



State of Idaho Judicial Districts

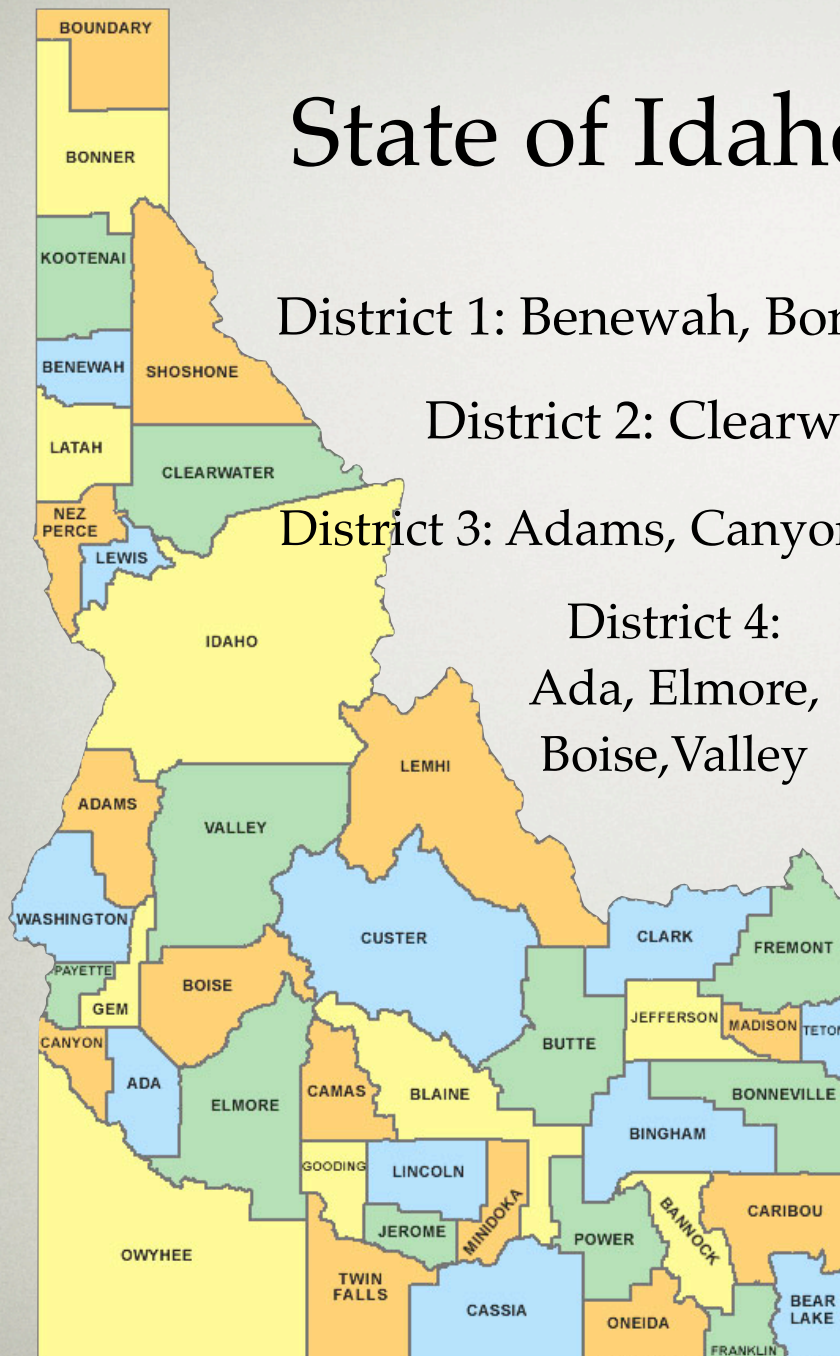
District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

District 3: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington

District 4:
Ada, Elmore,
Boise, Valley

District 5:
Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding
Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls



State of Idaho Judicial Districts

District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

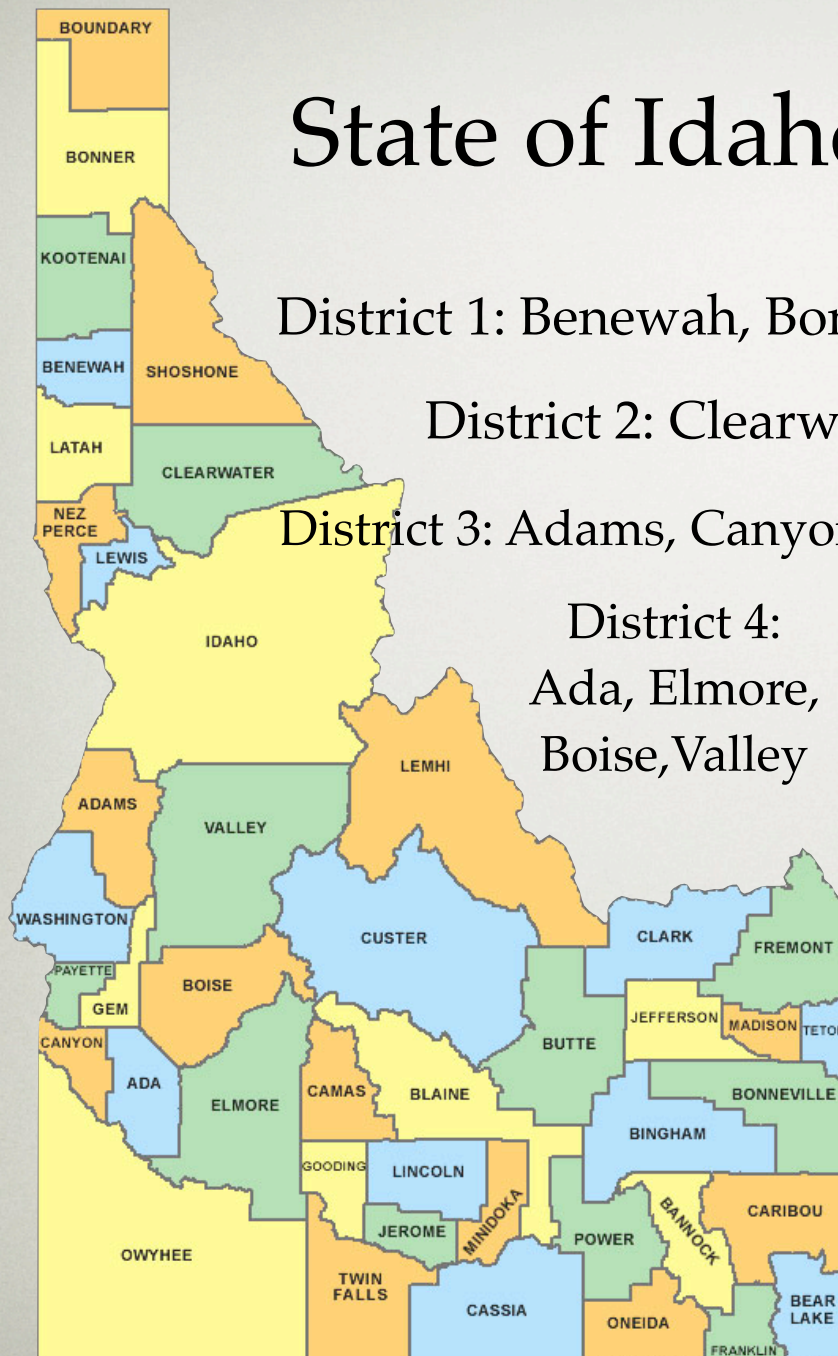
District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

District 3: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington

District 4:
Ada, Elmore,
Boise, Valley

District 5:
Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding
Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls

District 6:
Bannock, Bear Lake, Caribou,
Franklin, Oneida, Power



State of Idaho Judicial Districts

District 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

District 2: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

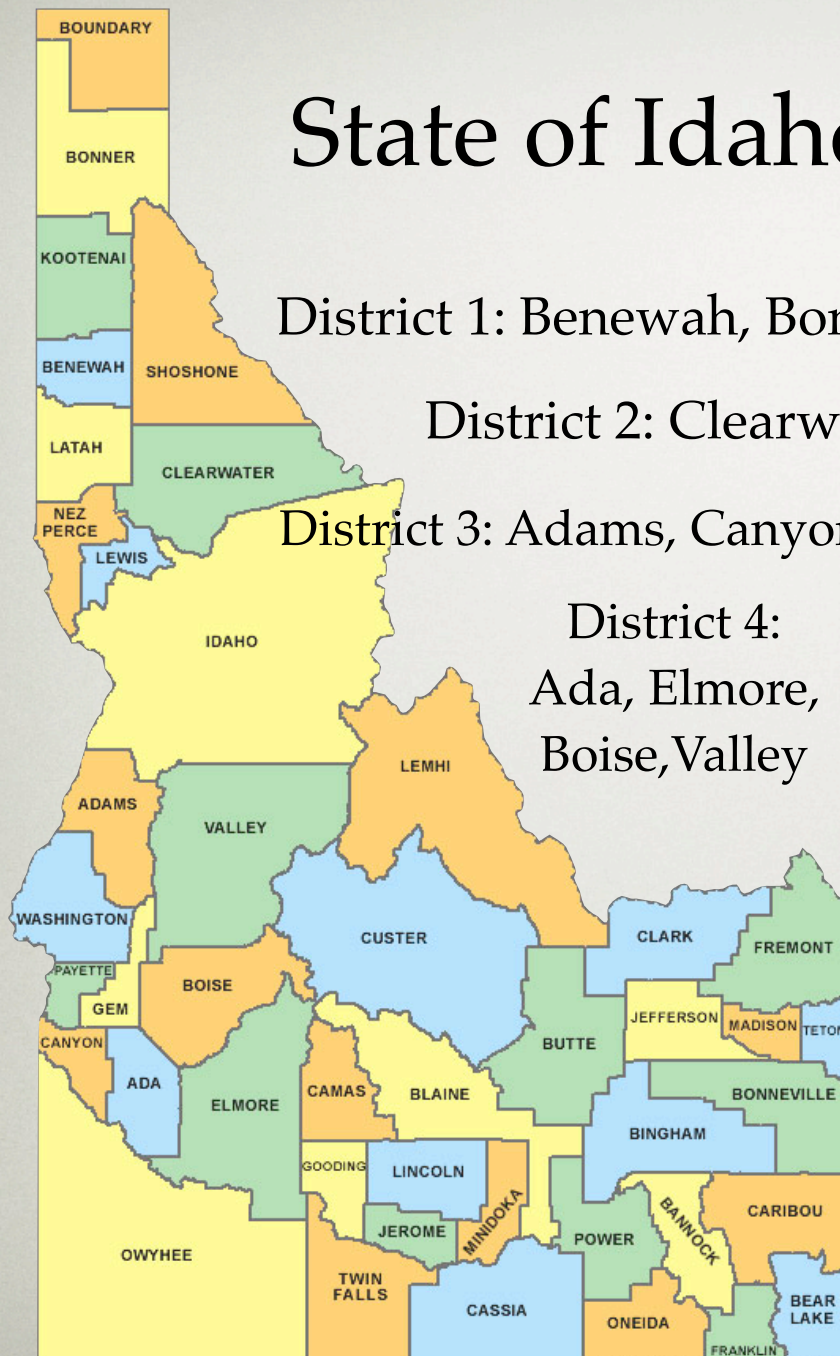
District 3: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington

District 4:
Ada, Elmore,
Boise, Valley

District 5:
Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding
Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls

District 6:
Bannock, Bear Lake, Caribou,
Franklin, Oneida, Power

District 7:
Bingham, Butte, Custer, Jefferson,
Madison, Bonneville, Clark,
Freemont, Lemhi, Teton



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dnb.com https://smallbusiness.dnb.com/ePlatform/servlet/lballValidationCmd?dynaString=VKVSKD&storeId=1000 idaho rules of criminal procedure

ODE Citizens of Idah... Citizens of Idah... IDAHO RULES O... Idaho Statutes Idaho Rules of C... IDAHO APPELLA... Book

Can't find the company you are looking for? Try refining your search.

Sort list by: Relevance Sort

< previous page Showing page 1 of 3 pages next page >

Type	Company Name	Address	
Headquarters	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	451 W STATE ST, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
	SECOND JUDICIAL DIST CASA PROGRAM	1618 IDAHO ST STE 100, LEWISTON, ID	Send DUNS#
	DISTRICT COURT	200 W FRONT ST, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
	FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT	819 HIGHWAY 2, SANDPOINT, ID	Send DUNS#
	SECOND WIND IDAHO LLC	10378 S 1ST E, IDAHO FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
	IDAHO IRRIGATION DISTRICT	496 E 14TH ST, IDAHO FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
	6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASA PROGRAM	836 E CENTER ST STE A, POCATELLO, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	751 W JEFFERSON ST, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	427 SHOSHONE ST N, TWIN FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	550 W FORT ST, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#

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Can't find the company you are looking for? Try refining your search.

Sort list by: Relevance Sort

< previous page Showing page 2 of 3 pages next page >

Type	Company Name	Address	
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	624 E CENTER ST, POCA TELLO, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	605 N CAPITAL AVE, IDAHO FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	1115 ALBANY ST, CALDWELL, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	501 N GOVERNMENT WAY, COEUR D ALENE, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	COUNTY COURTHOUSE, FAIRFIELD, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	150 S 4TH E STE 2, MOUNTAIN HOME, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	, IDAHO CITY, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	39 W ONEIDA ST, PRESTON, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	, CHALLIS, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	, OROFINO, ID	Send DUNS#

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idaho rules of criminal procedure

Citizens of Idah...

Citizens of Idah...

IDAHO RULES O...

Idaho Statutes

Idaho Rules of C...

IDAHO APPELLA...

Book

If the company you are interested in is not listed below, it does not have a D&B D-U-N-S® Number and is not in the D&B database. If this is your own company, and you would like to create a basic business file and receive a DUNS Number for your company, you can do so with our DUNS File Creator service. Click "DUNS File Creator" to learn more or call a sales associate for assistance at 877-753-1444, Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM EST.

Can't find the company you are looking for? Try [refining your search](#).

Sort list by: Relevance Sort

< previous page Showing page 3 of 3 pages next page >

Type	Company Name	Address	
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	6452 KOOTAI ST, BONNERS FERRY, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	, ARCO, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	, SAINT ANTHONY, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	206 COURTHOUSE DR, SALMON, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO	COUNTY COURTHOUSE, NEZPERCE, ID	Send DUNS#

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https://smallbusiness.dnb.com/ePlatform/servlet/IballValidationCmd?lookupType=GDS&searchType=NSF&state=ID&sto LEMHI COUNTY SHERIFF IDAHO

Citizens of Idah... Citizens of Idah... IDAHO RULES O... Idaho Statutes Idaho Rules of C... IDAHO APPELLA... Most Visited >>

Type	Company Name	Address	
Branch	FRANKLIN, COUNTY OF Also Traded as PROBATION & PAROLE	5 S 2ND W, PRESTON, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF Also Traded as PROBATION PAROLE OFFICE	240 N 4TH E, MOUNTAIN HOME, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT	8752 FAIRVIEW AVE, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
	IDAHO, STATE OF Also Traded as PROBATION & PAROLE DIVISION OF	1075 PARK BLVD, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
	STATE OF ID DEPT OF CORRECTION PROBATION & PAROLE	2201 N GOVERNMENT WAY, COEUR D ALENE, ID	Send DUNS#
	PROBATION SERVICES	700 BANK ST, WALLACE, ID	Send DUNS#
	PARDONS & PAROLE, IDAHO COMMISSION OF	3056 ELDER ST, BOISE, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT 2 MAIN OFFICE	908 IDAHO ST, LEWISTON, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION & PAROLE DISTRICT 1 MAIN OFFICE	202 E ANTON AVE FL 1, COEUR D ALENE, ID	Send DUNS#

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https://smallbusiness.dnb.com/ePlatform/servlet/lballValidationCmd?lookupType=GDS&searchType=NSF&state=ID&sto LEMHI COUNTY SHERIFF IDAHO

Citizens of Idah... Citizens of Idah... IDAHO RULES O... Idaho Statutes Idaho Rules of C... IDAHO APPELLA... Most Visited >>

type	Company Name	Address	
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT 3 MAIN OFFICE	3110 CLEVELAND BLVD # D, CALDWELL, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION AND PAROLE DISTRICT 5 MAIN OFFICE	594 WASHINGTON ST S, TWIN FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF Also Traded as PROBATION & PAROLE DISTRICT 7 MAIN OFFICE	2048 E 17TH ST, IDAHO FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF Also Traded as PROBATION & PAROLE DISTRICT 6 MAIN OFFICE	1135 YELLOWSTONE AVE STE K, POCA TELLO, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as ADULT PROBATION & PAROLE	512 BANK ST APT 3, WALLACE, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	CORRECTION, IDAHO DEPARTMENT Also Traded as PROBATION OFFICE	141 7TH AVE E, GOODING, ID	Send DUNS#
Branch	SUPREME COURT, UNITED STATES OF THE Also Traded as PROBATION DEPARTMENT	219 GOODING ST N STE D, TWIN FALLS, ID	Send DUNS#

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USC Title 4 Section 112 “1934”

- Compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime; consent of Congress

(a) The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts.

(b) For the purpose of this section, the term “States” means the several States and Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

RULES OF EVIDENCE

Rule 301. Presumption in general in civil actions and proceedings.

(a) Effect. In all civil actions and proceedings, when not unless otherwise provided for by statute, by Idaho appellate decisions or by these rules, a presumption imposes on the party against whom it is directed the burden of going forward with evidence to rebut or meet the presumption, but does not shift to such party the burden of proof in the sense of the risk of nonpersuasion, which remains throughout the trial upon the party on whom it was originally cast. The burden of going forward is satisfied by the introduction of evidence sufficient to permit reasonable minds to conclude that the presumed fact does not exist. If the party against whom a presumption operates fails to meet the burden of going forward, the presumed fact shall be deemed proved. If the party meets the burden of going forward, no instruction on the presumption shall be given, and the trier of fact shall determine the existence or nonexistence of the presumed fact without regard to the presumption.

(b) Jury Instructions. When any presumption operates, the court shall instruct the jury that the fact has been proved without using the term "presumption".

(Adopted January 8, 1985, effective July 1, 1985; amended March 18, 1998, effective July 1, 1998.)





YOU ARE
CHARGED
WITH A
CRIMINAL
COMPLAINT
OR CIVIL
COMPLAINT
THROUGH
YOUR
CORPORATE
NAME
INSTEAD
OF YOUR
True Name

THE LOYALTY OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE CORPORATE STATE

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OF THE CORPORATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

STATE OF IDAHO CORPORATE JUDGE OF THE COUNTY

All cases done by this
JUDGE,
were done only on the
CORPORATE SIDE ...

Meaning he can and will
violate all
Constitutional Liberties
Civil Rights

OFFICIAL OATH

05 JAN 13 PM 3:21

STATE OF IDAHO)
COUNTY OF CAMAS)

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF IDAHO

FULL CORPORATE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Idaho; that I will faithfully discharge all the duties of the office of Magistrate Judge of the Fifth Judicial District according to the best of my ability, so help me God.

John F. Varin
Principal

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of January, 2005.

F. Bennett
Clerk of the District Court
Title

078108

Recorded at the Request of
Clerk
at Jan 11 11:00 AM
in Book File 10 Page 2005
of Elections
ROLLIE BENNETT
CAMAS COUNTY RECORDER
By Ballice D. Walter
Fees \$ N/C

FULL CORPORATE

Municipal

State of Idaho

Office of the Secretary of State

CERTIFICATION

I, **BEN YSURSA**, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho and legal custodian of the Seal of said State and all Acts of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true and complete copy of **Section 1-2221** of the **IDAHO CODE**, and that the same appears of record in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho. Done at Boise, Idaho, this 2nd day of July, 2012.



Ben Ysursa

BEN YSURSA
Secretary of State

by *Miren E. Artiach*

MIREN E. ARTIACH
Deputy Secretary of State

What has taken place?

Here in Idaho the
sovereignty of the state has
been lost due to the hidden
agenda of the
CORPORATE
IDAHO SUPREME
COURT

and by changing one letter,
hide the district judge of
each county who protects
the Citizens of Idaho
who have Constitutional
standing De jure.

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This is the ce

1-2220A

COURT

judicial district number) Ju
provision is to be made for v

The votes shall be canvass
Code.

If a majority of those voting
office, upon the expiration of
shall be filled by appointme
except that the magistrate
appointment within the sam
the expiration of his last ter

If a majority of those voti
office, the county clerk shall i
section 34-1209, Idaho Code,
cause, remain in office for a
expiration of each such four
office by election in the man

History.

I.C., § 1-2220, as added by 197
§ 2, p. 124; am. 1974, ch. 116, § 2

Compiler's Notes.

The words enclosed in parenthe
peared in the law as enacted.

Voting on Magistrates.

Plaintiff's argument that Idaho
quired that the judge be subject to s
for retention failed because the stat
language was not susceptible of any
beyond requiring a magistrate to

1-2220A. Reporting of

— **Magistrate retention el**
through 67-6616, Idaho Code
Code, insofar as they relate
expenditures, are hereby
elections except that, with t
the clerk of the district court
it relates to the provisions c

History.

I.C., § 1-2220A, as added by 200
§ 1, p. 1028; am. 2005, ch. 254, §

1-2221. Senior judge
Compensation and expe
magistrate judge who leaves

judge as prescribed in subsection (7) of this section, a senior judge is eligible
for temporary assignment, with the consent of the senior judge, by the
supreme court to a state court as provided in this subsection, whenever the
supreme court determines that the assignment is reasonably necessary and
will promote the more efficient administration of justice. A senior judge may
sit as a judge of the district court of any county or may sit with the supreme
court or court of appeals or may perform such other duties pertaining to the
judicial department of government as may be requested.

(3) The assignment of a senior judge shall be made by an order which
shall designate the court or duties to which the senior judge is assigned and
the duration of the assignment. Promptly after assignment of a senior judge
under this section, the supreme court shall cause a certified copy of the order
to be sent to the senior judge and another certified copy to the court to which
the senior judge is assigned.

(4) Each senior judge assigned as provided in this section has all the
judicial powers and duties, while serving under the assignment, of a
regularly qualified judge of the court to which the senior judge is assigned.

(5) A senior judge assigned as provided in this section shall receive as
compensation for each day the senior judge is actually engaged in the
performance of duties under the assignment an amount equal to eighty-five
percent (85%) of the daily salary of an active magistrate judge. However, a
retired magistrate judge shall not receive for services as a senior judge
during any fiscal year a sum of money which when added to the amount of
any judicial retirement pay received by the senior judge for the year exceeds
the current annual salary of an active magistrate judge; except that this
limitation shall not apply if the chief justice of the supreme court determines
that extended service by one (1) or more senior judges is required because of
extraordinary circumstances, such as a natural disaster or a judge's absence
from service due to military service or medical disability. Services by a
senior judge under an assignment and receipt of compensation for services
shall not reduce or otherwise affect the amount of any retirement pay to
which the senior judge otherwise would be entitled. Such additional
compensation above the retirement compensation benefits accruing to such
senior judge shall be paid from the general fund in accordance with
appropriations provided by the legislature.

(6) A senior judge assigned to a court located outside the county in which
the senior judge regularly resides shall receive, in addition to any daily
compensation, reimbursement for traveling and subsistence expenses ne
cessarily incurred in the performance of duties under the assignment. The
expenses shall be paid upon presentation of an itemized statement of the

expenses, certified by the senior judge.

(7) To be eligible for assignment, a senior judge must: maintain a
residence within the state; not engage in the practice of law other than as a
mediator or arbitrator or similar alternate dispute resolution function; not

2012 JUL -2 PM 2:21

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF IDAHO

KEY PHRASE
To be eligible for assignment

Constitutional state of Idaho oath of office.

1-2222

COURTS AND COURT OFFICIALS

106

accept a position in another branch of state government or any political subdivision; not accept a position in the government of the United States or of another state or nation; and take, subscribe and file with the secretary of state, the following oath or affirmation:

“I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that as a senior judge of the state of Idaho, I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that upon hereafter accepting any assignment to serve as a senior judge of a court of this state I will faithfully discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability.”.

(8) Any period of service rendered by a senior judge shall not in any way be computed for additional retirement benefits, and the state controller shall not receive or deduct any sum for transfer to the public employee

JRB FORM 4
Senior Judge Oath of Office

To the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho
P. O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0080

I, Patricia G. Young do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that as a senior judge of the State of Idaho, I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that upon hereafter accepting any assignment to serve as a judge of a court of this state I will faithfully discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability.

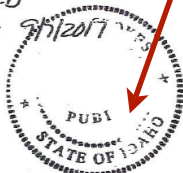
Patricia G. Young
Signature

State of Idaho)
County of Ada)ss

Subscribed to before me this 1st day of December, 20 11.

Residing in Ada, ID
my commission expires 9/1/2017

cc: Idaho Supreme Court
Court Services Office
P. O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0101



CORPORATE
NOTARY

**By changing one letter,
the meaning has
CHANGED
to the municipality for
the State of Idaho.
This means the Senior
Judge can no longer
remain Constitutional
and becomes
Corporate, since you
are brought forth in
any civil or criminal
proceeding by your
CORPORATE NAME**

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FRAUD BY THE IDAHO SUPREME COURT

All judgements and orders were done illegally due to the oath of office being improper and he or she were acting outside the jurisdiction of the state.

Senior Judge Oath of Office

To the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho
P. O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0080

Municipal

I, Patricia G. Young do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that as a senior judge of the State of Idaho, I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that upon hereafter accepting any assignment to serve as a judge of a court of this state I will faithfully discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability.

Patricia G. Young
Signature

State of Idaho)
) ss
County of Ada)

Subscribed to before me this 1st day of December, 2011.

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL OATH

2003 AUG 5 A 8:27

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF IDAHO

FULL CORPORATE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of (insert office) JUSTICE OF THE IDAHO SUPREME COURT

_____ according to the best of my ability.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of August, 2003.
Roger Burdick

Paul G. L. L. L.
Chief Justice

00483

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SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL OATH

2003 AUG 5 A 8:27

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF IDAHO

FULL CORPORATE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of (insert office) JUSTICE OF THE IDAHO SUPREME COURT

**Remember this is the municipal which works in both areas of
according to the best of my ability.
Constitutional and Agency Rules**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of August, 2003.
Roger Burdick

Paul L. Goff
Chief Justice

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SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL OATH

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SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF IDAHO

FULL CORPORATE

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of (insert office) JUSTICE OF THE IDAHO SUPREME COURT

**Remember this is the municipal which works in both areas of
according to the best of my ability.
Constitutional and Agency Rules**

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Constitutional and Agency Rules

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Roger Burdick

Paul G. L. L. L.
Chief Justice

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**TITLE 67 / STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE AFFAIRS
CHAPTER 26 / DEPARTMENT OF SELF-GOVERNING AGENCIES**

67-2616. RECORDING OF LICENSES. Every license that may hereafter be issued by the bureau of occupational licenses as a prerequisite to engage in a trade, occupation, or profession shall be recorded in the office of the bureau, which shall relieve the licensee from being required to record the same in the office of the county recorder in the county in which the licensee intends to practice. No fee shall be charged for the recording of the license by the bureau.

Are attorneys subject to this code? Let's see: Do attorneys "engage in a trade, occupation or profession?" Yes.

Are they "licensees" who "practice" in a "county?" Yes. Therefore, their license should be issued by "the bureau" and "shall (meaning "must") be recorded in the office of the bureau." You would think attorneys would be glad to do this since there is no charge for recording the license. The mission of the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licenses is stated as "providing for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of Idaho's general public"

Attorneys represent the biggest threat to the health, safety and welfare of the general public. Upon request to the "bureau," the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licenses, to requests for a certified copy of the "license to practice law" or to otherwise engage in the "practice of the legal profession" of certain attorneys and alleged judges who are required to be and who claim to be licensed to practice law, the bureau responded that no such licenses exist in their records.

If an attorney charges a fee for his services, he is practicing law and to do so lawfully he must have a professional occupational license issued by and under the authority of the State.

" . . . a charge for services brings it within the term 'practice of law.' --In re Edwards, 49 Idaho 280.

A BAR card is a "certificate of admission" to practice before a particular court, it is NOT a license; and the Idaho Supreme Court has alleged judicial power ONLY over admission, exclusion, discipline and disbarment, NOT licensing.

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING

Joseph A. Wright

This is to certify that Joseph A. Wright is an Active Member in good standing of the Idaho State Bar as defined by Idaho Bar Commission Rule (I.B.C.R.) 301(i).

Mr. Wright was admitted to the Idaho State Bar by examination on September 19, 1991 and has been an Active member since admission.

January 15, 2013

Date



Diane K. Minnich, Executive Director

I.B.C.R. 301. Definitions.

...

- (i) **Good Standing.** The standing of a member of the Bar who is in compliance with the licensing requirements of Rule 302 and whose right to practice law is not currently limited under I.B.C.R. Section V [Rules for Review of Professional Conduct] by order of the Supreme Court.

...

To request a discipline report, please contact the Bar Counsel's Office at the address below.

IDAHO STATE BAR
P. O. Box 895
Boise, Idaho 83701
(208) 334-4500
Fax: (208) 334-2764

CORPORATE BAR SPECIAL PROSECUTORS

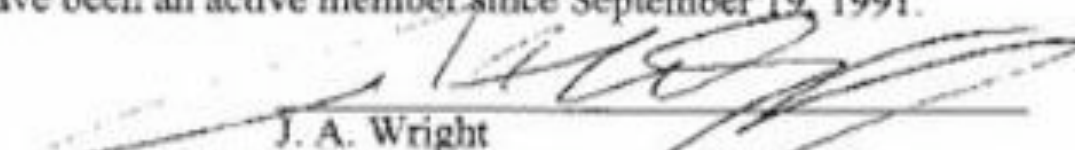
STATE OF IDAHO)

AFFIDAVIT

County of Idaho)
FULL CORPORATE
Municipal

The Affiant, Idaho County Special Prosecuting Attorney J. A. Wright, being first duly sworn depose and states that:

1. I am the duly appointed special prosecuting attorney in the above-captioned matter.
2. I am an attorney duly admitted and licensed as an active member to practice law in the State of Idaho, and have been so duly admitted and licensed since September 19, 1991.
3. Attached hereto is a Certificate of Good Standing, dated January 15, 2013, that I received from the Idaho State Bar upon my request showing that I am an active member of the Idaho State Bar in good standing and that I have been an active member since September 19, 1991.


J. A. Wright
Special Prosecuting Attorney

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DBA the IDAHO STATE BAR

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Company Name: Idaho Law Foundation Inc

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Subsidiary Status: Non Subsidiary

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Boise, ID, USA 83701-0895

Plant/Facility Size: 10,000 Sq Ft

County: Ada
MSA: Boise City-Nampa

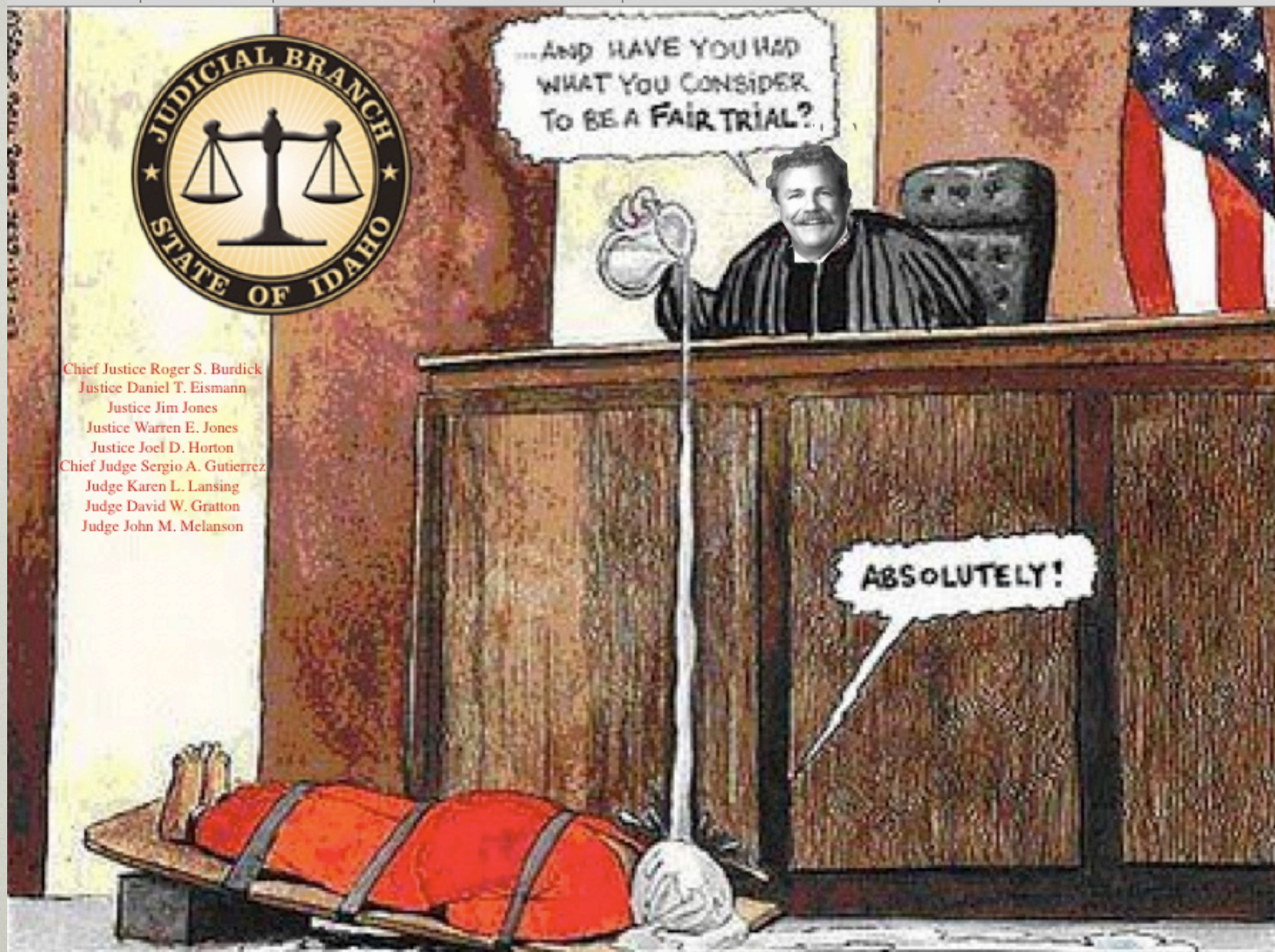
Owns/Rents: Owns
Year Established: 1975

Ownership: Private

Prescreen Score: Low Risk

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Justice Jim Jones
Justice Warren E. Jones
Justice Joel D. Horton
Chief Judge Sergio A. Gutierrez
Judge Karen L. Lansing
Judge David W. Gratton
Judge John M. Melanson

PART

VI

Here are some of the
private statutes / cases
that protect your
Constitutional
Liberties

Clearfield Doctrine

It is well settled that an officer must be either elected, appointed or commissioned. Employees cannot be made officers "by virtue of their employment." Even if they could, I.C. 59-703 (9) states,

"Public office" means any position in which the normal and usual duties are conducted on behalf of a governmental entity."

The Clearfield Doctrine is explicit. The corporation registered and known as THE CITY OF BOISE CITY is listed as a "CORPORATION" in the IDAHO SECRETARY OF STATE'S BUSINESS ENTITY database and is, therefore, "an entity entirely separate from government." Notwithstanding any other Idaho Code section that is also superseded by Federal law, the alleged officers are NOT even employees of a "governmental entity."

" . . . the government descended to the level of a mere private corporation and takes on the character of a mere private citizen . . . For the purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as an entity entirely separate from government." *Bank of U.S. v. Planters Bank*, 9 Wheat. 22 U.S. 904, *U.S. v. Erie Ry Co.*, 106 U.S. 327; *Clearfield Trust Co. v. U.S.* 318 U.S. 363 (1943).

"When governments enter the world of commerce, they are subject to the same burdens as any private firm or corporation." *U.S. v. Burr*. 309 U.S. 22; See 22 U.S.C.A. 286c. *Bank of U.S. v. Planters Bank of Georgia*. 6 L. Ed. (9 Wheat) 244; 22 U.S.C.A. 286 et. Seq., C.R.S. 11-60-103.

An officer is defined as

"a person appointed or elected to a position of responsibility or authority in government or a private organization." Random House Webster's Dictionary of the Law, p. 307.

Below is the criminal activity here in Idaho, perpetrated across the State of Idaho.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 1-2213(1) "pursuant to law" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 19-3942 "TRIAL ON APPEAL" which protect you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 7-1303(3) "proves 2 forms of government exist at all times" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 73-106 "accrued rights" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 73-116 "common law enforced" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 9-102 "questions of law" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 18-3601 "forgery defined" in regards to the imposition of the CORPORATE NAME "ALL CAPS" example JOHN DOE, which protected you from malicious prosecution.

The STATE OF IDAHO commits forgery when they change your proper name "True Name, example John Doe" to a fictional ADMINISTRATIVE CORPORATE NAME "example JOHN DOE" which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 18-102 "intent to defraud" regards to the imposition of the CORPORATE NAME which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 9-303 "statutes public "including Corporations" or private "designated individuals" dealing with difference in standing de jure v de facto which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 9-309 "conclusiveness" which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 9-325 “certified copies of writings” which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 55-401 “personal property governed by your domicile” in regards to your property “True Name” which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

The intimidation under assertion of authority of law is a criminal act and unlawful under Idaho Code 18-3005 1(b)(c)(d) and 2(a)(c) subject to fine and arrest.

You will be denied by District Judges and the Supreme Court Justices through Administrative Interpretive Rule Making substance due process of law to use Idaho Statutes IC 9-321 “public or private record how proved” which protected you from malicious prosecution which is prima facie malice.

TITLE 18
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 1
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

18-100. TITLE, EFFECT OF PRIOR LAW AND STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT. (1) This title is called the Criminal Code.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, this code does not apply to offenses committed prior to its effective date [April 1, 1972] and prosecutions for such offenses shall be governed by the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose, as if this code were not in force. For the purposes of this section, an offense was committed prior to the effective date of this code if any of the elements of the offense occurred prior thereto.

(3) In any case pending on or after the effective date of this code, involving an offense committed prior to such date:

(a) procedural provisions of this code shall govern, insofar as they are justly applicable and their application does not introduce confusion or delay;

(b) provisions of this code according a defense or mitigation shall apply, with the consent of the defendant;

(c) the court, with the consent of the defendant, may impose sentence under the provisions of this code applicable to the offense and the offender.

(4) The purpose of this code is to re-establish the criminal laws of the state of Idaho that existed on December 31, 1971, unless otherwise specifically amended or repealed by this act.

Any provision of law that was in effect on December 31, 1971, is not repealed by inference or implication by enactment of this code.

(5) Any reference to the Penal and Correctional Code in effect on and between January 1, 1972 and March 31, 1972 (Chapter 143, Session Laws of 1971) shall be deemed to refer to a comparable provision in this code.

History:

[I.C., sec. 18-100, as added by 1972, ch. 381, sec. 1, p. 1102.]

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho and is made available on the Internet as a public service. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes is in violation of the provisions of Idaho law and shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.



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TITLE 1 COURTS AND COURT OFFICIALS

CHAPTER 22 MAGISTRATE DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT

1-2213. APPEALS -- POWERS OF DISTRICT JUDGE. (1) Appeals from final judgments of the magistrate's division shall be taken and heard in the manner prescribed by law or rule.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by law or rule, a district court judge shall review the case on the record on appeal and affirm, reverse, remand, or modify the judgment; provided, that the district judge in his discretion, may remand the case for a new trial with such instructions as he may deem necessary or he may direct that the case be tried de novo before him.

History:

[1-2213, added 1969, ch. 104, sec. 13, p. 353.]

How current is this law?

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TITLE 73 GENERAL CODE PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1 CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

73-106. ACCRUED RIGHTS AND PENDING ACTIONS NOT AFFECTED. No action or proceeding commenced before the compiled laws take effect, and no right accrued, is affected by their provisions, but the proceedings therein must conform to the requirements of the compiled laws as far as applicable.

History:

[(73-106) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 5; R.S., sec. 8; reen. R.C., sec. 8; reen. C.L. 500:8; C.S., sec. 9448; I.C.A., sec. 70-106.]

How current is this law?

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TITLE 7
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER 13
JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION

7-1303. DEFINITIONS. Except where the context otherwise requires, the definitions in this section govern the construction of the judicial confirmation law. All other words should be given their ordinary and customary meaning.

(1) "Agreement" means any agreement or contract between a political subdivision and individuals, corporations, or any other political subdivision or public agency as authorized by section 67-2328, Idaho Code, relating to bonds or obligations of the political subdivision.

(2) "Bond" means any agreement, which may or may not be represented by a physical instrument, including notes, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, that evidences an indebtedness of any political subdivision or a fund thereof, where the political subdivision agrees to pay a specified amount of money, with or without interest, at a designated time or times to either registered owners or bearers.

(3) "Executive officer" means the de jure or de facto governor of this state, mayor, chairman, president or other titular head or chief official of the political subdivision proceeding under this chapter, but "executive officer" does not include a city manager, county manager or other chief administrator of a political subdivision who is not its elected head.

(4) "Governing body" means:

(a) The state commission or state board responsible for the exercise of a power by the state or responsible for an instrument, act or project of the state to which court proceedings authorized by this chapter and initiated by the state pertain; and

(b) The city council, board of commissioners, board of trustees, board of directors, board of regents or other legislative body of a political subdivision under this chapter.

Governing body does not include the legislature of the state of Idaho if the political subdivision is the state or any corporation, instrumentality or other agency thereof.

(5) "Obligation" means an agreement that evidences an indebtedness of any political subdivision, other than a bond, and includes, but is not limited to, conditional sales contracts, lease obligations, and promissory notes.

(6) "Political subdivision" means the state of Idaho, or any corporation, instrumentality or other agency thereof, or any incorporated city, or any county, school district, water and/or sewer district, drainage district, special purpose district or other corporate district constituting



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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-303. STATUTES -- CLASSIFICATION -- PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. Statutes are public or private. A private statute is one which concerns only certain designated individuals, and affects only their private rights. All other statutes are public, in which are included statutes creating or affecting corporations.

History:

[(9-303) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 904; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5967; C.S., sec. 7942; I.C.A., sec. 16-303.]

How current is this law?

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho and is made available on the Internet as a public service. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes is in violation of the provisions of Idaho law and shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.

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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-309. RECITALS IN STATUTES -- CONCLUSIVENESS. The recitals in a public statute are conclusive evidence of the facts recited for the purpose of carrying it into effect, but no further. The recitals in a private statute are conclusive evidence between parties who claim under its provisions, but no further.

History:

[(9-309) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 909; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5972; C.S., sec. 7947; I.C.A., sec. 16-307.]

How current is this law?

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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-321. PUBLIC RECORD OF PRIVATE WRITING -- HOW PROVED. A public record of a private writing may be proved by the original record, or by a copy thereof, certified by the legal keeper of the record.

History:

[(9-321) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 915; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5978; C.S., sec. 7953; I.C.A., sec. 16-314.]

How current is this law?

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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-322. ENTRIES IN PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL BOOKS -- EFFECT AS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE. Entries in public or other official books or records, made in the performance of his duty by a public officer of this state, or by another person in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

History:

[(9-322) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 916; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5979; C.S., sec. 7954; I.C.A., sec. 16-315.]

How current is this law?

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho and is made available on the Internet as a public service. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes is in violation of the provisions of Idaho law and shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.

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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3 PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-325. CERTIFIED COPIES OF WRITINGS. Whenever a copy of a writing is certified for the purposes of evidence, the certificate must state in substance, that the copy is a correct copy of the original, or of a specified part thereof, as the case may be. The certificate must be under the official seal of the certifying officer, if there be any, or if he be a clerk of a court having a seal, under the seal of such court.

History:

[(9-325) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 919; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5982; C.S., sec. 7957; I.C.A., sec. 16-318.]

How current is this law?

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho and is made available on the Internet as a public service. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes is in violation of the provisions of Idaho law and shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.

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TITLE 9
EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 3
PUBLIC WRITINGS

9-352. IDAHO CODE IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO. (1) The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho, and the state of Idaho and the taxpayers shall be deemed to have a copyright on the Idaho Code. If a person reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for the purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage, the person shall owe to the Idaho code commission, as the agent of the state of Idaho, a royalty fee in addition to the fee charged for copying the Idaho Code. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright. The Idaho code commission, through the office of the attorney general, is entitled to institute an action for any infringement of that particular right committed while the Idaho code commission or its designated agent has custody of the Idaho Code.

(2) A court having jurisdiction of a civil action arising under this section may grant such relief as it deems appropriate. At any time while an action under this section is pending, the court may order the impounding, on such terms as it deems reasonable, of all copies claimed to have been made or used in violation of the Idaho code commission's copyright pursuant to this section.

(3) An infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright pursuant to this section is liable for any profits the infringer has incurred by obtaining the Idaho Code for commercial purposes or is liable for statutory damages as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The Idaho code commission, as agent of the copyright owner, may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover, instead of actual damages and profits, an award of statutory damages for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to the Idaho Code for which any one (1) infringer is liable individually, or for which any two (2) or more infringers are liable jointly and severally, in a sum of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), as the court considers just.

(5) In any civil action under this section, the court may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party and may also award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party as part of the costs.

(6) The Idaho code commission is hereby authorized to license and charge fees for the use of the Idaho Code. The Idaho code commission may grant a license for the use of the Idaho Code to a public agency in the state and waive all or a portion of the fees. All fees recovered by the Idaho code commission shall be deposited in the general account.



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TITLE 18 CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 1 PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

18-102. SUFFICIENCY OF INTENT TO DEFRAUD. Whenever, by any of the provisions of this code, an intent to defraud is required in order to constitute any offense, it is sufficient if an intent appears to defraud any person, association, or body politic or corporate, whatever.

History:

[18-102, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 847.]

How current is this law?

The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho and is made available on the Internet as a public service. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for commercial purposes is in violation of the provisions of Idaho law and shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright.

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TITLE 18
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 30
FALSE PERSONATION -- FRAUDULENT MARRIAGES

18-3005. INTIMIDATION BY FALSE ASSERTION OF AUTHORITY. (1) Any person who either:

(a) Deliberately impersonates or falsely acts as a public officer or tribunal, public employee or any law enforcement authority in connection with or relating to any actual or purported legal process affecting persons or property; or

(b) Simulates legal process including, but not limited to, actions affecting title to real or personal property, indictments, subpoenas, warrants, injunctions, liens, orders, judgments, or any legal documents or proceedings; knowing or having reason to know the contents of any such documents or proceedings or the basis for any action to be fraudulent; or

(c) While acting falsely in asserting authority of law takes action against persons or property; or

(d) While acting falsely in asserting authority of law attempts in any way to influence, intimidate, or hinder a public official or law enforcement officer in the discharge of his official duties by means of, but not limited to, threats of or actual physical abuse, harassment, or through the use of simulated legal process;

Is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed one (1) year, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or both.

(2) (a) Nothing in this section shall make unlawful any act of any law enforcement officer or legal tribunal which is performed under lawful authority; and

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit individuals from assembling freely to express opinions or designate group affiliation or association; and

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit or in any way limit a person's lawful and legitimate access to the courts or prevent a person from instituting or responding to legitimate and lawful legal process.

History:

[18-3005, added 1997, ch. 149, sec. 1, p. 426.]

How current is this law?



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TITLE 19 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 39 PROCEEDINGS IN MAGISTRATE'S DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT

19-3942. TRIAL ON APPEAL. The clerk of the district court must file the papers received, and enter the action on the calendar in its order with other criminal cases, and the same must be tried anew in the district court at the next term thereof, unless for good cause the same be continued.

History:

[(19-3942) R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 8325; C.S., sec. 9268; I.C.A., sec. 19-4042.]

How current is this law?

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TITLE 55 PROPERTY IN GENERAL

CHAPTER 4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

55-401. CONFLICT OF LAWS. If there is no law to the contrary in the place where personal property is situated, it is deemed to follow the person of its owner and is governed by the law of his domicil.

History:

[(55-401) R.S., sec. 2890; reen. R.C. & C.L., sec. 3095; C.S., sec. 5363; I.C.A., sec. 54-401.]

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Murdock v. Penn: 319 US 105 (Jehovah's witnesses door to door) No statute shall convert a liberty into a privilege license it or attach or impose a charge for a right.

Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham: 373 US 263 (no evidence of guilt) If the state converts a liberty into a privilege the Citizen can engage without impunity.

United States v. Bishop: 412 US 346 (that willfully had the same meaning 7206 misdemeanor /7207 felony) If you rely on previous decisions of the Supreme Court you have a perfect defense to willfulness. thereon”.

Owen v. Independence Missouri: 100 Supreme Court Reporter 1398 (city police was discharged which violated due process)

Officers of the court have no immunity when violating a constitutional right they are liable for they are deemed to know the law.

Byars v US : 273 US 28 (deals with search warrant)

Constitutional provisions for the security of person and property are to be liberally construed and “it is the duty of courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the Citizen and against any stealthy encroachments.

“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. And the law is the definition and limitation of power.” (Justice Matthews in Yick Wo v Hopkins, 118 US 356)

BRADY VIOLATIONS

BRADY V. MARYLAND, 373 US 83, 10 Led2d 215, 83 SCt 1194 (1963)

Suppression of favorable evidence violates due process (GRANDADDY CASE)

US V. ROSSY, 953 F2d 321 (7th Cir. 1992)

Evidence is "material" under BRADY if there is reasonable probability that, *had evidence been disclosed to defense*, result of proceeding *would have been different*.

US V. SEVERSON, 3 F3d 1005 (7th Cir. 1993)

Brady requirements that government disclose exculpatory evidence also applies at sentencing.

US V. CARSON, 9 F3d 576 (7th Cir. 1993)

US V. CLARK, 988 F2d 1459 (6th Cir. 1993)

BRADY violation occurs where prosecution suppresses evidence that is favorable to defendant and material to issue at trial.

BARTHOLOMEW V. WOOD, 34 F3d 870 (9th Cir. 1994)

Prosecution's failure to disclose material and favorable evidence to defendant will violate due process under BRADY, even when defendant makes no request for such evidence.

LAWRENCE V. LANSING, 42 F3d 255 (5th Cir. 1994)

Under BRADY, prosecution must disclose to defense both *exculpatory evidence* and evidence that *would be useful for impeachment*.

KYLES V. WHITLEY, 541 US ___, 131 Led2d 490, 115 SCt 1555 (1995)

On federal habeas corpus review, accused who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to death in Louisiana trial held entitled to new trial because of prosecution's failure to disclose material evidence favorable to accused.

US V. ZUNO-ARCE, 44 F3d 1420 (9th Cir. 1995)

Under BRADY, exculpatory evidence cannot be kept out of hands of defense just because prosecutor does not have it, where investigating agency does.

US V. HANNA, 55 F3d 1456 (9th Cir. 1995)

- 1. "BRADY material" is any evidence, material either to guilt or punishment which is favorable to accused, irrespective of good faith or bad faith of prosecution.**
- 2. Prosecutor's duty to reveal BRADY materials does not depend on request by defense.**

US V. WONG, 78 F3d 73 (2nd Cir. 1996)

New trial is warranted under BRADY when government failed to disclose favorable evidence and evidence it suppressed was material.

US V. TURNER, 104 F3d 217 (8th Cir. 1997)

US V. BLAIS, 98 F3d 647 (1st Cir. 1996)

- 1. BRADY error occurs when government suppresses "material" information that is favorable to defense; information is "material" if there is a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to defense, result of proceeding would have been different.**

US V. HAMILTON, 120 F3d 499 (7th Cir. 1997)

Prosecutor cannot get around the BRADY rule by keeping himself or herself in ignorance of exculpatory evidence.

RECTOR V. JOHNSON, 120 F3d 551 (5th Cir. 1997)

US V. WILSON, 116 F3d 1066 (5th Cir. 1997)

Impeachment evidence, like exculpatory evidence, is subject to disclosure under BRADY.

PART VII

PART VII

Belief = We will fix it

PART VII

Belief = We will fix it
Vision = The Solution

PART VII

Belief = We will fix it

Vision = The Solution

Action = Ninth Amendment

PART VII

Belief = We will fix it

Vision = The Solution

Action = Ninth Amendment

Commitment = No Comprromise





Living Estate Will
A Ninth Amendment Proclamation

**This document is the solemn declaration of domicil of choice
of the undersigned, pursuant to the
Ninth Amendment of the Constitution for the United States
of America.**

Know All Men By These Presents:

**I, _____, hereby do swear/
affirm (yea be yea, and nay be nay) by solemn declaration
that I am a *de jure* Citizen of the United States, domiciled
within the territorial boundaries of Bonneville county,
Idaho state, thereby a member of the Posterity of We The
People, with UNALIENABLE rights, privileges and
immunities that are guaranteed by organic law, secured by
the Constitution for the United States of America (1789) and
INALIENABLE civil liberties that are guaranteed by the
Constitution for the state of Idaho (1890), and are to be
executed with specific performance pursuant to the Statutes
of Fraud and Perjuries.**

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This declaration hereby establishes and distinguishes affiant as a freeholder in the American sense and as a nonresident of “this state” (STATE OF IDAHO) or any other (*de facto*) forum state with a “body politic or corporate” repugnant to the above.

Affiants free exercise of religious belief and accountability to the universal laws of nature and of nature’s god, as originally embodied upon the adoption of the Constitution, includes the natural sense of an inherent moral duty toward mankind.

This proclamation, duly of record within Bonneville county, Idaho state, establishes the status of affiant, and is conclusive evidence to any and all conditional presumptions by any and all quasi constructive/implied consent(s) to any and all foreign jurisdictions inapposite to affiants asylum home state of domicile as secured by the supreme law of the land.

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TO BE SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge.

State of Idaho)

) ss: affiant _____

County of Bannock)

Subscribed and sworn to me this _____ day of _____, 2013.

Notary Public, State of Idaho

Commission expires: _____

Personally Known to me _____

Produced ID _____

**Known as the law of
Domicile of Choice**

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*Ninth Amendment Proclamation recorded within
the _____ County which designates
Domicil of Choice which Citizenship is determined
by. “Federal reporter, vol. 63 F 873” HASKELL vs
BAILEY clearly states “ It has been repeatedly held
that it is the Citizenship, and not the residence of the
party that confers jurisdiction and gives a party the
right to sue in the national courts”*

NOTICE TO ALL AGENCIES

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE

Notice to principal(s) is Notice to agent(s)

There presently exists an accrued ~~RIGHT~~ to causes of action by a multitude of individuals who comprise the people of Idaho, the Posterity of We the people that created these United States of America.

The nature of these causes of action lie in the breach of the contracts created by an Act of Congress - specifically, adoption of the Constitution for the United States of America (1789) and the state of Idaho (1890).

The remedy for aforesaid lies in Rule 21 of Admiralty/Maritime, with the causes of action heard in Federal or district court of the United States, with subsequent judgment enforced by the Court.

Whereas, there is no limitation as to the amount to be recovered by an individual having standing to enforce aforesaid contracts, the people of Idaho, with clean hands and good faith, ~~DO NOT~~ desire to inflict confusion, anxiety, and concern upon all the many **RESIDENTS** of the STATE OF IDAHO, et al. by forcing a bankruptcy proceeding upon said corporation(s).

JUSTICE & REDRESS can be achieved, quite simply, by having a schedule of liquidated and unliquidated damages and penalty be implemented so as to identify and correct those individuals and corporation(s) whom breach aforesaid contracts & official oaths without causing detriment to retail sales & possible reaction to bankruptcy before mentioned.

Therefore, the following is the proposed Schedule for **LIQUIDATED & UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES & PENALTY**:

- I. Deprivation of Constitutional Right
\$100,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender
- II. Violation of Civil Right/Privilege or Immunity
\$25,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender
- III. An Act or Omission required or limited by the duty(ies) of Office as prescribed by IDAHO CODE with specific performance
\$5,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender

It is expressly understood by all parties that the aforesaid schedule will only be applicable to a cause of action filed in a court of competent jurisdiction with recognized enforcement power to its **ORDERS/JUDGMENT/DECREES**.

If the grievances listed as I, II, or III are proven to be knowingly reckless, wilful & wantonly committed, the penalty will be three (3) times the awarded damage(s).

The above proposed contract schedule of liquidated and unliquidated damage(s) and penalty are fair, just and meets the reasonable man standard.

Whereas, with due consultation with the elected Constitutional Officers known to have taken their **OATH OF OFFICE** pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of our national Constitution, the above **HAS BEEN DETERMINED** to be in accordance with Article I, Section 2 of the Idaho state Constitution:

NOTICE OF GRACE

Therefore, the people of Idaho will refrain from seeking remedy, in unlimited amount through Rule 21, for a grace period extending to the 4th day of July, 1996. If no response is received from the corporate STATE OF IDAHO, et al., through its corporate officials, said lack of response will be voluntary consent to the aforesaid Proposed Schedule to be acceptance of Schedule in fact.

Signed On Behalf of the people of Idaho

Phone 375-0209
FAX# 375-0282

Gary Arthur DeMott
de iure American/Idaho Citizen.

c/o United States Post Office
P.O. Box 2583
Boise, Idaho 83701

To All Americans: Happy 4th of July

Pub. June 14, 21, 28, 1996

5267

LEGAL NOTICE

GREETINGS/AVERMENT/NOTICE/CAVEAT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:
NOTICE to Principal is notice to agents.

I. GREETINGS

WHEREAS, the people of Idaho, with authority granted pursuant to Article I, Section 2 of the Idaho Constitution AND due consultation with ALL Constitutional OFFICERS known to have sworn their OATH of OFFICE pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of our national Constitution for the united States of America, do hereby make the following averment as to the determinations that are agreed to by the people of Idaho.

II. AVERMENT

WHEREAS, the people of Idaho do recognize the importance of having a MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION for regulating the "business affairs (COMMERCE)" of government created CORPORATIONS/"PERSONS" and/or RESIDENTS to have aforesaid personam and subject matter jurisdiction.

THEREFORE, in the spirit of comity to aforesaid creations, the people of Idaho do hereby grant their permission AND ALLOW said Magistrate Jurisdiction to continue at this time.

HOWEVER, any actual or perceived attempt to impose aforesaid Magistrate Jurisdiction upon the people of Idaho, be it CITY, COUNTY, DISTRICT, STATE and/or SUPREME COURT, will result in the revocation of granted permission from that CORPORATE BODY violating the Constitutional RIGHTS of the people of Idaho.

III. NOTICE

FURTHER, the people of Idaho do hereby give NOTICE that we have ZERO TOLERANCE to any BREACH OF OFFICIAL OATH CONTRACTS. All said breaches of contract will result in penalty(ies) as stipulated in the SCHEDULE for Liquidated and Unliquidated damages and penalty, Published June 14, 21, and 28, 1996, Idaho Statesman, and Voluntarily consented to and Accepted by STATE OF IDAHO Bodies corporate.

IV. CAVEAT

THEREFORE, let it be known, any attempt by any of the joint and/or severally TORT-FEASOR Bodies Corporate to avoid/delay payment will result in bringing SEVERE ECONOMIC and POLITICAL SANCTIONS upon themselves.

Signed on Behalf of the people of Idaho
Gary Arthur DeMott

Phone# 375-0209

Pub. July 25, 1996

5521

LEGAL NOTICE

Pub. June 14, 21, 28, 1996

5267



Idaho Statutes

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TITLE 9 EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 1 JUDICIAL KNOWLEDGE

9-101. FACTS JUDICIALLY NOTICED. Courts take judicial notice of the following facts:

1. The true signification of all English words and phrases, and of legal expressions.
2. Whatever is established by law.
3. Public and private official acts of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of this state and of the United States.
4. The seals of all the courts of this state and of the United States.
5. The accession to office and the official signatures and seals of office of the principal officers of government in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of this state and of the United States.
6. The existence, title, national flag, and seal of every state or sovereign recognized by the executive power of the United States.
7. The seals of courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of notaries public.
8. The laws of nature, the measure of time, and the geographical divisions and political history of the world. In all these cases the court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

History:

[(9-101) C.C.P. 1881, sec. 896; R.S., R.C., & C.L., sec. 5950; C.S., sec. 7933; I.C.A., sec. 16-101.]

How current is this law?

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Legal Notice of Judicial Notice

Know all men by these presents:

Gary Arthur DeMott on behalf of the people of Idaho, having legally noticed government de facto instrumentalities operating in proprietary capacity in the District of Idaho of the de jure creditors Schedule of Liquidated Damages to be increased 3% annually from original publication to the date of the claim and accrual of the cause of action, hereby authorized Citizens of Idaho (UNA 1777) and Idaho Corporate Risk Management (UNA 1916) to utilize such schedule when applicable, such to be entered in district courts of general jurisdiction. As a member of the *de jure compact society of the republic*, people of the state of Idaho are entitled to, amongst others, the right to own property, the privilege of due process of law / trial by jury and immunity from involuntary servitude and proscribed special laws / ordinances as guaranteed by the national and state constitutions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Such status is a foreign domicile to the 54 state "districts of democracy" established pursuant to Title 4-112 United States Code, a *de facto contract society of the democracy*, legally existing under statutory law. Such state and other de facto entities are commonly identified by the corporate spelling of the de jure name of the principal entity. Citizens of Idaho (UNA 1777) and Idaho Corporate Risk Management (UNA 1916) legally and lawfully notify all government de facto instrumentalities operating in proprietary capacity in the District of Idaho and the Idaho Commission on Human Rights for violation of IC 18-7301 against the de jure Citizen domiciled within the state of Idaho, one of the 50 states of the American Union. Notice to principal(s) is Notice to agent(s).

/s/ M. Esquibel
Citizens of Idaho
P.O. Box 2152

Boise, Idaho state, 83701

Published: September 27, 2012 and October 4, 11 and 18, 2012 (505161)

EXTENDED BETWEEN 3828 AND 3838 EAST BRIAR CREEK CIRCLE TO THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES 40'05" WEST 52.58 FEET ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. The Trustee has no knowledge of a more particular description of the above referenced real property, but for purpose of compliance with Idaho Code, Section 60-113, the Trustee has been informed that the street address of, 3828 BRIAR CREEK CIR, AMMON, ID, 83406 is sometimes associated with said real property. Bidders must be prepared to tender the trustee the full amount of the bid at the sale in the form of cash, or a cashier's check drawn on a state or federally insured savings institution. Said sale will be made without covenant or warranty, express or implied, regarding title, possession or encumbrances to satisfy the obligation secured by and pursuant to the power of sale conferred in that certain Deed of Trust. The default for which this sale is to be made is: Failure to pay the monthly payment due 06/01/2011 of principal, interest and impounds and subsequent installments due thereafter; plus late charges, with interest currently accruing at 5.000% per annum; together with all subsequent sums advanced by beneficiary pursuant to the terms and conditions of said Deed of Trust, and any supplemental modifications thereto. The principal balance owing as of this date on said obligation is \$127,185.82, plus interest, costs and expenses actually incurred in enforcing the obligations thereunder and in this sale, together with any unpaid and/or accruing real property taxes, and/or assessments, attorneys' fees, Trustees' fees and costs, and any other amount advanced to protect said security, as authorized in the promissory note secured by the aforementioned Deed of Trust. Therefore, the Beneficiary elects to sell, or cause said trust property to be sold, to satisfy said obligation. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS FIRM IS ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT A DEBT AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND THAT THE DEBT MAY BE

contact Just Law, Inc. at
www.justlawidaho.com or Toll Free at
1-800-923-9106, Thank you.

Published: September 27, 2012, October 4, 11 and 18, 2012 (505636)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS DISTRICT COURT SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT BONNEVILLE COUNTY IDAHO MAGISTRATES DIVISION Case No.: CV-12-4075 (I.C. 15-3-801)

In the Matter of the Estate of
LESTON H. WOODS,
Decedent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed personal representative of the above-named decedent. All persons having claims against the decedent or the estate are required to present their claims within four months after the date of the first publication of the Notice to Creditors, or the claims will be forever barred.

Claims must be presented to the undersigned at the address indicated, and filed with the Clerk of the Court.

DATED 9/4/2012

/s/ Ramona I. Woods
Personal Representative
c/o Burke Law Firm
246 N. Orem Blvd.
Orem, UT 84057

Monte Burke, ISB #4876

Burke Law Firm

246 N. Orem Blvd.

Orem, UT 84057

Phone: (801) 224-4588

Fax: (801) 224-5188

E-mail: burkelawfirm@gmail.com

Attorneys for Personal Representative

Ramona I. Woods

Published: September 13, 20 and 27, 2012 (501059)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE: The following

become part of the public record. A scanned signature may serve as verification on electronic appeals.

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, 5 business days from the close of the appeal fining period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Published: September 27, 2012 (505562)

ADVERTISEMENT FOR REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS

Submittals for **Regional Mechanical Engineering Services** will be received by Division of Public Works, State of Idaho, at 502 N. 4th Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0072 beginning immediately, until **5:00 PM** local time **October 18, 2012** for Mechanical Engineering Services, Statewide.

A written Request for Qualifications and other information are available at the Division of Public Works, 502 N 4th Street, Boise, ID 83720-0072; contact Kelly Berard, Project Manager at: (208) 332-1938. The RFQ is also available for viewing and printing at the following website: dpw.idaho.gov

An Idaho Engineering License is required to submit a proposal on this project.

Jan Frew, Deputy Administrator

Division of Public Works

Published: September 27, 2012 and October 4, 2012 (505594)

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JUDICIAL NOTICE KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

Judicial Notice Know all men by these presents: Gary Arthur DeMott on behalf of the people of Idaho, having legally noticed government de facto instrumentalities operating in proprietary capacity in the District of Idaho of the de jure creditors Schedule of Liquidated Damages to be increased 3% annually from original publication to the date of the claim and accrual of the cause of action, hereby authorized Citizens of Idaho (UNA 1777) and Idaho Corporate Risk Management (UNA 1916) to utilize such schedule when applicable, such to be entered in district courts of general jurisdiction. As a member of the de jure compact society of the republic, people of the state of Idaho are entitled to, amongst others, the right to own property, the privilege of due process of law / trial by jury and immunity from involuntary servitude and proscribed special laws / ordinances as guaranteed by the national and state constitutions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Such status is a foreign domicile to the 54 state "districts of democracy" established pursuant to Title 4-112 United States Code, a de facto contract society of the democracy, legally existing under statutory law. Such state and other de facto entities are commonly identified by the corporate spelling of the de jure name of the principal entity. Citizens of Idaho (UNA 1777) and Idaho Corporate Risk Management (UNA 1916) legally and lawfully notify all government de facto instrumentalities operating in proprietary capacity in the District of Idaho and the Idaho Commission on Human Rights for violation of IC 18-7301 against the de jure Citizen domiciled within the state of Idaho, one of the 50 states of the American Union. Notice to principal(s) is Notice to agent(s). M. Esquibel Citizens of Idaho P.O. Box 2152 Boise, Idaho state, 83701 Pub. Oct. 25, Nov. 1,8,15, 2012

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FULL CORPORATE CAPACITY

INSTRUMENT NO. _____
DATE _____
INST. CODE _____
IMAGED PGS _____
FEE _____
STATE OF IDAHO) ss
COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE)
I hereby certify that the within
instrument was recorded.
Ronald Longmore, County Recorder
By _____
Deputy
Request of _____

STATE OF IDAHO)
County of Bonneville) SS
I hereby certify that this instrument is a full,
true, and correct copy of the original thereof,
on file in my office.
Dated _____, 20____
RONALD LONGMORE
Clerk of the District Court and
Ex-Officio Recorder
By _____
Deputy

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directions of CORPORATISM to a Republic
form of Government.

FULL CORPORATE CAPACITY

INSTRUMENT NO. _____
DATE _____
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FEE _____
STATE OF IDAHO) ss
COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE)
I hereby certify that the within
instrument was recorded.
Ronald Longmore, County Recorder
By _____
Deputy
Request of _____

State of Idaho

County of Bonneville

← SS ← FULL CORPORATE Municipal

I hereby certify that this instrument is a full, true, and correct copy of the original thereof, on file in my office.

Dated _____, 20____

RONALD LONGMORE
Clerk of the District Court and
Ex-Officio Recorder

By _____ Deputy

With the cost of a new stamp we can change directions of CORPORATISM to a Republic form of Government.

FULL CORPORATE CAPACITY

INSTRUMENT NO. _____
DATE _____
INST. CODE _____
IMAGED PGS _____
FEE _____
STATE OF IDAHO) ss
COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE)
I hereby certify that the within
instrument was recorded.
Ronald Longmore, County Recorder
By _____
Deputy
Request of _____

state of Idaho

County of Bonneville) ← FULL CORPORATE
SS ← Municipal

I hereby certify that this instrument is a full,
true, and correct copy of the original thereof,
on file in my office.

Dated _____, 20____

RONALD LONGMORE
Clerk of the District Court and
Ex-Officio Recorder

By _____
Deputy

STATE OF IDAHO



Presumed Corporate citizen in Servitude

Presumption that you are a citizen of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORPORATION AND STATE OF IDAHO CORPORATION. So then you do have a duty to SERVITUDE and all the chains that are represented such as Motor Vehicle TAXES, Property TAXES, and other STATE TAXES and FEDERAL TAXES which are part of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S statutes and regulations for Servitude! While working in CORPORATE CAPACITY in TOWNS, CITIES and STATES continue to control the true Citizens of the Republic, you go down the path of destruction until you say no to the presumption that you are a CORPORATION which is identified on your Computer Generated Birth Certificate, Social Security Card, Drivers License, Property Roll, Motor Vehicle Registration, Business Registration, Marriage License, Licenses in all areas of Government, Building Permits, Car Titles and more! SO DO YOU CONTINUE DOWN THE PATH OF DESTRUCTION? Make a change and claim your standing TODAY by proclaiming your rights, privileges and immunities by signing and recording the 9th Amendment Proclamation, unless you like the way things are with government today and enjoy SERVITUDE.

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Citizens of Idaho
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state of Idaho



De Jure Citizen with Constitutional standing

You retain all the Rights, Privileges and Immunities that you as an individual PERSON determine you must have, without any interference from
CORPORATE GOVERNMENT
or any other individual who doesn't agree with your belief, values, norms or anything you can desire, as long as you don't infringe on their rights! True freedom is worth protecting and our founding fathers knew that the
Republic Form of Government
if sustained, shall overcome all areas of TYRANNY as long as We the People would take control of our country which is the duty as a Citizen of the United States!

LEARN THE TRUTH

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