

## Training ObjectivesLearn about the origins of the

- Learn about the origins of the Sovereign Movement
- Review recent sovereign activity in MN and the U.S.
- Gain familiarity with sovereign theory
- Learn how sovereigns misuse common law principles & contract theory

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# Training Objectives Recognize "paper terrorism" tactics Recognize sovereign identifiers and documents Gain basic understanding of sovereign debt avoidance



## Minnesota DOC History

- Sovereign movement started among sex offenders in 2002
- By 2004, inmates had successfully filed dozens of bogus liens against DOC staff, state judges, county prosecutors, and defense attorneys
- Known liens were removed by court order in 2006

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## **MN DOC History (continued)**

- One inmate brought the DOC Commissioner to personal bankruptcy court in Duluth where the petition had to be defended on the merits in order to be dismissed
- No known liens filed against DOC staff since 2004-06

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## **DOC Response**

- In 2006, DOC issued memos to staff and offenders regarding bogus liens
- Contraband policy updated to prohibit possession UCC paperwork
- In 2010, DOC began working with FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) gathering information on sovereign citizen activities in state prisons

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## What is the DOC's Focus?

- Prevent the filing of bogus liens against federal and state officials
- Identify threats to public safety
- Avoid frivolous litigation
- Not facilitate the filing of fraudulent claims and the spread of this ideology

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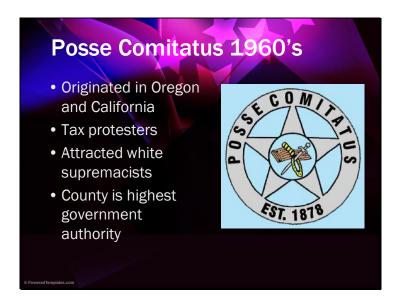




## Background Anti-government movement Posse Comitatus 1960s Sovereign Citizen Movement 1980s Sovereigns are loosely organized & theories are widely divergent Resurgence of activity in 2009 and continues to rise

Distinguishing characteristic of the sovereign citizen movement is its extreme anti-government ideology. Many extremist movements in the 20th century opposed governmental policies, but few challenged its very legitimacy. Groups from the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s to the anticommunist groups of the 1950s and 1960s, attempted with some success to ally themselves with government.

However, beginning in the late 1960s, a number of right-wing fringe groups formed that questioned the authority and nature of the federal government. Most grew out of a recently emergent right-wing tax-protest movement. The development of this theory resulted in a movement whose members believe not only that virtually all levels of government have no jurisdiction over them whatsoever. Consequently, committed sovereign citizens resist, sometimes with violence, nearly every form of governmental authority, from police enforcing traffic regulations to inspectors enforcing building codes.



The most important of these groups was the Posse Comitatus, which originated in Oregon and California around 1970. Members of the Posse Comitatus believed that the county was the true seat of government in the United States. They did not deny the legal existence of federal or state governments, but rather claimed that the county level was the "highest authority of government in our Republic as it is closest to the people." The basic Posse manual stated that there had been "subtle subversion" of the Constitution by various arms and levels of government, especially the judiciary. There was, in fact, a "criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice, disfranchise citizens and liquidate the Constitutional Republic of these United States." Although the basic Posse philosophy was anti-government in nature rather than hate-filled, many leaders of Posse groups were virulent racists. The Posse's revisionist ideas about government and conspiracy were especially attractive to Christian Identity believers; as a result, many Identity adherents, became involved in the Posse or similar groups. In the early 1980s, Posse members and sympathizers became involved in a number of shootings, standoffs, fraud schemes and other criminal activities.



The Weaver family began building their cabin in Northern Idaho in 1983. He lost a land dispute with his neighbor in 1984 and his neighbor started reporting Weaver's extreme views and threats. The FBI opened an investigation in 1985. Weaver was identified as attending meetings of the Aryan Nation and rumors grew that he had a weapons cache. In 1989, Weaver was indicted for possessing illegal firearms and released on bail. Weaver failed to appear for trial in 1991. Weaver told authorities he would stay in his home and resist arrest with force. Negotiations for his surrender spanned for months into 1992. On Aug 21, six US Marshals began scouting the property for ways to ambush Weaver. A son and his friend with their dogs encountered the Marshals' stakeout. The Marshals shot the dogs, the boys shot at the Marshals and one Marshal shot Weaver's son in the back while retreating. The friend shot and killed a second Marshal. The Weavers brought their son's body in and holed up. The rules of engagement allowed the snipers to shot the adults without warning. On Aug. 22, when shooting at Weaver who was shot in the back while running back to the cabin, his wife was standing behind the door and was shot in the head. Eventually all negotiated out by Aug. 30th. Bo Gritz, a Patriot militia leader helped negotiate the surrender. Weaver acquitted of all charges except missing trial and received 18 months.

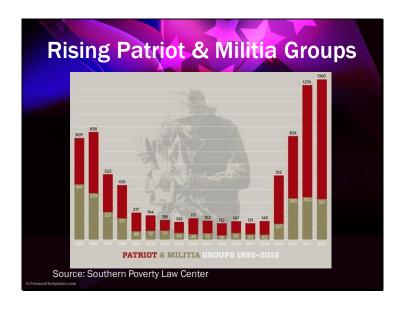
The Waco siege began on Feb. 28, 1993, and lasted 51 days. The Branch Davidians were alleged to be abusing children and stockpiling weapons in preparation for the Second Coming. The stand off ended in a second assault attempt that caused a fire killing 75 people, including women and children.



The Montana Freemen were the first sovereign group to gain national attention. They rejected US citizenship and established their own "Justus Township" outside of Jordan MT. They refused to pay taxes and their farm was foreclosed on in 1994. The Freemen refused to leave. They flooded the courts with bogus filings. They issues millions of dollars worth of fake checks and money orders. They held seminars on their schemes. Federal authorities kept them under close surveillance for 2 years. In March 1996, 2 Freemen (founder Leroy Schweitzer and Daniel Peterson) were lured away from the compound to inspect a ham radio antenna and were arrested. Over a hundred law enforcement officers were brought in in plain clothes. The Freemen sealed themselves off from the roads. Bo Gritz negotiated for 5 days. Ultimately, the rest of the Freemen surrendered after 81 days at a cost of \$300,000 per day. The following spring, members of Richard McLaren's faction of the so-called "Republic of Texas" initiated another armed confrontation in far-West Texas when they kidnapped a local couple in response to the arrest of one of their members. After the police released the ROT member on a misdemeanor, the hostages were freed. One member was killed during the 9 day standoff. McLaren was indicted on numerous charges including issuing \$1.8 billion in bogus checks.



In April 1992, an angry resident of Sanilac County, Michigan, wrote a letter to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources stating he was no longer a "citizen of the corrupt political corporate State of Michigan and the United States of America" and was answerable only to the "Common Laws." He therefore expressly revoked his signature on any hunting or fishing licenses, which he viewed as contracts that fraudulently bound him to the illegitimate government of Michigan. That obscure Michigan hunter would, three years later, become known to the entire world. He was Terry Nichols, friend and accomplice of Oklahoma City Federal Building bomber Timothy McVeigh.



Sovereign citizen groups are a subset of Patriot groups. SPLC estimates 300,000 members.

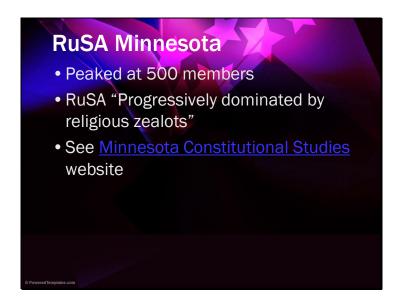






# RuSA Minnesota Established March 2010 by delivering the "Restore America Plan" to Governor Pawlenty Split into two groups in November 2012 following national RuSA Tim Turner's arrest for 10 counts of tax and financial crimes in Alabama











## Minnesota September 2012

- 50-year-old sovereign man arrested for speeding in Mower Co.
- Refused to pull over, then refused to leave vehicle
- Deputies arrived, broke window, pulled him out
- 13-year-old daughter in vehicle

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## Minnesota May 2012

- A woman in Boyd, MN was arrested for carrying auto insurance provided for free by Revere's church
- Paul Revere (aka Craig Douglas Fleshman) founded "Embassy of Heaven" church in Oregon in 1987
- Officials ordered Revere to stop selling insurance in Minnesota

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## Minnesota January 2010

"Slavery to Sovereignty" duo – a retired Minneapolis Parks police officer and his female partner – charged immigrants \$12,500 for a seminar teaching how to eliminate mortgages and taxes through sovereign redemption

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## Minnesota May 2010

Ex police officer Douglas Earl Leiter received 10 years prison for leading a group called "Common Law Venue" which taught how to use bogus trusts to evade taxes.

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Indicted in 2006 on tax evasion charges. Failed to appear in court. Arrested in Orlando after 14 months as a fugitive. Held in the Sherburne Co. Jail in Elk River. Scheduled for trial in April, 2008. Became a member of the Common Law Venue in Minnesota. Issued a warrant for the arrest of Judge Ann Montgomery, the Sherburne Co. Sheriff and the jail administrator, in March 2008. Other Common Law Venue members: Frederick Bond (Champlin) John Pelton (a retired St. Paul Police Officer from Stillwater), Norman Pool (Blaine), and Kenneth Tesch. Discovered the plot through his jail phone calls. They planned to send Venue members to the Judge's home. They brought a sovereign subpoena to the Henn. Co. Sheriff's office to serve on Judge Montgomery for her to appear in their common law court. John Pelton lived on Square Lake Trail in Stillwater. The Judge didn't appear so they sent an arrest warrant to Henn. Co. They also filed liens against her.

Tried by a North Dakota federal district judge. Beale represented himself. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 years CS to the original 11 year term.

His appeal was denied by the 8<sup>th</sup> circuit in 2010 and the US Supreme Court refused to grant certiari in 2011.

## Illinois April 2010

Montana Freemen leader Daniel
Petersen was sentenced to 7.5 years
in prison for filing false liens against
federal judges while incarcerated at
Marion. Peterson also bilked other
inmates in an investment scheme
where he promised them \$13 trillion.

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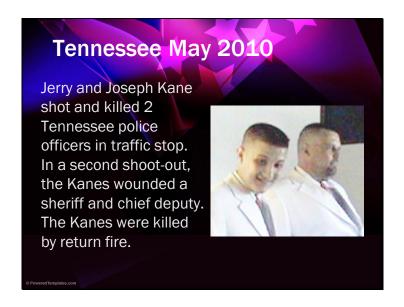
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## **More Local Connections**

- Erwin Rommel School of Law, Peter Jon Simpson, Atwater, MN
- David Wynn Miller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
  - Developed convoluted sovereign grammar and punctuation
  - Followed by Jared Loughner Tucson, AZ shooter - January 8, 2011

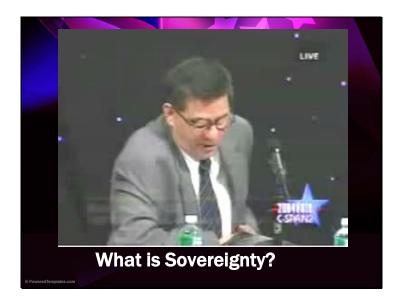
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## Sovereign Rights Travel Own (and defend) property Own the labor of their own hands Sovereigns do not recognize any governmental authority to regulate (or tax) these rights

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### **Advocates Say Claiming** Sovereignty can: **Citizens** <u>Inmates</u> Evade taxes · Gain release Avoid home foreclosure · Overturn convictions Avoid child support Refuse supervision • Avoid licensing fees Refuse predatory registration Beat traffic tickets Refuse to pay restitution Avoid vaccinations · Beat discipline reports • Claim billions of dollars from the government







## **Sovereigns Rewrite History**

- 14th Amendment ratified in 1868
- "All citizens born or naturalized in the United States, and <u>subject</u> to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." (emphasis added)
- Reversed the Dred Scott decision and made African Americans citizens

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Although the myriad sovereign citizen groups, and individuals not tied to a particular group, all have their own idiosyncrasies in their beliefs, they tend to share some common ideas. The details may differ but they all believe that the American government established by Washington and Madison and Franklin and the other founders was secretly replaced at some point — maybe during the Civil War, maybe during the Depression, depending on who is telling the story — by a new governmental system

based on admiralty law. The Fourteenth Amendment figures prominently in their beliefs; it was a means for the government

to trick people into giving up their sovereign state citizenship and accepting citizenship of the United States.

# Two Types of Citizens Federal - US citizenship created by the 14th Amendment Covers only District of Columbia and freed slaves de jure - sovereign citizens of "shadow" state governments Kingdom of Hawai'i, Pennsylvania Commonwealth, Republic of Texas, Washitaw Nation (Louisiana), etc.

At the heart of Sovereign Citizen legal theory is the belief that the government has created two forms of citizenship: sovereign (or de jure) citizenship and federal (or Fourteenth Amendment) citizenship. Sovereign Citizens are state citizens. Their "inalienable natural rights are recognized, secured, and protected by [the] state Constitution against State actions and against federal intrusion by the Constitution for the United States of America." n66 Terminology is important: A "state" is not the State of Wisconsin, which Sovereign Citizens argue is a "fictional federal "State within a state;" Sovereign Citizen "states" have identical borders, but they exist independently of the federal government and draw their sovereignty directly from their citizens. n67 Sovereign Citizens are United States citizens only in the sense originally intended by the Constitution, which is that the citizen of one state is to be considered and treated as a citizen of every other state. n68

## Subject to the Jurisdiction...

- US citizenship is voluntary and occurs only if one "subjects" oneself to US jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction occurs through government identification or licenses
- One can reject this citizenship by rejecting these documents and declaring sovereignty

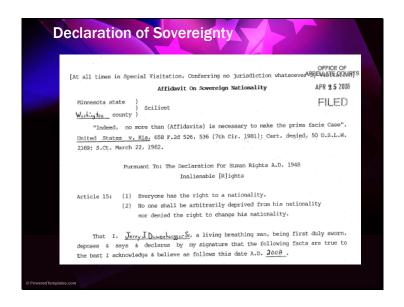
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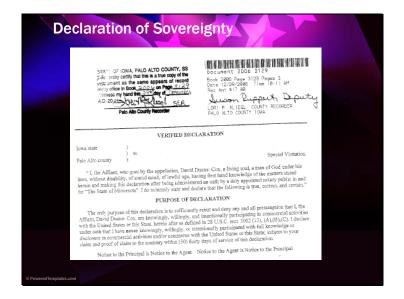
Another ideological principle of sovereignty is the 14th Amendment. Passed in 1868 and intended to galvanize and unify the country as part of the post-Civil War Reconstruction Acts, sovereigns view the 14th Amendment as another example of government trickery. They believe that the United States government illegally passed the Amendment and "tricked" all the citizens of the state republics, for example the State Republic of North Carolina, into renouncing their state citizenship and agreeing to become federal "corporate" citizens through the acceptance of government benefits.

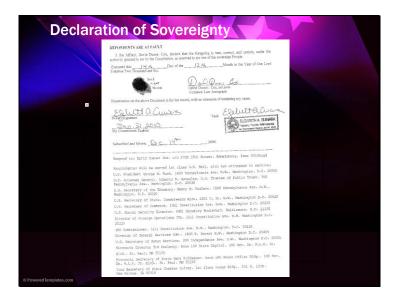
## **Initial Steps to Sovereignty**

- Write a declaration of sovereignty from the United States
- Record declaration with a county recorder and/or
- File with a Secretary of State (any state will do) and/or
- Send copies to various public officials

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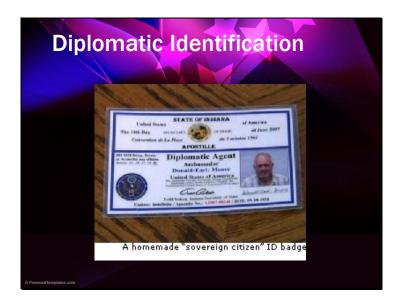






# I am Sovereign I was never a US or state citizen Your courts have no jurisdiction over me - I have my own common law court I am entitled to diplomatic immunity – your laws do not apply to me You must deal with me as you would a foreign country







## Sovereign Arguments Frivolous

- "completely without merit" and "patently frivolous"
  - <u>U.S. v. Jagim</u>, 978 F.2d 1032 (8<sup>th</sup> Circ. S.D., 1992)
- "meritless, absurd, and entirely frivolous"
  - <u>U.S. v. Beale</u>, (D. Minn. 2011)

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## **Arguments Lack Good Faith**

"His idiosyncratic views on our constitutional structure, whether sincere or not, are not good-faith mistakes about what the law is. They are disagreements about what the law should be."

US v. Schiff, 801 F.2d 108, 112 (2d Cir. 1986) as cited in US v. Beale, (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009)

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## Sovereign Contract Theory • Contracts with the government are established by • social security number • use of a zip code or state postal abbreviations • government-issued licenses • State governments and the federal government are corporations

## **Sovereign Contract Theory**

- All interactions between the individual and the government are governed by common law theories of commerce
- The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) applies to these "contracts"
- The UCC preserves the commercial rights of individuals

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## A Sovereign Rejects:

- Birth certificate
- Social Security Number
- Drivers License
- Fish and game licenses
- Vehicle registrations
- Offender Identification Number
- Any & all documents that bear his name and an identifying number

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### The Strawman

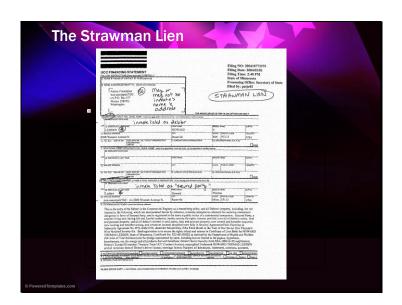
- The strawman is a corporate fiction created by the government through the social security card
- The strawman is represented by name in all capital letters - MARY MCCOMB
- The "real" person is represented by the name NOT all capital letters - Mary McComb

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Subsequently and most significantly, when the government abandoned the gold standard in the 1930s it substituted its citizens as collateral for the country's debts by pledging each citizen's future earnings to foreign investors. Again, the details can vary considerably, but generally the explanation for how this happens is that a secret United States Treasury account is set up for each citizen at birth, some large sum of money placed in it or pledged to it, ranging from hundreds of thousands of dollars to millions depending on which sovereign citizen group's version you hear. As a consequence, they say, two separate identities are created. The corporate shell account, the one pledged as security, is the "strawman" to which sovereign citizens refer and, in their view, is separate and distinct from their true identity. The true individual common law citizen is not subject to the false, secretly-establishment government and can avoid its jurisdiction by carefully distinguishing the way one's name is written.

In sovereign citizens' view, the government-controlled and enslaved strawman is evidenced by documents showing the person's name in all capital letters. Birth certificates, social security cards, driver's licenses, tax forms, etc., therefore, represent only the shell corporate identity, the strawman, because they are written in all caps.

# The Strawman Lien Multi-purpose document for sovereigns Reclaims one's strawman Protects against all debt collection Registers a trademark on one's strawman so they can collect money for copyright violations



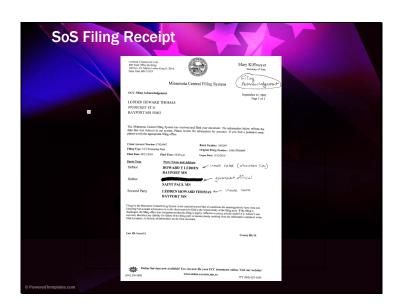
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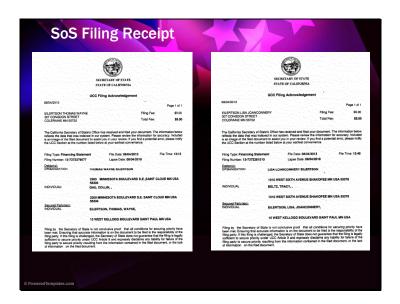


# Filing the UCC-1 • UCC-1 Financing Statement – a lien • Filed with a state Secretary of State • In most states, the filing is automatic – no review for validity • SoS assigns a number and issues a filing receipt



# Amending the Strawman Lien • In addition to my Strawman, someone else owes me money • File paperwork (UCC-3) regarding this additional debt with the Secretary of State • Lien is placed on this additional person's property





### Fraudulent Liens are Criminal

- Minn. Stat. § 609.7475 Fraudulent or Otherwise Improper Financing Statements (added in 2006)
- Covers liens filed to harass or defraud
- Felony if filed against judicial officer, prosecutor, sheriff, or recorder
- Gross misdemeanor for others

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### 609.7475 FRAUDULENT OR OTHERWISE IMPROPER FINANCING STATEMENTS. Subdivision 1.Definition.

As used in this section, "record" has the meaning given in section 336.9-102.

### Subd.2.Crime described.

A person who:

- (1) knowingly causes to be presented for filing or promotes the filing of a record that:
- (i) is not:
- (A) related to a valid lien or security agreement; or
- (B) filed pursuant to section 336.9-502(d); or
- (ii) contains a forged signature or is based upon a document containing a forged signature; or
- (2) presents for filing or causes to be presented for filing a record with the intent that it be used to harass or defraud any other person;

is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

### Subd.3.Penalties.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- (b) A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person:
- (1) commits the offense with intent to influence or otherwise tamper with a juror or a judicial proceeding or with intent to retaliate against:
- (i) a judicial officer, as defined in section 609.415;

- (ii) a prosecutor, defense attorney, or officer of the court, because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a judicial proceeding;
- (iii) a sheriff or deputy sheriff because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a sheriff's sale of real property; or
- (iv) a county recorder because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with the filing of liens placed on real property; or
- (2) commits the offense after having been previously convicted of a violation of this section.

### Subd.4.Venue.

A violation of this section may be prosecuted in either the county of residence of the individual listed as debtor or the county in which the filing is made.

### History:

2006 c 260 art 7 s 13; 2012 c 210 s 1



### 604.17 CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FRAUDULENT OR OTHERWISE IMPROPER FINANCING STATEMENTS.

### Subdivision 1.Definitions.

For purposes of this section:

- (1) "financing statement" has the meaning given in section <u>336.9-102(a)</u> of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- (2) "filing officer" is defined as Uniform Commercial Code filing officer in each jurisdiction. **Subd.2.Liability.**
- (a) A person shall not knowingly cause to be presented for filing or promote the filing of a financing statement that the person knows:
- (1) is forged;
- (2) is not:
- (i) related to a valid lien or security agreement; or
- (ii) filed pursuant to section 336.9-502(d); and
- (3) is for an improper purpose or purposes, such as to harass, hinder, defraud, or otherwise interfere with any person.
- (b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is liable to each injured person for:
- (1) the greater of:
- (i) nominal damages up to \$10,000; or
- (ii) the actual damages caused by the violation;
- (2) court costs;
- (3) reasonable attorney fees;
- (4) related expenses of bringing the action, including investigative expenses; and

(5) exemplary damages in the amount determined by the court.

### Subd.3. Cause of action.

- (a) The following persons may bring an action to enjoin violation of this section or to recover damages under this section:
- (1) the obligor, the person named as the debtor, any person who owns an interest in the collateral described or indicated in the financing statement, or any person harmed by the filing of the financing statement;
- (2) the attorney general;
- (3) a county attorney;
- (4) a city attorney; and
- (5) a person who has been damaged as a result of an action taken in reliance on the filed financing statement.
- (b) A filing officer may refer a matter to the attorney general or other appropriate person for filing the legal actions under this section.

### Subd.4.Venue.

An action under this section may be brought in any district court in the county in which the financing statement is presented for filing or in a county where any of the persons named in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1), resides.

### Subd.5.Filing fee.

- (a) The fee for filing an action under this chapter is \$...... The plaintiff must pay the fee to the clerk of the court in which the action is filed. Except as provided by paragraph (b), the plaintiff may not be assessed any other fee, cost, charge, or expense by the clerk of the court or other public official in connection with the action.
- (b) The fee for service of notice of an action under this section charged to the plaintiff may not exceed:
- (1) \$...... if the notice is delivered in person; or
- (2) the cost of postage if the service is by registered or certified mail.
- (c) A plaintiff who is unable to pay the filing fee and fee for service of notice may file with the court an affidavit of inability to pay under the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (d) If the fee imposed under paragraph (a) is less than the filing fee the court imposes for filing other similar actions and the plaintiff prevails in the action, the court may order a defendant to pay to the court the differences between the fee paid under paragraph (a) and the filing fee the court imposes for filing other similar actions.

### **Subd.6.Other remedies.**

- (a) An obligor, person named as a debtor, owner of collateral, or any other person harmed by the filing of a financing statement in violation of subdivision 2, paragraph (a), also may request specific relief, including, but not limited to, terminating the financing statement and removing the debtor named in the financing statement from the index under the provisions of section 545.05, paragraph (c), such that it will not appear in a search under that debtor name.
- (b) This law is cumulative of other law under which a person may obtain judicial relief with respect to any filed or recorded document.

### **History:**

2006 c 260 art 7 s 12

# Recap of Steps to Sovereignty • File declaration of sovereignty • Record with the county • Send copy to state & federal officials • Reclaim Strawman (lien) • Now you are a "living breathing man" and a "man upon the land"



### Money Claims Copyright and/or trademark violations Breach of contract based on violations of civil rights False imprisonment (piracy)

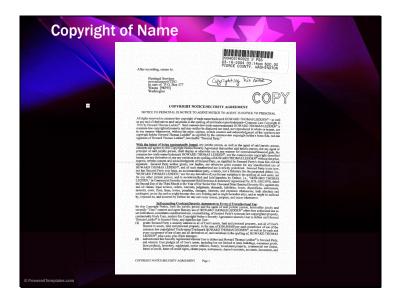
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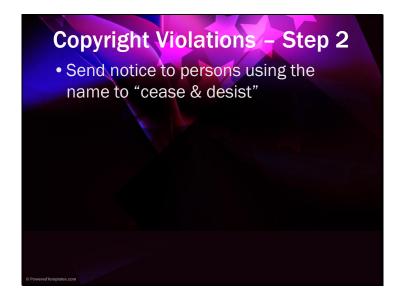
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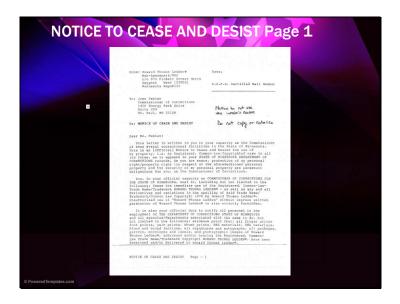
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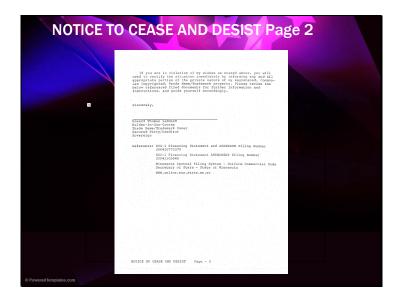
- Written document to copyright © or trademark ®™ own name
- Some inmates will publish the copyright or trademark notice in a newspaper
- Some inmates will record the copyright or trademark with a county recorder

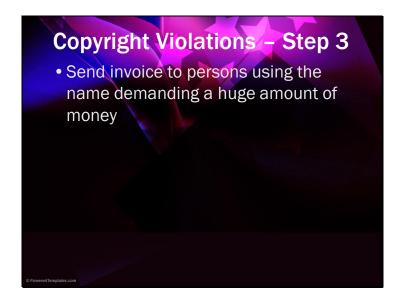
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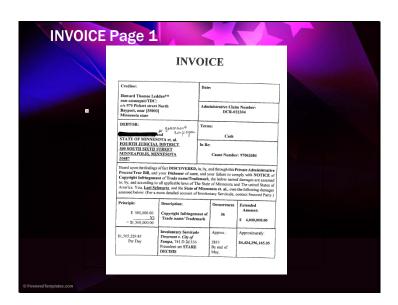


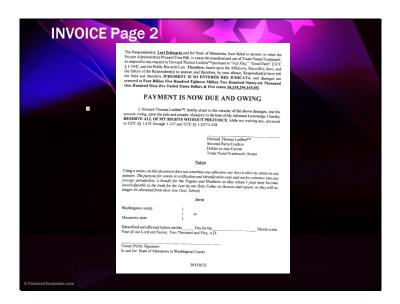


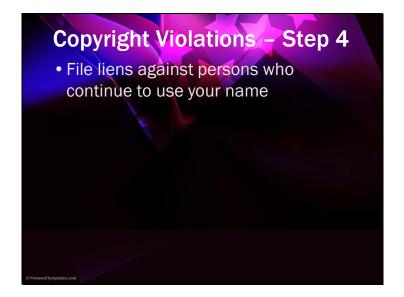


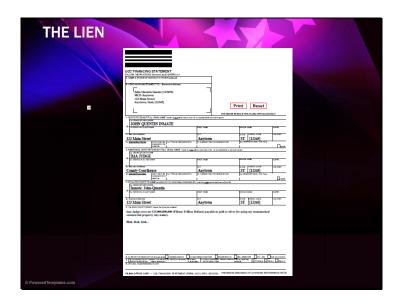


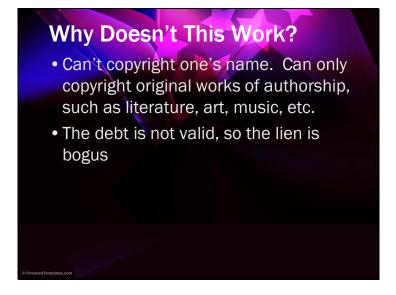








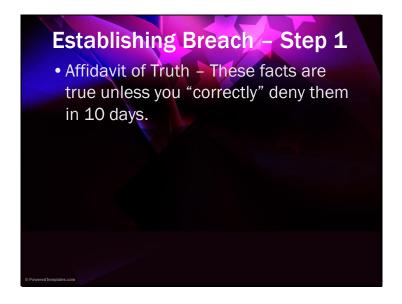


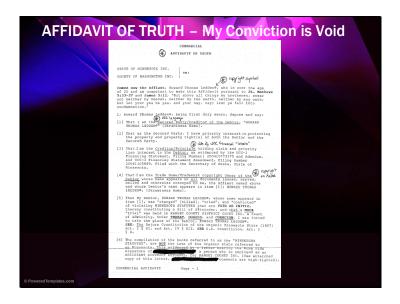


# Breach of Contract • Someone in the government is supposed to do something for the inmate me because: – It is their job (oath of office) – It is their duty by law or policy – The sovereign demanded it

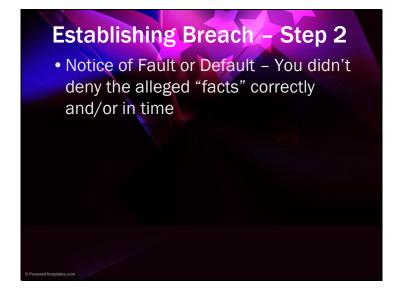
### Slide 93

### Breach of Contract (continued) The government official failed to do it That failure can be translated into a sum of money – damages Now the government official owes the inmate money

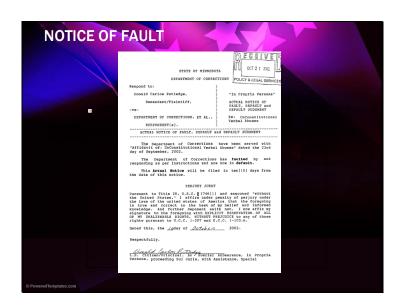


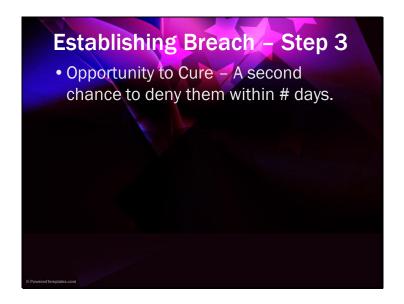


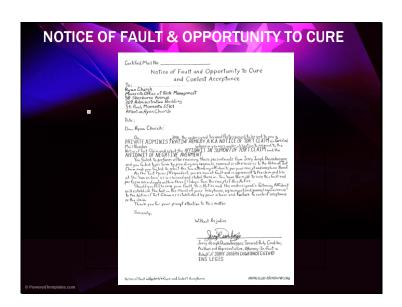


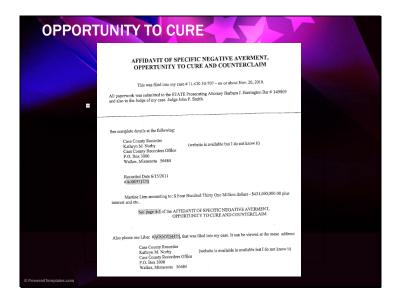


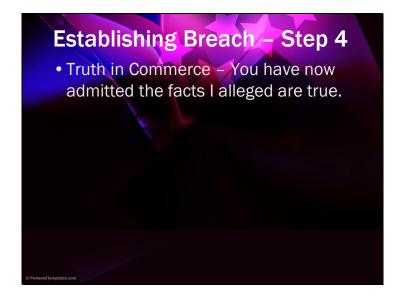
NOTICE C	F FAULT
	Desert Disse Makes  Optional Conference of the C
	NOTICE OF DEFAULT
	STATE OF MINNESOTA)
	COUNTY OF WASHINGTON) 38:
	Affidavit of Darrell Dante Mckee
×	To
	I, Darrell Dante Mckee, Sui Juriz, being first duly sworn, doeth hereby solemnly swear, declare and depose:
	YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED, that you
	instrumentalities, agencies, officers or employees thereof, are, in default of the opportunity and obligation to respond to, and rebut, the:
	Notice of Sui Juris Status, Adverse Claim (U.C.C. 8-102 (1)) &
	Adverse Claim (U.A.C. 3-102 (1)) & Demand for Production of Chattel Papers
	executed by Me and accepted by your office
	executed by Me, and accepted by your office, certified mail article no
	YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED, that you were duly given NOTICE and the OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD, i.e., to rebut the claims enumerated within said affidaivit and that you and others have knowingly, intentionally,
	and voluntarily neglected such opportunity, wherefrom such failure to do so have thereby caused to be rendered a DEFAULT_JUDGMENT in favor of the Undersigned Affiant, Darrell Dante Mokee, Std Juris, against you,
	acting in your official representative capacity for the and all sundry frunchises thereof, as well as ANY & ALL other parties in nexus with, or presumably claiming rights, power,
	authority, or interest in, the subject matter to which said affidavit pertains, such uncharacteristic indifference of
	such interested party(s) having, inter alia, irresponsibly, disclaimed any Lawful basis for their position, and waived their DUE, and afforded, right to contest, controvert, and/or refute the substantiveness of said Affidavit,
	and obligatorily PROVE beyond a reasonable doubt, or, by preponderance of the credible evidence, the validity and legitimacy of their alleged claims and/or demands against the Undersigned, Durrell Dunte Mckee, Sai Juris.
	YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED, that your willful DEFAULT & BREACH of the herein referenced
	Affidaviti*Contract has determinatively, by acquisescence, tacit admission, assent, and concession, resolved and settled the veracity of each and every attestation or claim promulgated and/or averred therein. More importantly,
	ANY & ALL germane parties have rejected and of their own free will, knowingly, intentionally, and voluntarily,
	retinquished their DUE PROCESS opportunity, see Mullane vs. Central Hanover Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306 at 314 Sniodach vs. Family Finance Co., 395 U.S. 337 at 339
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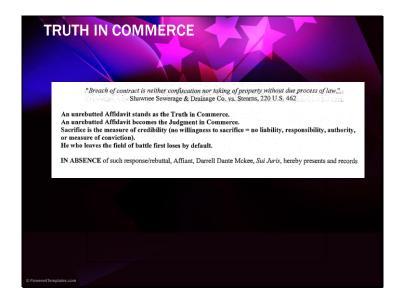


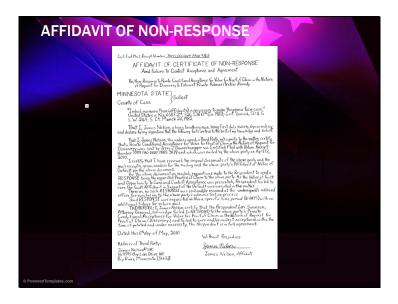




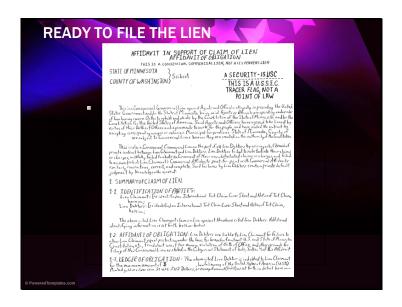


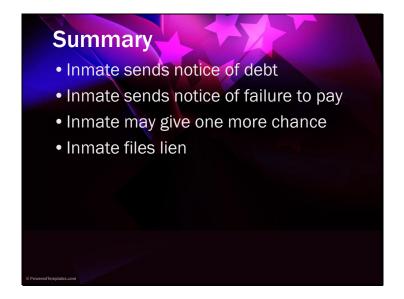






# Sovereign Lien Process • The "true facts" establish the liability or debt • Attach all of these documents to the UCC-1 Financing Statement • Send to Secretary of State • Bogus lien is now filed



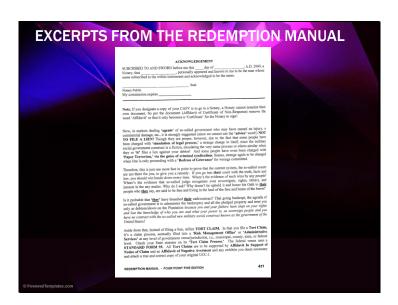




### Tort Claims on the Rise

- Some sovereign websites are recommending abandoning the use of fraudulent liens because of federal criminal convictions
- Newer tactic is to file federal or state tort claims for damages
- Basis of these tort claims is bogus

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# Economic Crisis The national farm crisis of the 1970's bolstered the first wave of the sovereign movement The current economic conditions are ripe for a resurge in the sovereign movement Spawned new financial tactics aimed at "debt relief"

### **Redemption Theory**

- When a person is born, the US government established a Treasury Direct Account (TDA) for that person's strawman
- The account represents the value of all of one's future labor and earnings
   billions or trillions of dollars per person

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One example common to the philosophies of many sovereigns is the Theory of Redemption. This theory claims that the United States went bankrupt in 1933 when it chose to no longer use the gold standard to back up its paper currency. Needing collateral to trade and conduct commerce with other countries, the United States began to use citizens as collateral to ensure the value of its money. Subsequently, secret bank accounts, containing millions of dollars, were supposedly established by the United States Treasury Department on behalf of each citizen, or "strawman," used as collateral. Redemption is used as a gateway by sovereigns to commit various fraudulent acts all in an attempt to "redeem their strawman" and access these non-existent secret Treasury accounts to satisfy various debts, including mortgages, cars, and credit cards.

### **Redemption Theory**

- The government had to do this because the US went off the gold standard in 1933.
- US Currency is no longer backed by gold, but by the value of all US citizens.
- If you "redeem" your strawman, you can draw on this account for anything

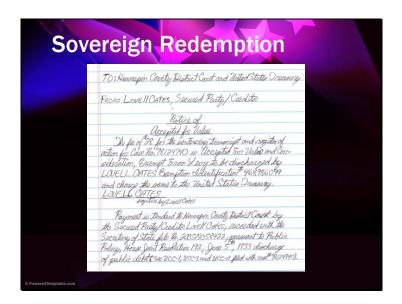
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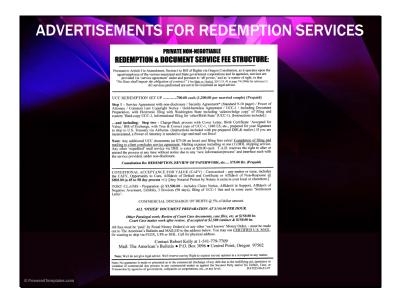
### **Redemption Theory**

- Make their own checks (drafts)
   against this account & mail the checks
   to pay any bill
- Send notices to a bank that a debt is to be satisfied by the US government

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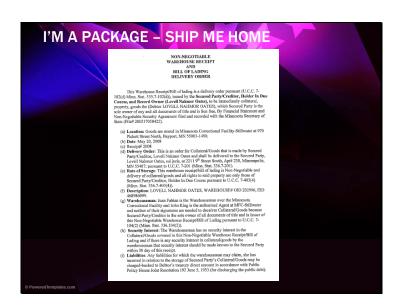


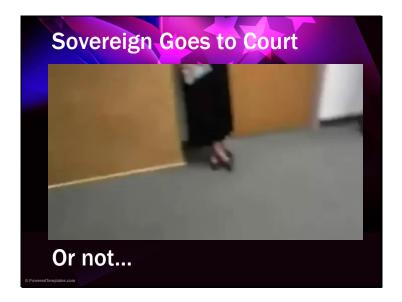






# Maritime Law Gold fringed flag - Why are we in a Court of Admiralty? I am a vessel - I transmit goods and services in commerce I am a foreign vessel - your laws do not apply to me You have taken my vessel and put it in prison You are guilty of piracy





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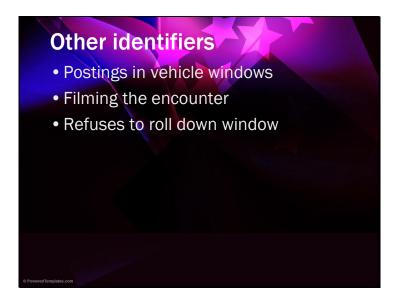
# Verbal Identifiers Asking for an oath of office Asking for a copy of an arrest warrant "Free man traveling upon the land" Referring to government or agency as a corporation Using "public servant" questionnaire

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# Verbal Identifiers • Vehicle vs. conveyance • Driving vs. travelling • "What is the name of the victim and the nature of the injury?" • "What is the name of the civilian that has made a complaint against me?" • Billing you for their time

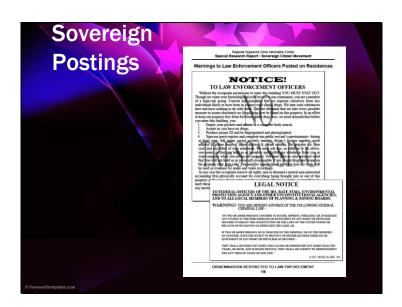


#### Slide 130





#### Slide 132





# Sovereigns Are Potentially Dangerous • Extreme anti-government ideology • True believers • Irrational and unpredictable • More likely to be armed • Willingness to use violence against law enforcement

Law enforcement officers are a strong symbol/representation of government authority – can be targets

True believers can be so indoctrinated they are essentially delusional – cannot reason with them

# Sovereign Crimes • Creating fraudulent documents • Identification • Licenses • Issuing fraudulent financial instruments • Tax Fraud • Squatting

#### Slide 136

### Tennessee March 2013 Sovereign occupied a \$3 million foreclosed mansion in Memphis, along with her 13 year old daughter. Taken into custody by SWAT team. Bond set at \$2 million. Claims to be a Moorish American.

#### Louisiana August 2012

7 sovereigns allegedly ambush and murder 2 sheriff deputies. The suspects had been followed to a trailer park following the shooting and wounding of another deputy. The group possessed a stockpile of weapons.

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### Alaska March 2011

6 sovereigns arrested for plotting to kill state troopers, a judge, and an IRS agent. The leader had a cache of weapons including a .50-caliber machine gun, grenades, and a grenade launcher.

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#### Georgia July 2010

Eight sovereigns arrested for squatting in empty homes across North Georgia. The suspects filed bogus paperwork to claim ownership of homes in foreclosure. One property was a \$13 million shopping mall.

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#### Slide 140

#### Florida June 2010

Motorcyclist John McComb produced a letter of Diplomatic Immunity instead of a drivers license. He claimed to be a member of the fictitious sovereign "Little Shell Band of North America."

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### Tennessee April 2010

Retired naval officer, Walter Fitzpatrick tried to make a citizens' arrest of a grand jury foreman after the foreman refused to indict President Obama for treason. He summoned his militia, "Oath Keepers" to come free him from jail.

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### New Hampshire January 2010

 Sovereign and tax protestor Ed Brown was sentenced to 37 years for possessing weapons and explosives, including IEDs, assault rifles, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. His wife was sentenced to 35 years.

louozad Tamplatoz com

#### Florida July 2008

A sovereign citizen group attempted to physically take over the Miami branch of Bank of America after it refused to honor \$15 billion worth of bogus checks. The police had advance warning and thwarted their plan. Two sovereigns arrested.

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### Florida March 2010

Sovereign Brody James Whitaker opens fire on 2 Florida state troopers during a routine traffic stop. Whitaker fled in his vehicle, crashed, and then fled on foot.

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#### **Not Your Average Criminal**

- Not motivated by traditional criminal motives such as greed or anger
- May be motivated by a cause, not self interest
- Focused not opportunistic
- Committed not ambivalent
- More likely to stand and fight than flee

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### Possible Sovereign Encounters

- First encounter with law enforcement most often is local police or sheriff
- Traffic stops
- Process serving
- Domestic calls
- Child protection
- Court Security

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#### **Traffic Stop Dangers**

- Officer is isolated
- May be another vehicle following
- Extreme anger over the stop, even for minor violations
- Firearms and ammunition
- Activates calling tree

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#### **Residence Visits**

- The sovereign is prepared
- Firearms, ammunition, explosives
- Rural homes may be fortified or have tunnels and bunkers
- Booby traps
- Can lead to standoffs
- The sovereign calls for backup

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# Revenge / Retaliation • Following arrest or confrontation of fellow sovereign • May be preceded by "phone wave" to law enforcement, courts, or other agencies • Paper terrorism • Intimidation

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